

PF 321

#44) $f(x) = \ln(x-1)$

$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{(x-1)} (1)$

" $\frac{1}{\text{stuff}} \cdot \left(\frac{\text{derivative of stuff}}{\text{stuff}}\right)$ "

#46) $h(x) = \ln(2x^2+1)$

$\Rightarrow h'(x) = \frac{1}{(2x^2+1)} (4x)$

#48) $y = x^2 \ln(x)$ ← product rule

$\Rightarrow y' = \left[(x^2) \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) + (\ln(x)) (2x) \right]$

#50) $y = \ln(\sqrt{x^2-4})$

Rewrite:
 $y = \ln(x^2-4)^{1/2}$

chain rule 2 options

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

use properties of logs:

re-write:
 $y = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2-4)$

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

#52) $y = \ln(t(t^2+3)^3)$

$y' = \left[\frac{1}{(t(t^2+3)^3)} \cdot \left[(t)(3)(t^2+3)^2(2t) + (t^2+3)^3(1) \right] \right]$

product rule here

~~#53~~

#52) alternate use properties of logs - first

$$y = \ln[t(t^2+3)^3]$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \ln(t) + \ln(t^2+3)^3$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \ln(t) + 3\ln(t^2+3)$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \left[\frac{1}{t} + 3 \frac{1}{(t^2+3)} (2t) \right]$$

#54) $f(x) = \ln\left(\frac{2x}{x+3}\right)$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{2x}{x+3}\right)} \left(\frac{(x+3)(2) - (2x)(1)}{(x+3)^2} \right)$$

quotient rule

#54) alternate
use properties of logs first

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \ln\left(\frac{2x}{x+3}\right) =$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \ln(2x) - \ln(x+3)$$

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

56. $h(t) = \frac{\ln(t)}{t^3+5}$ *quotient rule*
 $\Rightarrow h'(t) = \frac{(t^3+5)(\frac{1}{t}) - (h(t))(3t^2)}{(t^3+5)^2}$

(58) $y = h(h(x))$
 $\Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{h(x)} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)$

(60) $y = h \sqrt[3]{\frac{x-1}{x+1}}$
 $= h \left(\frac{x-1}{x+1} \right)^{1/3}$
 $= \frac{1}{3} h \left(\frac{x-1}{x+1} \right) \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x-1}{x+1} \right)} \cdot \left(\frac{(x+1)(1) - (x-1)(1)}{(x+1)^2} \right)$

(62) $f(x) = h(x + \sqrt{4+x^2})$
 $= h(x + (4+x^2)^{1/2})$

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