

Instructions: Include all relevant work to get full credit.

Quiz #9

1. Find the derivative of the following functions (You don't have to simplify):

$$\text{a. } f(x) = \log_{10} \sqrt{x^2 - 1} = \log_{10} (x^2 - 1)^{1/2} = \frac{1}{2} \log_{10} (x^2 - 1) \quad [2]$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2x}{x^2 - 1} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln 10}$$

$$\text{b. } g(x) = \ln(x + \ln x^2) = \ln(x + 2 \ln x) \quad [2]$$

$$\Rightarrow g'(x) = \frac{1 + 2/x}{x + \ln x^2}$$

2. Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ if

$$\text{a. } y = (\sin x)^{\ln x} \Rightarrow \ln |y| = \ln |(\sin x)^{\ln x}| = (\ln x) \ln |\sin x| \quad [2]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y'}{y} = (\ln x) \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} + \frac{1}{x} \ln |\sin x|$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = (\sin x)^{\ln x} \left[(\ln x) \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} + \frac{1}{x} \ln |\sin x| \right]$$

$$\text{b. } x^y = y^x \quad [2]$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(x^y) = \ln(y^x) \Rightarrow y \ln x = x \ln y$$

$$\Rightarrow y \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) + y' \ln x = x \frac{1}{y} (y') + (1) \ln y$$

$$\Rightarrow y' \left(\ln x - \frac{x}{y} \right) = \ln y - \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{\ln y - \frac{y}{x}}{\ln x - \frac{x}{y}}$$

3. Use logarithmic differentiation to find the derivative of the $y = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 4} \cdot e^{x^2 + 3x}}{\sqrt[3]{5 - 2x^3}}$ [2]

$$\Rightarrow \ln |y| = \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 4} \cdot e^{x^2 + 3x}}{\sqrt[3]{5 - 2x^3}} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \ln |x^2 + 4| + (x^2 + 3x) - \frac{1}{3} \ln |5 - 2x^3|$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y'}{y} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2x}{x^2 + 4} + (2x + 3) - \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) \frac{(-6x^2)}{5 - 2x^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 4} \cdot e^{x^2 + 3x}}{\sqrt[3]{5 - 2x^3}} \right) \left[\frac{x}{x^2 + 4} + (2x + 3) + \frac{2x^2}{5 - 2x^3} \right]$$