

You must show your work to get full credit.

1. Find the equation of the tangent line to  $y = e^{-x}$  at the point where  $x = 0$ .

The equation of the tangent line is

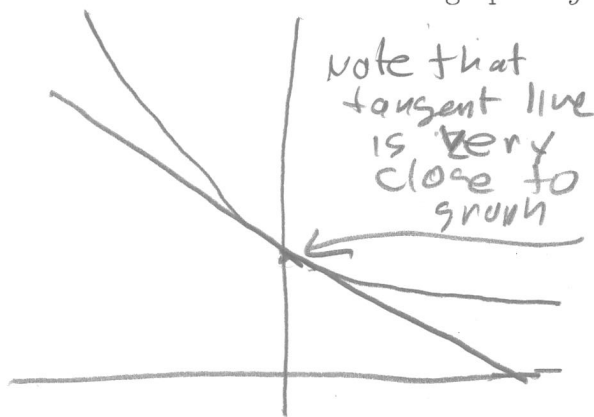
The equation is  $y = 1 + (-1)(x-0)$   
 $= 1 - x$

$$y = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

In our case  $f(x) = e^{-x}$ ,  $x_0 = 0$

$$f(x_0) = e^0 = 1, \quad f'(x) = -e^{-x} \quad f'(x_0) = f'(0) = -e^0 = -1$$

Now draw on the same axis the graph of  $y = e^{-x}$  and its tangent line at  $x = 0$  with  $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ .



$$y_1 = e^{-x}$$

$$y_2 = 1 - x$$

$$x_{min} = -1$$

$$x_{max} = 1$$

0: Zoom Fit

2. Find the following derivatives.

(a)  $f(x) = 3(2x+1)^{10} = 3(2x+1)^{10}$

$$f'(x) = 10 \cdot 3(2x+1)^9 (2)$$

$$f'(x) = 60(2x+1)^9$$

(b)  $C = 2(e^q + 3q)^4$

$$\frac{dC}{dq} = 4 \cdot 2(e^q + 3q)^3 (e^q + 3)$$

$$\frac{dC}{dq} = 8(e^q + 3q)(e^q + 3)$$

(c)  $y = 5e^{x^2+3x}$

$$y' = 5e^{x^2+3x} (2x+3)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 5(2x+3)e^{x^2+3x}$$

Have a good spring break.