

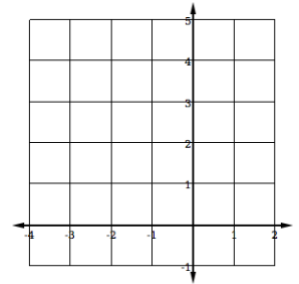
## Lesson 6.6: Derivatives and Integrals of Exponential Functions

An exponential function is a function represented by a \_\_\_\_\_ with a variable \_\_\_\_\_.

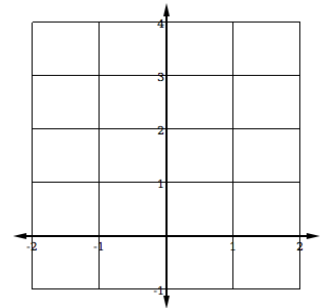
For example,  $f(x) = 3^x$ ,  $f(x) = e^x$ , and  $f(x) = 3^{x^2-5}$  are exponential functions.

Examples:

1. Use a calculator to carefully graph  $y = 2^x$ ,  $y = 5^x$ , and  $y = e^x$  in the same coordinate plane. Do you see any similarities in the graphs?



2. Using adjustments to the graph from Example 1, graph  $f(x) = e^{-x} + 1$  without using a calculator. Write an equation for the graph's asymptote.



Graphs of Exponential Functions:

If $f(x) = a^x$ and $a > 1$ , then	
1. The domain of $f(x)$ is:  The range of $f(x)$ is:	2. The graph of $f(x)$ is
3. The x-axis is a	4. The y-intercept is:  Another key point is:

## Differentiating Exponential Functions


Examples: Differentiate.

1.  $y = e^{x^2-3x}$

2.  $g(t) = e^{-\frac{3}{t}}$

3.  $f(v) = 3^{\sqrt{v}}$

4. Find the relative extrema of  $f(x) = -xe^{-2x^2}$ . List as points and do not use a calculator.

## Integrating Exponential Functions


Examples: Compute the following integrals.

1.  $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} 4x^{2-1}x \, dx$

2.  $\int \frac{e^{\frac{2}{x}}}{3x^2} \, dx$

3.  $\int \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{(e^x + e^{-x})^4} \, dx$

4.  $\int e^x \cos(e^x) \, dx$

## Integration Involving the Natural Log Function

Differentiation and integration are inverse operations.

So if  $\frac{d}{dx} \ln|x| = \frac{1}{x}$ , then  $\int \frac{1}{x} = \ln|x| + C$ , and if  $\frac{d}{dx} \ln|u| = \frac{u'}{u}$ , then  $\int \frac{u'}{u} = \ln|u| + C$

### Log Rules

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Note: Although it is true that both  $\frac{d}{dx} \ln x = \frac{1}{x}$  and  $\frac{d}{dx} \ln|x| = \frac{1}{x}$ ,  $\int \frac{1}{x} = \ln|x| + C$  only.

Examples: Integrate.

1.  $\int \frac{-3}{x} dx$

2.  $\int \frac{P}{P^2+1} dP$

3.  $\int \frac{9t^2-6t}{t^3-t^2} dt$

4.  $\int \frac{\sec^2(x)}{\tan(x)} dx$

When integrating a fraction where the degree of the numerator  $\geq$  the degree of the denominator, you will have to use long division (or creative thinking) to “split the fraction”.

Examples: Integrate.

1.  $\int \frac{x^2-4x+2}{x^2+2} dx$

2.  $\int \frac{\ln(x)}{x} dx$

3.  $\int \frac{1}{x(2-\ln(x))^3} dx$

4.  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}-1} dx$

5.  $\int \cot(x) dx$

6.  $\int \tan(x) dx$

7.  $\int \tan(2x) dx$

8.  $\int \tan^2(x) dx$

Integral of Tangent and Cotangent
