

2.8

a)  $(200)' = 0$

b)  $\left(\frac{2x^3 - 5x^2 + 4x}{6}\right)' =$

$$= \frac{(6x^2 - 10x + 4) \cdot 6 - (2x^3 - 5x^2 + 4x) \cdot 0}{6^2} = \frac{2(3x^2 - 5x + 2)}{6 \cdot 3} =$$

$$= \frac{3x^2 - 5x + 2}{3} = \frac{3x^2}{3} - \frac{5x}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = x^2 - \frac{5}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}$$

ou

$$\left(\frac{2x^3 - 5x^2 + 4x}{6}\right)' = \frac{1}{6} \cdot (2x^3 - 5x^2 + 4x)' = \frac{1}{6} \cdot (6x^2 - 10x + 4) =$$

$$= \frac{6x^2}{6} - \frac{10x}{6} + \frac{4}{6} = x^2 - \frac{5}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}$$

c)  $\left(\frac{3}{2x^3}\right)' = \frac{0 \cdot 2x^3 - 3 \cdot 6x^2}{(2x^3)^2} = \frac{-18x^2}{4x^6} = \frac{-9}{2x^4}$

d)  $((16 - x^2)^3)' =$

$$(u^n)' = n \cdot u^{n-1} \cdot u'$$

$$u = 16 - x^2 \rightarrow u' = 0 - 2x = -2x$$

$$\Rightarrow ((16 - x^2)^3)' = 3(16 - x^2)^2 \cdot (-2x) = -6x(16 - x^2)^2 = -6x(4 - x)^2(4 + x)^2$$

e)  $\left(\frac{4x}{(x+1)^2}\right)'$

$$u = 4x \rightarrow u' = 4$$

$$v = (x+1)^2 \rightarrow v' = 2(x+1)^1 \cdot 1 = 2(x+1)$$

$$\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{4x}{(x+1)^2}\right)' = \frac{4(x+1)^2 - 4x \cdot 2(x+1)}{(x+1)^4} =$$

$$= \frac{4(x+1)[(x+1) - 2x]}{(x+1)^4} = \frac{4(x+1-2x)}{(x+1)^3} = \frac{4(1-x)}{(x+1)^3}$$

$$f) ((2x-4)(x+2)^3)'$$

$$u = 2x-4 \rightarrow u' = 2$$

$$v = (x+2)^3 \rightarrow v' = 3(x+2)^2 \cdot 1 = 3(x+2)^2$$

$$(u \cdot v)' = u'v + u \cdot v' \Rightarrow$$

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

$$= (x+2)^2 [2(x+2) + 3(2x-4)] =$$

$$= (x+2)^2 (2x+4+6x-12) = (x+2)^2 (8x-8)$$

$$g) \left( \frac{60-12x}{(3-x)^2} \right)' = \left( 12 \cdot \frac{5-x}{(3-x)^2} \right)' = 12 \cdot \left( \frac{5-x}{(3-x)^2} \right)'$$

$$u = 5-x \rightarrow u' = -1$$

$$v = (3-x)^2 \rightarrow v' = 2(3-x) \cdot (-1) = -2(3-x)$$

$$\left( \frac{u}{v} \right)' = \frac{u'v - u \cdot v'}{v^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 12 \cdot \left( \frac{5-x}{(3-x)^2} \right)' = 12 \cdot \frac{-1(3-x)^2 - (5-x) \cdot (-2(3-x))}{(3-x)^4} =$$

$$= 12 \cdot \frac{-(3-x)^2 + 2(5-x)(3-x)}{(3-x)^4} = 12 \cdot \frac{(3-x) \overbrace{[-(3-x) + 2(5-x)]}^{-3+x+10-2x}}{(3-x)^4} =$$

$$= 12 \cdot \frac{7-x}{(3-x)^3} = \frac{12(7-x)}{(3-x)^3} = \frac{-12(x-7)}{(3-x)^3}$$

$$h) \left( \frac{1}{(4x^2-1)^4} \right)'$$

$$v = (4x^2-1)^4 \rightarrow v' = 4(4x^2-1)^3 \cdot 8x = 32x(4x^2-1)^3$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{v} \right)' = \frac{-v'}{v^2} \Rightarrow \left( \frac{1}{(4x^2-1)^4} \right)' = \frac{-32x(4x^2-1)^3}{(4x^2-1)^8} = \frac{-32x}{(2x+1)^5 \cdot (2x-1)^5}$$

$$i) \left( \frac{x^4}{(2x+3)^2} \right)' \quad u = x^4 \rightarrow u' = 4x^3$$

$$v = (2x+3)^2 \rightarrow v' = 2(2x+3)^1 \cdot 2 = 4(2x+3)$$

$$\left( \frac{u}{v} \right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2} \Leftrightarrow$$

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

$$= \frac{4x^3(x+3)}{(2x+3)^3}$$

$$j) \left( \frac{(2x-5)^3}{(1-x)^3} \right)' \quad u = (2x-5)^3 \rightarrow u' = 3(2x-5)^2 \cdot 2 = 6(2x-5)^2$$

$$v = (1-x)^3 \rightarrow v' = 3(1-x)^2 \cdot (-1) = -3(1-x)^2$$

$$\left( \frac{(2x-5)^3}{(1-x)^3} \right)' = \frac{6(2x-5)^2(1-x)^3 - (2x-5)^3 \cdot (-3(1-x)^2)}{(1-x)^6} =$$

$$= \frac{6(2x-5)^2(1-x)^3 + 3(2x-5)^3(1-x)^2}{(1-x)^6} = \frac{3(2x-5)^2(1-x)^2 [2(1-x) + (2x-5)]}{(1-x)^6}$$

$$= \frac{3(2x-5)^2 \cdot (-3)}{(1-x)^4} = \frac{-9(2x-5)^2}{(1-x)^4}$$