

27.6 Derivatives of Exponential Functions

Let b be a positive constant.

$$\frac{d}{dx} [b^x] = (\ln b) b^x$$

Special Case : $\frac{d}{dx} [e^x] = e^x$

Ex: Find $f'(x)$

a) $f(x) = e^x$

$$f'(x) = e^x$$

b) $f(x) = 3^x$

$$f'(x) = (\ln 3) 3^x$$

Chain Rule for Exponential Functions

$$\frac{d}{dx} [b^u] = (\ln b) b^u \frac{du}{dx}$$

b : positive constant

u : function of x

Notation: e^x is sometimes written $\exp(x)$

$$e^{x^2}$$

||

$\exp(x^2)$
↑ outside ↑ inside

Ex: Find $f'(x)$

a) $f(x) = e^{x^2}$
 $f'(x) = e^{x^2} (2x)$
 $= 2x e^{x^2}$

b) $f(x) = 2^{\sqrt{x}}$
 $f'(x) = (\ln 2) 2^{\sqrt{x}} \frac{d}{dx} [x^{1/2}]$
 $= (\ln 2) 2^{\sqrt{x}} \left(\frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2} \right)$ ✓
 $= \frac{2^{\sqrt{x}} \ln 2}{2\sqrt{x}}$ ✓

c) $f(x) = e^{x+7}$
 $f'(x) = e^{x+7} (1)$
 $= e^{x+7}$

d) $f(x) = x^3 e^{\sqrt{x}}$

$(uv)' = uv' + v u'$

$f'(x) = x^3 \frac{d}{dx} [e^{\sqrt{x}}] + e^{\sqrt{x}} (3x^2)$
 $= x^3 \left[e^{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2} \right] + 3x^2 e^{\sqrt{x}}$ ✓
 $= \frac{1}{2} x^{5/2} e^{\sqrt{x}} + 3x^2 e^{\sqrt{x}}$ ✓

$$= x^2 e^{\sqrt{x}} \left(\frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2} + 3 \right) \checkmark$$

Exponent Rules

$$a^M \cdot a^N = a^{M+N}$$

$$\frac{a^M}{a^N} = a^{M-N}$$

$$(a^M)^N = a^{MN}$$

Ex: Find $f'(x)$

a) $f(x) = 9e^{2x} (e^{3x} + e^{4x})$

$$f(x) = 9e^{5x} + 9e^{6x}$$

$$f'(x) = 9(e^{5x} \cdot 5) + 9(e^{6x} \cdot 6) \checkmark$$

$$= 45e^{5x} + 54e^{6x} \checkmark$$

$$= 9e^{5x} (5 + 6e^x) \checkmark$$

b) $f(x) = \frac{e^{3x} + e^{4x}}{e^{2x}}$

$$f(x) = e^{-2x} (e^{3x} + e^{4x})$$

$$f(x) = e^x + e^{2x}$$

$$f'(x) = e^x + e^{2x} (2) \quad \checkmark$$

$$= e^x + 2e^{2x} \quad \checkmark$$

$$= e^x (1 + 2e^x) \quad \checkmark$$

$$c) \quad f(x) = (4e^{7x})^2 e^{6x}$$

$$f(x) = 16e^{14x} \cdot e^{6x}$$

$$f(x) = 16e^{20x}$$

$$f'(x) = 16e^{20x} (20) \quad \checkmark$$

$$= 320e^{20x} \quad \checkmark$$

27.8 Applications of Ch 27

Ex: Approximate a solution to

$$x = \cos x \quad \text{in} \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1.$$

Newton's Method

$$x - \cos x = 0$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{2cm}}_{f(x)}$$

x	$f(x) = x - \cos x$
0	-1
1	0.46 ←

Radian Mode

Choose $x_0 = 1$

$$f'(x) = 1 + \sin x$$

x_n	$f(x) = x - \cos x$	$f'(x) = 1 + \sin x$	$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$
1	0.4597	1.8415	0.7504 (0.75)
0.7504	0.0190	1.6819	0.7391 (0.74)
0.7391	0.0000	#	0.7391 (0.74)

Table to 4 decimal places
 Answer to 2 "

$$x \approx 0.74$$