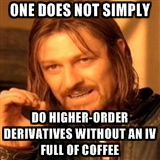
**WORKSHEET VIII**

**Higher-Order Derivatives**



1. Find the first *three* derivatives of each of the following functions.

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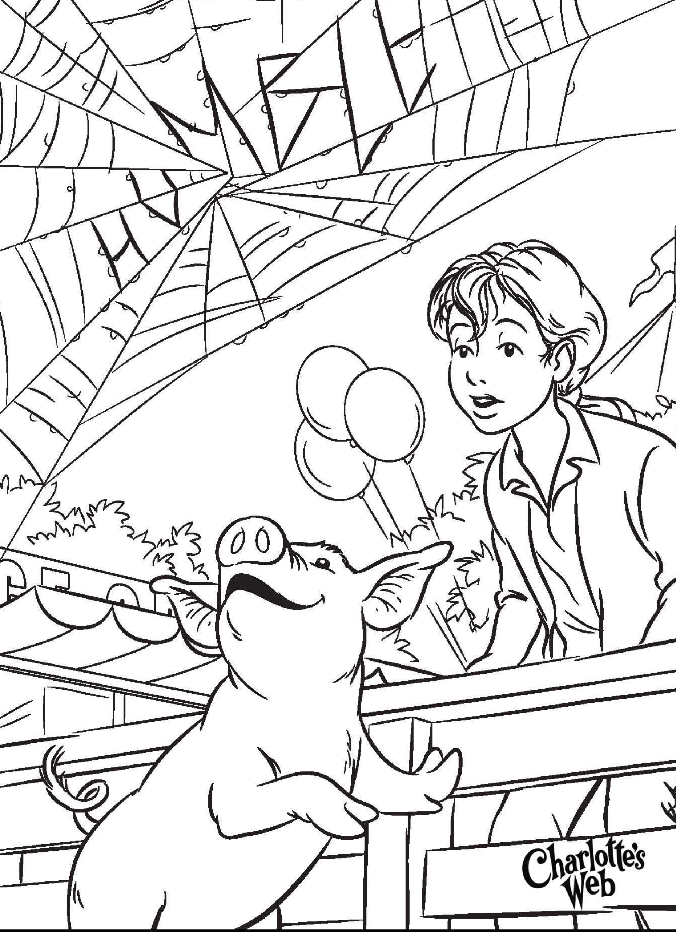
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2. (A) If (d/dx)e4x = 4e4x, find (d199/dx199) e4x.

(B) If (d/dx) sin 5x = 5 cos 5x, and (d/dx) cos 5x = - 5 sin 5x, find (d2015/dx2015) sin 5x.

3. If f(x) = x1/2, find f(4)(x).

4. If *x(t) = 3t3 – 4t + 1* is the position (measured in meters) of Charlotte on the x-axis at time *t* (measured in hours), find Charlotte’s *velocity* and *acceleration* at time t = 2 hrs.

5. If *F(x) = xm*, find F(m)(x). (Assume that *m* is a positive integer.)

6. Let y = ln x. Given that dy/dx = 1/x, find d4y/dx4. Can you find d10y/dx10 ?

7. (University of Michigan) Consider the following table giving values, rounded to three decimal places, of a function *f*(*x*).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *x* | 0 | 0.5 | 1 |
| *f*(*x*) | 0 | 0.247 | 0.841 |

* 1. Estimate *f*′(1). Be sure it is clear how you obtain your answer.
  2. Estimate *f*′′(1). Again, be sure that it is clear how you obtain your answer.
  3. Estimate *f*(1*.*25), being sure your work is clear.
  4. Based on your work in (a) and (b), is your estimate in (c) an over- or underestimate? Explain.

1. (University of Michigan) A paperback book (definitely not a valuable calculus textbook, of course) is dropped from the top of Mertz hall (which is 40 m high) towards a very large, upward pointing fan. The average velocity of the book between time *t* = 0 and later times is shown in the table of data below (in which *t* is in seconds and the velocities are in m/s).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| between *t* = 0 seconds and *t* = | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| average velocity is | −5 | −10 | −11*.*67 | −9 | −7*.*2 |

* 1. Fill in the following table of values for the height *h*(*t*) of the book (measured in meters). Show how you obtain your values.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *t* | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |
| *h*(*t*) | 40 |

* 1. Based on your work from (a), is *h*′′(1) *>* 0, *<* 0, or = 0? Is *h*′′(3) *>* 0, *<* 0, or = 0? Explain.

1. For each of the descriptions of a function *f* that follow, indicate which of the graphs below match the description. For each description there may be no, one, or several graphs that match; write **none** if no graphs match the description. You may need to use a graph more than once. In each case you should assume that *f* is defined only on the domain [0*,* 2].

• *f*′′(*x*) *<* 0 for *x <* 1 and *f*′′(*x*) *>* 0 for *x >* 1; *f*′(*x*) *<* 0 for *x <* 1 and *f*′(*x*) *>* 0 for *x >* 1; and *f*(*x*) is continuous everywhere except at *x* = 1.

matching graph(s): 

• *f*′′(*x*) *>* 0 for all *x* = 16 ; *f*(*x*) *<* 0 for all *x* = 16 ; and *f*(*x*) is differentiable everywhere except at *x* = 1.

matching graph(s): 

• *f*′′(*x*) *<* 0 for all *x* = 16 ; *f*′(*x*) *<* 0 for *x <* 1 and *f*′(*x*) *>* 0 for *x >* 1; and *f*(*x*) *<* 0 for all *x* = 1.6

matching graph(s): 

• *f*′′(*x*) *<* 0 for *x <* 1 and *f*′′(*x*) *>* 0 for *x >* 1; *f*′(*x*) *<* 0 for *x <* 1 and *f*′(*x*) *>* 0 for *x >* 1; and *f*(*x*) is differentiable everywhere except at *x* = 1.

matching graph(s):



**A.**

−

1

1

2

1

**B.**

−

1

1

2

1

**C.**

−

1

1

1

2

**D.**

−

1

1

2

1

**E.**

−

1

1

2

1

**F.**

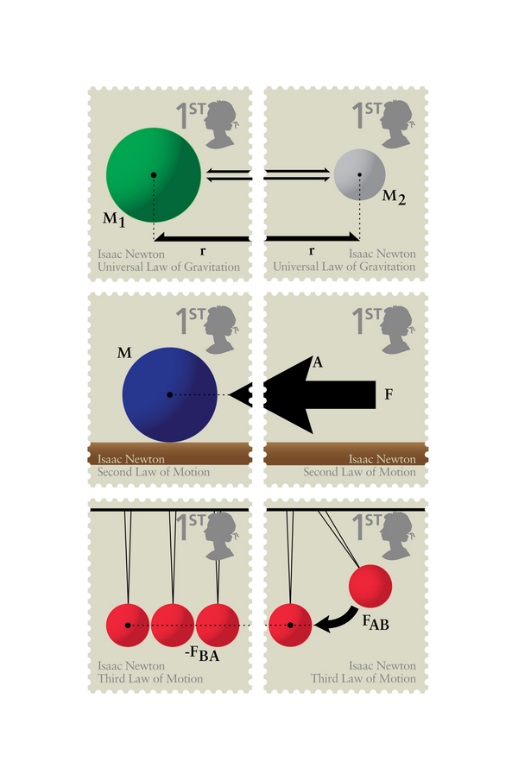
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1

1

1

2



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