

## 2.3 Product & Quotient Rules; Higher-Order Derivatives

### Product Rule

If  $f(x)$  &  $g(x)$  are differentiable at  $x$ , then

$$\frac{d}{dx} [f(x)g(x)] = f(x)g'(x) + g(x)f'(x)$$

### Quotient Rule

If  $f(x)$  &  $g(x)$  are differentiable,

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right) = \frac{g(x)f'(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{(g(x))^2} \quad (\text{if } g(x) \neq 0)$$

("low d-hi minus hi d-low over low squared")

Ex 1 Find  $y'$ .

(a)  $y = -3(x+2\sqrt{x})(5x^3-2x+1)$

(b)  $y = \frac{t^2+1}{1-t^2}$

## 2.3 (cont)

Ex 2 Find eqn of tangent line to curve given at the point given.

$$y = (x+3)(1-\sqrt{x}) \quad \text{at pt where } x=1$$

Ex 3 Find pts on  $y = \frac{x^2+x-1}{x^2-x+1}$  where tangent line is horizontal.

2.3 (cont)

Ex 4 Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  at  $x=4$  for  $y = (x^2+2)(x+\sqrt{x})$

Ex 5 Find  $h'(0)$  if  $h(x) = \frac{3x^2 - 5g(x)}{g(x) + 4}$  where  $g(0) = 2$   
and  $g'(0) = -3$ .

## 2.3 (cont)

Ex 6

Find second derivative

(a)  $y = 5\sqrt{x} + \frac{3}{x^3} + \frac{3}{3\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{5}$

(b)  $y = (x^2 - x)(2x - \frac{1}{x})$

$y = f(x)$   
Higher order Derivatives

$f'(x)$	$\frac{dy}{dx}$	$D_x(y)$	first
$f''(x)$	$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$	$D_x^2(y)$	second
$f'''(x)$	$\frac{d^3y}{dx^3}$	$D_x^3(y)$	third
$f^{(4)}(x)$	$\frac{d^4y}{dx^4}$	$D_x^4(y)$	fourth
$f^{(n)}(x)$	$\frac{d^ny}{dx^n}$	$D_x^n(y)$	$n^{\text{th}}$ ( $n \geq 4$ )