

Chapter 4 Review

Concept check

① F ② T ③ F ④ T ⑤ F ⑥ T ⑦ F ⑧ T ⑨ F ⑩ F

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{dy}{dx} = 15x^2 - 14x - 9$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{dy}{dx} = 21x^2 - 8x - 5$$

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{dy}{dx} = 24x^{5/3}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \frac{dy}{dx} = 12x^{-4} = \frac{12}{x^4}$$

$$\textcircled{5} f'(x) = -12x^{-5} + 6 \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{-12}{x^5} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\textcircled{6} f'(x) = -19x^{-2} - \frac{8}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{-19}{x^2} - \frac{4}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\textcircled{7} k'(x) = \frac{3(4x+7) - (3x)(4)}{(4x+7)^2} = \frac{12x+21-12x}{(4x+7)^2}$$

$$k'(x) = \frac{21}{(4x+7)^2}$$

$$\textcircled{8} r'(x) = \frac{-8(2x+1) - (-8x)(2)}{(2x+1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-16x-8+16x}{(2x+1)^2} = \frac{-8}{(2x+1)^2}$$

$$\textcircled{9} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(2x-1)(x-1) - (x^2-x+1)(1)}{(x-1)^2}$$

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2-2x}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$\textcircled{10} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(6x^2-10x)(x+2) - (2x^3-5x^2)(1)}{(x+2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{6x^3+12x^2-10x^2-20x-2x^3+5x^2}{(x+2)^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{4x^3+7x^2-20x}{(x+2)^2}$$

$$\textcircled{11} f'(x) = 4(3x^2-2)^3(6x)$$

$$f'(x) = 24x(3x^2-2)^3$$

$$\textcircled{12} k'(x) = 6(5x^3-1)^5(15x^2)$$

$$k'(x) = 95x^2(5x^3-1)^5$$

$$\textcircled{13} y = (2t^7-5)^{1/2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2}(2t^7-5)^{-1/2}(14t^6)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{7t^6}{\sqrt{2t^7-5}}$$

$$\textcircled{14} y = -3(8t^4-1)^{1/2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{3}{2}(8t^4-1)^{-1/2}(32t^3)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{-48t^3}{\sqrt{8t^4-1}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (15) \frac{dy}{dx} &= 3(2x+1)^2 + (3x)(2)(2x+1)^2(2) \\ &= 3(2x+1)^2 [2x+1 + 6x] \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{dy}{dx} = 3(2x+1)^2 [8x+1]}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (16) \frac{dy}{dx} &= 8x^2(3x-2)^4 + 4x^2(5)(3x-2)^3(3) \\ &= 4x(3x-2)^4 [6x-4 + 15x] \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{dy}{dx} = 4x(3x-2)^4 [21x-4]}$$

$$(17) r'(t) = \frac{(10t-7)(3t+1)^3 - (5t^2-7t)(3)(3t+1)^2(3)}{(3t+1)^6}$$

$$= \frac{(3t+1)^2 [(10t-7)(3t+1) - 45t^2 + 63t]}{(3t+1)^6}$$

$$= \frac{30t^2 + 10t - 21t - 7 - 45t^2 + 63t}{(3t+1)^4}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{-15t^2 + 52t - 7}{(3t+1)^4}}$$

$$(18) s'(t) = \frac{(3t^2-2)(4t-3)^4 - (t^3-2t)(4)(4t-3)^3(4)}{(4t-3)^8}$$

$$= \frac{(4t-3)^3 [(3t^2-2)(4t-3) - 16t^3 + 32t]}{(4t-3)^8}$$

$$= \frac{12t^3 - 9t^2 - 8t + 6 - 16t^3 + 32t}{(4t-3)^5}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{-4t^3 - 9t^2 + 24t + 6}{(4t-3)^5}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (19) p'(t) &= (2t)(t^2+1)^{5/2} + (t^2)^{5/2}(t^2+1)^{3/2}(2t) \\ &= (2t)(t^2+1)^{3/2} [t^2+1 + \frac{5}{2}t^2] \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{p'(t) = (2t)(t^2+1)^{3/2} [\frac{7}{2}t^2 + 1]}$$

↑
could be written $\sqrt{(t^2+1)^3}$

$$\textcircled{20} g'(t) = (3t^3)(t^4+5)^{3/2} + (t^3)\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)(t^4+5)^{1/2}(4t^3)$$

$$= t^2(t^4+5)^{3/2} [3t^4+15 + 14t^4]$$

$$g'(t) = t^2(t^4+5)^{3/2} [17t^4 + 15]$$

$$\textcircled{21} \frac{dy}{dx} = -6e^{2x}(2)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -12e^{2x}$$

$$\textcircled{22} \frac{dy}{dx} = 8(e^{.5x})(.5)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 4e^{.5x}$$

$$\textcircled{23} \frac{dy}{dx} = (e^{-2x^3})(-6x^2)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -6x^2 \cdot e^{-2x^3}$$

$$\textcircled{24} \frac{dy}{dx} = -4(e^{x^2})(2x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -8x(e^{x^2})$$

$$\textcircled{25} \frac{dy}{dx} = 5e^{2x} + (5x)(e^{2x})(2)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 5e^{2x} [1 + 2x]$$

$$\textcircled{26} \frac{dy}{dx} = (-14x)(e^{-3x}) + (-7x^2)(e^{-3x})(-3)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -7xe^{-3x} [2 - 3x]$$

$$\textcircled{27} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x}{2+x^2}$$

$$\textcircled{28} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{5}{5x+3}$$

$$\textcircled{29} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\left(\frac{3}{3x}\right)(x-3) - [\ln(3x)](1)}{(x-3)^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{x}(x-3) - \ln(3x)}{(x-3)^2} \cdot \frac{x}{x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x-3 - x\ln(3x)}{x(x-3)^2}$$

$$\textcircled{30} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\left(\frac{2}{2x-1}\right)(x+3) - [\ln(2x-1)](1)}{(x+3)^2} \cdot \frac{2x-1}{2x-1}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x+6 - (2x-1)\ln(2x-1)}{(2x-1)(x+3)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{31} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{(1)e^x + xe^x(\text{Ln}(x^2-1)) - (xe^x)\left(\frac{2x}{x^2-1}\right)}{[\text{Ln}(x^2-1)]^2} \\ &= \frac{e^x(1+x)(\text{Ln}(x^2-1)) - x(e^x)\left(\frac{2x}{x^2-1}\right)}{[\text{Ln}(x^2-1)]^2} = \frac{e^x \left[(1+x)(\text{Ln}(x^2-1)) - \frac{2x^2}{x^2-1} \right]}{[\text{Ln}(x^2-1)]^2} \cdot \frac{x^2-1}{x^2-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^x \left[(x^2-1)(1+x)(\text{Ln}(x^2-1)) - 2x^2 \right]}{(x^2-1)[\text{Ln}(x^2-1)]^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{32} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{\left[(2x)(e^{2x}) + (x^2+1)(2)(e^{2x}) \right] (\text{Ln}x) - (x^2+1)e^{2x}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{[\text{Ln}x]^2} \\ &= \frac{2e^{2x} [x + x^2+1] (\text{Ln}x) - (x^2+1)(e^{2x})\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{[\text{Ln}x]^2} \cdot \frac{x}{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2xe^{2x} [x^2+x+1] (\text{Ln}x) - (x^2+1)(e^{2x})}{x[\text{Ln}x]^2}}$$

$$\textcircled{33} \boxed{s' = 2(t^2 + e^t)(2t + e^t)}$$

$$\textcircled{34} \boxed{g' = 4(e^{2p+1} - 2)^3 (e^{2p+1})(2)}$$

$$\boxed{g' = 8(e^{2p+1})(e^{2p+1} - 2)^3}$$

$$\textcircled{35} \frac{dy}{dx} = 3(\text{Ln}10)(10^{-x^2})(-2x)$$

$$\boxed{\frac{dy}{dx} = -6x(\text{Ln}10)(10^{-x^2})}$$

$$\textcircled{36} \frac{dy}{dx} = 10(\text{Ln}2)(2^{\sqrt{x}}) \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{10(\text{Ln}2)(2^{\sqrt{x}})}{2\sqrt{x}} = \boxed{\frac{5(\text{Ln}2)(2^{\sqrt{x}})}{\sqrt{x}}}$$

$$(37) \quad g'(z) = \frac{3z^2 + 1}{(\ln 2)(z^3 + z + 1)}$$

$$(38) \quad h'(z) = \frac{e^z}{(\ln 10)(1 + e^z)}$$

$$(39) \quad f'(x) = (2e^{2x})[\ln(xe^x + 1)] + (e^{2x}) \left[\frac{(e^x + xe^x)}{xe^x + 1} \right]$$

$$f'(x) = e^{2x} \left[2 \ln(xe^x + 1) + \frac{e^x + xe^x}{xe^x + 1} \right]$$

$$(40) \quad f'(x) = \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}} \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \right) (\ln(\sqrt{x} + 1)) - e^{\sqrt{x}} \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + 1} \right)}{[\ln(\sqrt{x} + 1)]^2}$$

$$[\ln(\sqrt{x} + 1)]^2$$

$$= \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{2\sqrt{x}} \left[\ln(\sqrt{x} + 1) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + 1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}} \left[\ln(\sqrt{x} + 1) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + 1} \right]}{[\ln(\sqrt{x} + 1)]^2}$$

$$\frac{e^{\sqrt{x}} \left[\ln(\sqrt{x} + 1) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + 1} \right]}{[\ln(\sqrt{x} + 1)]^2}$$

$$(41) \quad a) \quad D_x [F(g(x))] = F'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$D_2 [F(g(x))] = F'(g(2)) \cdot g'(2) = F'(0) \cdot \frac{3}{10} = (-5) \left(\frac{3}{10} \right) = \boxed{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$b) \quad D_x [F(g(x))] = F'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$D_3 [F(g(x))] = F'(g(3)) \cdot g'(3) = F'(2) \cdot \frac{4}{11} = -6 \cdot \frac{4}{11} = \boxed{-\frac{24}{11}}$$

$$(42) \quad a) \quad D_2 [g(F(x))] = g'(F(2)) \cdot F'(2) = g'(4) \cdot -6 = \frac{6}{13} \cdot -6 = \boxed{-\frac{36}{13}}$$

$$b) \quad D_3 [g(F(x))] = g'(F(3)) \cdot F'(3) = g'(2) \cdot (-7) = \frac{3}{10} \cdot -7 = \boxed{-\frac{21}{10}}$$

44 → 53 I am not going to ask a question like this on the test, but here is what you need to do for question #44

step 1 Slope of tangent line $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x - 6$ @ $x = 2 \Rightarrow -2 = m$

step 2 Point of tangency - plug $x = 2$ in function $y = 4 - 12 = -8$ (2, -8)

step 3 Point-slope form of equation of line

$$y + 8 = -2(x - 2)$$

$$y = -2x + 4 - 8$$

$$\boxed{y = -2x - 4}$$

For questions 57-62 the average cost function is $\frac{C(x)}{x}$. The marginal average cost function is the derivative of $\frac{C(x)}{x}$

57 $D_x \left[\frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{x} \right] = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(x+1)^{-1/2}(x) - (x+1)^{1/2}}{x^2} = \frac{(x+1)^{-1/2} \left[\frac{x}{2} - (x+1) \right]}{x^2} = \frac{-1 - \frac{x}{2}}{x^2 \sqrt{x+1}}$

58 $D_x \left[\frac{\sqrt{3x+2}}{x} \right] = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(3x+2)^{-1/2}(3)x - (3x+2)^{1/2}}{x^2} = \frac{(3x+2)^{-1/2} \left[\frac{3x}{2} - (3x+2) \right]}{x^2} = \frac{-\frac{3}{2}x - 2}{x^2 \sqrt{3x+2}}$

59 $D_x \left[\frac{(x^2+3)^3}{x} \right] = \frac{3(x^2+3)^2(2x)(x) - (x^2+3)^3(1)}{x^2} = \frac{(x^2+3)^2 [6x^2 - x^2 - 3]}{x^2} = \frac{(x^2+3)^2 [5x^2 - 3]}{x^2}$

60 $D_x \left[\frac{(4x+3)^4}{x} \right] = \frac{4(4x+3)^3(4)(x) - (4x+3)^4(1)}{x^2} = \frac{(4x+3)^3 [16x - 4x - 3]}{x^2} = \frac{(4x+3)^3 [12x - 3]}{x^2}$

61 $D_x \left[\frac{10 - e^{-x}}{x} \right] = \frac{-e^{-x}(-1)x - (10 - e^{-x})(1)}{x^2} = \frac{xe^{-x} - 10 + e^{-x}}{x^2}$

62 $D_x \left[\frac{\ln(x+5)}{x} \right] = \frac{\frac{1}{x+5} \cdot x - \ln(x+5)}{x^2} = \frac{\frac{x}{x+5} - \ln(x+5)}{x^2}$

$$(63) S'(x) = 60\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right) + 12 = \frac{30}{\sqrt{x}} + 12$$

$$a) S'(9) = 22$$

Sales increase by \$22 million
Per \$100 spent on research.

$$b) S'(16) = 19.5$$

Sales increase by \$19.5 million
Per \$100 spent on research

$$c) S'(25) = 18$$

Sales increase by
\$18 million Per \$100 spent
on research.

d) Sales decrease.

$$(64) P'(x) = \frac{(2x)(2x+1) - x^2(2)}{(2x+1)^2} = \frac{4x^2 + 2x - 2x^2}{(2x+1)^2} = \frac{2x^2 + 2x}{(2x+1)^2}$$

$$a) P'(4) = \frac{40}{729}$$

\$5.48 profit/unit

$$b) P'(12) = .0199$$

\$1.99 profit/unit

$$c) P'(20) = .0122$$

\$1.22 profit/unit

d) Profit decreases

$$e) D_x \left[\frac{x^2}{x(2x+1)} \right] = D_x \left[\frac{x}{2x+1} \right] = \frac{2x+1 - (x)(2)}{(2x+1)^2} = \frac{1}{(2x+1)^2} @ x=4 \downarrow$$

$\frac{1}{81} \approx 1.23$
average profit
per unit

$$(65) T'(x) = \frac{(60)(4x+5) - (1000+60x)(4)}{(4x+5)^2} = \frac{240x + 300 - 4000 - 240x}{(4x+5)^2} = \frac{-3700}{(4x+5)^2}$$

$$a) T'(9) = \frac{-3700}{1681} = -2.20$$

The cost decreases by \$2,200
Per \$100 spent on training.

$$b) T'(19) = -563.94$$

The cost decreases by
\$563.94 Per \$100 spent
on training

c) Always decreasing.

$$(66) \frac{dA}{dr} = 48000 \left(1 + \frac{r}{400}\right)^{47} \left(\frac{1}{400}\right) = 120 \left(1 + \frac{r}{400}\right)^{47}$$

$$\frac{dA}{dr} \Big|_{r=5} = 120 \left(1 + \frac{5}{400}\right)^{47} = 215.15 = \text{change in value of account per year}$$

$$(67) \frac{dA}{dr} = 1000e^{12r/100} \left(\frac{12}{100} \right) = 120e^{12r/100}$$

$$\frac{dA}{dr} \Big|_{r=5} = 120e^{60/100} = 218.65 = \text{change in account per year}$$

$$(68) \frac{dT}{dr} = \frac{\alpha(\ln(1+\frac{r}{100})) - (\ln 2) \left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{r}{100}} \right)}{[\ln(1+\frac{r}{100})]^2} = \frac{(-\ln 2) \left(\frac{1}{100+r} \right)}{[\ln(1+\frac{r}{100})]^2}$$

$$\frac{dT}{dr} = \frac{(-\ln 2) \left(\frac{1}{105} \right)}{[\ln(1+\frac{5}{100})]^2} = -2.773 \Rightarrow \text{decreasing Doubling time per } r\%$$

$$(69) F'(t) = 6.0828t^3 - 57.498t^2 + 125.82t + 6.0726$$

$$F'(7) \approx 155.811$$

72 & 73 Don't worry about.