

1. Define  $\log(x)$ 4. Define  $(1 - 2x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$ 2. Define  $2^x$ 5. Define  $(\sin(x))^x$ 3. Define  $x^{\frac{1}{x}}$ 6. Define  $x^{\sin(x)}$ 

1. Using the definitions above, find the derivatives of each of them.

2. Prove that  $e^{x-y} = \frac{e^x}{e^y}$  by using the fact that  $e^x$  is the inverse of the log. Start with  $a = e^x \iff \log(a) = x, b = e^y \iff y = \log(b)$ 3. Using the above and the definition for  $b^x$  prove that  $b^{x-y} = \frac{b^x}{b^y}$ 4. Use the definition for  $2^x$  to prove that  $2^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}$  Hint: you will need to use the property of the log that states  $-\log(x) = \log(\frac{1}{x})$ 

Find the following limits

5.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - 2x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$ 6.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^{\frac{1}{x}}$ 7.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} x^{\frac{1}{1-x}}$ 8.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^{\frac{1 \log(2)}{1 - \log(x)}}$