Calculus 1: Chapter 3

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Feb 12, 2023

Chapter 3

Contents

3.1

Differential Rule:

Diffential Fomulas:

- $\frac{d}{dx}(c) = 0$
- $\frac{d}{dx}(x) = 1$
- $\frac{d}{dx}(x^n) = n \cdot x^{n-1} \rightarrow$ ***Power Rule***
- $\frac{d}{dx}[c \cdot f(x)] = c \cdot \frac{d}{dx}[f(x)]$
- $\frac{d}{dx}[f(x) \pm g(x)] = \frac{d}{dx}f(x) \pm \frac{d}{dx}g(x)$

Example 0.0.1

Differentiate the following functions:

1.) $f(t) = \frac{1}{2}t^6 - 3t^4 + 1$

For the first term, we will use the ***Third and Fourth*** Rule:

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 6t^{t-1}.$$

For the second term, $-3t^4$, We will use the ***Third and Fifth*** Rule:

$$-3 \cdot 4t^{4-1}.$$

The last term is a constant, so according to the first rule, the Derivative of a constant is ***Zero***:

So our full equation is:

$$\begin{aligned} f\prime(x) &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6t^{6-1} - 3 \cdot 4t^{4-1} + 0 \\ &= 3t^5 - 12t^3. \end{aligned}$$

2.) $h(x) = (x-2)(2x+3)$

First we need to distribute out the terms:

$$\begin{aligned} h(x) &= 2x^2 + 3x - 4x - 6 \\ &= 2x^2 - x - 6. \end{aligned}$$

Now this is the function we want to diferentiate.

So $\rightarrow$

$$h\prime(x) = 2 \cdot 2x^{2-1} - 1 - 0$$
$$h\prime(x) = 4x - 1.$$

3.) $y = \frac{x^2 - 2\sqrt{x}}{x}$

So:

$$y = \frac{x^2 - 2x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x}.$$

Since the denominator only has ***one term****, we can split the equation like:*

$$y = \frac{x^2}{x} - \frac{2x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x}$$
$$y = x - 2x^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Now:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 - 2 \cdot (-\frac{1}{2})x^{-\frac{1}{2}-1}$$
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 + x^{-\frac{3}{2}}.$$

And we can even rewrite it as:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 + \frac{1}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

4.) $V = (\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}})^2$

So:

$$V = (x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{\frac{-1}{3}})^2$$
$$= (x^{\frac{1}{2}})^2 + 2(x^{\frac{1}{2}})(x^{-\frac{1}{3}}) + (x^{-\frac{1}{3}})^2$$
$$= x + 2x^{\frac{1}{6}} + x^{-\frac{2}{3}}.$$

Now we find the Derivative:

$$V\prime = 1 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{6}x^{\frac{1}{6}-1} + (\frac{-2}{3})x^{-\frac{2}{3}-1}$$
$$v\prime = 1 + \frac{1}{3}x^{-\frac{5}{6}} - \frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{5}{3}}$$
$$v\prime = 1 + \frac{1}{3x^{\frac{5}{6}}} - \frac{2}{3x^{\frac{5}{3}}}.$$

Exponential Functions:

Recall: $(1+\frac{1}{n})^n \to e \approx 2.71828...asn \to \infty$

Definition 0.0.1: Definiton of e:

$\lim\limits_{h\to 0} \frac{e^h-1}{h} = 1$

Note:-

We'll use the above definiton to derive $\frac{d}{dx}(e^x)$

$\to$ Let $f(x) = e^x$

$$f\prime(x) = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}.$$

So:

$$\begin{aligned} &\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{e^{x+h}-e^x}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{e^x \cdot x^h - e^x}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{e^x \cdot (e^h-1)}{h}. \end{aligned}$$

This function is dependent on ***h***, *but* e^x *is not dependent on h, so we can pull it outside and rewrite as:*

$$e^x \cdot \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{e^h-1}{h}.$$

According to our definiton above, we can see that the right portion of this equation ***Equals 1***, *Therefor we are just left with:*

$$e^x.$$

Therefore:

$$\frac{d}{dx}(e^x) = e^x.$$

Example: Find $f\prime(x)$ and $f\prime\prime(x)$ of $f(x) = e^x - x^3$

$$f\prime(x) = e^x - 3x^2.$$

$$f\prime\prime(x) = e^x - 6x.$$

Normal Line:

The normal line is perpendicular to the tangent line at the point of tangency.

$$m_{tangent} \cdot m_{normal} = -1.$$

Note:-

This definition means that the slopes are ***Opposite Reciprocals***

Example: find equations of the tangent line and the normal line to the curve $y = x^4 + 8e^x$ at the point (0,8).

So we find the derivative:

$$y\prime = 4x^3 + 8e^x.$$

Then we find m_{tan}:

$$\begin{aligned} m_{tan} &= 4 \cdot 0^3 + 8e^0 \\ &= 0 + 8 \cdot 1 \\ &= 8. \end{aligned}$$

Then we find the slope of the normal line, so we take the Reciprical of m_{tan}, so we ***flip it and change the sign****:*

$$m_{normal} = -\frac{1}{8}.$$

We can check our answer using the definiton:

$$8(-\frac{1}{8}) = -1.$$

Now we find the equations of the lines:

Tangent Line:

$$\begin{aligned} y - 8 &= 8(x - 0) \\ y - 8 &= 8x \\ y &= 8x + 8. \end{aligned}$$

Normal Line:

$$\begin{aligned} y - 8 &= -\frac{1}{8}(x - 0) \\ y - 8 &= -\frac{1}{8}x \\ y &= -\frac{1}{8}x + 8. \end{aligned}$$

Example: The equation of motion of a particle is $s = t^3 - 12t$

a.) Find $v(t) = s\prime(t)$ - *Velocity*

So:

$$s\prime(t) = 3t^2 - 12.$$

B.) Find $a(t) = s\prime\prime(t)$ - *Acceleration*

So:

$$s\prime\prime(t) = 6t.$$

c.) Find the acceleration after 9 seconds

So:

$$\begin{aligned} a(9) &= 6 \cdot 9 \\ &= 54m\diagdown s^2. \end{aligned}$$

d.) Find the acceleration when the velocity is 0.

So:

$$\text{Set v(t) = 0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3t^2 - 12 &= 0 \\ 3t^2 &= 12 \\ t^2 &= 4 \\ t = \pm 2 \rightarrow 2 \text{ Typically we like t to be positive.} \end{aligned}$$

Now:

$$\begin{aligned} a(2) &= 6 \cdot 2 \\ &= 12m\diagdown s^2. \end{aligned}$$

3.2

The Product and Quotient Rules

Product Rule:

$$\frac{d}{dx}[f(x)\cdot g(x)] = f(x)\frac{d}{dx}[g(x)] + g(x)\frac{d}{dx}[f(x)].$$

Or:

$$(f\cdot g)\prime = f\cdot g\prime + g\cdot f\prime.$$

Quotient Rule:

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right] = \frac{g(x)\frac{d}{dx}[f(x)] - f(x)\frac{d}{dx}[g(x)]}{[g(x)]^2}.$$

Or:

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)' = \frac{g\cdot f' - f\cdot g'}{g^2}.$$

Example: Differentiate the following Function: **(Quotient Rule)**

1.) $y = \frac{e^x}{1+x}$

So, If:

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right] = \frac{g(x)\frac{d}{dx}[f(x)] - f(x)\frac{d}{dx}[g(x)]}{[g(x)]^2}.$$

And:

$$f(x) = e^x \to f'(x) = e^x$$
$$g(x) = 1 + x \to g'(x) = 1.$$

Then:

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \frac{(1+x)e^x - e^x(1)}{(1+x)^2} \\ &= \frac{e^x + xe^x - e^x}{(1+x)^2} \\ &= \frac{xe^x}{(1+x)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Example: Differentiate The Following Function: **(Product Rule)**

2.) $R(t) = (t + e^t)(3 - \sqrt{t})$

So If:

$$\frac{d}{dx}[f(x) \cdot g(x)] = f(x)\frac{d}{dx}[g(x)] + g(x)\frac{d}{dx}[f(x)].$$

And:

$$f(x) = (t + e^t) \longrightarrow f'(x) = (1 + e^t)$$
$$g(x) = (3 - t^{\frac{1}{2}}) \longrightarrow g'(x) = (0 - \frac{1}{2}t^{-\frac{1}{2}}).$$

Then:

$$R'(t) = (t + e^t)(0 - \frac{1}{2}t^{-\frac{1}{2}}) + (1 + e^t)(3 - t^{-\frac{1}{2}}).$$

Cleanup:

$$\begin{aligned} R'(t) &= -\frac{1}{2}t^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{2}e^t t^{-\frac{1}{2}} + 3 - t^{-\frac{1}{2}} + 3e^t \cdot t^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= -\frac{3}{2}t^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{2}e^t t^{-\frac{1}{2}} + 3 + 3e^t \cdot t^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= -\frac{3}{2}t^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{e^t}{2t^{\frac{1}{2}}} + 3 + 3e^t \cdot t^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

Explanation for cleanup:

for the second equation, we just combined like terms, then for the ***third equation***, we rewrote the term with the negative power.

Example: Differentiate the following function **(Product Rule:)**

3.) $g(x) = 5e^x\sqrt{x}$

So:

$$g'(x) = (5e^x)(\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}) + (5e^x)(x^{\frac{1}{2}}).$$

From here we can simplify by pulling out common factor, $5e^x x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

So:

$$\begin{aligned} &5e^x x^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\frac{1}{2} + x^1) \\ &= \frac{5e^x}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} \cdot \frac{1 + 2x}{2} \\ &= \frac{5e^x(1 + 2x)}{2x^{\frac{1}{2}}}. \end{aligned}$$

Example: find $f'(x)$ and $f''(x)$

1.) $f(x) = x^8 e^x$

So:

$$f'(x) = x^8 \cdot e^x + 8x^7 \cdot e^x.$$

We can factor out an e^x

So, $f'(x)$ *is:*

$$f'(x) = e^x(x^8 + 8x^7).$$

Now:

$$\begin{aligned} f''(x) &= e^x(8x^7 + 56x^6) + (x^8 + 8x^7)(e^x) \\ &= e^x(x^8 + 8x^7 + 8x^7 + 56x^6) \\ &= e^x(x^8 + 16x^7 + 56x^6). \end{aligned}$$

Example: Differentiate (***Quotient Rule***):

$$y = \frac{x+1}{x^3 + x - 2}.$$

If:

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right] = \frac{g(x)\frac{d}{dx}[f(x)] - f(x)\frac{d}{dx}[g(x)]}{[g(x)]^2}.$$

And:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) = x + 1 &\longrightarrow f'(x) = 1 \\ &\textit{and} \\ g(x) = x^3 + x - 2 &\longrightarrow g'(x) = 3x^2 + 1. \end{aligned}$$

Then:

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \frac{(x^3 + x - 2)(1) - (x+1)(3x^2 + 1)}{(x^3 + x - 2)^2} \\ &= \frac{x^3 + x - 2 - (3x^3 + x + 3x^2 + 1)}{(x^3 + x - 2)^2} \\ &= \frac{x^3 + x - 2 - 3x^3 - x - 3x^2 - 1)}{(x^3 + x - 2)^2} \\ &= \frac{-2x^3 - 3x^2 - 3}{(x^3 + x - 2)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Example: Find the equation of the tangent line and the normal line to the curve $y = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+1}$ at (4,0.4)

If:

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right] = \frac{g(x)\frac{d}{dx}[f(x)] - f(x)\frac{d}{dx}[g(x)]}{[g(x)]^2}.$$

And:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{2}} \longrightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ \textit{and} \\ g(x) = x+1 \longrightarrow g'(x) = 1. \end{aligned}$$

Then:

$$y' = \frac{(x+1)(\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}) - (x^{\frac{1}{2}})(1)}{(x+1)^2}.$$

Now m_{tan}

$$\begin{aligned} m_{tan} = \frac{(4+1)(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 4^{-\frac{1}{2}}) - (4^{\frac{1}{2}})}{(x+1)^2} \\ = \frac{5 \cdot \frac{1}{4} - 2}{25}. \end{aligned}$$

We want to multiply by the lcd 4 to clear out the complex fraction

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(\frac{5}{4} - 2) \cdot 4}{25 \cdot 4} \\ = \frac{5-8}{100} \\ = -\frac{3}{100}. \end{aligned}$$

Now to find m_{normal}, we take the Reciprical of m_{tan} and change the sign:

$$m_{norm} = \frac{100}{3}.$$

Now we want to find the equations:

Tangent Line:

$$\begin{aligned} y - 0.4 = -0.03(x-4) \\ y - 0.4 = -0.03x + 0.12 \\ y = -0.03x + 0.52. \end{aligned}$$

Normal Line:

$$\begin{aligned} y - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{100}{3}(x-4) \\ y - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{100}{3}x - \frac{400}{3} \\ y = \frac{100}{3}x - \frac{1994}{15}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\frac{100}{3}$ is a repeating decimal, we stayed in fraction form.

3.3

Derivatives of Trigonometric Functions

Pythagorn Identites:

- $\sin^2\theta = 1 - \cos^2\theta$
- $\cos^2\theta = 1 - \sin^2\theta$
- $\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$

2 Limit Formulas:

$$\lim_{\theta\to 0}\frac{\sin\theta}{\theta} = 1.$$

And:

$$\lim_{\theta\to 0}\frac{\cos\theta - 1}{\theta} = 0.$$

Lets Derive $\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x)$:

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) = \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\sin(x+h) - \sin x}{h}.$$

We will refer back to the formula for $\sin(a+b) \to \sin A\cos B + \cos A\sin B$ to expand $\sin(x+h)$

So:

$$\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\sin x\cos h + \cos x\sin h - \sin x}{h}.$$

We are going to split this equation:

$$\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\sin x\cos h - \sin x}{h} + \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\cos x\cdot\sin h}{h}.$$

Since $\sin x$ *and* $\cos x$ *is not changing, it is therefore a constant and we can do the following:*

$$(\sin x)\left(\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\cos h - 1}{h}\right) + (\cos x)\left(\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\sin h}{h}\right).$$

Now we can use the formulas above and we are left with:

$$\begin{aligned} &0 + \cos x\cdot 1 \\ &= \cos x. \end{aligned}$$

Summary:

$$\frac{d}{dx}\sin x = \cos x.$$

Lets Derive $\frac{d}{dx}(\cos x)$:

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) = \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\cos(x+h)-\cos x}{h}.$$

We will refer back to the formula for $\cos(A+B) \to \cos A\cos B - \sin A\sin B$ to expand $\cos(x+h)$

So:

$$\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\cos x\cos h - \sin x\sin h - \cos x}{h}.$$

Just like the one above, we are going to group the terms that have x:

$$\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\cos x\cos h - \cos x}{h} - \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\sin x\sin h}{h}.$$

Now we pull out the constants:

$$(\cos x)\left(\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\cos h - 1}{h}\right) - (\sin x)\left(\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\sin h}{h}\right).$$

Now if we use the fomulas listed at the start of this section we are left with:

$$(\cos x)(0) - (\sin x)(1)$$
$$= -\sin x.$$

Deriviatives of Trigonometric Functions:

- $\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) = \cos x$
- $\frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) = -\sin x$
- $\frac{d}{dx}(\tan x) = \sec^2 x$
- $\frac{d}{dx}(\csc x) = -\csc x\cot x$
- $\frac{d}{dx}(\sec x) = \sec x\tan x$
- $\frac{d}{dx}(\cot x) = -\csc^2 x$

Examples: Differentiate:

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}\sin x.$$

If:

$$\frac{d}{dx}[f(x)\cdot g(x)] = f(x)\frac{d}{dx}[g(x)] + g(x)\frac{d}{dx}[f(x)].$$

And:

$$
\begin{aligned}
f(x) &= x^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
g(x) &= \sin x.
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\
g'(x) &= \cos x.
\end{aligned}
$$

Then:

$$
\begin{aligned}
f'(x) = x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \cos x + \sin x \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\
\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}(2x \cdot \cos x + \sin x) \\
= \frac{2x \cdot \cos x + \sin x}{2x^{\frac{1}{2}}}.
\end{aligned}
$$

Example: Differentiate:

$$g(t) = 4\sec t + \tan t.$$

So:

$$
\begin{aligned}
g'(t) = 4 \cdot \sec t \tan t + \sec^2 t \\
= 4 \cdot \frac{1}{\cos t} \cdot \frac{\sin t}{\cos t} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} \\
= 4 \cdot \frac{\sin t}{\cos^2 t} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} \\
= \frac{4\sin t + 1}{\cos^2 t}.
\end{aligned}
$$

Example:

$$y = \frac{1 - \sec x}{\tan x}.$$

If:

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right] = \frac{g(x)\frac{d}{dx}[f(x)] - f(x)\frac{d}{dx}[g(x)]}{[g(x)]^2}.$$

And:

$$
\begin{aligned}
f(x) &= 1 - \sec x \\
g(x) &= \tan x.
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= \sec x \tan x \\
g'(x) &= \sec^2 x.
\end{aligned}
$$

Then:

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \frac{(\tan x)(-\sec x \tan x) - (1-\sec x)(\sec^2 x)}{\tan^2 x} \\ &= \frac{-\sec x \tan^2 x - (\sec^2 x - \sec^3 x)}{\tan^2 x} \\ &= \frac{-\sec x \tan^2 x - \sec^2 x + \sec^3 x}{\tan^2 x} \\ &= \frac{-\frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{\cos^3 x}}{\frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x}}. \end{aligned}$$

We need to multiply by the lcd $\cos^3 x$:

$$\frac{-\sin^2 x - \cos x + 1}{\sin^2 x \cos x}.$$

In the numerator we notice we have $1 - \sin^2 x$, which is equal to $\cos^2 x$, so:

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{\cos^2 x - \cos x}{\sin^2 x \cos x} \\ &= \frac{\cos x(\cos x - 1)}{\sin^2 x \cos x} \\ &= \frac{\cos x - 1}{\sin^2 x}. \end{aligned}$$

And we can replace the denominator with $1 - \cos^2 x$:

$$\frac{\cos x - 1}{1 - \cos^2 x}.$$

And we notice that the denominator is a difference of squares, so we can factor it into:

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{\cos x - 1}{(1-\cos x)(1+\cos x)} \\ &= \frac{-(1-\cos x)}{(1-\cos x)(1+\cos x)} \\ &= \frac{-1}{1+\cos x}. \end{aligned}$$

Limits:

Recall:

$$\lim_{\theta \to 0} \frac{\sin\theta}{\theta} = 1 \textit{ and } \lim_{\theta \to 0} \frac{\theta}{\sin\theta} = 1.$$

Also:

$$\lim_{\theta \to 0} \frac{\cos\theta - 1}{\theta} = 0.$$

Example: Find the Limit:

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{\sin 6x}.$$

We want to be able to use the fomulas above, so we do:

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{4x} \cdot \frac{4x}{1} \cdot \frac{6x}{\sin 6x} \cdot \frac{1}{6x}\\ = 1 \cdot 4 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{6}\\ = \frac{2}{3}.\end{aligned}$$

Example: Find the Limit:

$$\lim_{\theta\to 0} \frac{\cos\theta - 1}{\sin\theta}.$$

To exercise the formulas above, we will rewrite as:

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{\theta\to 0} \frac{\cos\theta - 1}{\sin\theta} \cdot \frac{\theta}{\theta}\\ = \frac{\cos\theta - 1}{\theta} \cdot \frac{\theta}{\sin\theta}\\ = 0 \cdot 1\\ = 0.\end{aligned}$$

Example: Find the Limit:

$$\lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\sin^2 3t}{t^2}.$$

We rewrite as:

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{t\to 0} \left(\frac{\sin 3t}{t}\right)^2\\ = \left(\frac{\sin 3t}{3t} \cdot \frac{3}{1}\right)^2\\ = 1 \cdot 3^2\\ = 9.\end{aligned}$$

3.4

The Chain Rule / Differentiation Examples using the Product, Quotient, and Chain Rules

The Chain Rule:

We will use the chain rule to find Deriviatives of composite functions.

Example: Find the derivative of

$$F(x) = \sqrt{4+3x}.$$

F(x) is a composite function made up of:

$$g(x) = 4 + 3x$$
$$and$$
$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}.$$

Therefore:

$$F(x) = f(g(x)).$$

Process:

Let:

$$u = g(x) = 4 + 3x.$$

Then:

$$F(x) = f(u) \text{ and } F'(x) = f'(u) \cdot g'(x).$$

The Chain Rule (2):

If F(x) = f(g(x)), then:

$$F'(x) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x).$$

Or:

If y = f(u) = f(g(x)), then:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}.$$

Example: Find the Derivative:

$$f(x) = (1 + x^4)^{\frac{2}{3}}.$$

So:

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{2}{3}(1 + x^4)^{-\frac{1}{3}} \cdot (4x^3) \\ &= \frac{8x^3}{3(1 + x^4)^{\frac{1}{3}}}. \end{aligned}$$

Example: Differentiate the following function:

$$f(t) = \sqrt[3]{1 + \tan t}.$$

So:

$$f(t) = (1 + \tan t)^{\frac{1}{3}}.$$

Now:

$$\begin{aligned} f'(t) &= \frac{1}{3}(1 + \tan t)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot (\sec^2 t) \\ &= \frac{\sec^2 t}{3(1 + \tan t)^{\frac{2}{3}}}. \end{aligned}$$

Example: Differentiate The following function:

$$y = (x^2 + 1)(\sqrt[3]{x^2 + 2}).$$

So:

$$y = (x^2 + 1)(x^2 + 2)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

First:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= (x^2 + 1) \\ f'(x) &= (2x). \end{aligned}$$

$$g(x) = (x^2 + 2)^{\frac{1}{3}}.$$

To find $g'(x)$, we will use the chain rule:

$$g'(x) = [\frac{1}{3}(x^2 + 2)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot (2x)].$$

Now we use the ***product rule:***

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = (x^2 + 1)[\frac{1}{3}(x^2 + 2)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot (2x)] + (x^2 + 2)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot (2x)$$

From here we will factor out a GCF:

$$\begin{aligned} if\ gcf &= \frac{1}{3}(2x)(x^2+2)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \\ then\ \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{1}{3}(2x)(x^2+2)^{-\frac{2}{3}}\Big[(x^2+1)+3(x^2+2)\Big] \\ &= \frac{2x(x^2+1+3x^2+6)}{3(x^2+2)^{\frac{2}{3}}} \\ &= \frac{2x(4x^2+7)}{3(x^2+2)^{\frac{2}{3}}} \\ &. \end{aligned}$$

Example: Differentiate

$$G(y) = \frac{(y-1)^4}{(y^2+2y)^5}.$$

First:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= (y-1)^4 \\ f'(x) &= 4(y-1)^3. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(x) &= (y^2+2y)^5 \\ g'(x) &= 5(y^2+2y)^4 \cdot (2y+2). \end{aligned}$$

Now:

$$G'(y) = \frac{(y^2+2y)^5 4(y-1)^3 \cdot 1 - (y-1)^4 5(y^2+2y)^4(2y+2)}{(y^2+2y)^{10}}$$
$$.$$

From here we can factor out a GCF: $(y^2+2y)^4$ *:*

$$\frac{dG}{dy} = \frac{(y^2+2y)^4(y-1)^3 \cdot [4(y^2+2y) - (y-1)5 \cdot 2(y+1)]}{(y^2+2y)^{10}}.$$

We see that we can cancel out common term $(y^2+2y)^4$ *:*

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dG}{dy} &= \frac{(y-1)^3 \cdot [4y^2+8y-10(y^2-1)]}{(y^2+2y)^6} \\ = \frac{dG}{dy} &= \frac{(y-1)^3 \cdot (4y^2+8y-10y^2+10)}{(y^2+2y)^6} \\ = \frac{dG}{dy} &= \frac{(y-1)^3 \cdot (-6y^2+8y+10)}{(y^2+2y)^6} \\ = \frac{dG}{dy} &= \frac{2(y-1)^3 \cdot (-3y^2+4y+5)}{(y^2+2y)^6} \\ &. \end{aligned}$$

Example: Differentiate

$$y = \tan^2 3\theta.$$

Start by rewriting:

$$y = [\tan 3\theta]^2.$$

Now we differentiate:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{d\theta} &= 2[\tan 3\theta] \cdot \sec^2 3\theta \cdot 3 \\ &= 6 \tan 3\theta \sec^2 3\theta.\end{aligned}$$

Example: Differentiate

$$y = x \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right).$$

Start by rewriting as:

$$y = x \cdot \sin x^{-1}.$$

And we can derive:

$$\begin{aligned}f(x) &= x \\ f'(x) &= 1.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}g(x) &= \sin x^{-1} \\ g'(x) &= \cos x^{-1} \cdot (-1x^{-2}).\end{aligned}$$

Now we can use the product rule:

$$y' = x \cdot \cos x^{-1} \cdot (-1x^{-2}) + \sin x^{-1} \cdot 1.$$

Cleanup:

$$\begin{aligned}y' &= -\cos\frac{1}{x} \cdot x^{-1} + \sin\frac{1}{x} \\ &= \frac{-\cos\frac{1}{x}}{x} + \sin\frac{1}{x} \\ &= \frac{-1}{x}\cos\frac{1}{x} + \sin\frac{1}{x}.\end{aligned}$$

Let's see what $\frac{d}{dx}(a^x)$ is using the chain rule: (a>0)

We know $\frac{d}{dx}e^x = e^x$

Also Recall $a = e^{ln\ a}$

Therefore:

$$a^x = (e^{ln\ a})^x.$$

Which means:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx}(a^x) &= \frac{d}{dx}[(e^{ln\ a})^x] \\ &= \frac{d}{dx}(e^{x \cdot ln\ a}) \\ &= e^{x \cdot ln\ a} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x \cdot \ln a) \\ &= e^{x \cdot \ln a} \cdot \ln a \\ &= a^x \cdot \ln a. \end{aligned}$$

Summary:

$$a^x = a^x \cdot \ln a.$$

Example: Differentiate

$$y = 10^{1-x^2}.$$

So:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= 10^{1-x^2} \cdot \ln 10 \cdot (-2x) \\ &= -2x \ln 10 \cdot 10^{-1-x^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Example: Differentiate

$$y = 2^{3^{x^2}}.$$

So this is:

$$f \circ g \circ h.$$

Where:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= 2^x \\ g(x) &= 3^x \\ h(x) &= x^2. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} &= 2^{3^{x^2}} \cdot \ln 2 \frac{dy}{dx}(3^{x^2}) \\ = \frac{dy}{dx} &= 2^{3^{x^2}} \cdot \ln 2 \cdot 3^{x^2} \cdot \ln 3 \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}(x^2) \\ = \frac{dy}{dx} &= 2^{3^{x^2}} \cdot \ln 2 \cdot 3^{x^2} \cdot \ln 3 \cdot 2x \\ &= 2x \cdot \ln 2 \cdot \ln 3 \cdot 2^{3^{x^2}} \cdot 3^{x^2}.\end{aligned}$$

Shortcut:

$$\begin{aligned}f(g(x)) &= \sqrt{g(x)} \\ f'(x) &= \frac{1}{2}(g(x))^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot g'(x) \\ f'(x) &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{g(x)}} \cdot g'(x) \\ &= \frac{g'(x)}{2\sqrt{g(x)}}.\end{aligned}$$

Example for shortcut:

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\sin x}.$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\cos x}{2\sqrt{\sin x}}.$$

Example for shortcut:

$$f(x) = \sqrt{4x^3 + 7x^2}$$
$$.$$

$$\begin{aligned}f'(x) &= \frac{12x^2 + 14x}{2\sqrt{4x^3 + 7x^2}} \\ &= \frac{2(6x + 7)}{2\sqrt{4x^3 + 7x^2}}.\end{aligned}$$

Differentiation Examples using the Product,Quotient, and Chain Rules

Recall:

Product Rule:

$$\frac{d}{dx}[f(x) \cdot g(x)] = f(x)\frac{d}{dx}[g(x)] + g(x)\frac{d}{dx}[f(x)].$$

Quotient Rule:

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right] = \frac{g(x)\frac{d}{dx}[f(x)] - f(x)\frac{d}{dx}[g(x)]}{[g(x)]^2}.$$

The Chain Rule:

If F(x) = f(g(x)), then:

$$F'(x) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x).$$

Or:

If f(u) = f(g(x)), then:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}.$$

Example: Differentiate the following function:

$$r = \frac{\sqrt{\theta} - 3}{\sqrt{\theta} + 3}.$$

If:

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right] = \frac{g(x)\frac{d}{dx}[f(x)] - f(x)\frac{d}{dx}[g(x)]}{[g(x)]^2}.$$

And:

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\theta} - 3$$
$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}\theta^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{\theta} + 3$$
$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{2}\theta^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Then:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dr}{d\theta} &= \frac{(\sqrt{\theta}+3)(\frac{1}{2}\theta^{-\frac{1}{2}}) - (\sqrt{\theta}-3)(\frac{1}{2}\theta^{-\frac{1}{2}})}{(\sqrt{\theta}+3)^2} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{2}\theta^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\sqrt{\theta}+3-\sqrt{\theta}+3)}{(\sqrt{\theta}+3)^2} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{2}\theta^{-\frac{1}{2}}(6)}{(\sqrt{\theta}+3)^2} \\ &= \frac{3\cdot\theta^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{(\sqrt{\theta}+3)^2} \\ &= \frac{3}{\sqrt{\theta}(\sqrt{\theta}+3)^2}.\end{aligned}$$

Note:-

It's fine that we have a radical in the denominator because there was one in the original equation.

Example: Differentiate the following function:

$$p = \frac{4+\sec q}{4-\sec q}.$$

We will rewrite in terms of ***sin and cos***

$$p = \frac{4+\frac{1}{\cos q}}{4-\frac{1}{\cos q}}.$$

Now find common denominator to clear out fractions ($\cos q$*):*

$$p = \frac{4\cos q+1}{4\cos q-1}.$$

Now we differentiate:

$$\begin{aligned}f(x) &= 4\cos q+1 \\ f'(x) &= -4\sin q.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}g(x) &= 4\cos q = 1 \\ g'(x) &= -4\sin q.\end{aligned}$$

Now plug into Quotient Rule:

$$\frac{dp}{dq} = \frac{(4\cos q-1)(-4\sin q) - (4\cos q+1)(-4\sin q)}{(4\cos q-1)^2}.$$

we see we can factor out an $-4\sin q$*:*

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dp}{dq} &= \frac{-4\sin q(4\cos q-1)-(4\cos q+1)}{(4\cos q-1)^2} \\ &= \frac{-4\sin q(4\cos q-1-4\cos q-1)}{(4\cos q-1)^2} \\ &= \frac{-4\sin q(-2)}{(4\cos q-1)^2} \\ &= \frac{8\sin q}{(4\cos q-1)^2}.\end{aligned}$$

Example: Differentiate the following function:

$$h(x) = \left(\frac{\cos x}{1+\sin x}\right)^4.$$

First lets figure out our Deriviatives from whats withing the parenthesis:

$$f(x) = \cos x$$
$$f'(x) = -\sin x.$$

$$g(x) = 1 + \sin x$$
$$g'(x) = \cos x.$$

We will start by using the power rule and the chain rule with the quotient rule:

$$h'(x) = 4\left[\frac{\cos x}{1+\sin x}\right]^3 \cdot \left[\frac{(1+\sin x)(-\sin x) - (\cos x)(\cos x)}{(1+\sin x)^2}\right].$$

*Now we want to distribute the exponent **3**, into the terms in the numerator and denominator*

$$\frac{4\cos^3 x}{(1+\sin x)^3} \cdot \frac{-\sin x - \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{(1+\sin x)^2}.$$

We are going to factor out a -1 and bring it infront of the 4:

$$\frac{-4\cos^3 x}{(1+\sin x)^3} \cdot \frac{\sin x + \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{(1+\sin x)^2}.$$

We know that $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$, *so:*

$$\frac{-4\cos^3 x}{(1+\sin x)^3} \cdot \frac{\sin x + 1}{(1+\sin x)^2}.$$

Now we can divide by common factor in the numerator:

$$\frac{-4\cos^3 x}{(1+\sin x)^3} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\sin x}$$
$$= \frac{-4\cos^3 x}{(1+\sin x)^4}.$$

Example: Differentiate the following function:

$$y = (e^{\cos\left(\frac{t}{9}\right)})^4.$$

So by using both the product rule and the chain rule, we get:

$$y' = 4(e^{\cos\frac{t}{9}})^3 \cdot e^{\cos\frac{t}{9}} \cdot -\sin\frac{t}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{9}.$$

Cleanup:

To start, we will group all the constants, then combine the like terms.:

$$y' = -\frac{4}{9}\sin\frac{t}{9}(e^{\cos\frac{t}{9}})^4.$$

Now we will move that power of 4 to the front of cos:

$$y' = -\frac{4}{9}\sin\frac{t}{9}(e^{4\cos\frac{t}{9}}).$$

Example: Differentiate:

$$y = \sin(4x^2e^x).$$

So:

$$y' = \cos(4x^2e^x)$$

Now we want to use the product rule to derive whats inside the cosine function:

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \cos(4x^2e^x) \cdot [8x \cdot e^x + e^x \cdot 4x^2] \\ &= e^x(4x^2 + 8x)\cos 4x^2e^x. \end{aligned}$$

Double Prime: *To make this easier to grasp we will split it into 3 parts.*

First Part:

$$e^x(4x^2e^x)(\cos 4x^2e^x).$$

Second Part:

$$8x + 8)e^x \cos 4x^2e^x.$$

Third Part:

$$-\sin(4x^2e^x).$$

And then apply the chain + product rule for the stuff inside -sin, which we did in single prime above

$$(8xe^x + 4x^2e^x).$$

and then multiply by the other 2 functions:

$$e^x(4x^2 + 8x).$$

So all together part 3 is:

$$-\sin(4x^2e^x)(8xe^x+4x^2e^x)\cdot e^x(4x^2+8x).$$

So if we add it all together:

$$y''=e^x(4x^2e^x)(\cos 4x^2e^x)+8x+8)e^x\cos 4x^2e^x+-\sin(4x^2e^x)(8xe^x+4x^2e^x)\cdot e^x(4x^2+8x).$$

Cleanup: by factoring out terms:

$$\begin{aligned}
e^x\cdot 4x(x+2)\cos 4x^2e^x+e^x\cdot 8(x+1)\cos 4x^2e^x-[e^x(4x^2+8x)]^2\sin(4x^2e^x)\\
4e^x\cos(4x^2e^x)[x(x+2)+2(x+1)]-[e^x\cdot 4x(x+2)]^2\sin(4x^2e^x)\\
4e^x\cos(4x^2e^x)[x(x+2)+2(x+1)]-16e^{2x}\cdot x^2(x+2)^2\sin(4x^2e^x)\\
4e^x\cos(4x^2e^x)[x^2+4x+2]-16e^{2x}\cdot x^2(x+2)^2\sin(4x^2e^x)\\
4e^x(x^2+4x+2)\cos 4x^2e^x-16e^{2x}\cdot x^2(x+2)^2\sin(4x^2e^x)\\
.
\end{aligned}$$

3.5

Implicit Differentiation/Derivatives of Inverse Trigonometric Functions

y = f(x), in this form, y is expressed explicity in terms of x. Some functions are defined implicitly by a relation between x and y.

Example: We'll use implicit differentation to find $\frac{dy}{dx}$

$$2x^3 + x^2y - xy^3 = 2.$$

So:

$$6x^2 + (x^2 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + 2x \cdot y) - (x \cdot 3y^2 \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + y^3 \cdot 1) = 0$$

These are the Deriviatives of each term, we put $\frac{dy}{dx}$ there because in the problem, we are deriving with respect to x, so when we derive the y terms, y is not x, so we put $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

Cleanup:

$$6x^2 + x^2\frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy - 3xy^2\frac{dy}{dx} - y^3 = 0.$$

Now we are solving for $\frac{dy}{dx}$, so we locate all the terms with $\frac{dy}{dx}$ and keep them on the same side of the equation:

$$x^2\frac{dy}{dx} - 3xy^2\frac{dy}{dx} = y^3 - 6x^2 - 2xy.$$

Now that the terms on the left all have $\frac{dy}{dx}$, we can factor it out:

$$\frac{dy}{dx}(x^2 - 3xy^2) = y^3 - 6x^2 - 2xy.$$

Now divide by $x^2 - 3xy^2$:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^3 - 6x^2 - 2xy}{x^2 - 3xy^2}.$$

Example: Differentiate:

$$\sin x + \cos y = \sin x \cos y.$$

So:

$$\cos x + (-\sin y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}) = \sin x(-\sin y) \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + \cos x \cdot \cos y.$$

Cleanup:

$$\begin{aligned}
\cos x - \sin y\frac{dy}{dx} &= -\sin x \sin y\frac{dy}{dx} + \cos x \cos y \\
= \sin x \sin y\frac{dy}{dx} - \sin y\frac{dy}{dx} &= \cos x \cos y - \cos x \\
= \frac{dy}{dx}(\sin x \sin y - \sin y) &= \cos x \cos y - \cos x \\
= \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{\cos x \cos y - \cos x}{\sin x \sin y - \sin y} \\
= \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{\cos x(\cos y - 1)}{\sin y(\sin x - 1)}.
\end{aligned}$$

Example:

$$\sqrt{x+y} = 1 + x^2y^2.$$

So:

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+y}}(1 + \frac{dy}{dx}) = 0 + (x^2 \cdot 2y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + y^2 \cdot 2x)$$

Now we multiply through by $2\sqrt{x+y}$ to clear out the fraction, so:

$$\begin{aligned}
\rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} &= 4x^2y\sqrt{x+y} + 4xy^2\sqrt{x+y} \\
\rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} - 4x^2y\sqrt{x+y}\frac{dy}{dx} &= 4xy^2\sqrt{x+y} - 1 \\
\rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}[1 - 4x^2y\sqrt{x+y}] &= 4xy^2\sqrt{x+y} - 1 \\
\rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{4xy^2\sqrt{x+y} - 1}{1 - 4x^2y\sqrt{x+y}}.
\end{aligned}$$

Example: Differentiate:

$$\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 1.$$

$\underline{y'}$:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}(1) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}(1) \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} &= 0 \\
\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} &= 0 \\
\frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} &= -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \\
\left(\frac{2\sqrt{y}}{1}\right)\frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} &= -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot \left(\frac{2\sqrt{y}}{1}\right) \\
\frac{dy}{dx} &= -\frac{2 \cdot \sqrt{y}}{2 \cdot \sqrt{x}} \\
\frac{dy}{dx} &= -\frac{\sqrt{y}}{\sqrt{x}}
\end{aligned}$$

y'' (need to use quotient rule):

So:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= \frac{-(\sqrt{x}\cdot\frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}\cdot\frac{dy}{dx}-\sqrt{y}\cdot\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}})}{(\sqrt{x})^2} \\ &= \frac{-(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{y}}\cdot\frac{-\sqrt{y}}{\sqrt{x}}-\frac{\sqrt{y}}{2\sqrt{x}})}{x}\end{aligned}$$

Note:-

Notice: in place of $\frac{dy}{dx}$, we put the derivitate we found to be y'

Cleanup:

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{-(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{y}}{2\sqrt{x}})}{x} \\ &= \frac{(-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{y}}{2\sqrt{x}})}{x} \\ &= \frac{(-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{y}}{2\sqrt{x}})\cdot 2\sqrt{x}}{x\cdot 2\sqrt{x}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{y}}{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}}.\end{aligned}$$

How $2x^{\frac{3}{2}}$:

$$\begin{aligned} &x^1\cdot 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= 2x^{\frac{1}{2}+1} \\ &= 2x^{\frac{3}{2}}.\end{aligned}$$

Look back at original equation:

$$\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{y}=\underline{\boldsymbol{1}}.$$

Therefore:

$$y''=\frac{1}{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

Deriviatives of Inverse Trig Functions

Recall:

$$y = \sin^{-1} x \longrightarrow \sin y = x.$$

And Restriction is:

$$(-\frac{\pi}{2} \leqslant x \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}).$$

Proof: Using implicit Differentiation, derive the above $\sin y = x$:

$$\cos y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 1$$
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\cos y}.$$

From here, because: $\sin^2 y + \cos^2 y = 1$, we can solve for $\cos y$ and get:

$$\cos y = \pm\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 y}.$$

And we go with the positive sign because if we notice the ***Restriction***, we are in quad 1 & 4, where sin is ***positive***

So with this we can turn:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\cos y}.$$

Into:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 y}}.$$

From here if we look back at the orginal equation, we see that $\sin y = x$, se we replace $\sin^2 y$ with x^2. ***Therefore:***

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}.$$

Using the concepts above, we know:

- $\frac{d}{dx}(\sin^{-1} x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
- $\frac{d}{dx}(\cos^{-1} x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
- $\frac{d}{dx}(\tan^{-1} x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$
- $\frac{d}{dx}(\csc^{-1} x) = -\frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$
- $\frac{d}{dx}(\sec^{-1} x) = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$
- $\frac{d}{dx}(\cot^{-1} x) = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$

Example: Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$

$$y = \sqrt{\tan^{-1} x}.$$

So:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\tan^{-1} x}} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

Cleanup:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2(x^2+1)\sqrt{\tan^{-1} x}}.$$

Example: find $\frac{dy}{dx}$

$$y = arctan\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}.$$

So:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{1+\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}\right)^2}$$

Then by the chain rule and the quotient rule:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{1+\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{(1+x)(-1)-(1-x)(1)}{(1+x)^2}.$$

Cleanup:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\left[\frac{-1-x-1+x}{(1+x)^2}\right].$$

We are going to steal an (1+x) from the denominator of that last area and send it to the denominator in the first area to clear out the fraction, so:

$$\frac{1}{1+x+1-x} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \cdot \frac{-2}{(1+x)}.$$

now we can cancel out the x's in the denominator of the first fraction, and cancel out the 2 from the $\frac{1}{2}$ and the 2 from the numerator of the last fraction

$$\begin{aligned}
-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+x)^{1}} \\
= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}}(1+x)^{1}} \\
= \frac{-1}{2(1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}}(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\
= \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{(1-x)(1+x)}} \\
= \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{1-x^{2}}}.
\end{aligned}$$

3.6

Deriviatives of Logarithmic Functions:

Recall:

$$\frac{d}{dx}\ln x = \frac{1}{x}.$$

And:

$$\frac{d}{dx}e^x = e^x.$$

Also:

$$\frac{d}{dx}a^x = a^x \cdot \ln a.$$

Proof: Derive:

$$\frac{d}{dx}\log_a x.$$

Process: Let $y = \log_a x$, then rewrite in exponential form

$$a^y = x.$$

Now we derive,

$$a^y \cdot \ln a \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 1$$
$$= \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{a^y \cdot \ln a}$$
$$= \frac{1}{x \ln a}.$$

Summerize:

$$\frac{dy}{dx}\log_a x = \frac{1}{x \cdot \ln a}.$$

And we know:

$$\frac{d}{dx}\ln x = \frac{1}{x}.$$

Because it's:

$$\frac{1}{x \cdot \ln e} = \frac{1}{x \cdot 1}.$$

Example: Find the derivative of $f(x) = \ln(\sin^2 x)$

So:

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \cdot 2(\sin x^1) \cdot \cos x \\ &= \frac{2\cos x}{\sin x} \\ &= 2\cot x \end{aligned}$$

Example: find the deriviative of:

$$f(x) = \log_5 xe^x.$$

So:

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{1}{xe^x \cdot \ln 5}(x + e^x + 1 \cdot e^x) \\ &= \frac{e^x(x+1)}{xe^x \ln 5} \\ &= \frac{x+1}{x \ln 5} \end{aligned}$$

Example: Find the derivitate of:

$$F(y) = y \ln(1 + e^y).$$

So:

$$\begin{aligned} F'(y) &= y \cdot \frac{1}{1+e^y}(0 + e^y) + \ln(1 + e^y) \cdot 1 \\ &= \frac{ye^y}{1+e^y} + \ln(1 + e^y) \end{aligned}$$

Note:-

$\ln(a + b)$ cannot be simplifed, because $\neq \ln a + \ln b$

Example: Find the derivitate of

$$y = \log_2(e^{-x} \cos \pi x).$$

So:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{e^{-x} \cos \pi x \cdot \ln 2} \cdot (e^{-x} \cdot (-\sin \pi x) \cdot \pi + (-e^{-x}) \cos \pi x)$$

Cleanup:

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{e^{-x}(-\pi \sin \pi x - \cos \pi x)}{e^{-x} \cos \pi x \cdot \ln 2} \\ &= \frac{-\pi \sin \pi x - \cos \pi x}{\cos \pi x \ln 2}. \end{aligned}$$

Logarithmic Differentation:

Step 1: Take ln of both sides

Step 2: Differentiate implicitly with respect to x

Step 3: Solve for y'

Example: Differentiate

$$y = \sqrt[4]{\frac{x^2+1}{x^2-1}}.$$

So:

$$\begin{aligned}
\ln y &= \ln \sqrt[4]{\frac{x^2+1}{x^2-1}} \\
\ln y &= \ln \left(\frac{x^2+1}{x^2-1}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \\
\ln y &= \frac{1}{4}\ln\left(\frac{x^2+1}{x^2-1}\right) \\
\ln y &= \frac{1}{4}\ln(x^2+1) - \frac{1}{4}\ln x^2 - 1 \\
\frac{1}{y}\cdot\frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{1}{4}\cdot\frac{1}{x^2+1}\cdot 2x - \frac{1}{4}\cdot\frac{1}{x^2-1}\cdot 2x \\
\frac{1}{y}\cdot\frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{x}{2(x^2+1)} - \frac{x}{2(x^2-1)}
\end{aligned}$$

multiply by common denominator:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{y}\cdot\frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{x}{2(x^2+1)}\cdot\frac{x^2-1}{x^2-1} - \frac{x}{2(x^2-1)}\cdot\frac{x^2+1}{x^2+1} \\
\frac{1}{y}\cdot\frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{x(x^2-1)}{2(x^2+1)(x^2-1)} - \frac{x(x^2+1)}{2(x^2-1)(x^2+1)} \\
\frac{1}{y}\cdot\frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{x^3-x}{2(x^2+1)(x^2-1)} - \frac{x^3+x}{2(x^2-1)(x^2+1)} \\
\frac{1}{y}\cdot\frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{x^3-x-(x^3+x)}{2(x^2+1)(x^2-1)} \\
\frac{1}{y}\cdot\frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{x^3-x-x^3-x}{2(x^4-1)} \\
\frac{1}{y}\cdot\frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{-2x}{2(x^4-1)} \\
\frac{1}{y}\cdot\frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{-x}{x^4-1}
\end{aligned}$$

.

Now solve for $\frac{dy}{dx}$*,:*

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-x}{x^4-1}\cdot y.$$

go to the original equation and see what y is equal to:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-x}{x^4-1}\cdot\sqrt[4]{\frac{x^2+1}{x^2-1}}.$$

Main Idea:

If you have a problem that uses chain rule, product rule, quotient rule, all together. It's best to use this Logarithmic definition

Example:

$$y = (\cos 5x)^x.$$

Note:-

In this example, it's absolutetly necessary to use the definiton and steps from above because you have a variable in the base, and in the exponent

So:

$$\ln y = \ln (\cos 5x)^x$$

use the Logarithmic property and move the exponent to the front, derive by using the product rule, and the chain rule

$$\frac{1}{y}\frac{dy}{dx} = x \cdot \frac{1}{\cos 5x} \cdot (-\sin 5x) \cdot 5 + 1 \cdot \ln (\cos 5x).$$

Cleanup:

$$\frac{1}{y}\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-5\sin 5x}{\cos 5x} + \ln \cos 5x.$$

Solve for $\frac{dy}{dx}$ *by multiplying both sides by* y:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = (-5x\tan 5x + \ln (\cos 5x)) \cdot y.$$

Now replace y *with what* y *equals in the original equation:*

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = (-5x\tan 5x + \ln (\cos 5x)) \cdot (\cos 5x)^x.$$