



<https://moodle.lmu.de> → Kurse suchen: 'Rechenmethoden'

Sheet 00: Differentiation and Integration

Solution Example Problem 1: Differentiation of polynomials [1]

(a) $f'(x) = 9x^2 + 2,$

$f''(x) = 18x.$

(b) $f'(x) = 4x^3 - 4x,$

$f''(x) = 12x^2 - 4.$

Solution Example Problem 2: Derivatives involving powers, sine and cosine: product rule and chain rule [1]

Using $\sin' x = \cos x$, $\cos' x = -\sin x$, and the product and chain rules, we obtain:

(a) $f'(x) = \sin x + x \cos x$

(b) $f'(x) = -\sin[\pi(x^2 + x)]\pi(2x + 1)$

(c) $f'(x) = \frac{2x}{(7 - x^2)^2}$

(d) $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{x-1}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{2}{(x+1)^2}$

Solution Example Problem 3: Differentiation of powers, exponentials, logarithms [2]

(a) $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2x^3}}$

(b) $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x^{1/2}(x+1)^{1/2}} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^{1/2}}{(x+1)^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x^{1/2}(x+1)^{3/2}}$

(c) $f'(x) = e^x(2x - 1)$

(d) $f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} e^{\ln 3^x} = \frac{d}{dx} e^{x \ln 3} = e^{x \ln 3} \ln 3 = 3^x \ln 3$

(e) $f'(x) = \ln x + \frac{x}{x} = \ln x + 1$

(f) $f'(x) = \ln(9x^2) + x \frac{1}{9x^2} 18x = \ln(9x^2) + 2$

Solution Example Problem 4: Elementary integrals [1]

(a) $I(x) = \int_1^x dy(2y^3 - 2y + 3) = \left[\frac{1}{2}y^4 - y^2 + 3y \right]_1^x = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}x^4 - x^2 + 3x - \frac{5}{2}}.$

(b) $I(x) = \int_0^x dy e^{3y} = \left[\frac{1}{3}e^{3y} \right]_0^x = \boxed{\frac{1}{3}(e^{3x} - 1)}.$

[Total Points for Example Problems: 5]
