

Deb's : 5.1, 5.5

Now: 5.2-5.4

St. 2 - Recall

$$3^x = e^{\ln(3^x)} = e^{x \ln 3} = e^{(\ln 3)x}$$

e is the base \Rightarrow $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^h - 1}{h} = 1$

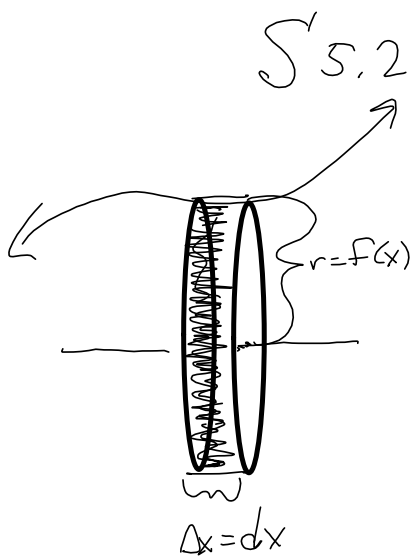
e^x is the function whose height = its slope.

$$\frac{d}{dx} [3^x] = \frac{d}{dx} [e^{(\ln 3)x}] = (\ln 3) e^{(\ln 3)x} = (\ln 3)(3^x)$$

$\frac{d}{dx} [e^x] = e^x$ Chain rule $\frac{d}{dx} [e^{f(x)}] = f'(x) e^{f(x)}$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [g(f(x))] = \frac{dg}{df} \cdot \frac{df}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [(\ln 3)x] = \ln 3$$



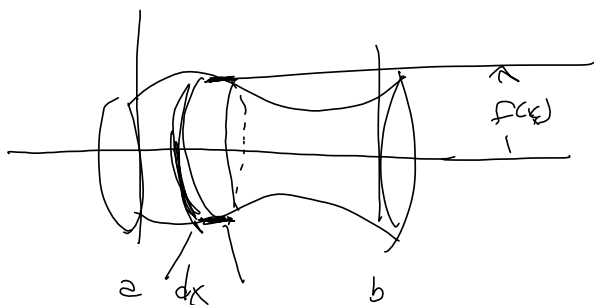
$\int 5.2 f(x)$
 Disc = VOLUME

= $\pi r^2 h$, where $r = \text{radius}$
 $\& h = \Delta x = dx$. $\& r = f(x)$!

Add up a bunch of these:

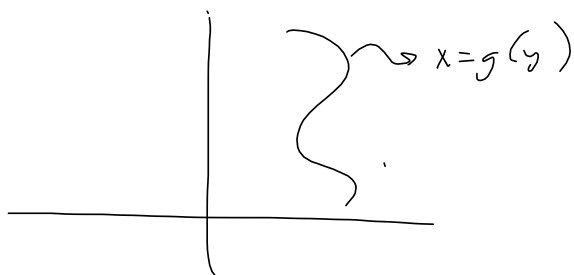
$$\sum_{k=1}^n \pi r^2 h = \pi \sum_{k=1}^n f(x)^2 \Delta x$$

$n \rightarrow \infty \rightarrow \boxed{\pi \int_a^b f(x)^2 dx = \text{VOLUME}}$



And about the y-axis

$$V = \pi \int_c^d g(y)^2 dy$$

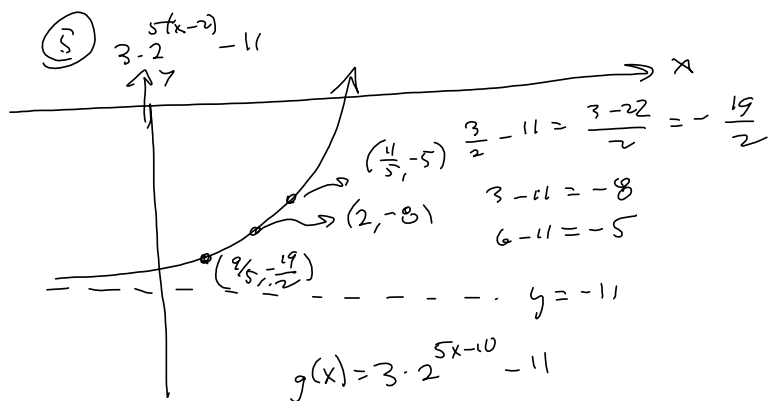
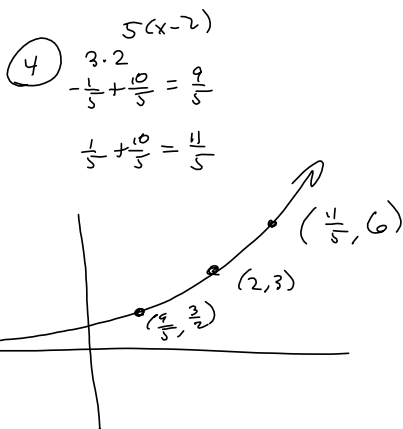
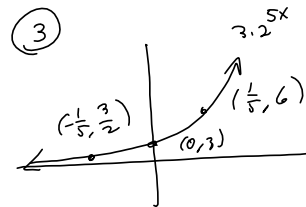
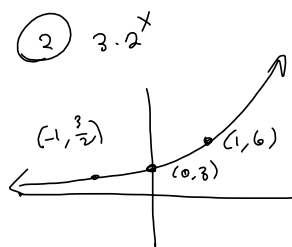
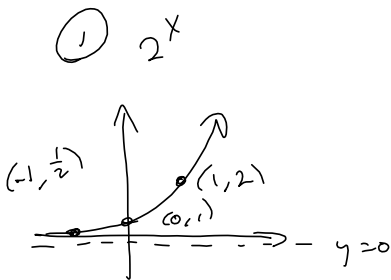


§5.2 Graphing skills from MAT 121

$$g(x) = 3 \cdot 2^{5x-10} - 11$$

$$f(x) = 2^x \xrightarrow{y \mapsto 3y} 3 \cdot 2^x \xrightarrow{x \mapsto \frac{1}{5}x} 3 \cdot 2^{5x} \xrightarrow{x \mapsto x+2} 3 \cdot 2^{5(x-2)}$$

$$\xrightarrow{y \mapsto y-11} 3 \cdot 2^{5(x-2)} - 11$$



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

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

$$e^x e^x = e^{x+1} = e^{2x}$$

Next time

(A) §6.3 Shell Method

(B) CS: Derivative of the inverse

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\ln(x)] = \frac{1}{x}$$

MAT 202

NAME

write out the context of the question.

MAKE YOUR WORK STAND ON ITS OWN.

what's being asked

Clear Answer.

Melanin
'takū' charge.

202

S's, 2

#s1-8 Find the volume V of the solid of revolution obtained by rotating the given CURVE about the given line.

①