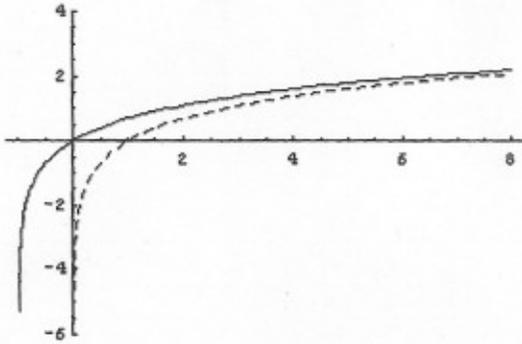
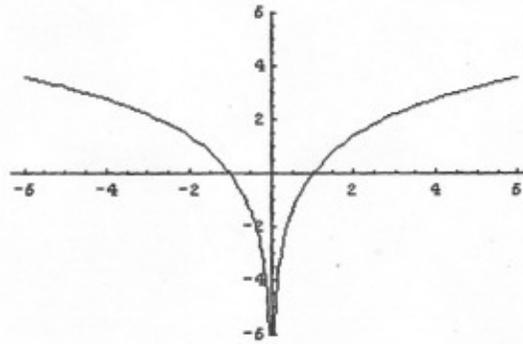


13.4

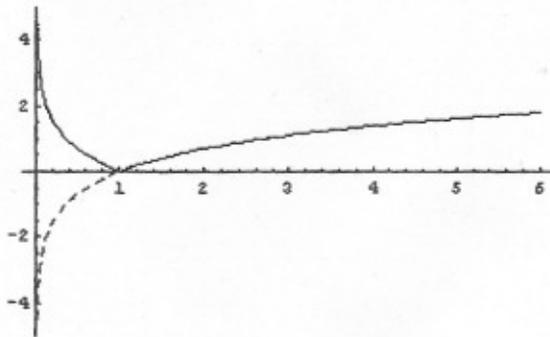
Problem 1.



Problem 2.



Problem 3.



14.1

Problem 1.

$$y = 2 \ln 5x \Rightarrow y = 2(\ln(5) + \ln(x)) \Rightarrow y' = 2\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{2}{x}.$$

Problem 2.

$$y = \pi \ln \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow y = \pi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(x) \Rightarrow y' = \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2x}.$$

Problem 3.

$$y = \frac{\ln 3x}{5} \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{5}(\ln(3) + \ln(x)) \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{5}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{5x}.$$

Problem 4.

$$y = x \ln x \Rightarrow y' = (1)(\ln(x)) + (x)\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \ln(x) + 1.$$

Problem 5.

$$y = \frac{\ln \sqrt{2x}}{x} \Rightarrow y = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \ln(2x)}{x} = \frac{\ln(2) + \ln(x)}{2x} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(2x) - (2)(\ln(2) + \ln(x))}{(2x)^2} = \frac{1 - (\ln(2) + \ln(x))}{2x^2}.$$

Problem 6.

$$y = 3 \log x \Rightarrow y = 3 \frac{\ln x}{\ln 10}$$

$$y' = \frac{3}{\ln 10} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{3}{x \ln 10}.$$

Problem 7.

$$y = \frac{\log_2 x}{3} \Rightarrow y = \frac{\ln x}{3 \ln 2} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{3 \ln 2} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{3x \ln 2}.$$

Problem 8.

$f(x) = \frac{\ln(\sqrt{3x})}{2} + 3 = \frac{\ln(3x)}{4} + 3 = \frac{\ln(3) + \ln(x)}{4} + 3 = \frac{\ln(x)}{4} + \frac{\ln(3)}{4} + 3 \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{4x}$. We see that $f'(x) > 0$ on $(0, \infty)$, which is the domain of f . Thus f is increasing and hence is invertible.

To solve for $f^{-1}(x)$, we have: $x = \frac{\ln(\sqrt{3f^{-1}(x)})}{2} + 3 \Rightarrow 2(x-3) = \ln(\sqrt{3f^{-1}(x)}) \Rightarrow e^{2(x-3)} = \sqrt{3f^{-1}(x)}$
 $\Rightarrow (e^{2(x-3)})^2 = 3f^{-1}(x) \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{e^{4(x-3)}}{3}$.

Problem 10.

$f'(x) = \ln(x) + x \frac{1}{x} = \ln(x) + 1 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 0$ when $\ln(x) = -1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{e}$. Now $f'(x)$ is positive on $(\frac{1}{e}, \infty)$ and is negative on $(0, \frac{1}{e})$. Hence, at its only critical point, $x = \frac{1}{e}$, f has a local and absolute minimum value of $f(\frac{1}{e}) = -\frac{1}{e}$.

10.1

Problem 1.

- (a) i.
- (b) ii.
- (c) Product rule: $f(x) = (\ln x)^2 = (\ln x)(\ln x) \Rightarrow f'(x) = (\ln x) (\frac{1}{x}) + (\frac{1}{x}) (\ln x) = \frac{2 \ln x}{x}$.
Chain rule: $f(x) = (\ln x)^2 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2 \ln(x) (\frac{1}{x}) = \frac{2 \ln x}{x}$.
- (d) Logarithm rules: $f(x) = \ln x^2 = 2 \ln x \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{2}{x}$.
Chain rule: $f(x) = \ln x^2 \Rightarrow f'(x) = (\frac{1}{x^2}) (2x) = \frac{2}{x}$.