

Module 3 Notes (MATH-211)

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General Notes (and Definitions)

- The Chain Rule

Suppose $y = f(u)$ is differentiable at $u = g(x)$ and $u = g(x)$ is differentiable at x . The composite function $y = f(g(x))$ is differentiable at x , and its derivative can be expressed in two equivalent ways.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(f(g(x))) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) \quad (2)$$

Application of the Chain Rule (Assume the differentiable function $y = f(g(x))$ is given):

1. Identify an outer function f and an inner function g , and let $u = g(x)$.
2. Replace $g(x)$ with u to express y in terms of u :

$$y = f(g(x)) = f(u)$$

3. Calculate the product

$$\frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$$

4. Replace u with $g(x)$ in $\frac{dy}{du}$ to obtain $\frac{dy}{dx}$

If g is differentiable for all x in its domain and $p \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\frac{d}{dx}((g(x))^p) = p(g(x))^{p-1} g'(x)$$

- Implicit Differentiation

When we are unable to solve for y explicitly, we treat y as a function of x ($y = y(x)$) and apply the Chain Rule:

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} y^n = n y^{n-1} \frac{dy}{dx}$$

- Derivatives of Logarithmic and Exponential Functions

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\ln x) = \frac{1}{x}, \text{ for } x > 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\ln |x|) = \frac{1}{x}, \text{ for } x \neq 0$$

If u is differentiable at x and $u(x) \neq 0$, then

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\ln |u(x)|) = \frac{u'(x)}{u(x)}$$

If $b > 0$ and $b \neq 1$, then for all x ,

$$\frac{d}{dx}(b^x) = b^x \ln b$$

General Power Rule:

$$\text{For } p \in \mathbb{R} \text{ and for } x > 0, \frac{d}{dx}(x^p) = p x^{p-1}$$

Furthermore, if u is a positive differentiable function on its domain, then

$$\frac{d}{dx} (u(x)^p) = p(u(x))^{p-1} \cdot u'(x)$$

Functions of the form $f(x) = (g(x))^{h(x)}$, where both g and h are nonconstant functions, are neither exponential function nor power functions (they are sometimes called **tower functions**). To compute their derivatives, we use the identity $b^x = e^{x \ln b}$ to rewrite f with base e :

$$f(x) = (g(x))^{h(x)} = e^{h(x) \ln g(x)}$$

If $b > 0$ and $b \neq 1$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} (\log_b x) &= \frac{1}{x \ln b}, \text{ for } x > 0 \\ \frac{d}{dx} (\log_b |x|) &= \frac{1}{x \ln b}, \text{ for } x \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Useful Properties of Logarithms

$$\ln xy = \ln x + \ln y \quad (1)$$

$$\ln \left(\frac{x}{y} \right) = \ln x - \ln y \quad (2)$$

$$\ln x^z = z \ln x \quad (3)$$

- Derivatives of Inverse Trigonometric Functions

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\sec^{-1} x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} & \text{if } x > 1 \\ -\frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} & \text{if } x < -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\sin^{-1} x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \text{ for } -1 < x < 1 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\cos^{-1} x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \text{ for } -1 < x < 1 \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\tan^{-1} x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}, \text{ for } -\infty < x < \infty \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\cot^{-1} x) = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}, \text{ for } -\infty < x < \infty \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\sec^{-1} x) = \frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}, \text{ for } |x| > 1 \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\csc^{-1} x) = -\frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}, \text{ for } |x| > 1 \quad (6)$$

$$(7)$$

Let f be differentiable and have an inverse on an interval I . If x_0 is a point of I at which $f'(x_0) \neq 0$, then f^{-1} is differentiable at $y_0 = f(x_0)$ and

$$(f^{-1})'(y_0) = \frac{1}{f'(x_0)}, \text{ where } y_0 = f(x_0)$$

Examples

1. The Chain Rule

$$y = (5x^2 + 11x)^{\frac{4}{3}} \quad (1)$$

$$u = 5x^2 + 11x \quad (2)$$

$$f = u^{\frac{4}{3}} \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \quad (4)$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} u^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot 10x + 11 \quad (5)$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} (5x^2 + 11x)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot 10x + 11 \quad (6)$$

$$(7)$$

$$y = e^{4x^2+1} \quad (1)$$

$$u = 4x^2 + 1 \quad (2)$$

$$y = e^u \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \quad (4)$$

$$= e^u \cdot 8x \quad (5)$$

$$= e^{4x^2+1} \cdot 8x \quad (6)$$

$$= 8xe^{4x^2+1} \quad (7)$$

2. The Chain Rule (with Tables)

$$h(x) = f(g(x))$$

$$y = f(g(x)) \quad (1)$$

$$u = g(x) \quad (2)$$

$$y = f(u) \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \quad (4)$$

$$= f(u) \cdot g'(x) \quad (5)$$

$$= f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) \quad (6)$$

$$h'(1) = f'(g(1)) \cdot g'(1) \quad (7)$$

$$= f'(4) \cdot 9 \quad (8)$$

$$= 7 \cdot 9 \quad (9)$$

$$= 63 \quad (10)$$

$$h'(2) = f'(g(2)) \cdot g'(2) \quad (11)$$

$$= f'(1) \cdot 7 \quad (12)$$

$$= -6 \cdot 7 \quad (13)$$

$$= -42 \quad (14)$$

$$h'(3) = f'(g(3)) \cdot g'(3) \quad (15)$$

$$= f'(5) \cdot 3 \quad (16)$$

$$= 2 \cdot 3 \quad (17)$$

$$= 6 \quad (18)$$

$$k(x) = g(g(x))$$

$$y = g(g(x)) \quad (1)$$

$$u = g(x) \quad (2)$$

$$y = g(u) \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \quad (4)$$

$$= g'(u) \cdot g'(x) \quad (5)$$

$$= g'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) \quad (6)$$

$$k'(3) = g'(g(3)) \cdot g'(3) \quad (7)$$

$$= g'(5) \cdot 3 \quad (8)$$

$$= -5 \cdot 3 \quad (9)$$

$$= -15 \quad (10)$$

$$k'(1) = g'(g(1)) \cdot g'(1) \quad (11)$$

$$= g'(4) \cdot 9 \quad (12)$$

$$= -1 \cdot 9 \quad (13)$$

$$= -9 \quad (14)$$

$$k'(5) = g'(g(5)) \cdot g'(5) \quad (15)$$

$$= g'(3) \cdot -5 \quad (16)$$

$$= 3 \cdot -5 \quad (17)$$

$$= -15 \quad (18)$$

3. The Chain Rule (All Forms)

$$y = \sqrt[3]{2x^2 - x - 5} \quad (1)$$

$$u = 2x^2 - x - 5 \quad (2)$$

$$y = \sqrt[3]{u} \quad (3)$$

$$y' = u^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 4x - 1 \quad (4)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (2x^2 - x - 5)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 4x - 1 \quad (5)$$

$$y = \csc(\tan t) \quad (1)$$

$$u = \tan t \quad (2)$$

$$y = \csc u \quad (3)$$

$$y' = -\csc u \cot u \cdot \sec^2 t \quad (4)$$

$$= -\csc(\tan t) \cot(\tan t) \cdot \sec^2 t \quad (5)$$

4. The Chain Rule (Nested)

$$y = \tan(\sin e^x) \quad (1)$$

$$u_2 = e^x \quad (2)$$

$$u_1 = \sin u_2 \quad (3)$$

$$y = \tan u_1 \quad (4)$$

$$y' = \sec^2(\sin e^x) \cdot \cos e^x \cdot e^x \quad (5)$$

5. The Chain Rule (Combination of Rules)

$$y = \left(\frac{e^x}{x+1} \right)^8 \quad (1)$$

$$y' = 8 \left(\frac{e^x}{x+1} \right)^7 \cdot \frac{xe^x}{(x+1)^2} \quad (2)$$

$$= 8 \frac{e^{7x}}{(x+1)^7} \cdot \frac{xe^x}{(x+1)^2} \quad (3)$$

$$= \frac{8xe^{8x}}{(x+1)^9} \quad (4)$$

6. Implicit Differentiation

$$x^4 + y^4 = 2 \quad (1)$$

$$4x^3 + 4y^3 \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$4y^3 \frac{dy}{dx} = -4x^3 \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-4x^3}{4y^3} \quad (4)$$

$$= \frac{-x^3}{y^3} \quad (5)$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{(1,-1)} = \frac{-(1)^3}{(-1)^3} = \frac{-1}{-1} = 1$$

7. Implicit Differentiation (Finding y)

$$y = ye^y \quad (1)$$

$$y' = e^y + ye^y y' \quad (2)$$

$$y' - y'xe^y = e^y \quad (3)$$

$$y'(1 - xe^y) = e^y \quad (4)$$

$$y' = \frac{e^y}{1 - xe^y} \quad (5)$$

8. Implicit Differentiation (Tangent Line)

$$\cos(x-y) + \sin y = \sqrt{2} \quad (1)$$

$$(-\sin(x-y))(1-y') + \cos y (y') = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$-\sin(x-y) + y' \sin(x-y) + y' \cos y = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$y'(\sin(x-y) + \cos y) = \sin(x-y) \quad (4)$$

$$y' = \frac{\sin(x-y)}{\sin(x-y) + \cos y} \quad (5)$$

$$\left. y' \right|_{\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \cos \frac{\pi}{4}} \quad (6)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \quad (7)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x \quad (8)$$

9. Implicit Differentiation (Higher Order)

$$x^4 + y^4 = 64 \quad (1)$$

$$4x^3 + 4y^3 \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$4y^3 \frac{dy}{dx} = -4x^3 \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-4x^3}{4y^3} \quad (4)$$

$$= \frac{-x^3}{y^3} \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{-3x^2y^3 - \left(-x^3 3y^2 \frac{dy}{dx}\right)}{(y^3)^2} \quad (6)$$

$$= \frac{-3x^2y^3 + 3x^3y^2 \frac{dy}{dx}}{y^6} \quad (7)$$

$$= \frac{-3x^2y^3 + 3x^3y^2 \frac{-x^3}{y^3}}{y^6} \quad (8)$$

$$= \frac{-3x^2y^3 + \frac{-3x^6y^2}{y^3}}{y^6} \quad (9)$$

$$= \frac{-3x^2y^3 - \frac{3x^6}{y}}{y^6} \quad (10)$$

$$= \frac{\frac{-3x^2y^4 - 3x^6}{y}}{y^6} \quad (11)$$

$$= \frac{-3x^2y^4 - 3x^6}{y^7} \quad (12)$$

10. Derivatives with $\ln x$

$$y = \ln 2x^8 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2x^8} \cdot 16x^7 \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{16x^7}{2x^8} \quad (3)$$

$$= \frac{8}{x} \quad (4)$$

$$y = x^2 (1 - \ln x^2) \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x (1 - \ln x^2) + x^2 \left(-\frac{2x}{x^2}\right) \quad (2)$$

$$= 2x - 2x \ln x^2 - 2x \quad (3)$$

$$= -2x \ln x^2 \quad (4)$$

11. Derivatives with b^x

$$y = 2^{2x} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2^{2x} \ln 2 \cdot 2 \quad (2)$$

$$= 2^{2x+1} \ln 2 \quad (3)$$

$$f(x) = 7^{-x} \cos x \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -7^{-x} \ln 7 \cos x - 7^{-x} \sin x \quad (2)$$

$$= -7^{-x} (\ln 7 \cos x + \sin x) \quad (3)$$

12. Derivatives with the General Power Rule

$$y = x^e \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = ex^{e-1} \quad (2)$$

$$f(x) = (x^3 + 3^x)^\pi \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \pi (x^3 + 3^x)^{\pi-1} \cdot (3x^2 + 3^x \ln 3) \quad (2)$$

13. Derivatives with Tower Functions

$$g(x) = x^{\ln x} \quad (1)$$

$$= e^{\ln x \ln x} \quad (2)$$

$$= e^{(\ln x)^2} \quad (3)$$

$$g'(x) = e^{(\ln x)^2} \cdot \frac{2 \ln x}{x} \quad (4)$$

$$g'(e) = e^{(\ln e)^2} \cdot \frac{2 \ln e}{e} \quad (5)$$

$$= \frac{2e}{e} \quad (6)$$

$$= 2 \quad (7)$$

$$y = 2x - 2e + e \quad (8)$$

$$= 2x - e \quad (9)$$

14. Derivatives of Logarithmic Functions

$$y = \log_7 5x \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{5}{5x \ln 7} \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{x \ln 7} \quad (3)$$

$$y = \log(\log x) \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\log x \ln 10} \cdot \frac{1}{x \ln 10} \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{x \log x \ln(10)^2} \quad (3)$$

15. Logarithmic Differentiation

$$f(x) = (\cos x)^{\sec x} \quad (1)$$

$$\ln f(x) = \ln((\cos x)^{\sec x}) \quad (2)$$

$$= \sec x \cdot \ln(\cos x) \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = \sec x \cdot \tan x \cdot \ln(\cos x) + \sec x \cdot \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x} \quad (4)$$

$$= \sec x \cdot \tan x \cdot \ln(\cos x) + \sec x \cdot (-\tan x) \quad (5)$$

$$= \tan x \sec x (\ln(\cos x) - 1) \quad (6)$$

$$f'(x) = f(x) \tan x \sec x (\ln(\cos x) - 1) \quad (7)$$

$$= (\cos x)^{\sec x} \tan x \sec x (\ln(\cos x) - 1) \quad (8)$$

$$(9)$$

16. Derivatives with $\sin^{-1} x$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\sin^{-1}(\ln x)) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (\ln x)^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{x \sqrt{1 - (\ln x)^2}} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\sin^{-1}(e^{-2x})) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-e^{-4x}}} \cdot e^{-2x} \cdot -2 \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{-2e^{-2x}}{\sqrt{1-e^{-4x}}} \quad (2)$$

$$(3)$$

17. Finding the Tangent Line of Inverse Trigonometric Functions

$$f(x) = \cos^{-1} x^2 \quad (1)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \quad (2)$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{2x}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} \quad (3)$$

$$f' \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = -\frac{\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}^4}} \quad (4)$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{4}}} \quad (5)$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}} \quad (6)$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \quad (7)$$

$$= -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \quad (8)$$

$$= \frac{-4}{\sqrt{6}} \quad (9)$$

$$y = \frac{-4}{\sqrt{6}}x + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\pi}{3} \quad (10)$$

18. Application of Derivatives of Inverse Trigonometric Functions

$$\tan \theta = \frac{400}{x} \quad (1)$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{400}{x} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{dx} = \frac{-400}{x^2 \left(1 + \left(\frac{400}{x} \right)^2 \right)} \quad (3)$$

$$\left. \frac{d\theta}{dx} \right|_{x=500} = \frac{-400}{500^2 \left(1 + \left(\frac{400}{500} \right)^2 \right)} \quad (4)$$

$$= \frac{-400}{500^2 \left(1 + \left(\frac{4}{5} \right)^2 \right)} \quad (5)$$

$$= \frac{-400}{500^2 \cdot \frac{41}{25}} \quad (6)$$

$$= -0.000976 \quad (7)$$

19. Derivatives of Inverse Functions

$$f(x) = x^3 + 3$$

If $(2, -1)$ is on the graph of $f^{-1}(x)$, then $(-1, 2)$ is on the graph of $f(x)$.

$$(f^{-1})'(2) = \frac{1}{f'(-1)} = \frac{1}{3(-1)^2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Related Exercises

1. (Section 3.7 Exercise 15)

$$y = (3x + 7)^{10} \quad (1)$$

$$u = 3x + 7 \quad (2)$$

$$f(u) = u^{10} \quad (3)$$

$$y' = 10u^9 \cdot 3 \quad (4)$$

$$= 10(3x + 7)^9 \cdot 3 \quad (5)$$

$$= 30(3x + 7)^9 \quad (6)$$

2. (Section 3.7 Exercise 17)

$$y = \sin^5 x \quad (1)$$

$$u = \sin x \quad (2)$$

$$f(u) = u^5 \quad (3)$$

$$y' = 5u^4 \cdot \cos x \quad (4)$$

$$= 5\sin^4 x \cos x \quad (5)$$

3. (Section 3.7 Exercise 28)

$$y = (x^2 + 2x + 7)^8 \quad (1)$$

$$u = x^2 + 2x + 7 \quad (2)$$

$$f(u) = u^8 \quad (3)$$

$$y' = 8u^7 \cdot (2x + 2) \quad (4)$$

$$= 8(x^2 + 2x + 7)^7 \cdot (2x + 2) \quad (5)$$

$$= (16x + 16)(x^2 + 2x + 7)^7 \quad (6)$$

4. (Section 3.7 Exercise 29)

$$y = \sqrt{10x + 1} \quad (1)$$

$$u = 10x + 1 \quad (2)$$

$$f(u) = \sqrt{u} \quad (3)$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} \cdot 10 \quad (4)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{10x + 1}} \cdot 10 \quad (5)$$

$$= \frac{10}{2\sqrt{10x + 1}} \quad (6)$$

$$= \frac{5}{\sqrt{10x + 1}} \quad (7)$$

5. (Section 3.7 Exercise 41)

$$y = \sqrt[4]{\frac{2x}{4x - 3}} \quad (1)$$

$$u = \frac{2x}{4x - 3} \quad (2)$$

$$f(u) = \sqrt[4]{u} \quad (3)$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{4}u^{-\frac{3}{4}} \cdot -\frac{6}{(4x - 3)^2} \quad (4)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{2x}{4x - 3} \right)^{-\frac{3}{4}} \cdot -\frac{6}{(4x - 3)^2} \quad (5)$$

$$= -\frac{6}{4(4x - 3)^2} \left(\frac{2x}{4x - 3} \right)^{-\frac{3}{4}} \quad (6)$$

6. (Section 3.7 Exercise 23)

$$y = \tan 5x^2 \quad (1)$$

$$u = 5x^2 \quad (2)$$

$$f(u) = \tan u \quad (3)$$

$$y' = \sec^2 u \cdot 10x \quad (4)$$

$$= \sec^2 5x^2 \cdot 10x \quad (5)$$

$$= 10x \sec^2 5x^2 \quad (6)$$

$$(7)$$

7. (Section 3.7 Exercise 24)

$$y = \sin \frac{x}{4} \quad (1)$$

$$u = \frac{x}{4} \quad (2)$$

$$f(u) = \sin u \quad (3)$$

$$y' = \cos u \cdot \frac{1}{4} \quad (4)$$

$$= \cos \frac{x}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \quad (5)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cos \frac{x}{4} \quad (6)$$

8. (Section 3.7 Exercise 45)

$$y = (2x^6 - 3x^3 + 3)^{25} \quad (1)$$

$$u = 2x^6 - 3x^3 + 3 \quad (2)$$

$$f(u) = u^{25} \quad (3)$$

$$y' = 25(u)^{24} \cdot 12x^5 - 9x^2 \quad (4)$$

$$= 25(2x^6 - 3x^3 + 3)^{24} \cdot 12x^5 - 9x^2 \quad (5)$$

$$= 25(12x^5 - 9x^2)(2x^6 - 3x^3 + 3)^{24} \quad (6)$$

9. (Section 3.7 Exercise 46)

$$y = (\cos x + 2 \sin x)^8 \quad (1)$$

$$u = \cos x + 2 \sin x \quad (2)$$

$$f(u) = u^8 \quad (3)$$

$$y' = 8u^7 \cdot (-\sin x + 2 \cos x) \quad (4)$$

$$= 8(\cos x + 2 \sin x)^7 \cdot (-\sin x + 2 \cos x) \quad (5)$$

$$= 8(-\sin x + 2 \cos x)(\cos x + 2 \sin x)^7 \quad (6)$$

$$(7)$$

10. (Section 3.7 Exercise 53)

$$y = \sin(\sin(e^x)) \quad (1)$$

$$y' = \cos(\sin e^x) \cos e^x e^x \quad (2)$$

11. (Section 3.7 Exercise 54)

$$y = \sin^2 e^{3x+1} \quad (1)$$

$$y' = 6 \sin e^{3x+1} \cos e^{3x+1} \quad (2)$$

12. (Section 3.7 Exercise 68)

$$y = \left(\frac{3x}{4x+2} \right)^5 \quad (1)$$

$$y' = 5u^4 \cdot \frac{12x+6-12x}{(4x+2)^2} \quad (2)$$

$$= 5 \left(\frac{3x}{4x+2} \right)^4 \cdot \frac{6}{(4x+2)^2} \quad (3)$$

$$= \frac{30}{(4x+2)^2} \left(\frac{3x}{4x+2} \right)^4 \quad (4)$$

13. (Section 3.7 Exercise 69)

$$y = ((x+2)(x^2+1))^4 \quad (1)$$

$$y' = 4u^3 \cdot x^2 + 1 + 2x^2 + 4x \quad (2)$$

$$= 4(3x^2 + 4x + 1)((x+2)(x^2+1))^3 \quad (3)$$

$$= 4(3x+1)(x+1)((x+2)(x^2+1))^3 \quad (4)$$

14. (Section 3.8 Exercise 13)

$$x^4 + y^4 = 2 \quad (1)$$

$$(1, -1) \quad (2)$$

$$4x^3 + 4y^3 \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$4y^3 \frac{dy}{dx} = -4x^3 \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-4x^3}{4y^3} \quad (5)$$

$$= \frac{-x^3}{y^3} \quad (6)$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{(1,-1)} = \frac{-(1^3)}{(-1)^3} \quad (7)$$

$$= \frac{-1}{-1} \quad (8)$$

$$= 1 \quad (9)$$

15. (Section 3.8 Exercise 15)

$$y^2 = 4x \quad (1)$$

$$(1, 2) \quad (2)$$

$$2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 4 \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{4}{2y} \quad (4)$$

$$= \frac{2}{y} \quad (5)$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{(1,2)} = \frac{2}{2} \quad (6)$$

$$= 1 \quad (7)$$

16. (Section 3.8 Exercise 31)

$$\sin xy = x + y \quad (1)$$

$$\cos xy \cdot \left(y + x \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = 1 + \frac{dy}{dx} \quad (2)$$

$$y \cos xy + \frac{dy}{dx} x \cos xy = 1 + \frac{dy}{dx} \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} x \cos xy - \frac{dy}{dx} = 1 - y \cos xy \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} (x \cos xy - 1) = 1 - y \cos xy \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1 - y \cos xy}{x \cos xy - 1} \quad (6)$$

17. (Section 3.8 Exercise 33)

$$\cos y^2 + x = e^y \quad (1)$$

$$-\frac{dy}{dx} 2y \sin y^2 + 1 = \frac{dy}{dx} e^y \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} 2y \sin y^2 + \frac{dy}{dx} e^y = 1 \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} (2y \sin y^2 + e^y) = 1 \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2y \sin y^2 + e^y} \quad (5)$$

18. (Section 3.8 Exercise 47)

$$x^2 + xy + y^2 = 7 \quad (1)$$

$$(2, 1) \quad (2)$$

$$2x + y + \frac{dx}{dy} x + \frac{dx}{dy} 2y = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} (x + 2y) = -2x - y \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{-2x - y}{x + 2y} \quad (5)$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{(2,1)} = \frac{-2(2) - 1}{2 + 2(1)} \quad (6)$$

$$= \frac{-4 - 1}{2 + 2} \quad (7)$$

$$= \frac{-5}{4} \quad (8)$$

$$y = \frac{-5}{4}x - 2\frac{-5}{4} + 1 \quad (9)$$

$$= \frac{-5}{4}x + \frac{5}{2} + \frac{2}{2} \quad (10)$$

$$= \frac{-5}{4}x + \frac{7}{2} \quad (11)$$

19. (Section 3.8 Exercise 48)

$$x^4 - x^2y + y^4 = 1 \quad (1)$$

$$(-1, 1) \quad (2)$$

$$4x^3 - 2xy - \frac{dy}{dx}x^2 + \frac{dy}{dx}4y^3 = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx}(-x^2 + 4y^3) = 2xy - 4x^3 \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2xy - 4x^3}{4y^3 - x^2} \quad (5)$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{(-1,1)} = \frac{2(-1)(1) - 4(-1)^3}{4(1)^3 - (-1)^2} \quad (6)$$

$$= \frac{-2 + 4}{4 + 1} \quad (7)$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \quad (8)$$

$$y = \frac{2}{5}x + \frac{2}{5} + 1 \quad (9)$$

$$= \frac{2}{5}x + \frac{7}{5} \quad (10)$$

20. (Section 3.8 Exercise 25)

$$x\sqrt[3]{y} + y = 10 \quad (1)$$

$$(1, 8) \quad (2)$$

$$\sqrt[3]{y} + \frac{dy}{dx} \left(\frac{x}{3y^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right) + \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \left(\frac{x}{3y^{\frac{2}{3}}} + 1 \right) = -\sqrt[3]{y} \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-3y^{\frac{2}{3}}\sqrt[3]{y}}{x + 3y^{\frac{2}{3}}} \quad (5)$$

$$= \frac{-3y}{3y^{\frac{2}{3}} + x} \quad (6)$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{(1,8)} = \frac{-3(8)}{3(8)^{\frac{2}{3}} + 1} \quad (7)$$

$$= \frac{-24}{3(4) + 1} \quad (8)$$

$$= \frac{-24}{13} \quad (9)$$

21. (Section 3.8 Exercise 26)

$$(x + y)^{\frac{2}{3}} = y \quad (1)$$

$$(4, 4) \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{2}{3} (x + y)^{-\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{dy}{dx}\right) = \frac{dy}{dx} \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{2}{3} (x + y)^{-\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{dy}{dx} \frac{2}{3} (x + y)^{-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{dy}{dx} \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{2}{3} (x + y)^{-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{dy}{dx} \frac{2}{3} (x + y)^{-\frac{1}{3}} \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \left(1 - \frac{2}{3} (x + y)^{-\frac{1}{3}}\right) = \frac{2}{3} (x + y)^{-\frac{1}{3}} \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{2}{3} (x + y)^{-\frac{1}{3}}}{1 - \frac{2}{3} (x + y)^{-\frac{1}{3}}} \quad (7)$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{(4,4)} = \frac{\frac{2}{3} (4 + 4)^{-\frac{1}{3}}}{1 - \frac{2}{3} (4 + 4)^{-\frac{1}{3}}} \quad (8)$$

$$= \frac{\frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{2}} \quad (9)$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{-\frac{1}{2}} \quad (10)$$

$$= -1 \quad (11)$$

22. (Section 3.8 Exercise 51)

$$x + y^2 = 1 \quad (1)$$

$$1 + \frac{dy}{dx} 2y = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} 2y = -1 \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-1}{2y} \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{-1}{2y} \quad (5)$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2} \frac{1}{y} \quad (6)$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2} \frac{dy}{dx} \frac{-1}{y^2} \quad (7)$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2} \frac{-1}{2y} \frac{-1}{y^2} \quad (8)$$

$$= \frac{-1}{4y^3} \quad (9)$$

23. (Section 3.8 Exercise 52)

$$2x^2 + y^2 = 4 \quad (1)$$

$$4x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$2y \frac{dy}{dx} = -4x \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-4x}{2y} \quad (4)$$

$$= \frac{-2x}{y} \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{-2x}{y} \quad (6)$$

$$= -2x \frac{1}{y} \quad (7)$$

$$= -2x \frac{dy}{dx} \frac{-1}{y^2} \quad (8)$$

$$= -2x \frac{-2x}{y} \frac{-1}{y^2} \quad (9)$$

$$= \frac{-4x^2}{y^3} \quad (10)$$

24. (Section 3.9 Exercise 15)

$$y = \ln 7x \quad (1)$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{7x} \cdot 7 \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{7}{7x} \quad (3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} \quad (4)$$

25. (Section 3.9 Exercise 16)

$$y = x^2 \ln x \quad (1)$$

$$y' = 2x \ln x + \frac{x^2}{x} \quad (2)$$

$$= 2x \ln x + x \quad (3)$$

26. (Section 3.9 Exercise 19)

$$y = \ln |\sin x| \quad (1)$$

$$y' = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \quad (2)$$

$$= \cot x \quad (3)$$

27. (Section 3.9 Exercise 37)

$$y = 8^x \quad (1)$$

$$y' = 8^x \ln 8 \quad (2)$$

28. (Section 3.9 Exercise 39)

$$y = 5 \cdot 4^x \quad (1)$$

$$y' = 5 \cdot 4^x \ln 4 \quad (2)$$

29. (Section 3.9 Exercise 10)

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^e + e^x) = ex^{e-1} + e^x \quad (1)$$

30. (Section 3.9 Exercise 33)

$$y = x^e \quad (1)$$

$$y' = ex^{e-1} \quad (2)$$

31. (Section 3.9 Exercise 35)

$$y = (2^x + 1)^\pi \quad (1)$$

$$y' = \pi(2^x + 1)^{\pi-1} \cdot 2^x \ln 2 \quad (2)$$

32. (Section 3.9 Exercise 49)

$$f(x) = x^{\cos x} \quad (1)$$

$$= e^{\cos x \ln x} \quad (2)$$

$$a = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (3)$$

$$f'(x) = e^{\cos x \ln x} \cdot \left(-\sin x \ln x + \frac{\cos x}{x} \right) \quad (4)$$

$$= x^{\cos x} \left(-\sin x \ln x + \frac{\cos x}{x} \right) \quad (5)$$

$$f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^0 \left(-1 \cdot \ln \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{0}{\pi} \right) \quad (6)$$

$$= -\ln \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (7)$$

33. (Section 3.9 Exercise 59)

$$f(x) = x^{\sin x} \quad (1)$$

$$= e^{\sin x \ln x} \quad (2)$$

$$f'(x) = e^{\sin x \ln x} \cdot \left(\cos x \ln x + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) \quad (3)$$

$$f'(1) = e^0 \cdot \left(\cos 1 \ln 1 + \frac{\sin 1}{1} \right) \quad (4)$$

$$= \cos 1 \cdot 0 + \sin 1 \quad (5)$$

$$= \sin 1 \quad (6)$$

$$y = x \sin 1 - \sin 1 + 1 \quad (7)$$

34. (Section 3.9 Exercise 63)

$$y = 4 \log_3 (x^2 - 1) \quad (1)$$

$$y' = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{(x^2 - 1) \ln 3} \cdot 2x \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{8x}{(x^2 - 1) \ln 3} \quad (3)$$

$$(4)$$

35. (Section 3.9 Exercise 64)

$$y = \log_{10} x \quad (1)$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{x \ln 10} \quad (2)$$

36. (Section 3.9 Exercise 77)

$$f(x) = \frac{(x+1)^{10}}{(2x-4)^8} \quad (1)$$

$$\ln f(x) = \ln \frac{(x+1)^{10}}{(2x-4)^8} \quad (2)$$

$$= \ln (x+1)^{10} - \ln (2x-4)^8 \quad (3)$$

$$= 10 \ln x + 1 - 8 \ln 2x - 4 \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\ln f(x)) = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = 10 \frac{1}{x+1} - 8 \frac{1}{2x-4} 2 \quad (6)$$

$$= \frac{10}{x+1} - \frac{16}{2x-4} \quad (7)$$

$$= \frac{10}{x+1} - \frac{8}{x-2} \quad (8)$$

$$f'(x) = f(x) \left(\frac{10}{x+1} - \frac{8}{x-2} \right) \quad (9)$$

$$= \frac{(x+1)^{10}}{(2x-4)^8} \left(\frac{10}{x+1} - \frac{8}{x-2} \right) \quad (10)$$

$$(11)$$

37. (Section 3.9 Exercise 80)

$$f(x) = \frac{\tan^{10} x}{(5x+3)^6} \quad (1)$$

$$\ln f(x) = \ln \frac{\tan^{10} x}{(5x+3)^6} \quad (2)$$

$$= \ln \tan^{10} x - \ln (5x+3)^6 \quad (3)$$

$$= 10 \ln \tan x - 6 \ln 5x + 3 \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\ln f(x)) = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = 10 \frac{1}{\tan x} \sec^2 x - 6 \frac{1}{5x+3} 5 \quad (6)$$

$$= \frac{10 \sec^2 x}{\tan x} - \frac{30}{5x+3} \quad (7)$$

$$= \frac{10 \sec x}{\sin x} - \frac{30}{5x+3} \quad (8)$$

$$f'(x) = f(x) \left(\frac{10 \sec x}{\sin x} - \frac{30}{5x+3} \right) \quad (9)$$

$$= \frac{\tan^{10} x}{(5x+3)^6} \left(\frac{10 \sec x}{\sin x} - \frac{30}{5x+3} \right) \quad (10)$$