



PATUAKHALI SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY

Group Assignment of MAT-111

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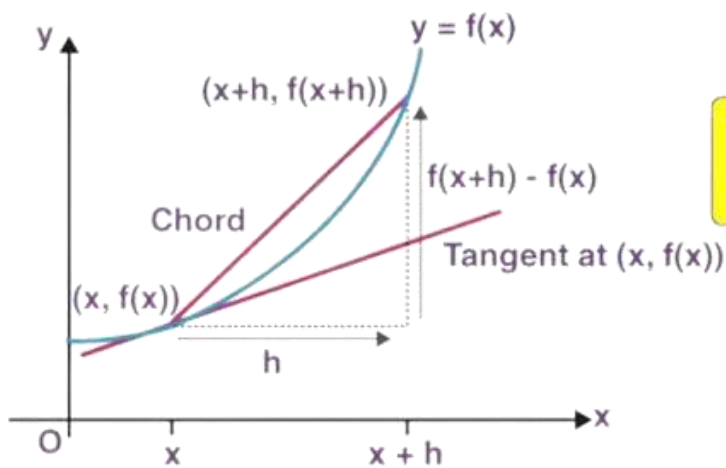
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Derivative: Derivative is the rate of change of a function with respect to one of its variables.

If $y=f(x)$;

then

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} f(x)$$



$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

1) $y = \sin(\log x)^2$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dx} y = \cos(\log x)^2 \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (\log x)^2$$

$$= \cos(\log x)^2 \cdot 2 \log x \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\log x)$$

$$= \cos(\log x)^2 \cdot 2 \log x \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$2) y = \tan(\sin x \cdot \cos x) \sec^2(\sin x \cdot \cos x) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\sin x \cdot \cos x)$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dx} y = \sec^2(\sin x \cdot \cos x) \cdot \{(\sin x \cdot -\cos x) + (\cos x \cdot \sin x)\}$$

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

$$= \sec^2(\sin x \cdot \cos x) \cdot (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x)$$

$$= \sec^2(\sin x \cdot \cos x) \cdot \cos 2x$$

$$3) y = \sin(\cos^{-1} x)$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dx} y = \cos(\cos^{-1} x) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\cos^{-1} x)$$

$$= x \cdot \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

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

$$4) y = \cos x \cdot e^{\log x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} y = \frac{d}{dx}(\cos x \cdot e^{\log x})$$

$$dy = \cos x \frac{d}{dx} (e^{\log x}) + e^{\log x} \frac{d}{dx} (\cos x)$$

$$dy = \cos x \frac{d}{dx} (e^{\log x} (-\sin x))$$

$$= \cos x \cdot 1 + e^{\log x} \frac{d}{dx} (-\sin x)$$

$$dy = \cos x - \sin x \cdot e^{\log x}$$

$$5) y = \tan^2 2x \quad dy = 2$$

$$\tan 2x \cdot \sec^2 x \, dx$$

$$6) y = \sin^{-1} x^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(x^2)^2}} \cdot 2x \, dx$$

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

$$12 - x^4$$

$$7) y = \log(\cos x)$$

$$Y1 = \frac{1}{\cos x} \frac{d}{dx} (\cos x)$$

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

$$8) y = \sin(ax+b)$$

$$Y1 = \cos(ax+b) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(ax+b)$$

$$= a \cdot \cos(ax+b)$$

$$9) y = \cos(ax+b)$$

$$Y1 = -\sin(ax+b) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(ax+b)$$

$$= -a \cdot \sin(ax+b)$$

$$10. y = e^{\sin x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{\sin x} \cos x$$

$$11. y = x^2 \tan x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x \sec^2 x + x^2 \tan x$$

$$12. y = \sin x^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x \cos x^2$$

$$13. \boxed{10} Y = X^2 + 2X$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2X + 2$$

$$14. Y = X \ln X$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{X}{X} + \ln X \\ &= 1 + \ln X \end{aligned}$$

$$15. Y = \tan(\sin^{-1} X)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{\sec(\sin^{-1} X)^2}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}} \\ &= \sec(\sin^{-1} x)^2 \times \sqrt{1-x^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sec(\sin^{-1} x)^2 \times \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

THE END