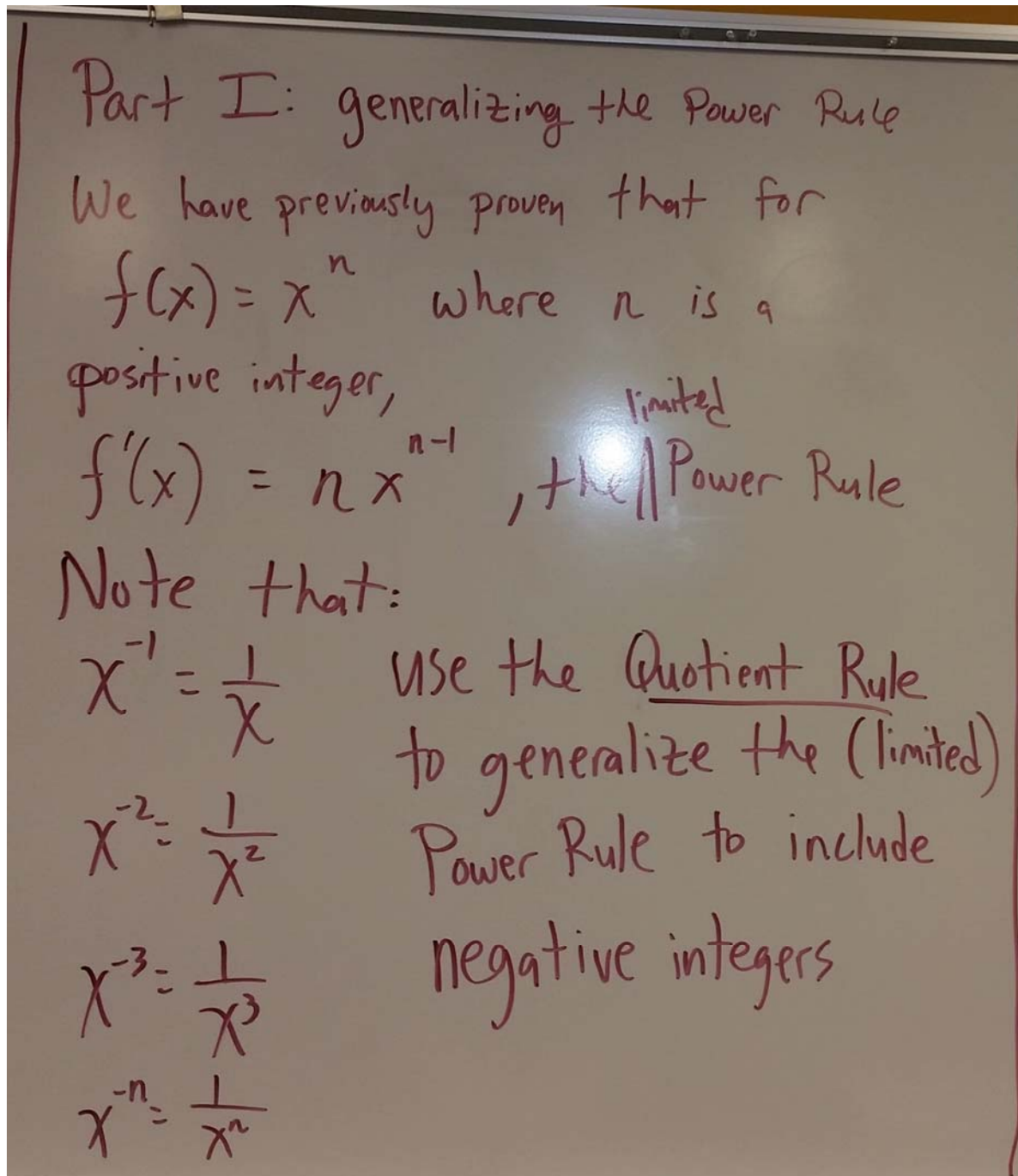


### Math Lab 5: Derivative Mysteries

(My Math Lab 5 file got corrupted somehow – I think the source of my printing difficulties. Here are the pictures of the board from that day. When/if I get a chance, I'll produce a regular version of the lab. These pictures should be sufficient for now).



Part II: An interesting pattern

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{5}x^5 \quad f'(x) =$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^4 \quad f'(x) =$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 \quad f'(x) =$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \quad f'(x) =$$

$$f(x) = x^1 \quad f'(x) =$$

$$f(x) = x^0 \quad f'(x) =$$

$$f(x) = -x^{-1} \quad f'(x) =$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^{-2} \quad f'(x) =$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{1}{3}x^{-3} \quad f'(x) =$$

What's missing from this pattern?

Part III: Chain Rule? I don't need no Stinking Chain Rule.  
Try out the following (yes, you do)

a)  $f(x) = (2x)^2$

Can you use Power Rule on this function?

$$f(x) = (2x)^2 = (2x) \cdot (2x) \quad \leftarrow \text{use the Product Rule}$$

$$f(x) = (2x)^2 = 2^2 x^2 = 4x^2 \quad \leftarrow \text{use the Power Rule}$$

c)  $f(x) = (x^2 + 1)^{1/2}$  Power Rule?  
Product Rule?  
Quotient Rule?

b)  $f(x) = e^{2t}$

Can you use the Exponent Rule on this function?

$$f(x) = e^{2t} = (e^t)^2 = (e^t)(e^t)$$

→  
Use Exponent Rule  
and Product Rule

Part IV: Sines and Cosines

a) Use the limit definition of the derivative to show that for  $f(x) = \sin x$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \quad ?$$

b) Can you do any simplifying Algebra?

c) Look up angle addition formulas to do some algebra on your part a) result.