2.3 Exercises

See CalcChat.com for tutorial help and worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

Using the Product Rule In Exercises 1–6, use the Product Rule to find the derivative of the function.

1. $g(x) = (x^2 + 3)(x^2 - 4x)$
2. $y = (3x - 4)(x^3 + 5)$
3. $h(t) = \sqrt{t}(1 - t^2)$
4. $g(s) = \sqrt{s}(s^2 + 8)$
5. $f(x) = x^3 \cos x$
6. $g(x) = \sqrt{x} \sin x$

Using the Quotient Rule In Exercises 7–12, use the Quotient Rule to find the derivative of the function.

7. $f(x) = \dfrac{x}{x^2 + 1}$
8. $g(t) = \dfrac{3t^2 - 1}{2t + 5}$
9. $h(x) = \dfrac{\sqrt{x}}{x^3 + 1}$
10. $f(x) = \dfrac{x^2}{2\sqrt{x} + 1}$
11. $g(x) = \dfrac{\sin x}{x^2}$
12. $f(t) = \dfrac{\cos t}{t^3}$

Finding and Evaluating a Derivative In Exercises 13–18, find $f'(x)$ and $f'(c)$.

Function	Value of c
13. $f(x) = (x^3 + 4x)(3x^2 + 2x - 5)$	$c = 0$
14. $y = (x^2 - 3x + 2)(x^3 + 1)$	$c = 2$
15. $f(x) = \dfrac{x^2 - 4}{x - 3}$	$c = 1$
16. $f(x) = \dfrac{x - 4}{x + 4}$	$c = 3$
17. $f(x) = x \cos x$	$c = \dfrac{\pi}{4}$
18. $f(x) = \dfrac{\sin x}{x}$	$c = \dfrac{\pi}{6}$

Using the Constant Multiple Rule In Exercises 19–24, complete the table to find the derivative of the function without using the Quotient Rule.

Function	Rewrite	Differentiate	Simplify
19. $y = \dfrac{x^2 + 3x}{7}$			
20. $y = \dfrac{5x^2 - 3}{4}$			
21. $y = \dfrac{6}{7x^2}$			
22. $y = \dfrac{10}{3x^3}$			
23. $y = \dfrac{4x^{3/2}}{x}$			
24. $y = \dfrac{2x}{x^{1/3}}$			

Finding a Derivative In Exercises 25–38, find the derivative of the algebraic function.

25. $f(x) = \dfrac{4 - 3x - x^2}{x^2 - 1}$
26. $f(x) = \dfrac{x^2 + 5x + 6}{x^2 - 4}$
27. $f(x) = x\left(1 - \dfrac{4}{x + 3}\right)$
28. $f(x) = x^4\left(1 - \dfrac{2}{x + 1}\right)$
29. $f(x) = \dfrac{3x - 1}{\sqrt{x}}$
30. $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}(\sqrt{x} + 3)$
31. $h(s) = (s^3 - 2)^2$
32. $h(x) = (x^2 + 3)^3$
33. $f(x) = \dfrac{2 - \frac{1}{x}}{x - 3}$
34. $g(x) = x^2\left(\dfrac{2}{x} - \dfrac{1}{x + 1}\right)$
35. $f(x) = (2x^3 + 5x)(x - 3)(x + 2)$
36. $f(x) = (x^3 - x)(x^2 + 2)(x^2 + x - 1)$
37. $f(x) = \dfrac{x^2 + c^2}{x^2 - c^2}$, c is a constant
38. $f(x) = \dfrac{c^2 - x^2}{c^2 + x^2}$, c is a constant

Finding a Derivative of a Trigonometric Function In Exercises 39–54, find the derivative of the trigonometric function.

39. $f(t) = t^2 \sin t$
40. $f(\theta) = (\theta + 1) \cos \theta$
41. $f(t) = \dfrac{\cos t}{t}$
42. $f(x) = \dfrac{\sin x}{x^3}$
43. $f(x) = -x + \tan x$
44. $y = x + \cot x$
45. $g(t) = \sqrt[4]{t} + 6 \csc t$
46. $h(x) = \dfrac{1}{x} - 12 \sec x$
47. $y = \dfrac{3(1 - \sin x)}{2 \cos x}$
48. $y = \dfrac{\sec x}{x}$
49. $y = -\csc x - \sin x$
50. $y = x \sin x + \cos x$
51. $f(x) = x^2 \tan x$
52. $f(x) = \sin x \cos x$
53. $y = 2x \sin x + x^2 \cos x$
54. $h(\theta) = 5\theta \sec \theta + \theta \tan \theta$

Finding a Derivative Using Technology In Exercises 55–58, use a computer algebra system to find the derivative of the function.

55. $g(x) = \left(\dfrac{x + 1}{x + 2}\right)(2x - 5)$
56. $f(x) = \left(\dfrac{x^2 - x - 3}{x^2 + 1}\right)(x^2 + x + 1)$
57. $g(\theta) = \dfrac{\theta}{1 - \sin \theta}$
58. $f(\theta) = \dfrac{\sin \theta}{1 - \cos \theta}$

Evaluating a Derivative **In Exercises 59–62, evaluate the derivative of the function at the given point. Use a graphing utility to verify your result.**

Function	Point
59. $y = \dfrac{1 + \csc x}{1 - \csc x}$	$\left(\dfrac{\pi}{6}, -3\right)$
60. $f(x) = \tan x \cot x$	$(1, 1)$
61. $h(t) = \dfrac{\sec t}{t}$	$\left(\pi, -\dfrac{1}{\pi}\right)$
62. $f(x) = \sin x(\sin x + \cos x)$	$\left(\dfrac{\pi}{4}, 1\right)$

Finding an Equation of a Tangent Line **In Exercises 63–68, (a) find an equation of the tangent line to the graph of f at the given point, (b) use a graphing utility to graph the function and its tangent line at the point, and (c) use the *derivative* feature of a graphing utility to confirm your results.**

63. $f(x) = (x^3 + 4x - 1)(x - 2),\quad (1, -4)$

64. $f(x) = (x - 2)(x^2 + 4),\quad (1, -5)$

65. $f(x) = \dfrac{x}{x + 4},\quad (-5, 5)$

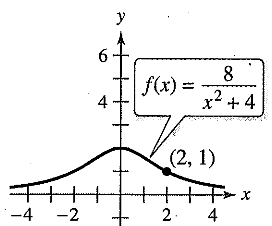
66. $f(x) = \dfrac{x + 3}{x - 3},\quad (4, 7)$

67. $f(x) = \tan x,\quad \left(\dfrac{\pi}{4}, 1\right)$

68. $f(x) = \sec x,\quad \left(\dfrac{\pi}{3}, 2\right)$

Famous Curves **In Exercises 69–72, find an equation of the tangent line to the graph at the given point. (The graphs in Exercises 69 and 70 are called *Witches of Agnesi*. The graphs in Exercises 71 and 72 are called *serpentines*.)**

69.



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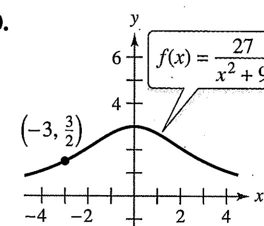

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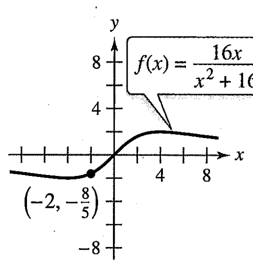

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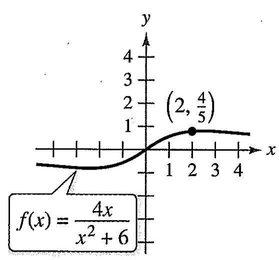


Horizontal Tangent Line **In Exercises 73–76, determine the point(s) at which the graph of the function has a horizontal tangent line.**

73. $f(x) = \dfrac{2x - 1}{x^2}$

74. $f(x) = \dfrac{x^2}{x^2 + 1}$

75. $f(x) = \dfrac{x^2}{x - 1}$

76. $f(x) = \dfrac{x - 4}{x^2 - 7}$

77. **Tangent Lines** Find equations of the tangent lines to the graph of $f(x) = (x + 1)/(x - 1)$ that are parallel to the line $2y + x = 6$. Then graph the function and the tangent lines.

78. **Tangent Lines** Find equations of the tangent lines to the graph of $f(x) = x/(x - 1)$ that pass through the point $(-1, 5)$. Then graph the function and the tangent lines.

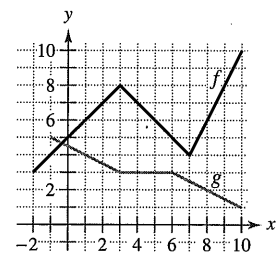
Exploring a Relationship **In Exercises 79 and 80, verify that $f'(x) = g'(x)$, and explain the relationship between f and g.**

79. $f(x) = \dfrac{3x}{x + 2},\quad g(x) = \dfrac{5x + 4}{x + 2}$

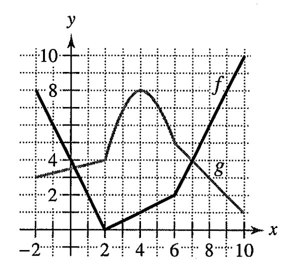
80. $f(x) = \dfrac{\sin x - 3x}{x},\quad g(x) = \dfrac{\sin x + 2x}{x}$

Evaluating Derivatives **In Exercises 81 and 82, use the graphs of f and g. Let $p(x) = f(x)g(x)$ and $q(x) = f(x)/g(x)$.**

81. (a) Find $p'(1)$.
(b) Find $q'(4)$.



82. (a) Find $p'(4)$.
(b) Find $q'(7)$.



83. **Area** The length of a rectangle is given by $6t + 5$ and its height is $\sqrt{t}$, where t is time in seconds and the dimensions are in centimeters. Find the rate of change of the area with respect to time.

84. **Volume** The radius of a right circular cylinder is given by $\sqrt{t + 2}$ and its height is $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{t}$, where t is time in seconds and the dimensions are in inches. Find the rate of change of the volume with respect to time.

85. **Inventory Replenishment** The ordering and transportation cost C for the components used in manufacturing a product is

$$C = 100\left(\frac{200}{x^2} + \frac{x}{x + 30}\right),\quad x \geq 1$$

where C is measured in thousands of dollars and x is the order size in hundreds. Find the rate of change of C with respect to x when (a) $x = 10$, (b) $x = 15$, and (c) $x = 20$. What do these rates of change imply about increasing order size?

86. **Population Growth** A population of 500 bacteria is introduced into a culture and grows in number according to the equation

$$P(t) = 500\left(1 + \frac{4t}{50 + t^2}\right)$$

where t is measured in hours. Find the rate at which the population is growing when $t = 2$.

87. Proof Prove the following differentiation rules.

(a) $\frac{d}{dx}[\sec x] = \sec x \tan x$

(b) $\frac{d}{dx}[\csc x] = -\csc x \cot x$

(c) $\frac{d}{dx}[\cot x] = -\csc^2 x$

88. Rate of Change Determine whether there exist any values of x in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$ such that the rate of change of $f(x) = \sec x$ and the rate of change of $g(x) = \csc x$ are equal.

89. Modeling Data The table shows the health care expenditures h (in billions of dollars) in the United States and the population p (in millions) of the United States for the years 2004 through 2009. The year is represented by t, with $t = 4$ corresponding to 2004. *(Source: U.S. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services and U.S. Census Bureau)*

Year, t	4	5	6	7	8	9
h	1773	1890	2017	2135	2234	2330
p	293	296	299	302	305	307

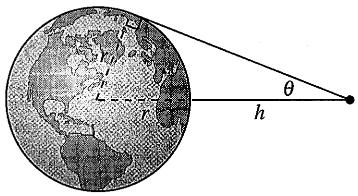
(a) Use a graphing utility to find linear models for the health care expenditures $h(t)$ and the population $p(t)$.

(b) Use a graphing utility to graph each model found in part (a).

(c) Find $A = h(t)/p(t)$, then graph A using a graphing utility. What does this function represent?

(d) Find and interpret $A'(t)$ in the context of these data.

90. Satellites When satellites observe Earth, they can scan only part of Earth's surface. Some satellites have sensors that can measure the angle θ shown in the figure. Let h represent the satellite's distance from Earth's surface, and let r represent Earth's radius.



(a) Show that $h = r(\csc \theta - 1)$.

(b) Find the rate at which h is changing with respect to θ when $\theta = 30°$. (Assume $r = 3960$ miles.)

Finding a Second Derivative **In Exercises 91–98, find the second derivative of the function.**

91. $f(x) = x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - x$

92. $f(x) = 4x^5 - 2x^3 + 5x^2$

93. $f(x) = 4x^{3/2}$

94. $f(x) = x^2 + 3x^{-3}$

95. $f(x) = \dfrac{x}{x - 1}$

96. $f(x) = \dfrac{x^2 + 3x}{x - 4}$

97. $f(x) = x \sin x$

98. $f(x) = \sec x$

Finding a Higher-Order Derivative **In Exercises 99–102, find the given higher-order derivative.**

99. $f'(x) = x^2, \quad f''(x)$

100. $f''(x) = 2 - \dfrac{2}{x}, \quad f'''(x)$

101. $f'''(x) = 2\sqrt{x}, \quad f^{(4)}(x)$

102. $f^{(4)}(x) = 2x + 1, \quad f^{(6)}(x)$

Using Relationships **In Exercises 103–106, use the given information to find $f'(2)$.**

$g(2) = 3$ and $g'(2) = -2$

$h(2) = -1$ and $h'(2) = 4$

103. $f(x) = 2g(x) + h(x)$

104. $f(x) = 4 - h(x)$

105. $f(x) = \dfrac{g(x)}{h(x)}$

106. $f(x) = g(x)h(x)$

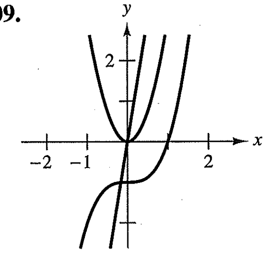
WRITING ABOUT CONCEPTS

107. Sketching a Graph Sketch the graph of a differentiable function f such that $f(2) = 0$, $f' < 0$ for $-\infty < x < 2$, and $f' > 0$ for $2 < x < \infty$. Explain how you found your answer.

108. Sketching a Graph Sketch the graph of a differentiable function f such that $f > 0$ and $f' < 0$ for all real numbers x. Explain how you found your answer.

Identifying Graphs **In Exercises 109 and 110, the graphs of f, f', and f'' are shown on the same set of coordinate axes. Identify each graph. Explain your reasoning. To print an enlarged copy of the graph, go to *MathGraphs.com*.**

109.



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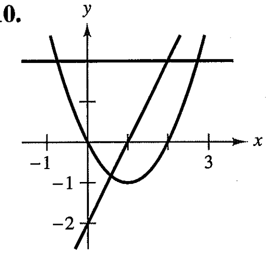
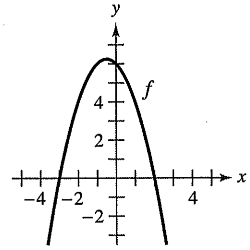


Sketching Graphs **In Exercises 111–114, the graph of f is shown. Sketch the graphs of f' and f''. To print an enlarged copy of the graph, go to *MathGraphs.com*.**

111.



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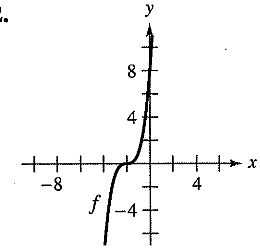

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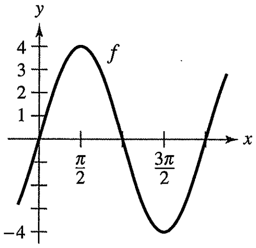

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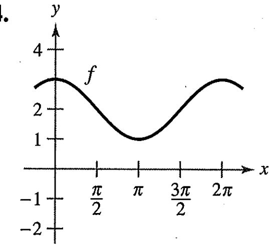


115. Acceleration The velocity of an object in meters per second is

$$v(t) = 36 - t^2$$

for $0 \leq t \leq 6$. Find the velocity and acceleration of the object when $t = 3$. What can be said about the speed of the object when the velocity and acceleration have opposite signs?

116. Acceleration The velocity of an automobile starting from rest is

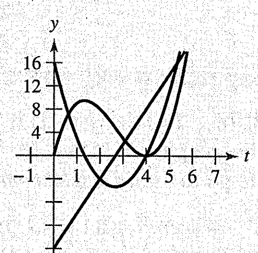
$$v(t) = \frac{100t}{2t + 15}$$

where v is measured in feet per second. Find the acceleration at (a) 5 seconds, (b) 10 seconds, and (c) 20 seconds.

117. Stopping Distance A car is traveling at a rate of 66 feet per second (45 miles per hour) when the brakes are applied. The position function for the car is $s(t) = -8.25t^2 + 66t$, where s is measured in feet and t is measured in seconds. Use this function to complete the table, and find the average velocity during each time interval.

t	0	1	2	3	4
$s(t)$					
$v(t)$					
$a(t)$					

118. HOW DO YOU SEE IT? The figure shows the graphs of the position, velocity, and acceleration functions of a particle.



(a) Copy the graphs of the functions shown. Identify each graph. Explain your reasoning. To print an enlarged copy of the graph, go to *MathGraphs.com*.

(b) On your sketch, identify when the particle speeds up and when it slows down. Explain your reasoning.

Finding a Pattern In Exercises 119 and 120, develop a general rule for $f^{(n)}(x)$ given $f(x)$.

119. $f(x) = x^n$ **120.** $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{x}$

121. Finding a Pattern Consider the function $f(x) = g(x)h(x)$.

(a) Use the Product Rule to generate rules for finding $f''(x)$, $f'''(x)$, and $f^{(4)}(x)$.

(b) Use the results of part (a) to write a general rule for $f^{(n)}(x)$.

122. Finding a Pattern Develop a general rule for $[xf(x)]^{(n)}$, where f is a differentiable function of x.

Finding a Pattern In Exercises 123 and 124, find the derivatives of the function f for $n = 1, 2, 3$, and 4. Use the results to write a general rule for $f'(x)$ in terms of n.

123. $f(x) = x^n \sin x$ **124.** $f(x) = \dfrac{\cos x}{x^n}$

Differential Equations In Exercises 125–128, verify that the function satisfies the differential equation.

	Function	Differential Equation
125.	$y = \frac{1}{x}, x > 0$	$x^3 y'' + 2x^2 y' = 0$
126.	$y = 2x^3 - 6x + 10$	$-y''' - xy'' - 2y' = -24x^2$
127.	$y = 2 \sin x + 3$	$y'' + y = 3$
128.	$y = 3 \cos x + \sin x$	$y'' + y = 0$

True or False? In Exercises 129–134, determine whether the statement is true or false. If it is false, explain why or give an example that shows it is false.

129. If $y = f(x)g(x)$, then $\dfrac{dy}{dx} = f'(x)g'(x)$.

130. If $y = (x + 1)(x + 2)(x + 3)(x + 4)$, then $\dfrac{d^5y}{dx^5} = 0$.

131. If $f'(c)$ and $g'(c)$ are zero and $h(x) = f(x)g(x)$, then $h'(c) = 0$.

132. If $f(x)$ is an nth-degree polynomial, then $f^{(n+1)}(x) = 0$.

133. The second derivative represents the rate of change of the first derivative.

134. If the velocity of an object is constant, then its acceleration is zero.

135. Absolute Value Find the derivative of $f(x) = x|x|$. Does $f''(0)$ exist? (*Hint:* Rewrite the function as a piecewise function and then differentiate each part.)

136. Think About It Let f and g be functions whose first and second derivatives exist on an interval I. Which of the following formulas is (are) true?

(a) $fg'' - f''g = (fg' - f'g)'$ (b) $fg'' + f''g = (fg)''$

137. Proof Use the Product Rule twice to prove that if f, g, and h are differentiable functions of x, then

$$\frac{d}{dx}[f(x)g(x)h(x)] = f'(x)g(x)h(x) + f(x)g'(x)h(x) + f(x)g(x)h'(x).$$