

$$1. \quad h'(x) = f'(g(x))g'(x)$$

$$h'(3) = f'(g(3))g'(3)$$

$$= f'(2) \cdot 5$$

$$= 30$$

$$2. \quad p'(x) = q'(r(x))r'(x)$$

$$p'(8) = q'(r(8))r'(8)$$

$$= q'(3) \cdot -2$$

$$= 8$$

$$3. \quad t'(p) = u'(v(w(p)))v'(w(p))w'(p)$$

$$t'(5) = u'(v(w(5)))v'(w(5))w'(5)$$

$$= u'(v(-3))v'(-3) \cdot 6$$

$$= u'(4) \cdot 2 \cdot 6$$

$$= 12 \cdot 2 \cdot 6$$

$$= 144$$

$$4. \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 - 2x \sin x^2$$

$$5. \quad f'(x) = [\cos(\cos x^3)][-\sin x^3][3x^2]$$

$$= -3x^2 \sin x^3 \cos(\cos x^3)$$

$$6. \quad g'(x) = [8 \sec^7(5x^3 - 17x)][\sec(5x^3 - 17x) \tan(5x^3 - 17x)][15x^2 - 17]$$

$$7. \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = [2 \csc(\cos^2 x)][-\csc(\cos^2 x) \cot(\cos^2 x)][-2 \cos x \sin x]$$

$$8. \quad h'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^{-1/2} + \frac{1}{2}(x+1)^{-1/2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-1}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}}$$

$$9. \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = [x^2][\sec^2 x^{-1}][-x^{-2}] + [\tan x^{-1}][2x]$$

$$= 2x \tan \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x^2 \sec^2 \frac{1}{x}}{x^2}$$

10. $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{2}(\cos x)^{-3/2}(-\sin x)$
 $= \frac{\sin x}{2\sqrt{\cos^3 x}}$
11. $\frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{x-3}{2x+5} \right)^{-2/3} \left[\frac{(2x+5)(1) - (x-3)(2)}{(2x+5)^2} \right]$ (No need to simplify further.)
12. $\frac{dw}{dv} = \frac{(v^2+1) \left(\frac{1}{2}v^{-1/2} \right) - (\sqrt{v}+1)2v}{(v^2+1)^2}$ (No need to simplify further.)
13. $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\sin(\sin(\tan x)) \cos(\tan x) \sec^2 x$
14. $f'(x) = \left[-\sin \sqrt{\tan^3 x} \right] \left[\frac{1}{2} (\tan^3 x)^{-1/2} \right] [3 \tan^2 x] [\sec^2 x]$
 $= \frac{-3 \tan^2 x \sec^2 x \sin \left(\sqrt{\tan^3 x} \right)}{2\sqrt{\tan^3 x}}$
15. $f'(x) = n [g(x)]^{n-1} g'(x)$
16. $g'(x) = f'(\tan x) \sec^2 x$
17. $h'(x) = f'(\sec^4 x)(4 \sec^3 x)(\sec x \tan x)$
18. $h'(x) = f(x) \cdot 5g(x)^4 g'(x) + g(x)^5 \cdot f'(x)$
19. $g'(x) = f'(g(\sin x))g'(\sin x) \cos x$
20. $h'(x) = f'([g(x)]^2) \cdot 2g(x)g'(x)$
21. $f'(x) = g(x)h'(x) + h(x)g'(x)$
 $f'(5) = g(5)h'(5) + h(5)g'(5)$
 $= (-3)(-2) + (3)(6)$
 $= 24$
22. $f'(x) = g'(h(x))h'(x)$
 $f'(5) = g'(h(5))h'(5)$
 $= g'(3) \cdot -2$
 Not possible. We need $g'(3)$.
23. $f'(x) = \frac{h(x)g'(x) - g(x)h'(x)}{[h(x)]^2}$
 $f'(5) = \frac{h(5)g'(5) - g(5)h'(5)}{[h(5)]^2}$
 $= \frac{(3)(6) - (-3)(-2)}{9}$
 $= \frac{4}{3}$

$$24. \quad f'(x) = 3[g(x)]^2 g'(x)$$

$$f'(5) = 3[g(5)]^2 g'(5)$$

$$= 3(-3)^2(6)$$

$$= 162$$

$$25. \quad f'(x) = g'(x^2 + 4x)(2x + 4)$$

$$26. \quad g'(x) = f'(x)$$

$$r'(x) = f'(-3x)(-3)$$

$$h'(x) = 2f'(x)$$

$$s'(x) = f'(x + 2)(1)$$

x	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
f'(x)	-2	2/3	-1/3	-1	-2	-4
g'(x)	-2	2/3	-1/3	-1	-2	-4
h'(x)	-4	4/3	-2/3	-2	-4	-8
r'(x)	can't	12	1	can't	can't	can't
s'(x)	-1/3	-1	-2	-4	can't	can't