

# More Chain Rule!

(Exponential + Log Functions)

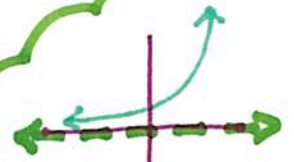
Exponentials:

$$f(x) = a^x \longrightarrow f'(x) = a^x \cdot \ln a$$

$$f(x) = a^u \longrightarrow f'(x) = a^u \cdot du \cdot \ln a$$

$$f(x) = e^x \longrightarrow f'(x) = e^x$$

$$f(x) = e^u \longrightarrow f'(x) = e^u \cdot du$$



$$a^x \cdot a^y = a^{x+y}$$

$$\frac{a^x}{a^y} = a^{x-y}$$

$$(a^x)^y = a^{x \cdot y}$$

examples:

$$1) y = e^{3x+2}$$

$$u = 3x+2$$

$$du = 3$$

$$y' = e^{3x+2} \cdot 3 = 3e^{3x+2}$$

$$2) y = 2e^{\sin x}$$

$$u = \sin x$$

$$du = \cos x$$

$$y' = 2e^{\sin x} \cdot \cos x \\ = 2 \cos x e^{\sin x}$$

$$3) y = b^{\sec x}$$

$$u = \sec x$$

$$du = \sec x \tan x$$

$$y' = b^{\sec x} \cdot \sec x \tan x \cdot \ln b$$

$$4) y = 2x \cdot 3^{5x}$$

Product Rule!

$$y' = 2x \cdot (3^{5x} \cdot 5 \cdot \ln 3) + 3^{5x} \cdot 2$$

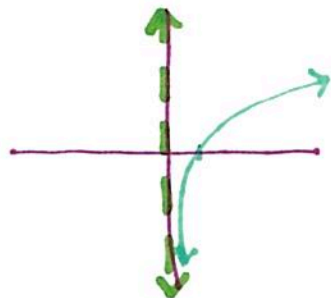
$$y' = 2 \cdot 3^{5x} (5x \ln 3 + 1)$$

$$5) y = \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} \quad \text{Quotient Rule!}$$

$$y' = \frac{(e^x + 1) \cdot e^x - e^x \cdot e^x}{(e^x + 1)^2} = \frac{e^{2x} + e^x - e^{2x}}{(e^x + 1)^2}$$

$$y' = \frac{e^x}{(e^x + 1)^2}$$

# Logs!



$$y = \log_a x$$

Properties:

$$\ln(x \cdot y) = \ln x + \ln y$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \ln x - \ln y$$

$$\ln x^y = y \cdot \ln x$$

$$\ln 1 = 0$$

$$\ln e = 1$$

Derivatives:

$$f(x) = \log_a x \longrightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$

$$f(x) = \log_a u \longrightarrow f'(x) = \frac{du}{u \ln a}$$

$$f(x) = \ln x \longrightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f(x) = \ln u \longrightarrow f'(x) = \frac{du}{u}$$

examples:

$$1) y = \ln(x^2 + 1)$$

$$u = x^2 + 1$$

$$du = 2x$$

$$y' = \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$2) y = \ln [x \cdot \sin x]$$

$$y = \ln x + \ln \sin x \quad \begin{array}{l} u = \sin x \\ du = \cos x \end{array}$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{x} + \cot x$$

$$3) y = \log_3 \left( \frac{x+1}{2x-3} \right)$$

$$y = \log_3 (x+1) - \log_3 (2x-3)$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{(x+1)\ln 3} - \frac{2}{(2x-3)\ln 3}$$

$$4) y = \ln \sqrt{\frac{x}{\tan x}}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} [\ln x - \ln \tan x]$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan x} \right)$$

$$5) y = e^{\ln(5x)} \rightarrow e^{\ln u} = u$$

$$y = 5x$$

$$y' = 5$$