

**Subject for this video:**

**Product Rule then Chain Rule**

**Reading:**

- **General:** Section 3.4: The Chain Rule
- **More Specifically:** There is no discussion of this kind of problem in Section 3.4, and no similar examples.

**Homework:**

**H52: Product Rule then Chain Rule (3.4#47,79)**

## Derivative Rules from Section 2.5 Basic Differentiation Properties

<b>The Constant Function Rule:</b> $\frac{d}{dx} c = 0$
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<b>The Power Rule:</b> $\frac{d}{dx} x^n = nx^{n-1}$
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<b>The Sum and Constant Multiple Rule:</b> $\frac{d}{dx} (af(x) + bg(x)) = a \frac{d}{dx} f(x) + b \frac{d}{dx} g(x)$
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## Derivative Rules from Section 3.2 Derivatives of Exponential and Logarithmic Functions

<b>Exponential Function Rule #1:</b> $\frac{d}{dx} e^{(x)} = e^{(x)}$
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<b>Exponential Function Rule #2:</b> $\frac{d}{dx} e^{(kx)} = ke^{(kx)}$
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<b>Exponential Function Rule #3:</b> $\frac{d}{dx} b^{(x)} = b^{(x)} \cdot \ln(b)$
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<b>Logarithmic Function Rule #1:</b> $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x) = \frac{1}{x}$
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<b>Logarithmic Function Rule #2:</b> $\frac{d}{dx} \log_b(x) = \frac{1}{x \ln(b)}$
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## Derivative Rules from Section 3.3 Derivatives of Products and Quotients

**The Product Rule:**  $\frac{d}{dx} g(x) \cdot h(x) = g'(x) \cdot h(x) + g(x) \cdot h'(x)$

**The Quotient Rule:**  $\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{top(x)}{bottom(x)} \right) = \frac{top'(x)bottom(x) - top(x)bottom'(x)}{(bottom(x))^2}$

## Derivative Rule from Section 3.4 The Chain Rule

**The Chain Rule:**  $\frac{d}{dx} outer(inner(x)) = outer'(inner(x)) \cdot inner'(x)$

**[Example 1]** (similar to 3.4#47) Let  $f(x) = 7xe^{(x^2-5)}$

Find  $f'(x)$

$$f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} (7x e^{(x^2-5)})$$

must use the product rule

$$= \left( \frac{d}{dx} 7x \right) \cdot e^{(x^2-5)} + (7x) \frac{d}{dx} e^{(x^2-5)}$$

chain rule

$$= (7) \cdot e^{(x^2-5)} + 7x \cdot (e^{(x^2-5)} \cdot 2x)$$

$$= \underbrace{7e^{(x^2-5)}} + 14x^2 \underbrace{e^{(x^2-5)}}$$

$$= (7 + 14x^2) e^{(x^2-5)}$$

Chain Rule Details

$$\text{inner}(x) = x^2 - 5$$

$$\text{inner}'(x) = 2x$$

$$\text{outer}(\ ) = e^{\ }$$

empty version

$$\text{outer}'(\ ) = e^{\ }$$

**[Example 2]** (similar to 3.4#79) Find  $\frac{d}{dx} [2x^2(x^3 - 3)^4]$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [2x^2 \cdot (x^3 - 3)^4] = \left( \frac{d}{dx} 2x^2 \right) \cdot (x^3 - 3)^4 + 2x^2 \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (x^3 - 3)^4$$

↑  
Product rule

Chain rule

$$= (2 \cdot 2x) (x^3 - 3)^4 + 2x^2 (4(x^3 - 3)^3 \cdot 3x^2)$$

$$= 4x (x^3 - 3)^4 + 24x^4 (x^3 - 3)^3$$

$$= \underline{4x(x^3 - 3)^3 \cdot (x^3 - 3)} + \underline{4x(x^3 - 3)^3 \cdot 6x^3}$$

Factor

$$= \underline{4x(x^3 - 3)^3} [ (x^3 - 3) + (6x^3) ]$$

$$= 4x(x^3 - 3)^3 [ 7x^3 - 3 ]$$

Chain Rule Details

$$\text{inner}(x) = x^3 - 3$$

$$\text{inner}'(x) = 3x^2$$

$$\text{outer}(\ ) = (\ )^4$$

empty version

$$\text{outer}'(\ ) = 4(\ )^3$$