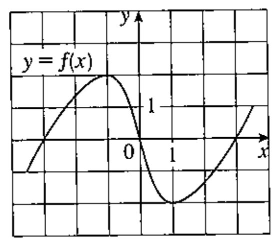
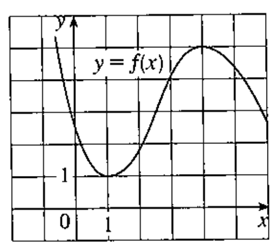
2.8 EXERCISES

1–2 Use the given graph to estimate the value of each derivative. Then sketch the graph of f'.

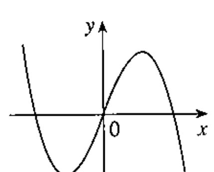
1. (a) $f'(-3)$
(b) $f'(-2)$
(c) $f'(-1)$
(d) $f'(0)$
(e) $f'(1)$
(f) $f'(2)$
(g) $f'(3)$

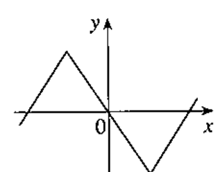


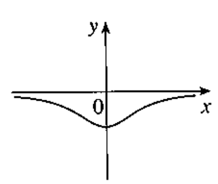
2. (a) $f'(0)$
(b) $f'(1)$
(c) $f'(2)$
(d) $f'(3)$
(e) $f'(4)$
(f) $f'(5)$

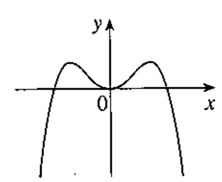


3. Match the graph of each function in (a)–(d) with the graph of its derivative in I–IV. Give reasons for your choices.

(a)


(b)


(c)


(d)


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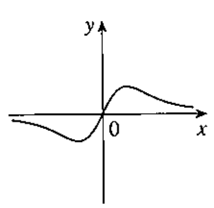

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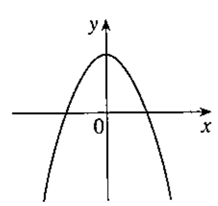

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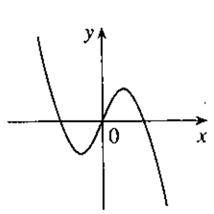

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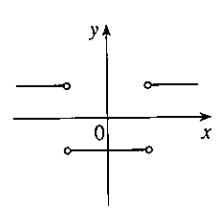
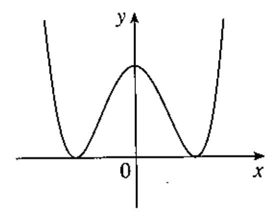


4–11 Trace or copy the graph of the given function f. (Assume that the axes have equal scales.) Then use the method of Example 1 to sketch the graph of f' below it.

4.


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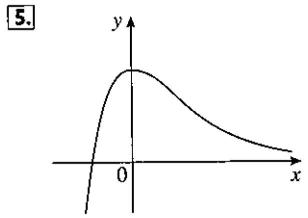

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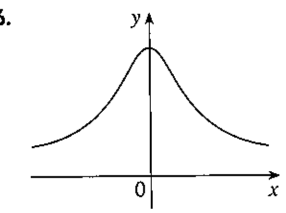

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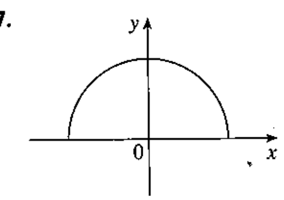

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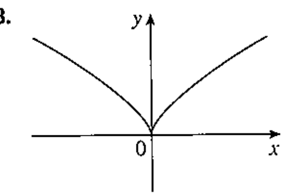

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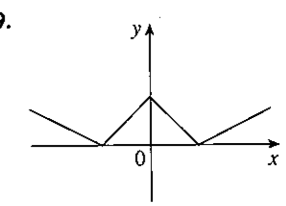

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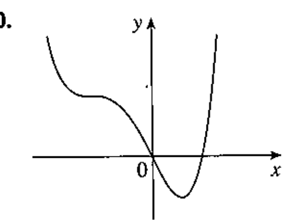

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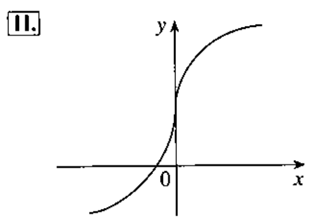
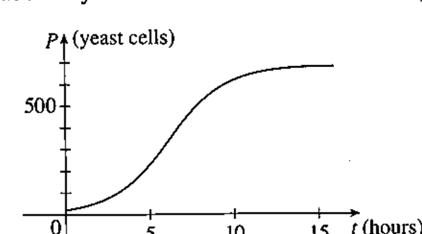
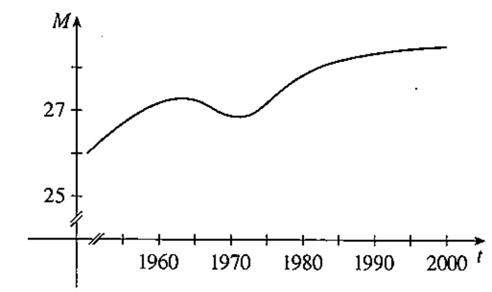


12. Shown is the graph of the population function $P(t)$ for yeast cells in a laboratory culture. Use the method of Example 1 to graph the derivative $P'(t)$. What does the graph of P' tell us about the yeast population?



13. The graph shows how the average age of first marriage of Japanese men has varied in the last half of the 20th century. Sketch the graph of the derivative function $M'(t)$. During which years was the derivative negative?



14–16 Make a careful sketch of the graph of f and below it sketch the graph of f' in the same manner as in Exercises 4–11. Can you guess a formula for $f'(x)$ from its graph?

14. $f(x) = \sin x$

15. $f(x) = e^x$

16. $f(x) = \ln x$

17. Let $f(x) = x^2$.
(a) Estimate the values of $f'(0)$, $f'(\frac{1}{2})$, $f'(1)$, and $f'(2)$ by using a graphing device to zoom in on the graph of f.
(b) Use symmetry to deduce the values of $f'(-\frac{1}{2})$, $f'(-1)$, and $f'(-2)$.
(c) Use the results from parts (a) and (b) to guess a formula for $f'(x)$.
(d) Use the definition of a derivative to prove that your guess in part (c) is correct.

18. Let $f(x) = x^3$.
(a) Estimate the values of $f'(0)$, $f'(\frac{1}{2})$, $f'(1)$, $f'(2)$, and $f'(3)$ by using a graphing device to zoom in on the graph of f.
(b) Use symmetry to deduce the values of $f'(-\frac{1}{2})$, $f'(-1)$, $f'(-2)$, and $f'(-3)$.
(c) Use the values from parts (a) and (b) to graph f'.
(d) Guess a formula for $f'(x)$.
(e) Use the definition of a derivative to prove that your guess in part (d) is correct.

19–29 Find the derivative of the function using the definition of derivative. State the domain of the function and the domain of its derivative.

19. $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{3}$

20. $f(x) = mx + b$

21. $f(t) = 5t - 9t^2$

22. $f(x) = 1.5x^2 - x + 3.7$

23. $f(x) = x^3 - 3x + 5$

24. $f(x) = x + \sqrt{x}$

25. $g(x) = \sqrt{1 + 2x}$

26. $f(x) = \dfrac{3 + x}{1 - 3x}$

27. $G(t) = \dfrac{4t}{t + 1}$

28. $g(t) = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{t}}$

29. $f(x) = x^4$

30. (a) Sketch the graph of $f(x) = \sqrt{6 - x}$ by starting with the graph of $y = \sqrt{x}$ and using the transformations of Section 1.3.
(b) Use the graph from part (a) to sketch the graph of f'.
(c) Use the definition of a derivative to find $f'(x)$. What are the domains of f and f'?
(d) Use a graphing device to graph f' and compare with your sketch in part (b).

31. (a) If $f(x) = x^4 + 2x$, find $f'(x)$.
(b) Check to see that your answer to part (a) is reasonable by comparing the graphs of f and f'.

32. (a) If $f(t) = t^2 - \sqrt{t}$, find $f'(t)$.
(b) Check to see that your answer to part (a) is reasonable by comparing the graphs of f and f'.

33. The unemployment rate $U(t)$ varies with time. The table (from the Bureau of Labor Statistics) gives the percentage of unemployed in the US labor force from 1993 to 2002.

t	$U(t)$	t	$U(t)$
1993	6.9	1998	4.5
1994	6.1	1999	4.2
1995	5.6	2000	4.0
1996	5.4	2001	4.7
1997	4.9	2002	5.8

(a) What is the meaning of $U'(t)$? What are its units?
(b) Construct a table of values for $U'(t)$.

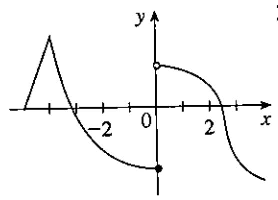
34. Let $P(t)$ be the percentage of Americans under the age of 18 at time t. The table gives values of this function in census years from 1950 to 2000.

t	$P(t)$	t	$P(t)$
1950	31.1	1980	28.0
1960	35.7	1990	25.7
1970	34.0	2000	25.7

(a) What is the meaning of $P'(t)$? What are its units?
(b) Construct a table of estimated values for $P'(t)$.
(c) Graph P and P'.
(d) How would it be possible to get more accurate values for $P'(t)$?

35–38 The graph of f is given. State, with reasons, the numbers at which f is not differentiable.

35.



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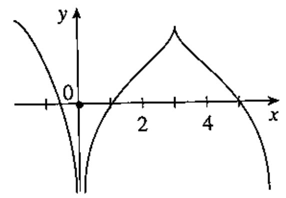

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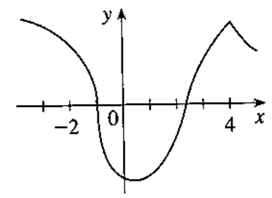

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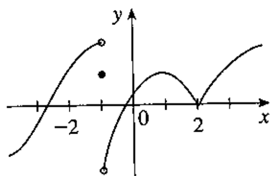
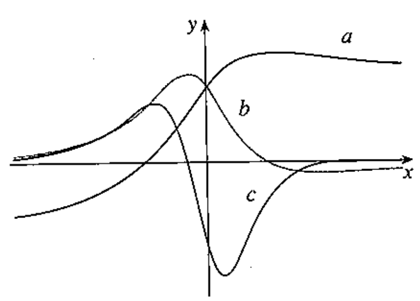


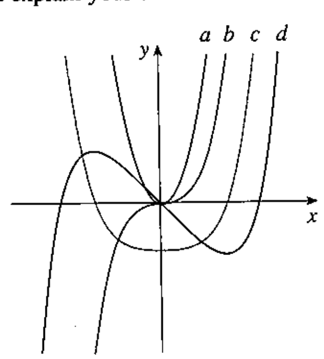
39. Graph the function $f(x) = x + \sqrt{|x|}$. Zoom in repeatedly, first toward the point $(-1, 0)$ and then toward the origin. What is different about the behavior of f in the vicinity of these two points? What do you conclude about the differentiability of f?

40. Zoom in toward the points $(1, 0)$, $(0, 1)$, and $(-1, 0)$ on the graph of the function $g(x) = (x^2 - 1)^{2/3}$. What do you notice? Account for what you see in terms of the differentiability of g.

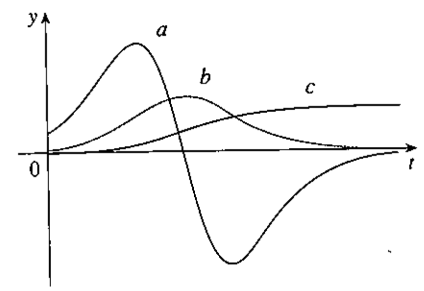
41. The figure shows the graphs of f, f', and f''. Identify each curve, and explain your choices.



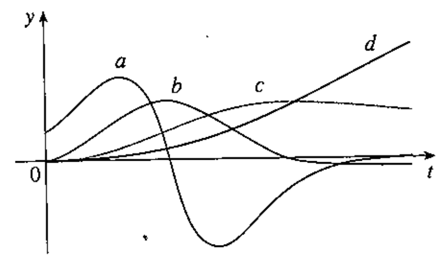
42. The figure shows graphs of f, f', f'', and f'''. Identify each curve, and explain your choices.



43. The figure shows the graphs of three functions. One is the position function of a car, one is the velocity of the car, and one is its acceleration. Identify each curve, and explain your choices.



44. The figure shows the graphs of four functions. One is the position function of a car, one is the velocity of the car, one is its acceleration, and one is its jerk. Identify each curve, and explain your choices.

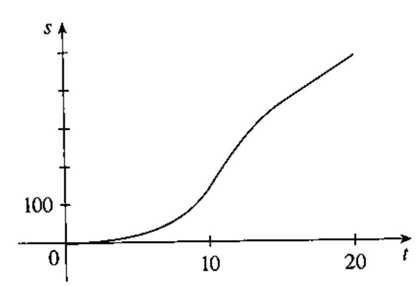


45–46 Use the definition of a derivative to find $f'(x)$ and $f''(x)$. Then graph f, f', and f'' on a common screen and check to see if your answers are reasonable.

45. $f(x) = 1 + 4x - x^2$ **46.** $f(x) = 1/x$

47. If $f(x) = 2x^2 - x^3$, find $f'(x)$, $f''(x)$, $f'''(x)$, and $f^{(4)}(x)$. Graph f, f', f'', and f''' on a common screen. Are the graphs consistent with the geometric interpretations of these derivatives?

48. (a) The graph of a position function of a car is shown, where s is measured in feet and t in seconds. Use it to graph the velocity and acceleration of the car. What is the acceleration at $t = 10$ seconds?



(b) Use the acceleration curve from part (a) to estimate the jerk at $t = 10$ seconds. What are the units for jerk?

49. Let $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$.
(a) If $a \neq 0$, use Equation 2.7.5 to find $f'(a)$.
(b) Show that $f'(0)$ does not exist.
(c) Show that $y = \sqrt[3]{x}$ has a vertical tangent line at $(0, 0)$. (Recall the shape of the graph of f. See Figure 13 in Section 1.2.)

50. (a) If $g(x) = x^{2/3}$, show that $g'(0)$ does not exist.
(b) If $a \neq 0$, find $g'(a)$.
(c) Show that $y = x^{2/3}$ has a vertical tangent line at $(0, 0)$.
(d) Illustrate part (c) by graphing $y = x^{2/3}$.

51. Show that the function $f(x) = |x - 6|$ is not differentiable at 6. Find a formula for f' and sketch its graph.

52. Where is the greatest integer function $f(x) = [\![x]\!]$ not differentiable? Find a formula for f' and sketch its graph.

53. (a) Sketch the graph of the function $f(x) = x|x|$.
(b) For what values of x is f differentiable?
(c) Find a formula for f'.

54. The **left-hand** and **right-hand derivatives** of f at a are defined by

$$f'_-(a) = \lim_{h \to 0^-} \frac{f(a + h) - f(a)}{h}$$

and

$$f'_+(a) = \lim_{h \to 0^+} \frac{f(a + h) - f(a)}{h}$$

if these limits exist. Then $f'(a)$ exists if and only if these one-sided derivatives exist and are equal.

(a) Find $f'_-(4)$ and $f'_+(4)$ for the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x \leq 0 \\ 5 - x & \text{if } 0 < x < 4 \\ \dfrac{1}{5 - x} & \text{if } x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

(b) Sketch the graph of f.
(c) Where is f discontinuous?
(d) Where is f not differentiable?

55. Recall that a function f is called *even* if $f(-x) = f(x)$ for all x in its domain and *odd* if $f(-x) = -f(x)$ for all such x. Prove each of the following.
(a) The derivative of an even function is an odd function.
(b) The derivative of an odd function is an even function.

56. When you turn on a hot-water faucet, the temperature T of the water depends on how long the water has been running.
(a) Sketch a possible graph of T as a function of the time t that has elapsed since the faucet was turned on.
(b) Describe how the rate of change of T with respect to t varies as t increases.
(c) Sketch a graph of the derivative of T.

57. Let ℓ be the tangent line to the parabola $y = x^2$ at the point $(1, 1)$. The *angle of inclination* of ℓ is the angle ϕ that ℓ makes with the positive direction of the x-axis. Calculate ϕ correct to the nearest degree.

2 REVIEW

CONCEPT CHECK

1. Explain what each of the following means and illustrate with a sketch.
(a) $\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = L$ (b) $\lim_{x \to a^+} f(x) = L$
(c) $\lim_{x \to a^-} f(x) = L$ (d) $\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = \infty$
(e) $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = L$

2. Describe several ways in which a limit can fail to exist. Illustrate with sketches.

3. State the following Limit Laws.
(a) Sum Law (b) Difference Law
(c) Constant Multiple Law (d) Product Law
(e) Quotient Law (f) Power Law
(g) Root Law

4. What does the Squeeze Theorem say?

5. (a) What does it mean to say that the line $x = a$ is a vertical asymptote of the curve $y = f(x)$? Draw curves to illustrate the various possibilities.
(b) What does it mean to say that the line $y = L$ is a horizontal asymptote of the curve $y = f(x)$? Draw curves to illustrate the various possibilities.

6. Which of the following curves have vertical asymptotes? Which have horizontal asymptotes?
(a) $y = x^4$ (b) $y = \sin x$
(c) $y = \tan x$ (d) $y = \tan^{-1} x$
(e) $y = e^x$ (f) $y = \ln x$
(g) $y = 1/x$ (h) $y = \sqrt{x}$

7. (a) What does it mean for f to be continuous at a?
(b) What does it mean for f to be continuous on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$? What can you say about the graph of such a function?

8. What does the Intermediate Value Theorem say?

9. Write an expression for the slope of the tangent line to the curve $y = f(x)$ at the point $(a, f(a))$.

TEC Visual 3.1 uses the slope-a-scope to illustrate this formula.

DERIVATIVE OF THE NATURAL EXPONENTIAL FUNCTION

$$\frac{d}{dx}(e^x) = e^x$$

Thus the exponential function $f(x) = e^x$ has the property that it is its own derivative. The geometrical significance of this fact is that the slope of a tangent line to the curve $y = e^x$ is equal to the y-coordinate of the point (see Figure 7).

EXAMPLE 8 If $f(x) = e^x - x$, find f' and f''. Compare the graphs of f and f'.

SOLUTION Using the Difference Rule, we have

$$f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx}(e^x - x) = \frac{d}{dx}(e^x) - \frac{d}{dx}(x) = e^x - 1$$

In Section 2.8 we defined the second derivative as the derivative of f', so

$$f''(x) = \frac{d}{dx}(e^x - 1) = \frac{d}{dx}(e^x) - \frac{d}{dx}(1) = e^x$$

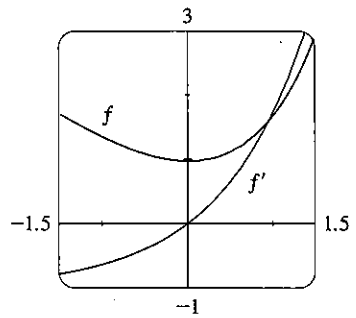


FIGURE 8

The function f and its derivative f' are graphed in Figure 8. Notice that f has a horizontal tangent when $x = 0$; this corresponds to the fact that $f'(0) = 0$. Notice also that, for $x > 0$, $f'(x)$ is positive and f is increasing. When $x < 0$, $f'(x)$ is negative and f is decreasing. □

EXAMPLE 9 At what point on the curve $y = e^x$ is the tangent line parallel to the line $y = 2x$?

SOLUTION Since $y = e^x$, we have $y' = e^x$. Let the x-coordinate of the point in question be a. Then the slope of the tangent line at that point is e^a. This tangent line will be parallel to the line $y = 2x$ if it has the same slope, that is, 2. Equating slopes, we get

$$e^a = 2 \qquad a = \ln 2$$

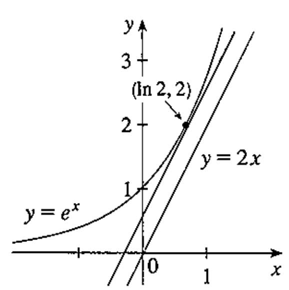


FIGURE 9

Therefore the required point is $(a, e^a) = (\ln 2, 2)$. (See Figure 9.) □

3.1 EXERCISES

1. (a) How is the number e defined?
(b) Use a calculator to estimate the values of the limits

$$\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{2.7^h - 1}{h} \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{2.8^h - 1}{h}$$

correct to two decimal places. What can you conclude about the value of e?

2. (a) Sketch, by hand, the graph of the function $f(x) = e^x$, paying particular attention to how the graph crosses the y-axis. What fact allows you to do this?
(b) What types of functions are $f(x) = e^x$ and $g(x) = x^e$? Compare the differentiation formulas for f and g.
(c) Which of the two functions in part (b) grows more rapidly when x is large?

3–32 Differentiate the function.

3. $f(x) = 186.5$

4. $f(x) = \sqrt{30}$

5. $f(t) = 2 - \frac{2}{3}t$

6. $F(x) = \frac{3}{4}x^8$

7. $f(x) = x^3 - 4x + 6$

8. $f(t) = \frac{1}{2}t^6 - 3t^4 + t$

9. $f(t) = \frac{1}{4}(t^4 + 8)$

10. $h(x) = (x - 2)(2x + 3)$

11. $y = x^{-2/5}$

12. $y = 5e^x + 3$

13. $V(r) = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

14. $R(t) = 5t^{-3/5}$

15. $A(s) = -\dfrac{12}{s^5}$

16. $B(y) = cy^{-6}$

17. $G(x) = \sqrt{x} - 2e^x$

18. $y = \sqrt[3]{x}$

19. $F(x) = (\frac{1}{2}x)^5$

20. $f(t) = \sqrt{t} - \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{t}}$

21. $y = ax^2 + bx + c$

22. $y = \sqrt{x}\,(x - 1)$

23. $y = \dfrac{x^2 + 4x + 3}{\sqrt{x}}$

24. $y = \dfrac{x^2 - 2\sqrt{x}}{x}$

25. $y = 4\pi^2$

26. $g(u) = \sqrt{2}\,u + \sqrt{3u}$

27. $H(x) = (x + x^{-1})^3$

28. $y = ae^v + \dfrac{b}{v} + \dfrac{c}{v^2}$

29. $u = \sqrt[5]{t} + 4\sqrt{t^5}$

30. $v = \left(\sqrt{x} + \dfrac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}\right)^2$

31. $z = \dfrac{A}{y^{10}} + Be^y$

32. $y = e^{x+1} + 1$

33–34 Find an equation of the tangent line to the curve at the given point.

33. $y = \sqrt[4]{x}$, $(1, 1)$

34. $y = x^4 + 2x^2 - x$, $(1, 2)$

35–36 Find equations of the tangent line and normal line to the curve at the given point.

35. $y = x^4 + 2e^x$, $(0, 2)$

36. $y = (1 + 2x)^2$, $(1, 9)$

37–38 Find an equation of the tangent line to the curve at the given point. Illustrate by graphing the curve and the tangent line on the same screen.

37. $y = 3x^2 - x^3$, $(1, 2)$

38. $y = x - \sqrt{x}$, $(1, 0)$

39–42 Find $f'(x)$. Compare the graphs of f and f' and use them to explain why your answer is reasonable.

39. $f(x) = e^x - 5x$

40. $f(x) = 3x^5 - 20x^3 + 50x$

41. $f(x) = 3x^{15} - 5x^3 + 3$

42. $f(x) = x + \dfrac{1}{x}$

43. (a) Use a graphing calculator or computer to graph the function $f(x) = x^4 - 3x^3 - 6x^2 + 7x + 30$ in the viewing rectangle $[-3, 5]$ by $[-10, 50]$.
(b) Using the graph in part (a) to estimate slopes, make a rough sketch, by hand, of the graph of f'. (See Example 1 in Section 2.8.)
(c) Calculate $f'(x)$ and use this expression, with a graphing device, to graph f'. Compare with your sketch in part (b).

44. (a) Use a graphing calculator or computer to graph the function $g(x) = e^x - 3x^2$ in the viewing rectangle $[-1, 4]$ by $[-8, 8]$.
(b) Using the graph in part (a) to estimate slopes, make a rough sketch, by hand, of the graph of g'. (See Example 1 in Section 2.8.)
(c) Calculate $g'(x)$ and use this expression, with a graphing device, to graph g'. Compare with your sketch in part (b).

45–46 Find the first and second derivatives of the function.

45. $f(x) = x^4 - 3x^3 + 16x$

46. $G(r) = \sqrt{r} + \sqrt[3]{r}$

47–48 Find the first and second derivatives of the function. Check to see that your answers are reasonable by comparing the graphs of f, f', and f''.

47. $f(x) = 2x - 5x^{3/4}$

48. $f(x) = e^x - x^3$

49. The equation of motion of a particle is $s = t^3 - 3t$, where s is in meters and t is in seconds. Find
(a) the velocity and acceleration as functions of t,
(b) the acceleration after 2 s, and
(c) the acceleration when the velocity is 0.

50. The equation of motion of a particle is $s = 2t^3 - 7t^2 + 4t + 1$, where s is in meters and t is in seconds.
(a) Find the velocity and acceleration as functions of t.
(b) Find the acceleration after 1 s.
(c) Graph the position, velocity, and acceleration functions on the same screen.

51. Find the points on the curve $y = 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 12x + 1$ where the tangent is horizontal.

52. For what values of x does the graph of $f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 + x + 3$ have a horizontal tangent?

53. Show that the curve $y = 6x^3 + 5x - 3$ has no tangent line with slope 4.

54. Find an equation of the tangent line to the curve $y = x\sqrt{x}$ that is parallel to the line $y = 1 + 3x$.

55. Find equations of both lines that are tangent to the curve $y = 1 + x^3$ and are parallel to the line $12x - y = 1$.

56. At what point on the curve $y = 1 + 2e^x - 3x$ is the tangent line parallel to the line $3x - y = 5$? Illustrate by graphing the curve and both lines.

57. Find an equation of the normal line to the parabola $y = x^2 - 5x + 4$ that is parallel to the line $x - 3y = 5$.

58. Where does the normal line to the parabola $y = x - x^2$ at the point $(1, 0)$ intersect the parabola a second time? Illustrate with a sketch.

59. Draw a diagram to show that there are two tangent lines to the parabola $y = x^2$ that pass through the point $(0, -4)$. Find the coordinates of the points where these tangent lines intersect the parabola.

60. (a) Find equations of both lines through the point $(2, -3)$ that are tangent to the parabola $y = x^2 + x$.
(b) Show that there is no line through the point $(2, 7)$ that is tangent to the parabola. Then draw a diagram to see why.

61. Use the definition of a derivative to show that if $f(x) = 1/x$, then $f'(x) = -1/x^2$. (This proves the Power Rule for the case $n = -1$.)

62. Find the nth derivative of each function by calculating the first few derivatives and observing the pattern that occurs.
(a) $f(x) = x^n$ (b) $f(x) = 1/x$

63. Find a second-degree polynomial P such that $P(2) = 5$, $P'(2) = 3$, and $P''(2) = 2$.

64. The equation $y'' + y' - 2y = x^2$ is called a **differential equation** because it involves an unknown function y and its derivatives y' and y''. Find constants A, B, and C such that the function $y = Ax^2 + Bx + C$ satisfies this equation. (Differential equations will be studied in detail in Chapter 9.)

65. Find a cubic function $y = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$ whose graph has horizontal tangents at the points $(-2, 6)$ and $(2, 0)$.

66. Find a parabola with equation $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ that has slope 4 at $x = 1$, slope -8 at $x = -1$, and passes through the point $(2, 15)$.

67. Let
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2 - x & \text{if } x \leqslant 1 \\ x^2 - 2x + 2 & \text{if } x > 1 \end{cases}$$
Is f differentiable at 1? Sketch the graphs of f and f'.

68. At what numbers is the following function g differentiable?
$$g(x) = \begin{cases} -1 - 2x & \text{if } x < -1 \\ x^2 & \text{if } -1 \leqslant x \leqslant 1 \\ x & \text{if } x > 1 \end{cases}$$
Give a formula for g' and sketch the graphs of g and g'.

69. (a) For what values of x is the function $f(x) = |x^2 - 9|$ differentiable? Find a formula for f'.
(b) Sketch the graphs of f and f'.

70. Where is the function $h(x) = |x - 1| + |x + 2|$ differentiable? Give a formula for h' and sketch the graphs of h and h'.

71. Find the parabola with equation $y = ax^2 + bx$ whose tangent line at $(1, 1)$ has equation $y = 3x - 2$.

72. Suppose the curve $y = x^4 + ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$ has a tangent line when $x = 0$ with equation $y = 2x + 1$ and a tangent line when $x = 1$ with equation $y = 2 - 3x$. Find the values of a, b, c, and d.

73. For what values of a and b is the line $2x + y = b$ tangent to the parabola $y = ax^2$ when $x = 2$?

74. Find the value of c such that the line $y = \frac{3}{2}x + 6$ is tangent to the curve $y = c\sqrt{x}$.

75. Let
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & \text{if } x \leqslant 2 \\ mx + b & \text{if } x > 2 \end{cases}$$
Find the values of m and b that make f differentiable everywhere.

76. A tangent line is drawn to the hyperbola $xy = c$ at a point P.
(a) Show that the midpoint of the line segment cut from this tangent line by the coordinate axes is P.
(b) Show that the triangle formed by the tangent line and the coordinate axes always has the same area, no matter where P is located on the hyperbola.

77. Evaluate $\displaystyle\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^{1000} - 1}{x - 1}$.

78. Draw a diagram showing two perpendicular lines that intersect on the y-axis and are both tangent to the parabola $y = x^2$. Where do these lines intersect?

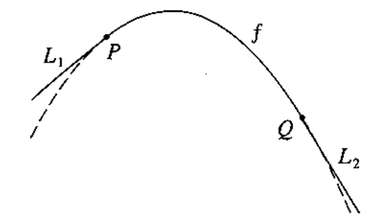
79. If $c > \frac{1}{2}$, how many lines through the point $(0, c)$ are normal lines to the parabola $y = x^2$? What if $c \leqslant \frac{1}{2}$?

80. Sketch the parabolas $y = x^2$ and $y = x^2 - 2x + 2$. Do you think there is a line that is tangent to both curves? If so, find its equation. If not, why not?

APPLIED PROJECT

BUILDING A BETTER ROLLER COASTER

Suppose you are asked to design the first ascent and drop for a new roller coaster. By studying photographs of your favorite coasters, you decide to make the slope of the ascent 0.8 and the slope of the drop -1.6. You decide to connect these two straight stretches $y = L_1(x)$ and $y = L_2(x)$ with part of a parabola $y = f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$, where x and $f(x)$ are measured in feet. For the track to be smooth there can't be abrupt changes in direction, so you want the linear segments L_1 and L_2 to be tangent to the parabola at the transition points P and Q. (See the figure.) To simplify the equations, you decide to place the origin at P.



1. (a) Suppose the horizontal distance between P and Q is 100 ft. Write equations in a, b, and c that will ensure that the track is smooth at the transition points.
(b) Solve the equations in part (a) for a, b, and c to find a formula for $f(x)$.
(c) Plot L_1, f, and L_2 to verify graphically that the transitions are smooth.
(d) Find the difference in elevation between P and Q.

2. The solution in Problem 1 might *look* smooth, but it might not *feel* smooth because the piecewise defined function [consisting of $L_1(x)$ for $x < 0$, $f(x)$ for $0 \leqslant x \leqslant 100$, and $L_2(x)$ for $x > 100$] doesn't have a continuous second derivative. So you decide to improve the design by using a quadratic function $q(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ only on the interval $10 \leqslant x \leqslant 90$ and connecting it to the linear functions by means of two cubic functions:
$$g(x) = kx^3 + lx^2 + mx + n \qquad 0 \leqslant x < 10$$
$$h(x) = px^3 + qx^2 + rx + s \qquad 90 < x \leqslant 100$$
(a) Write a system of equations in 11 unknowns that ensure that the functions and their first two derivatives agree at the transition points.
CAS (b) Solve the equations in part (a) with a computer algebra system to find formulas for $q(x)$, $g(x)$, and $h(x)$.
(c) Plot L_1, g, q, h, and L_2, and compare with the plot in Problem 1(c).

3.2 THE PRODUCT AND QUOTIENT RULES

The formulas of this section enable us to differentiate new functions formed from old functions by multiplication or division.

THE PRODUCT RULE

By analogy with the Sum and Difference Rules, one might be tempted to guess, as Leibniz did three centuries ago, that the derivative of a product is the product of the derivatives. We can see, however, that this guess is wrong by looking at a particular example. Let $f(x) = x$ and $g(x) = x^2$. Then the Power Rule gives $f'(x) = 1$ and $g'(x) = 2x$. But $(fg)(x) = x^3$, so $(fg)'(x) = 3x^2$. Thus $(fg)' \neq f'g'$. The correct formula was discovered by Leibniz (soon after his false start) and is called the Product Rule.

Before stating the Product Rule, let's see how we might discover it. We start by assuming that $u = f(x)$ and $v = g(x)$ are both positive differentiable functions. Then we can interpret the product uv as an area of a rectangle (see Figure 1). If x changes by an amount Δx, then the corresponding changes in u and v are

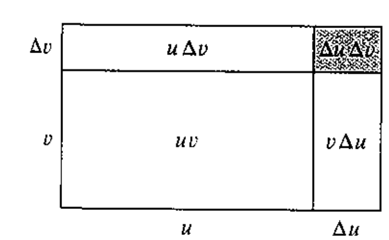


FIGURE 1
The geometry of the Product Rule

$$\Delta u = f(x + \Delta x) - f(x) \qquad \Delta v = g(x + \Delta x) - g(x)$$

and the new value of the product, $(u + \Delta u)(v + \Delta v)$, can be interpreted as the area of the largest rectangle in Figure 1 (provided that Δu and Δv happen to be positive).

The change in the area of the rectangle is

$$\boxed{1} \qquad \Delta(uv) = (u + \Delta u)(v + \Delta v) - uv = u\,\Delta v + v\,\Delta u + \Delta u\,\Delta v$$
$$= \text{the sum of the three shaded areas}$$