

Must be turned in at the end of class  
 Monday, November 24

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Section: **9:15**      **2:15**

Recall that the derivative of  $f(x) = \ln x$  is  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ . Now try these:

For each function, fill in the derivative.

$f(x)$	$f'(x)$	$f(x)$	$f'(x)$
$3 \ln x$		$\ln(3x^2 + 1)$	
$x^2 \ln x$		$\ln((8x^5 - 3) \sin x)$	

Do you see an easier way to do the last one above? We can use a logarithm law to rewrite the original function as

$$f(x) = \ln(8x^5 - 3) + \ln(\sin x)$$

and now the derivative should be much easier! Try it again using the above equation:

$$f'(x) = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$$

Are your two answers equal to each other (after some algebra)?

Now try these: for each function, do the following:

- (a) Use logarithm laws to rewrite the function so that the terms are logarithms that are as simple as possible.
- (b) Find the derivative of the function.

1.  $f(x) = \ln \left( \frac{x^5 - e^x}{7x + 1} \right)$

over for more fun!

2.  $g(x) = \ln((x^6 + 6^x)^4)$

3.  $h(x) = \ln((4x^2 - \sqrt{x} + 7)^3(3e^x - 2)^5)$

4.  $k(x) = \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt[3]{9x^4 - 10^{4x-3}}}{(5x^2 + 3)^9(12\sqrt{x-2})^2}\right)$