

Mini-math Div 3/4: Monday, October 25, 2021 (15 minutes)

SOLUTIONS

1. Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  in the following cases:

- (a) (2 points)  $y = xg(\sin x)$

**Solution:**

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = g(\sin x) + g'(\sin x) \cos x$$

- (b) (2 points)  $y = e^{e^{\tan x}}$

**Solution:**

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{e^{\tan x}} e^{\tan x} \sec^2 x$$

- (c) (2 points) (AP)  $y = \frac{\arctan x}{x}$

**Solution:**

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{x}{x^2+1} - \arctan x}{x^2} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{1 - (x^2 + 1) \arctan x}{(x^2 + 1)x^2}$$

- (d) (2 points)  $x^2y - x = \sin(x + y)$

**Solution:**

$$\begin{aligned} 2xy + x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} - 1 &= \cos(x + y) \left( 1 + \frac{dy}{dx} \right) \\ \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{\cos(x + y) - 2xy + 1}{x^2 - \cos(x + y)} \end{aligned}$$

2. (2 points) Find  $y''$  if  $y = \tan x^2$ .

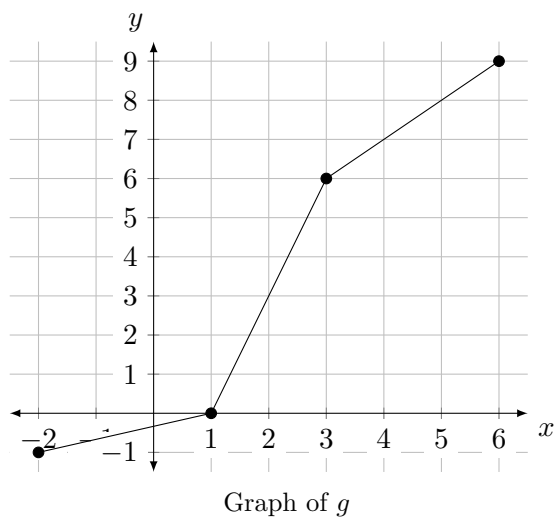
**Solution:**

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= 2x \sec^2(x^2) \\ y'' &= 2 \sec^2(x^2) + 2x \cdot 2 \sec(x^2) \cdot \sec(x^2) \tan(x^2) \cdot 2x \\ &= 2 \sec^2(x^2) + 8x^2 \sec^2(x^2) \tan(x^2) \end{aligned}$$

3. (2 points) The differentiable function  $f(x)$  has the following values and derivatives:

$x$	$-2/3$	$-1/3$	3	6	7	8
$f(x)$	1	2	-9	-11	5	3
$f'(x)$	3	4	9	10	7	8

The function  $g(x)$  is shown below:



If  $h(x) = f(g(x))$ , find the equation of the tangent line to  $h(x)$  at  $x = 2$ .

**Solution:**  $h'(2) = f'(g(2))g'(2) = f'(3) \cdot (3) = (9) \cdot (3) = 27$

Then the equation of the tangent line is, by point-slope,

$$y + 9 = 27(x - 2)$$

4. (2 points) (AP) Suppose  $f$  and  $g$  are differentiable functions where  $g(x) = f^{-1}(x)$  for all  $x$ . Suppose further that

$$\begin{aligned} f(-9) &= 7, & f(8) &= 6, & f(6) &= -9, & f(7) &= 8 \\ f'(-9) &= 6, & f'(8) &= 4, & f'(6) &= -4, & f'(7) &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

Find  $g'(-9)$ .

**Solution:**

$$g'(-9) = \frac{1}{f'(g(-9))} = \frac{1}{f'(6)} = \frac{1}{-4}$$