

## Section 3.7

1.

a.  $\frac{d}{dx} [\tan(xy)] = \frac{d}{dx} [x+y]$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [xy] \sec^2(xy) = 1 + y'$$

$$(y + xy') \sec^2(xy) = 1 + y'$$

$$y \sec^2(xy) - 1 = y'(1 - x \sec^2(xy))$$

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

b.  $y' \Big|_{(0,0)} = \frac{0-1}{1-0} = \boxed{-1}$

2.  $\frac{d}{dx} [(xy+1)^3] = \frac{d}{dx} [x - y^2 + 8]$

$$3 \frac{d}{dx} [xy+1] (xy+1)^2 = 1 - 2yy'$$

$$3(y + xy')(xy+1)^2 = 1 - 2yy'$$

$$3y(xy+1)^2 + 3xy'(xy+1)^2 = 1 - 2yy'$$

$$3xy'(xy+1)^2 + 2yy' = 1 - 3y(xy+1)^2$$

$$y'(3x(xy+1)^2 + 2y) = 1 - 3y(xy+1)^2$$

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

3.

a.  $(1)^3 + (1)^3 \stackrel{?}{=} 2(1)(1)$

$$2 = 2$$

YES, POINT IS ON CURVE

b.  $\frac{d}{dx} [x^3 + y^3] = \frac{d}{dx} [2xy]$

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 y' = 2y + 2xy'$$

$$3y^2 y' - 2xy' = 2y - 3x^2$$

$$y'(3y^2 - 2x) = 2y - 3x^2$$

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

$$m = y'|_{(1,1)} = \frac{2-3}{3-2} = -1$$

$$y - 1 = (-1)(x - 1)$$

$$y = -x + 2$$

4.  $\frac{d}{dx} [x^{2/3} + y^{2/3}] = \frac{d}{dx} [2]$

$$\frac{2}{3}x^{-1/3} + \frac{2}{3}y^{-1/3}y' = 0$$

$$y' = -\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{1/3}$$

$$y'|_{(1,1)} = -1$$

## Section 3.8

2.

$$a. \frac{d}{dx} [e^x \ln(x)] = e^x \ln(x) + \frac{e^x}{x}$$

DOMAIN:  $(0, \infty)$

$$b. \frac{d}{dx} [4^{-x} \sin(x)] = \frac{d}{dx} [4^{-x}] \sin(x) + 4^{-x} \cos(x)$$

$$= 4^{-x} \ln(4) \sin(x) + 4^{-x} \cos(x)$$

DOMAIN:  $(-\infty, \infty)$

3.

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\log_a(\log_a x)] = \frac{d}{dx} [\log_a(x)] \left( \frac{1}{\ln(a) \log_a(x)} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\ln(a) x} \left( \frac{1}{\ln(a) \log_a(x)} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\ln(a) x} \left( \frac{1}{\ln(a)} \right) \left( \frac{\ln(a)}{\ln(x)} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{x \ln(a) \ln(x)}$$

4.

$$f'(x) = \frac{x^8 \cos^3(x)}{\sqrt{x-1}} \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \ln \left( \frac{x^8 \cos^3(x)}{\sqrt{x-1}} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{x^8 \cos^3(x)}{\sqrt{x-1}} \frac{d}{dx} \left[ 8 \ln(x) + 3 \ln(\cos(x)) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x-1) \right]$$

$$= \frac{x^8 \cos^3(x)}{\sqrt{x-1}} \left( \frac{8}{x} - \frac{3 \sin(x)}{\cos(x)} - \frac{1}{2(x-1)} \right)$$