$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dt}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} = -\frac{\ln \cos x + t}{dt}$ The Quotient Rule $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dt}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx}$ $\frac{d}{dt} (\operatorname{cosec} x) = -\operatorname{cosec} x \operatorname{cot} x$ The Product Rule $\frac{d}{dx} (uv) = v \frac{du}{dx} + u \frac{dv}{dx}$ $\frac{d}{dx} (uv) = v \frac{du}{dx} + u \frac{dv}{dx}$ d	
Thursday, Oct. 6a) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$. $x^2 = \frac{\cot y}{1 + \csc y}$ Sec. 3.8 p. 200b) Find $\frac{dx}{dy}$. $x^2 = \frac{\cot y}{1 + \csc y}$ 7, 9, 13, 23, 25b, 29b, 45, a, b, c at rightb) Find $\frac{dx}{dy}$. $3x^5y^2 + y^3 = 4x^5 - 5$ (Hint to a: You will need to use a trig identity to get this one fully simplified!)c) Find $\frac{dr}{dp}$. $6p^3 - 4r^8 = 7 + \frac{5}{w^2}$	
Tuesday, Oct. 11 Sec. 3.7 p. 192 Sec. 3.9 p. 211 48, 59, 60, 73 10, 15, 22, 23, 27, 44, 45, 47, 49, 55, a, b 49, 55, a, b Sec. 3.8 p. 200 Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$. a) $y + \ln(xy) = 1$ b) $y = x^2 \log_2(3-2x)$ (Do not simplify.)	
Thursday, Oct. 13 Sec. 3.10 p. 221 7, 11, 14, 18, 20, 22, 27 Sec. 4.7 p. 307 15, 27, 30, 35, 40, 41, 43, 44	
Monday, Oct. 17 Sec. 4.7 pp. 307-308 46, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 56, 57, 85, 88, 92, 97, 99	
Wednesday, Oct. 19 Review Derivatives of Special Functions & L'Hopital's Rule Journal Due	Friday, Oct. 21 Derivatives of Special Junctions Jest Portfolios Due Next Class