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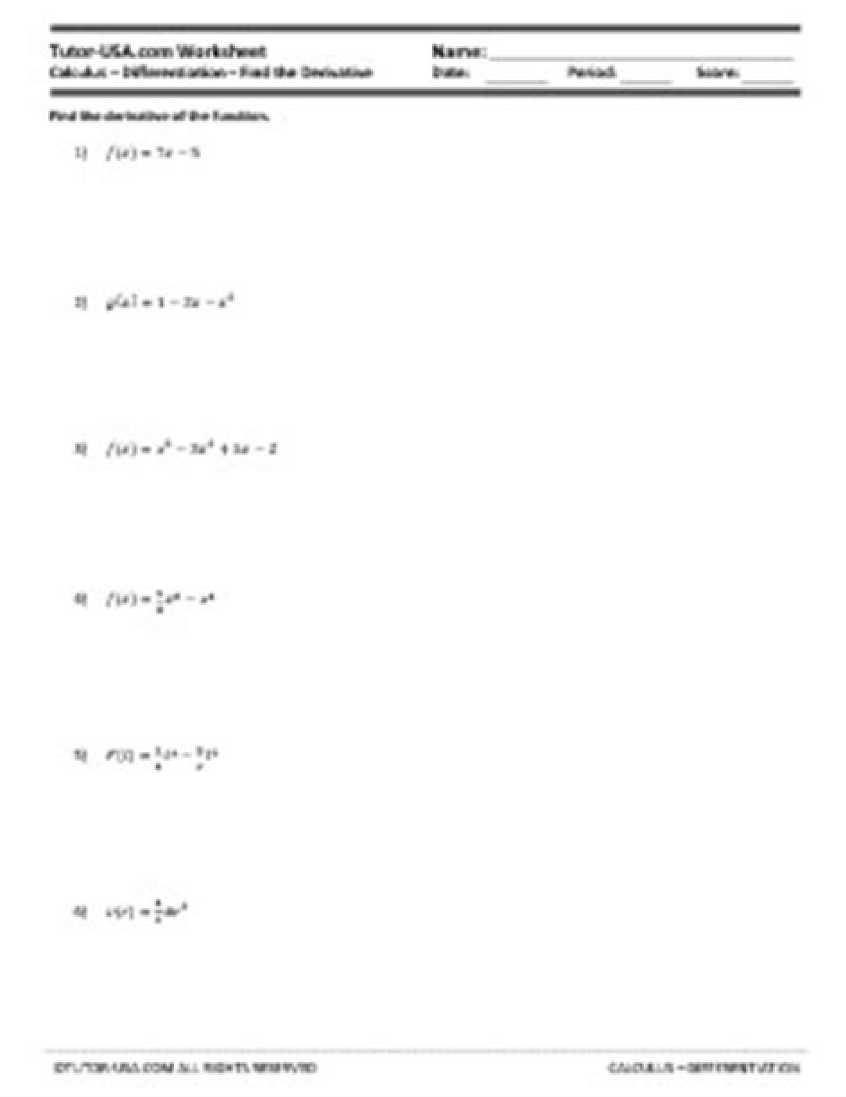
Chain rule practice problems worksheet



integrate $\int 2x\cos x\,dx$

make $u = 2x$ and $\frac{dv}{dx} = \cos x$

$dv = \cos x\,dx$

then $\frac{du}{dx} = 2$ and $v = \sin x$

$du = 2dx$

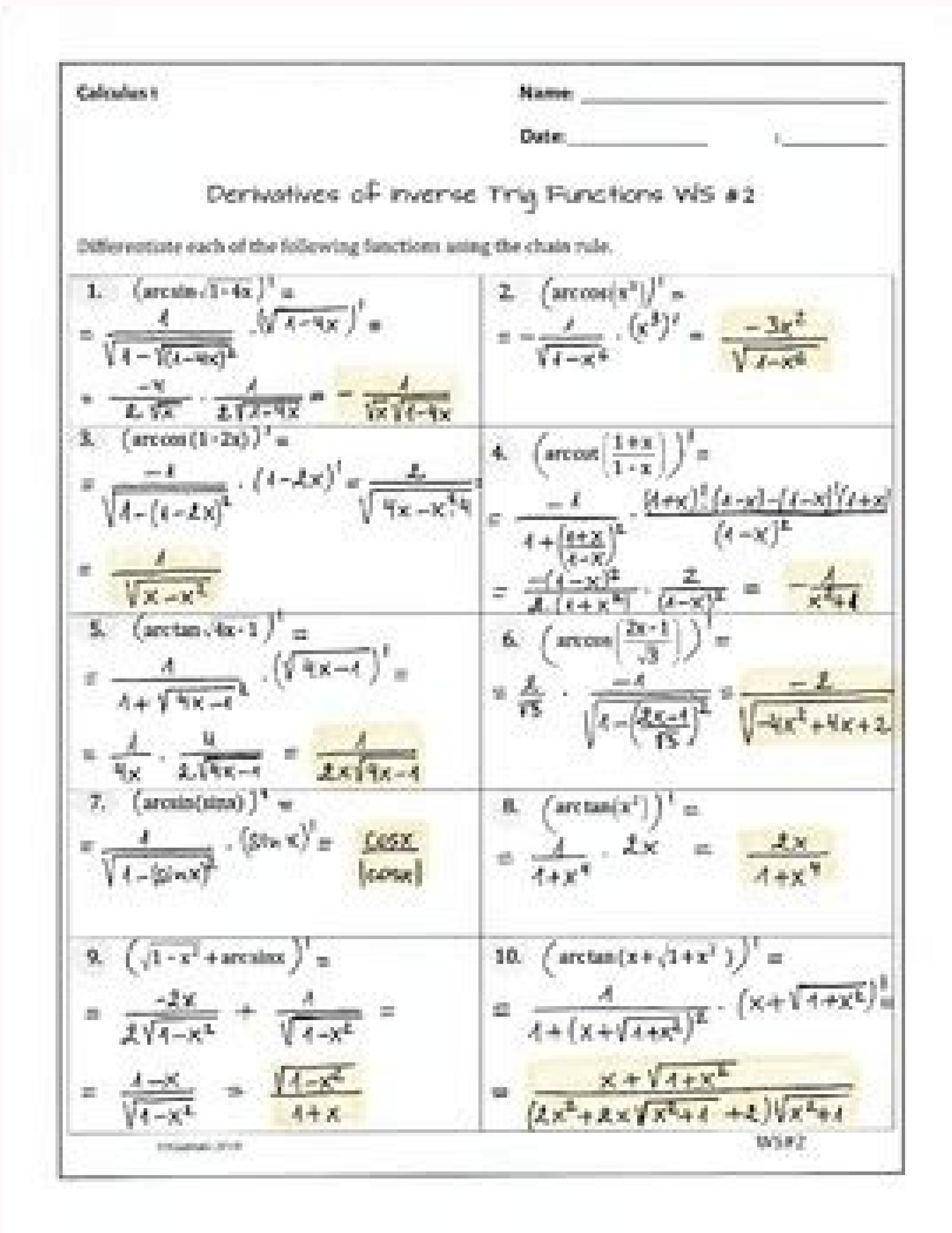
using the formula

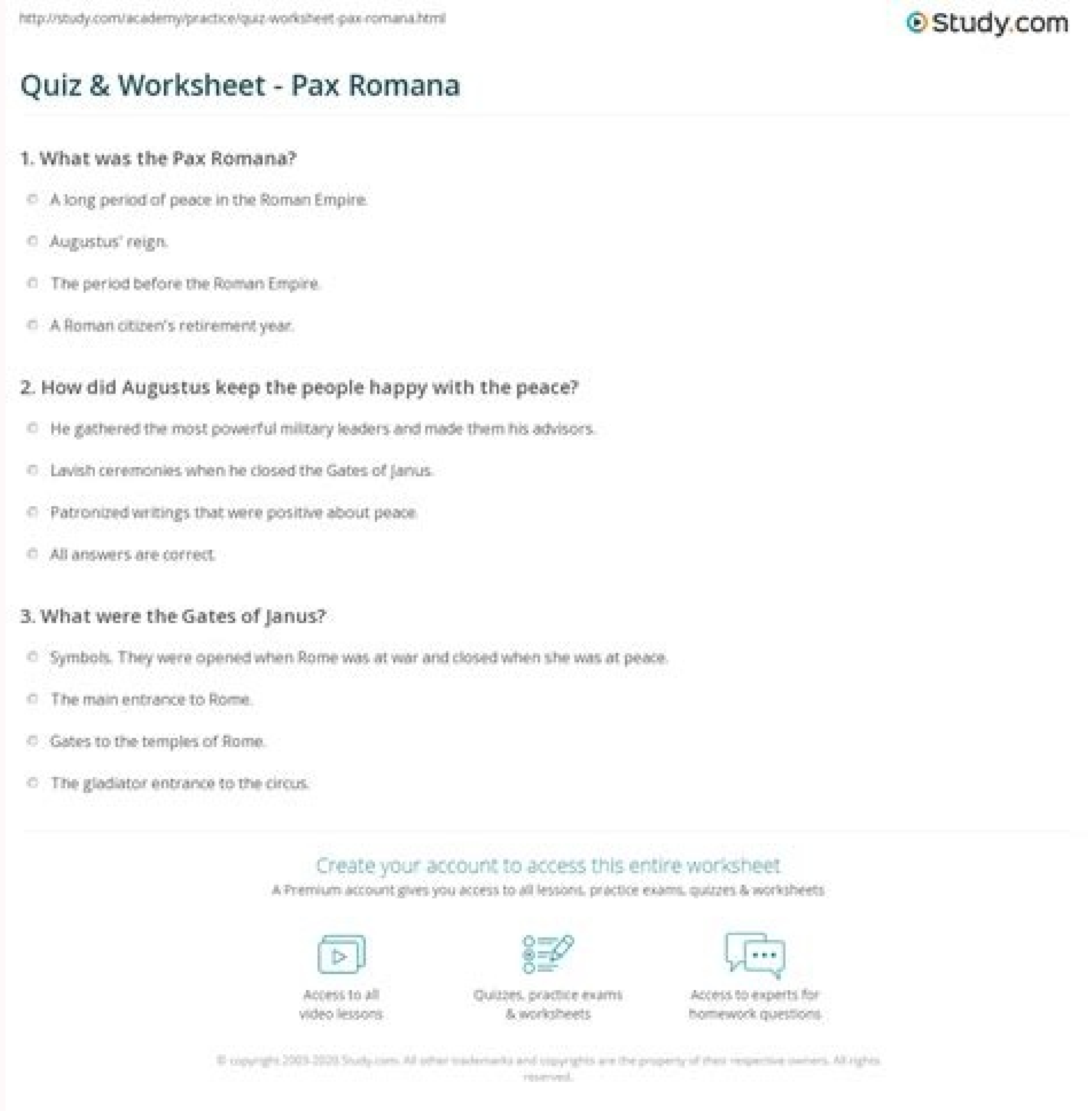
$$\int u\,dv = uv - \int v\,du$$

$$\int 2x\cos x\,dx = 2x.\sin x - \int \sin x.2dx$$

$$= 2x\sin x - 2(-\cos x) + C$$

$$= 2x\sin x + 2\cos x + C$$





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Quiz & Worksheet - Pax Romana

1. What was the Pax Romana?

- A long period of peace in the Roman Empire.
- Augustus' reign.
- The period before the Roman Empire.
- A Roman citizen's retirement year.

2. How did Augustus keep the people happy with the peace?

- He gathered the most powerful military leaders and made them his advisors.
- Lavish ceremonies when he closed the Gates of Janus.
- Patronized writings that were positive about peace.
- All answers are correct.

3. What were the Gates of Janus?

- Symbols. They were opened when Rome was at war and closed when she was at peace.
- The main entrance to Rome.
- Gates to the temples of Rome.
- The gladiator entrance to the circus.

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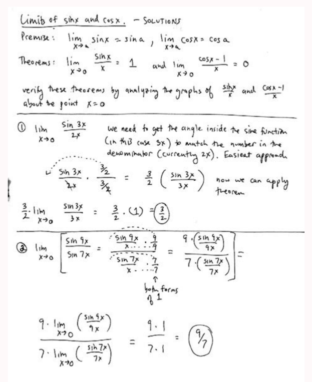

Chain rule practice problems with answers. Chain rule practice problems with solutions. Chain rule practice problems with solutions pdf. Chain rule practice worksheet with answers. Chain rule practice problems pdf.

If you are seeing this message, it means that we are having problems loading external resources on our website. If you are behind a web filter, make sure that domains * .kastatic.org and * .kasandbox.org are unlocked. The following problems require the use of the string rule. The rule of the chain is a rule to differentiate function compositions. In the following discussion and solutions the derivative of a H (x) function will be denoted by or H '(X). Most of the problems are normal some are a bit challenging. The rule of the chain formally establishes that. However, we rarely use this formal approach when we apply the string of the string to specific problems. Instead, we invoke an intuitive approach. For example, sometimes it is easier to think about functions F and G as «Layers Â« of a problem. The function F is the Â «outer layer« and the function G the «inner layer Â«. Thus, the rule of the chain tells us first to differentiate the outer layer, leaving the inner layer unchanged (the TÃ © rmino F '(G (X)), then differentiate the inner layer (the G' TÃ ©)). This process will become more clear as you do the problems. In most cases, the definitive responses are given in the most simplified way. Problem 1: Differentiation. Click here to see a detailed solution to the problem 1. Problem 2: differentiation. Click here to see a detailed solution to the problem 2. Problem 3: Differentiation. Click here to see a detailed solution to the problem 3. Problem 4: Differentiation. Click here to see a detailed solution to the problem 4. Problem 5: Differentiation. Click here to see a detailed solution to the problem 5. Problem 6: Differentiation. Click here to see a detailed solution to the problem 6. Problem 7: Differentiation. Click here to see a detailed solution to the problem 7. Problem 8: Differentiation. Click here to see a solution problem 8. PROBLEM 9: Difference . Click HERE to see a detailed solution to problem 9. PROBLEMA 10: Difference . Click HERE to see a detailed solution to the problem 10. PROBLEMA 11: Difference . .Here to see a detailed solution to problem 11. The following seven problems require more than one application of the chain rule. Problem 12: Differentiate. Click here to see a detailed solution to problem 12. Problem 13: Differentiate. Click here to see a detailed solution to problem 13. Problem 14: Differentiate. Click here to see a detailed solution to problem 14. Problem 15: Differentiate. Click here to see a detailed solution to problem 15. Problem 16: Differentiate. Click here to see a detailed solution to problem 16. Problem 17: Differentiate. Click here to see a detailed solution for problem 17. Problem 18: Differentiate. Click here to see a detailed solution to problem 18. The following three problems require a more formal use of the string rule. Problem 19: Suppose H (x) = F (g (x)), where both F and g are differentiable functions. If G (-1) = 2, G ' (- 1) = 3, and F' (2) = -4, what is the value of H ' (- 1)? Click here to see a detailed solution to problem 19. Problem 20: Suppose that, where F is a differentiable function. If y, determine an equation of the line tangent to the graph of H at x = 0. Click here to see a detailed solution to problem 20. Problem 21: Determine a differentiable function y = f (x) that has the properties y. Click here to see a detailed solution to problem 21. Click here to return to the original list of various types of cycle problems. Your comments and suggestions are welcome. Please send an email to any correspondence to Duane Kouba by clicking on the following address: kouba@math.ucdavis.edu Duane Kouba Tue 6 May 17:21:40 PDT 1997 Are you working to calculate derivatives using the chain rule in the calculation? Solve some common problems step by step, so you can learn how to solve them routinely. In addition to reviewing the of calculation that do not require the rule of the chain. That material is here. Did you like to skip the summary? Jump to problems and its solutions. CALL SUMMARY: Chain Rule Click to hide / Show Show You should use the string rule to find the derivative of any function that is composed of a function within another function. For example, $ \ left (x ^ 2 + 1 \ right) ^ 7 is composed of the internal function $ x ^ 2 + 1 $ within the outer function $ (\ boxed {\ fantom {\ cdots}}) ^ 7. $ As another example, $ e ^ {\ without X} is composed of the internal function $ without X $ within the external function $ e ^ \ boxed {do \ fant} as another example, $ \ LN {(T ^ 3 â € "2T ^ 2 +5)} $ is composed of the internal function $ t ^ 3 â €" 2T ^ 2 + 5 within the outer function $ \ LN (\ boxed {\ fantom {\ CDOTS}). $ Since each of these functions is composed of a function within another function, â € "known as a composite function, â € œWe must use the rule of the chain to find its derivative, as shown in the problems that are presented to Continuation. How can I say how are the internal and external functions? This is an infallible method: Imagine calculate the value of the function for a particular value of $ x $ and identify the steps you would take, because it will always start automatically with the internal function and will work your output to the external function . For example, Imagine Computing $ \ Left (X ^ 2 + 1 \ Right) ^ 7 $ for $ x = 3. $ Without thinking about it, you will calculate first $ x ^ 2 + $ 1 (which equals $ 3 ^ 2 + 1 = 10 $), so that is the internal function, guaranteed. Then calculate $ 10 ^ 7, $ and as well (\ boxed {{{\ cdots}) ^ 7 is the external function. This imaginary computational process works every time to correctly identify how internal and external functions are. Cadenaconsidera a composite function whose external function is $ f (x) $ and whose internal function is $ g (x). $ The composite function is, therefore, $ F (G (x)). $ Your derivative is given By: \ [\ Bbox [Yellow, 8px] {\ Begin {ALIGN *} \ Left [F \ BIG (G (X) \ BIG) \ RIGHT] & = F '\ BIG (G (x) \ BIG) \ CDOT G '(X) \\ [5PX] & GT; {[Derivative of the external function] \ end {ALIGN *} \] Alternatively, if we write $ Y = F (U) $ and $ U = G (x), $ then = \ dfrac {dy} {du} \ cdot \ dfrac {DU} {DX}} \] Informally: \ [\ bbox [10px, border: 2px Slide blue] {\ DFRC {DF} {DX} = \ Left [\ dfrac {df} {d \ text {(things)}} \ text {, with the same material inside} \ right] \ times \ dfrac {d} {dx} \ text {(things)}} \] Although few People admit it, almost everyone thinks according to the informal approach of the previous blue boxes. We will illustrate the problems below .Rule example # 1Differentiate $ F (x) = (x ^ 2 + 1) ^ 7 $. Solutions. We will resolve this using three different approaches, but we encourage you to feel comfortable with the third approach as soon as possible, because it is the one you will use to calculate rapidly as progress. Solution 1. We use the first form of the previous chain rule: \ [\ Bbox [10PX, Border: 2px Blue Ray] {\ Begin {ALIGN *} \ Left [F \ Large (G (X) \ Large) \ Right] Ã ¢ â € ¢ â € ¢ Â »& = FÃ ¢ â € α (G (x) \ large) · G '(x) \\\ [5px] & = \ text {[derived from the external function, evaluated in the internal function]} \\ [5px] & \ Qquad \ Times \ text {[Derived from the internal function]} \ end {ALIGN *} \] We have the external function $ F (U) = U ^ 7 and the Internal function $ U = G (x) = x ^ 2 + 1. $ later $ F '(U) = 7U ^ 6, $ and $ g' (x) = 2x. $ then \ begin {align *} F ' (x) & = 7u ^ 6 \ cdot 2x \\ [8px] & = 7 (x ^ 2 + 1) ^ 6 \ cdot 2x \ quad \ cmark \ end {align *} We may of course simplify the result algebrabically at $ 14 X (x ^ 2 + 1) ^ 2, $ But we leave the result as it is written to emphasize the chain rhine $ 2x $ at the end. Â ¢ 2. We solve 2. CDOT \ DFRCR {DU} {DX}} \] We have $ Y = U ^ 7 $ and $ U = x ^ 2 + 1. $ then $ \ dfrac {dy} {du} = 7U ^ 6, $ and $ \ DFRC {DU} {DX} = 2x $ .ence \ begin {align *} \ dfrac {dy} {dx} & = 7u ^ 6 \ cdot 2x \\ [8px] & = 7 (x ^ 2 + 1) ^ 6 \ cdot 2x \ quad \ cmark \ end {align *} Â ¢ â ¢ 3 \ CDOTS $ as we did previously. In its place, you will think something like: Â «The function is a lot of things to the Sã © Ptima Power. So. The derivative is 7 times the same thing at the sixth power, moments of derivative of that thing. \ [\ Bbox [10px, Border: 2PX Blue Blue] {\ DFRC {DF} {DX} = \ \ \ \ dfrac {df} {D \ text {(things)}} \ text {, with the same things inside} \ right] \ times \ dfrac {d} {dx} \ text {(things)}} \] \ begin {align *} f (x) & = (\ text {stuff}) ^ 7; \ Quad \ Text {Stuff} = x ^ 2 + 1 \\ [12px] \ text {then} \ ghost {f (x) =} \\ \ frad {df} {dx} & = 7 (\ text {stuff }) ^ 6 \ CDOT \ left (\ Frac {D} {DX} (x ^ 2 + 1) \ right) \\ [8px] & = 7 (x ^ 2 + 1) ^ 6 \ cdot (2x) \ Quad \ Cmark \ End {align *} Note: Never really write Ã ¢ â, Å "Stuff = Ã ¢ â, ¬ |. Instead, hold his head, what that is that "is that" is that, "is, and proceeds to write. Down the required derivatives. Is there many sample problems further completely below? [Collapse] Rule of chain and power rule \ start {align *} \ text {if} && f (x) & = (\ text {stuff}) ^ n, \\ [8px] \ text {then} && \ dfrac {df } {dx} & = n (\ text {that stuff}) ^ {n-1} \ cdot \ dfrac {d} {dx} (\ text {that stuff}) \ end {align *} Usually see This written as $$ \ DFRAC {D} {DX} \ left (u ^ n \ right) = NU {N-1} \ cdot \ DFRC {DU} {DX} $$ The following five problems illustrate. problem of The Rule of Chain N.º 1 differentiate $ F (x) = \ left (3x ^ 2 Ã ¢ â, ¬ "4x + 5 \ right) ^ 8. $ Click to see the calculation solution. We will request this two forms. The first is the way in which the most experienced people quickly develop the answer, and that we hope it will soon feel comfortable. The second is more formal.Solution 1 (fast, the way most of people). Think about something like: "The function is some things at the eighth power. Therefore, the derivative is eight times, the same is the same as the SÃ © power, moments of the derived from that thing. \ [\ Bbox [10PX, Border: 2PX Blue Blue] {\ DFAC {DF} {DX} = \ \ \ \ \ dfrac {df} \ text {(things)}} \ text {, with the same things inside} \ right] \ times \ dfrac {d} {dx} \ text {(things)}} \] \ begin {align *} f (x) & = (\ text {Stuff}) ^ 8; \ text {stuff} = 3x ^ 2 Ã ¢ â, ¬ "4x + 5 \\ [12px] \ text \ Then} \ ghost {f (x) =} \\ \ dfrac {df} {dx} & = 8 (\ text {stuff}) ^ 7 \ cdot \ dfrac {d} {dx} \ left (3x ^ 2 Ã ¢ ¬ "4x + 5 \ right) \\ [8px] & = = 4x + 5 \ right) ^ 7 \ CDOT (6x -4) \ quad \ cmark \\ [8px] \ end {align *} Note: You will never actually write â¨¬ ÂStuff = â¨¬ .. "Instead, just hold your head, what is that", is, and proceed to write down the required derivatives. Solution 2 (more formal). Let's use the first form of the rule from the previous string: \ [\ buze [10px, border: 2px Blue Blue Blue] {\ start {align *} \ left [f \ big (g (x) \ big) \ right] Ã¢ â¢ & = f '\ big (g (x) \ big) \ cdot g' (x) \\ [5px] & = \ text {[derived from the external function, evaluated in the internal function]} \\ [5px] & \ qquad \ times \ text {[derived from internal function]} \ final {align *}} \] We have the external function $ f (u) = u^ 8 $ and the internal function $ u = g (x) = 3x^ 2 Â¢ â¨¬ "4x + 5. $ then $ F' (u) = 8U^7, $ and $ g' (x) = 6x -4. $ from here start {align * } F' (X) & = 8U ^ 7 \ CDOT (6x "4) \\ [8px] & = 8 \ left (3x ^ 2 â¨¬" 4x + 5 \ right) ^ 7 \ CDOT (6x- 4) \ quad \ cmark \ final {align *} [collapse] string rule # 2 Differentiate $ F (x) = \ TAN ^ 3 x. $ Tip: RECOVERATION $ \ TAN ^ 3 x = \ BIG [\ TAN X x \ BIG] ^ 3. $ also remember that $ \ dfrac {d} {dx} \ tan x = \ sec^ 2 x. $ Click to see the calculation solution. We'll come back again and solve these two ways. The first is how more experienced people quickly develop the answer, and hopefully they will soon feel comfortable. The second is more formal.Solution 1 (Quick, the way most people). Think of something like, "The function is something to the power of 3. So, the derivative is 3 times that same thing to the power of 2, times the derivative of that thing. \ [\ bbox [10px, border: 2px Blue Blue Blue] {\ dfrac {df} {dx} = \ left [\ dfrac {df} {d \ text { (things) }} \ text {, with the same things inside} \ right] \ times \ dfrac {d} {dx} \ text { (things) }} \] \ start {align *} F (x) & = \ big [\ text {stuff} \ big] ^ 3; \ quad \ {stuff} = \ tan x \\ [12px] \ text {then} \ phantom {f (x) =} \\ \ dfrac {df} {dx} & = 3 \ big [\ text {stuff } \ big] ^ 2 \ cdot \ dfrac {d} {dx} (\ ban x) \\ [8px] & = 3 \ big [\ ban x \ big] ^ 2 \ CDOT \ SEC ^ 2 x \\ [8px] & = 3 \ tost ^ 2 x \ CDOT \ SEC ^ 2 x \ quad \ cmark ^ 2 x \ quad \ cmark \\\ [8px] \ Fin {align *} Note: Never wrote, never wrote "Stuff = â¨¬ | . . You just have to hold in your head what that "thing" is, and proceed to write the required derivatives. Solution 2 (more formal) . We use the first form of the string rule above: \[\bbox[10px,border:2px dashed blue]{\begin{align*}\left[f\Big(g(x)\Big)\right] > }= f >\Big(g)\cg)\cdp g'(x)\5{pxal} > \ We have the external function $f(u) = u^3$ and the internal function $u = g(x) = \tan x.$Then $f'(u) = 3u^2,$ and $g'(x) = \sec^2 x.$ (Claim $(\tan x)' = \sec^2 x.$) So \begin{align*} f'(x) >= 3u^2 \cdot (\sec^2 x) \\[8px] &= 3\big[\tan x\big]^2 \cdot \sec^2 x\[8px] >= 3\tan^2 x\cdot\sec^2 x\quaend\cmark Click to see the calculation solution We will solve this in two ways. The first is the most experienced way people quickly develop the answer, and we hope you will soon feel comfortable with. The second is more formal. Solution 1 (quick, the way most people reason). Think of something like: "The function is some things to the power of -2. So the derivative is $2 times that same thing to power -3, sometimes the derivative of that thing. We could simplify the response by factoring the negative signs of the last term, but we prefer to stop there to keep the focus on the chain rule. Note: You'd never actually write "wife =Instead, he only hold on his head, what that is that "is that", and proceed to record the required derivatives. Solve 2 (more formal). We use the first form of the previous string rule: \ [\ BUZE [10PX, Border: 2PX Blue Blue] {\ start {align *} \ left [f \ BIG (G (X) \ BIG) \ Right] Ã ¢ â, Â "¢ & = F '\ BIG (G (X) \ BIG) \ CDOT G' (X) \\ [5PX] & = \ Text {[Derived from the external function, evaluated in the function Internal]} \\ [5PX] & \ Quad \ Times \ Text \ [Derived from the internal function]} \ end {ALIGN *}} \] We have the external function $ F (U) = u ^ {- 2} $ and the internal function $ U = G (x) = \ cos x Ã ¢ â, ¬ "\ Sin X. $ later $ F '(U) = -2U ^ {- 3}, $ and $ g' (x) = - \ Sin X Ã ¢ â, \ cos x. $ (Recall that $ (\ cos x) '= - \ sin x, $ and $ (\ without x) Ã ¢ â, Â "¢ = \ cos x. $) Therefore \ start {align *} f '(X) & = -2U ^ {- 3} · (- \ Sin X Ã ¢ â, ¬ "\ cos x) \\ [8px] & = -2 (\ cos x Ã ¢ â, ¬" \ without x) ^ {-3} · (- \ Sin X Ã ¢ â, \ cos x) \ Quad \ cmark \ final {align *} We could simplify the answer by obtaining the negative indications of the last term, But we prefer to stop there to keep the focus on the rule of the chain. [Collapse] Rule of the string Rule # 4 differentiate $ F (x) = \ left (x ^ 5 + e ^ x \ right)

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