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. $y = \dfrac{e^x}{x^2}$

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

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

8. $f(t) = \dfrac{2t}{4 + t^2}$

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

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 $(-1, \frac{1}{2})$.
(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'.

Graphing calculator or computer required

1. Homework Hints available at stewartcalculus.com

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 $f'(0)$.

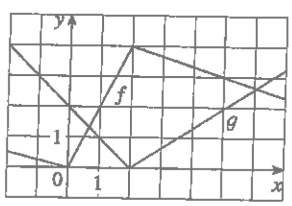
46. If $h(2) = 4$ and $h'(2) = -3$, find

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

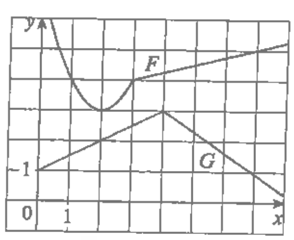
47. If $g(x) = xf(x)$, where $f(3) = 4$ and $f'(3) = -2$, find an equation of the tangent line to the graph of g at the point where $x = 3$.

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 meters) that is sold is a function of the selling price p (in dollars per meter), 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.