- 3-2 WARM-UP
- 1. Fill in the blanks below:

(a) 
$$\frac{d}{dx}[f(x) \cdot g(x)] = \mathbf{f'} \cdot \mathbf{g} + \mathbf{f} \cdot \mathbf{g'}$$
 (b)  $\frac{d}{dx}\left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right] = \frac{\mathbf{g} \cdot \mathbf{f'} - \mathbf{f} \cdot \mathbf{g'}}{\mathbf{g^2}}$ 

2. Find the derivatives for each function below and compare your methods:

(a) 
$$f(x) = \frac{20}{\sqrt[3]{x}} = 2 \times \sqrt[3]{x}$$
  
 $f'(x) = 2 (-\frac{1}{3}) \times \sqrt[-4]{3}$   
 $= -\frac{2}{3} \times \sqrt[-4]{3}$   
(just power rule)  
(just power rule)  
(requires quotient rule!)

3. Find the derivatives for each function below and compare your methods:

(a) 
$$f(x) = 20\left(\frac{x-x^3}{x^{3/5}}\right)$$
  
 $f(x) = 20(x-x^3)(x^{-3/5})$   
 $= 20(x^{-x^3})(x^{-3/5})$ ;  
 $= 20(x^{-3/5} - x^{12/5});$   
 $f'(x) = e^x\left(\frac{x-x^3}{x^{3/5}}\right) = e^x\left(\frac{2}{x} - x^{-3/5}\right)$ ;  
 $f'(x) = e^x\left(\frac{2}{x} - x^{-1/2}\right) + e^x\left(\frac{2}{5} - x^{-1/2} - x^{-1/2}\right)$ ;  
 $f'(x) = e^x\left(\frac{2}{x} - x^{-1/2}\right) + e^x\left(\frac{2}{5} - x^{-1/2} - x^{-1/2}\right)$ ;  
 $f'(x) = e^x\left(\frac{2}{x} - x^{-1/2}\right) + e^x\left(\frac{2}{5} - \frac{1/2}{5} - \frac{1/2}{5} - \frac{1/2}{5}\right)$ ;  
 $f'(x) = e^x\left(\frac{2}{x} - x^{-1/2}\right) + e^x\left(\frac{2}{5} - \frac{1/2}{5} - \frac{1/2}{5} - \frac{1/2}{5}\right)$ ;  
 $f'(x) = e^x\left(\frac{2}{x} - x^{-1/2}\right) + e^x\left(\frac{2}{5} - \frac{1/2}{5} - \frac{1/2}{5} - \frac{1/2}{5}\right)$ ;  
 $f'(x) = e^x\left(\frac{2}{x} - x^{-1/2}\right) + e^x\left(\frac{2}{5} - \frac{1/2}{5} - \frac{1/2}{5} - \frac{1/2}{5}\right)$ ;

4. Find the derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{x^2+1}{xe^x}$  (Use Quotient Rub and Product Rub.)

$$f'(x) = \frac{xe^{x}(2x) - (x^{2}+1)\frac{d}{dx}[xe^{x}]}{(xe^{x})^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2x^{2}e^{x} - (x^{2}+1)[x \cdot e^{x} + 1 \cdot e^{x}]}{(xe^{x})^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{e^{x}[2x^{2} - (x^{2}+1)(x+1)]}{(xe^{x})^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{e^{x}[2x^{2} - (x^{2}+1)(x+1)]}{(xe^{x})^{2}} = \frac{x^{2} - x^{3} - x^{2} - x^{2}}{x^{2} - x^{3} - x^{2} - x^{2}}$$

5. Assume  $s(t) = 3te^t$  gives the position of an object where *s* is measured in feet and *t* is measured in seconds. Find s'(1) and s''(1) and interpret your answers.

$$S'(t) = 3 \cdot e^{t} + 3t e^{t} = 3e^{t}(1+t)$$
  
 $S''(t) = 3e^{t}(1+t) + 3e^{t} \cdot 1 = 3e^{t}(t+2)$   
 $S'(1) = 3e(1+1) = Ge ft/sec$ . This is the velocity of the object at 1 second.  
 $S''(1) = 3 \cdot e \cdot (1+2) = 9e ft/sec^{2}$ . This is the acceleration of the object at 1 second.