

Extra Derivative Practice: Find the 1st derivative of the following functions

$$\textcircled{1} f(x) = \frac{2}{x^3} + 3\sqrt{x}$$

$$\textcircled{2} g(t) = 176 + 14t$$

$$\textcircled{3} f(s) = 2x^4 + 7x^2 + 5x$$

$$\textcircled{4} h(x) = 13\pi^8$$

$$\textcircled{5} f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{7}{x}$$

$$\textcircled{6} g(x) = 19x^{-1} + \frac{2}{x^4}$$

$$\textcircled{7} h(x) = \frac{1}{(2x-1)^3}$$

$$\textcircled{8} h(x) = \sqrt{3x^2 + 4x}$$

$$\textcircled{9} f(x) = (\sqrt{x} + x^2)^3$$

$$\textcircled{10} g(t) = \frac{1}{2}at^2 + vt + p$$

$$(11.) f(x) = \frac{9}{x} + \frac{7}{x}$$

$$(12.) g(x) = 4x^{-2} + \frac{8}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$(13.) f(x) = 3 + 2x^2 + x^3$$

$$(14.) g(x) = 9\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$(15.) h(x) = \frac{12}{(5x+2)^3}$$

$$(16.) f(x) = \frac{12}{(5x+2)^3} + 3 + 2x^2 + x^3$$

$$(17.) f(x) = \frac{12}{(5x+2)^3} + 9\sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$(18.) f(x) = \frac{3}{2x+1} + 2\sqrt{x^2 + 7}$$

$$(19.) f(x) = x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} + \frac{3}{x^2}$$

$$(20.) f(x) = 4\sqrt{x} + 4\sqrt{x^3+2x}$$

# Solutions

$$\textcircled{1} f(x) = \frac{2}{x^3} + 3\sqrt{x} = 2x^{-3} + 3x^{1/2}$$

$$f'(x) = 2(-3)x^{-4} + 3\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)x^{-1/2}$$
$$= -6x^{-4} + \frac{3}{2}x^{-1/2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-6}{x^4} + \frac{3}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} g'(t) = 14$$

$$\textcircled{3} f'(s) = 8x^3 + 14x + 5$$

$$\textcircled{4} h'(x) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{5} f(x) = x^{-1/2} + 7x^{-1}$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^{-3/2} - 7x^{-2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-1}{2x^{3/2}} - \frac{7}{x^2}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad g(x) = 19x^{-1} + 2x^{-4}$$

$$g'(x) = -19x^{-2} - 8x^{-5}$$

$$g'(x) = -\frac{19}{x^2} - \frac{8}{x^5}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad h(x) = (2x-1)^{-3}$$

$$h'(x) = -3(2x-1)^{-4} \frac{d}{dx}(2x-1)$$

$$= -3(2x-1)^{-4} (2)$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{-6}{(2x-1)^4}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad h(x) = (3x^2 + 4x)^{1/2}$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 + 4x)^{-1/2} \frac{d}{dx}(3x^2 + 4x)$$

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

$$h'(x) = \frac{6x + 4}{2\sqrt{3x^2 + 4x}}$$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad f'(x) = 3(\sqrt{x} + x^2)^2 \frac{d}{dx}(\sqrt{x} + x^2)$$

$$= \boxed{3(\sqrt{x} + x^2)^2 \left( \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + 2x \right)}$$

$$\textcircled{10} \quad \boxed{g'(t) = at + v}$$

$$\textcircled{11} \quad f(x) = \frac{16}{x} = 16x^{-1}$$

$$f'(x) = -16x^{-2} = \boxed{\frac{-16}{x^2}}$$

$$\textcircled{12} \quad g(x) = 4x^{-2} + 8x^{-1/2}$$

$$g'(x) = 4(-2)x^{-3} + 8(-1/2)x^{-3/2}$$

$$= -8x^{-3} - 4x^{-3/2}$$

$$\boxed{g'(x) = \frac{-8}{x^3} - \frac{4}{x^{3/2}}}$$

$$\textcircled{13} \quad \boxed{f'(x) = 4x + 3x^2}$$

$$\textcircled{14} \quad g(x) = 9(x + x^{-2})^{1/2}$$

$$g'(x) = 9(1/2)(x + x^{-2})^{-1/2} \frac{d}{dx}(x + x^{-2})$$

$$= \frac{9}{2\sqrt{x + 1/x^2}} \left( 1 - \frac{2}{x^3} \right)$$

$$\textcircled{15} \quad h(x) = 12(5x+2)^{-3}$$

$$h'(x) = 12(-3)(5x+2)^{-4} \frac{d}{dx}(5x+2)$$

$$= \frac{-36}{(5x+2)^4} (5) = \boxed{\frac{-180}{(5x+2)^4}}$$

$\textcircled{16}$  Hint: Use #15 and #13

$$f'(x) = \frac{-180}{(5x+2)^4} + 4x + 3x^2$$

$\textcircled{17}$  Hint: Use #15 and #14

$$f'(x) = \frac{-180}{(5x+2)^4} + \frac{9}{2\sqrt{x+1/x^2}} \left(1 - 2/x^3\right)$$

$$\textcircled{18} \quad f(x) = 3(2x-1)^{-1} + 2(x^2+7)^{1/2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= -3(2x-1)^{-2} (2) + 2(1/2)(x^2+7)^{-1/2} (2x) \\ &= -6(2x-1)^{-2} + (x^2+7)^{-1/2} (2x) \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-6}{(2x-1)^2} + \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2+7}}$$

$$\textcircled{19} \quad f(x) = x + (x^2 + 1)^{-1/2} + 3x^{-2}$$

$$f'(x) = 1 + (-1/2)(x^2 + 1)^{-3/2} (2x) - 6x^{-3}$$

$$f'(x) = 1 - \frac{x}{(x^2 + 1)^{3/2}} - \frac{6}{x^3}$$

$$\textcircled{20} \quad f(x) = 4x^{1/2} + 4(x^3 + 2x)^{1/2}$$

$$f'(x) = 2x^{-1/2} + 2(x^3 + 2x)^{-1/2} (3x^2 + 2)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{6x^2 + 4}{\sqrt{x^3 + 2x}}$$