

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|----------|
| Name: <i>Neil (solutions)</i> | A#: | Section: |
|-------------------------------|-----|----------|

[12] 1. Compute the derivative. Do not simplify.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

∴ this $\frac{dy}{dx} = (\sin^{-1} x)^{\sin x} \left(\cos x \ln \sin^{-1} x + \frac{\sin x}{\sin^{-1} x \sqrt{1-x^2}} \right)$

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

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

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

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

at the point $(0, 1)$.

~~Differentiate~~ wrt x give:

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

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

$b = 1$ so 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)

~~Differentiate~~ wrt x give

$$\frac{d}{dx}(3(x^2 + y^2)^2) = \frac{d}{dx}(25(x^2 - y^2))$$

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

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

$$\text{so } 120 + 60 \frac{dy}{dx} = 100 - 50 \frac{dy}{dx} \text{ so } 110 \frac{dy}{dx} = -20 \text{ so } \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2}{11}$$

Then $y = mx + b$ so $b = 1 + \frac{2}{11} \cdot 2 = \frac{15}{11}$ hence the tangent line is:

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