

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{2x}{x^2 + 4}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{4}{\sqrt{1 - (4x)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{4}{\sqrt{1 - 16x^2}}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \frac{2x}{1 + (x^2)^2}$$
$$= \frac{2x}{1 + x^4}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \frac{\cos t}{\sin t} = \cot t$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad 2^t \cdot \ln 2$$

~~e^t~~

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \frac{t \cdot \frac{1}{t} - \ln t}{t^2}$$
$$= \frac{1 - \ln t}{t^2}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \underline{(x \cdot e^y \cdot y' + e^y)} = (y e^x + \underline{e^x \cdot y'}) = 0$$
$$y' \underline{(x e^y - e^x)} = \frac{y e^x - e^y}{x e^y - e^x}$$

$$\underline{(x \cdot \sec y \tan y \cdot y' + \sec y) + (y \cdot \sec^2 x + \tan x \cdot y')} = 0$$

$$y'(x \cdot \sec y \tan y + \tan x) = -\sec y - y \sec^2 x$$

$$y' = \frac{-\sec y - y \sec^2 x}{x \sec y \tan y + \tan x}$$

$$3x^2 - (3x^2 \cdot y' + y \cdot 6x) + (y \cdot 2x + x^2 \cdot y') - 3y^2 = 0$$

$$y'(-3x^2 + \overset{-2x^2}{x^2} - 3y^2) = -3x^2 + \overset{4xy}{6xy} - 2xy$$

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

$$\cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\cosh 0 &= 1 \\ \cosh 0 &= 1\end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{sech} x = \frac{2}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{2}{e^x + e^{-x}} \right] = \frac{0 - 2(e^x - e^{-x})}{(e^x + e^{-x})^2}$$

$$= \frac{-2}{e^x + e^{-x}} \cdot \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$

$$= -\operatorname{sech} x \cdot \tanh x$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} [\operatorname{sech} x]$$

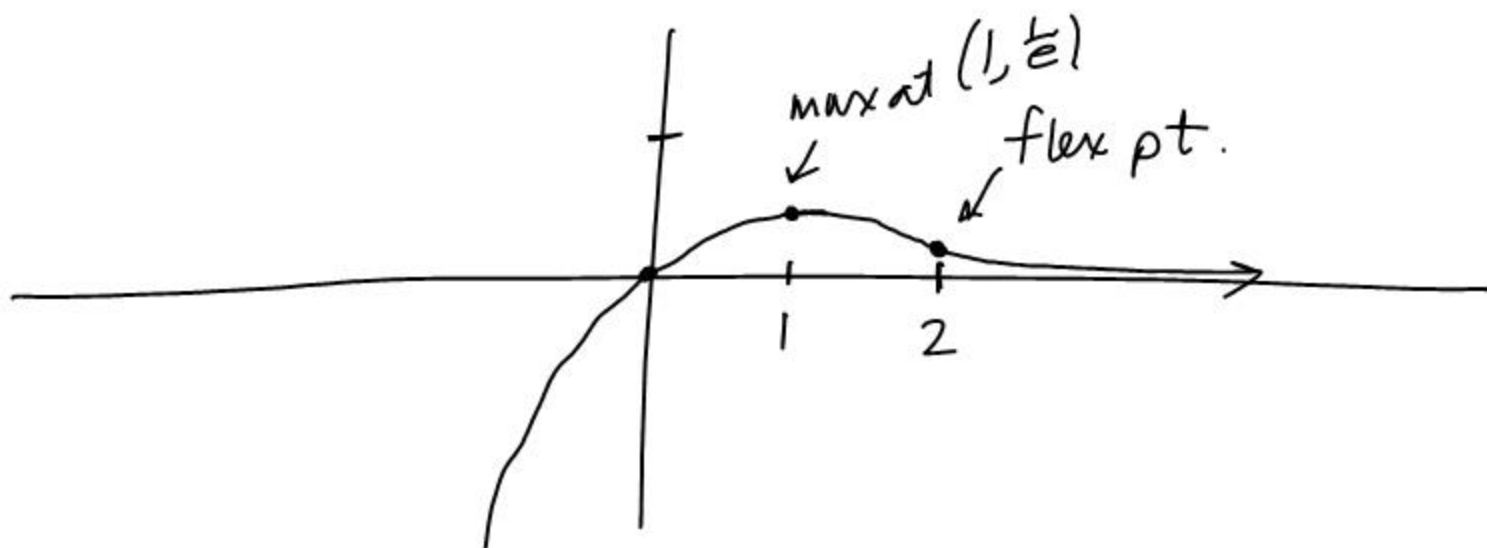
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{e^x}$$

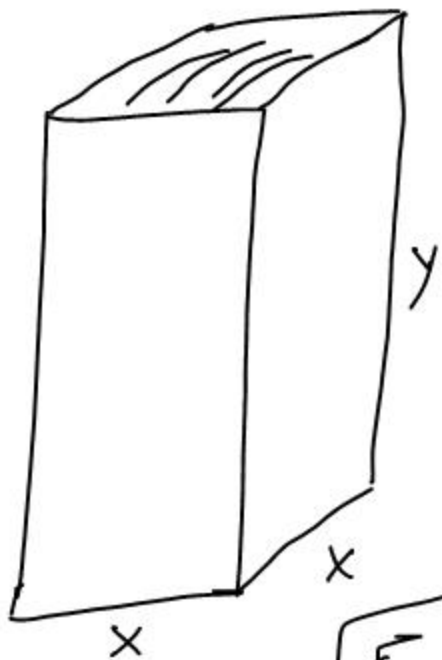
$$f'(x) = \frac{e^x - xe^x}{e^{2x}} = \frac{1-x}{e^x}$$

$$f'(x): \begin{array}{c} \leftarrow \begin{array}{c} + \\ \text{incr} \end{array} \quad | \quad \begin{array}{c} - \\ \text{decr} \end{array} \rightarrow \end{array}$$

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

$$f''(x): \begin{array}{c} \leftarrow \begin{array}{c} - \\ \text{concave} \\ \text{down} \end{array} \quad | \quad \begin{array}{c} + \\ \text{concave up} \end{array} \rightarrow \end{array}$$





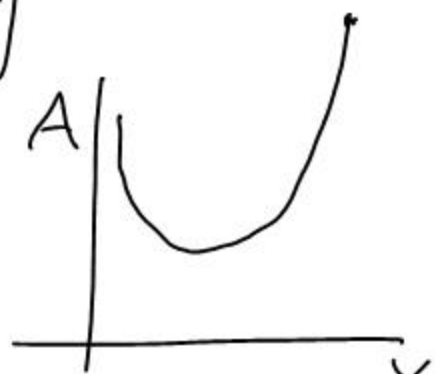
Ex. An open-top rectangular box must contain 3 ft^3 . The bottom is square. Find the minimum surface area.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Function: } & A = x^2 + 4xy \\ \text{equation: } & x^2y = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$y = \frac{3}{x^2}$$

$$A = x^2 + 4x \left(\frac{3}{x^2} \right)$$

$$A = x^2 + \frac{12}{x}$$



$$\begin{aligned} 12x^{-1} \\ -12x^{-2} \end{aligned}$$

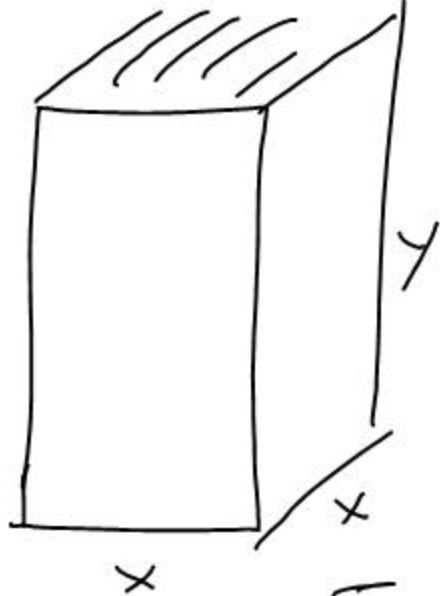
Derivative: $A'(x) = 2x - \frac{12}{x^2} = 0$

$$2x^3 - 12 = 0$$

$$x = \sqrt[3]{6} \text{ ft}$$

MIN. area is

$$6^{2/3} + \frac{12}{6^{1/3}} \text{ ft}^2$$



An open-top box with a square bottom is to use 9 ft^2 of material. Find the maximum volume.

$$\text{Function: } V = x^2 y$$

$$\text{equation: } x^2 + 4xy = 9$$

$$4xy = 9 - x^2$$

$$y = \frac{9 - x^2}{4x}$$

$$\text{Function: } V = x^2 \left(\frac{9 - x^2}{4x} \right) = \frac{9x - x^3}{4}$$

$$\text{Derivative: } V' = \frac{9 - 3x^2}{4} = 0$$

Max. volume is

$$x = \sqrt{3} \text{ ft}$$

$$V = \frac{9\sqrt{3} - 3\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ ft}^3$$