

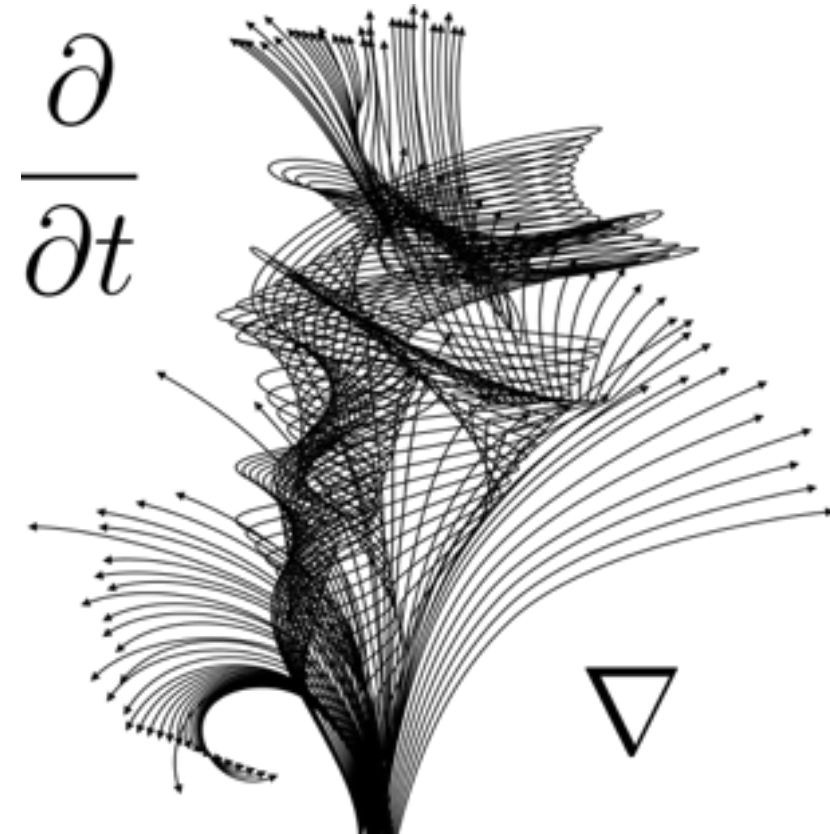
# Differential Calculus with Applications to Life Sciences

Math 102:105

Pooya Ronagh

Agenda for today:

- Inverse trig functions
- Related rates of trig functions



# Derivative of trig functions

What is the derivative of  $\cot(x)$ ?

(A)  $\csc(x)\cot(x)$

(B)  $-\csc(x)\cot(x)$

(C)  $\csc^2(x)$

(D)  $-\csc^2(x)$

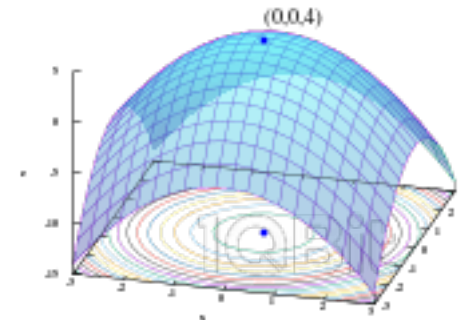
(E)  $\sec^2(x)$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sin(x) = \cos(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cos(x) = -\sin(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \tan(x) = \sec^2(x)$$

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



# Periods of trig functions

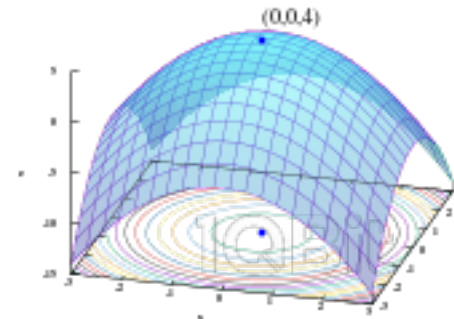
The **period** of the function  $y = f(x)$  is the smallest number  $T$  for which

$$f(t + T) = f(t)$$

for all values of  $t$ .

**Example:** What is the period of  $f(x) = 1 + 2 \sin (3x - 1)$ ?

**Question:** What is the **phase-shift** of this function?



# Amplitude of trig functions

The **amplitude** of a trig function  $y = f(x)$  is defined as

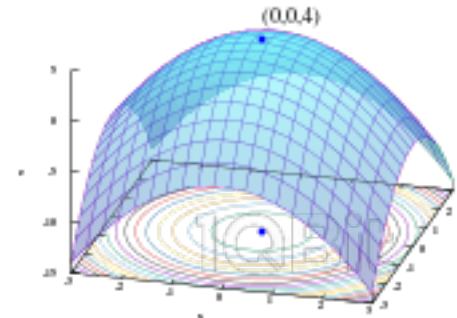
$$(\max f - \min f)/2.$$

**Example:** What is the amplitude of  $f(x) = 1 + 2 \sin (3x - 1)$ ?

The **midline** (or average) of a trig function  $y = f(x)$  is defined as

$$(\max f + \min f)/2.$$

**Example:** What is the midline of  $f(x) = 1 + 2 \sin (3x - 1)$ ?



# Example

What is the period and amplitude of  $h(t) = 8 - 6\sin(4t)$ ?

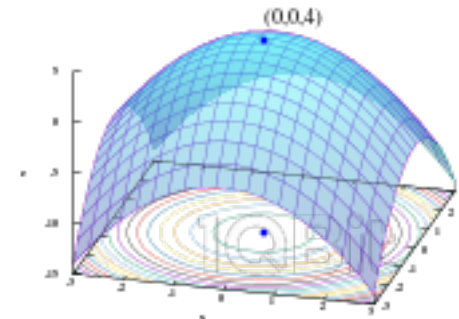
(A)  $T=4$ ,  $A= 14$

(B)  $T=1$ ,  $A= 8$

(C)  $T=1/4$ ,  $A= 12$

(D)  $T=2\pi$ ,  $A= -6$

(E)  $T=\pi/2$ ,  $A= 6$



# Related rates + trig functions

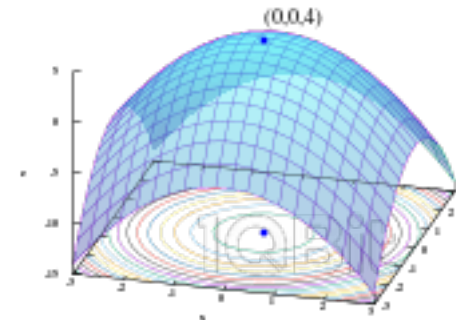
If the height of an isosceles triangle with base 2m changes at a rate  $h'=3$  m/s, how quickly is the angle opposite the base changing when  $h= \sqrt{3}$  m?

(A)  $-3/2$

(B)  $-1/2$

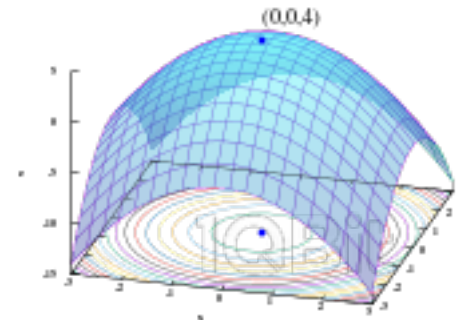
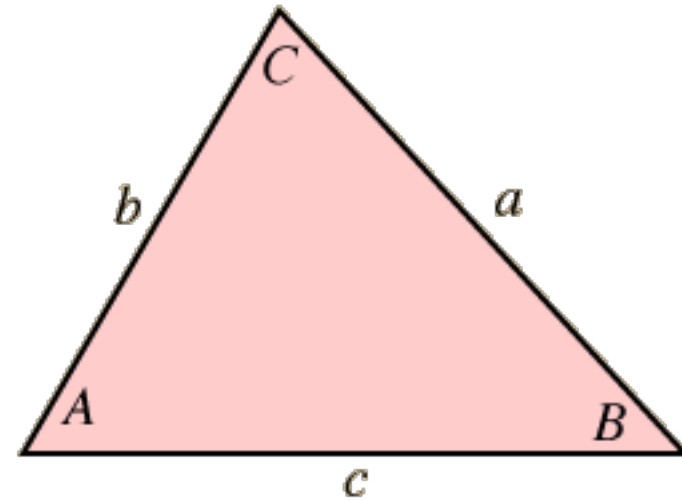
(C)  $1/2$

(D)  $3/2$



# Cosine law

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$$



# Inverse trig functions

Which of the following is false?

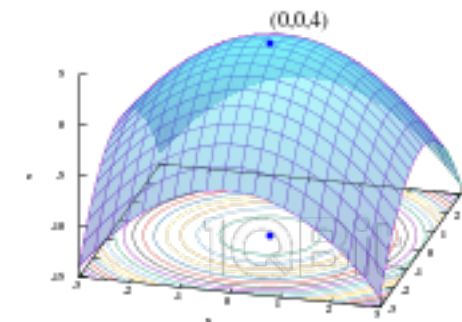
(A)  $\cos(\arctan(\sqrt{3})) = 1/2$

(B)  $\sin(\arccos(1/2)) = \sqrt{3}/2$

(C)  $\arctan(1) = \pi/4$

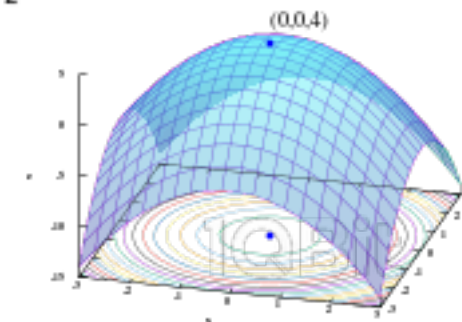
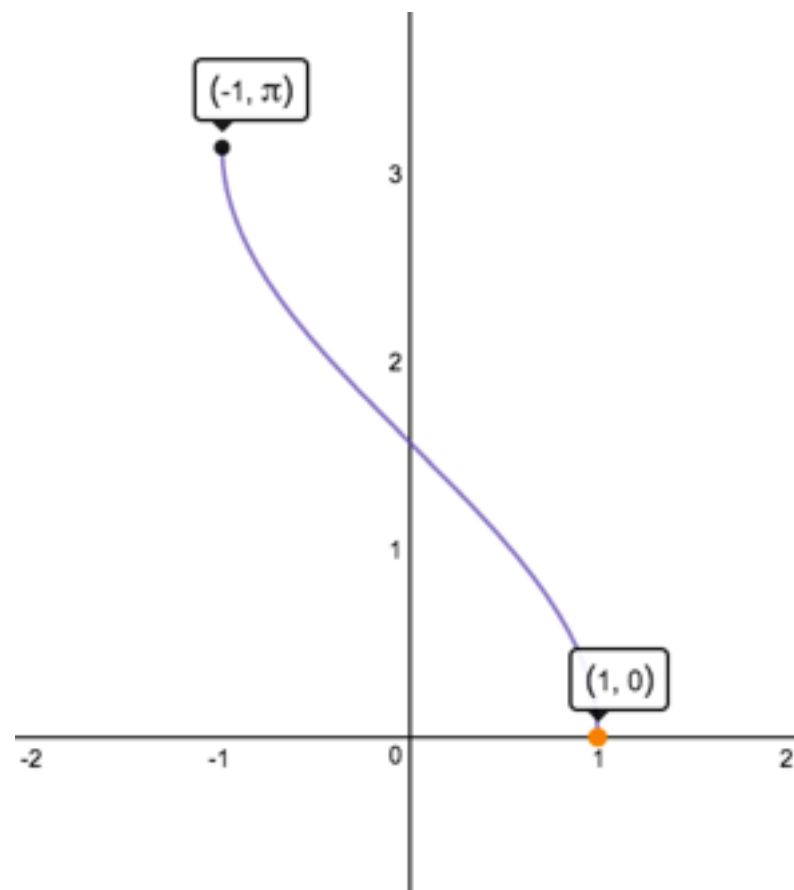
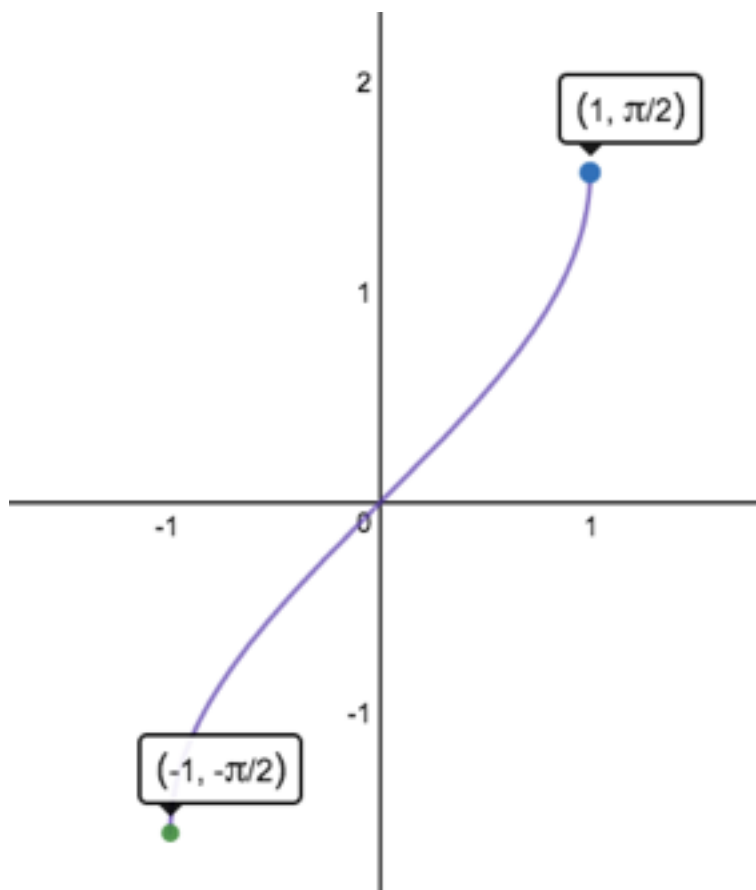
(D)  $\arcsin(1/2) = \pi/3$

(E)  $\sin(3\pi/2) = -1$

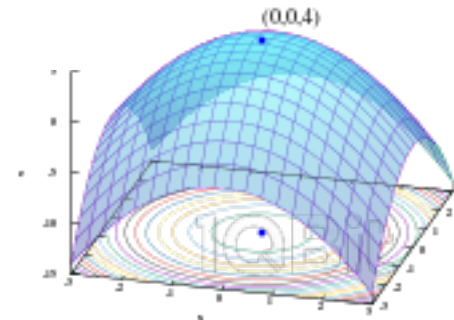
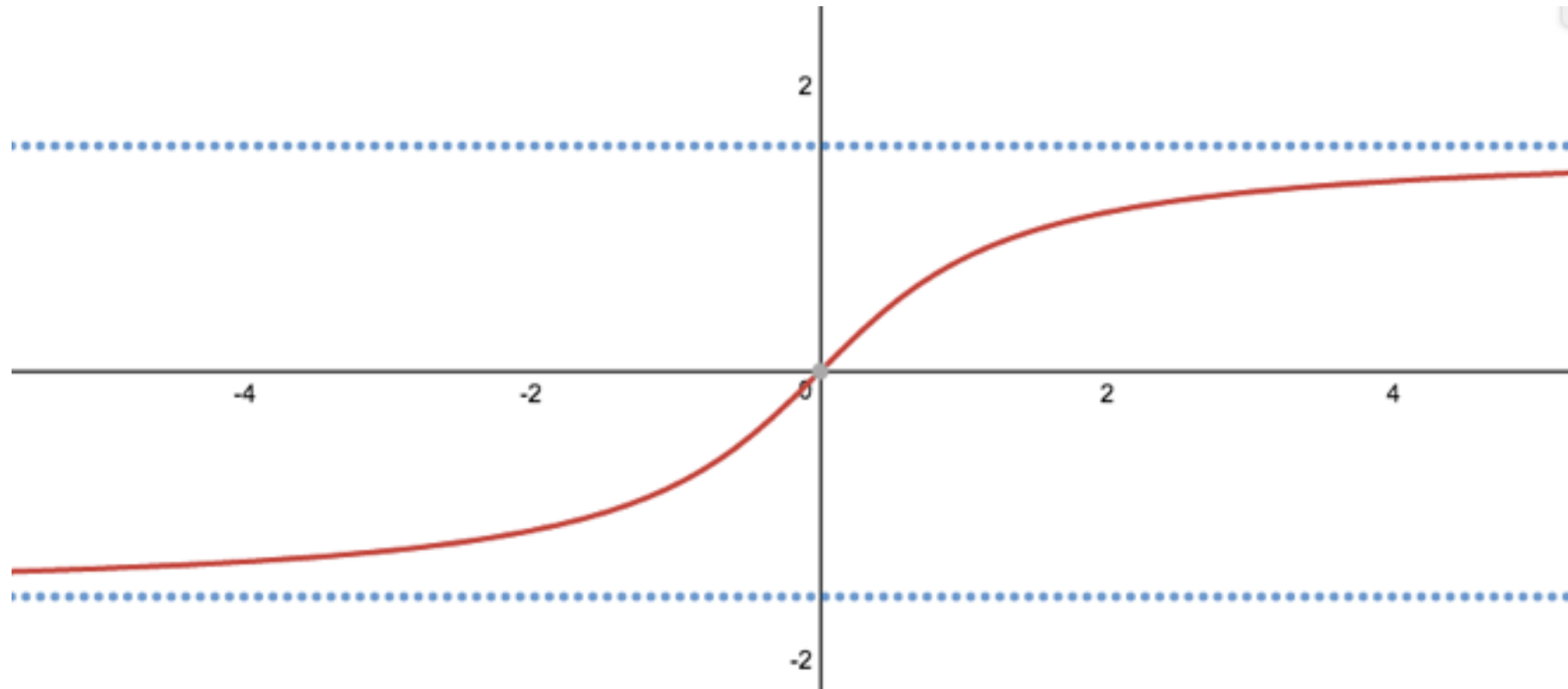




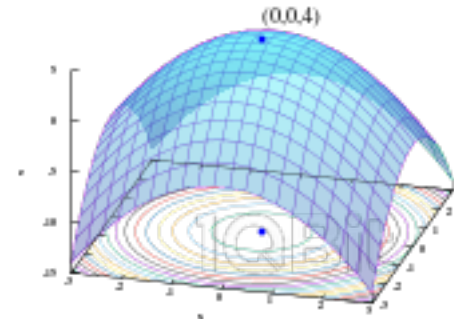
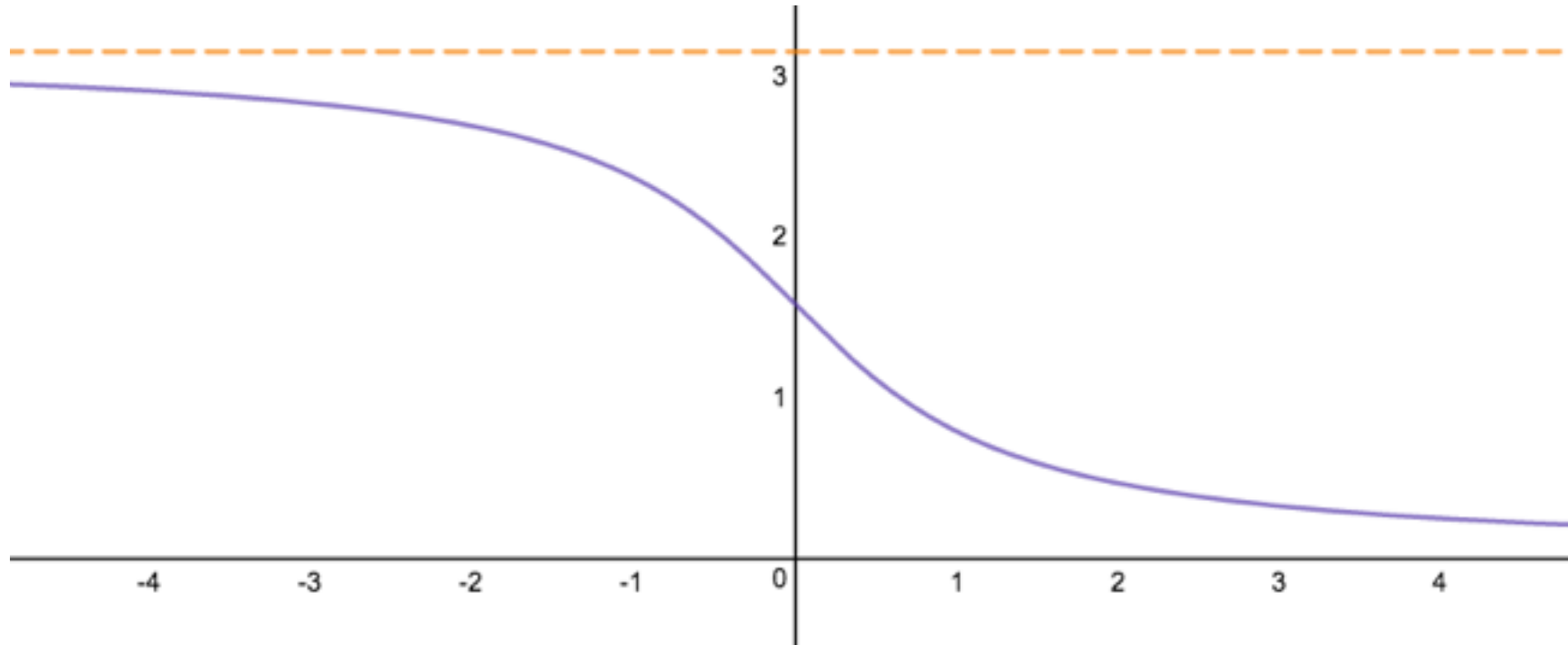
# Domain and range of inverse trig functions



# Domain and range of inverse trig functions



# Domain and range of inverse trig functions



# Next time: final period office hours

Nov 30	PL13.2
Dec 1	WW 12
Dec 8	WW 13

