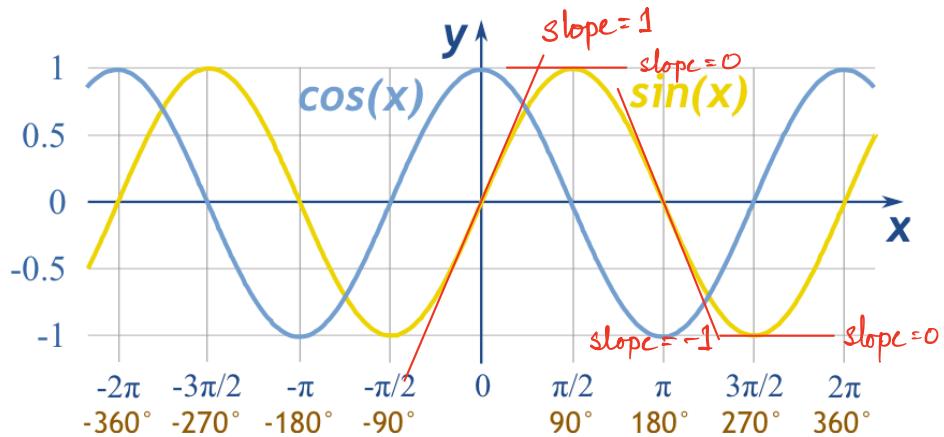


## Derivative of Trigonometric Functions:



If we find the graph of the derivative of  $\sin x$ , then that resembles  $\cos x$ .

So, we get our first trigonometric derivative function

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\sin x] = \cos x$$

Similarly we will get  $\frac{d}{dx} [\cos x] = -\sin x$

Using these two we can derive  $\frac{d}{dx} [\tan x]$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} [\tan x] &= \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \right] \\ &= \frac{\cos(x) \frac{d}{dx} (\sin x) - \sin x \frac{d}{dx} (\cos x)}{(\cos x)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\cos x \cdot \cos x - \sin x \cdot (-\sin x)}{(\cos x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{(\cos x)^2} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \sec^2 x.$$

Similarly, we can get the derivative of  $\cot x$ ,  $\sec x$ ,  $\csc x$ .

$$\textcircled{1} \quad (\sin x)' = \cos x$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad (\cos x)' = -\sin x$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad (\tan x)' = \sec^2 x$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad (\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad (\sec x)' = \sec x \tan x$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad (\csc x)' = -\csc x \cot x$$

Loose Observation:

when trigonometric function starts with 'c', the result has a '-ve' sign.

① Find the equation of the tangent of  $f(x) = 6 \sin x$  at  $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$

✳ Need a point on the curve  $f(x)$

$$\text{at } x = \frac{\pi}{6}, \text{ we have } f\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 6 \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 3$$

So,  $(\frac{\pi}{6}, 3)$  lies on the curve  $f(x)$  & is our intended point, where we need our tangent.

✳ Slope of tangent line at  $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$

Need to find  $f'\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ .

$$f(x) = 6 \sin x \Rightarrow f'(x) = [6 \sin x]' = 6 [\sin x]' \\ = 6 \cos x.$$

$$\text{So, } f'\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 6 \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = 6 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 3\sqrt{3}$$

✳ point-slope form to get tangent.

Our tangent is a straight line passing through  $(\frac{\pi}{6}, 3)$  with a slope  $3\sqrt{3}$ .

Then by the point-slope form we get:

$$(y - 3) = 3\sqrt{3} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 3\sqrt{3}x + \left(3 - \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{2}\right)$$

② Find  $\frac{d}{dt} \left[ \frac{t \cos t}{(1+t)} \right]$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \left[ \frac{t \cos t}{(1+t)} \right] &= \frac{(1+t) \frac{d}{dt}[t \cos t] - t \cos t \frac{d}{dt}[(1+t)]}{(1+t)^2} \\ &= \frac{(1+t) \left[ \frac{d}{dt}(t) \cdot \cos t + t \cdot \frac{d}{dt}(\cos t) \right] - t \cos t (1)}{(1+t)^2} \\ &= \frac{(1+t) [1 \cdot \cos t + t(-\sin t)] - t \cos t}{(1+t)^2} \\ &= \frac{(1+t) \cos t - t \sin t - t \cos t}{(1+t)^2} \\ &= \frac{\cancel{cost} + \cancel{t cost} - \cancel{t sin t} - \cancel{t cost}}{(1+t)^2} \\ &= \frac{\cancel{cost} - \cancel{t sin t}}{(1+t)^2} \end{aligned}$$