

Day 5 Notes:

The Chain Rule: : If $h(x) = f(g(x))$ then $h'(x) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$

Ex 1: $y = (2 - 5x^2)^3$

$$y' = 3(2 - 5x^2)^2 \cdot -10x$$

$$= -30x(2 - 5x^2)$$

or $-750x^5 + 600x^3 - 120x$

Ex 2: $y = (2x^3)^4$

$$y' = 4(2x^3)^3 \cdot 6x^2$$

$$= 24x^2(2x^3)^3$$

or $192x^{11}$

Ex 3: $y = \sqrt{4x + 5}$

$$y' = \frac{1}{2}(4x + 5)^{-1/2} \cdot 4$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{4x + 5}}$$

Ex 4: $y = \sqrt[3]{2x^2 - 5x}$

$$y' = \frac{1}{3}(2x^2 - 5x)^{-2/3} \cdot 4x - 5$$

$$= \frac{4x - 5}{3 \sqrt[3]{(2x^2 - 5x)^2}}$$

Ex 5: $y = (6x + 1)^5 + \sqrt{2x}$

$$y' = 5(6x + 1)^4 \cdot 6 + \frac{1}{2}(2x)^{-1/2} \cdot 2$$

$$= 30(6x + 1)^4 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x}}$$

Ex 6: $y = \sin(x^3)$

$$y' = \cos(x^3) \cdot 3x^2$$

$$= 3x^2 \cos(x^3)$$

Ex 7: $y = \tan(\sqrt{x})$

$$y' = \sec^2(\sqrt{x}) \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^{-1/2}$$

$$= \frac{\sec^2(\sqrt{x})}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

Ex 8: $y = x^3 \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$

$$y' = x^3 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot -\frac{1}{x^2} + 3x^2 \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$= -x \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + 3x^2 \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

Ex 9: $y = \frac{(2x + 1)^3}{\sqrt{3x - 5}}$

$$y' = \frac{3(2x + 1)^2 \cdot 2 - (2x + 1)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}(3x - 5)^{-3/2} \cdot 3}{3x - 5}$$

$$y' = \frac{6(3x - 5)(2x + 1)^2 - \frac{3}{2}(3x - 5)^{-1/2}(2x + 1)^3}{3x - 5}$$

We can simplify.

Ex 10: $y = 3x^2 \csc(x^4)$

$$y' = 3x^2 \cdot -\csc(x^4) \cot(x^4) \cdot 4x^3 + 6x \csc(x^4)$$

$$= -12x^5 \csc(x^4) \cot(x^4) + 6x \csc(x^4)$$

Ex 11: $y = \sqrt{4x} \cos(2x)$

$$y' = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4x}^{-1/2} \cdot 2 + \sqrt{4x} \cdot -\sin(2x) \cdot 2$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{4x}} - 2\sqrt{4x} \sin(2x)$$

Ex 12: $y = 3x \sec(5x)$

$$y' = 3x \tan(5x) \sec(5x) \cdot 5 + 3 \sec(5x)$$

$$= 15x \tan(5x) \sec(5x) + 3 \sec(5x)$$

Find the 2nd derivative for each.

Ex 13: $y = (\sin(5x^3))^2$

$$y' = 2 \sin(5x^3) \cdot \cos(5x^3) \cdot 15x^2$$

$$= \underbrace{30x^2 \sin(5x^3)}_f \cdot \underbrace{\cos(5x^3)}_g$$

$$y'' = 30x^2 \sin(5x^3) \cdot -\sin(5x^3) \cdot 15x^2 + \cos(5x^3) \cdot [450x^4 \cos(5x^3) + 60x \sin(5x^3)]$$

Ex 14: $y = -7(5 - 3x^2)^5$

$$y' = -35(5 - 3x^2)^4 \cdot -6x$$

$$= \underbrace{210x(5 - 3x^2)^4}_f \cdot \underbrace{1}_{g}$$

$$y'' = 210 \cdot 4(5 - 3x^2)^3 \cdot -6x + 210(5 - 3x^2)^4$$

$$y'' = -5040x(5 - 3x^2)^3 + 210(5 - 3x^2)^4$$

Ex 15: $y = \sqrt{\sin(2x) + \cos(x^5)}$

$$y' = \frac{1}{2}(\sin(2x) + \cos(x^5))^{-1/2} \cdot [2 \cos(2x) - 5x^4 \sin(x^5)]$$

$$= \frac{2 \cos(2x) - 5x^4 \sin(x^5)}{2 \sqrt{\sin(2x) + \cos(x^5)}}$$

$y'' =$ in class.