

Differentiate

1. $y = \ln(x^3 - 6x)$

$$y' = \frac{1}{x^3 - 6x} (3x^2 - 6)$$

2. $y = (\ln x)^3$

$$y' = 3(\ln x)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

3. ~~$y = 2^{\cos(4x)}$~~

4. $y = \ln \frac{x(x^2+1)^2}{\sqrt{2x^3-1}} = \ln x + 2 \ln(x^2+1) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(2x^3-1)$

$$y' = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2+1} \cdot 2x - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2x^3-1} \cdot 6x^2$$

6. $\int_0^{x^2} \sec(t^3 - 6t) dt$

FTC2 $\sec(x^6 - 6x^2) \cdot 2x$

5. $y = \sqrt{\frac{x^2-1}{x^2+1}}$ use logarithmic differentiation

$$\ln y = \frac{1}{2} (\ln(x+1) + \ln(x-1) - \ln(x^2+1))$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x^2+1} \cdot 2x \right) \cdot \left(\sqrt{\frac{x^2-1}{x^2+1}} \right)$$

6.75 $y = x^x$ use logarithmic differentiation

$$\ln y = x \ln x \rightarrow \frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \left(x \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) + \ln x \right) x^x$$

7. Use implicit differentiation to find the equation of the tangent line to the graph at the given point:

$y^2 + \ln(xy) = 2$ at $(e, 1)$.
 $2y \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{xy} (x \frac{dy}{dx} + y) = 0$
 $2y \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{x} = 0$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-\frac{1}{x}}{2y + \frac{1}{y}}$$

$$y - 1 = \frac{-1}{3e} (x - e)$$

$$m = \frac{-\frac{1}{e}}{2 + \frac{1}{1}} = -\frac{1}{3e}$$

Evaluate the integrals

8. $\int \frac{5}{x} dx$

$$5 \ln|x| + C$$

9. Division $\int \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{x - 4} dx$

$$\frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{x - 4} = x - 4 + \frac{6}{x - 4}$$

10. $\int \tan 2x dx$ $u = 2x$
 $\frac{du}{dx} = 2$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \ln|\cos 2x| + C$$

11. ~~$\int (\cos x) 4^{\sin x} dx$~~

12. $\int_{\pi/2}^{2\pi/3} (\cot t - \csc t) dt$

$$\ln|\sin t| - \csc t \Big|_{\pi/2}^{2\pi/3}$$

13. $\int_0^{\pi/3} \tan^2(3t) dt$ use a trig id!!!

$$\int_0^{\pi/3} \sec^2(3t) - 1 dt \quad u = 3t \quad \frac{du}{dt} = 3$$

$$\left(\ln|\sin \frac{2\pi}{3}| - \csc \frac{2\pi}{3} - \left(\ln|\sin \frac{\pi}{2}| - \csc \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{3} (\tan 3t - t) \Big|_0^{\pi/3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (0 - \frac{\pi}{3} - (0 - 0)) = -\frac{\pi}{9}$$

Find $(f^{-1})'(a)$ for the function f and the given number a .

14. $f(x) = \frac{1}{27}(x^5 + 2x^3)$, $a = -11$

$(f^{-1})'(-11) = \frac{1}{f'(b)}$ where b of original is -3
 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{27}(5x^4 + 6x^2)$
 $f'(b) = \frac{1}{27}(5(-3)^4 + 6(-3)^2) = 11$

15. $f(x) = \sqrt{x-4}$, $a = 2$

Find b such that $2 = \sqrt{b-4}$
 $b = 8$
 $(f^{-1})'(2) = \frac{1}{f'(8)} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{8-4}}} = \frac{2}{4-4} = \frac{2}{0}$

16. Suppose that the line $y = 7 - 4(x - 3)$ is tangent to the graph of a function f at the point $(3, 7)$. Let f^{-1} be the inverse of f . Write an equation of the line tangent to the graph of f^{-1} at the point $(7, 3)$.

original $f(3) = 7, f'(3) = -4$

Inverse $f^{-1}(7) = 3, (f^{-1})'(7) = -\frac{1}{4}$

$$y - 3 = -\frac{1}{4}(x - 7)$$

old way: find inverse of line

$$y = 7 - 4(x - 3)$$

$$x = 7 - 4(y - 3)$$

$$\frac{x - 7}{-4} = -4 \frac{y - 3}{-4}$$

$$-\frac{1}{4}(x - 7) + 3 = y$$

$$(f^{-1})'(a) = \frac{1}{f'(b)}$$