

DERIVATIVES OF PRODUCTS & QUOTIENTS

OBJECTIVES:

- COMPUTE DERIVATIVES OF PRODUCTS & QUOTIENTS

ISSUE: HOW CAN I COMPUTE $\frac{d}{dx} e^x(x^2+1)$?!
(FROM LAST CLASS)

OK... LET'S TRY DISTRIBUTING!

$$\frac{d}{dx} e^x(x^2+1) = \frac{d}{dx} e^x x^2 + \frac{d}{dx} e^x$$

THIS IS THE PROBLEM.

WE CAN FIND THIS!

SO WHAT CAN WE DO?!

YOU CAN CHECK THAT

$$\frac{d}{dx} e^x x^2 \neq \left(\frac{d}{dx} e^x\right) \left(\frac{d}{dx} x^2\right)$$

DERIVATIVE RULE (PRODUCT RULE)

$$[f(x)g(x)]' = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x) \quad \text{EQUIV.} \quad \frac{d}{dx}(f(x)g(x)) = g(x)\frac{d}{dx}f(x) + f(x)\frac{d}{dx}g(x)$$

EX TO CONVINCE YOU THAT THIS IS REASONABLE... $\frac{d}{dx}(x+2)(x-1)$

PRODUCT RULE:

$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{d}{dx} (x+2)(x-1) \\ \quad \quad \quad \parallel \quad \parallel \\ \quad \quad \quad f(x) \quad g(x) \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{PLUGGING} \\ \text{INTO} \\ \text{PRODUCT} \\ \text{RULE} \end{array} \begin{array}{l} = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x) \\ \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \\ = 1 \cdot (x-1) + (x+2) \cdot 1 \\ = x-1 + x+2 \\ = \boxed{2x+1} \end{array}$$

POWER RULE

$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{d}{dx} (x+2)(x-1) \quad \text{FOIL} \\ = \frac{d}{dx} x^2 - x + 2x - 2 \\ = \frac{d}{dx} x^2 + x - 2 \\ = \boxed{2x+1} \end{array}$$

NOTICE THAT WE GET THE SAME SOLUTION...

EX. $\frac{d}{dx} e^x(x^2+1)$

$$\quad \quad \quad \parallel \quad \parallel$$

$$\quad \quad \quad f(x) \quad g(x)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} f(x) = e^x \quad f'(x) = e^x \\ g(x) = x^2+1 \quad g'(x) = 2x \end{array}$$

→ PLUG INTO PRODUCT RULE

$$\begin{array}{l} f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x) \\ \quad \quad \parallel \quad \parallel \\ e^x(x^2+1) + xe^x \end{array}$$

SO OUR FINAL ANSWER IS:

$$\boxed{e^x(x^2+1) + 2xe^x}$$

Ex • $\frac{d}{dx} (x^2 + 7x - 3)(x^{50} - 5x^{27})$

• $\frac{d}{dx} \sqrt{x^2} (2x - x^2)$ → WE DID THIS A DIFFERENT WAY LAST CLASS

• $\frac{d}{dx} e^x \cdot e^x$

• $\frac{d}{dx}$

ISSUE: HOW CAN I COMPUTE $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{x^7 - 6x^4 + 3}{2e^x - 7}$?

DERIVATIVE RULE (QUOTIENT RULE)

$$\left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right]' = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{(g(x))^2}$$

EQUIVALENTLY WE CAN WRITE USING d/dx NOTATION.

Ex $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{x^7 - 6x^4 + 3}{2e^x - 7}$ → $f(x) = \text{TOP}$
→ $g(x) = \text{BOTTOM}$

$f(x) = x^7 - 6x^4 + 3 \rightarrow f'(x) = 7x^6 - 24x^3$
 $g(x) = 2e^x - 7 \rightarrow g'(x) = 2e^x$

APPLY QUOTIENT RULE...

FINAL ANSWER ↓

$$\frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{(g(x))^2} = \frac{(7x^6 - 24x^3)(2e^x - 7) - (x^7 - 6x^4 + 3)(2e^x)}{(2e^x - 7)^2}$$