

§5.5: Derivatives other than e

“I WILL ...

...solve log and exponential derivatives.”

I. Review

A. To Rewrite Logarithms

1. $a^u = b$ is $\log_a b = u$
2. a = Base
3. u = Power
4. b = Value/Argument

B. Change of Base Formula

$$1. \log_b x = \frac{\log x}{\log b} \text{ or } \frac{\ln x}{\ln b}$$

Ex 1: Rewrite $2^4 = 16$ into log form and evaluate	Ex 2: Rewrite $x^2 - x = \log_3 9$ into log form and evaluate
Your Turn: Rewrite $3x + 5 = \log_2 64$ into log form and evaluate	

C. Log Derivative Rules

1. $\frac{d}{dx} [\ln(u)] = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$, $u > 0$
2. $\frac{d}{dx} [\log_a u] = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$

Ex 3: Solve for the derivative of $y = \log_7 x$	Ex 4: Solve for the derivative of $y = \log_{10}(x^3 + x)$
Ex 5: Solve for the derivative of $y = \log_3(\sin t)$	Your Turn: Solve for the derivative of $y = \log_3(x^2 + 1)$

D. Exponential Derivative Rule: $\underline{\hspace{10em}}$

Ex 6: Solve for the derivative of $y = 2^x$	Ex 7: Solve for the derivative of $y = 2^{x^3}$	
Ex 8: Solve for the derivative of $y = x(6^{-x})$	Your Turn: Solve for the derivative of $y = 3^{x-4}$	
<p>AP 1) Find an equation of the tangent line to the graph of $y = 6^{-x}$ at the point $(-1, 6)$.</p> <p>(A) $y = 6 - \frac{(x+1)\ln 6}{6}$ (B) $y = 6(1 - \ln(6)(x + 1))$</p> <p>(C) $y = 6(1 - \ln(6)(x - 1))$ (D) $y = 6(1 + \ln(6)(x + 1))$</p>		
Vocabulary	Process and Connections	Answer and Justifications