

§3.4: THE CHAIN RULE

1.] Differentiate the following functions:

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

$$f'(x) = 4(2x-3)^3 \cdot (2x-3)'$$

$$f'(x) = 4(2x-3)^3 \cdot 2$$

$$\boxed{f'(x) = 8(2x-3)^3}$$

b.) $f(x) = \sqrt{\cos(x)}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\cos(x)}} \cdot (\cos(x))'$$

$$\boxed{f'(x) = \frac{-\sin(x)}{2\sqrt{\cos(x)}}$$

c.) $f(x) = \cos(\sqrt{x})$

$$f'(x) = -\sin(\sqrt{x}) \cdot (\sqrt{x})'$$

$$f'(x) = -\sin(\sqrt{x}) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\boxed{f'(x) = -\frac{\sin(\sqrt{x})}{2\sqrt{x}}}$$

d.) $f(x) = e^{3x}$

$$f'(x) = e^{3x} \cdot (3x)'$$

$$f'(x) = e^{3x} \cdot 3$$

$$\boxed{f'(x) = 3e^{3x}}$$

2.] Differentiate the following functions:

a.) $h(x) = \sqrt{\tan(5x^2)}$

$$h'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\tan(5x^2)}} \cdot (\tan(5x^2))'$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\tan(5x^2)}} \cdot \sec(5x^2) \cdot (5x^2)'$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\tan(5x^2)}} \cdot \sec^2(5x^2) \cdot 10x$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{10x \sec^2(5x^2)}{2\sqrt{\tan(5x^2)}}$$

$$\boxed{h'(x) = \frac{5x \sec^2(5x^2)}{\sqrt{\tan(5x^2)}}$$

b.) $k(x) = \csc(4x^2) 2^{\sec(x)}$

$$k'(x) = (\csc(4x^2))' (2^{\sec(x)}) + (2^{\sec(x)})' (\csc(4x^2))$$

$$k'(x) = -\csc(4x^2) \cot(4x^2) \cdot (4x^2)' \cdot 2^{\sec(x)} + \dots$$

$$\ln(2) \cdot 2^{\sec(x)} \cdot (\sec(x))' \csc(4x^2)$$

$$k'(x) = -\csc(4x^2) \cot(4x^2) \cdot 8x \cdot 2^{\sec(x)} + \dots$$

$$\ln(2) \cdot 2^{\sec(x)} \cdot \sec(x) \tan(x) \csc(4x^2)$$

$$\boxed{k'(x) = 2^{\sec(x)} \csc(4x^2) (-8x \cot(4x^2) + \ln(2) \sec(x) \tan(x))}$$

3.] Differentiate the following function: $f(x) = (\cos^4(7x^3) + 4 \sec(x))^6$.

$$f'(x) = 6(\cos^4(7x^3) + 4 \sec(x))^5 \cdot (\cos^4(7x^3) + 4 \sec(x))'$$

$$f'(x) = 6(\cos^4(7x^3) + 4 \sec(x))^5 \cdot (4 \cos^3(7x^3) \cdot (\cos(7x^3))' + 4 \sec(x) \tan(x))$$

$$f'(x) = 6(\cos^4(7x^3) + 4 \sec(x))^5 \cdot (4 \cos^3(7x^3) \cdot (-\sin(7x^3)) \cdot (7x^3)' + 4 \sec(x) \tan(x))$$

$$f'(x) = 6(\cos^4(7x^3) + 4 \sec(x))^5 \cdot (4 \cos^3(7x^3) \cdot (-\sin(7x^3)) \cdot 21x^2 + 4 \sec(x) \tan(x))$$

4.] Find the equation of the tangent line to the graph of $f(x) = (x^2 + 3x + 4)^{2/3}$ at the point $(1, f(1))$.

Equation of Tangent Line:

$$y - f(c) = f'(c)(x - c)$$

$$\Rightarrow y - 4 = \frac{5}{3}(x - 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow y - 4 = \frac{5}{3}x - \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{5}{3}x - \frac{5}{3} + \frac{12}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{y = \frac{5}{3}x + \frac{7}{3}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c &= 1 & \cdot f(c) &= f(1) \\ & & &= (1^2 + 3(1) + 4)^{2/3} \\ & & &= (8)^{2/3} \\ & & &= (2)^2 \\ & & &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot f'(x) &= \frac{2}{3}(x^2 + 3x + 4)^{-1/3} \cdot (2x + 3) \\ &= \frac{2(2x + 3)}{3 \sqrt[3]{x^2 + 3x + 4}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot f'(1) &= \frac{2(2(1) + 3)}{3 \sqrt[3]{1^2 + 3(1) + 4}} \\ &= \frac{2(5)}{3 \sqrt[3]{8}} \\ &= \frac{10}{3 \cdot 2} \\ &= \frac{5}{3} \end{aligned}$$