

## WARM UP EXERCISE

A cable company has found that the total number  $N$  (in thousands) of subscribers  $t$  months after the installation of the system is given by

$$N(t) = 200t / (t + 5)$$

Find  $N(15)$  and  $N'(15)$ . Write an interpretation of these results.

1

## §11.4 Chain Rule: Power Form

---

**The student will learn about:**

- the easy version of the chain rule,
- combining different rules of derivation
- application

2

## Some examples

$$\frac{d}{dx} (5x^3)^2 = \frac{d}{dx} (25x^6) =$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (5x^3)^2 = \frac{d}{dx} ((5x^3)(5x^3)) =$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (5x^3)^3 = \frac{d}{dx} ((5x^3)^2(5x^3)) =$$

3

## Some examples

$$\frac{d}{dx} (u(x))^2 = \frac{d}{dx} ((u(x))(u(x))) =$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (u(x))^3 = \frac{d}{dx} ((u(x))^2(u(x))) =$$

4

## Chain Rule: Power Rule.

---

Theorem 1. (General Power Rule or easy Chain Rule) If  $u(x)$  is a differential function,  $n$  is any real number, and

$$f(x) = [u(x)]^n$$

then  $f'(x) = n[u(x)]^{n-1} u'(x)$

$$= n u^{n-1} u'$$

or  $\frac{d}{dx} u^n = n u^{n-1} \frac{du}{dx}$

---

Find the derivative of  $y = (x^3 + 2)^5$ .

5

## Example 2

---

Find the derivative of  $y = \sqrt{x^3 + 3}$

6

### Example 3: Combining Rules of Differentiation

---

Find  $f'(x)$  if  $f(x) = \frac{x^4}{(3x-8)^2}$ .

7

### Example 4

---

Let  $f(x) = x^2(1-x)^4$ ; at  $x = 2$ .

Find  $f'(x)$  and find the equation of the line tangent to the graph of  $f$  at the indicated value of  $x$ .

8

## Application

---

The number  $f(p)$  of stereo speakers people are willing to buy per week at a price of  $\$p$  is given by

$$f(p) = 1,000 - 60(p+25)^{1/2}$$

for  $20 \leq p \leq 100$ .

1. Let  $f(p) = 1,000 - 60(p+25)^{1/2}$  what is  $f(75)$ ?

2. What does it mean?

9

## Application

---

The number  $f(p)$  of stereo speakers people are willing to buy per week at a price of  $\$p$  is given by

$$f(p) = 1,000 - 60(p+25)^{1/2}$$

for  $20 \leq p \leq 100$ .

1. Find  $f'(p)$

2. Find  $f'(75)$ .

10

## Summary.

---

If  $y = f(x) = [u(x)]^n$

then

$$\frac{d}{dx} u^n = n u^{n-1} \frac{du}{dx}$$

---