

## Homework 3.4

In exercises 1 – 10, find the derivative of the function. Express your answer in simplest factored form.

<p>1. <math>F(x) = x^3 e^{2x}</math></p> <p><i>Product</i></p> $F'(x) = 3x^2 e^{2x} + x^3 e^{2x} (2)$ <p><i>Chain</i></p> $F'(x) = x^2 e^{2x} (3 + 2x)$	<p>2. <math>P(x) = e^{-2x^2}</math></p> <p><i>natural exp. Rule</i></p> $P'(x) = e^{-2x^2} (-4x)$ $P'(x) = -4x e^{-2x^2}$
<p>3. <math>H(x) = e^{x \ln x}</math></p> <p><i>Product Rule</i></p> $H'(x) = e^{x \ln x} \cdot (1 \cdot \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x})$ $H'(x) = (\ln x + 1) e^{x \ln x}$	<p>4. <math>g(x) = (2x^2 + 3)e^x</math></p> <p><i>Product Rule</i></p> $\dot{g}(x) = (4x)e^x + (2x^2 + 3)e^x$ $= e^x [4x + 2x^2 + 3]$ $\dot{g}(x) = e^x [2x^2 + 4x + 3]$
<p>5. <math>J(x) = \ln(e^{2x} + 1)</math></p> <p><i>Log Rule</i></p> $\frac{dJ(x)}{dx} = \frac{e^{2x} (2)}{e^{2x} + 1}$ $\frac{dJ(x)}{dx} = \frac{2e^{2x}}{e^{2x} + 1}$	<p>6. <math>F(x) = \ln(3 - 2x)</math></p> <p><i>Log Rule</i></p> $\dot{F}(x) = \frac{-2}{3 - 2x}$ $\dot{F}(x) = \frac{2}{2x - 3}$

7.  $K(x) = \ln \sqrt{5x-2} = \ln (5x-2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

Chain Rule

$$\frac{dK}{dx} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} (5x-2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} (5)}{(5x-2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\frac{dK}{dx} = \frac{5}{2(5x-2)}$$

8.  $F(x) = x^2 e^{4x}$

Product Rule

Natural Exp rule

$$\frac{dF}{dx} = 2x \cdot e^{4x} + x^2 \cdot e^{4x} \cdot 4$$

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

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

9.  $T(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x-2}$

Quotient Rule

Log Rule

$$T'(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{x} (x-2) - \ln x (1)}{(x-2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{x-2}{x} - \ln x\right) \cdot \frac{x}{x}}{(x-2)^2 \cdot x}$$

$$T'(x) = \frac{x-2-x \ln x}{x(x-2)^2}$$

10.  $P(x) = \frac{e^{2x}}{x^3}$

Natural exp rule

Quotient Rule

$$\dot{P}(x) = \frac{e^{2x} (2) \cdot x^3 - e^{2x} (3x^2)}{(x^3)^2}$$

$$= \frac{x^2 e^{2x} (2x-3)}{x^6}$$

$$\dot{P}(x) = \frac{e^{2x} (2x-3)}{x^4}$$

11. Find the equation of the tangent line to the graph of  $y = \frac{\ln x}{4x}$  when  $x = 1$ .

POT (1,0)

$$y = \frac{\ln(1)}{4(1)}$$

$$y = \frac{0}{4}$$

$$y = 0$$

SOT:  $m = \frac{1}{4}$

$$y' = \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot 4x - \ln x \cdot 4}{(4x)^2}$$

$$y' = \frac{4 - 4 \ln x}{16x^2}$$

$$y'(1) = \frac{4 - 4 \ln(1)}{16(1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{4 - 4(0)}{16}$$

$$= \frac{4}{16}$$

$$y'(1) = \frac{1}{4}$$

Tangent line

$$y - 0 = \frac{1}{4}(x - 1)$$