Math 1121 Exam #2 (new ones)

Question 11. Please find the derivative:

$$(7x^{4} + 8x)(4 - 6x^{2} + x)$$

$$(7x^{4} - 8x)(-12x + 1) + (4 - 6x^{2} + x)(28x^{3} + 8)$$

Question 12. Please find the derivative:

$$\frac{\frac{x^{2} + 5x}{4x^{2} - x^{5}}}{(4x^{2} - x^{5}) - (x^{2} + 5x)(8x - 5x^{4})}$$

Question 13. Please find the derivative:

$$g(t) = (15x^2 + 7x)^{-3}$$

$$-3(15x^{2}+7x)^{-4}(30x+7)$$

Question 14. Please find the derivative:

$$\frac{4x+7}{(x^2+2x)^3}$$

$$\left(\underbrace{x^{2}+2x\right)^{3}\cdot 4 - (4x+7)\cdot 3(x^{2}\cdot 2x)^{2}\cdot (2x+2)}_{\left((x^{2}\cdot 2x)^{3}\right)^{2}}$$

Question 15. Please find the derivative each time (you should do all 3, and you'll get credit if you get at least 2 right):

a) 7^{5x}

b)
$$e^{4x^2-x}$$

 e^{4x^2-x}
 e^{-x}
 e^{-x}

c)
$$5^{\sqrt{x}}$$

5 \sqrt{x} (n.5. $\frac{1}{2}x^{-1/2}$

Question 16. In each part, evaluate the logarithm. (Your answer each time should be a number- make sure it is clear what the answer is in each part.)

a) $\log_3 9$ 2 (since $3^2 = 9$) b) $\log_2 16$ 4 (since $2^4 = 16$) c) $\log_3 3$ 1 since $3^1 = 3$ d) $\log_2 \frac{1}{8}$ -3 Since $2^{-3} = \frac{1}{8}$

Question 17. Please find the derivative each time (you should do all 3, and you'll get credit if you get at least 2 right):

a)
$$\log_4(x)$$
 $\frac{1}{\chi \ln 4}$

b)
$$\ln(5x^2 + 7x)$$

 $\frac{1}{5x^2 + 7x} \cdot (10x + 7)$

c)
$$\log_2(18+4x)$$

 $\frac{1}{(18+4x)\ln 2} \cdot (4)$

Question 18. Please find the derivative:

$$f(x) = e^{x(x^5 + 7x)}$$

$$e^{\chi(\chi^{5}+7\chi)} \cdot (\chi(5\chi^{4}+7) + (\chi^{5}+7\chi) \cdot 1)$$

Question 19. Please give intervals where this function is increasing and decreasing:

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

1

t

+

$$f'(x) = \chi^2 - 6x + 7$$

$$f'(x) = (x - 7)(x + 1)$$

$$f' = 0 : x - 7 = 0 \quad x + 1 = 0$$

$$x = 7 \quad x = -1$$

$$f'(8) = (8-7)(8+1) + +$$

Question 20. Please give intervals where this function is increasing and decreasing:

$$f(x) = (x-1)e^{3x}$$

$$\int (4x) = (x-1) \cdot e^{3x} \cdot 3 + e^{3x} \cdot 1$$

$$= e^{3x} ((x-1) \cdot 3 + 1)$$

$$= e^{3x} (3x-3+1) = e^{3x} (3x-2)$$

$$f'=0: \qquad y=2/3 \qquad x=2/3$$