

## HOMEWORK 6 - ANSWERS TO (MOST) PROBLEMS

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### SECTION 3.4: THE CHAIN RULE

**3.4.9.**  $F'(x) = \frac{1}{4}(1 + 2x + x^3)^{-\frac{3}{4}}(2 + 3x^2)$

**3.4.15.**  $y' = e^{-kx} - kxe^{-kx}$

**3.4.39.**  $f'(t) = \sec^2(e^t) + e^{\tan(t)} \sec^2(t)$

**3.4.45.**  $y' = -\sin(\sqrt{\sin(\tan(\pi x))}) \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\sin(\tan(\pi x))}} \cos(\tan(\pi x)) \sec^2(\pi x) \pi$

**3.4.49.**  $y' = \alpha e^{\alpha x} \sin(\beta x) + e^{\alpha x} \beta \cos(\beta x); y'' = e^{\alpha x} ((\alpha^2 - \beta^2) \sin(\beta x) + 2\alpha\beta \cos(\beta x))$

**3.4.63.**

- (a)  $h'(1) = f'(g(1))g'(1) = f'(2)g'(1) = 5 \times 6 = 30$
- (b)  $H'(1) = g'(f(1))f'(1) = g'(3)f'(1) = 9 \times 4 = 36$

**3.4.66.**

- (a)  $h'(2) = f'(f(2))f'(2) = f'(1)f'(2) = -\frac{1}{2} \times 1 = -\frac{1}{2}$
- (b)  $g'(2) = f'(4)4 = 1 \times 4 = 4$

**3.4.70.**

- (a)  $f'(x) = g(x^2) + xg'(x^2)2x = g(x^2) + 2x^2g'(x^2)$
- (b)  $f''(x) = g'(x^2)(2x) + 4xg'(x^2) + 2x^2g''(x^2)2x = 6xg'(x^2) + 4x^3g''(x^2)$

**3.4.83.**  $a(t) = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{dv}{ds} \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{dv}{ds}v(t)$

**3.4.84.**  $V(t) = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$ , so  $\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{4}{3}\pi 3r^2 \frac{dr}{dt} = 4\pi r^2 \frac{dr}{dt}$

**3.4.90.**

$$\begin{aligned}
 (f(x)[g(x)]^{-1})' &= f'(x)[g(x)]^{-1} + f(x)(-1)[g(x)]^{-2}g'(x) \\
 &= f'(x)g(x)[g(x)]^{-2} - f(x)g'(x)[g(x)]^{-2} \\
 &= \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{(g(x))^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

## SECTION 3.5: IMPLICIT DIFFERENTIATION

**3.5.3.**  $y' = -\frac{y^2}{x^2}$

**3.5.19.**  $y' = \frac{e^y \sin(x) + \cos(xy)y}{e^y \cos(x) - x \cos(xy)}$

**3.5.27.**  $y = x + \frac{1}{2}$

**3.5.28.**  $(y - 1) = \sqrt{3}(x + 3\sqrt{3})$ , or  $y = \sqrt{3}x + 10$

**3.5.30.**  $y = -2$

**3.5.40.** See separate document 'Solution to 3.5.40'

**3.5.46.**  $y' = \frac{1}{2 \arctan(x)} \times \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

**3.5.49.**  $G'(x) = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \arccos(x) - 1$

**3.5.57.** See separate document 'Solution to 3.5.57'

**3.5.67.**

- (a)  $f(f^{-1}(x)) = x$ , let  $y = f^{-1}(x)$ , then  $f(y) = x$ , so  $f'(y)y' = 1$ , so  $y' = \frac{1}{f(y)} = \frac{1}{f(f^{-1}(x))}$
- (b)  $\frac{3}{2}$

**3.5.69.** See separate document 'Solution to 3.5.69'