## MORE PRACTICE.

Find the indicated derivative in each case. You should try to simplify your answers if you can. Try quotient rule on problems 1, 10, 17, and 18.

1. $f^{\prime}(t)$ for $f(t)=\frac{t^{2}}{\sqrt{t+1}}$
2. $f^{\prime}(x)$ for $f(x)=\frac{x^{2}+1}{x^{3}}$
3. $\frac{d z}{d x}$ for $z=(x+1)^{3}(5-x)^{4}$
4. $f^{\prime}(\theta)$ for $f(\theta)=\frac{1}{\tan (2 \theta)}$
5. $f^{\prime \prime}(x)$ for $f(x)=3 x \cdot 2^{5 x}$
6. $f^{\prime}(\beta)$ for $f(\beta)=\frac{\beta y+y^{6}}{1-\beta}$
7. $\frac{d y}{d t}$ for $y=\ln \left(\ln \left(2 t^{3}\right)\right)$
8. $g^{\prime}(x)$ for $g(x)=x \cdot e^{x^{2}}$
9. $x^{\prime}(r)$ for $x(r)=3 \sqrt[3]{r}-\sqrt{\frac{3}{r}}+\frac{1}{3 r}$
10. $h^{\prime}(y)$ for $h(y)=\frac{\cos y}{1-\sin y}$
11. $\frac{d z}{d x}$ for $z=10^{2 \log x}$
12. $f^{\prime}(x)$ for $f(x)=\cosh \left(4 x^{2}+1\right)$
13. $f^{\prime}(t)$ for $f(t)=\arctan \left(\frac{2}{t}\right)$
14. $g^{\prime}(\theta)$ for $g(\theta)=\sqrt{3 \theta+\tan ^{2}(4 \theta)}$
15. $f^{\prime}(x)$ for $f(x)=x \cos \left(e^{x}\right)$
16. $\frac{d y}{d u}$ for $y=(\csc 1+\sec u)^{3}$
17. $g^{\prime}(z)$ for $g(z)=\frac{a z^{2}}{a^{2}+z^{2}}$
18. $f^{\prime}(x)$ for $f(x)=\frac{x^{2}}{(2+x)^{3}}$
19. $a^{\prime}(t)$ for $a(t)=\ln \left(\frac{1-\cos t}{1+\cos t}\right)^{4}$
