

Reassessing D6

D6: I can compute derivatives using multiple rules in combination.

Basic Preparation

1. Did you do the written practice?
2. Did you do the WeBWorK?
3. Go back to your notes, any handouts from class, the desmos activities, WeBWorK and any written practice you were able to use to prepare. Compare this to your quiz/homework.
4. Do you understand what your mistake was? If so, briefly describe what the mistake is below. If you are unsure, please go to the Calculus Center and work with a tutor until you can describe what your mistake was.

Metacognition

Now, *WHY* did you make the mistake? Answering this question is asking you to think about *HOW* you think about math (metacognition). Spending time here will help you become more efficient at learning math and is therefore worth the time!

1. Was your incorrect answer due to
 - (a) not understanding a concept;
 - (b) an error in logical reasoning (e.g., used the correct theorem/test but made the wrong conclusion, used a theorem/test/technique when it did not apply);
 - (c) being careless (e.g. not reading directions, not answering the question completely, making arithmetic or basic algebra errors);
 - (d) not knowing how to start or formulate an approach to the problem;
 - (e) others?

Briefly describe why your answer was incorrect:

D6: I can compute derivatives using multiple rules in combination.

- $\frac{d}{dx} f(x) \cdot g(x) = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)$
- $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{(g(x))^2}$
- $\frac{d}{dx} f(g(x)) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$

Where topic was first introduced: Module 7

Strategies:

- How can you recognize when you need to use a rule? How can you parse an expression to see if you have more than one function, and if those functions are being multiplied, divided or composed? Some times (and this does NOT always work) I try to count the variables and the functions I see. For example, in $\cos(4x^{-3} \cdot e^x)$, I see three functions: $\cos(\text{stuff})$, $4x^{-3}$ and e^x , but when I count the number of x 's, I only see two. If the number of functions is more than the number of x 's then a chain rule is likely needed.
- With $\frac{\ln(x^{1/2})}{\tan(x)}$, I see three functions: $\ln(\text{stuff})$, $x^{1/2}$, and $\tan(x)$, and two x 's, so there will be a chain rule.
- Which rule do you use first? I look for the most inclusive rule- the one that would include all the pieces of the problem. For example, in $\cos(4x^{-3} \cdot e^x)$, the product rule would only apply to $4x^{-3}$ and e^x and leave out the cosine. But the chain rule starts with the cosine and then when you do the derivative of the inside, you'll need to grab the product rule, so I would start by thinking about the chain rule and use that as a road map to finish the problem.

Practice with Solutions

https://www.math.colostate.edu/~freeman/CalcPrac/Combo_Derivative_Practice.pdf

https://www.math.colostate.edu/~freeman/CalcPrac/Combo_Derivative_Practice_Solutions.pdf

Prepare for Revision

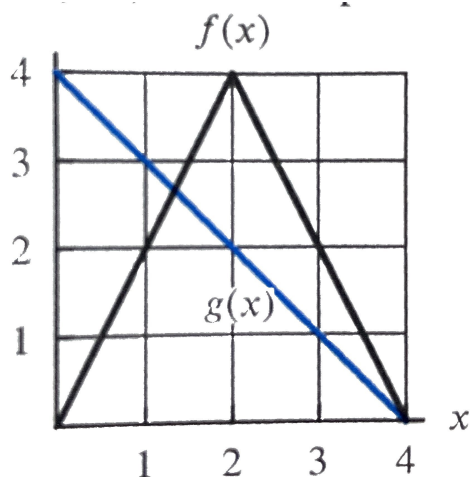
First, reflect on your mistake and the correct solution and what you learned: fill in the blanks “I used to think _____ but now I think _____ because I learned _____.”

1. $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{3e^{x^4-9}}{\tan(x)}$

2. $\frac{d}{dx} \cos\left(\frac{x^2+3}{(\sin(x)+x)^2}\right)$

3. $\frac{d}{dx}(\sqrt{4x^6+x^2})\left(\frac{\sin(x)}{2^x+x^2}\right)$

4. Use the values and slopes from the graphs to compute the following derivatives:



$$\left. \frac{d}{dx} f(g(x) \cdot f(x)) \right|_{x=1}$$

$$\left. \frac{d}{dx} \frac{f(g(x))}{g(x)} \right|_{x=1}$$

For more practice, do the same derivatives but evaluate them when $x = 2$ and $x = 3$.