## GROUP WORK 2, SECTION 3.2 <br> Sparse Data

Assume that $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ are differentiable functions about which we know very little. In fact, assume that all we know about these functions is the following table of data:

| $x$ | $f(x)$ | $f^{\prime}(x)$ | $g(x)$ | $g^{\prime}(x)$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| -2 | 3 | 1 | -5 | 8 |
| -1 | -9 | 7 | 4 | 1 |
| 0 | 5 | 9 | 9 | -3 |
| 1 | 3 | -3 | 2 | 6 |
| 2 | -5 | 3 | 8 | $?$ |

This isn't a lot of information. For example, we can't compute $f^{\prime}(3)$ with any degree of accuracy. But we are still able to figure some things out, using the rules of differentiation.
I. Let $h(x)=e^{x} f(x)$. What is $h^{\prime}(0)$ ?
2. Let $j(x)=-4 f(x) g(x)$. What is $j^{\prime}(1)$ ?
3. Let $k(x)=\frac{x f(x)}{g(x)}$. What is $k^{\prime}(-2)$ ?
4. Let $l(x)=x^{3} g(x)$. If $l^{\prime}(2)=-48$, what is $g^{\prime}(2)$ ?
5. Let $m(x)=\frac{1}{f(x)}$. What is $m^{\prime}(1)$ ?

