

§ 3.1

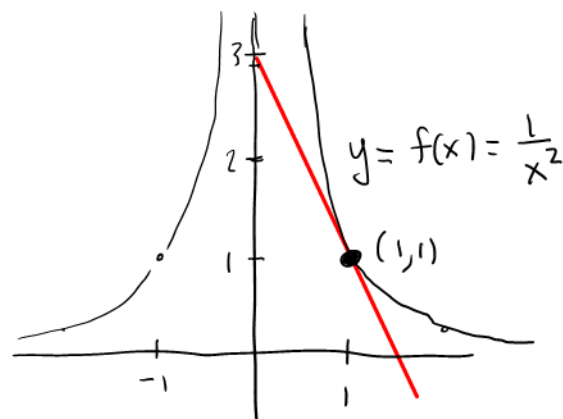
(32) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$ $a = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{a} \quad f'(1) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{(1+h)^2} - \frac{1}{1^2}}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{(1+h)^2} - 1}{h} \cdot \frac{(1+h)^2}{(1+h)^2} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - (1+h)^2}{h(1+h)^2} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - 1 - 2h - h^2}{h(1+h)^2} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(-2-h)}{h(1+h)^2} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2-h}{(1+h)^2} = \frac{-2+0}{(1+0)^2} = \underline{-2} \end{aligned}$$

⑥ Find the equation of the tangent to $y = f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$ at the point $(1, f(1)) = 1-1$.

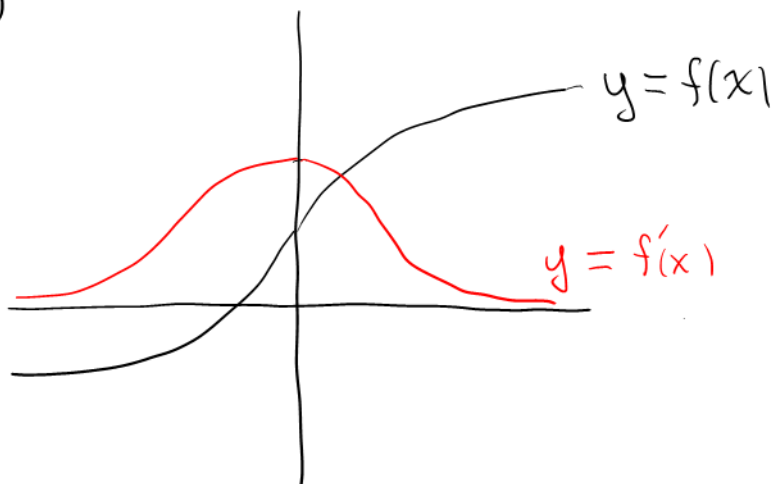
By point-slope formula,

$$\begin{aligned} y - y_0 &= m(x - x_0) \\ y - 1 &= f'(1)(x - 1) \\ y - 1 &= -2(x - 1) \\ \boxed{y} &= \boxed{-2x + 3} \end{aligned}$$



§ 3.2

(12)



§ 3.3

(10) $g(x) = e^3$, $\boxed{g'(x) = 0}$ (because e^3 is a constant.)

(18) $f(s) = \frac{\sqrt{s}}{4} = \frac{1}{4} s^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $f'(s) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} s^{\frac{1}{2}-1} = \frac{1}{8} s^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \boxed{\frac{1}{8\sqrt{s}}}$

(36)(a) $y = f(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 + 2x - 1$

$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 8x + 2$.

Thus slope of tangent to graph at $(2, f(2)) = (2, -5)$ is $m = f'(2) = 3 \cdot 2^2 - 8 \cdot 2 + 2 = -2$

By point-slope formula, tangent has equation

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

$$y - (-5) = -2(x - 2)$$

$$y = -2x + 4 - 5$$

$$\boxed{y = -2x - 1}$$

(40) $f(t) = t^3 - 27t + 5$
 $f'(t) = 3t^2 - 27$

(a) Slope of $y = f(t)$ is 0 when $f'(t) = 0$

$$3t^2 - 27 = 0$$

$$3(t+3)(t-3) = 0$$

$\boxed{\text{Thus slope is zero when } t = 3 \text{ or } t = -3}$

(b) Slope of $y = f(t)$ is 21 when $f'(t) = 21$

$$3t^2 - 27 = 21$$

$$3t^2 = 48$$

$$t^2 = 16$$

$$t = \pm 4$$

$\boxed{\text{Thus slope is 21, when } t = \pm 4}$

(44) $f(x) = 3x^3 + 5x^2 + 6x$

$f'(x) = 9x^2 + 10x + 6$

$f''(x) = 18x + 10$

$f'''(x) = 18$

§ 3.4

$$(10) \quad g(w) = e^w (5w^2 + 3w + 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} g'(w) &= \frac{d}{dw} [e^w] (5w^2 + 3w + 1) + e^w \frac{d}{dw} [5w^2 + 3w + 1] \\ &= e^w (5w^2 + 3w + 1) + e^w (10w + 3) \\ &= \boxed{e^w (5w^2 + 13w + 4)} \end{aligned}$$

$$(12) \quad f(x) = \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)(x^2 + 1) = (1 + x^{-2})(x^2 + 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{d}{dx} \left[1 + x^{-2}\right] (x^2 + 1) + (1 + x^{-2}) \frac{d}{dx} [x^2 + 1] \\ &= (0 - 2x^{-3})(x^2 + 1) + (1 + x^{-2})(2x + 0) \\ &= -2x^{-1} - 2x^{-3} + 2x + 2x^{-1} = \boxed{2x - \frac{2}{x^3}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(20) \quad f(x) = \frac{x^3 - 4x^2 + x}{x - 2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{(3x^2 - 8x + 1)(x - 2) - (x^3 - 4x^2 + x)(1)}{(x - 2)^2} \\ &= \frac{3x^3 - 8x^2 + x - 6x^2 + 16x - 2 - x^3 + 4x^2 - x}{(x - 2)^2} \\ &= \frac{2x^3 - 10x^2 + 16x - 2}{(x - 2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(28) \quad y = (2\sqrt{x} - 1)(4x + 1)^{-1} = \frac{2x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1}{4x + 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{(2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + 0)(4x + 1) - (2x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1)(4 + 0)}{(4x + 1)^2} = \frac{4x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 8x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 4}{(4x + 1)^2} \\ &= \frac{-4x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + 4}{(4x + 1)^2} = \boxed{\frac{-4\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + 4}{(4x + 1)^2}} = \frac{-4x + 1 + 4\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}(4x + 1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(48) \quad f(x) = (1 - 2x)e^{-x} = \frac{1 - 2x}{e^x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{(0 - 2)e^x - (1 - 2x)e^x}{(e^x)^2} = \frac{e^x(-2 - (1 - 2x))}{e^x e^x} \\ &= \boxed{\frac{2x - 3}{e^x}} \end{aligned}$$