

## WORKSHEET: EXPONENTIAL AND LOGARITHMIC FUNCTIONS

Names and student IDs: \_\_\_\_\_

Recall the chain rule: If  $g$  is differentiable at  $x$  and  $f$  is differentiable at  $g(x)$ , and if  $h(x) = f(g(x))$  for all  $x$  (in a suitable open interval), then

$$h'(x) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x).$$

Also,

$$\frac{d}{dx}(e^x) = e^x \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{d}{dx}(\ln(x)) = \frac{1}{x}.$$

First, two problems related to Quiz 1:

1. Write  $1/\sqrt[3]{y}$  as  $y^a$  for some  $a$ . (Use two steps if needed.)

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{y}} =$$

2. What is  $-5^2$ ?

$$-5^2 =$$

Now differentiate and simplify the following functions, or else tell me that no differentiation rule you have seen so far applies:

3.  $f(x) = x \ln(x) - x$ .

4.  $g(x) = e^{x^2+7x}$ .

5.  $q(x) = \ln(x^2 + e^x)$ .

6.  $s(x) = e^{x^2 \sin(x)}$ .

7.  $p(x) = 7^x$ .