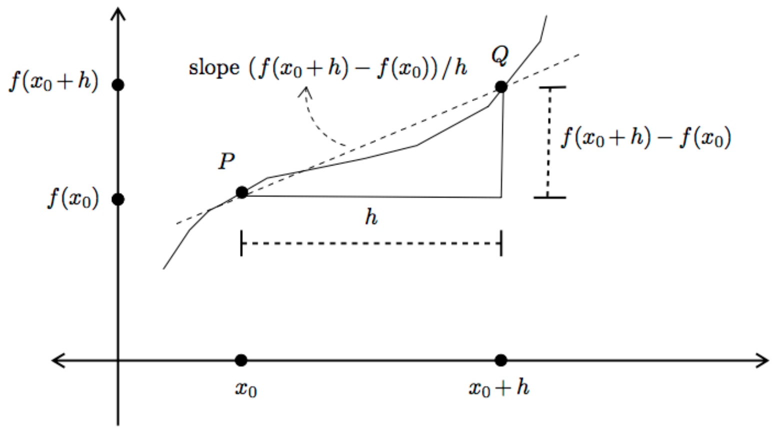
1 Differentiation

Suppose that $f(x)$ is continuous on $[a, b]$ and let $P = (x_0, f(x_0))$ and $Q = (x_0 + h, f(x_0 + h))$ on the graph of $f(x)$:



Then the slope of $\overleftrightarrow{PQ}$, secant line passing through P and Q, is

$$\mathbf{m = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h}}$$

$$\mathbf{m = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h}}$$

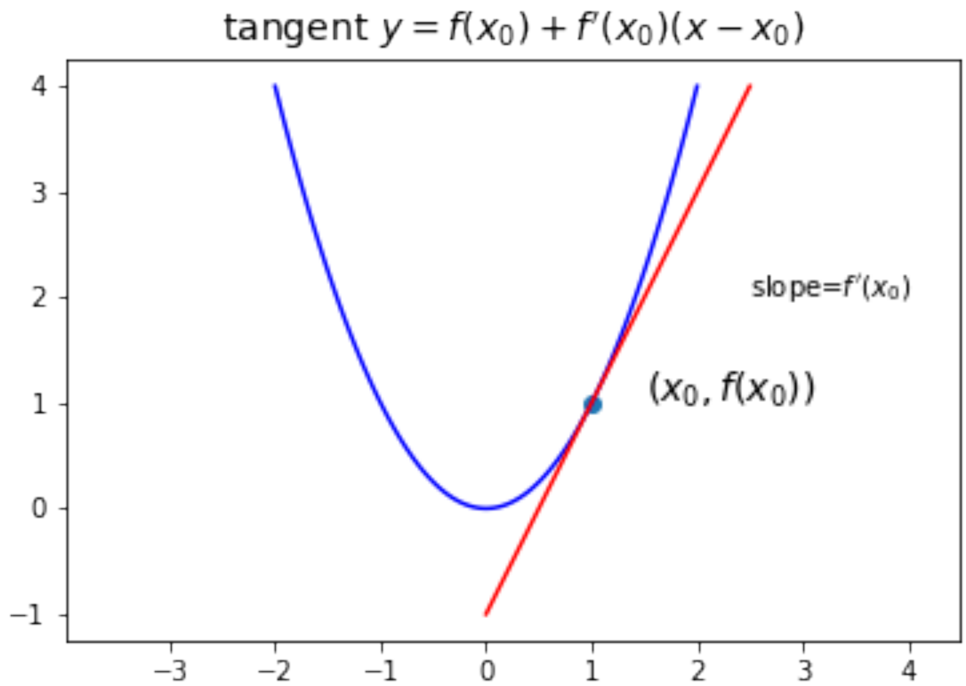
so called Newton quotient of $f(x)$ at $x = x_0$. If the limit of m as h approaches 0 exists, it is called the derivative of $f(x)$ at $x = x_0$, i.e. it is the slope of tangent line of $f(x)$ passing through $(x_0, f(x_0))$, and denoted as $f'(x_0)$. The process for finding derivative is called differentiation.

In [1]:

```
%matplotlib inline
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pylab as plt
```

In [2]:

```
x=np.linspace(-2,2,101)
plt.plot(x,x**2,"-b")
plt.plot([0,2.5],[-1,4],'-r')
plt.scatter([1],[1])
plt.text(1.5,1,'$(x_0,f(x_0))$',size=14)
plt.text(2.5,2,'slope=$f\'(x_0)$')
plt.title('tangent $y=f(x_0)+f\'(x_0)(x-x_0)$',size=14)
plt.axis("equal");
```



2 Remarks

There are several symbols for derivatives as follows:

1. the derivatives value of $f(x)$ at $x = x_0$:

$$f'(x_0) = \frac{d}{dx} f(x)\Big|_{x=x_0} = \frac{d}{dx} f(x_0) = D_x f(x_0)$$

$$f'(x_0) = \frac{d}{dx} f(x)\Big|_{x=x_0} = \frac{d}{dx} f(x_0) = D_x f(x_0)$$

- the derivative of $f(x)$:

$$f'(x_0) = \frac{d}{dx} f(x) = D_x f(x)$$

$$f'(x_0) = \frac{d}{dx} f(x) = D_x f(x)$$

a). $|x|$ is differentiable everywhere except at $x = 0$.
b). Neither $x^{1/3}$ nor $x^{2/3}$ are not differentiable at $x = 0$.

3 Theorem

If $f(x)$ is differentiable at $x = a$, then $f(x)$ is continuous at $x = 0$.

4 Proof

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x\to a}|f(x) - f(a)| &= \lim_{x\to a}\left|\frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}\right| \cdot |x - a| \\ &= |f'(a)| \cdot 0 \\ &= 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x\to a}|f(x) - f(a)| &= \lim_{x\to a}\left|\frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}\right| \cdot |x - a| \\ &= |f'(a)| \cdot 0 \\ &= 0\end{aligned}$$

This means $\lim_{x\to a} f(x) = f(a)$, i.e. $f(x)$ is continuous at $x = a$.

5 Example

Suppose that

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x\sin(1/x), \text{ if } x \neq 0, \\ 0, \text{, if } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x\sin(1/x), \text{ if } x \neq 0, \\ 0, \text{, if } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

Then $f(x)$ is continuous for any real number by the squeeze value theorem. And the the derivative at $x = 0$, is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}f'(0) &= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{h\sin(1/h)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h\to 0}\sin(1/h)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}f'(0) &= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{h\sin(1/h)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h\to 0}\sin(1/h)\end{aligned}$$

This concludes that the limit fails to exist.

6 Example

The derivative of sine function is derived as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}(\sin x)' &= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\sin(x+h)-\sin x}{h}\\ &= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\sin x\cos h+\cos x\sin h-\sin x}{h}\\ &= \lim_{h\to 0}\left(\sin x\frac{\cos h-1}{h}+\cos x\frac{\sin h}{h}\right)\\ &= \cos x\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(\sin x)' &= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\sin(x+h)-\sin x}{h}\\ &= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\sin x\cos h+\cos x\sin h-\sin x}{h}\\ &= \lim_{h\to 0}\left(\sin x\frac{\cos h-1}{h}+\cos x\frac{\sin h}{h}\right)\\ &= \cos x\end{aligned}$$

since $\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\sin h}{h}=1$ $\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\sin h}{h}=1$ and $\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\cos h-1}{h}$ $\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\cos h-1}{h}$=0.

7 Exercises, p153

(61). Let

$$f(x)=\begin{cases}x^2\sin(1/x), \text{ if } x\neq 0,\\ 0, \text{, if } x=0,\end{cases}$$

$$f(x)=\begin{cases}x^2\sin(1/x), \text{ if } x\neq 0,\\ 0, \text{, if } x=0,\end{cases}$$

a). $f(x)$ is differentiable at $x=0$ and $f'(0)=0$.
b). Its image for $(x,y)\in[-0.5,0.5]\times[-0.1,0.1]$.

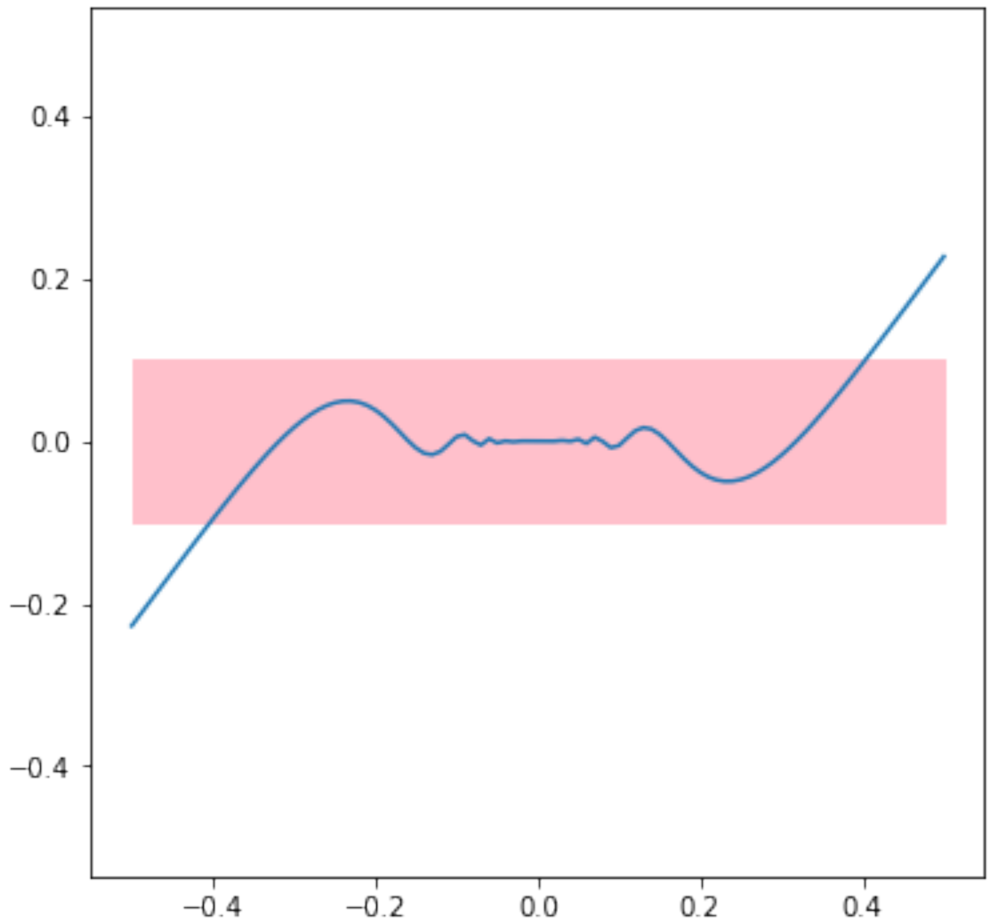
True or False

(66). If $f(x)$ is differentiable at $x=a$, and $g(x)$ is not differentiable at $x=a$, then $fg(x)$ is not differentiable at $x=a$. ( ).
(67) If both $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ are not differentiable at $x=a$, then $fg(x)$ is not differentiable at $x=a$. ( ).
(68) If both $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ are not differentiable at $x=a$, then $f+g$ is not differentiable at $x=a$. ( ).
(69). The domain of $f'(x)$ is the same as $f(x)$. ( ).
(70). If $n\in\mathbb{N}$, the there exists a function f such that f is differentiable everywhere except at n number. ( ).

In [6]:

```
from numpy import sin
eps=1e-6
x=np.linspace(-0.5,0.5,101)

plt.figure(figsize=(6,6))
plt.plot(x,x*x*sin(1/(x+eps)))
plt.ylim(-0.5,0.5)
plt.xlim(-0.5,0.5)
plt.fill_between([-0.5,0.5,0.5,-0.5,-0.5],[-0.1,-0.1,0.1,0.1,-0.
plt.axis("equal");
```



8 2.2 Rules of Differentiation

1. $(c)' = 0$ for any constant c.
2. $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$ for $x > 0$ and $n \in \mathbb{R}$. Here, a example for $n = -1$:

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' &= \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x+h} - \frac{1}{x}}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{x-(x+h)}{xh(x+h)} \\ &= \frac{-1}{x^2} \end{aligned}$$

- $(f \pm g)' = f' \pm g'$,
- $(f \cdot g)' = f'g + g'f$,
- $(f/g)' = (f'g - g'f)/g^2$ suppose that $g(x) \neq 0$ for any x,
- (Power Rule) $(x^r)' = rx^{r-1}$ for $r > 0$,
- (Chain's Rule) $(f \circ g)' = (f(g(x)))' = f'(g(x))g'(x)$

$$(f(g(x)))' = \frac{d f(g(x))}{d\ \cancel{g(x)}} \cdot \frac{d\ \cancel{g(x)}}{dx}$$

The following diagram says everything about chain's rule:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & g(x) & & f(u) & \\ x & \longrightarrow & u = g(x) & \longrightarrow & f(g(x)) \\ & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\ & g'(x) & \times & f'(u) & \\ & & \downarrow & & \\ & & f'(g(x))g'(x) & & \end{array}$$

- $(\sin x)' = \cos x$, $(\cos x)' = -\sin x$, $(\tan x)' = \sec^2 x$, $(\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x$, $(\sec x)' = \sec x \tan x$, $(\csc x)' = -\csc x \cot x$;
- (Logarithmic Rule):
  - $(\ln x)' = (\log_e x)' = 1/x$, where $\ln(\bullet)$ means logarithm with base $e \cong 2.71428 \cdots$ where e, Euler number, is an irrational number;
  - $(\log_a x)' = 1/(x \ln a)$ where $a > 0$;
- (Exponential Rules):
  - $(e^x)' = e^x$;
  - $(a^x)' = a^x \ln a$, where $a > 0$ and $a \neq 1$.

9 Example

$$\left(\frac{\sin x}{1-\cos x}\right)' = \frac{(\sin x)'(1-\cos x) - \sin x(1-\cos x)'}{(1-\cos x)^2}$$
$$= \frac{\cos x(1-\cos x) - \sin x \sin x}{(1-\cos x)^2}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\cos x - 1}$$

10 Example

$\left[(1+x^2)^{100}\right]' = 2x \cdot 100(1+x^2)^{99} = 200x(1+x^2)^{99}$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & 1+x^2 & & (\cdot)^{100} & \\
x & \longrightarrow & 1+x^2 & \longrightarrow & (1+x^2)^{100} \\
 & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\
 & 2x & \cdot & 100(\cdot)^{99} & \\
 & & \downarrow & & \\
 & & 2x \cdot 100(1+x^2)^{99} & &
\end{array}$$

11 Example

$\left(\sin(x^2)\right)' = 2x\cos x^2$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & x^2 & & \sin(\cdot) & \\
x & \longrightarrow & x^2 & \longrightarrow & \sin(x^2) \\
 & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\
 & 2x & \cdot & \cos(\cdot) & \\
 & & \downarrow & & \\
 & & 2x \cdot \cos(x^2) & &
\end{array}$$

12 Example

$\left(\sin^2 x\right)' = 2\sin x \cos x$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & \sin x & & (\cdot)^2 & \\ x & \longrightarrow & \sin x & \longrightarrow & \sin^2(x) \\ & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\ & \cos x & \cdot & 2(\cdot) & \\ & & \downarrow & & \\ & & \cos x \cdot 2(\sin x) & & \end{array}$$

In [40]:

```
from sympy import Symbol, diff,sin,cos,sqrt,pprint,Function,tan
```

In [41]:

```
x=Symbol("x")
u=Symbol("u")
def ChainRule(f,g):
    u=Symbol("u")
    l1=diff(f,u)
    l2=diff(g,x)
    print("f'(g(x)) =",l1*l2,", where g(x) = u = ",g)
```

13 Examples

Differentiate a) $\sqrt{2x^2 - 1}$ b). $u = x^3 + 1, u^3 - u^2 + u + 1$ c). $3\cos x^2$

In [27]:

```
ChainRule(sqrt(u),2*x*x-1)
```

```
f'(g(x)) = 2*x/sqrt(u) , where g(x) = u =  2*x**2 - 1
```

In [28]:

```
ChainRule(u*u*u-u*u+u+1,x*x*x+1)
```

```
f'(g(x)) = 3*x**2*(3*u**2 - 2*u + 1) , where g(x) = u
=  x**3 + 1
```

In [29]:

```
ChainRule(3*cos(u),x*x)
```

```
f'(g(x)) = -6*x*sin(u) , where g(x) = u =  x**2
```

In [31]:

```
ChainRule(tan(u)*tan(u)*tan(u),3*x*x+1)
```

```
f'(g(x)) = 6*x*(3*tan(u)**2 + 3)*tan(u)**2 , where g(
x) = u =  3*x**2 + 1
```

14 Example

Find the tangent line of $f(x) = x^2 \sin 3x$ at $x = \pi/2$

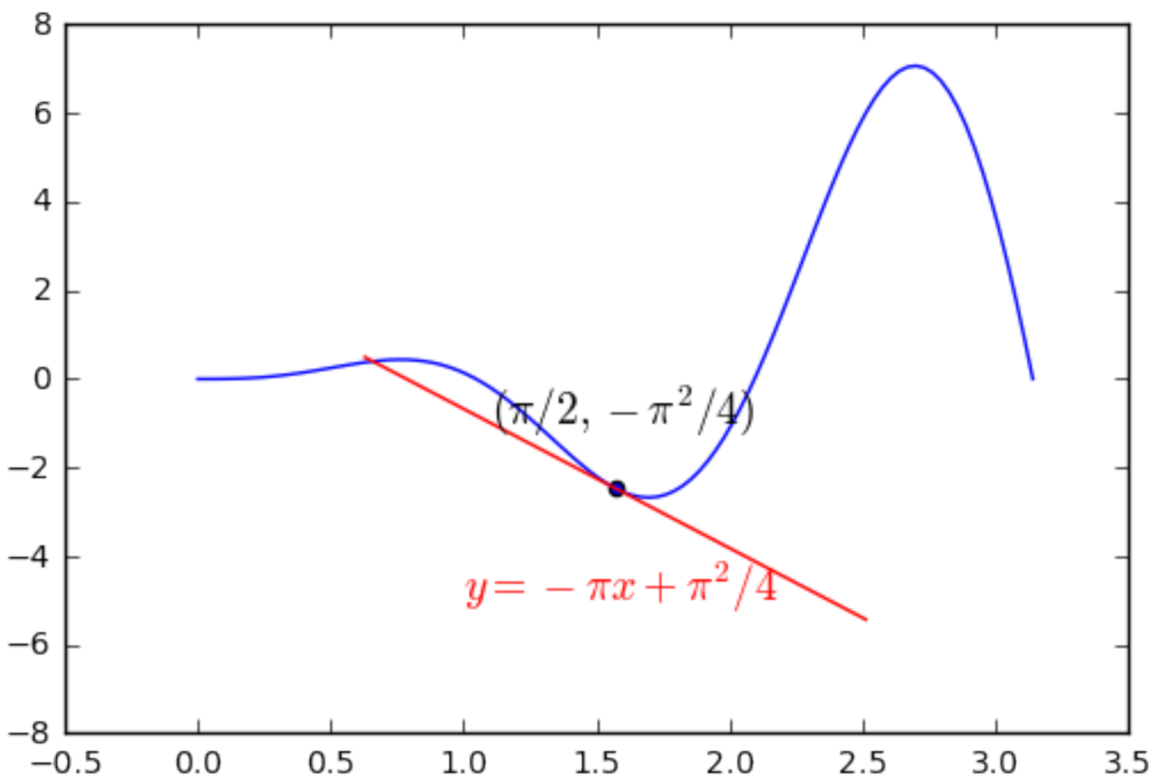
a). $(x^2 \sin 3x)' = 2x \sin(3x) + x^2 \cdot 3 \cos 3x\Big|_{x=\pi/2} = -\pi$
b). $f(\pi/2) = -\pi^2/4$
c). tangent line: $(y - f(\pi/2)) = f'(\pi/2)(x - \pi/2)$, i.e. $y + \pi^2/4 = -\pi(x - \pi/2)$

In [46]:

```
from numpy import pi,sin
x=np.linspace(0,pi,101)
plt.plot(x,x*x*sin(3*x))
t=x[20:-20]
f=-pi*t+pi*pi/4
plt.plot(t,f,color='red')
plt.scatter([pi/2],[-pi*pi/4])
plt.text(1.1,-1,'$(\pi/2,-\pi^2/4)$',size=14)
plt.text(1,-5,'$y=-\pi x+\pi^2/4$',size=14,color='red')
```

Out[46]:

```
<matplotlib.text.Text at 0x10bbc6ef0>
```



15 Example

Differentiate the following function, x^x.

Right or Wrong

- If it is a power function, then $(x^x)' = xx^{x-1} = x^x$;
- If it is an exponential function, then $(x^x)' = x^x \ln x$.

But it is neither power function nor exponential function. Then we have to modify it to be one of them. As well known, $2 = 10^{\log_{10} 2}$, then

$$x^x = e^{x \log_e x} = e^{x \ln x}$$

Then

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & x \ln x & & e^{(\cdot)} & \\
x & \longrightarrow & x \ln x & \longrightarrow & e^{x \ln x} \\
 & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\
 & \ln x + 1 & \cdot & e^{(\cdot)} & \\
 & & (\ln x + 1) \cdot e^{x \ln x} & &
\end{array}$$

i.e. $(x^x)' = (1 + \ln x)x^x$.

16 Higher-order Derivatives

Suppose that $f(x)$ is smooth function; the second order derivative is defined as follows:

$$f''(x) = \frac{d^2}{dx^2} f(x) = D_x^2 f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} f'(x)$$

And the more higher order derivatives, (n-th)-order for instance, are defined by the recurive formula:

$$f^{(3)}(x) = \frac{d^3}{dx^3} f(x) = D_x^3 f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} f''(x)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{d^n}{dx^n} f(x) = D_x^n f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} f^{(n-1)}(x)$$

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In [46]:

```
# 20
from sympy import Symbol
t=Symbol("t")
diff((t**5-3*t**3+2*t**2)/2/t**2,t)
```

Out[46]:

```
(5*t**4/2 - 9*t**2/2 + 2*t)/t**2 - 2*(t**5/2 - 3*t**3
/2 + t**2)/t**3
```

In [ ]:

```
# 72
```

In [ ]:

```

```

17 Example

Investigate the derivatives of $f(x) = x^2 \sin x$.

Sol:

The first order of derivative is:

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= (x^2 \sin x)' \\ &= (x^2)' \sin x + x^2 (\sin x)' \\ &= 2x \sin x + x^2 \cos x \end{aligned}$$

And the second order derivative is:

$$\begin{aligned} f''(x) &= (x^2 \sin x)'' \\ &= (2x \sin x + x^2 \cos x)' \\ &= (2x)' \sin x + 2x(\sin x)' + (x^2)' \cos x + x^2 (\cos x)' \\ &= 2 \sin x + 2x \cos x + 2x \cos x - x^2 \sin x \\ &= 2 \sin x + 4x \cos x - x^2 \sin x \end{aligned}$$

Exactly, the last result is equal to the following:

$$C(2,0)(x^2)'' \sin x + C(2,1)(x^2)'(\sin x)' + C(2,2)x^2(\sin x)''$$

where $C(n, k) = n!/k!(n-k)!$ and $n! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdots n$, the factorial of n.

This relation can be extended to the more higher differentiation:

$$\begin{aligned} f^{(n)} &= (x^2 \sin x)^{(n)} \\ &= C(n,2)(x^2)''(\sin x)^{(n-2)} + C(n,1)(x^2)'(\sin x)^{(n-1)} + C(n,0)x^2(\sin x)^{(n)} \\ &= n(n-1)(\sin x)^{(n-2)} + 2nx(\sin x)^{(n-1)} + x^2(\sin x)^{(n)} \end{aligned}$$

By the last result, the derivative of 10-th order is

$$f^{(10)}(x) = 90 \sin x + 20x \cos x - x^2 \sin x$$

18 Differention with Sympy

In [1]:

```
from sympy import Symbol, diff,sin,cos,exp,pi,pprint,Abs
x=Symbol("x")
```

In [3]:

```
diff(x*x*sin(x),x,10)
```

Out[3]:

```
-x**2*sin(x) + 20*x*cos(x) + 90*sin(x)
```

In [4]:

```
for i in range(1,11):
    print("%d). the %d-order derivative is: " %(i,i))
    pprint(diff(x*x*sin(x),x,i))
    print("\n")
```

```
1). the 1-order derivative is:
 2
x ⋅cos(x) + 2⋅x⋅sin(x)


2). the 2-order derivative is:
   2
- x ⋅sin(x) + 4⋅x⋅cos(x) + 2⋅sin(x)


3). the 3-order derivative is:
   2
- x ⋅cos(x) - 6⋅x⋅sin(x) + 6⋅cos(x)


4). the 4-order derivative is:
 2
x ⋅sin(x) - 8⋅x⋅cos(x) - 12⋅sin(x)


5). the 5-order derivative is:
 2
x ⋅cos(x) + 10⋅x⋅sin(x) - 20⋅cos(x)


6). the 6-order derivative is:
   2
- x ⋅sin(x) + 12⋅x⋅cos(x) + 30⋅sin(x)


7). the 7-order derivative is:
   2
- x ⋅cos(x) - 14⋅x⋅sin(x) + 42⋅cos(x)
```

```
8). the 8-order derivative is:
 2
x ⋅sin(x) - 16⋅x⋅cos(x) - 56⋅sin(x)


9). the 9-order derivative is:
 2
x ⋅cos(x) + 18⋅x⋅sin(x) - 72⋅cos(x)


10). the 10-order derivative is:
   2
- x ⋅sin(x) + 20⋅x⋅cos(x) + 90⋅sin(x)
```

In [11]:

```python
u=Symbol("u")
def ChainRule(f,g):
    u=Symbol("u")
    l1=diff(f,u).subs({u:g})
    l2=diff(g,x)
    print("f'(g(x)) =",l1*l2,", where u = ",g)
```

In [24]:

```python
u=Symbol("u")
def ChainRule2(f,g):
    u=Symbol("u")
    l1=diff(f,u).subs({u:g})
    l2=diff(g,x)
    print("(f(g(x)))' =",l1*l2,", \nwhere f(u) = ",f, " and u =
```

In [2]:

```python
u=Symbol("u")
def ChainRule3(f,g):
    u=Symbol("u")
    fu=diff(f,u)
    fx=diff(f,u).subs({u:g})
    gx=diff(g,x)
    fg=f.subs({u:g})
    print("    ",g,"\t",f,"\n", \
          "x","   ⟶    ",g,"    ⟶     ",fg, "\n",\
          "     ↓      ×        ↓", "\n",\
          "    ",gx,"\t",fu,"\n",\
          "            ↓     \n", \
          "       ", gx*fx
         )
    #print("(f(g(x)))' =",l1*l2,", \nwhere f(u) = ",f, " and u =
```

In [ ]:

```

```

In [3]:

```
u=Symbol("u")
def ChainRule3(f,g):
    """
    Differentiate f(g(x))
    f=f(u)
    g=u=g(x)
    e.g. (sin(x**2+1))' uses
    ChainRule3(sin(u),x**2)
    """
    u=Symbol("u")
    fu=str(diff(f,u))
    fx=str(diff(f,u).subs({u:g}))
    gx=str(diff(g,x))
    fgx= str(diff(g,x)*diff(f,u).subs({u:g}))
    gfunc=str(g)
    ffunc0=str(f)
    ffunc=str(f.subs({u:g}))
    print('{:3}'.format("  "),'{:10.8}'.format(gfunc),'{:12}'.for
    print('{:3}'.format("x"),'{:4}'.format("⟶"),'u =','{:12}'.f
          '{:5}'.format("⟶"),'{:12}'.format(ffunc))
    print('{:3}'.format("  "),'{:20}'.format("↓"),'{:2}'.format("
    print('{:3}'.format("  "),'{:10.8}'.format(gx),'{:8}'.format(
    print('{:15}'.format("  "),"↓")
    print('(',ffunc,")'=",'{:15}'.format(fgx))
```

In [24]:

```
?ChainRule3
```

In [53]:

```
ChainRule(u**2,sin(x))
```

```
f'(g(x)) = 2*sin(x)*cos(x) , where u =  sin(x)
```

In [54]:

```
ChainRule2(sin(u),x**2)
```

```
(f(g(x)))' = 2*x*cos(x**2) ,
where f(u) =  sin(u)  and u = g =  x**2
```

In [16]:

```
ChainRule3(sin(u),x**2)
```

```
    x**2                    sin(u)
x   ⟶      u = x**2          ⟶       sin(x**2)
    ↓                        ↓
    2*x          ×          cos(u)
                 ↓
( sin(x**2) )'= 2*x*cos(x**2)
```

In [17]:

```
ChainRule3(u**2,cos(x))
```

```
    cos(x)                  u**2
x   ⟶      u = cos(x)        ⟶       cos(x)**2
    ↓                        ↓
    -sin(x)      ×          2*u
                 ↓
( cos(x)**2 )'= -2*sin(x)*cos(x)
```

In [18]:

```
ChainRule3(sin(u),x**2+x)
```

```
    x**2 + x                sin(u)
x   ⟶      u = x**2 + x      ⟶       sin(x**2 + x)
    ↓                        ↓
    2*x + 1      ×          cos(u)
                 ↓
( sin(x**2 + x) )'= (2*x + 1)*cos(x**2 + x)
```

In [20]:

```
ChainRule3(cos(pi-u),x**2+x)
```

```
    x**2 + x                -cos(u)
x   ⟶      u = x**2 + x      ⟶       -cos(x**2 + x)
    ↓                        ↓
    2*x + 1      ×          sin(u)
                 ↓
( -cos(x**2 + x) )'= (2*x + 1)*sin(x**2 + x)
```

19 Exercise, p170

16.

$$\left(\frac{2t^2 - 3t^{3/2}}{5t^{1/2}}\right)'$$

In [5]:

```
#16
t=Symbol("t")
pprint(diff((2*t**2-3*t**(3/2))/5*t**(1/2),t))
```

```
             ⎛    2         1.5⎞                  ⎛            0.5    4⋅t⎞
       -0.5  ⎜2⋅t      3⋅t     ⎟        0.5       ⎜                      ⎟
0.5⋅t       ⋅⎜──── - ─────────⎟  +  t      ⋅⎜- 0.9⋅t      + ────⎟
             ⎝ 5         5     ⎠                  ⎝                   5  
⎠
```

36.

$$\left(\frac{x}{x^4 - 2x^2 - 1}\right)' |_{x=-1}$$

In [7]:

```
#36
df=diff((x)/(x**4-2*x**2-1),x)
pprint(df)
```

```
   ⎛     3      ⎞
x⋅ ⎝- 4⋅x  + 4⋅x⎠                1
────────────────── + ────────────────
                 2    4      2
 ⎛ 4      2     ⎞    x  - 2⋅x  - 1
 ⎝x  - 2⋅x  - 1⎠
```

In [15]:

```
df.subs({x:-1})
```

Out[15]:

```
-1/2
```

20 Exercise, p190

(20).

$$\left(\frac{1 - \tan x}{1 + \cot x}\right)' = \frac{(1 - \tan x)'(1 + \cot x) - (1 - \tan x)(1 + \cot x)'}{(1 + \cot x)^2}$$

$$=$$

(48).

$$\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\frac{1}{\sin(x+h)}-\frac{1}{\sin x}}{h}=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\csc(x+h)-\csc x}{h}$$
$$=$$

21 Exercise, p190

12.

$$\left(\frac{\cos\theta}{1-\sin\theta}\right)'$$

In [2]:

```
from sympy import diff, Symbol,symbols,sin,cos,pprint
```

In [3]:

```
x,t=symbols(" x t")
```

In [6]:

```
#12
pprint(diff(cos(x)/(1-sin(x)),x))
```

```
                      2
   sin(x)          cos (x)
- ────────── + ──────────────
  -sin(x) + 1                2
               (-sin(x) + 1)
```

In [ ]:

```

```

22.

$$\left(\frac{a\sin\theta}{1+b\cos\theta}\right)'$$

In [9]:

```
#22
a,b =symbols("a b")
pprint(diff(a*sin(x)/(1+b*cos(x)),x))
```

```
         2
 a⋅b⋅sin (x)        a⋅cos(x)
──────────────── + ──────────
               2   b⋅cos(x) + 1
(b⋅cos(x) + 1)
```

42. Foe $n = 0, 1, 2, \cdot,$

$$(\cos\theta)^{(n)} = ?$$

In [13]:

```
# 42
for n in range(8):
    pprint(diff(sin(x),x,n))
```

```
sin(x)
cos(x)
-sin(x)
-cos(x)
sin(x)
cos(x)
-sin(x)
-cos(x)
```

Whatever $\sin x$ or $\cos x$, absolute value of its derivative is no more than 1.

22 Exercise, p201

12.

$$\left(\left(\frac{x^2+3}{x}\right)^{-2}\right)'$$

In [60]:

```
# 12
pprint(diff(((x*x+3)/x)**(-2),x))
```

```
        3
     4⋅x          2⋅x
- ───────── + ─────────
          3            2
  ⎛ 2    ⎞    ⎛ 2    ⎞
  ⎝x  + 3⎠    ⎝x  + 3⎠
```

14.

$$\left((2x-1)^2(x^2+1)^3\right)'$$

In [17]:

```
pprint(diff((2*x-1)**2*(x**2+1)**3,x))
```

```
                                 2                          3
                  2  ⎛ 2     ⎞             ⎛ 2     ⎞
6·x·(2·x - 1) · ⎝x   + 1⎠   + (8·x - 4)· ⎝x   + 1⎠
```

22. Evaluate $f'(x)$ where

$$\left(\frac{x+2}{x-3}\right)^{3/2}$$

In [18]:

```
##22
pprint(diff(((x+2)/(x-2))**(3/2),x))
```

```
       1.5
⎛x + 2⎞                 ⎛ 1.5     1.5·(x + 2)⎞
⎜─────⎟     ·(x - 2)· ⎜───── - ───────────⎟
⎝x - 2⎠                 ⎜x - 2             2 ⎟
                        ⎝          (x - 2)  ⎠
────────────────────────────────────────────
                  x + 2
```

22. Evaluate $f'(x)$ where

$$\left(\frac{(t+1)^3}{(t^2+2t)^2}\right)$$

In [63]:

```
#24
pprint(diff((t+1)**3/(t**2+2*t)**2,t))
```

```
                     3                 2
(-4·t - 4)·(t + 1)       3·(t + 1)
────────────────── + ──────────
                 3                2
    ⎛ 2        ⎞       ⎛ 2        ⎞
    ⎝t  + 2·t⎠       ⎝t  + 2·t⎠
```

In [65]:

```
#29
ChainRule(u**3,sin(x))
```

```
f'(g(x)) = 3*u**2*cos(x) , where u =  sin(x)
```

In [22]:

```
#29
ChainRule3(u**3,sin(x))
```

```
    sin(x)                  u**3
x    ⟶     u = sin(x)        ⟶     sin(x)**3
     ↓                       ↓
    cos(x)       ×         3*u**2
                 ↓
( sin(x)**3 )'= 3*sin(x)**2*cos(x)
```

32. y' if $y = \cos(x^2 - 3x + 1) + \tan(2/x)$

In [19]:

```
from sympy import tan
pprint(diff(cos(x*x-3*x)+1+tan(2/x),x))
```

```
                                        ⎛    2⎛2⎞    ⎞
                                     2⋅⎜tan ⎜─⎟ + 1⎟
                    ⎛ 2      ⎞          ⎝     ⎝x⎠    ⎠
- (2⋅x - 3)⋅sin⎝x  - 3⋅x⎠ - ───────────────
                                            2
                                           x
```

36. z' if $z = (1 + \csc^2 x)^4$

In [4]:

```
from sympy import csc
z=(1+(csc(x))**2)**4
pprint(diff(z,x))
```

```
                    3
    ⎛   2       ⎞             2
-8⋅⎝csc (x) + 1⎠ ⋅cot(x)⋅csc (x)
```

42. y' if

$$y = \frac{x + \sin 2x}{2 + \cos 3x}$$

In [2]:

```
from sympy import sin,cos
y=(x+sin(x))/(2+cos(3*x))
pprint(diff(y,x))
```

```
3⋅(x + sin(x))⋅sin(3⋅x)     cos(x) + 1
─────────────────────── + ────────────
                     2    cos(3⋅x) + 2
      (cos(3⋅x) + 2)
```

52. y' if $y = x\tan^2(2x+3)$

In [6]:

```
from sympy import tan
y=x*tan(2*x+3)**2
pprint(diff(y,x))
```

```
  ⎛     2              ⎞                          2
x⋅⎝4⋅tan (2⋅x + 3) + 4⎠⋅tan(2⋅x + 3) + tan (2⋅x + 3)
```

60. y' if $y = x\sin 1/x$

In [7]:

```
y=x*sin(1/x)
pprint(diff(y,x))
```

```
              ⎛1⎞
           cos⎜─⎟
   ⎛1⎞        ⎝x⎠
sin⎜─⎟ - ──────
   ⎝x⎠      x
```

64. Find the tangent line of $h(t) = 2\cos^2 \pi t$ at $t = 1/4$.

In [5]:

```
from sympy import pi,cos,symbols,diff
x=symbols("x")
h=2*cos(pi*x)**2
t0=1/4
df=diff(h,x)
y0=h.subs({x:t0})
m=df.subs({x:t0})

print("The tangent line of f(x) at x = %s is (y-%s)=%s(x-%s)" %(
```

```
The tangent line of f(x) at x = 0.25 is (y-1)=-2*pi(x
-0.25)
```

In [66]:

```
#36
ChainRule(cos(u),x**3)
```

```
f'(g(x)) = -3*x**2*sin(u) , where u =  x**3
```

In [19]:

```
#36
ChainRule3(cos(u),x**3)
```

```
        x**3                      cos(u)
x       ⟶      u = x**3            ⟶       cos(x**3)
        ↓                          ↓
        3*x**2       ×            -sin(u)
                     ↓
( cos(x**3) )'= -3*x**2*sin(x**3)
```

In [67]:

```
#44
pprint(diff(x*sin(1/x),x))
```

```
                 ⎛1⎞
             cos ⎜─⎟
                 ⎝x⎠
   ⎛1⎞
sin⎜─⎟  -  ──────
   ⎝x⎠
              x
```

In [68]:

```
#60
pprint(diff(x*sin(1/x),x,2))
```

```
    ⎛1⎞
-sin⎜─⎟
    ⎝x⎠
────────
     3
    x
```

(77). Find the derivative of

$$\frac{|x|}{\sqrt{2-x^2}}$$

for $x \neq 0$ and make its picture (like bullet-nose).

Since

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x, \text{ if } x > 0, \\ -x, \text{ if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

- $x > 0$

$$f'(x) = \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2-x^2}}\right)' = \frac{2}{(2-x^2)^{3/2}}$$

- $x < 0$

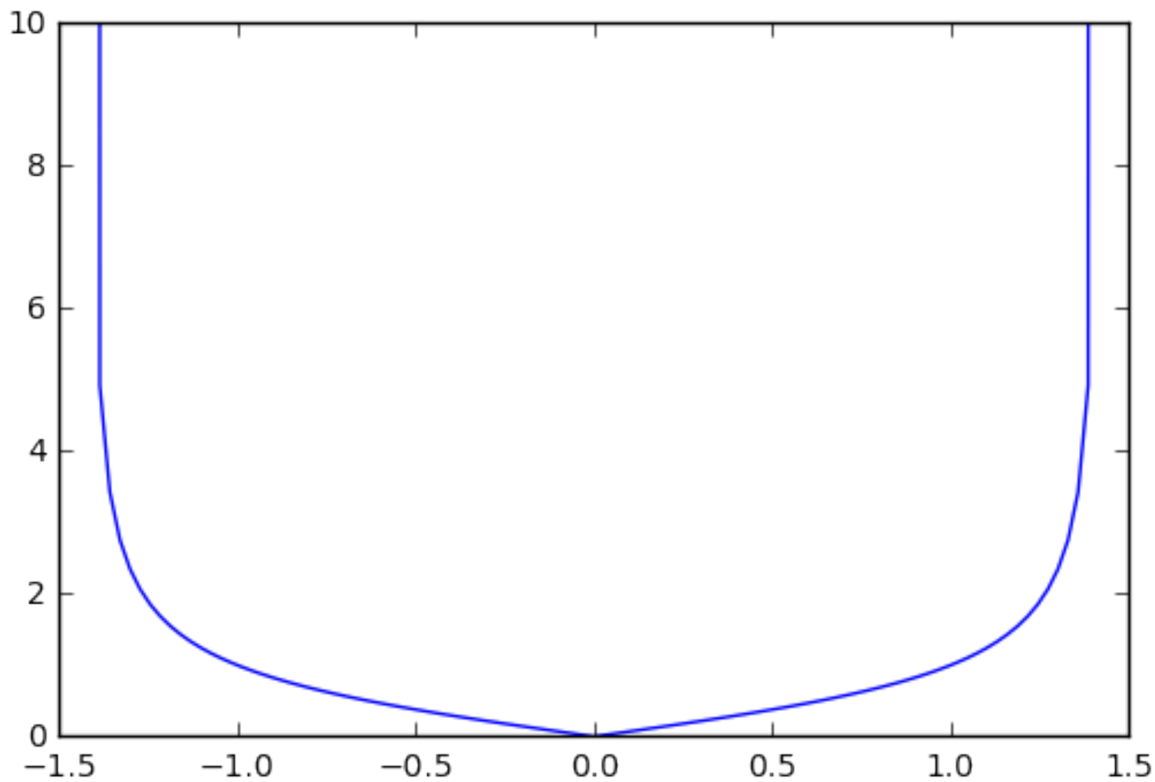
$$f'(x) = \left(\frac{-x}{\sqrt{2-x^2}}\right)' = \frac{-2}{(2-x^2)^{3/2}}$$

In [19]:

```
from numpy import abs,sqrt
epsilon=1e-6
x=np.linspace(-sqrt(2)+epsilon,sqrt(2)-epsilon,101)
plt.plot(x,abs(x)/sqrt(2-x*x))
plt.ylim(0,10)
```

Out[19]:

```
(0, 10)
```



23 (99).

Suppose that

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin(1/x), & \text{if } x \neq 0, \\ 0, & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

a). For $x \neq 0$,

$$f'(x) = 2x\sin(1/x) + x^2 \cdot (-1/x^2)\cos(1/x) = 2x\sin(1/x) - \cos(1/x)$$

b). If $x = 0$, then

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 \sin(1/x) - 0}{x} = 0$$

by squeeze value theorem. Thus

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x\sin(1/x) - \cos(1/x), & \text{if } x \neq 0, \\ 0, & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

c). For $x \neq 0$,

$$f''(x) = (2x\sin(1/x) - \cos(1/x))' = 2\sin(1/x) - \frac{2\cos(1/x)}{x} - \frac{\sin(1/x)}{x^2}$$

d). but $f''(0)$ fails to exist since the limit

$$f''(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x\sin(1/x) - \cos(1/x)}{x}$$

doesn't exist.

In [70]:

```
pprint(diff(x**2*sin(1/x),x))
```

```
         ⎛1⎞      ⎛1⎞
2⋅x⋅sin ⎜─⎟ - cos ⎜─⎟
         ⎝x⎠      ⎝x⎠
```

In [69]:

```
pprint(diff(x**2*sin(1/x),x,2))
```

```
                  ⎛1⎞      ⎛1⎞
             2⋅cos⎜─⎟   sin⎜─⎟
      ⎛1⎞         ⎝x⎠      ⎝x⎠
2⋅sin ⎜─⎟ - ──────── - ──────
      ⎝x⎠      x          2
                         x
```

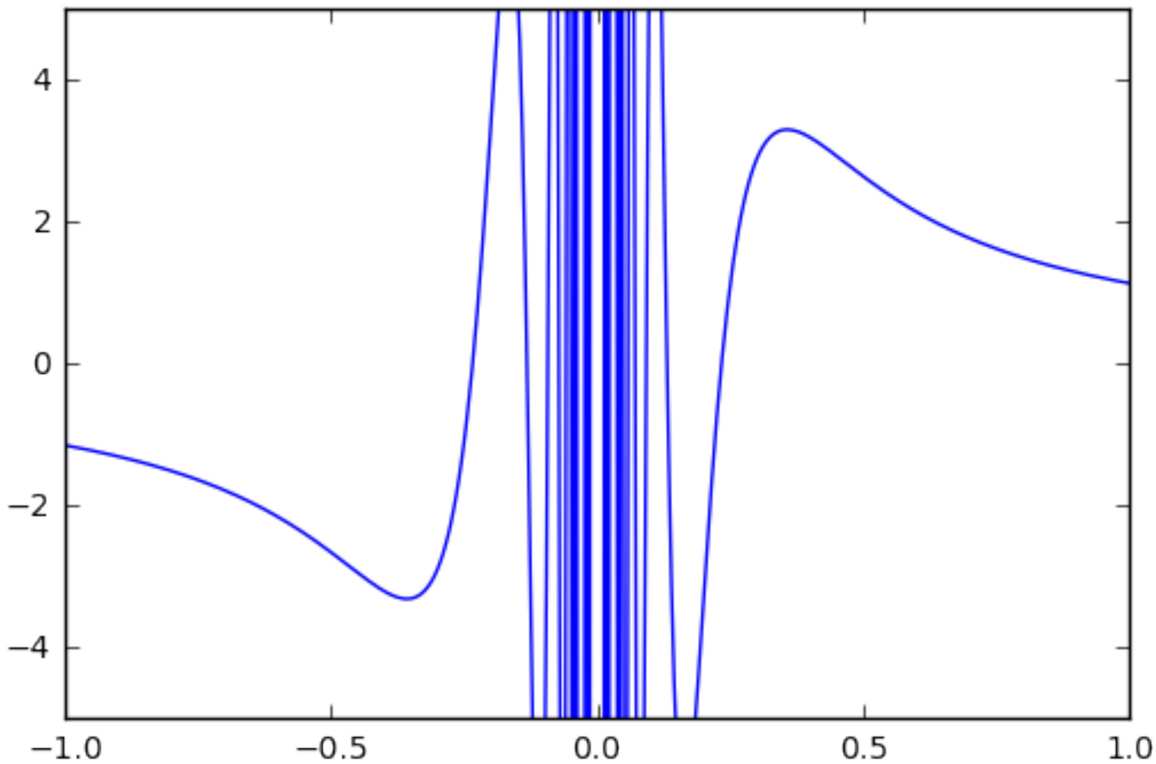
In [75]:

```
from numpy import sin,cos
epsilon=1e-6
x=np.linspace(-1,1,401)
plt.plot(x,(2*x*sin(1/x)-cos(1/x))/x)
plt.ylim(-5,5)
```

```
/Users/cch/anaconda/lib/python3.5/site-packages/ipyke
rnel/__main__.py:4: RuntimeWarning: divide by zero en
countered in true_divide
/Users/cch/anaconda/lib/python3.5/site-packages/ipyke
rnel/__main__.py:4: RuntimeWarning: invalid value enc
ountered in sin
/Users/cch/anaconda/lib/python3.5/site-packages/ipyke
rnel/__main__.py:4: RuntimeWarning: invalid value enc
ountered in cos
```

Out[75]:

```
(-5, 5)
```



In [ ]:

```
```

(100).

$$|u|' = (\sqrt{u^2})' = 2u \cdot u' \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u^2}} = \frac{u'u}{|u|}$$

24 Implicit Differentiation

25 Definition

$F(x, y) = 0$ is called equation of x and y of y is called an implicit function of x.

26 Example

The circle, $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$, is a famous known equation. And how do we find the tangent line at the point on the circle? Implicit differentiation says that y can be treated as function of x locally, i.e. $y = y(x)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} & x^2 + (y(x))^2 = r^2 \\ \Longrightarrow & [x^2 + (y(x))^2]' = [r^2]' \quad \text{by differentiating both sides} \\ \Longrightarrow & \ 2x + 2y(x)y'(x) = 0 \\ \Longrightarrow & \quad y'(x) = -\frac{x}{y(x)} \qquad \text{if } y(x) \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

This means that $y'(x)$ depends on both x and y. For example,

- At $(x, y) = (1/\sqrt{2}, 1/\sqrt{2})$, $y'(x) = -\sqrt{2}/\sqrt{2} = -1$;
- at $(x, y) = (-3/5, 4/5)$, $y'(x) = -[(-3/5)/(4/5)] = 3/4$

27 Example

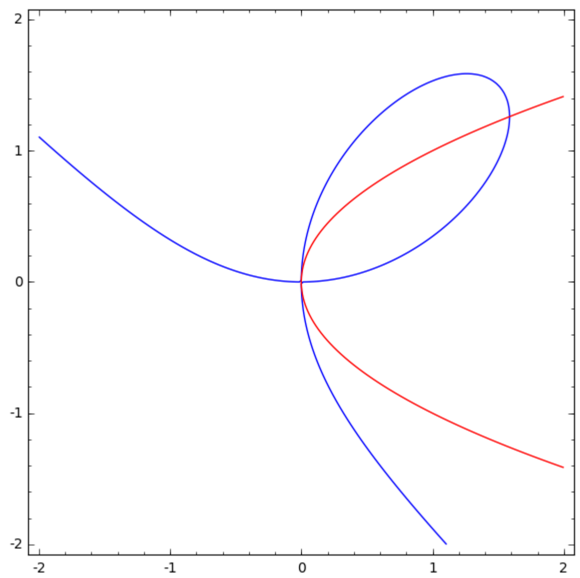
Find out $y'(x)$ if $x^3 + y^3 - 3xy = 0$.

By implicit differention:

$$\begin{aligned} & [x^3 + y^3 - 3xy]' && = 0 \\ \Longrightarrow & 3x^2 + 3y^2y' - 3(y + xy') && = 0 \\ \Longrightarrow & \quad y'(3y^2 - 3x) && = 3(y - x^2) \\ \Longrightarrow & \quad y' && = \frac{x^2 - y}{x - y^2} \end{aligned}$$

if $y^2 - x \neq 0$ or $x \neq y^2$.

28 Why no Derivative at $(x, y) = (0, 0)$ and $(2^{2/3}, 2^{1/3})$



It's very clear:

- the curve of $x^3 + y^3 - 3xy = 0$ crosses origin, $(0, 0)$, twice with different tangent; and this is why its tangent can't exist at origin even that the tangent lines exist.
- The latter case, it is obvious that there exists a vertical tangent line at the case, i.e. $f'|_{(2^{2/3}, 2^{1/3})} = \infty$, does not exist.

29 Note

Above image was created by another CAS, [Sage (www.sagemath.org)](www.sagemath.org), which owns powerful plotting functionalities for math works.

In [22]:

```
from sympy import Function,solve,Derivative
y=Function("y")
y=y(x)
```

In [23]:

```
l=diff(x**3+y**3-3*x*y,x);
l
```

Out[23]:

```
3*x**2 - 3*x*Derivative(y(x), x) + 3*y(x)**2*Derivati
ve(y(x), x) - 3*y(x)
```

In [9]:

```
solve(l,Derivative(y,x))
```

Out[9]:

```
[(x**2 - y(x))/(x - y(x)**2)]
```

In [24]:

```
def ImplicitDiff(express):
    l=diff(express,x);
    print("y'(x) =",solve(l,Derivative(y,x))[0])
```

In [37]:

```
from sympy.plotting import plot_implicit
from sympy import  symbols, Eq, solve
x, y = symbols('x y')

def ImplicitPlot(express):
    eq = Eq(express)
    plot_implicit(eq)
```

In [25]:

```
ImplicitDiff(x**3+y**3-3*x*y)
```

```
y'(x) = (x**2 - y(x))/(x - y(x)**2)
```

In [26]:

```
ImplicitDiff(x**2*y+y+cos(x)+1)
```

```
y'(x) = (-2*x*y(x) + sin(x))/(x**2 + 1)
```

In [27]:

```
ImplicitDiff(y**4-2*y**3+x**3*y**2-cos(x)-8)
```

```
y'(x) = -(3*x**2*y(x)**2 + sin(x))/(2*(x**3 + 2*y(x)*
*2 - 3*y(x))*y(x))
```

30 Example

Evaluate $y'(x)$ for $x \sin y - y \cos 2x = 2x$ at $(x, y) = (\pi/2, \pi)$

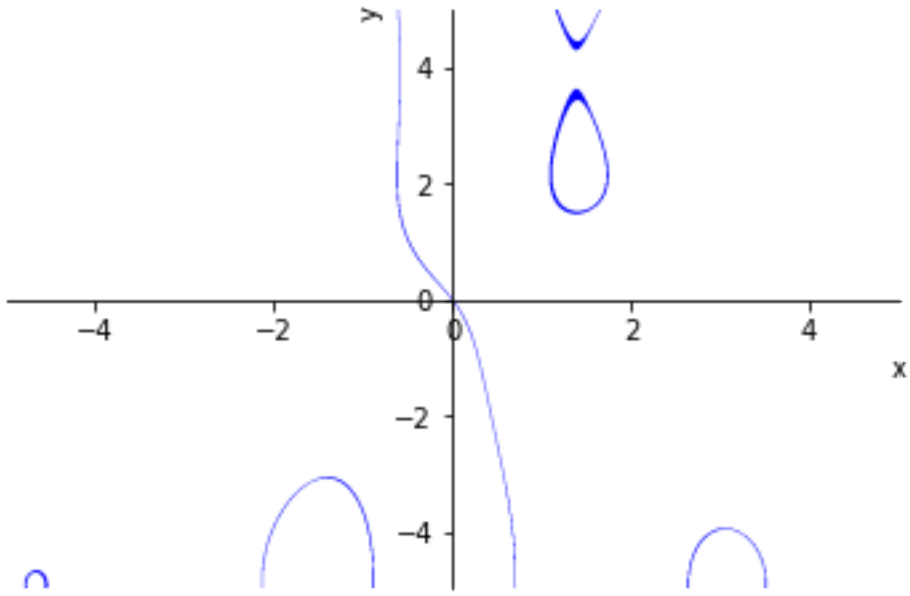
In [28]:

```
ImplicitDiff(x*sin(y)-y*cos(2*x)-2*x)
```

```
y'(x) = (-2*y(x)*sin(2*x) - sin(y(x)) + 2)/(x*cos(y(x
)) - cos(2*x))
```

In [39]:

```
ImplicitPlot(x*sin(y)-y*cos(2*x)-2*x)
```



Thus

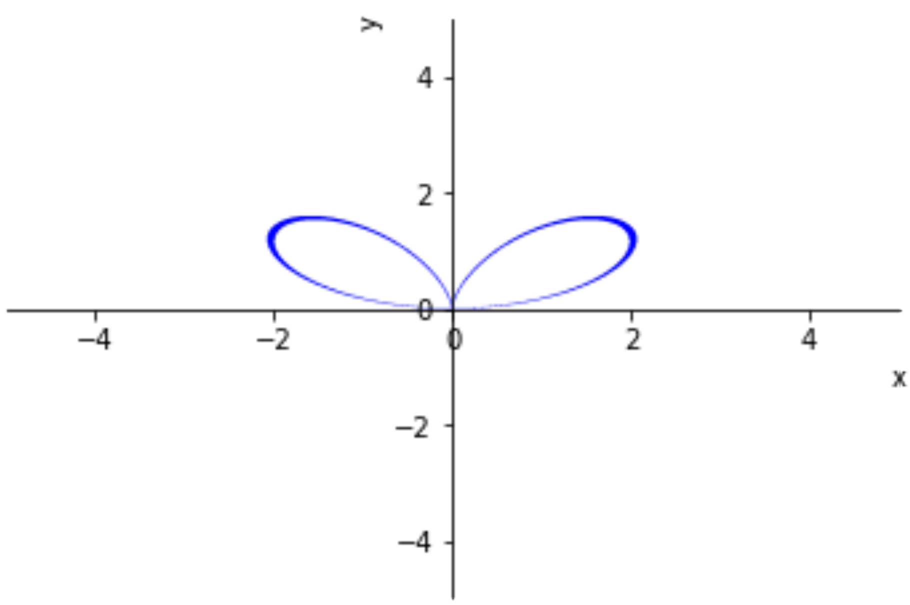
$$y'(x)\,|_{(x,y)=(\pi/2,\pi)} = \frac{-2\pi \sin \pi - \sin \pi + 2}{\pi/2 \cos \pi - \cos \pi} = \frac{4}{2-\pi}$$

31 Example

Find an equation of tangent line of $4x^4 + 8x^2y^2 - 25x^2y + 4x^4 = 0$ at $(x, y) = (2, 1)$

In [38]:

```
ImplicitPlot(4*x**4+8*x**2*y**2-25*x**2*y+4*y**4)
```



In [29]:

```
ImplicitDiff(4*x**4+8*x**2*y**2-25*x**2*y+4*y**4)
```

```
y'(x) = 2*x*(-8*x**2 - 8*y(x)**2 + 25*y(x))/(16*x**2*
y(x) - 25*x**2 + 16*y(x)**3)
```

The slope is $y' = 2 \times 2(-8 \times 2^2 - 8 + 25)/(16 \times 2^2 - 25 \times 2^2 + 16) = 3$. Thus the tangent line is

$$(y-1) = 3(x-2)$$

P. 212

#10. Find $y'(x)$ if $\frac{x+y}{x-y} = y^2 + 1$, #16. $x + y^2 = \cos xy$

#36. tangent line of $2y^2 - x^3 - x^2 = 0$ at $(1, 1)$.

#42. normal line of $x^5 - 2xy + y^5 = 0$ at $(1, 1)$.

#44. tangent line of $x^{2/3} + y^{2/3} = 1$ at $(3\sqrt{3}, 1)$

In [16]:

```
#10.
ImplicitDiff((x+y)/(x-y-y**2-1))
```

```
y'(x) = (y(x) + 1)/(2*x + y(x) - 1)
```

In [18]:

```
#16.
ImplicitDiff(x+y**2-cos(x*y))
```

```
y'(x) = -(y(x)*sin(x*y(x)) + 1)/(x*sin(x*y(x)) + 2*y(
x))
```

In [19]:

```
#36.
ImplicitDiff(2*y**2-x**3-x**2)
```

```
y'(x) = x*(3*x + 2)/(4*y(x))
```

since $m = 1$, tangent line is $(y-1) = x - 1$.

In [20]:

```
#42.
ImplicitDiff(x**5-2*x*y+y**5)
```

```
y'(x) = (5*x**4 - 2*y(x))/(2*x - 5*y(x)**4)
```

slope of normal line is negative inverse of tangent line, $n = -1/m = 1$, tangent line is $(y-1) = x - 1$.

In [21]:

```
#44.
ImplicitDiff(x**(2/3)+y**(2/3)-4)
```

```
y'(x) = -y(x)**(1/3)/x**(1/3)
```

since $m = -\sqrt{3}$, tangent line is $(y-1) = -\sqrt{3}(x - 3\sqrt{3})$.

32 Inverse of Function

33 Inverse Differentiation

Suppose that the inverse of $y = f(x)$ exists and is equal to $x = f^{-1}(y)$. Then

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{dy/dx}$$

i.e.

$$\left(f^{-1}(y)\right)' = \frac{1}{f'(x)}$$

34 Example

The inverse of $\sin$ is defined as follows:

$$y = \mathrm{Sin}^{-1} x \text{ if } x = \sin(y), \text{ for } y \in (-\pi/2, \pi/2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\mathrm{Sin}^{-1} x}{dx} &= \frac{dy}{dx} \\ &= \frac{1}{dx/dy} \\ &= \frac{1}{d(\sin y)/dy} \\ &= \frac{1}{\cos y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 y}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \end{aligned}$$

35 Note

Other derivatives for inverse trigonometric functions are:

- $\left(\mathrm{Tan}^{-1}(x)\right)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$,
- $\left(\mathrm{Sec}^{-1}(x)\right)' = \frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}$,

In [85]:

```
from sympy import asin,atan,asec,simplify
```

In [79]:

```
diff(asin(x),x)
```

Out[79]:

```
1/sqrt(-x**2 + 1)
```

In [88]:

```
pprint(diff(atan(x),x))
```

```
  1
──────
 2
x  + 1
```

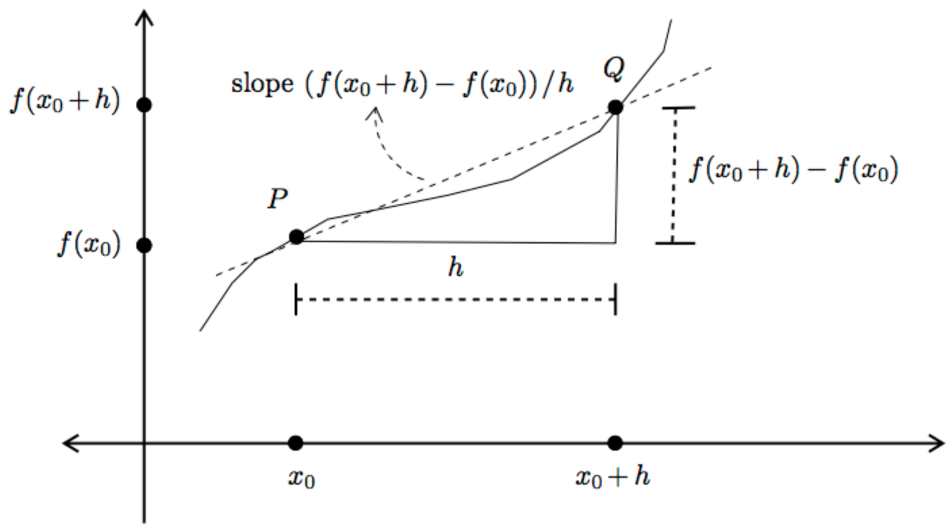
In [ ]:

```

```

Differentiation

Suppose that $f(x)$ is continuous on $[a, b]$ and let $P = (x_0, f(x_0))$ and $Q = (x_0 + h, f(x_0 + h))$ on the graph of $f(x)$:



Then the slope of $\overset{\longleftrightarrow}{P Q}$, secant line passing through P and Q, is

$$\mathbf{m = \lim\limits_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f (x_0 + h) - f (x_0)}{h} }$$

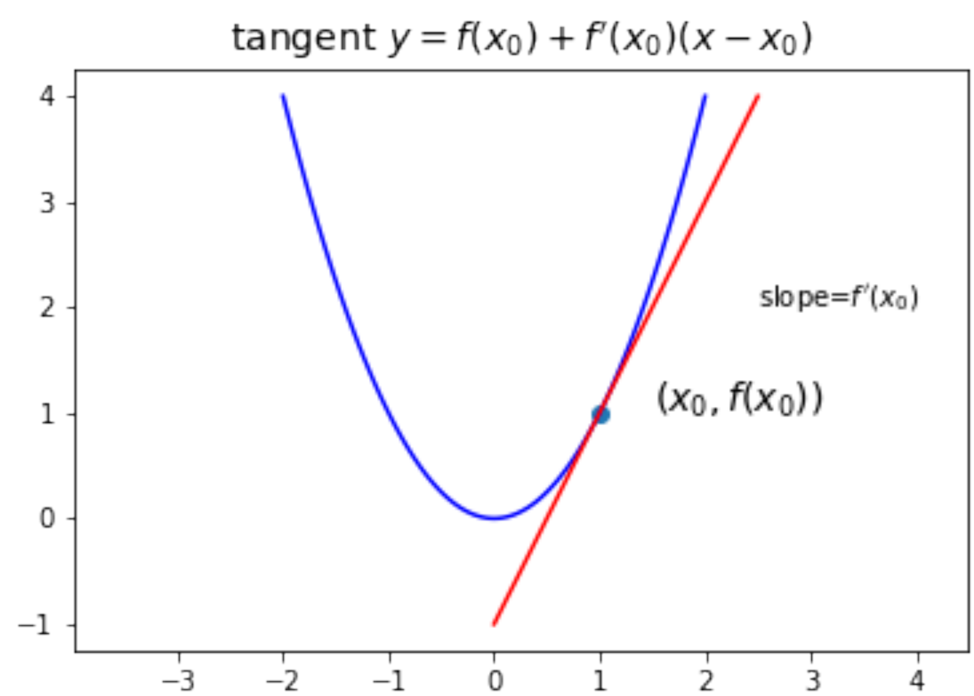
so called Newton quotient of $f(x)$ at $x = x_0$. If the limit of m as h approaches 0 exists, it is called the derivative of $f(x)$ at $x = x_0$, i.e. it is the slope of tangent line of $f(x)$ passing through $(x_0, f(x_0))$, and denoted as $f'(x_0)$. The process for finding derivative is called differentiation.

In [1]:

```
```

In [2]:

```
```



Remarks

There are several symbols for derivatives as follows:

1. the derivatives value of $f (x)$ at $x = x_0$:

$$f' (x_0) = \left.\frac{d}{d x} f (x) \right|_{x = x_0} = \frac{d}{d x} f (x_0) = D_x f (x_0)$$

- the derivative of $f (x)$: $f' (x_0) = \frac{d}{d x} f (x) = D_x f (x)$

a). $|x|$ is differentiable everywhere except at $x=0$.
b). Neither $x^{1/3}$ nor $x^{2/3}$ are not differentiable at $x=0$.

Theorem

If $f(x)$ is differentiable at $x=a$, then $f(x)$ is continuous at $x=0$.

Proof

$$\begin{eqnarray} \lim\limits_{x\to a}|f(x)-f(a)|&=& \lim\limits_{x\to a}\left|\frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a}\right|\cdot |x-a|\\ &=& |f'(a)|\cdot0\\ &=& 0 \end{eqnarray}$$ This means $\lim\limits_{x\to a}f(x)=f(a)$, i.e. $f(x)$ is continuous at $x=a$.

Example

Suppose that $f (x) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \sin (1 / x) \text{, if } x \neq 0,\\ 0, \text{, if } x = 0 \end{array} \right.$ Then $f (x)$ is continuous for any real number by the squeeze value theorem. And the the derivative at $x = 0$, is as follows: $$\begin{eqnarray*} f' (0) & = & \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f (h) - f (0)}{h}\\ & = & \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h \sin (1 / h)}{h}\\ & = & \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \sin (1 / h) \end{eqnarray*}$$ This concludes that the limit fails to exist.

Example

The derivative of sine function is derived as follows: $$\begin{eqnarray*} (\sin x)' & = & \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin (x + h) - \sin x}{h}\\ & = & \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \cos h + \cos x \sin h - \sin x}{h}\\ & = & \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\sin x \frac{\cos h - 1}{h} + \cos x \frac{\sin h}{h} \right)\\ & = & \cos x \end{eqnarray*}$$

since $\lim\limits_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin h}{h} = 1$ and $\lim\limits_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos h - 1}{h}$=0.

Exercises, p153

(61). Let $f (x) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 \sin (1 / x) \text{, if } x \neq 0,\\ 0, \text{, if } x = 0, \end{array} \right.$

a). $f(x)$ is differentiable at $x=0$ and $f'(0)=0$.

b). Its image for $(x,y)\in[-0.5,0.5]\times[-0.1,0.1]$.

True or False

(66). If $f(x)$ is differentiable at $x=a$, and $g(x)$ is not differentiable at $x=a$, then $fg(x)$ is not differentiable at $x=a$. (   ).

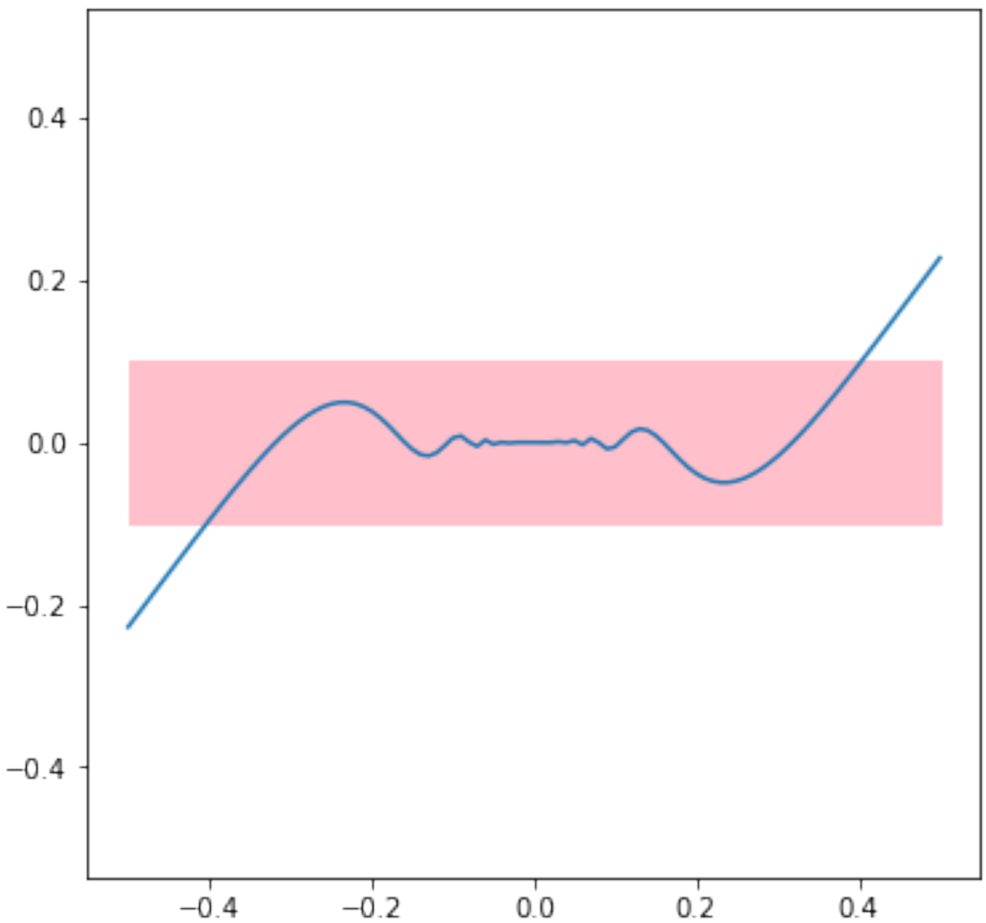
(67) If both $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ are not differentiable at $x=a$, then $fg(x)$ is not differentiable at $x=a$. (   ).

(68) If both $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ are not differentiable at $x=a$, then $f+g$ is not differentiable at $x=a$. (   ).

(69). The domain of $f'(x)$ is the same as $f(x)$. (   ).

(70). If $n\in\mathbb{N}$, the there exists a function f such that f is differentiable everywhere except at n number. (   ).

In [6]:



2.2 Rules of Differentiation

1. $(c)' = 0$ for any constant c.
2. $(x^n)' = n x^{n - 1}$ for $x > 0$ and $n \in \mathbb{R}$. Here, a example for $n = - 1$:

$$\begin{eqnarray*} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' & = & \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x + h} - \frac{1}{x}}{h}\\ & = & \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - (x + h)}{x h (x + h)}\\ & = & \frac{- 1}{x^2} \end{eqnarray*}$$

- $(f \pm g)' = f' \pm g'$,
- $(f \cdot g)' = f' g + g' f$,
- $(f / g)' = (f' g - g' f) / g^2$ suppose that $g (x) \neq 0$ for any x,
- (Power Rule) $(x^r)' = r x^{r - 1}$ for $r > 0$,
- (Chain's Rule) $(f \circ g)' = (f (g (x)))' = f' (g (x)) g' (x)$
  $(f (g (x)))' = \frac{d f (g (x))}{\color{red}{d\not{g (x)}}} \cdot \frac{{\color{red}{d\not{g (x)}}}}{d x}$
  The following diagram says everything about chain's rule:

$$\begin{eqnarray*} \begin{array}{ccccc} & & & & \\ & g(x) & & f(u) & \\ x & \longrightarrow & u=g(x) & \longrightarrow & f(g(x))\\ & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\ & \color{brown}{g'(x)} & \times & \color{brown}{f'(u)} & \\ & & \downarrow & & \\ & & \color{brown}{f'(g(x))g'(x) }& & \end{array} & & \end{eqnarray*}$$

- $(\sin x)' = \cos x$, $(\cos x)' = - \sin x$, $(\tan x)' = \sec^2 x$, $(\cot x)' = - \csc^2 x$, $(\sec x)' = \sec x \tan x$, $(\csc x)' = - \csc x \cot x$;
- (Logarithmic Rule):
  - $(\ln x)' = (\log_e x)' = 1 / x$, where $\ln (\bullet)$ means logarithm with base $e \cong 2.71428 \cdots$ where e, Euler number, is an irrational number;
  - $(\log_a x)' = 1 / (x \ln a)$ where $a > 0$;
- (Exponential Rules):
  - $(e^x)' = e^x$;
  - $(a^x)' = a^x \ln a$, where $a > 0$ and $a \neq 1$.

Example

$$\begin{eqnarray} \left(\frac{\sin x}{1-\cos x}\right)'&=&\frac{(\sin x)'(1-\cos x)-\sin x (1-\cos x)'}{(1-\cos x)^2}\\ &=& \frac{\cos x(1-\cos x)-\sin x \sin x}{(1-\cos x)^2}\\ &=& \frac{1}{\cos x -1} \end{eqnarray}$$

Example

$\left[(1 + x^2)^{100} \right]' = 2 x \cdot 100 (1 + x^2)^{99} = 200 x (1 + x^2)^{99}$

$$\begin{eqnarray*} \begin{array}{ccccc} & & & & \\ & 1 + x^2 & & (\cdot)^{100} & \\ x & \longrightarrow & 1 + x^2 & \longrightarrow & (1 + x^2)^{100}\\ & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\ & 2 x & \cdot & 100 (\cdot)^{99} & \\ & & \downarrow & & \\ & & 2 x \cdot 100 (1 + x^2)^{99} & & \end{array} & & \end{eqnarray*}$$

Example

$\left(\sin (x^2)\right)' = 2 x \cos x^2$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & & & \\ & x^2 & & \sin (\cdot) & \\ x & \longrightarrow & x^2 & \longrightarrow & \sin (x^2)\\ & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\ & 2 x & \cdot & \cos (\cdot) & \\ & & \downarrow & & \\ & & 2 x \cdot \cos (x^2)^{} & & \end{array}$$

Example

$\left(\sin^2 x\right)' = 2 \sin x \cos x$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & & & \\ & \sin x & & (\cdot)^2 & \\ x & \longrightarrow & \sin x & \longrightarrow & \sin^2 (x)\\ & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\ & \cos x & \cdot & 2 (\cdot) & \\ & & \downarrow & & \\ & & \cos x \cdot 2 (\sin x)^{} & & \end{array}$$

In [40]:

In [41]:

Examples

Differentiate a) $\sqrt{2x^2-1}$ b). $u=x^3+1, u^3-u^2+u+1$ c). $3\cos x^2$

In [27]:

```
f'(g(x)) = 2*x/sqrt(u) , where g(x) = u =  2*x**2 - 1
```

In [28]:

```
f'(g(x)) = 3*x**2*(3*u**2 - 2*u + 1) , where g(x) = u =  x**3 + 1
```

In [29]:

```
f'(g(x)) = -6*x*sin(u) , where g(x) = u =  x**2
```

In [31]:

```
f'(g(x)) = 6*x*(3*tan(u)**2 + 3)*tan(u)**2 , where g(x) = u =  3*x**
2 + 1
```

Example

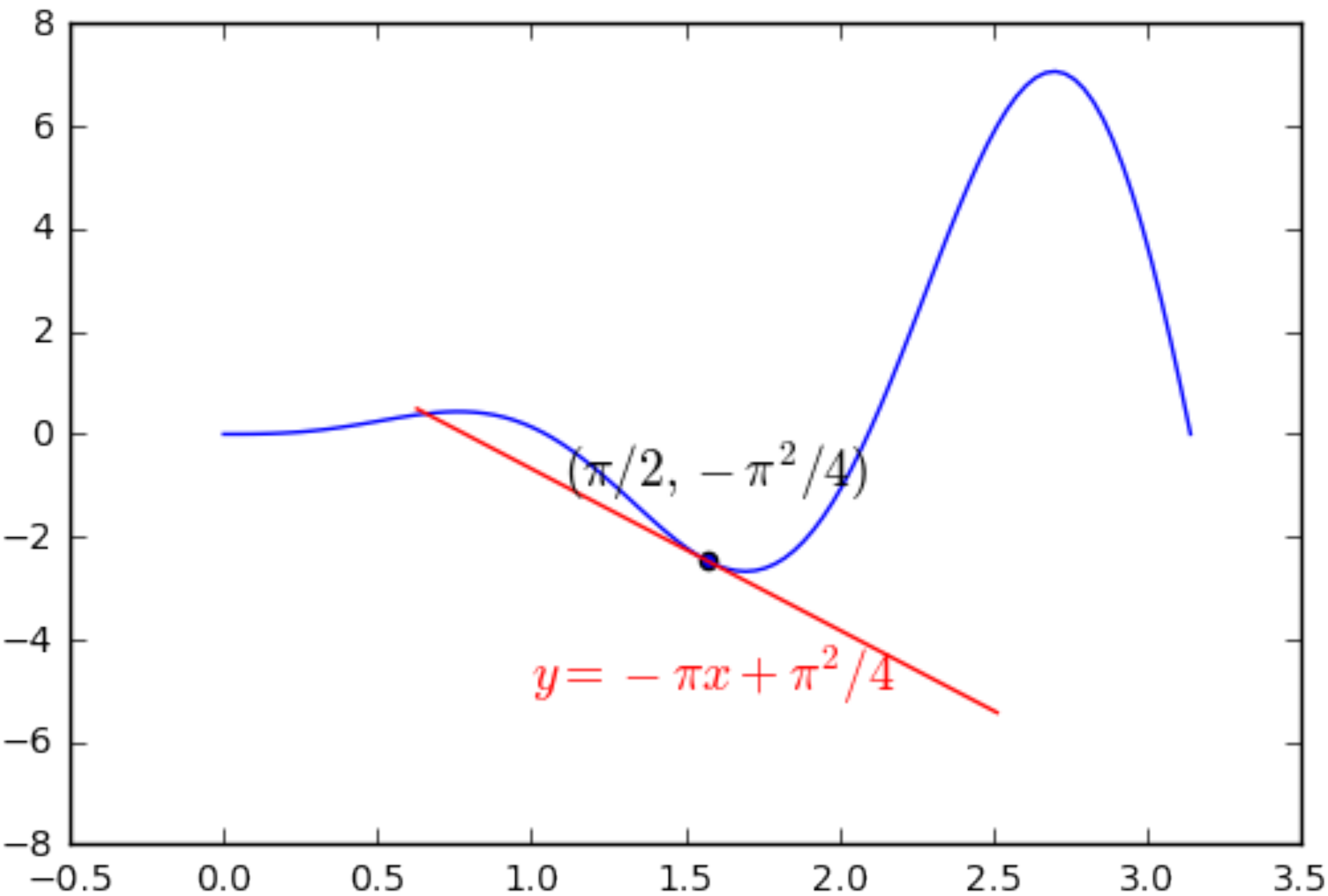
Find the tangent line of $f(x)=x^2\sin 3x$ at $x=\pi/2$

a). $\left.(x^2\sin 3x)'=2x\sin(3x)+x^2\cdot 3\cos 3x\right|_{\quad x=\pi/2}=-\pi$
b). $f(\pi/2)=-\pi^2/4$
c). tangent line: $\left(y-f(\pi/2)\right)=f'(\pi/2)(x-\pi/2)$, i.e. $y+\pi^2/4=-\pi(x-\pi/2)$

In [46]:

Out[46]:

```
<matplotlib.text.Text at 0x10bbc6ef0>
```



Example

Differentiate the following function, x^x.

Right or Wrong

- If it is a power function, then $(x^x)' = x x^{x - 1} = x^x$;
- If it is an exponential function, then $(x^x)' = x^x \ln x$.

But it is neither power function nor exponential function. Then we have to modify it to be one of them. As well known, $2 = \begin{array}{c} 10 \end{array}^{\log_{10} 2}$, then

$$\begin{eqnarray*} & x^x = e^{x \log_e x} & = e^{x \ln x} \end{eqnarray*}$$

Then

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & & & \\ & x \ln x & & e^{(\cdot)} & \\ x & \longrightarrow & x \ln x & \longrightarrow & e^{x \ln x}\\ & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\ & \ln x + 1 & \cdot & e^{(\cdot)} & \\ & & (\ln x + 1) \cdot e^{x \ln x} & & \end{array}$$

i.e. $(x^x)'=(1 + \ln x) x^x$.

Higher-order Derivatives

Suppose that $f(x)$ is smooth function; the second order derivative is defined as follows: $f'' (x) = \frac{d^2}{d x^2} f (x) = D_x^2 f (x) =\frac{d}{d x} f'(x)$ And the more higher order derivatives, (n-th)-order for instance, are defined by the recurive formula: $\begin{eqnarray} f^{(3)}(x)&=& \frac{d^3}{d x^3} f (x) = D_x^3 f (x)= \frac{d}{d x} f'' (x) \\ &\vdots&\\ f^{(n)} (x) &=& \frac{d^n}{d x^n} f (x) = D_x^n f (x)= \frac{d}{d x} f^{(n-1)} (x) \end{eqnarray}$

p. 159

In [46]:

Out[46]:

```
(5*t**4/2 - 9*t**2/2 + 2*t)/t**2 - 2*(t**5/2 - 3*t**3/2 + t**2)/t**3
```

In [ ]:

In [ ]:

Example

Investigate the derivatives of $f (x) = x^2 \sin x$.

Sol:

The first order of derivative is: $$\begin{eqnarray*} f' (x) & = & (x^2 \sin x)'\\ & = & (x^2)' \sin x + x^2 (\sin x)'\\ & = & 2 x \sin x + x^2 \cos x \end{eqnarray*}$$ And the second order derivative is: $$\begin{eqnarray*} f'' (x) & = & (x^2 \sin x)'' \\ & = & (2 x \sin x + x^2 \cos x)'\\ & = & (2 x)' \sin x + 2 x (\sin x)' + (x^2)' \cos x + x^2 (\cos x)'\\ & = & 2 \sin x + 2 x \cos x + 2 x \cos x - x^2 \sin x\\ & = & 2 \sin x + 4 x \cos x - x^2 \sin x \end{eqnarray*}$$ Exactly, the last result is equal to the following: $C (2, 0) (x^2)'' \sin x + C (2, 1) (x^2)' (\sin x)' + C (2, 2) x^2 (\sin x)''$ where $C (n, k) = n! / k! (n - k)!$ and $n! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdots n$, the factorial of n.

This relation can be extended to the more higher differentiation:

$$\begin{eqnarray*} f^{(n)} & = & (x^2 \sin x)^{(n)}\\ & = & C (n, 2) (x^2)'' (\sin x)^{(n - 2)} + C (n, 1) (x^2)' (\sin x)^{(n- 1)} + C (n, 0) x^2 (\sin x)^{(n)}\\ & = & n (n - 1) (\sin x)^{(n - 2)} + 2 n x (\sin x)^{(n - 1)} + x^2 (\sin x)^{(n)} \end{eqnarray*}$$

By the last result, the derivative of 10-th order is $f^{(10)} (x) = 90 \sin x + 20 x \cos x - x^2 \sin x$

Differention with Sympy

In [1]:

```
```

In [3]:

```
```

Out[3]:

```
-x**2*sin(x) + 20*x*cos(x) + 90*sin(x)
```

In [4]:

```
1). the 1-order derivative is:
 2
x ⋅cos(x) + 2⋅x⋅sin(x)


2). the 2-order derivative is:
   2
- x ⋅sin(x) + 4⋅x⋅cos(x) + 2⋅sin(x)


3). the 3-order derivative is:
   2
- x ⋅cos(x) - 6⋅x⋅sin(x) + 6⋅cos(x)


4). the 4-order derivative is:
 2
x ⋅sin(x) - 8⋅x⋅cos(x) - 12⋅sin(x)
```

In [11]:

In [24]:

In [2]:

In [ ]:

In [3]:

In [24]:

In [53]:

```
f'(g(x)) = 2*sin(x)*cos(x) , where u =  sin(x)
```

In [54]:

```
(f(g(x)))' = 2*x*cos(x**2) ,
where f(u) =  sin(u)  and u = g =  x**2
```

In [16]:

```
    x**2                    sin(u)
x   ⟶     u = x**2         ⟶      sin(x**2)
    ↓                       ↓
    2*x         ×          cos(u)
                ↓
( sin(x**2) )'= 2*x*cos(x**2)
```

In [17]:

```
    cos(x)                  u**2
x   ⟶     u = cos(x)       ⟶      cos(x)**2
    ↓                       ↓
    -sin(x)     ×          2*u
                ↓
( cos(x)**2 )'= -2*sin(x)*cos(x)
```

In [18]:

```
    x**2 + x                   sin(u)
x   ⟶     u = x**2 + x      ⟶      sin(x**2 + x)
    ↓                          ↓
    2*x + 1      ×           cos(u)
                 ↓
( sin(x**2 + x) )'= (2*x + 1)*cos(x**2 + x)
```

In [20]:

```
    x**2 + x                   -cos(u)
x   ⟶     u = x**2 + x      ⟶      -cos(x**2 + x)
    ↓                          ↓
    2*x + 1      ×           sin(u)
                 ↓
( -cos(x**2 + x) )'= (2*x + 1)*sin(x**2 + x)
```

Exercise, p170

16. \left(\frac{2t^2-3t^{3/2}}{5t^{1/2}}\right)'

In [5]:

$$0.5\cdot t^{-0.5}\cdot\left(\frac{2\cdot t^{2}}{5} - \frac{3\cdot t^{1.5}}{5}\right) + t^{0.5}\cdot\left(- 0.9\cdot t^{0.5} + \frac{4\cdot t}{5}\right)$$

36. \left(\frac{x}{x^4-2x^2-1}\right)'\left|_{x=-1}\right.

In [7]:

$$\frac{x\cdot\left(- 4\cdot x^{3} + 4\cdot x\right)}{\left(x^{4} - 2\cdot x^{2} - 1\right)^{2}} + \frac{1}{x^{4} - 2\cdot x^{2} - 1}$$

In [15]:

Out[15]:

-1/2

Exercise, p190

(20).

\begin{eqnarray} \left(\frac{1-\tan x}{1+\cot x}\right)'&=&\frac{(1-\tan x)'(1+\cot x)-(1-\tan x) (1+\cot x)'}{(1+\cot x)^2}\\ &=& \color{white}{\frac{-\sec^2 x(1+\cot x)-(1-\tan x) (-\csc^2x)}{(1+\cot x)^2}}\\ \end{eqnarray}

(48).

\begin{eqnarray} \lim\limits_{h\to0}\frac{\frac{1}{\sin(x+h)}-\frac{1}{\sin x }}{h}&=&\lim\limits_{h\to0}\frac{\csc(x+h)-\csc x }{h}\\ &=& \color{white}{(\csc x)'=-\csc x \cot x}\\ \end{eqnarray}

Exercise, p190

12. \left(\frac{\cos\theta}{1-\sin\theta}\right)'

In [2]:

In [3]:

In [6]:

```
                          2
    sin(x)             cos (x)
- ----------- + ------------------
  -sin(x) + 1                    2
                 (-sin(x) + 1)
```

In [ ]:

22. $\left(\frac{a\sin\theta}{1+b\cos\theta}\right)'$

In [9]:

```
             2
   a⋅b⋅sin (x)          a⋅cos(x)
─────────────────── + ────────────
                  2   b⋅cos(x) + 1
(b⋅cos(x) + 1)
```

42. Foe $n=0,1,2,\cdot$, $(\cos\theta)^{(n)}=?$

In [13]:

```
sin(x)
cos(x)
-sin(x)
-cos(x)
sin(x)
cos(x)
-sin(x)
-cos(x)
```

Whatever $\sin x$ or $\cos x$, absolute value of its derivative is no more than 1.

Exercise, p201

12. $\left(\left(\frac{x^2+3}{x} \right)^{-2} \right)'$

In [60]:

$$- \frac{4 \cdot x^{3}}{\left(x^{2} + 3\right)^{3}} + \frac{2 \cdot x}{\left(x^{2} + 3\right)^{2}}$$

14. \left((2x-1)^2(x^2+1)^3 \right)'

In [17]:

$$6 \cdot x \cdot (2 \cdot x - 1)^{2} \cdot \left(x^{2} + 1\right)^{2} + (8 \cdot x - 4) \cdot \left(x^{2} + 1\right)^{3}$$

22. Evaluate f'(x) where

\left(\frac{x+2}{x-3} \right)^{3/2}

In [18]:

$$\frac{\left(\frac{x + 2}{x - 2}\right)^{1.5} \cdot (x - 2) \cdot \left(\frac{1.5}{x - 2} - \frac{1.5 \cdot (x + 2)}{(x - 2)^{2}}\right)}{x + 2}$$

22. Evaluate f'(x) where

\left(\frac{(t+1)^3}{(t^2+2t)^2} \right)

In [63]:

$$\frac{(-4 \cdot t - 4) \cdot (t + 1)^{3}}{\left(t^{2} + 2 \cdot t\right)^{3}} + \frac{3 \cdot (t + 1)^{2}}{\left(t^{2} + 2 \cdot t\right)^{2}}$$

In [65]:

```
f'(g(x)) = 3*u**2*cos(x) , where u =  sin(x)
```

In [22]:

```
     sin(x)                   u**3
x    ⟶      u = sin(x)        ⟶      sin(x)**3
     ↓                        ↓
     cos(x)        ×         3*u**2
                   ↓
( sin(x)**3  )'= 3*sin(x)**2*cos(x)
```

32. y' if y=\cos(x^2-3x+1)+\tan(2/x)

In [19]:

$$- (2\cdot x - 3)\cdot \sin\left(x^{2} - 3\cdot x\right) - \frac{2\cdot\left(\tan^{2}\left(\frac{2}{x}\right) + 1\right)}{x^{2}}$$

36. z' if z=(1+\csc^2x)^4

In [4]:

$$-8\cdot\left(\csc^{2}(x)+1\right)^{3}\cdot\cot(x)\cdot\csc^{2}(x)$$

42. y' if y=\frac{x+\sin2x}{2+\cos3x}

In [2]:

$$\frac{3\cdot(x+\sin(x))\cdot\sin(3\cdot x)}{(\cos(3\cdot x)+2)^{2}}+\frac{\cos(x)+1}{\cos(3\cdot x)+2}$$

52. y' if y=x\tan^2(2x+3)

In [6]:

$$x \cdot \left(4 \cdot \tan^{2}(2 \cdot x + 3) + 4\right) \cdot \tan(2 \cdot x + 3) + \tan^{2}(2 \cdot x + 3)$$

60. y' if y=x\sin{1/x}

In [7]:

$$\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - \frac{\cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{x}$$

64. Find the tangent line of h(t)=2\cos^2\pi t at t=1/4.

In [5]:

```
The tangent line of f(x) at x = 0.25 is (y-1)=-2*pi(x-0.25)
```

In [66]:

```
f'(g(x)) = -3*x**2*sin(u) , where u =  x**3
```

In [19]:

```
    x**3                    cos(u)
x    ⟶     u = x**3          ⟶      cos(x**3)
    ↓                       ↓
    3*x**2      ×          -sin(u)
                ↓
( cos(x**3) )'= -3*x**2*sin(x**3)
```

In [67]:

```
              ⎛1⎞
          cos ⎜─⎟
    ⎛1⎞       ⎝x⎠
sin ⎜─⎟ - ───────
    ⎝x⎠      x
```

In [68]:

```
    ⎛1⎞
-sin⎜─⎟
    ⎝x⎠
────────
     3
    x
```

(77). Find the derivative of $\frac{|x|}{\sqrt{2-x^2}}$ for $x\ne0$ and make its picture (like bullet-nose).

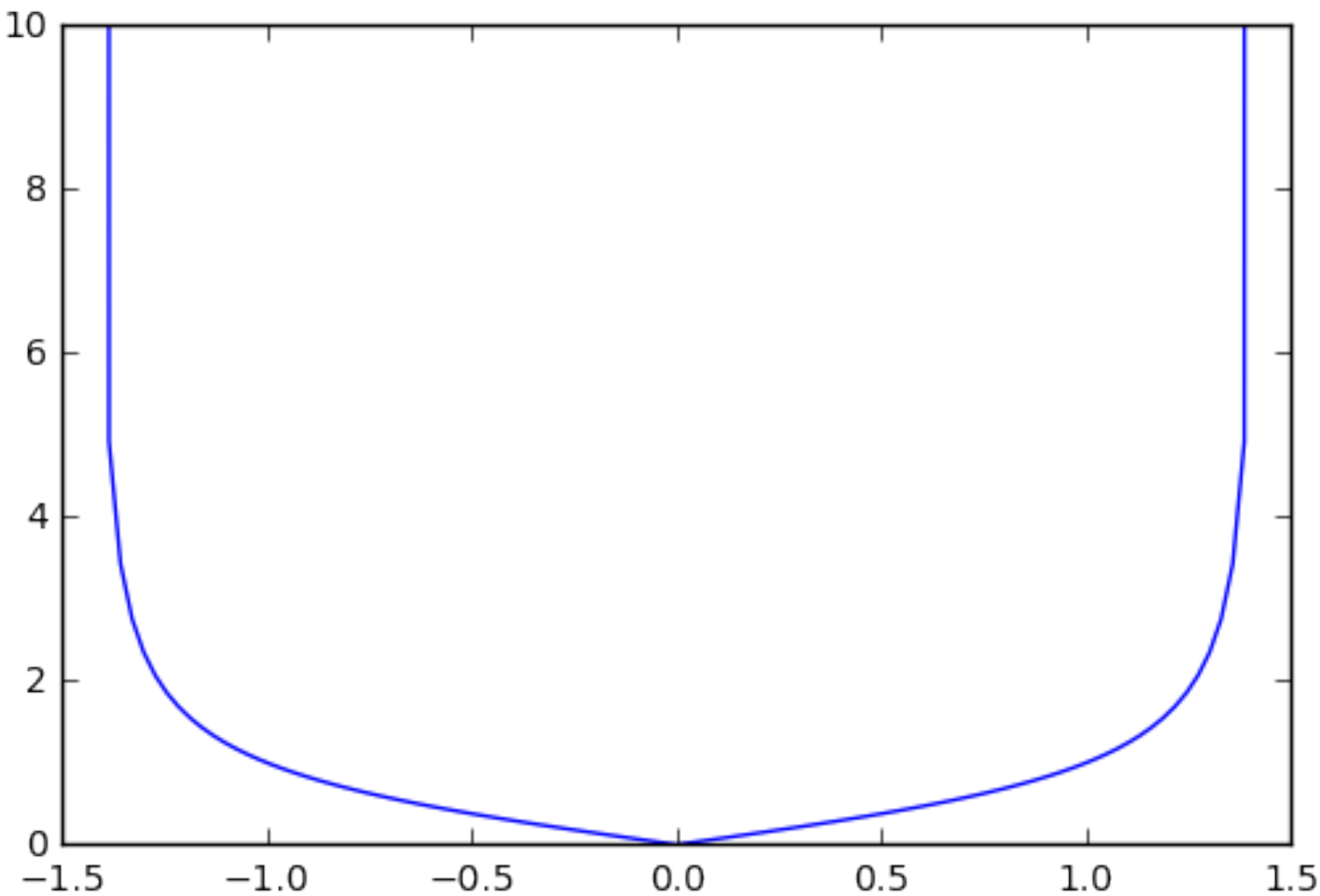
Since $|x|= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x,\text{ if } x>0,\\ -x,\text{ if } x<0\\ \end{array} \right.$

- $x>0$ $f'(x)= \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2-x^2}}\right)'=\frac{2}{(2-x^2)^{3/2}}$
- $x<0$ $f'(x)= \left(\frac{-x}{\sqrt{2-x^2}}\right)'=\frac{-2}{(2-x^2)^{3/2}}$

In [19]:

Out[19]:

```
(0, 10)
```



(99).

Suppose that f (x) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} x^2 \sin (1 / x), &\text{ if } x \neq 0,\\ 0, &\text{ if } x = 0 \end{array} \right.

a). For x\ne0, f'(x)= 2x\sin(1/x)+x^2\cdot (-1/x^2)\cos(1/x)=2x\sin(1/x)-\cos(1/x) b). If x=0, then f'(0)=\lim\limits_{x\to0}\frac{x^2 \sin (1 / x)-0}{x}=0 by squeeze value theorem. Thus f '(x) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 2x\sin(1/x)-\cos(1/x), &\text{ if } x \neq 0,\\ 0, &\text{ if } x = 0 \end{array} \right.

c). For x\ne0, f''(x)= \left(2x\sin(1/x)-\cos(1/x) \right)'=2\sin(1/x)-\frac{2\cos(1/x)}{x}-\frac{\sin(1/x)}{x^2} d). but f''(0) fails to exist since the limit f''(0)=\lim\limits_{x\to0}\frac{2x\sin(1/x)-\cos(1/x)}{x} doesn't exist.

In [70]:

$$2\cdot x\cdot \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

In [69]:

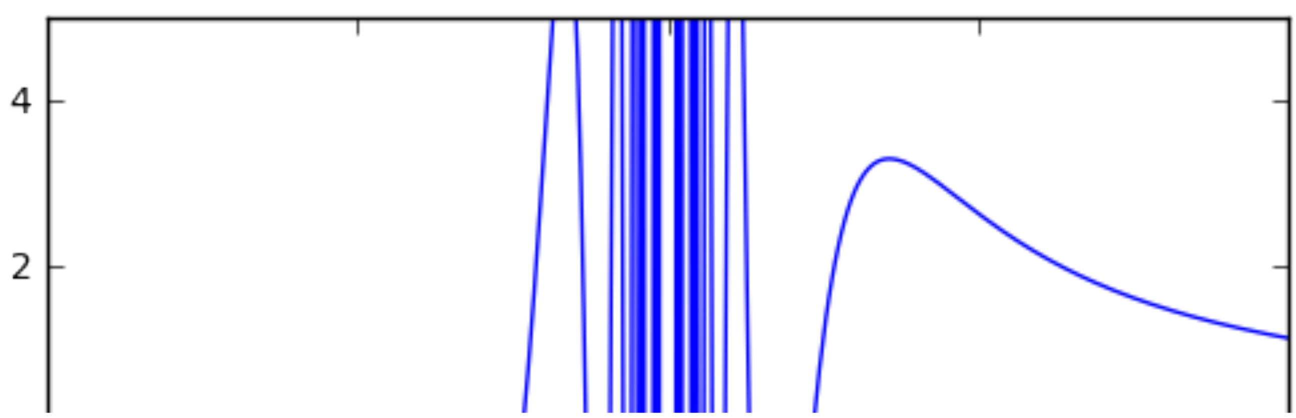
$$2\cdot\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - \frac{2\cdot\cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{x} - \frac{\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{x^{2}}$$

In [75]:

```
/Users/cch/anaconda/lib/python3.5/site-packages/ipykernel/__main__.p
y:4: RuntimeWarning: divide by zero encountered in true_divide
/Users/cch/anaconda/lib/python3.5/site-packages/ipykernel/__main__.p
y:4: RuntimeWarning: invalid value encountered in sin
/Users/cch/anaconda/lib/python3.5/site-packages/ipykernel/__main__.p
y:4: RuntimeWarning: invalid value encountered in cos
```

Out[75]:

```
(-5, 5)
```



In [ ]:

(100). |u|'=(\sqrt{u^2})'=2u\cdot u'\cdot\frac{1}{2\sqrt{u^2}}=\frac{u'u}{|u|}

Implicit Differentiation

Definition

$F (x, y) = 0$ is called equation of x and y of y is called an implicit function of x.

Example

The circle, $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$, is a famous known equation. And how do we find the tangent line at the point on the circle? Implicit differentiation says that y can be treated as function of x locally, i.e. $y = y (x)$. Then

$$\begin{eqnarray*} & x^2 + (y (x))^2 = r^2 & \\ \Longrightarrow & [x^2 + (y (x))^2]' = [r^2]' & \text{ by differentiating both sides}\\ \Longrightarrow & 2 x + 2 y (x) y' (x) = 0 & \\ \Longrightarrow & y' (x) = - \frac{x}{y (x)} & \text{ if }y (x) \neq 0 \end{eqnarray*}$$

This means that $y' (x)$ depends on both x and y. For example,

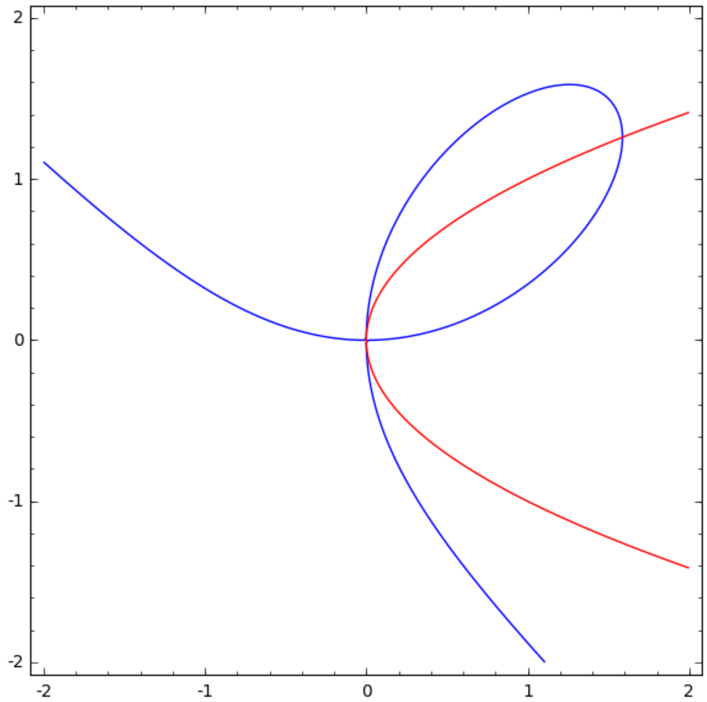
- At $(x, y) = (1 / \sqrt{2}, 1 / \sqrt{2})$, $y' (x) = - \sqrt{2} / \sqrt{2} = -1$;
- at $(x, y) = (- 3 / 5, 4 / 5)$, $y' (x) = - [(- 3 / 5) / (4 / 5)] = 3 / 4$

Example

Find out $y' (x)$ if $x^3 + y^3 - 3 x y = 0$.

By implicit differention: $$\begin{eqnarray*} & [x^3 + y^3 - 3 x y]' & = 0\\ \Longrightarrow & 3 x^2 + 3 y^2 y' - 3 (y + x y') & = 0\\ \Longrightarrow & y'(3 y^2 - 3 x) & = 3 (y - x^2)\\ \Longrightarrow & y' & = \frac{ x^2-y}{x-y^2} \end{eqnarray*}$$ if $y^2 - x \neq 0$ or $x\ne y^2$.

Why no Derivative at $(x,y)=(0,0)$ and $\left(2^{2/3},2^{1/3}\right)$



It's very clear:

- the curve of $x^3+y^3-3xy=0$ crosses origin, $(0,0)$, twice with different tangent; and this is why its tangent can't exist at origin even that the tangent lines exist.
- The latter case, it is obvious that there exists a vertical tangent line at the case, i.e. $\left.f'\right|_{(2^{2/3},2^{1/3})}=\infty$, does not exist.

Note

Above image was created by another CAS, Sage (www.sagemath.org), which owns powerful plotting functionalities for math works.

In [22]:

In [23]:

Out[23]:

```
3*x**2 - 3*x*Derivative(y(x), x) + 3*y(x)**2*Derivative(y(x), x) - 3
*y(x)
```

In [9]:

Out[9]:

```
[(x**2 - y(x))/(x - y(x)**2)]
```

In [24]:

In [37]:

In [25]:

```
y'(x) = (x**2 - y(x))/(x - y(x)**2)
```

In [26]:

```
y'(x) = (-2*x*y(x) + sin(x))/(x**2 + 1)
```

In [27]:

```
y'(x) = -(3*x**2*y(x)**2 + sin(x))/(2*(x**3 + 2*y(x)**2 - 3*y(x))*y(
x))
```

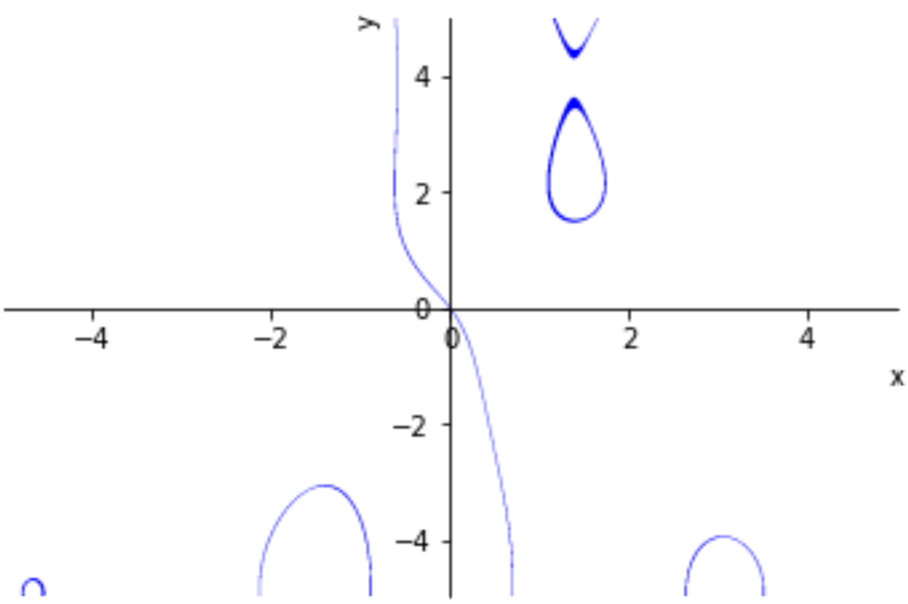
Example

Evaluate $y'(x)$ for $x\sin y -y \cos2x =2x$ at $(x,y)=(\pi/2,\pi)$

In [28]:

```
y'(x) = (-2*y(x)*sin(2*x) - sin(y(x)) + 2)/(x*cos(y(x)) - cos(2*x))
```

In [39]:

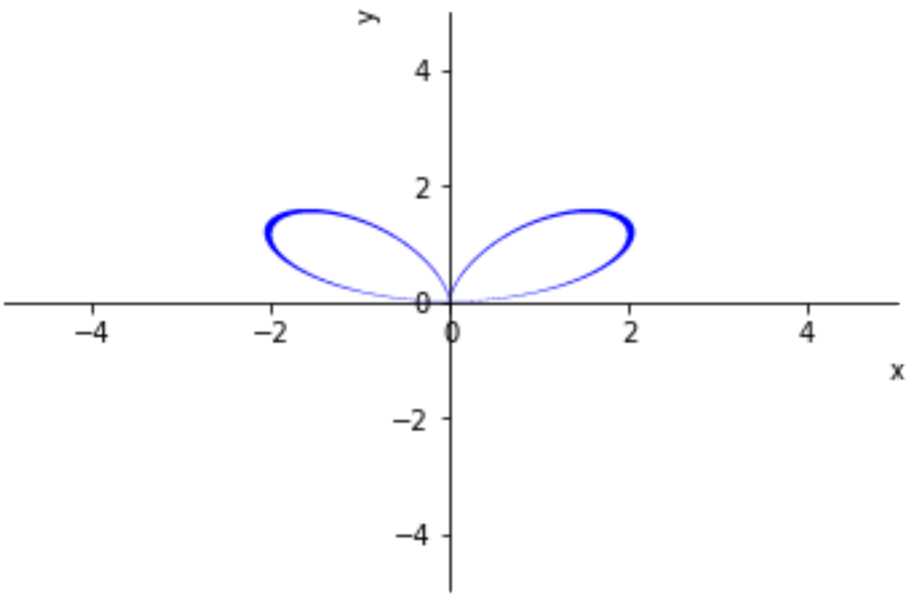


Thus $y'(x)\left |_{(x,y)=(\pi/2,\pi)}\right.= \frac{-2\pi\sin \pi-\sin\pi+2}{\pi/2 \cos \pi-\cos\pi}=\frac{4}{2-\pi}$

Example

Find an equation of tangent line of $4x^4+8x^2y^2-25x^2y+4x^4=0$ at $(x,y)=(2,1)$

In [38]:



In [29]:

```
y'(x) = 2*x*(-8*x**2 - 8*y(x)**2 + 25*y(x))/(16*x**2*y(x) - 25*x**2
+ 16*y(x)**3)
```

The slope is y'=2\times2(-8 \times2^2-8+25)/(16\times2^2-25\times2^2+16)=3. Thus the tangent line is (y-1)=3(x-2)

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#10. Find y'(x) if \frac{x+y}{x-y}=y^2+1, #16. x+y^2=\cos xy

#36. tangent line of 2y^2-x^3-x^2=0 at (1,1).

#42. normal line of x^5-2xy+y^5=0 at (1,1).

#44. tangent line of x^{2/3}+y^{2/3}=1 at (3\sqrt3,1)

In [16]:

```
y'(x) = (y(x) + 1)/(2*x + y(x) - 1)
```

In [18]:

```
y'(x) = -(y(x)*sin(x*y(x)) + 1)/(x*sin(x*y(x)) + 2*y(x))
```

In [19]:

```
y'(x) = x*(3*x + 2)/(4*y(x))
```

since m= 1, tangent line is (y-1)=x-1.

In [20]:

```
y'(x) = (5*x**4 - 2*y(x))/(2*x - 5*y(x)**4)
```

slope of normal line is negative inverse of tangent line, $n=-1/m=1$, tangent line is $(y-1)=x-1$.

In [21]:

```
y'(x) = -y(x)**(1/3)/x**(1/3)
```

since $m= -\sqrt3$, tangent line is $(y-1)=-\sqrt3(x-3\sqrt3)$.

Inverse of Function

Inverse Differentiation

Suppose that the inverse of $y=f(x)$ exists and is equal to $x=f^{-1}(y)$. Then $\frac{d x}{dy}=\frac{1}{dy/dx}$ i.e. $\left(f^{-1}(y)\right)'=\frac{1}{f'(x)}$

Example

The inverse of $\sin$ is defined as follows: $y=\text{Sin}^{-1} x \text{ if }x=\sin(y), \text{ for } y\in(-\pi/2,\pi/2)$

$$\begin{eqnarray} \frac{d \text{Sin}^{-1} x}{d x}&=&\frac{d y}{d x}\\ &=& \frac{1}{d x/d y}\\ &=& \frac{1}{d(\sin y)/d y}\\ &=& \frac{1}{\cos y}=\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2y}}=\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\\ \end{eqnarray}$$

Note

Other derivatives for inverse trigonometric functions are:

- $\left(\text{Tan}^{-1}(x)\right)'=\frac{1}{1+x^2}$,
- $\left(\text{Sec}^{-1}(x)\right)'=\frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}$,

In [85]:

In [79]:

Out[79]:

```
1/sqrt(-x**2 + 1)
```

In [88]:

```
  1
──────
 2
x  + 1
```

In [ ]: