

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1}}$$

$$\ln y = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - 1) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 1)$$

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

$$y' = y \left[\frac{2x(x^2 + 1) - 2x(x^2 - 1)}{2(x^2 - 1)(x^2 + 1)} \right]$$

$$y' = \frac{(x^2 - 1)^{1/2}}{(x^2 + 1)^{1/2}} \left[\frac{x^3 + x - x^3 + x}{(x^2 - 1)(x^2 + 1)} \right]$$

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

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$$x^2 - 3 \ln y + xy^2 = 10$$

$$2x - \frac{3y'}{y} + x(2yy') + y^2 = 0$$

$$y \left(-\frac{3y'}{y} + 2xy' \right) = -2x - y^2$$

$$-3y' + 2xy^2y' = -2xy - y^3$$

$$y'(-3 + 2xy^2) = -2xy - y^3$$

$$y' = \frac{-2xy - y^3}{-3 + 2xy^2}$$

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For AP prob.

$$3x^2 \quad x \leq 1$$

$$ax - 3b \quad x > 1$$

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$$2x^2 - y^4 = 1$$

$$4x - 4y^3 y' = 0$$

$$\frac{4x}{4y^3} = \frac{4y^3 y'}{4y^3}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{x}{y^3} = y'}$$

2) Slope: $y' = \frac{1}{1^3} = 1$

$$\begin{matrix} 1 = 1(1) + b \\ -1 \quad -1 \\ 0 = b \end{matrix}$$

$$\textcircled{y = x}$$

Tangent
(1, 1)

1) Deriv.
Gives us
slope

2) use pt
& slope

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$$e^0 = 1$$

$$\frac{d(e^u)}{dx} = u'e^u$$

$$(22) \quad y = e^{-x^2} \quad y''(0)$$

$$y' = -2xe^{-x^2}$$

$$y'' = -2x(-2xe^{-x^2}) + -2e^{-x^2}$$

$$y''(0) = -2(0)(-2(0)e^{-0^2}) + -2e^{-0^2}$$

$$= 0 - 2e^0$$

$$= -2(1)$$

$$= -2$$

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Locate relative extrema

$$y = \ln(x^2 + 2x + 3)$$

$$y' = \frac{2x + 2}{x^2 + 2x + 3}$$

set $y' = 0$

$$0 = 2x + 2$$

$$x = -1$$

$$y = \ln(1 - 2 + 3)$$

$$y = \ln 2$$

$$\approx .7$$

$(-1, \ln 2)$

$-\infty < x < -1 \quad -1 < x < \infty$

$f'(-2) < 0 \quad +$

$\ominus \quad \downarrow \quad \oplus$

min

Mar 1-10:15 AM