# Circle your Instructor: 

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Math 251 Fall 2017
Quiz \#4, October 3rd
Name: Solutions
There are 25 points possible on this quiz. This is a closed book quiz. Calculators and notes are not allowed. Please show all of your work! If you have any questions, please raise your hand.
Exercise 1. ( 5 pts.) Find the derivatives of the following functions.
(a) $g(x)=\frac{3}{x^{4}}=3 \mathrm{X}^{-4}$
(b) $f(x)=e^{4}<\begin{aligned} & \text { That's } \\ & \text { a } \\ & \text { constant! }\end{aligned}$
(c) $y=x^{e}$
(power rule!)
$g^{\prime}(x)=-12 x^{-5}$

$y^{\prime}=e x^{e-1}$

Exercise 2. (3 pts.) Differentiate the function $H(u)=(3 u-1)(2 u+4)$. Simplify your derivative.
(product rule)

$$
\begin{array}{rlrl}
H^{\prime}(u) & =(3 u-1) \cdot 2+3 \cdot(2 u+4) & & \begin{array}{l}
\text { or: multiply first } \\
\end{array} \\
& =6 u-2+6 u+12 & H(u)=6 u^{2}-2 u+12 u-
\end{array}
$$

Exercise 3. (4 pts.) Differentiate the function $y=\frac{1-6 x+x^{2}}{\sqrt{x}}$. Simplify your derivative.
Simplify y first

$y^{\prime}=-\frac{1}{2} x^{-3 / 2}-3 x^{-1 / 2}+\frac{3}{2} x^{1 / 2}$

Exercise 4. (5 pts.) Where is the tangent line to $y=e^{x}-2 x+1$ parallel to $4 x-y=1$ ?
The line $4 x-y=1$ or $y=4 x-1$ has slope $m=4$.

$$
y^{\prime}=e^{x}-2
$$

We wart to find $x$ so that: $e^{x}-2=4$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& e^{x}=6 \\
& x=\ln 6
\end{aligned}
$$

Exercise 5. (4 pts.) Find the derivative of $G(x)=\frac{2 x+5}{x^{2}+1}$. Simplify your derivative.
quotient rule

$$
\begin{aligned}
& G^{\prime}= \frac{\left(x^{2}+1\right)(2)-(2 x+5)(2 x)}{\left(x^{2}+1\right)^{2}}=\frac{2 x^{2}+2-\left(4 x^{2}+10 x\right)}{\left(x^{2}+1\right)^{2}}=\frac{2 x^{2}+2-4 x^{2}-10 x}{\left(x^{2}+1\right)^{2}} \\
& \quad=\frac{-2 x^{2}-10 x+2}{\left(x^{2}+1\right)^{2}}=\frac{-2\left(x^{2}+5 x-1\right)}{\left(x^{2}+1\right)^{2}}
\end{aligned}
$$

Exercise 6. (4 pts.) Find the derivative of $f(x)=\stackrel{\text { h }}{2 x e^{x}}$. Simplify your derivative.
product rule

$$
\begin{aligned}
& =\frac{h}{2 x} \cdot e^{x}+2 \cdot e^{\prime}+h^{\prime} \cdot g \\
= & 2 e^{x}(x+1)
\end{aligned}
$$

