

<p>Alan Tupaj Vista Murrieta High School Website: www.vmhs.net (Click on "Teachers" then "Alan Tupaj")</p>	<p>Derivative Rules – Implicit, Ln, e AP Readiness Session 2</p> <p>Answers to examples posted on my website</p>
<p>Derivative Rules</p>	<p>Examples: For each function, find $f'(x)$ or $\frac{dy}{dx}$</p>
<p>Implicit Differentiation:</p> <p>Differentiate each variable independently with respect to x.</p> <p>Every derivative of y gets multiplied by $\frac{dy}{dx}$</p> <p>Group all terms with $\frac{dy}{dx}$ on one side with all other terms on the other side.</p> <p>Factor out $\frac{dy}{dx}$ and divide by the result</p>	<p>$x^2 y^2 - 2x = 4 - 4y$ Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$</p>
<p>Derivative of natural log:</p> $\frac{d}{dx}(\ln(u)) = \frac{1}{u} \frac{du}{dx} \quad (\text{remember the chain rule})$	<p>$f(x) = \ln(3x^2 - 5x + 8)$ Find $f'(x)$</p>
<p>Derivative of e^x:</p> $\frac{d}{dx}(e^u) = e^u \frac{du}{dx}$ <p>Remember to use product or quotient rules if needed</p>	<p>$f(x) = (e^{3x})(\cos(2x))$ Find $f'(x)$</p>
<p>Derivative of log with other bases and exponential function with other bases</p> $\frac{d}{dx}(\log_b(u)) = \frac{1}{u} \left(\frac{1}{\ln b} \right) \frac{du}{dx}$ $\frac{d}{dx}(b^u) = b^u (\ln b) \frac{du}{dx}$	<p>$f(x) = \log_3(\tan x)$ Find $f'(x)$</p> <p>$f(x) = \frac{5^x}{x^2}$ Find $f'(x)$</p>

Using Log Rules to simplify derivatives:

$$\log(ab) = \log a + \log b$$

$$\log\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = \log a - \log b$$

$$\log(a^b) = b \log a$$

Logarithmic Differentiation:

1. Take Ln of both sides
2. Simplify using ln rules
3. Differentiate implicitly

$$\ln y \text{ becomes } \frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx}$$

4. Multiply both sides by y to get $\frac{dy}{dx}$

$$f(x) = \ln\left(\frac{(x^4 - 3x^3 + 2)\sqrt{3x^2 - 2x}}{(2x - 3)(\sin x)}\right) \quad \text{Find } f'(x)$$

$$y = (\tan x)^{x^2} \quad \text{find } \frac{dy}{dx}$$