

5 pts on top of Tests.

S2.3 Power, Product, and Quotient Rules

$$f(x) = x^5 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 5x^4$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}[x^n] = nx^{n-1}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (2x) &= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x) = \\ &= 2(3) = 6 \end{aligned}$$

Power Rule ✓

$$\lim (f+g) = \lim f + \lim g$$

$$\lim (cf) = c \lim f$$

$$(f+g)' = f' + g'$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}[x^5 + 2x]$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx}[x^5] + \frac{d}{dx}[2x]$$

$$= 5x^4 + 2 \frac{d}{dx}[x]$$

$$= 5x^4 + 2$$

skip
this

$$(fg)' = f'g + fg'$$

Product Rule

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)' = \frac{f'g - fg'}{g^2}$$

Quotient Rule

Differentiate the following

$$h(x) = (x^2 + 5x)(3x^3 - 7x^2) =$$

M1 Just Power Rule

$$h(x) = 3x^5 + 8x^4 - 35x^3$$

$$\Rightarrow h'(x) = 15x^4 + 32x^3 - 105x^2$$

M2 Use Product Rule $(fg)' = f'g + fg'$

$$f = x^2 + 5x \quad g = 3x^3 - 7x^2$$

$$f' = 2x + 5 \quad g' = 9x^2 - 14x$$

$$f'g + fg' = (2x+5)(3x^3-7x^2) + (x^2+5x)(9x^2-14x)$$

STOP!

To confirm, we expand, even tho' we shouldn't unless we HAVE to.

$$\begin{aligned} (fg)' &= \underline{6x^4 - 14x^3 + 15x^3 - 35x^2} + \underline{9x^4 - 14x^3 + 45x^3 - 70x^2} \\ &= 15x^4 + 32x^3 - 105x^2 \end{aligned}$$

Product ✓

Quotient

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{x^3 + 5x^2 - 7}{5x^2 + 2x - 1} \right] =$$

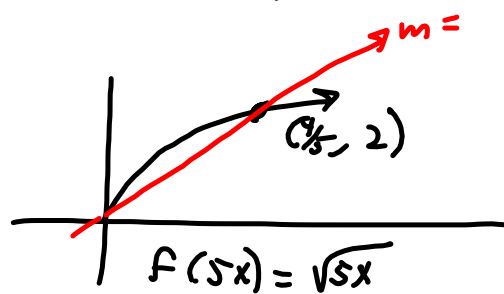
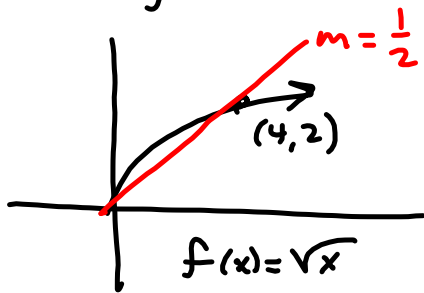
$$\left(\frac{f}{g} \right)' = \frac{f'g - fg'}{g^2}$$

$$= \frac{(3x^2 + 10x)(5x^2 + 2x - 1) - (x^3 + 5x^2 - 7)(10x + 2)}{(5x^2 + 2x - 1)^2}$$

STOP!

Skip Trig Derivatives, go to §2.5
on Chain Rule.

Recall: If $(4, 2)$ is on the
graph of $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, what's the correspond-
ing point on $f(5x) = \sqrt{5x}$?



$$\frac{\frac{2}{4}}{\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{2}{1} \cdot \frac{5}{4} = \frac{5}{2}$$

is 5 times steeper than
 $f(x)$.

$$\frac{d}{dx} [f(5x)] = 5 \frac{d}{d(5x)} [f(5x)]$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [f(u(x))] = \frac{d}{dx} [u(x)] \cdot \frac{d}{d(u(x))} [f(u(x))]$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [(x^2 + 7x)^{17}] = (2x + 7) [17(x^2 + 7x)^{16}]$$

$$\frac{d}{du} [u^{17}] = 17u^{16}$$

§ 2.4 Trig

§ 2.5 Chain Rule