

$$a^x = a^{\ln a \cdot n} \quad \log_a n = \frac{1}{\ln a} \cdot n$$

$$(xS) = \text{def} \quad xS \in S \subseteq P(M)$$

Review - Newton's, Differentiability & Transcendental Functions

D 1. $f(x) = \ln(\ln(1-x))$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\ln(1-x)} \cdot \frac{1}{1-x} \cdot (-1)$$

$$= \frac{-1}{(1-x)\ln(1-x)}$$

D 2. $f(x) = \ln(\cos(3x))$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\cos(3x)} \cdot -\sin(3x) \cdot 3$$

$$= -3 \tan(3x)$$

A 3. $f(x) = e^{3x} + 1$

$$f'(x) = e^{3x} \cdot 3$$

$$\lambda = 3e^{3x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} = e^{3x}$$

$$\ln \frac{d}{dx} = 3x$$

$$-3\ln \frac{d}{dx} = x$$

D 4. $f(x) = \ln x - x + 2$

$$0 = \ln x - x + 2$$

$$.159, .3146 = x$$

