1. CHAPTER 3 SECTION 4: THE CHAIN RULE - COMPOSITIONS

In this section we will learn how to find the derivative of a composition. Before we get to the derivative formulas, though, we briefly review compositions. You must be able to look at a function that is a composition and recognize an "inside" function and an "outside" function that may be used to create the given function.

Example 1.1. Let $y = \left(\frac{x^2+2}{3}\right)^2$. Find two functions, f(z) and g(x) such that y = f(g(x)) and where neither f nor g are the identity function (the identity function is h(x) = x).

Example 1.2. Let $y = e^{(3w/2)}$. Find two functions, f(z) and g(x) such that $y = e^{(3w/2)}$. f(q(x)) and where neither f nor g are the identity function (the identity function is h(x) = x).

2. The Chain Rule

Theorem 2.1 (Version 1). If w is a function of z and z is a function of x, then we can find the derivative of w with respect to x by...

 $\frac{dw}{dx} =$

Theorem 2.2 (Version 2). The derivative of a composite function, $h \circ q$, is

 $(h \circ g)'(x) =$

3. Examples

Example 3.1 (3.4 Text Problem 34). Find the derivative of $y = \left(\frac{x^2+2}{3}\right)^2$.

Example 3.2 (3.4 Text Problem 12). Find the derivative of $y = e^{(3w/2)}$.

Example 3.3 (3.4 Text Problem 64). Use the figure below to evaluate $\frac{d}{dx}g(f(x))|_{x=30}$.



Example 3.4 (3.4 WileyPlus Problem 9, Text Problem 66). (1) Differentiate $f(x) = (kx^3 + 4)e^{5x-1}$.

(2) What is the slope of the f(x) at x = 1?