

**Exam II Study Guide**

Exam II (5:15-7pm, Thursday March 26, 2020) is based on Sections 3.2–3.10 of the textbook. The following skills are considered important preparation for the Exam.

<b>Problem Type</b>	<b>Examples in the Text</b>
Differentiate functions using the following rules: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constant multiple rule</li> <li>• Sum rule</li> <li>• Power rule</li> <li>• Product rule, including products of 3 or more functions</li> <li>• Quotient rule</li> <li>• Chain rule</li> <li>• Functions involving a combination of these rules</li> </ul>	§3.3: 19–40, 46–58 §3.4: 19–25, 76–681 §3.7: 15–60
Differentiate the following types of functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exponentials</li> <li>• Logarithms and functions of the form <math>b^x</math> where <math>b</math> is constant</li> <li>• Trigonometric functions and their inverses</li> </ul>	§3.5: 11–51 §3.7: 32–58 §3.9: 15–48 §3.10: 13–40
Given the graph of a function $f(x)$ , identify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Values of <math>x</math> where <math>f</math> is not continuous</li> <li>• Values of <math>x</math> where <math>f</math> is not differentiable</li> <li>• Values of <math>x</math> where <math>f'(x) = 0</math></li> </ul>	§3.2: 53, 54
Given an equation involving $x$ and $y$ that defines a curve in the $(x, y)$ -plane, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Show that a given point <math>(x, y) = (a, b)</math> lies on the curve.</li> <li>• Use implicit differentiation to find <math>dy/dx</math>.</li> <li>• Find the equation of a line tangent to the curve at <math>(a, b)</math></li> </ul>	§3.8: 13–20; 45–50
Correctly interpret $f'(x)$ as (a) the rate of change of $f$ with respect to $x$ and (b) the slope of the line tangent to the graph of $f$ at $x$	§3.6: 1–10
Given an object's position $s(t)$ as a function of time, determine its velocity $s'(t)$ and acceleration $s''(t)$ .	§3.6: 15–20

The table shown on the right will appear on the last page of the exam.

$f(u)$	$f'(u)$
$\tan u$	$\sec^2 u$
$\cot u$	$-\csc^2 u$
$\sec u$	$\sec u \tan u$
$\csc u$	$-\csc u \cot u$
$\ln g(u)$	$g'(u)/g(u)$
$\log_b u$	$1/(u \ln b)$
$\sin^{-1} u$	$1/\sqrt{1-u^2}$
$\tan^{-1} u$	$1/(1+u^2)$
$\sec^{-1} u$	$1/( u \sqrt{u^2-1})$
$\cos^{-1} u$	$-1/\sqrt{1-u^2}$
$\cot^{-1} u$	$-1/(1+u^2)$
$\csc^{-1} u$	$-1/( u \sqrt{u^2-1})$

Chain rule:  $(f \circ g)'(x) = f'(g(x))g'(x)$