

# "The Big 5"

(1)  $f'(x) = 0$    (2)  $f'(t) = -4$     $y = (3x)^{1/2}$

(3)  $f'(y) = 8y - 3$    (4)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2}(3x)^{-1/2} \cdot 3$   
 $= \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3x}}$

(5)  $\frac{dr}{d\theta} = -3 \sin 3\theta$    (6)  $\frac{dr}{d\theta} = -3 \sin \theta$

(7)  $r = (\cos \theta)^3$   
 $\frac{dr}{d\theta} = \underbrace{3 \cos^2 \theta}_{\text{power rule}} \cdot \underbrace{(-\sin \theta)}_{\text{chain rule}} = -3 \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta$   
 $(\cos \theta)^3$   
↑ inner   ↑ outer

(8)  $\frac{dr}{d\theta} = \underline{-\sin(\theta^3) \cdot 3\theta^2}$

$\cos(\theta^3)$   
↑ outer   ↑ inner

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{9} \quad \frac{dr}{d\theta} &= 3 \cos^2 \theta^2 \cdot (-\sin \theta^2) \cdot 2\theta \theta^2 \\
 &= -6\theta \cos^2 \theta^2 \cdot \sin \theta^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \theta^2 \\ \cos \\ \text{cube} \end{array} \right\} \uparrow$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{10} \quad \text{quotient rule: } \frac{dr}{d\theta} &= \frac{0 - 1(\cos \theta - \sin \theta)}{(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2} \\
 &= \frac{-\cos \theta + \sin \theta}{(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

chain rule:  $r = (\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^{-1}$

$$\frac{dr}{d\theta} = -(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^{-2} (\cos \theta - \sin \theta)$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{11} \quad v'(t) &= \frac{(5t+1)(3) - (3t-4)(5)}{(5t+1)^2} \\
 &= \frac{23}{(5t+1)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(12) \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{(3t+1)^3 \cdot 4(2t+3)^3 \cdot 2 - (2t+3)^4 \cdot 3(3t+1)^2 \cdot 3}{(3t+1)^6}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{(3t+1)^2} (2t+3)^3 [8(3t+1) - 9(2t+3)]}{(3t+1)^{\cancel{6}4}}$$

$$= \frac{(2t+3)^3 (6t-19)}{(3t+1)^4}$$

$$(13) a'(t) = \frac{-t \cdot e^t \cdot \sin t - \cos t (t \cdot e^t + e^t \cdot 1)}{t^2 e^{2t}} \quad \text{product rule}$$

jerk  $\nearrow$

$$= \frac{\cancel{e^t} (-t \sin t - t \cos t - \cos t)}{t^2 \cancel{e^{2t}} e^t}$$

$$(14) A'(y) = \underbrace{y^2 \cdot 2 \sec y \cdot \sec y \tan y} + \underbrace{\sec^2 y \cdot 2y}$$

$$= 2y \cdot \sec^2 y (y \cdot \tan y + 1)$$

$$(15) f'(z) = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} z^2} \cdot (-z) = -\frac{\pi}{2} z e^{-\frac{1}{2} z^2}$$

$$(16) \quad x(t) = (t^2 + t + 1)^{-1/2}$$

$$x'(t) = -\frac{1}{2} (t^2 + t + 1)^{-3/2} (2t + 1)$$

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

16 - by the Quotient rule:

$$x'(t) = \frac{0 - \frac{\text{deriv. of denom.}}{2} (t^2 + t + 1)^{-1/2} (2t + 1)}{(t^2 + t + 1)^1}$$

$$= \frac{-(2t + 1)}{2 (t^2 + t + 1)^{3/2} \leftarrow 1 - (-1/2)}$$

$$(17) \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = \sec^2(e^{2t}) \cdot e^{2t} \cdot 2$$

$$(18) \quad f'(x) = 0$$

$$\tan^2 \theta + 1 = \sec^2 \theta$$

$$1 = \sec^2 \theta - \tan^2 \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{19} \quad y'(t) &= \sin t \cdot e^{\sin t} \cdot \cos t + e^{\sin t} \cdot \cos t \\ &= e^{\sin t} \cdot \cos t (\sin t + 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{20} \quad f'(x) &= x^5 \cdot 6(2x+4)^5 \cdot 2 + (2x+4)^6 \cdot 5x^4 \\ &= x^4(2x+4)^5 [12x + 5(2x+4)] \\ &= x^4(2x+4)^5 (22x + 20) \end{aligned}$$