## Powers & Polynomials Worksheet

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1. Find the derivatives of the given functions.

(a)	$y = x^{12}$	
	Solution. $y' = 12x^{11}$	
(b)	$y = x^{-12}$	
	Solution. $y' = -12x^{-13}$	
(c)	$y = x^{4/3}$	
	Solution. $y' = \frac{4}{x} x^{1/3}$	
(d)	$f(r) = \frac{1}{r^{7/2}}$	
	Solution. $f(r)$ can be rewritten as $f(r) = r^{-7/2}$ .	
	Then $f'(r) = -\frac{7}{2}r^{-9/2} = -\frac{7}{2r^{9/2}}$ .	
(e)	$f(x) = \sqrt{rac{1}{x^3}}$	
	Solution. $f(x)$ can be rewritten as $f(x) = x^{-3/2}$ .	
	Then $f'(x) = -\frac{3}{2}x^{-5/2} = -\frac{3}{2x^{5/2}}$ .	
(f)	$f(t) = 3t^2 - 4t + 1$	
	Solution. $f'(t) = 6t - 4$	
(g)	$y = 4x^{3/2} - 5x^{1/2}$	
	Solution. $y' = 6\sqrt{x} - \frac{5}{2\sqrt{x}}$	
(h)	$y = 3t^5 - 5\sqrt{t} + \frac{7}{t}$	
	Solution. $y' = 15t^4 - \frac{5}{2\sqrt{t}} - \frac{7}{t^2}$	
(i)	$y = t^{3/2}(2 + \sqrt{t})$	
	Solution. y can be rewritten as $y = 2t^{3/2} + t^2$ .	
	Then $y' = 3\sqrt{t+2t}$ .	
(j)	$y = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x}$	
	Solution u can be rewritten as $u = r + r^{-1}$	

(k)  $g(x) = x^{\pi} - x^{-\pi}$ Solution.  $g'(x) = \pi x^{\pi-1} + \pi x^{-\pi-1}$ .

## 2. Find the equation of the tangent line to $f(x) = x^3 + x$ at the point where x = 2.

Solution. The slope of the tangent line is given by f'(2). Since  $f'(x) = 3x^2 + 1$ , f'(2) = 13. The point where the tangent line intersects the curve is at (2, f(2)), i.e., (2, 10). Using point-slope form, we get y - 10 = 13(x - 2). Simplification yields, y = 13x - 16.