

Resolved Unresolved @84_f2 🖨



4 weeks ago

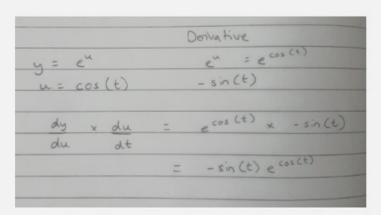
For p) the rules for derivatives says the derivative of e^x is e^x so would the derivative of $e^{\cos(t)}$ be $e^{\cos(t)}$? Or am I missing a step? helpful! 0



Nandini Bhat 4 weeks ago

Actions ▼

I think this situation is different because the exponent also a function. So $e^{\cos(t)}$ becomes two functions put together, which is when we use the chain rule. Attaching a picture of my answer below:



The final answer I got is $-sin(t)e^{cos(t)}$.

helpfull 0

3 weeks ago

So where does the constant 6 go? I think I am a little confused how the e stays the same.

helpfull 0

3 weeks ago

The 6 from the original problem does stay, but I think this post is specifically focused on the calculation for plain e^cos(t). I'm afraid I can't help with why the derivative of e^x is e^x...e is magic? It's certainly nice though.

helpfull 0



Nandini Bhat 3 weeks ago

Actions -

Oh, sorryl I only gave the answer for that specific part of the numerator. The derivative of the numerator $6e^{cos(t)}$ is $-6sin(t)e^{cos(t)}$, taking the 6 into account as well. The reason the e remains the same is that e^x is a function in itself. This means we have two compounded functions $f(x) = e^x$ and g(t) = cos(t). We use the chain rule in this situation, which states that the derivative of two compounded functions is $f'(g(t)) \cdot g'(t)$. So we first find f'(g(t)):

$$\begin{split} f'(g(t)) &= f'(cos(t)) = e^{cos(t)} \text{ (Exponent rule)} \\ g'(t) &= g'(cos(t)) = -sin(t) \text{ (Derivative of } \cos(\mathbf{x}) = -\sin(\mathbf{x})) \\ f'(g(t)) \cdot g'(t) &= e^{cos(t)} \cdot -sin(t) = -sin(t)e^{cos(t)} \text{ (Chain rule using our previous work)} \end{split}$$

Because the 6 was a coefficient in the term, it stays in the derivative, becoming $-6sin(t)e^{cos(t)}$.

If I've messed up anything here, please let me know! I get really muddled up with the chain rule sometimes and I think it shows in my explanations too.

helpful! 0