

7pts ea

II

② $f(x) = 5x^5 + 3x^{-3} - 12x^{1/2}$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \boxed{25x^4 - 9x^{-4} - 6x^{-1/2}}$$

③ $f(x) = \tan(3x) - \csc(-x)$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \boxed{\sec^2(3x)(3) - (-\csc(-x)\cot(-x))(-1)}$$

$$\text{or } \boxed{3\sec^2(3x) - \csc(-x)\cot(-x)}$$

④ $f(x) = x^4 \sec(x)$

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = \boxed{x^4 \sec(x) \tan(x) + \sec(x)(4x^3)}$$

⑤ $f(x) = (-x^{-5} - x^{-2})^{-3}$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \boxed{(-3)(-x^{-5} - x^{-2})^{-4}(5x^{-6} + 2x^{-3})}$$

⑥ $f(x) = \frac{x^{1/3} + \cos(x)}{4x}$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \boxed{\frac{(4x)(\frac{1}{3}x^{-2/3} - \sin(x)) - (x^{1/3} + \cos(x))(4)}{(4x)^2}}$$

⑦ $f(x) = \sin^2(x^2)$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \boxed{2\sin(x^2)\cos(x^2)(2x)} \text{ or } \boxed{4x\sin(x^2)\cos(x^2)}$$

8. $f(x) = (2-x^3)^{1/4}$

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$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \left[\frac{1}{4} (2-x^3)^{-3/4} (-3x^2) \right]$$

9. $f(x) = \frac{x^2+5}{x^5+2}$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \left[\frac{(x^5+2)(2x) - (x^2+5)(5x^4)}{(x^5+2)^2} \right]$$

III

10. $f(x) = 2x^4 + 3x^{-2} - 12x$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = 8x^3 - 6x^{-3} - 12$$

$$\Rightarrow f''(x) = \left[24x^2 + 18x^{-4} \right]$$

11. $f(x) = x + \tan(2x)$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = 1 + \sec^2(2x) (2)$$

$$= 1 + 2\sec^2(2x)$$

$$\Rightarrow f''(x) = 2(2)(\sec(2x))(\sec(2x)\tan(2x))(2)$$

$$= \left[8\sec^2(2x)\tan(2x) \right]$$

III

⑫. $x^3 + 5x^2y^2 = 3y$

$$\Rightarrow 3x^2 + 5x^2(2y)\frac{dy}{dx} + y^2(10x) = 3\frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow 10x^2y\frac{dy}{dx} - 3\frac{dy}{dx} = -3x^2 - 10xy^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(-3x^2 - 10xy^2)}{(10x^2y - 3)}$$

⑬. $3y - \cos(x+4y) = 2x$

$$\Rightarrow 3\frac{dy}{dx} - (-\sin(x+4y))(1+4\frac{dy}{dx}) = 2$$

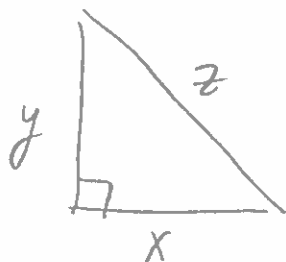
$$\Rightarrow 3\frac{dy}{dx} + (\sin(x+4y))(1+4\frac{dy}{dx}) = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 3\frac{dy}{dx} + \sin(x+4y) + 4\sin(x+4y)\frac{dy}{dx} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 3\frac{dy}{dx} + 4\sin(x+4y)\frac{dy}{dx} = 2 - \sin(x+4y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2 - \sin(x+4y)}{3 + 4\sin(x+4y)}$$

(I) (14)



Find: $\left| \frac{dy}{dt} \right| = \text{m/s}$

Given: $\frac{dx}{dt} = 2 \text{ m/s}$

$\frac{dz}{dt} = -1 \text{ m/s}$

we have:

$$x^2 + y^2 = z^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x \frac{dx}{dt} + y \frac{dy}{dt} = z \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow (3)(2) + (4) \frac{dy}{dt} = (5)(-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow 6 + 4 \frac{dy}{dt} = -5$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 \frac{dy}{dt} = -11 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{11}{4} \text{ m/s} \approx -2.75 \text{ m/s}$$

(15) Find: $\left| \frac{dA}{dt} \right| = \text{cm}^2/\text{sec}$

Given: $\frac{dV}{dt} = 72\pi \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$

$$V = 36\pi$$

Ⓐ we know $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dV}{dt} = (3)\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)\pi r^2 \frac{dr}{dt}$$

$$= 4\pi r^2 \frac{dr}{dt}$$

must find r:

$$36\pi = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{4\pi}(36\pi) = r^3$$

$$\Rightarrow 27 = r^3 \Rightarrow r = 3$$

So $72\pi = 4\pi(3)^2 \frac{dr}{dt}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{72\pi}{9 \cdot 4 \cdot \pi}$$

$$= \frac{72\pi}{36\pi}$$

$$= 2$$

So $A = 4\pi r^2$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dA}{dt} = 4\pi 2r \frac{dr}{dt}$$

$$= 8\pi(3)(2)$$

$$= \boxed{48\pi \frac{\text{cm}^2}{\text{sec}}}$$