

HOSSAM GHANEM

(20) 3.6 The Chain Rule

Example 1

7 June 17, 1993

Suppose f is a function given by $f(x) = (1 + 5x)^{10}$, $x \in \mathcal{R}$

Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - 1}{x}$

Solution

$$f(x) = (1 + 5x)^{10} \quad f(0) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = 10(1 + 5x)^9 \cdot 5 = 50(1 + 5x)^9$$

$$f'(0) = 50(1 + 0)^9 = 50$$

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = f'(0) = 50$$

Example 2

52 April 9, 2009 A

Evaluate the following limit, if it exists

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1}{x - 1}$$

Solution

$$\text{Let } f(x) = x^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$f(1) = 1$$

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

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

Example 3

8 August 28,
1993

Evaluate

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{4 \sin^4 \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) - 1}{x - \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

Solution

$$\text{Let } f(x) = 4 \sin^4 \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) \Rightarrow \therefore f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 4 \sin^4 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) = 4 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^4 = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 1$$

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{4 \sin^4 \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) - 1}{x - \frac{\pi}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{f(x) - f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{x - \frac{\pi}{2}} = f'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$f'(x) = 16 \sin^3 \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$L = f'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 8 \sin^3 \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = 8 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 8 \cdot 4 = 32$$

Example 4

59 9 July 2011

- [2 + 2 pts.] : Consider the function $g(x) = (\sin(\pi x) + \sqrt{x})^3$
- (a) Find $g'(x)$.
- (b) Find an equation for the tangent line to the curve $y = g(x)$ at $x = 1$

Solution

$$g'(x) = 3(\sin(\pi x) + \sqrt{x})^2 \left(\pi \cos(\pi x) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \right)$$

$$g'(1) = 3(\sin(\pi) + \sqrt{1})^2 \left(\pi \cos(\pi) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1}} \right) = 3(0 + 1)^2 \left(\pi(-1) + \frac{1}{2} \right) = 3 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \pi \right) = \frac{3}{2}(1 - 2\pi)$$

$$g(1) = (\sin(\pi) + \sqrt{1})^3 = (0 + 1)^3 = 1$$

$$m = \frac{3}{2}(1 - 2\pi) \quad p(1, 1)$$

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

$$y - 1 = \frac{3}{2}(1 - 2\pi)(x - 1)$$

Example 544 November
9, 2006Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ where $y = [\cos(x^2 - 1)]^5$ **Solution**

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 5[\cos(x^2 - 1)]^4 \cdot [-\sin(x^2 - 1)] \cdot 2x$$

Example 6

6 April 8, 1993

Find y' if $y = \cos^3(\sec^2(\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 1}))$ **Solution**

$$y' = 3\cos^2[\sec^2(\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 1})] \cdot (-\sin[\sec^2(\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 1})]) \cdot 2\sec\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 1} \\ \cdot \sec\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 1} \cdot \tan\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 1} \cdot \frac{2x - 3}{2\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 1}}$$

Example 743 June 28,
2008Let $f(x) = (x^2 - 1)\sec(\sqrt{x - 1}) + \tan(x^3 - 1)$. Find $f'(x)$.**Solution**

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

Example 8

39 July 3, 2004

Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ where $y = \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cot x}$ **Solution**

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(1 + \cot x)(\sin x + x \cos x) - x \sin x (-\csc^2 x)}{(1 + \cot x)^2}$$

Example 9

Let f be function such that $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ find

$$\frac{d}{dx} (f(\sec x + \tan x))$$

Solution

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} (f(\sec x + \tan x)) &= f'(\sec x + \tan x) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (\sec x + \tan x) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sec x + \tan x} \cdot (\sec x \tan x + \sec^2 x) = \frac{\sec x (\tan x + \sec x)}{\sec x + \tan x} = \sec x \end{aligned}$$

Example 10

If $f'(x) = \sin(x^2)$ and $y = f\left(\frac{2x-1}{x+1}\right)$ find $\frac{dy}{dx}$

Solution

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'\left(\frac{2x-1}{x+1}\right) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{2x-1}{x+1}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{2x-1}{x+1}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{(x+1) \cdot 2 - (2x-1)}{(x+1)^2}$$

Example 11

36 April 19, 2003 A

If $y = \left(\frac{u-1}{u+1}\right)^3$ and $u = \sqrt[3]{2-3t-t^2}$, Find $\frac{dy}{dt}$ at $t = 2$

Solution

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dt} &= \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dt} \quad \text{at } t = 2 \quad \Leftrightarrow u = \sqrt[3]{2-3t-t^2} = \sqrt[3]{-8} = -2 \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= 3 \left(\frac{u-1}{u+1}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{(u+1) - (u-1)}{(u+1)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} (2-3t-t^2)^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot (-3-2t) \\ &= 3 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{-1 - (-3)}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{3} (-8)^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot (-3-4) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot 4 \cdot (-7) = \frac{-56}{9} \end{aligned}$$

Example 12

42 March 29, 2006

Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ If $y = (u^2 + u + 1)^2$ and $u = \sqrt[3]{x \sec x + 1}$

Solution

$$\begin{aligned} y &= (u^2 + u + 1)^2 & u &= (x \sec x + 1)^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \\ &= 2(u^2 + u + 1) \cdot (2u + 1) \cdot \frac{1}{3} (x \sec x + 1)^{\frac{-2}{3}} \cdot (\sec x + x \sec x \tan x) \end{aligned}$$

Example 13

25 December
10, 2000

Find $f'(\theta)$ if $f(\theta) = \theta^2 \cdot \sec \theta - \frac{4}{(1 + \sqrt[4]{\theta})^3}$

Solution

$$\begin{aligned} f(\theta) &= \theta^2 \cdot \sec \theta - \frac{4}{(1 + \sqrt[4]{\theta})^3} = \theta^2 \cdot \sec \theta - 4 \left(1 + \theta^{\frac{1}{4}}\right)^{-3} \\ f'(\theta) &= 2\theta \sec \theta + \theta^2 \cdot \sec \theta \tan \theta - 4(-3) \left(1 + \theta^{\frac{1}{4}}\right)^{-4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \theta^{-\frac{3}{4}} \end{aligned}$$

Homework

| | | |
|-----------|---|------------------------|
| <u>1</u> | Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(4t - 3t^2)^{50} - 1}{t - 1}$ | |
| <u>2</u> | Given that $f'(2) = 44$ find $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x^2 - 4}$ | 1 January 1990 |
| <u>3</u> | Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x+8} - 2}{x}$ | |
| <u>4</u> | Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x^2 + x - 1)^{50} - 1}{x}$ | |
| <u>5</u> | Find $f'(x)$, if $f(x) = x^3 \tan 2x + \sec(x^2 + 4)$ | 35 October 31, 2002 A |
| <u>6</u> | Find $f'(x)$ where $f(x) = \frac{\csc^2 x}{5 + \csc 3x}$ | |
| <u>7</u> | Find $f'(x)$ where $f(x) = \sin^3 \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2x^2 + 1}} \right)$ | 45 March 28, 2007 |
| <u>8</u> | Find $f'(x)$ where $f(x) = \sqrt{x+1} \sin^3 \left(\frac{x}{1+x} \right)$ | 2 May 20, 1993 |
| <u>9</u> | Find $f'(x)$ where $f(x) = \frac{\tan(3x^2 + 5)}{1 + \sin^2 x}$ | |
| <u>10</u> | Find $f'(x)$ where $f(x) = \frac{\sec x}{x^3 + \cot x}$ | 38 March 31, 2004 |
| <u>11</u> | Find $f'(x)$ where $f(x) = \frac{x^2 \sin x}{1 + \cos x}$ | 41 March 30, 2005 |
| <u>12</u> | Find $f'(x)$ where $f(x) = \sin^3(x^2 + 7)$ | 54 November 16, 2009 A |

Homework

13 Find $f'(x)$ where $f(x) = \sin(\cos x) + \frac{\sec(3x)}{2x-1}$ 10 June 6, 1994

14 Find $f'(x)$, where $f(x) = \sin^4(5x^3 + x + 2) - \csc \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$ 40 October 28, 2004 A

15 If $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{3x - \sin^2(4x)}$, find $f'(x)$. 26 June 7, 2003

16 Find $f'(1)$ where $f(x) = \sqrt{1+x^2} - \frac{x^3}{x^4+1}$. 33 January 20, 2009

17 Find $f'(x)$ where $f(x) = \frac{x \cot x^2}{x^5+1}$ 35 August 15, 2009

18 Let $f(x) = \sin(\cos x) + \sec(3x)$. Find $f'(x)$

19 Find $f'(t)$ if $f(t) = \tan(\sqrt{t^2+1}) + t(t^2+1)^5$ 26 May 10, 2001

20 Find y' if $y = \left[\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \cos 2x \right]^3$ 47 November 10, 2007 A

21 If $y = \sin^2 \sqrt{5x^3 - 2x} + \tan\left(\frac{x+1}{x-2}\right)$. Find y' 14 March 28, 1996

22 Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ where $y = \frac{(x^2+1)^3 \tan x}{x}$ 36 January 17, 2010

23 Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ where $y = \sec(x) \tan(x) + \frac{6}{x^3}$ 49 July 5, 2008

24 Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ where $y = \sec^2(3x) + \frac{x}{x^2-1}$ 50 November 17, 2008 A

Homework

25 Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$, if $y = \tan \sqrt{x^2 + 1} + \cos^5(x^3 + 5)$. 28 Dec 20, 2001

26 Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ If $y = [\sin(x^2 + 10)]^2$. 29 July 25th, 2002

27 Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ where $y = \sec\left(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^2 + 1}\right)$ 42 May 5, 2008

28 Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ where $y = x \left[\sin\left(\frac{x^2 + 1}{x + 1}\right) \right]^3$ 29 June 4, 2007

29 Find the derivative of $y = \tan^2 \sqrt{1 + \sec^2 x^3}$ 15 February 12, 1996

30 Find the derivative of $y = \sec^3\left(\frac{x + 1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)$ 14 January 6, 1996

31 Let f be function such that $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ find $\frac{d}{dx}(f(x^2 + 1))$

32 If $y = 3x^2 - 2\sqrt{x + 1}$ and $x = t^3 + t^2 + 1$ find $\frac{dy}{dt}\bigg|_{t=1}$ 9 January 8, 1994

33 If $y = u^2 - 5u + 1$ and $u = \frac{x - 1}{x + 1}$ Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 37 July 12, 2003 A

34 Let $y = \sqrt{3u^2 + 5u + 3}$ and $u = 2 - \sec^2 x - \cot x$ Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 44 November 9, 2006

Homework

35 Let $y = r^2 - 6\sqrt{r+1}$, and $r = 8 \tan \frac{\pi}{t}$. Find $\frac{dy}{dt}$ at $t = 4$ 25 December 10, 2000

36 Let $y = \frac{1}{r^2} - 2r$ and $r = 1 + \tan\left(\frac{2\pi}{t-1}\right)$
Find $\frac{dy}{dt}$ at $t = 3$. 29 July 25th, 2002

37 If $y = \frac{(u-1)^2}{u^2+1}$ and $u = \sec^2 x + 1$, then
Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 34 July 22, 2004

38 If $y = \sqrt{u^2 + u + 7}$ and $u = x^2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{1 + \tan x}}$
then Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at $x = 0$ 17 January 8, 1997

39 Let $y = \sqrt[3]{2t^2 + t - 9}$ and $t = \cot 2x + \csc^2 2x - 4$
Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at $x = \frac{\pi}{8}$ 21 May 27. 2001

40 Use the chain rule to find $\frac{dy}{dt}$ at $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$, where
 $y = \sqrt[3]{u^2 + u - 1}$ and $u = \sec^2 t - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3 + \tan t}}$ 30 Jan. 12. 2008

41 Find $f'(x)$, if $f(x) = \sin^5(x^3 + 1)^4$ 19 July 29, 2000

Homework

42

[3 pts.] Find the derivative of the following functions.

$$f(x) = x[x + (x + \cos^2 x)^3]$$

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43

[3 pts.] Find the derivative of the following functions.

$$g(t) = \sqrt{\frac{t}{t^2 + 4}}$$

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44Find $f'(x)$, where $f(x) = \sin^2(1 + \sqrt{x})$ (3 pts.)

57 November 8, 2010

45(3 Points) Let $y = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4v^2 - 4v + 1}$ and

49 July 24, 2010

$$v = \cos(x^2) + \frac{1}{2 - \tan x}. \text{ Find } \frac{dy}{dx} \text{ at } x = 0$$

44Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ where $y = (x^2 - 5)^3 \sin(x^4 - 3x + 1)$

38 January 15, 2011

45Let $f(x) = \sec^4\left(\frac{2\sqrt{x} + 1}{x^2 + 5}\right)$ find $f'(x)$

8 August 28, 1993

45

8 August 28, 1993

Let $f(x) = \sec^4\left(\frac{2\sqrt{x} + 1}{x^2 + 5}\right)$ find $f'(x)$

Solution

$$f'(x) = 4\sec^3\left(\frac{2\sqrt{x} + 1}{x^2 + 5}\right) \cdot \sec\left(\frac{2\sqrt{x} + 1}{x^2 + 5}\right) \tan\left(\frac{2\sqrt{x} + 1}{x^2 + 5}\right) \cdot \frac{(x^2 + 5) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - (2\sqrt{x} + 1)(2x)}{(x^2 + 5)^2}$$