

SHEET # 322:

DERIVATIVES OF POLYNOMIALS AND EXPONENTIALS.

Given these rules:

$$\rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(b) = 0 \quad \frac{d}{dx}(mx+b) = m$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^n) = n \cdot x^{n-1}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(e^x) = e^x \quad \frac{d}{dx}(a^x) = (\ln a) \cdot a^x$$

A. FILL OUT

x	0	1	e	e ²	2x	x+2
ln(x)	-∞	0	1	2	ln(2) + ln(x)	ln(x+2)

B. Find =

$$1. \frac{d}{dx}(4x^3) = 12x^2$$

$$2. \frac{d}{dx}(3x^5 + 4x - 5) = 15x^4 + 4$$

$$3. \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{x^4}\right) = \frac{d}{dx}(x^{-4}) = -4x^{-5} = \frac{-4}{x^5}$$

$$4. \frac{d}{dx}(4e^x) = 4e^x$$

$$5. \frac{d}{dx}(3^x) = (\ln(3)) \cdot 3^x$$

$$6. \frac{d}{dx}(\sqrt{x}) = \frac{d}{dx}(x^{1/2}) = \frac{1}{2}x^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$7. \frac{d}{dx}(4^x + x^4) = (\ln(4)) \cdot 4^x + 4x^3$$

EXTRA:

$$8. \frac{d}{dx}(e^{x+1}) = \frac{d}{dx}(e^x \cdot e^1) = \frac{d}{dx}(e^x) \cdot e = e^x \cdot e = e^{x+1}$$

$$9. \frac{d}{dx}(e^{2x}) = \frac{d}{dx}((e^2)^x) = (\ln(e^2)) \cdot (e^2)^x = 2(e^2)^x = 2e^{2x}$$