

Name: ANSWERSInstructions: No calculators! Answer all problems in the space provided! Do your rough work on scrap paper.

1. Let  $f(x)$  and  $g(x)$  be differentiable functions of  $x$ ,  $c$  a constant. Complete the following formulas. (You may use  $f'$  and  $g'$  as shorthand):

(a)  $\frac{d}{dx}(x^n) = \underline{nx^{n-1}}$  (b)  $\frac{d}{dx}e^u = \underline{u'e^u}$  (c)  $\frac{d}{dx}(a^u) = \underline{u'a^u \ln a}$

(d)  $\frac{d}{dx} \ln u = \underline{\frac{u'}{u}}$  (e)  $\frac{d}{dx}(f(x) \cdot g(x)) = \underline{f'g + fg'}$

(f)  $\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right) = \underline{\frac{f'g - fg'}{g^2}}$  (g)  $\frac{d}{dx} f(g(x)) = \underline{f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)}$

2. Define  $f'(x) = \underline{\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}}$  (using limits)

3. Simplify:  $\ln \left( \frac{\sqrt{x}(x+1)}{x^2 e^x} \right) = \underline{\frac{1}{2} \ln x + \ln(x+1) - 2 \ln x - x}$

4. Differentiate the following (you don't have to simplify):

(a)  $\frac{d}{dx} \ln \left( \frac{\sqrt{x}(x+1)}{x^2 e^x} \right) = \underline{\frac{1}{2x} + \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{2}{x} - 1}$  (b)  $\frac{d}{dx} [\ln x^3 + (\ln x)^3] = \underline{\frac{3}{x} + 3(\ln x)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x}}$

(c)  $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{x^2}{x^2+1} = \underline{\frac{2x}{(x^2+1)^2}}$  (d)  $\frac{d}{dx} x\sqrt{x^2-1} = \underline{(x^2-1)^{1/2} + \frac{1}{2}x(x^2-1)^{-1/2}(2x) = \frac{2x^2-1}{(x^2-1)^{1/2}}}$

(e)  $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{5e^{2x}+3}{4} = \underline{\frac{5}{2}e^{2x}}$  (f)  $\frac{d}{dx} \sqrt[4]{2x^3+7x} = \underline{\frac{1}{4}(2x^3+7x)^{-3/4}(6x^2+7)}$

(g)  $\frac{d}{dx} (x+1)^5(3x-1)^7 = \underline{5(x+1)^4(3x-1)^7 + (x+1)^5 \cdot 7(3x-1)^6(3)}$  (h)  $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{x^2+1}{x^2} = \underline{-2x^{-3}}$

5. The position of a particle after time  $t$  seconds is given by  $s(t) = t^4 - 3t^2 + 2t - 3$ . What is:

(a) The particle's acceleration function?  $a(t) = 12t^2 - 6$

(b) The particle's velocity after 2 seconds? 22 units/sec

Bonus:

1. Find  $y'$  if:  $4x^2 + 2xy - 3x^2y^3 + 4 = 7 - \ln x$ :  $y' = \underline{\frac{6xy^3 - 8x - 2y - \frac{1}{x}}{2x - 9x^2y^2}}$

2. If  $y = x^x$ , then  $y' = \underline{x^x(\ln x + 1)}$

3. For the function  $f(x)$ , state the linear approximation formula for  $f(x)$  at the point where  $x = a$ :

$f(x) \approx f(a) + f'(a)(x-a)$