

## Chain Rule (3.7)

If we have  $\frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{9}$  we simplify by cancelling the five.

Similarly,  $\frac{\Delta f}{\Delta g} \cdot \frac{\Delta g}{\Delta x}$  can be simplified by canceling, and this makes us *suspect* the **chain rule** for differentiating a composition of functions. We use "chain" to describe the link made between the two fractions by the  $\Delta g$  factor.

$$(f \circ g)' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

Leibniz notation for the chain rule is especially descriptive because it copies  $\frac{\Delta f}{\Delta g} \cdot \frac{\Delta g}{\Delta x}$ .

$$\frac{d f(g(x))}{d g(x)} \cdot \frac{d g(x)}{d x}$$

What are the following?

$$\frac{d x}{d x}$$

$$\frac{d u}{d u}$$

$$\frac{d x^2}{d x^2}$$

$$\frac{d^2 x^2}{d x^2}$$

Find  $\frac{d e^{5x}}{d x}$ .

Find  $\frac{de^{-x}}{dx}$ .

Find  $\frac{d(5x+2)^{10}}{dx}$ .

Find  $\frac{d \sin^4(x)}{dx}$ .

	$x$	$f(x)$	$g(x)$	$f'(x)$	$g'(x)$
Find $(f \circ g)'(3)$ if	1	7	3	2	7
	2	69	2	3	1
	3	0	1	5	6
	4	-5	4	1	-2

Find  $\frac{d(g(x))^n}{dx}$ .

Find  $\frac{d2^x}{dx}$ . Compare with  $\frac{dx^2}{dx}$ , and  $\frac{d2^{4x}}{dx}$ .

Find the tangent line to the graph of  $f(x) = \cos(\tan(x))$  at  $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

Find  $\frac{d \sin^2(e^{2x} + x^3)}{dx}$ .

Find  $\frac{d(2x^2 - 4x)^{1/2}}{dx}$ .

$P = Ri^2$  where  $P$  is power (Joules or watts),  $R$  is resistance (ohms),  $i$  is current (amperes), and  $t$  is seconds of elapsed time. Find  $\left. \frac{dP}{dt} \right|_{t=1/3}$  if  $R = 10 \cos(20\pi t)$ ,  $i(1/3) = 1$ , and  $i'(1/3) = 2$ .