

Assignment 4

To be done on a **separate** piece of paper! Please **do not** cram all of your answers onto this worksheet!

Due **Tuesday 10/14/14** in class.

1. Use the product rule and quotient rule to calculate each derivative. Simplify as much as possible.

(a) $\frac{d}{dt}(e^{-2t}(t^2 + \sqrt{t^3}))$

(d) $\frac{d}{du}\left(\frac{e^u - e^{-u}}{e^u + e^{-u}}\right)$

(b) $\frac{d}{dy}(ay^2e^{-by})$

(e) $\frac{d}{dx}(f(x)g(x)h(x))$

(c) $\frac{d}{d\theta}\left(\frac{\theta^2 + \sqrt{\theta}}{\theta^2 + 2\theta - 1}\right)$

(f) $(f(x)^2)'$

2. Use the chain rule to calculate each derivative. Simplify as much as possible.

(a) $\frac{d}{du}(e^{-u^2})$

(c) $\frac{d}{dt}((e^{2t} + 1)^m)$

(b) $\frac{d}{dx}(\sqrt{r^2 - x^2})$

(d) $\frac{d}{dx}\left[f\left(g(h(x))\right)\right]$

3. Find the derivative of $f(x) = \left(\frac{e^{-x}(1+x^2)}{(1-x^2)^2}\right)^3$. Simplify as much as possible.

4. Use the power rule, product rule, and chain rule to evaluate $\frac{d}{dx}(f(x)(g(x))^{-1})$. Write your result as a single, simplified fraction with no negative exponents.

5. (a) For what values of a is the graph of $y = axe^{-ax}$ increasing at $x = 4$?
(b) Find the value(s) of a so that $f(x) = e^{-ax^2}$ has an inflection point at $x = 2$.

6. It is highly recommended that you use Leibniz notation for this problem.

- (a) i. Expand $(x + y)^2$
ii. Calculate $\frac{d^2}{dx^2}(u(x)v(x))$
- (b) i. Expand $(x + y)^3$
ii. Calculate $\frac{d^3}{dx^3}(u(x)v(x))$
- (c) i. Expand $(x + y)^4$
ii. Calculate $\frac{d^4}{dx^4}(u(x)v(x))$
- (d) Hopefully you've noticed a pattern. The Binomial Theorem tells us how to expand $(x + y)^n$ for any integer n :

$$(x + y)^n = \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} x^i y^{n-i},$$

where $\binom{n}{i} = \frac{n!}{i!(n-i)!}$ are the binomial coefficients. Write an expression for $\frac{d^n}{dx^n}(u(x)v(x))$. *Hint*: this is an exercise in notation.