Section 4.2

$$(2.) \frac{d}{dx} (e^{x} + x^{2}) = e^{x} + 2x$$

$$aG.) | -x = 2$$

28.)
$$y' = (2x + 1)e^{x} + (x^{2} + x + 1)e^{x} = (x^{2} + 3x + 2)e^{x}$$

32.)
$$y' = \frac{e^{x}(1) - (x+1)e^{x}}{e^{2x}} = \frac{e^{x} - xe^{x} - e^{x}}{e^{2x}}$$

$$y' = \frac{-xe^{x}}{e^{2x}} = \frac{-x}{e^{x}}$$

b)
$$f'(t) = 27.106e^{106t} = 2.862e^{106t}$$

 $f'(12) = 2.862e^{106.12} = 10.2 = 10.2$

c)
$$120 = 27e^{.106}$$

 $4.44 = e^{.106}$
 $1n4.44 = .106$

d)
$$20 = 2.862e^{-106t}$$

 $6.98 = e^{-106t}$

Section 4.3

$$f'(x) = e^{3x}$$

6.)
$$f'(t) = e^{-t} - te^{-t} = (1-t)e^{-t}$$

14.)
$$f'(x) = \frac{(e^{2x} + 1)(2e^{2x}) - (e^{2x} - 1)(2e^{2x})}{(e^{2x} + 1)^2}$$

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

$$= \frac{4e^{2x}}{(e^{2x} + 1)^2}$$
28.) $f'(x) = 2(1 - x)e^{2x} - e^{2x}$

$$= (2 - 2x - 1)e^{2x}$$

$$= (1 - 2x)e^{2x}$$

$$0 = (1 - 2x)e^{2x}$$

$$0 = (1 - 2x)e^{2x}$$

$$0 = 1 - 2x$$

$$2x = 1$$

$$x = 1/2$$

$$f''(x) = 2(1 - 2x)e^{2x} - 2e^{2x}$$

$$= (2 - 4x - 2)e^{2x} = -4xe^{2x}$$

$$f''(1/2) = -2e^{1x} < 0$$
Relative max at $x = 1/2$,

34.)
$$V'(t) = 2000(-.35)e^{-.35t} = -700e^{-.35t}$$

$$V'(3) = -700 e^{-1.05}$$
 $\left| \frac{1}{244} \right|^{-1.05}$

c)
$$f(4) = 30^{m}/s$$
 $t=4$

d)
$$f'(4) = 5m/s^2$$
 $t = 4$

3.)
$$e^{\times} = 5 \rightarrow \left[\times = \ln 5 \right]$$

$$4.)e^{-x} = 3.2$$

$$-x = 1$$
, 3.2

$$6.) \times = e^{4.5}$$

$$12.) e^{4\ln 1} = (e^{\ln 1})^4 = 1^4 = 1$$

39.)
$$f'(x) = -5 + e^{x}$$
 $G = -5 + e^{x}$
 $5 = e^{x}$
 $\ln 5 = x$
 $f(\ln 5) = -5 \ln 5 + 5 = 5(1 - \ln 5)$

Coordinates of Minimum. $(\ln 5, 5(1 - \ln 5))$

40.) $f'(x) = a(x-1)e^{x} + (x-1)^{2}e^{x}$
 $O = (a + x - 1)(x - 1)e^{x}$
 $O = (1 + x)(x - 1)e^{x}$
 $X = -1, x = 1$
 $f(1) = 1$
 $f(-1) = 1 + 4e^{-1}$

Max: $(-1, -1 + 4)e^{-1}$

Min: $(1, -1)$

45.)
$$f'(t) = 5(-.01e^{-.0(t)} + .51e^{-.51t})$$

$$0 = -.01e^{-.01t} + .51e^{-.51t}$$

$$\frac{e^{.51t}}{0.01} \cdot 01e^{-.01t} = .51e^{-.51t}$$

$$e^{.5t} = 51$$

$$t = 1.51$$

$$t = 1.51$$

$$t = 7.86$$