

# HOSSAM GHANEM

## Derivative

### The Derivative Of Sum Function

| Function      | Derivative      |
|---------------|-----------------|
| $c$           | $0$             |
| $x$           | $1$             |
| $x^2$         | $2x$            |
| $x^3$         | $3x^2$          |
| $x^n$         | $n x^{n-1}$     |
| $f(x) + g(x)$ | $f'(x) + g'(x)$ |

The derivative by definition

المشتقة العامة

$$f'(x) = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

المشتقة عند نقطة

$$f'(a) = \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}$$

$$D_x[f(x) \cdot g(x)] = f'(x) \cdot g(x) + f(x)g'(x)$$

$$D_x \left[ \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right] = \frac{g(x) \cdot f'(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{(g(x))^2}$$

### The Derivative Of Trigonometric Function

| Function | Derivative       |
|----------|------------------|
| $\sin x$ | $\cos x$         |
| $\cos x$ | $-\sin x$        |
| $\tan x$ | $\sec^2 x$       |
| $\csc x$ | $-\csc x \cot x$ |
| $\sec x$ | $\sec x \tan x$  |
| $\cot x$ | $-\csc^2 x$      |

# HOSSAM GHANEM

## (19) 3.3 Techniques of differentiation 3.5 Derivatives of the Trigonometric Functions

### Example 1

Find the derivative  $f(x) = 2x^3 - 5x^2 + 3x - 11$

Solution

$$f'(x) = 6x^2 - 10x + 3$$

### Example 2

Find the derivative  $f(x) = 2x^5 - 4x^{-2} + 3x^{\frac{1}{3}} - 5$

Solution

$$f'(x) = 10x + 8x^{-3} + x^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

### Example 3

Find the derivative  $f(x) = 6x^4 - 5\sqrt{x^3}$

Solution

$$f(x) = 6x^4 - 5x^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$f'(x) = 24x - 5 \cdot \frac{3}{2} x^{\frac{1}{2}} = 24x - \frac{15}{2} \sqrt{x}$$

### Example 4

Find the derivative  $f(x) = 2x^{\frac{7}{5}} + 3\sqrt[3]{x^2}$

Solution

$$f(x) = 2x^{\frac{7}{5}} + 3\sqrt[3]{x^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{14}{5} x^{\frac{2}{5}} + 2x^{-\frac{1}{3}}$$

### Example 5

Find the derivative  $f(x) = (x^3 - 3x^2)(3x^5 - 7)$

Solution

$$f'(x) = (6x^2 - 6x)(3x^5 - 7) + (x^3 - 3x^2)(15x^4)$$

### Example 6

Find the derivative  $f(x) = x^{\frac{3}{5}}(5x^2 + 9x - 1)$

Solution

$$f'(x) = \frac{3}{5} x^{-\frac{2}{5}}(5x^2 + 9x - 1) + x^{\frac{3}{5}}(10x + 9)$$

### Example 7

Find the derivative  $f(x) = 2x^{\frac{7}{2}}(4x^2 + 9\sqrt[4]{x^3} - 1)$

Solution

$$f'(x) = 7x^{\frac{5}{2}}(4x^2 + 9\sqrt[4]{x^3} - 1) + 2x^{\frac{7}{2}}(8x + 12x^{\frac{1}{4}})$$

### Example 8

Find the derivative  $f(x) = \frac{4x^2 - 3}{5x^5 + 2x}$

Solution

$$f'(x) = \frac{(5x^5 + 2x)(8x) - (4x^2 - 3)(25x^4 + 2)}{(5x^5 + 2x)^2}$$

**Example 9**Find the derivative  $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2x^3 - 3x}$ **Solution**

$$f'(x) = \frac{(2x^3 - 3x) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{x}(6x^2 - 3)}{(2x^3 - 3x)^2}$$

**Example 10**Find the derivative  $f(x) = (4x^3 - 3x^2)^5$ **Solution**

$$f'(x) = 5(4x^3 - 3x^2)^4(12x^2 - 6x)$$

**Example 11**Find the derivative  $f(x) = (x^2 - 3)^{\frac{5}{9}}$ **Solution**

$$f'(x) = \frac{5}{9}(x^2 - 3)^{-\frac{4}{9}}(2x)$$

**Example 12**Find the derivative  $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 7x + 3}$ **Solution**

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x - 7}{2\sqrt{x^2 - 7x + 3}}$$

**Example 13**Find the derivative  $f(x) = 7x^2(4x^2 - 3x)^5$ **Solution**

$$f'(x) = 14x(4x^2 - 3x)^5 + 35x^2(4x^2 - 3x)^4(8x - 3)$$

**Example 14**45 10 May,  
2009Let  $f(t) = t^2 \sin t$ . Find  $f''(0)$ **Solution**

$$f'(t) = 2t \sin t + t^2 \cos t$$

$$f''(t) = 2 \sin t + 2t \cos t + 2t \cos t - t^2 \sin t$$

$$f''(0) = 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 = 0$$

**Example 15**

37 May 4, 2006

Find  $f''(1)$ , where  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x}$  (2 pts.)**Solution**

$$f'(x) = \frac{x(2x) - (x^2 - 1)(1)}{x^2} = \frac{2x^2 - x^2 + 1}{x^2} = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{x^2(2x) - (x^2 + 1)(2x)}{x^4} = \frac{-2x}{x^4} = \frac{-2}{x^3}$$

$$f''(1) = \frac{-2}{1} = -2$$

### 3.5 Derivatives of the Trigonometric Functions

|  |   |
|--|---|
| $\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) = \cos x$        | $\frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) = -\sin x$        |
| $\frac{d}{dx}(\tan x) = \sec^2 x$      | $\frac{d}{dx}(\cot x) = -\csc^2 x$      |
| $\frac{d}{dx}(\sec x) = \sec x \tan x$ | $\frac{d}{dx}(\csc x) = -\csc x \cot x$ |

**Example 1**Find the derivative  $f(x) = 4 \tan x$ **Solution**

$$f'(x) = 4 \sec^2 x$$

**Example 2**Find the derivative  $f(x) = 4 \sec x \tan x$ **Solution**

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 4 \sec x \cdot \sec^2 x + 4 \sec x \tan x \cdot \tan x \\ &= 4 \sec^3 x + 4 \sec x \tan^2 x \end{aligned}$$

**Example 3**Find the derivative  $f(x) = 5x^2 \sin x$ **Solution**

$$f'(x) = 10x \sin x + 5x^2 \cos x$$

**Example 4**Find the derivative  $f(x) = 4x^3 + x^2 \tan x + 7$ **Solution**

$$f'(x) = 12x^2 + 2x \tan x + x^2 \sec^2 x$$

**Example 5**Find the derivative  $f(x) = \frac{1 - \cot x}{2x^2}$ **Solution**

$$f'(x) = \frac{1 - \cot x}{2x^2} = \frac{2x^2(\csc^2 x) - (1 - \cot x)(4x)}{4x^4}$$

**Example 6**Find the derivative  $f(x) = 4\sqrt{x} \csc x$ **Solution**

$$f'(x) = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \csc x + 4\sqrt{x} (-\csc x \cot x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \csc x - 4\sqrt{x} \csc x \cot x$$

**Example 7**Find the derivative  $f(x) = \frac{1 - \cos x}{2 \sin x}$ **Solution**

$$f'(x) = \frac{2 \sin x (\sin x) - (1 - \cos x) \cdot 2 \cos x}{4 \sin^2 x}$$

**Example 8**Find the derivative  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2 \cos x \cot x}$ **Solution**

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sec x \tan x$$

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

**Example 9**Find the derivative  $f(x) = \csc x \sin x$ **Solution**

$$f'(x) = -\csc x \cot x \sin x + \csc x \cos x$$

**Example 10**Find the derivative  $f(x) = \frac{1 + \sec x}{2 - \csc x}$ **Solution**

$$f'(x) = \frac{(2 - \csc x)(\sec x \tan x) - (1 + \sec x)(\csc x \cot x)}{(2 - \csc x)^2}$$

**Example 11**Find the derivative  $f(x) = \frac{1 + \sec x}{\tan x + \sin x}$ **Solution**

$$f'(x) = \frac{(\tan x + \sin x)(\sec x \tan x) - (1 + \sec x)(\sec^2 x \cos x)}{(\tan x + \sin x)^2}$$

**Example 12**Find  $f'(x)$ , where  $f(x) = \frac{\sec x}{x^3 + \cot x}$ **Solution**

$$f'(x) = \frac{(x^3 + \cot x)(\sec x \tan x) - \sec x (3x^2 - \csc^2 x)}{(x^3 + \cot x)^2}$$

**Example 13**Find  $f'(x)$ , where  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 \sin x}{1 + \cos x}$ **Solution**

$$f'(x) = \frac{(1 + \cos x)(2x \sin x + x^2 \cos x) - x^2 \sin x (-\sin x)}{(1 + \cos x)^2}$$

**Example 14**42 March 29,  
2006

Given  $f(x) = x^2 + x \cos^2 x - 1$ . Use the intermediate value theorem to show that there is a real number  $c$  between  $-\frac{\pi}{2}$  and 0 such that  $f'(c) = 0$ .

**Solution**

$$f(x) = x^2 + x \cos^2 x - 1$$

$$f'(x) = 2x + \cos^2 x + x \cdot 2 \cos x (-\sin x)$$

$$f'(0) = 0 + 1 + 0 = 1 > 0$$

$$f'\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\pi + 0 - \pi(0)(-1) = -\pi < 0$$

$$\therefore \exists c \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right) \text{ such that } f'(c) = 0 \quad \text{"I.V.T"}$$



## Homework

1  
55 April 8, 2010

(3pts) Determine  $f'(\pi)$ , for

$$f(x) = \sin(x) \tan(x) + \frac{3 \cos(x)}{1 + \sin(x)}$$

2  
59 9 July 2011

Question 1. [ 4+2+2 pts. ]: Let

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} (2x + 1) \cos x & \text{if } x \leq 0 \\ \frac{1 - \sqrt{x + 1}}{x} & \text{if } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

- ( a ) Show that  $g$  discontinuous at  $x = 0$   
 ( b ) Use part ( a ) to determine if  $g$  is differentiable at  $x = 0$   
 ( c ) Find  $g'(x)$ , if  $x < 0$

