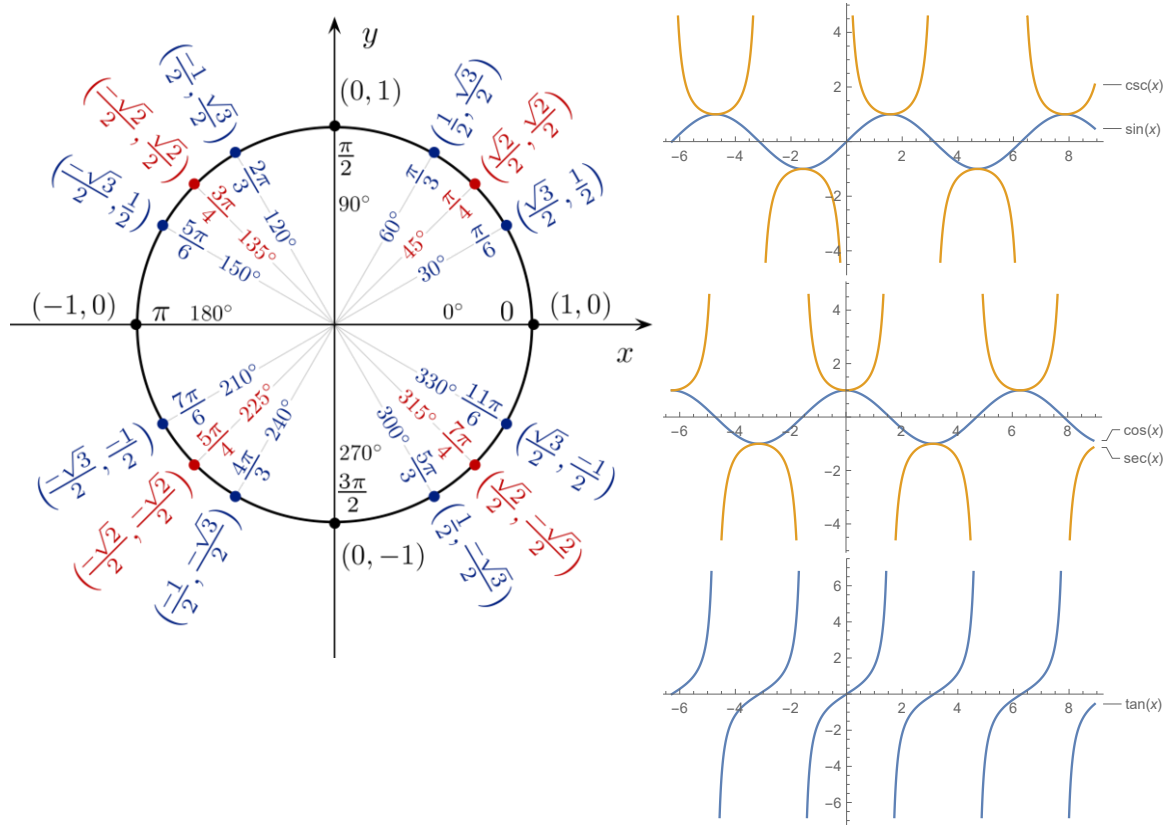


Topics: Derivatives of trigonometric functions, chain rule

Unit circle: $(\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$



Trig identities

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$$

$$\csc x = \frac{1}{\sin x}$$

$$\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$\sec x = \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

$$\cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

Example 1. Find all x in $[0, 2\pi)$ solving

$$3 \sin^2 x - 3 = 0$$

Derivatives of Trigonometric Functions.

Example 2. Using the graph of $\sin x$, graph $\frac{d}{dx} \sin x$.

Theorem.

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

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

These two rules are enough to compute the derivatives of the remaining trigonometric functions!

Example 3. *Use the quotient rule to calculate*

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

Table of Trigonometric Derivatives.

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

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

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sec x =$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \csc x =$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \tan x =$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cot x =$$

Example 4. *Differentiate*

$$f(x) = \frac{\sin x - x}{e^x \tan x}.$$

Example 5. Find the equation of the tangent line to $y = e^x \cos(x)$ at $(0, 1)$. At which values of x does it have a horizontal tangent?

The Chain Rule

Example 6. Let $y = f(x)$ be a function so that $f'(0) = 2$. What is the derivative of $y = f(3x)$ at $x = 0$? **Hint:** Draw a sketch!

Take-away: Derivatives of *compositions*

The Chain Rule. If f and g are differentiable functions then

$$(f \circ g)'(x) =$$

Example 7. Compute the derivative of $F(x) = \sqrt{\sin x}$.

Example 8. Compute $f'(x)$ when

$$f(x) = (2x + 1)^2$$

both by using the chain rule and by expanding.

Example 9. Differentiate $f(x) = \sin(\cos(\tan x))$.

Chain rule boot camp

Example 10. *Find the derivative of*

$$g(x) = (x^3 + 2x^2 - 1)^5.$$

Example 11. *Find the derivative of*

$$k(r) = \sqrt{1 - 2r}.$$

Example 12. *Find the derivative of*

$$f(x) = \sin^2(e^{\tan(x)})$$

Example 13. *Find the derivative of*

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

Example 14. *Find the derivative of*

$$f(t) = \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}}.$$

Example 15. *Find the derivative of*

$$y = \cos \left(\frac{1 - e^{2x}}{1 + e^x} \right).$$