

HW Questions:

$$\textcircled{7} \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} = (x+1)^{-2}$$

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

$$f'(x) = -2(x+1)^{-3}$$

$$0 = \frac{-2}{(x+1)^3}$$

no soln

\therefore no max/min
extrema

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$$\textcircled{3} \quad f(x) = x^{\frac{5}{3}}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{5}{3} x^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$0 = \frac{5}{3} x^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$0 = x^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$0 = (\sqrt[3]{x})^2$$

$$0 = x$$

critical
value
of x

$$f'(x) = \frac{5}{3} x^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

-1	0	1
$\frac{5}{3}$	0	$\frac{5}{3}$
\nearrow	\rightarrow	\nearrow

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Product Rule

We will derive this one...

given $y = f(x)g(x)$ find a formula for y'

$$\begin{aligned}
 y' &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h)g(x+h) - f(x)g(x)}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h)g(x+h) - \cancel{f(x+h)g(x)} + \cancel{f(x+h)g(x)} - f(x)g(x)}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) \underbrace{[g(x+h) - g(x)]}_h + g(x) \underbrace{[f(x+h) - f(x)]}_h}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow}{f(x) \quad g'(x) \quad + \quad g(x) \quad f'(x)}
 \end{aligned}$$

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find $f'(x)$

a) $f(x) = x^2 \sin(x)$

$$f'(x) = x^2 \cos(x) + \sin(x) \cdot 2x$$

$$f'(x) = x^2 \cos(x) + 2x \sin(x)$$

b) $f(x) = x^3 (x+1)^2$

$$f'(x) = x^3 \cdot 2(x+1)^1(1) + (x+1)^2 \cdot 3x^2$$

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

$$= x^2(x+1) \left[2x + 3(x+1) \right]$$

$$= x^2(x+1)(5x+3)$$

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$$(c) \quad f(x) = e^x \cos x$$

$$f'(x) = \underline{(e^x)(-\sin x)} + \underline{(\cos x)(e^x)}$$
$$= e^x (\cos x - \sin x)$$

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$$f(x) = x \cdot \ln(x)$$

$$f'(x) = x \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) + \ln(x) (1)$$
$$= 1 + \ln(x)$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{e)} \quad f(x) &= \underline{4x} \underline{e^x} \\
 f'(x) &= (4x)(e^x) + (e^x)(4) \\
 &= 4e^x (x+1)
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= x(\cos x + \sin x) \\
 f'(x) &= x(-\sin x + \cos x) + (\cos x + \sin x)(1) \\
 &= -x \sin x + x \cos x + \cos x + \sin x \\
 \text{HW} & \\
 \text{\#6} & \quad f(x) = x^2 e^{-x} \\
 f'(x) &= x^2 e^{-x} (-1) + e^{-x} (2x) \\
 &= \underline{-x^2 e^{-x}} + \underline{2x e^{-x}} \\
 &= x e^{-x} (-x + 2)
 \end{aligned}$$

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