

① Calculate DERIVATIVES OF THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS

$$\textcircled{a} \quad f(x) = x^2 e^x \quad f'(x) = 2x e^x + x^2 e^x = (2+x)x e^x$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad g(x) = \frac{3x-1}{2x+1} \quad g'(x) = \frac{3(2x+1) - 2(3x-1)}{(2x+1)^2} = \frac{6x+3-6x+2}{4x^2+4x+1} = \frac{5}{(2x+1)^2}$$

$$\textcircled{c} \quad f(r) = (r^2 - 2r) e^r \quad f'(r) = (2r-2) e^r + (r^2 - 2r) e^r = (r^2 - 2) e^r$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{d} \quad f(x) &= \frac{x}{x + \frac{c}{x}} & f'(x) &= \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1}{1 + \frac{c}{x^2}} \right] = \frac{-\frac{d}{dx} \left[1 + \frac{c}{x^2} \right]}{\left(1 + \frac{c}{x^2} \right)^2} = \\ &= \frac{2cx^{-3}}{1 + 2cx^{-2} + c^2x^{-4}} = \frac{2cx}{x^4 + 2cx^2 + c^2} = \frac{2cx}{(x^2 + c)^2} \end{aligned}$$

② The POSITION FUNCTION OF A PARTICLE IS GIVEN BY $s(t) = t^3 - 4.5t^2 - 7t$, $t \geq 0$.

When does the PARTICLE REACH A VELOCITY OF 5 m/s?

$$v(t) = \frac{d}{dt} s(t) = 3t^2 - 9t - 7 \quad v(t) = 5 \Rightarrow$$

$$3t^2 - 9t - 7 = 5 \Leftrightarrow 3t^2 - 9t - 12 = 0 \Leftrightarrow t^2 - 3t - 4 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (t-4)(t+1) = 0.$$

Since we consider only $t \geq 0$, we get

$$\boxed{t = 4}$$