

Practice Problems

Differentiate each of the following functions. (Please note that in many exercises, there is a way to avoid using the quotient rule.)

1. $f(x) = e^{x^2-3x+5}$

9. $f(x) = x^3 + 3^x$

16. $f(x) = \ln\left(\frac{3 - \sin x}{3 + \sin x}\right)^4$

2. $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x - 3}$

10. $f(x) = \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1}$

17. $f(x) = \cos(5^{2x-3})$

3. $f(x) = 2^{\sin x}$

11. $f(x) = \frac{x-2}{x+5}$

18. $f(x) = \frac{2^{5x-1}}{2^{2x+1}}$

4. $f(x) = \log_{10}(x^4 + 8x^2 + e)$

12. $f(x) = 2^{\ln x}$

19. $f(x) = \frac{x^8}{\ln x}$

5. $f(x) = \sin(5^x)$

13. $f(x) = \tan x$

20. $f(x) = e^{\sin x + \cos x}$

7. $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x})$

14. $f(x) = \frac{x}{x-1}$

21. $f(x) = \tan(e^{-x})$

8. $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}xe^{2x} - \frac{1}{4}e^{2x}$

15. $f(x) = \ln(\tan x)$

22. $f(x) = \frac{2^x + 1}{2^x - 1}$

Define $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x})$ and $g(x) = \frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x})$. These functions have very interesting properties.

23. Compute $f'(x)$.

25. Compute $f(0)$ and $g(0)$.

24. Compute $g'(x)$.

26. Compute $(f(x))^2 - (g(x))^2$.

As we have already seen, these functions have properties similar to trigonometric functions. In fact, $f(x)$ is really called $\cosh x$ (hyperbolic cosine of x) and $g(x)$ is called $\sinh x$ (hyperbolic sine of x)

$$\cosh x = \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}) \quad \text{and} \quad \sinh x = \frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x})$$

There are more properties that make them so similar to trigonometric functions.

27. Prove that $\cosh x$ is an even function and $\sinh x$ is an odd function.

28. Prove that $\cosh^2 x + \sinh^2 x = \cosh 2x$

29. Prove that $2 \sinh x \cosh x = \sinh 2x$

Practice Problems - Answers

$$1.) f'(x) = (2x - 3)e^{x^2 - 3x + 5} \quad 2.) f'(x) = 1 \quad 3.) f'(x) = (\ln 2)(\cos x)2^{\sin x}$$

$$4.) f'(x) = \frac{4x^3 + 16x}{(x^4 + 8x^2 + e)\ln 10} \quad 5.) f'(x) = (\ln 5)(5^x)\cos(5^x) \quad 6.) f'(x) = -e^{-x}$$

$$7.) f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}) \quad 8.) f'(x) = xe^{2x} \quad 9.) f'(x) = 3x^2 + (\ln 3)3^x \quad 10.) f'(x) = \frac{e^x}{(e^x + 1)^2}$$

$$11.) f'(x) = \frac{7}{(x+5)^2} \quad 12.) f'(x) = \left(\frac{\ln 2}{x}\right)2^{\ln x} \quad 13.) f'(x) = \tan^2 x + 1 = \sec^2 x$$

$$14.) f'(x) = -\frac{1}{(x-1)^2} \quad 15.) f'(x) = \frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan x} = \frac{\tan^2 x + 1}{\tan x} = \tan x + \frac{1}{\tan x} = \tan x + \cot x$$

16.) Note: it is easier if we re-write f as $4 \ln(3 - \sin x) - 4 \ln(3 + \sin x)$

$$f'(x) = -4 \cos x \left(\frac{1}{\sin x + 3} + \frac{1}{-\sin x + 3} \right)$$

$$17.) f'(x) = -2(\ln 5)(5^{2x-3})\sin(5^{2x-3}) \quad 18.) f'(x) = 3 \ln 2 \cdot 2^{3x-2} \quad 19.) f'(x) = \frac{x^7(8 \ln x - 1)}{\ln^2 x}$$

$$20.) f'(x) = e^{\cos x + \sin x}(\cos x - \sin x) \quad 21.) f'(x) = -e^{-x}(\tan^2(e^{-x}) + 1) \quad 22.) f'(x) = \frac{-2(\ln 2)2^x}{(2^x - 1)^2}$$

$$23.) f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x}) = g(x) \quad 24.) g'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}) = f(x) \quad 25.) f(0) = 1 \text{ and } g(0) = 0$$

$$26.) 1 \quad 27.)$$

$$\cosh(-x) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{-x} + e^{-(-x)}) = \cosh x \text{ and } \sinh(-x) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{-x} - e^{-(-x)}) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{-x} - e^x) = -\frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x}) = -\sinh x$$

28.)

$$\begin{aligned} \cosh^2 x + \sinh^2 x &= \left[\frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}) \right]^2 + \left[\frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x}) \right]^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left((e^x)^2 + (e^{-x})^2 + 2e^x(e^{-x}) \right) + \frac{1}{4} \left((e^x)^2 + (e^{-x})^2 - 2e^x(e^{-x}) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} [e^{2x} + e^{-2x} + 2 + e^{2x} + e^{-2x} - 2] = \frac{1}{4} (2e^{2x} + 2e^{-2x}) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{2x} + e^{-2x}) = \cosh 2x \end{aligned}$$

29.)

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \sinh x \cosh x &= 2 \left[\frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x}) \right] \left[\frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}) \right] = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} [(e^x - e^{-x})(e^x + e^{-x})] = \frac{1}{2} [(e^x)^2 - (e^{-x})^2] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [e^{2x} - e^{-2x}] = \sinh 2x \end{aligned}$$

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