

## WARM-UP

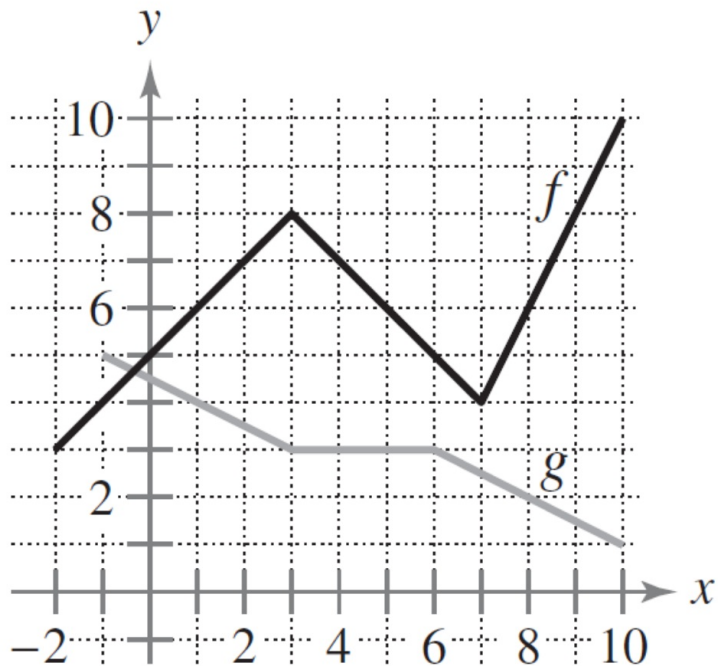
Let  $p(x) = f(x)g(x)$  and  $q(x) = f(x)/g(x)$

(1) (a) Find  $p'(1)$ .

(b) Find  $q'(4)$ .

(2) (a) Find  $p'(4)$ .

(b) Find  $q'(7)$ .



# Derivatives with Trigonometric functions

Objective:

- Find the derivatives of trig functions

**THEOREM 2.6 Derivatives of Sine and Cosine Functions**

$$\frac{d}{dx}[\sin x] = \cos x \qquad \frac{d}{dx}[\cos x] = -\sin x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}[5x^3 \cos x] =$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}[2x \cos x - 2 \sin x] =$$

**THEOREM 2.9 Derivatives of Trigonometric Functions**

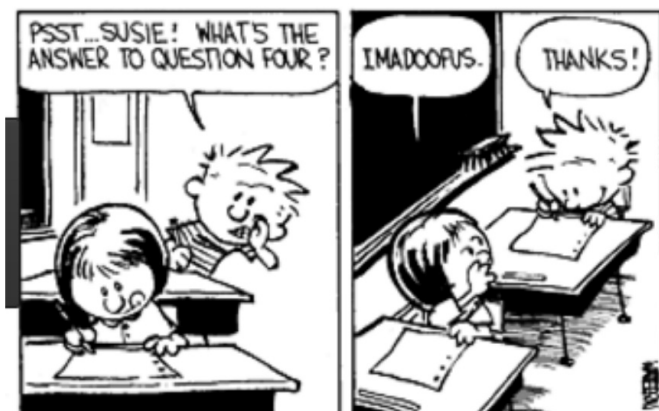
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx}[\tan x] &= \sec^2 x & \frac{d}{dx}[\cot x] &= -\csc^2 x \\ \frac{d}{dx}[\sec x] &= \sec x \tan x & \frac{d}{dx}[\csc x] &= -\csc x \cot x \end{aligned}$$

*A way to memorize:*

Psst!

secx      secx      tanx

cscx      -cscx      cotx



Ex.1:  $y = \frac{1}{x} + 5\sec x$ , find  $dy/dx$ .

Ex.2:  $f(x) = \sin x \tan x$ , find  $f'(x)$

Find the derivatives of the following:

$$\text{Ex.3: } f(x) = \frac{\cot x}{1 + \cot x}$$

$$\text{Ex.4: } y = 4 - x^2 \sin x$$

Ex.5: Is there a value of  $b$  that will make  $g(x)$  continuous at  $x = 0$ ? Differentiable at  $x = 0$ ?

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x + b & x < 0 \\ \cos x & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Ex.6: Find all the points on the curve  $y = \tan x$  where the tangent line is parallel to the line  $y = 2x$ , on the interval  $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

### Recognizing the Definition of the Derivative

$$\text{Ex.7: } \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \Delta x\right) - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)}{\Delta x}$$

$$\text{Ex.8: } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\csc\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + h\right) - \csc\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{h}$$