

Exercises 12 Differentiation rules

Coefficient, sum, product, exponential function, higher-order derivatives

Objectives

- be able to apply the coefficient, sum, and product rules to determine the derivative of a function.
- be able to determine a higher-order derivative of a function.

Problems

12.1 Determine the derivative by applying the **coefficient rule**:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) $f(x) = 3x^5$ | b) $f(x) = -4x^3$ | c) $f(x) = -x^{10}$ |
| d) $f(x) = a \cdot x^3$ | e) $f(x) = n \cdot x^{n-1}$ | f) $f(x) = 9 \cdot 3^x$ |
| g) $s(t) = \frac{1}{2} g \cdot t^2$ | h) $S(T) = \alpha \cdot T^4$ | i) $C(x) = (-3x)^3$ |

12.2 Determine the derivative by applying the **sum rule**:

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| a) $f(x) = x^5 + x^6$ | b) $f(x) = x^{10} - x^9$ | c) $f(x) = 1 + x + 3x^3$ |
| d) $f(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^4 + 3x^2 - 2$ | e) $f(x) = 3x^2(x - 2)$ | f) $f(x) = -3x^8 + x^5 - 3x + 99$ |
| g) $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ | h) $f(x) = 3(a^2 - 2ax + x^2)$ | i) $f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{3}{x^3}$ |
| j) $s(t) = s_0 + v_0t + \frac{1}{2}g \cdot t^2$ | k) $V(r) = -\frac{a}{r} + \frac{b}{r^2}$ | l) $C(n) = C_0(1 + nr)$ |

Hint:

- In some problems, the coefficient rule is needed, too.

12.3 Determine the derivative by applying the **product rule**:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| a) $f(x) = x \cdot e^x$ | b) $f(x) = x^3 \cdot 3^x$ |
| c) $f(x) = -2x^5(x - 1)$ | d) $f(x) = (2x - 1) \cdot e^x$ |
| e) $f(x) = (2x - 1)(-3x^2 - x + 1)$ | f) $V(r) = e^r \left(a \cdot r^2 - \frac{b}{r^3} \right)$ |

Hint:

- In some problems, the coefficient and/or the sum rule(s) is/are needed, too.

12.4 Determine the derivative of the exponential functions below:

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| a) $f(x) = e^{4x}$ | b) $f(x) = e^{-x}$ |
| c) $f(x) = e^{-x^2}$ | d) $f(x) = e^{x^2-2x+5}$ |

12.5 Determine the derivative of the functions below. Apply the appropriate differentiation rule(s). Simplify and factorise the derivative as far as possible:

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| a) $f(x) = (x - 2) e^{2x}$ | b) $f(x) = (2 - x^2) e^{-x}$ |
| c) $f(x) = (3x^3 - 2x^2 + x - 1) e^{-2x}$ | d) $P(v) = av^2 e^{-bv^2}$ |

12.6 (see next page)

12.6 Determine the derivatives (rates of change) below:

- a) $f'(2)$ with function f in 12.1 b)
- b) $s'(4)$ with function s in 12.1 g)
- c) $f'(-1)$ with function f in 12.2 g)
- d) $P'(1)$ with function P in 12.5 d)

12.7 Determine the second and third derivatives of the functions below. Simplify and factorise the higher-order derivatives as far as possible:

- a) Function f in 12.1 a)
- b) Function f in 12.2 g)
- c) Function f in 12.3 a)
- d) Function f in 12.4 c)

Hint:

- You have already determined the first derivatives of the corresponding functions.

12.8 Determine the indicated higher-order derivatives:

- a) $f''(-1)$ with function f in 12.1 a)

Hint:

- You have already determined $f''(x)$ in 12.7 a).

- b) $f'''(2)$ with function f in 12.4 c)

Hint:

- You have already determined $f'''(x)$ in 12.7 d).

12.9 Decide which statements are true or false. Put a mark into the corresponding box.
In each problem a) to c), exactly one statement is true.

- a) The third derivative of a function is a ...

☐

... constant function if the second derivative is a quadratic function.

☐

... quadratic function if the second derivative is a linear function.

☐

... linear function if the first derivative is a quadratic function.

☐

... constant function if the first derivative is a quadratic function.

- b) The derivative of a ...

☐

... product is the product of the derivatives of the single factors.

☐

... product is the sum of the derivatives of the single factors.

☐

... sum is the sum of the derivatives of the single addends.

☐

... constant is the constant itself.

- c) If $f(x) = c \cdot g(x) \cdot h(x)$ then $f'(x) = \dots$

☐

... 0

☐

... $c \cdot g'(x) \cdot h'(x)$

☐

... $c \cdot g(x) \cdot h'(x) + c \cdot g'(x) \cdot h(x)$

☐

... $c \cdot g'(x) \cdot h'(x) + c \cdot g(x) \cdot h(x)$