

1. Find the derivatives of the functions in the parenthesis with respect to x .

(a) $[c]'$

(h) $[f(g(x))]'$

(b) $[x]'$

(i) $[\cos(x)]'$

(c) $[x^n]'$

(j) $[\sin(x)]'$

(d) $[cf(x)]'$

(k) $[\exp(ax)]' = [e^{ax}]'$

(e) $[f(x) + g(x)]'$

(l) $[\ln(x)]'$

(f) $[f(x) \cdot g(x)]'$

(m) $[a^x]'$

(g) $\left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right]'$

(n) $\left[\frac{1}{x}\right]'$

2. Find the derivatives of more interesting functions.

(a) $[\sqrt{x}]'$

(b) $[\tan^{-1}(x)]'$

(c) $\left[\frac{x^2 + 1}{\ln x}\right]'$

(d) $[e^x \sqrt{x}]'$

(e) $[\cos(\ln(x^3 + 2))]'$

(f) $[(x^2 + 2x)^4]'$

3. Basic facts you HAVE TO KNOW!

(a) $\ln e^x =$

(i) $\ln(xy) =$

(b) $e^{\ln x} =$

(j) $\ln(x/y) =$

(c) $e^a e^b =$

(k) $\ln x^n =$

(d) $\frac{e^a}{e^b} =$

(l) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x =$

(e) $e^0 =$

(m) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln x =$

(f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x =$

(n) $\ln(1) =$

(g) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^x =$

(o) $\ln(e) =$

(h) Graph $\exp(x) = e^x$

(p) Graph $\ln(x)$

4. Evaluate the integrals with respect to x .

(a) $\int a \, dx$

(f) $\int e^x \, dx$

(b) $\int x^n \, dx$

(g) $\int a^x \, dx$

(c) $\int \sin(x) \, dx$

(h) $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx$

(d) $\int \cos(x) \, dx$

(i) $\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} \, dx$

(e) $\int \frac{1}{x} \, dx$

(j) $\int \frac{1}{a^2+x^2} \, dx$

5. Evaluate the integrals using u -substitution.

(a) $\int 2x\sqrt{x^2 + 1} \, dx$

(b) $\int \frac{x}{x^2 + 2} \, dx$

(c) $\int_0^{1/6} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 9x^2}} \, dx$

(d) $\int_0^2 \frac{1}{4 + x^2} \, dx$

(e) $\frac{d}{dx} \int_3^{\sqrt{x}} \ln t \, dt$

(f) $\int x^2 \cos(x^3 + 1) dx$

1: Definite Integrals

- if $F = \int f(x) \, dx$, then $\int_a^b f(x) \, dx = [F(x)]_a^b = F(b) - F(a)$
- $\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^b f(x) \, dx = 0$
- $\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(t) \, dt = f(x)$
- $\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^{g(x)} f(t) \, dt = g'(x)f(g(x))$
- $\int_a^b \frac{d}{dx} f(x) \, dx = f(b) - f(a)$
- $\int_a^a f(x) \, dx = 0$
- $\int_a^b f(x) \, dx = - \int_b^a f(x) \, dx$