

1. Find the derivative: $y = \frac{1}{x^2 + \ln(x)} = (x^2 + \ln(x))^{-1}$

$$y' = -1 \cdot (x^2 + \ln(x))^{-1-1} D_x [x^2 + \ln(x)] = - \frac{(x^2 + \ln(x))^{-2} (2x + \frac{1}{x})}{(x^2 + \ln(x))^2}$$

2. Find the derivative: $y = \ln(\cos(x))$

$$y' = \frac{1}{\cos(x)} D_x [\cos(x)] = \frac{1}{\cos(x)} (-\sin(x)) = \frac{-\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} = -\tan(x)$$

3. Find the derivative: $y = \cos(\ln|x|)$

$$y' = -\sin(\ln|x|) D_x [\ln(x)] = -\sin(\ln|x|) \frac{1}{x} = \frac{-\sin(\ln|x|)}{x}$$

4. Find the equation of the tangent line to the graph of $f(x) = 1 + \ln(x)$ at the point $(e, f(e))$.

Slope at $(x, f(x))$ is $f'(x) = 0 + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x}$

Slope at $(e, f(e))$ is $f'(e) = \frac{1}{e}$

Point on tangent: $(e, f(e)) = (e, 1 + \ln|e|) = (e, 1+1) = (e, 2)$

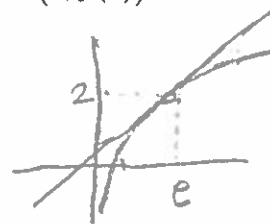
Point-slope formula:

$$y - y_0 = m(x - x_0)$$

$$y - 2 = \frac{1}{e}(x - e)$$

$$y - 2 = \frac{1}{e}x - 1$$

$$y = \frac{1}{e}x + 1$$



1. Find the derivative: $y = \ln(x^3 + x)$ $\begin{cases} y = \ln(u) \\ u = x^3 + x \end{cases}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{u} (3x^2 + 1) = \frac{1}{x^3 + x} (3x^2 + 1) = \boxed{\frac{3x^2 + 1}{x^3 + x}}$$

2. Find the derivative: $y = \sin(\ln|x|)$

$$y' = \cos(\ln|x|) D_x[\ln|x|] = \cos(\ln|x|) \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{\cos(\ln|x|)}{x}}$$

3. Find the derivative: $y = \frac{x \ln|x|}{3x+1}$

$$y' = \frac{D_x[x \ln|x|](3x+1) - x \ln|x| D_x[3x+1]}{(3x+1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(1 \cdot \ln|x| + x \frac{1}{x})(3x+1) - x \ln|x| \cdot 3}{(3x+1)^2}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{(\ln|x| + 1)(3x+1) - 3x \ln|x|}{(3x+1)^2}}$$

4. Find the equation of the tangent line to the graph of $f(x) = \ln(x)$ at the point $(1/e, f(1/e))$.

Slope of tangent to $y = f(x)$ at $(x, f(x))$ is $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$.

Slope of tangent to $y = f(x)$ at $(\frac{1}{e}, f(\frac{1}{e}))$ is $f'(\frac{1}{e}) = \frac{1}{1/e} = \boxed{e}$

Point on tangent: $(\frac{1}{e}, f(\frac{1}{e})) = (\frac{1}{e}, \ln(\frac{1}{e})) = (\frac{1}{e}, -1)$

By point-slope formula the tangent has equation

$$y - y_0 = m(x - x_0)$$

$$y - (-1) = e(x - \frac{1}{e})$$

$$y + 1 = ex - 1$$

$$\boxed{y = ex - 2}$$

1. Find the derivative: $y = \frac{e^{-2x}}{x^2 + \ln(x)}$

$$y' = \frac{D_x [e^{-2x}] (x^2 + \ln(x)) - e^{-2x} D_x [x^2 + \ln(x)]}{(x^2 + \ln(x))^2}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-2x}(-2)(x^2 + \ln(x)) - e^{-2x}(2x + \frac{1}{x})}{(x^2 + \ln(x))^2} = \boxed{\frac{-e^{-2x}(2x^2 + 2\ln(x) + 2x + \frac{1}{x})}{(x^2 + \ln(x))^2}}$$

2. Find the derivative: $y = \ln(\tan(x))$ $\begin{cases} y = \ln(u) \\ u = \tan(x) \end{cases}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{u} \sec^2(x) = \frac{1}{\tan(x)} \sec^2(x) = \boxed{\frac{\sec^2(x)}{\tan(x)}}$$

3. Find the derivative: $y = \tan(\ln|x|)$

$$y' = \sec^2(\ln|x|) D_x [\ln|x|] = \sec^2(\ln|x|) \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{\sec^2(\ln|x|)}{x}}$$

4. Find the equation of the tangent line to the graph of $f(x) = 2\ln(x)$ at the point $(e, f(e))$.

Slope of tangent to $y = f(x)$ at $(x, f(x))$ is $f'(x) = 2 \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2}{x}$

slope of tangent to $y = f(x)$ at $(e, f(e))$ is $f'(e) = \frac{2}{e} = m$

Point on tangent: $(x_0, y_0) = (e, f(e)) = (e, 2\ln(e)) = (e, 2)$

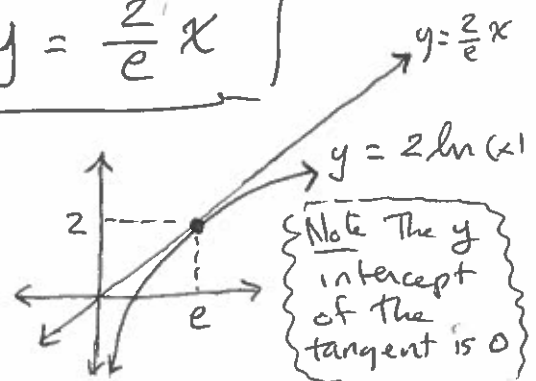
By point-slope formula:

$$y - y_0 = m(x - x_0)$$

$$y - 2 = \frac{2}{e}(x - e)$$

$$y - 2 = \frac{2}{e}x - 2$$

$$\boxed{y = \frac{2}{e}x}$$



1. Find the derivative: $y = (x^2 + \ln(x))^5$

$$y' = 5(x^2 + \ln(x))^4 D_x [x^2 + \ln(x)]$$

$$= \boxed{5(x^2 + \ln(x))^4 (2x + \frac{1}{x})}$$

2. Find the derivative: $y = \ln(x + \cos(x))$ $\begin{cases} y = \ln(u) \\ u = x + \cos(x) \end{cases}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{u} (1 - \sin(x)) = \frac{1}{x + \cos(x)} (1 - \sin(x))$$

$$= \frac{1 - \sin(x)}{x + \cos(x)}$$

3. Find the derivative: $y = x + \cos(\ln|x|)$

$$y' = 1 - \sin(\ln|x|) D_x [\ln|x|] = 1 - \sin(\ln|x|) \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= \boxed{1 - \frac{\sin(\ln|x|)}{x}}$$

4. Find the equation of the tangent line to the graph of $f(x) = \ln(x-1)$ at the point $(2, f(2))$.Slope of tangent to $y=f(x)$ at $(x, f(x))$ is $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x-1}$ Slope of tangent to $y=f(x)$ at $(2, f(2))$ is $m = f'(2) = \frac{1}{2-1} = \boxed{1}$ Point on tangent is $(2, f(2)) = (2, \ln(2-1)) = (2, \ln(1))$

$$= (2, 0)$$

$$= \underline{(x_0, y_0)}$$

Point-slope formula:

$$y - y_0 = m(x - x_0)$$

$$y - 0 = 1(x - 2)$$

$$\boxed{y = x - 2}$$