

**Example 2**

If  $y = e^{2x} \cos 2x$ , find the value of  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  at  $x = \frac{\pi}{8}$ .

**Product rule**

$$y = uv \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = u \frac{dv}{dx} + v \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$u = e^{2x}, \quad \frac{du}{dx} = 2e^{2x}$$

$$v = \cos 2x, \quad \frac{dv}{dx} = -2\sin 2x$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = 45^\circ$$



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= (e^{2x})(-2\sin 2x) + (\cos 2x)(2e^{2x}) \\ &= 2e^{2x}(\cos 2x - \sin 2x) \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

Put CALCULATOR IN RADS

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=\frac{\pi}{8}} &= 2e^{2(\frac{\pi}{8})} (\cos 2(\frac{\pi}{8}) - \sin 2(\frac{\pi}{8})) \\ &= 2e^{(\frac{\pi}{4})} [\cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin \frac{\pi}{4}] \\ &= 2e^{(\frac{\pi}{4})} \cdot [\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}] \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

4. Differentiate each of these:

(i)  $y = e^{2x}(1 + e^x)$   
PRODUCT

(ii)  $t = \frac{e^{2x}}{x}$   
QUOTIENT

(iii)  $x^2 e^{\cos x}$   
u.v  
PRODUCT, CHAIN

(iii)

**Product rule**

$$y = uv \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = u \frac{dv}{dx} + v \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$u = x^2$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 2x$$

$$v = e^{\cos x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dv}{dx} &= e^{\cos x} (-\sin x) \\ &= \underbrace{-\sin x \cdot e^{\cos x}}_{\text{CHAIN RULE}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= (x^2)(-\sin x e^{\cos x}) + (e^{\cos x})(2x) \\ &= -x^2 \sin x e^{\cos x} + 2x e^{\cos x} \end{aligned}$$

4. Differentiate each of these:

(i)  $y = e^{2x}(1 + e^x)$

(ii)  $t = \frac{e^{2x}}{x}$

(iii)  $x^2 e^{\cos x}$

Quotient rule

$$y = \frac{u}{v} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{v \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$$

$$u = e^{2x} \quad \frac{du}{dx} = 2e^{2x}$$

$$v = x \quad \frac{dv}{dx} = 1$$

$$t = \frac{e^{2x}}{x}$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{(x)(2e^{2x}) - (e^{2x})(1)}{x^2}$$

$$= \frac{e^{2x}(2x - 1)}{x^2}$$