

TECHNIQUES OF DIFFERENTIATION

PRODUCT RULE

$$y = u \cdot v$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = u \frac{dv}{dx} + v \frac{du}{dx}$$

EXAMPLE

a

$$y = 3x (2x + 5)$$

$$u = 3x$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 3$$

$$v = 2x + 5$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} = 2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x(2) + (2x + 5)(3)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 6x + 6x + 15$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 12x + 15$$

EXAMPLE

b

$$y = 2x^3 e^{3x}$$

$$u = 2x^3$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 6x^2$$

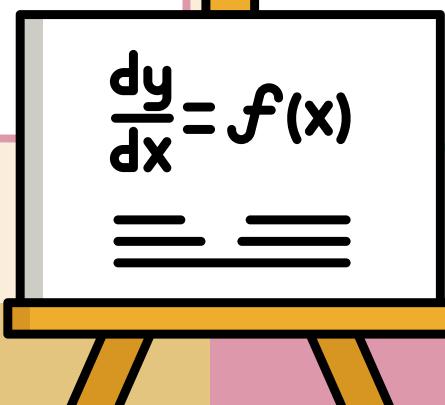
$$v = e^{3x}$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} = 3e^{3x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x^3 (3e^{3x}) + e^{3x} (6x^2)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 6e^{3x}x^3 + 6e^{3x}x^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x)$$



TECHNIQUES OF DIFFERENTIATION

QUOTIENT RULE

$$y = \frac{u}{v}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{v \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$$

EXAMPLE

a

$$y = \frac{2x}{(3x + 2)^4}$$

$$u = 2x$$

$$v = (3x + 2)^4$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 2$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} = 4(3x + 2)^3 (3)$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} = 12(3x + 2)^3$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(3x + 2)^4 (2) - (2x) (12(3x + 2)^3)}{(3x + 2)^8}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2 (3x + 2)^3 ((3x + 2) - (12x))}{(3x + 2)^8}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2 (3x + 2)^3 (-9x + 2)}{(3x + 2)^8}$$

EXAMPLE

b

$$y = \frac{e^{(5x+2)}}{\sin (4x + 3)}$$

$$u = e^{(5x+2)}$$

$$v = \sin (4x + 3)$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 5e^{(5x+2)} \quad \frac{dv}{dx} = 4\cos (4x + 3)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(\sin (4x + 3) (5e^{(5x+2)}) - (e^{(5x+2)}) (4\cos (4x + 3)))}{(\sin (4x + 3))^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(e^{5x+2}) ((5\sin (4x + 3)) - (4\cos (4x + 3)))}{\sin^2 (4x + 3)}$$

TECHNIQUES OF DIFFERENTIATION

CHAIN RULE

$$y = f(u) \quad u = g(x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \times \frac{du}{dx}$$

EXAMPLE

a

$$y = \ln(\tan 4x)$$

$$u = \tan(8x)$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 4\sec^2(4x)$$

$$y = \ln(u)$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{u}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \times \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{u} \times 4\sec^2(4x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{4\sec^2 4x}{\tan 4x}$$

EXAMPLE

b

$$y = (2x^4 - 1)^3$$

$$u = 2x^4 - 1$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 8x^3$$

$$y = u^3$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3u^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \times \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3u^2 \times 8x^3$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 24u^2 x^3$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 24(2x^4 - 1)^2 x^3$$



LET'S DO EXERCISE

Find the derivatives of the following functions :

QUESTION

$$a) y = 3x(2x + 5)^4$$

$$b) y = x^3(7 - 4x)^2$$

$$c) y = (x^2 + 2)(8x - 3)^4$$

$$d) y = x^7(7x - 3)^2$$

$$e) y = \frac{5}{(3x + 7)}$$

$$f) y = \frac{3x}{9x^2 - 1}$$

$$g) y = \frac{(4x + 2)^3}{10x}$$

$$h) y = \frac{x - 1}{(6x + 5)^5}$$

$$i) y = \frac{\cos x}{\sin 2x}$$

$$j) y = \frac{e^{7x+2}}{\cos 2x}$$

ANSWER

$$a) \frac{dy}{dx} = 15(2x + 1)(2x + 5)^3$$

$$b) \frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2(7 - 4x)(7x - 4x^2 - 8)$$

$$c) \frac{dy}{dx} = 2(24x^2 - 3x + 32)(8x - 3)^3$$

$$d) \frac{dy}{dx} = 7x^6(7z - 3)(9x - 3)$$

$$e) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-15}{(3x + 7)^2}$$

$$f) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-27x^2}{(9x^2 - 1)^2}$$

$$g) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{4(2x + 1)^2(4x - 1)}{5x^2}$$

$$h) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{35 - 24x}{(6x + 5)^6}$$

$$i) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-\sin x \sin 2x - 2 \cos x \cos 2x}{(\sin 2x)^2}$$

$$j) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^{7x+2}(7 \cos 2x + 2 \sin 2x)}{(\cos 2x)^2}$$



LET'S DO EXERCISE

Find the derivatives of the following functions :

QUESTION

$$a) y = (3x - 8)^5$$

$$a) y = \frac{2}{(4x + 5)^3}$$

$$a) y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3x^4 + 2}}$$

$$a) y = \sqrt{1 - e^x}$$

$$a) y = \ln \sqrt{1 - 3x}$$

$$a) y = \tan^6 x$$

$$b) y = \sin^4 2x$$

$$c) y = \cos^3 \sqrt{2x - 1}$$

$$e) y = \tan^{10} 3x^4$$

$$d) y = 7 \cos^5 (5x - 8)$$

ANSWER

$$a) \frac{dy}{dx} = 15(3x - 8)^4$$

$$a) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-24}{(4x + 5)^4}$$

$$a) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3x^4 + 2}}$$

$$a) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-e^x}{2\sqrt{1 - e^x}}$$

$$a) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-3}{2(1 - 3x)}$$

$$a) \frac{dy}{dx} = 6 \sec^2 x \tan^5 x$$

$$b) \frac{dy}{dx} = 8 \cos 2x \sin^3 2x$$

$$c) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-3 \sin \sqrt{2x - 1} \cos \sqrt{2x - 1}}{\sqrt{2x - 1}}$$

$$e) \frac{dy}{dx} = 120x^3 \sec^2 3x^4 \tan^9 3x^4$$

$$d) \frac{dy}{dx} = -175 \sin(5x - 8) \cos^4(5x - 8)$$

