



Derivative Rules - Multi Quotient General Exponential Trigonometric (with Rule) to Derivative

1

Find the derivative $f'(x)$ using the quotient, general exponential, and trigonometric rules.

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cos(x) = -\sin(x)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{4 \cdot 8^x}{\cos(x)}$$

$$f'_A(x) = \frac{(4 \cdot 8^x \ln 8)(\cos(x)) - (4 \cdot 8^x)(-\sin(x))}{\cos(x)^2}$$

$$f'_B(x) = \frac{(4 \cdot 8^x \ln 8)(\cos(x)) + (4 \cdot 8^x)(-\sin(x))}{(\cos(x))^2}$$

$$f'_C(x) = \frac{(4 \cdot 8^x)(-\sin(x)) - (4 \cdot 8^x \ln 8)(\cos(x))}{(\cos(x))^2}$$

$$f'_D(x) = \frac{(4 \cdot 8^x \ln 8)(\cos(x)) - (4 \cdot 8^x)(-\sin(x))}{(\cos(x))^2}$$

2

Find the derivative $f'(x)$ using the quotient, general exponential, and trigonometric rules.

$$\frac{d}{dx} a^x = a^x \ln a$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2 \cdot 6^x}{\cos(x)}$$

A

$$f'(x) = \frac{(2 \cdot 6^x)(-\sin(x)) - (2 \cdot 6^x \ln 6)(\cos(x))}{(\cos(x))^2}$$

B

$$f'(x) = \frac{(2 \cdot 6^x \ln 6)(\cos(x)) + (2 \cdot 6^x)(-\sin(x))}{(\cos(x))^2}$$

C

$$f'(x) = \frac{(2 \cdot 6^x \ln 6)(\cos(x)) - (2 \cdot 6^x)(-\sin(x))}{(\cos(x))^2}$$

D

$$f'(x) = \frac{(2 \cdot 6^x \ln 6)(\cos(x)) - (2 \cdot 6^x)(-\sin(x))}{\cos(x)}$$

3

Find the derivative $f'(x)$ using the quotient, general exponential, and trigonometric rules.

$$\text{if } h(x) = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}, h'(x) = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{[g(x)]^2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{5 \cdot 4^x}{\cos(x)}$$

$$f'_A(x) = \frac{(5 \cdot 4^x \ln 4)(\cos(x)) - (5 \cdot 4^x)(-\sin(x))}{(\cos(x))^2}$$

$$f'_B(x) = \frac{(5 \cdot 4^x)(-\sin(x)) - (5 \cdot 4^x \ln 4)(\cos(x))}{(\cos(x))^2}$$

$$f'_C(x) = \frac{(5 \cdot 4^x \ln 4)(\cos(x)) + (5 \cdot 4^x)(-\sin(x))}{(\cos(x))^2}$$

$$f'_D(x) = \frac{(5 \cdot 4^x \ln 4)(\cos(x)) - (5 \cdot 4^x)(-\sin(x))}{\cos(x)}$$

4

Find the derivative $f'(x)$ using the quotient, general exponential, and trigonometric rules.

$$\frac{d}{dx} a^x = a^x \ln a$$

$$f(x) = \frac{3 \cdot 5^x}{\cos(x)}$$

A

$$f'(x) = \frac{(3 \cdot 5^x \ln 5)(\cos(x)) - (3 \cdot 5^x)(-\sin(x))}{(\cos(x))^2}$$

B

$$f'(x) = \frac{(3 \cdot 5^x \ln 5)(\cos(x)) + (3 \cdot 5^x)(-\sin(x))}{(\cos(x))^2}$$

C

$$f'(x) = \frac{(3 \cdot 5^x \ln 5)(\cos(x)) - (3 \cdot 5^x)(-\sin(x))}{\cos(x)}$$

D

$$f'(x) = \frac{(3 \cdot 5^x)(-\sin(x)) - (3 \cdot 5^x \ln 5)(\cos(x))}{(\cos(x))^2}$$

5

Find the derivative $f'(x)$ using the quotient, general exponential, and trigonometric rules.

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cos(x) = -\sin(x)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{3 \cdot 6^x}{5 \cos(x)}$$

$$f'_A(x) = \frac{(3 \cdot 6^x \ln 6)(5 \cos(x)) - (3 \cdot 6^x)(-5 \sin(x))}{5 \cos(x)^2}$$

$$f'_B(x) = \frac{(3 \cdot 6^x \ln 6)(5 \cos(x)) - (3 \cdot 6^x)(-5 \sin(x))}{(5 \cos(x))^2}$$

$$f'_C(x) = \frac{(3 \cdot 6^x)(-5 \sin(x)) - (3 \cdot 6^x \ln 6)(5 \cos(x))}{(5 \cos(x))^2}$$

$$f'_D(x) = \frac{(3 \cdot 6^x \ln 6)(5 \cos(x)) + (3 \cdot 6^x)(-5 \sin(x))}{(5 \cos(x))^2}$$

6

Find the derivative $f'(x)$ using the quotient, general exponential, and trigonometric rules.

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cos(x) = -\sin(x)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2 \cdot 6^x}{3 \cos(x)}$$

$$f'_A(x) = \frac{(2 \cdot 6^x \ln 6)(3 \cos(x)) - (2 \cdot 6^x)(-3 \sin(x))}{(3 \cos(x))^2}$$

$$f'_B(x) = \frac{(2 \cdot 6^x)(-3 \sin(x)) - (2 \cdot 6^x \ln 6)(3 \cos(x))}{(3 \cos(x))^2}$$

$$f'_C(x) = \frac{(2 \cdot 6^x \ln 6)(3 \cos(x)) - (2 \cdot 6^x)(-3 \sin(x))}{3 \cos(x)}$$

$$f'_D(x) = \frac{(2 \cdot 6^x \ln 6)(3 \cos(x)) + (2 \cdot 6^x)(-3 \sin(x))}{(3 \cos(x))^2}$$

7

Find the derivative $f'(x)$ using the quotient, general exponential, and trigonometric rules.

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cos(x) = -\sin(x)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{3 \cdot 6^x}{3 \cos(x)}$$

$$f'_A(x) = \frac{(3 \cdot 6^x \ln 6)(3 \cos(x)) - (3 \cdot 6^x)(-3 \sin(x))}{3 \cos(x)^2}$$

$$f'_B(x) = \frac{(3 \cdot 6^x \ln 6)(3 \cos(x)) - (3 \cdot 6^x)(-3 \sin(x))}{(3 \cos(x))^2}$$

$$f'_C(x) = \frac{(3 \cdot 6^x \ln 6)(3 \cos(x)) + (3 \cdot 6^x)(-3 \sin(x))}{(3 \cos(x))^2}$$

$$f'_D(x) = \frac{(3 \cdot 6^x)(-3 \sin(x)) - (3 \cdot 6^x \ln 6)(3 \cos(x))}{(3 \cos(x))^2}$$

8

Find the derivative $f'(x)$ using the quotient, general exponential, and trigonometric rules.

$$\frac{d}{dx} a^x = a^x \ln a$$

$$f(x) = \frac{9^x}{5 \cos(x)}$$

$$f'_A(x) = \frac{(9^x \ln 9)(5 \cos(x)) + (9^x)(-5 \sin(x))}{(5 \cos(x))^2}$$

$$f'_B(x) = \frac{(9^x \ln 9)(5 \cos(x)) - (9^x)(-5 \sin(x))}{5 \cos(x)}$$

$$f'_C(x) = \frac{(9^x)(-5 \sin(x)) - (9^x \ln 9)(5 \cos(x))}{(5 \cos(x))^2}$$

$$f'_D(x) = \frac{(9^x \ln 9)(5 \cos(x)) - (9^x)(-5 \sin(x))}{(5 \cos(x))^2}$$