Table of Differentiation Formulas

$\frac{d}{dx}(c) = 0$	$\frac{d}{dx}(x^n) = nx^{n-1}$	$\frac{d}{dx}(e^x) = e^x$
$(cf)' = cf'$	$(f + g)' = f' + g'$	$(f - g)' = f' - g'$
$(fg)' = fg' + gf'$	$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)' = \frac{gf' - fg'}{g^2}$	

3.2 Exercises

1. Find the derivative of $f(x) = (1 + 2x^2)(x - x^2)$ in two ways: by using the Product Rule and by performing the multiplication first. Do your answers agree?

2. Find the derivative of the function

$$F(x) = \frac{x^4 - 5x^3 + \sqrt{x}}{x^2}$$

in two ways: by using the Quotient Rule and by simplifying first. Show that your answers are equivalent. Which method do you prefer?

3–26 Differentiate.

3. $f(x) = (x^3 + 2x)e^x$

4. $g(x) = \sqrt{x}\, e^x$

5. $y = \dfrac{x}{e^x}$

6. $y = \dfrac{e^x}{1 - e^x}$

7. $g(x) = \dfrac{1 + 2x}{3 - 4x}$

8. $G(x) = \dfrac{x^2 - 2}{2x + 1}$

9. $H(u) = (u - \sqrt{u})(u + \sqrt{u})$

10. $J(v) = (v^3 - 2v)(v^{-4} + v^{-2})$

11. $F(y) = \left(\dfrac{1}{y^2} - \dfrac{3}{y^4}\right)(y + 5y^3)$

12. $f(z) = (1 - e^z)(z + e^z)$

13. $y = \dfrac{x^3}{1 - x^2}$

14. $y = \dfrac{x + 1}{x^3 + x - 2}$

15. $y = \dfrac{t^2 + 2}{t^4 - 3t^2 + 1}$

16. $y = \dfrac{t}{(t - 1)^2}$

17. $y = e^p(p + p\sqrt{p})$

18. $y = \dfrac{1}{s + ke^s}$

19. $y = \dfrac{v^3 - 2v\sqrt{v}}{v}$

20. $z = w^{3/2}(w + ce^w)$

21. $f(t) = \dfrac{2t}{2 + \sqrt{t}}$

22. $g(t) = \dfrac{t - \sqrt{t}}{t^{1/3}}$

23. $f(x) = \dfrac{A}{B + Ce^x}$

24. $f(x) = \dfrac{1 - xe^x}{x + e^x}$

25. $f(x) = \dfrac{x}{x + \dfrac{c}{x}}$

26. $f(x) = \dfrac{ax + b}{cx + d}$

27–30 Find $f'(x)$ and $f''(x)$.

27. $f(x) = x^4e^x$

28. $f(x) = x^{5/2}e^x$

29. $f(x) = \dfrac{x^2}{1 + 2x}$

30. $f(x) = \dfrac{x}{x^2 - 1}$

31–32 Find an equation of the tangent line to the given curve at the specified point.

31. $y = \dfrac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + x + 1}$, $(1, 0)$

32. $y = \dfrac{e^x}{x}$, $(1, e)$

33–34 Find equations of the tangent line and normal line to the given curve at the specified point.

33. $y = 2xe^x$, $(0, 0)$

34. $y = \dfrac{2x}{x^2 + 1}$, $(1, 1)$

35. (a) The curve $y = 1/(1 + x^2)$ is called a **witch of Maria Agnesi**. Find an equation of the tangent line to this curve at the point $\left(-1, \frac{1}{2}\right)$.
(b) Illustrate part (a) by graphing the curve and the tangent line on the same screen.

36. (a) The curve $y = x/(1 + x^2)$ is called a **serpentine**. Find an equation of the tangent line to this curve at the point $(3, 0.3)$.
(b) Illustrate part (a) by graphing the curve and the tangent line on the same screen.

37. (a) If $f(x) = (x^3 - x)e^x$, find $f'(x)$.
(b) Check to see that your answer to part (a) is reasonable by comparing the graphs of f and f'.

38. (a) If $f(x) = e^x/(2x^2 + x + 1)$, find $f'(x)$.
(b) Check to see that your answer to part (a) is reasonable by comparing the graphs of f and f'.

39. (a) If $f(x) = (x^2 - 1)/(x^2 + 1)$, find $f'(x)$ and $f''(x)$.
(b) Check to see that your answers to part (a) are reasonable by comparing the graphs of f, f', and f''.

40. (a) If $f(x) = (x^2 - 1)e^x$, find $f'(x)$ and $f''(x)$.
(b) Check to see that your answers to part (a) are reasonable by comparing the graphs of f, f', and f''.

41. If $f(x) = x^2/(1 + x)$, find $f''(1)$.

42. If $g(x) = x/e^x$, find $g^{(n)}(x)$.

43. Suppose that $f(5) = 1$, $f'(5) = 6$, $g(5) = -3$, and $g'(5) = 2$. Find the following values.
(a) $(fg)'(5)$ (b) $(f/g)'(5)$ (c) $(g/f)'(5)$

44. Suppose that $f(2) = -3$, $g(2) = 4$, $f'(2) = -2$, and $g'(2) = 7$. Find $h'(2)$.
(a) $h(x) = 5f(x) - 4g(x)$ (b) $h(x) = f(x)g(x)$
(c) $h(x) = \dfrac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ (d) $h(x) = \dfrac{g(x)}{1 + f(x)}$

45. If $f(x) = e^x g(x)$, where $g(0) = 2$ and $g'(0) = 5$, find $f'(0)$.

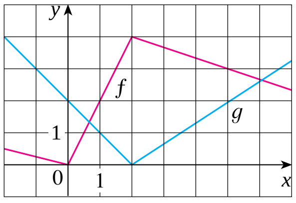
46. If $h(2) = 4$ and $h'(2) = -3$, find

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{h(x)}{x}\right)\bigg|_{x=2}$$

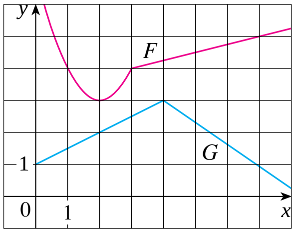
47. If $g(x) = xf(x)$, where $f(3) = 4$ and $f'(3) = -2$, find an equation of the tangent line to the graph of g at the point where $x = 3$.

48. If $f(2) = 10$ and $f'(x) = x^2 f(x)$ for all x, find $f''(2)$.

49. If f and g are the functions whose graphs are shown, let $u(x) = f(x)g(x)$ and $v(x) = f(x)/g(x)$.
(a) Find $u'(1)$. (b) Find $v'(5)$.



50. Let $P(x) = F(x)G(x)$ and $Q(x) = F(x)/G(x)$, where F and G are the functions whose graphs are shown.
(a) Find $P'(2)$. (b) Find $Q'(7)$.



51. If g is a differentiable function, find an expression for the derivative of each of the following functions.
(a) $y = xg(x)$ (b) $y = \dfrac{x}{g(x)}$ (c) $y = \dfrac{g(x)}{x}$

52. If f is a differentiable function, find an expression for the derivative of each of the following functions.
(a) $y = x^2 f(x)$ (b) $y = \dfrac{f(x)}{x^2}$
(c) $y = \dfrac{x^2}{f(x)}$ (d) $y = \dfrac{1 + xf(x)}{\sqrt{x}}$

53. How many tangent lines to the curve $y = x/(x + 1)$ pass through the point $(1, 2)$? At which points do these tangent lines touch the curve?

54. Find equations of the tangent lines to the curve

$$y = \frac{x - 1}{x + 1}$$

that are parallel to the line $x - 2y = 2$.

55. Find $R'(0)$, where

$$R(x) = \frac{x - 3x^3 + 5x^5}{1 + 3x^3 + 6x^6 + 9x^9}$$

Hint: Instead of finding $R'(x)$ first, let $f(x)$ be the numerator and $g(x)$ the denominator of $R(x)$ and compute $R'(0)$ from $f(0)$, $f'(0)$, $g(0)$, and $g'(0)$.

56. Use the method of Exercise 55 to compute $Q'(0)$, where

$$Q(x) = \frac{1 + x + x^2 + xe^x}{1 - x + x^2 - xe^x}$$

57. In this exercise we estimate the rate at which the total personal income is rising in the Richmond-Petersburg, Virginia, metropolitan area. In 1999, the population of this area was 961,400, and the population was increasing at roughly 9200 people per year. The average annual income was \$30,593 per capita, and this average was increasing at about \$1400 per year (a little above the national average of about \$1225 yearly). Use the Product Rule and these figures to estimate the rate at which total personal income was rising in the Richmond-Petersburg area in 1999. Explain the meaning of each term in the Product Rule.

58. A manufacturer produces bolts of a fabric with a fixed width. The quantity q of this fabric (measured in yards) that is sold is a function of the selling price p (in dollars per yard), so we can write $q = f(p)$. Then the total revenue earned with selling price p is $R(p) = pf(p)$.
(a) What does it mean to say that $f(20) = 10{,}000$ and $f'(20) = -350$?
(b) Assuming the values in part (a), find $R'(20)$ and interpret your answer.

59. (a) Use the Product Rule twice to prove that if f, g, and h are differentiable, then $(fgh)' = f'gh + fg'h + fgh'$.
(b) Taking $f = g = h$ in part (a), show that

$$\frac{d}{dx}[f(x)]^3 = 3[f(x)]^2 f'(x)$$

(c) Use part (b) to differentiate $y = e^{3x}$.

60. (a) If $F(x) = f(x)\,g(x)$, where f and g have derivatives of all orders, show that $F'' = f''g + 2f'g' + fg''$.
(b) Find similar formulas for F''' and $F^{(4)}$.
(c) Guess a formula for $F^{(n)}$.

61. Find expressions for the first five derivatives of $f(x) = x^2e^x$. Do you see a pattern in these expressions? Guess a formula for $f^{(n)}(x)$ and prove it using mathematical induction.

62. (a) If g is differentiable, the **Reciprocal Rule** says that

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left[\frac{1}{g(x)}\right] = -\frac{g'(x)}{[g(x)]^2}$$

Use the Quotient Rule to prove the Reciprocal Rule.
(b) Use the Reciprocal Rule to differentiate the function in Exercise 18.
(c) Use the Reciprocal Rule to verify that the Power Rule is valid for negative integers, that is,

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^{-n}) = -nx^{-n-1}$$

for all positive integers n.

3.3 Derivatives of Trigonometric Functions

A review of the trigonometric functions is given in Appendix D.

Before starting this section, you might need to review the trigonometric functions. In particular, it is important to remember that when we talk about the function f defined for all real numbers x by

$$f(x) = \sin x$$

it is understood that $\sin x$ means the sine of the angle whose *radian* measure is x. A similar convention holds for the other trigonometric functions cos, tan, csc, sec, and cot. Recall from Section 2.5 that all of the trigonometric functions are continuous at every number in their domains.

If we sketch the graph of the function $f(x) = \sin x$ and use the interpretation of $f'(x)$ as the slope of the tangent to the sine curve in order to sketch the graph of f' (see Exercise 16 in Section 2.8), then it looks as if the graph of f' may be the same as the cosine curve (see Figure 1).

TEC Visual 3.3 shows an animation of Figure 1.

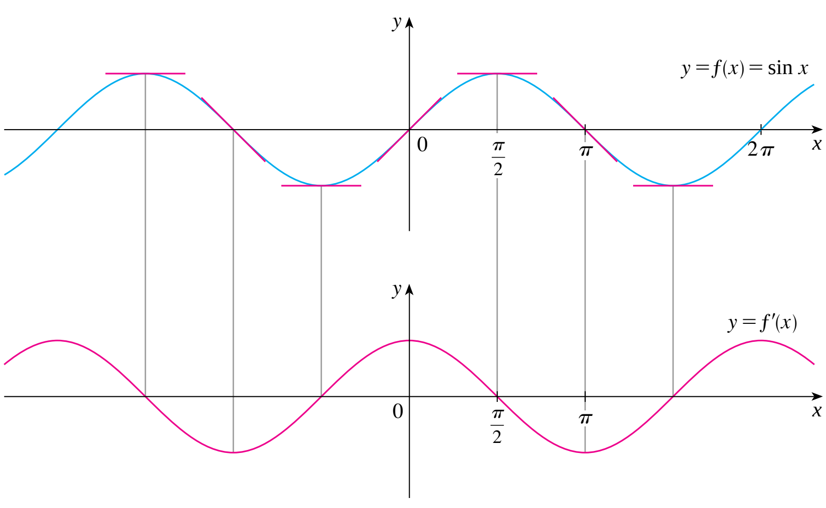


FIGURE 1