

Today: 29/09/25

Practice - Computing derivatives

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Ex: } \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^2-4}{x^2+x-2} \right) &= \frac{(x^2-4)'(x^2+x-2) - (x^2+x-4)'(x^2-4)}{(x^2+x-2)^2} \\&= \frac{2x(x^2+x-2) - (2x+1)(x^2-4)}{(x^2+x-2)^2} \\&= \frac{2x^3+2x^2-4x-2x^3-8x-x^2+4}{(x^2+x-2)^2} \\&= \frac{x^2+4(x+4)}{(x^2+x-2)^2} \\&= \frac{(x+2)^2}{[(x+2)(x-1)]^2} \\&= \frac{(x+2)^2}{(x+2)^2(x-1)^2} = \frac{1}{(x-1)^2}\end{aligned}$$

another approach: (easier / faster)

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{(x+2)(x-1)} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x-2}{x-1} \right) \\&= \frac{(x-2)'(x-1) - (x-1)'(x-2)}{(x-1)^2} \\&= \frac{(x-1) - (x-2)}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{1}{(x-1)^2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Ex 2: } \frac{d}{dx} \cos(e^x \cdot x^2) &= -\sin(w) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (x^2 e^x) \\u &= \cos(w) \\w &= x^2 e^x \\&= -\sin(x^2 e^x) (2x e^x + e^x x^2) \\&= -\sin(x^2 e^x) (2x e^x + e^x x^2) \\&= -x e^x \sin(x^2 e^x) (2+x)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Ex 3: } \frac{d}{dx} x^2 \ln(x+1)^{-3} &= (x^2)'(\ln(x+1)^{-3}) + (x^2)(\ln(x+1)^{-3})' \\&= 2x \cdot \ln(x+1)^{-3} + x^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{(x+1)^3} \right)' \cdot \left(\frac{d}{dx} (x+1)^{-3} \right) \\&= 2x \cdot \ln(x+1)^{-3} + x^2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{(x+1)^3} \cdot (-3) \cdot (x+1)^{-4} \\&= 2x \cdot \ln(x+1)^{-3} - \frac{3x^2}{(x+1)} \\&= -6x \cdot \ln(x+1) - \frac{3x^2}{(x+1)}\end{aligned}$$

$$\ln(ab) = b \ln(a)$$

another method:

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{d}{dx} \left[-3x^2 \ln(x+1) \right] \\&= (-3x^2)'(\ln(x+1)) + (-3x^2)(\ln(x+1))' \\&= -6x \cdot \ln(x+1) - 3x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{(x+1)} \cdot 1 \\&= -6x \cdot \ln(x+1) - \frac{3x^2}{(x+1)}\end{aligned}$$