

Calculus I

Derivative of $(a(x))^{b(x)}$

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Example

Differentiate $x^{\tan x}$, where $x > 0$.

$$\frac{d}{dx} (x^{\tan x}) = \frac{d}{dx} \left((e^{\ln x})^{\tan x} \right)$$

Convert base to e ?

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

$$= \frac{d}{dx} (e^u)$$

Set $(\ln x) \tan x = u$

$$= \frac{d}{du} (e^u) \frac{du}{dx}$$

Chain rule

$$= e^u \frac{d}{dx} ((\ln x) \tan x)$$

$$= e^{(\ln x) \tan x} ((\ln x)' \tan x + (\ln x) (\tan x)')$$

Prod. rule

$$= x^{\tan x} \left(\frac{1}{x} \tan x + (\ln x) \sec^2 x \right)$$

Example

Differentiate $(3x + 1)^{\ln x}$, where $3x + 1 > 0$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d}{dx} \left((3x + 1)^{\ln x} \right) &= \frac{d}{dx} \left(\left(e^{\ln(3x+1)} \right)^{\ln x} \right) && \left| \text{Convert base to } e? \right. \\
 &= \frac{d}{dx} \left(e^{\ln(3x+1) \ln x} \right) \\
 &= \frac{d}{dx} (e^u) = \frac{d}{du} (e^u) \frac{du}{dx} && \left| \text{Set } \ln(3x + 1) \ln x = u \right. \\
 &= e^u \frac{d}{dx} (\ln(3x + 1) \ln x) \\
 &= e^{\ln(3x+1) \ln x} \left((\ln(3x + 1))' \ln x + \ln(3x + 1) (\ln x)' \right) \\
 &= (3x + 1)^{\ln x} \left(\frac{(3x + 1)'}{3x + 1} \ln x + \ln(3x + 1) \frac{1}{x} \right) \\
 &= (3x + 1)^{\ln x} \left(\frac{3 \ln x}{3x + 1} + \ln(3x + 1) \frac{1}{x} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

Example

Differentiate $(3x + 1)^{\ln x}$, where $3x + 1 > 0$.

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left((3x + 1)^{\ln x} \right) = (3x + 1)^{\ln x} \left(\frac{3 \ln x}{3x + 1} + \ln(3x + 1) \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

Theorem

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left((a(x))^{b(x)} \right) = (a(x))^{b(x)} \left(\frac{a'(x)}{a(x)} b(x) + \ln(a(x)) b'(x) \right), \quad a(x) > 0$$