

In-class Quiz #5

Name: Key

Please circle your answers! (:

1. (a) Differentiate.

$$y = \sec \theta \tan \theta$$

$$y' = \sec \theta (\sec^2 \theta) + \tan \theta (\sec \theta \tan \theta)$$

$$= \sec^3 \theta + \sec \theta \tan^2 \theta$$

- (b) Differentiate with respect to t .

$$y = d \cos t + t^2 \sin t$$

$$y' = d(-\sin t) + \cos t (0) + t^2 (\cos t) + \sin t (2t)$$

$$= t^2 \cos t + 2t \sin t - d \sin t$$

- (c) Differentiate.

$$y = \frac{2x}{5 - \cot x}$$

$$y' = \frac{(5 - \cot x)(2) - (2x)(-\csc^2 x)}{(5 - \cot x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{10 - 2\cot x + 2x \csc^2 x}{(5 - \cot x)^2}$$

- (d) Differentiate.

$$f(\theta) = \frac{\sec \theta}{6 + \sec \theta}$$

$$f'(\theta) = \frac{(6 + \sec \theta)(\sec \theta \tan \theta) - (\sec \theta)(\sec \theta \tan \theta)}{(6 + \sec \theta)^2}$$

$$= \frac{6 \sec \theta \tan \theta}{(6 + \sec \theta)^2}$$

2. (a) Find the derivative of the function.

$$y = \sqrt{5 + 2e^{4x}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \frac{1}{2}(5 + 2e^{4x})^{-1/2} (8e^{4x}) \\ &= \frac{8e^{4x}}{2\sqrt{5 + 2e^{4x}}} \\ &= \frac{4e^{4x}}{\sqrt{5 + 2e^{4x}}} \end{aligned}$$

- (b) Find the derivative of the function.

$$y = \frac{r}{\sqrt{r^2 + 8}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \frac{(r^2 + 8)^{1/2}(1) - r \left(\frac{1}{2}(r^2 + 8)^{-1/2} \cdot 2r \right)}{(\sqrt{r^2 + 8})^2} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{r^2 + 8} - 2r^2}{2\sqrt{r^2 + 8}(r^2 + 8)} \end{aligned}$$

- (c) Find the derivative of the function.

$$F(t) = e^{9t \sin 2t}$$

Aside: $\frac{d}{dt} 9t \sin 2t = 9t \cos 2t \cdot 2 + \sin(2t) \cdot 9$

$$F'(t) = e^{9t \sin 2t} (18t \cos(2t) + 9 \sin(2t))$$

- (d) Find the derivative of the function.

$$y = \sin(\tan 6x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \cos(\tan 6x) \sec^2(6x) \cdot 6 \\ &= 6 \cos(\tan 6x) \sec^2(6x) \end{aligned}$$

3. (a) Find dy/dx by implicit differentiation.

$$5 \cos x \sin y = 4$$

$$y' =$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos x (\cos y) \frac{dy}{dx} + \sin y (-\sin x) &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow \cos x \cos y \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) - \sin x \sin y &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} (\cos x \cos y) &= \sin x \sin y \\ \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{\sin x \sin y}{\cos x \cos y} \end{aligned}$$

- (b) Find dy/dx by implicit differentiation.

$$e^{x/y} = 7x - y$$

$$y' =$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7 - \frac{dy}{dx} &= e^{x/y} \cdot \left[\frac{y - x \frac{dy}{dx}}{y^2} \right] \\ \Leftrightarrow -\frac{dy}{dx} (y^2 - x) &= e^{x/y} y - 7y^2 \\ \Leftrightarrow \frac{y^2 - x}{y^2 - x e^{x/y}} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{dy}{dx} \end{aligned}$$

- (c) Find dy/dx by implicit differentiation.

$$\tan^{-1}(2x^2y) = x + 5xy^2$$

$$y' =$$

My bad on this one! We aren't entirely ready for this hard yet.

Oops

- (d) Find dy/dx by implicit differentiation.

$$e^y \cos x = 2 + \sin(xy)$$

$$y' =$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^y (-\sin x) + \cos x e^y \frac{dy}{dx} &= 0 + \cos(xy) \left[x \frac{dy}{dx} + y \right] \\ \Leftrightarrow -\sin x e^y + \frac{dy}{dx} \cos x e^y &= \frac{dy}{dx} x \cos(xy) + y \cos(xy) \\ \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} (\cos x e^y - x \cos(xy)) &= y \cos(xy) + \sin x e^y \\ \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{y \cos(xy) + \sin x e^y}{\cos x e^y - x \cos(xy)} \end{aligned}$$

4. Find the following limits. Show all work. Do NOT use L'Hopital's Rule.

2 a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{A \tan(3x)}{Bx}$ (A and B are real number constants)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{A \tan(3x)}{Bx} = \frac{0}{0}, \text{ Indeterminate Form}$$

$$= \frac{A}{B} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(3x)}{x}$$

$$= \frac{A}{B} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{\sin(3x)}{\cos(3x)} \right)}{x}$$

$$= \frac{A}{B} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(3x)}{x \cos(3x)}$$

$$= \frac{3A}{B} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\sin(3x)}{3x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos(3x)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{3A}{B} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(3x)}{3x} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos(3x)}$$

$$= \frac{3A}{B} (1)(1)$$

$$\boxed{= \frac{3A}{B}}$$

i b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \sec^5 x}{\sin^{-1} x + 4} = \frac{3 (\sec 0)^5}{\sin^{-1}(0) + 4} = \frac{3(1)^5}{0+4} = \boxed{\frac{3}{4}}$

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

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

$$\frac{d}{dx} \tan^{-1} x = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

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

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

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cot^{-1} x = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$