

#15 $y = e^{1 + \ln x}$

Rule:
 $\frac{d}{dx} e^x = e^x$

#22 $y = \frac{(2x) \cdot 2^x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$ U
 V

numerator
 $u = 2x \quad v = 2^x$
 $u' = 2 \quad v' = 2^x \ln 2$
 $U' = u'v + uv'$
 $2^{x+1} + 2^{x+1} \cdot x \ln 2$

$V = (x^2+1)^{1/2}$
 $V' = \frac{1}{2}(x^2+1)^{-1/2} \cdot 2x$
 $= \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$

Quotient: $\frac{U'V - UV'}{V^2}$

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

$$= \frac{(2^{x+1} + 2^{x+1} x \ln 2)(x^2+1) - 2^{x+1} x^2}{(x^2+1)^{3/2}}$$

$$= \frac{2^{x+1} x^2 + 2^{x+1} x^3 \ln 2 + 2^{x+1} x \ln 2 - 2^{x+1} x^2}{(x^2+1)^{3/2}}$$

$$= \frac{2^{x+1} (1 + x^3 \ln 2 + x \ln 2)}{(x^2+1)^{3/2}}$$

$$\#24 \quad y = \sin^{-1} \sqrt{1-u^2}$$

find $\frac{dy}{du}$

Rule

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sin^{-1} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{du} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(1-u^2)}} \cdot \frac{-u}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2}} \cdot \frac{-u}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \\ &= -\frac{u}{|u|\sqrt{1-u^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{u} \left((1-u^2)^{1/2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (1-u^2)^{-1/2} \cdot -2u \\ &= \frac{-u}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\#26 \quad y = (1+t^2) \cot^{-1}(2t)$$

$$u = 1+t^2$$

$$u' = 2t$$

$$v = \cot^{-1}(2t)$$

$$v' = \frac{-2}{1+4t^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\cot^{-1} x) = \frac{-1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\#39 \quad x^3 + y^3 = 1 \quad \text{find } \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$$

$$\text{find } \frac{dy}{dx} \quad 3x^2 + 3y^2 \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

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

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

$$\text{find } \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{2xy^2 - x^2 \cdot \left(\frac{-2x^2}{y^3}\right)}{y^4}$$

$$u = x^2$$

$$u' = 2x$$

$$v = y^2$$

$$v' = 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2y}{1} \cdot \frac{-x^2}{y^2} = -\frac{2x^2}{y}$$

$$= -\frac{2xy^3 + 2x^4}{y^5}$$