

Name: <i>Mikel (solutions)</i>	A#:	Section:
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[12] 1. Compute the derivative. Do not simplify.

(a) $\frac{d}{du} (\sec(e^{\sqrt{u}}))$

= $\sec(e^{\sqrt{u}}) \tan(e^{\sqrt{u}}) e^{\sqrt{u}} \cdot (\frac{1}{2} u^{-1/2})$

(b) $\frac{d}{dx} (x \ln(e^x + 1) \tan(x^2))$

= $\ln(e^x + 1) \tan(x^2) + x \tan(x^2) \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} \cdot e^x + x \ln(e^x + 1) \sec^2(x^2) \cdot 2x$

(c) $\frac{d}{dx} ((\sin^{-1}(x))^{\sin(x)})$

if $y = \sin^{-1}(x)^{\sin x}$, then $\ln y = \sin x \ln \sin^{-1} x$

so then $y' = \cos x \ln \sin^{-1} x + \sin x \left(\frac{1}{\sin^{-1} x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right)$

so $y' = (\sin^{-1} x)^{\sin x} \left(\cos x \ln \sin^{-1} x + \sin x \left(\frac{1}{\sin^{-1} x \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2}} \right) \right)$

(d) $\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\ln(t^4 + 1)}{t^4 + 1}$

= $\frac{\left(\frac{4t^3}{t^4 + 1} \right) (t^4 + 1) - 4t^3 \ln(t^4 + 1)}{(t^4 + 1)^2}$

- [4] 2. Find the equation of the tangent line to the curve

$$x + y - 1 = x \cos(y)$$

at the point $(0, 1)$.

Differentiating gives $\frac{d}{dx}(x + y - 1) = \frac{d}{dx}(x \cos y)$

$$\text{So } 1 + \frac{dy}{dx} = \cos y + (-x \sin y) \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$$

At $(0, 1)$, $\frac{dy}{dx} = -1 + \cos 1$ So $y = (\cos 1 - 1)x + b$, so $b = 1$

Hence the tangent line is $y = (\cos 1 - 1)x + 1$

- [4] 3. Find the equation of the tangent line to the curve

$$3(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 25(x^2 - y^2)$$

at the point $(2, 1)$. (the curve is called lemniscate)

Differentiating with respect to x gives $\frac{d}{dx}(3(x^2 + y^2)^2) = \frac{d}{dx}(25(x^2 - y^2))$

$$\text{So } 6(x^2 + y^2)(2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx}) = 25(2x - 2y \frac{dy}{dx})$$

At $(2, 1)$, $6(5)(4 + 2 \frac{dy}{dx}) = 25(4 - 2 \frac{dy}{dx})$

$$\text{So } 120 + 60 \frac{dy}{dx} = 100 - 50 \frac{dy}{dx} \quad \text{So } 110 \frac{dy}{dx} = -20$$

$$\text{So } \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2}{11}$$

Hence $y = -\frac{2}{11}x + b$, $b = 1 + \frac{2}{11} \cdot 2 = \frac{15}{11}$

The tangent line is

$$y = -\frac{2}{11}x + \frac{15}{11}$$