29. Vehicular stopping distance Based on data from the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads, a model for the total stopping distance of a moving car in terms of its speed is

$$s = 1.1v + 0.054v^2,$$

where s is measured in ft and v in mph. The linear term $1.1v$ models the distance the car travels during the time the driver perceives a need to stop until the brakes are applied, and the quadratic term $0.054v^2$ models the additional braking distance once they are applied. Find ds/dv at $v = 35$ and $v = 70$ mph, and interpret the meaning of the derivative.

30. Inflating a balloon The volume $V = (4/3)\pi r^3$ of a spherical balloon changes with the radius.

a. At what rate (ft^3/ft) does the volume change with respect to the radius when $r = 2$ ft?

b. By approximately how much does the volume increase when the radius changes from 2 to 2.2 ft?

31. Airplane takeoff Suppose that the distance an aircraft travels along a runway before takeoff is given by $D = (10/9)t^2$, where D is measured in meters from the starting point and t is measured in seconds from the time the brakes are released. The aircraft will become airborne when its speed reaches 200 km/h. How long will it take to become airborne, and what distance will it travel in that time?

32. Volcanic lava fountains Although the November 1959 Kilauea Iki eruption on the island of Hawaii began with a line of fountains along the wall of the crater, activity was later confined to a single vent in the crater's floor, which at one point shot lava 1900 ft straight into the air (a Hawaiian record). What was the lava's exit velocity in feet per second? In miles per hour? (*Hint:* If v_0 is the exit velocity of a particle of lava, its height t sec later will be $s = v_0 t - 16t^2$ ft. Begin by finding the time at which $ds/dt = 0$. Neglect air resistance.)

Analyzing Motion Using Graphs

T Exercises 33–36 give the position function $s = f(t)$ of an object moving along the s-axis as a function of time t. Graph f together with the velocity function $v(t) = ds/dt = f'(t)$ and the acceleration function $a(t) = d^2s/dt^2 = f''(t)$. Comment on the object's behavior in relation to the signs and values of v and a. Include in your commentary such topics as the following:

a. When is the object momentarily at rest?

b. When does it move to the left (down) or to the right (up)?

c. When does it change direction?

d. When does it speed up and slow down?

e. When is it moving fastest (highest speed)? Slowest?

f. When is it farthest from the axis origin?

33. $s = 200t - 16t^2, \quad 0 \le t \le 12.5$ (a heavy object fired straight up from Earth's surface at 200 ft/sec)

34. $s = t^2 - 3t + 2, \quad 0 \le t \le 5$

35. $s = t^3 - 6t^2 + 7t, \quad 0 \le t \le 4$

36. $s = 4 - 7t + 6t^2 - t^3, \quad 0 \le t \le 4$

3.5 Derivatives of Trigonometric Functions

Many phenomena of nature are approximately periodic (electromagnetic fields, heart rhythms, tides, weather). The derivatives of sines and cosines play a key role in describing periodic changes. This section shows how to differentiate the six basic trigonometric functions.

Derivative of the Sine Function

To calculate the derivative of $f(x) = \sin x$, for x measured in radians, we combine the limits in Example 5a and Theorem 7 in Section 2.4 with the angle sum identity for the sine function:

$$\sin(x + h) = \sin x \cos h + \cos x \sin h.$$

If $f(x) = \sin x$, then

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{\sin(x+h) - \sin x}{h} \qquad \text{Derivative definition}$$

$$= \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{(\sin x \cos h + \cos x \sin h) - \sin x}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{\sin x(\cos h - 1) + \cos x \sin h}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h\to 0} \left(\sin x \cdot \frac{\cos h - 1}{h}\right) + \lim_{h\to 0} \left(\cos x \cdot \frac{\sin h}{h}\right)$$

$$= \sin x \cdot \underbrace{\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{\cos h - 1}{h}}_{\text{limit 0}} + \cos x \cdot \underbrace{\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{\sin h}{h}}_{\text{limit 1}} = \sin x \cdot 0 + \cos x \cdot 1 = \cos x.$$

Example 5a and Theorem 7, Section 2.4

> **The derivative of the sine function is the cosine function:**
>
> $$\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) = \cos x.$$

EXAMPLE 1 We find derivatives of the sine function involving differences, products, and quotients.

(a) $y = x^2 - \sin x$: $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x - \frac{d}{dx}(\sin x)$ — Difference Rule

$= 2x - \cos x$

(b) $y = e^x \sin x$: $\frac{dy}{dx} = e^x \frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) + \frac{d}{dx}(e^x) \sin x$ — Product Rule

$= e^x \cos x + e^x \sin x$

$= e^x (\cos x + \sin x)$

(c) $y = \frac{\sin x}{x}$: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) - \sin x \cdot 1}{x^2}$ — Quotient Rule

$= \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2}$ ■

Derivative of the Cosine Function

With the help of the angle sum formula for the cosine function,

$$\cos(x + h) = \cos x \cos h - \sin x \sin h,$$

we can compute the limit of the difference quotient:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) &= \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{\cos(x + h) - \cos x}{h} && \text{Derivative definition} \\
&= \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{(\cos x \cos h - \sin x \sin h) - \cos x}{h} && \text{Cosine angle sum identity} \\
&= \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{\cos x(\cos h - 1) - \sin x \sin h}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h\to 0} \cos x \cdot \frac{\cos h - 1}{h} - \lim_{h\to 0} \sin x \cdot \frac{\sin h}{h} \\
&= \cos x \cdot \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{\cos h - 1}{h} - \sin x \cdot \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{\sin h}{h} \\
&= \cos x \cdot 0 - \sin x \cdot 1 && \text{Example 5a and Theorem 7, Section 2.4} \\
&= -\sin x.
\end{aligned}$$

> **The derivative of the cosine function is the negative of the sine function:**
>
> $$\frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) = -\sin x.$$

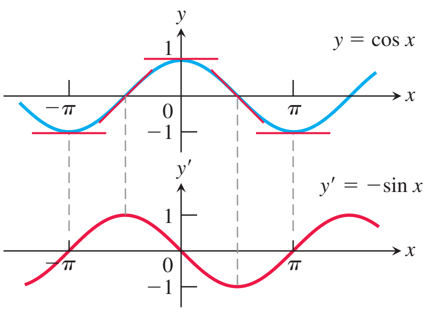


FIGURE 3.22 The curve $y' = -\sin x$ as the graph of the slopes of the tangents to the curve $y = \cos x$.

Figure 3.22 shows a way to visualize this result in the same way we did for graphing derivatives in Section 3.2, Figure 3.6.

EXAMPLE 2 We find derivatives of the cosine function in combinations with other functions.

(a) $y = 5e^x + \cos x$:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx}(5e^x) + \frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) && \text{Sum Rule}\\ &= 5e^x - \sin x\end{aligned}$$

(b) $y = \sin x \cos x$:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} &= \sin x \frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) + \cos x \frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) && \text{Product Rule}\\ &= \sin x(-\sin x) + \cos x(\cos x)\\ &= \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x\end{aligned}$$

(c) $y = \dfrac{\cos x}{1 - \sin x}$:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{(1 - \sin x)\frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) - \cos x \frac{d}{dx}(1 - \sin x)}{(1 - \sin x)^2} && \text{Quotient Rule}\\ &= \frac{(1 - \sin x)(-\sin x) - \cos x(0 - \cos x)}{(1 - \sin x)^2}\\ &= \frac{1 - \sin x}{(1 - \sin x)^2} && \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1\\ &= \frac{1}{1 - \sin x}\end{aligned}$$

Simple Harmonic Motion

The motion of an object or weight bobbing freely up and down with no resistance on the end of a spring is an example of *simple harmonic motion*. The motion is periodic and repeats indefinitely, so we represent it using trigonometric functions. The next example describes a case in which there are no opposing forces such as friction to slow the motion.

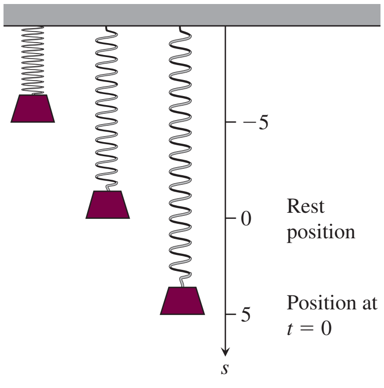


FIGURE 3.23 A weight hanging from a vertical spring and then displaced oscillates above and below its rest position (Example 3).

EXAMPLE 3 A weight hanging from a spring (Figure 3.23) is stretched down 5 units beyond its rest position and released at time $t = 0$ to bob up and down. Its position at any later time t is

$$s = 5 \cos t.$$

What are its velocity and acceleration at time t?

Solution We have

Position: $s = 5\cos t$

Velocity: $v = \dfrac{ds}{dt} = \dfrac{d}{dt}(5\cos t) = -5\sin t$

Acceleration: $a = \dfrac{dv}{dt} = \dfrac{d}{dt}(-5\sin t) = -5\cos t.$

Notice how much we can learn from these equations:

1. As time passes, the weight moves down and up between $s = -5$ and $s = 5$ on the s-axis. The amplitude of the motion is 5. The period of the motion is 2π, the period of the cosine function.
2. The velocity $v = -5 \sin t$ attains its greatest magnitude, 5, when $\cos t = 0$, as the graphs show in Figure 3.24. Hence, the speed of the weight, $|v| = 5|\sin t|$, is greatest

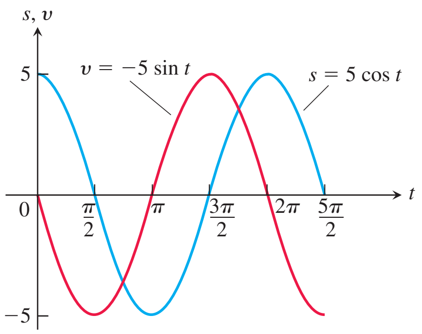


FIGURE 3.24 The graphs of the position and velocity of the weight in Example 3.

when $\cos t = 0$, that is, when $s = 0$ (the rest position). The speed of the weight is zero when $\sin t = 0$. This occurs when $s = 5\cos t = \pm 5$, at the endpoints of the interval of motion.

3. The weight is acted on by the spring and by gravity. When the weight is below the rest position, the combined forces pull it up, and when it is above the rest position, they pull it down. The weight's acceleration is always proportional to the negative of its displacement. This property of springs is called *Hooke's Law*, and is studied further in Section 6.5.
4. The acceleration, $a = -5\cos t$, is zero only at the rest position, where $\cos t = 0$ and the force of gravity and the force from the spring balance each other. When the weight is anywhere else, the two forces are unequal and acceleration is nonzero. The acceleration is greatest in magnitude at the points farthest from the rest position, where $\cos t = \pm 1$. ■

EXAMPLE 4 The jerk associated with the simple harmonic motion in Example 3 is

$$j = \frac{da}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(-5\cos t) = 5\sin t.$$

It has its greatest magnitude when $\sin t = \pm 1$, not at the extremes of the displacement but at the rest position, where the acceleration changes direction and sign. ■

Derivatives of the Other Basic Trigonometric Functions

Because $\sin x$ and $\cos x$ are differentiable functions of x, the related functions

$$\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}, \qquad \cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}, \qquad \sec x = \frac{1}{\cos x}, \qquad \text{and} \qquad \csc x = \frac{1}{\sin x}$$

are differentiable at every value of x at which they are defined. Their derivatives, calculated from the Quotient Rule, are given by the following formulas. Notice the negative signs in the derivative formulas for the cofunctions.

The derivatives of the other trigonometric functions:

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

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sec x) = \sec x \tan x \qquad \frac{d}{dx}(\csc x) = -\csc x \cot x$$

To show a typical calculation, we find the derivative of the tangent function. The other derivations are left to Exercise 60.

EXAMPLE 5 Find $d(\tan x)/dx$.

Solution We use the Derivative Quotient Rule to calculate the derivative:

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\tan x) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}\right) = \frac{\cos x \frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) - \sin x \frac{d}{dx}(\cos x)}{\cos^2 x} \qquad \text{Quotient Rule}$$

$$= \frac{\cos x \cos x - \sin x(-\sin x)}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \sec^2 x. \qquad ■$$

EXAMPLE 6 Find y'' if $y = \sec x$.

Solution Finding the second derivative involves a combination of trigonometric derivatives.

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \sec x \\ y' &= \sec x \tan x && \text{Derivative rule for secant function} \\ y'' &= \frac{d}{dx}(\sec x \tan x) \\ &= \sec x \frac{d}{dx}(\tan x) + \tan x \frac{d}{dx}(\sec x) && \text{Derivative Product Rule} \\ &= \sec x(\sec^2 x) + \tan x(\sec x \tan x) && \text{Derivative rules} \\ &= \sec^3 x + \sec x \tan^2 x \end{aligned}$$

The differentiability of the trigonometric functions throughout their domains gives another proof of their continuity at every point in their domains (Theorem 1, Section 3.2). So we can calculate limits of algebraic combinations and composites of trigonometric functions by direct substitution.

EXAMPLE 7 We can use direct substitution in computing limits provided there is no division by zero, which is algebraically undefined.

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sec x}}{\cos(\pi - \tan x)} = \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sec 0}}{\cos(\pi - \tan 0)} = \frac{\sqrt{2 + 1}}{\cos(\pi - 0)} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{-1} = -\sqrt{3}$$

Exercises 3.5

Derivatives

In Exercises 1–18, find dy/dx.

1. $y = -10x + 3 \cos x$
2. $y = \frac{3}{x} + 5 \sin x$
3. $y = x^2 \cos x$
4. $y = \sqrt{x} \sec x + 3$
5. $y = \csc x - 4\sqrt{x} + \frac{7}{e^x}$
6. $y = x^2 \cot x - \frac{1}{x^2}$
7. $f(x) = \sin x \tan x$
8. $g(x) = \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x}$
9. $y = xe^{-x} \sec x$
10. $y = (\sin x + \cos x) \sec x$
11. $y = \frac{\cot x}{1 + \cot x}$
12. $y = \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin x}$
13. $y = \frac{4}{\cos x} + \frac{1}{\tan x}$
14. $y = \frac{\cos x}{x} + \frac{x}{\cos x}$
15. $y = (\sec x + \tan x)(\sec x - \tan x)$
16. $y = x^2 \cos x - 2x \sin x - 2 \cos x$
17. $f(x) = x^3 \sin x \cos x$
18. $g(x) = (2 - x) \tan^2 x$

In Exercises 19–22, find ds/dt.

19. $s = \tan t - e^{-t}$
20. $s = t^2 - \sec t + 5e^t$
21. $s = \frac{1 + \csc t}{1 - \csc t}$
22. $s = \frac{\sin t}{1 - \cos t}$

In Exercises 23–26, find $dr/d\theta$.

23. $r = 4 - \theta^2 \sin \theta$
24. $r = \theta \sin \theta + \cos \theta$
25. $r = \sec \theta \csc \theta$
26. $r = (1 + \sec \theta) \sin \theta$

In Exercises 27–32, find dp/dq.

27. $p = 5 + \frac{1}{\cot q}$
28. $p = (1 + \csc q) \cos q$
29. $p = \frac{\sin q + \cos q}{\cos q}$
30. $p = \frac{\tan q}{1 + \tan q}$
31. $p = \frac{q \sin q}{q^2 - 1}$
32. $p = \frac{3q + \tan q}{q \sec q}$
33. Find y'' if
    a. $y = \csc x$.
    b. $y = \sec x$.
34. Find $y^{(4)} = d^4 y/dx^4$ if
    a. $y = -2 \sin x$.
    b. $y = 9 \cos x$.

Tangent Lines

In Exercises 35–38, graph the curves over the given intervals, together with their tangents at the given values of x. Label each curve and tangent with its equation.

35. $y = \sin x, \quad -3\pi/2 \le x \le 2\pi$
    $x = -\pi, 0, 3\pi/2$

36. $y = \tan x, \quad -\pi/2 < x < \pi/2$
$x = -\pi/3, 0, \pi/3$

37. $y = \sec x, \quad -\pi/2 < x < \pi/2$
$x = -\pi/3, \pi/4$

38. $y = 1 + \cos x, \quad -3\pi/2 \le x \le 2\pi$
$x = -\pi/3, 3\pi/2$

T Do the graphs of the functions in Exercises 39–42 have any horizontal tangents in the interval $0 \le x \le 2\pi$? If so, where? If not, why not? Visualize your findings by graphing the functions with a grapher.

39. $y = x + \sin x$

40. $y = 2x + \sin x$

41. $y = x - \cot x$

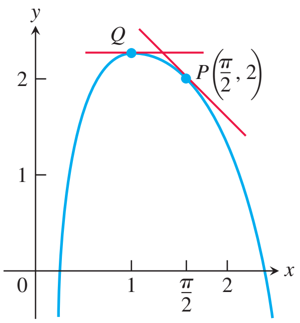
42. $y = x + 2\cos x$

43. Find all points on the curve $y = \tan x, -\pi/2 < x < \pi/2$, where the tangent line is parallel to the line $y = 2x$. Sketch the curve and tangent(s) together, labeling each with its equation.

44. Find all points on the curve $y = \cot x, 0 < x < \pi$, where the tangent line is parallel to the line $y = -x$. Sketch the curve and tangent(s) together, labeling each with its equation.

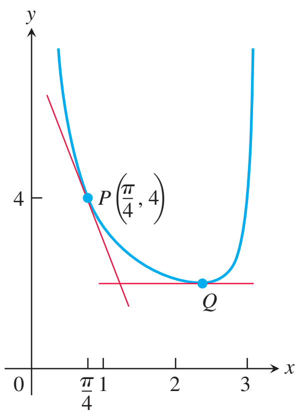
In Exercises 45 and 46, find an equation for **(a)** the tangent to the curve at P and **(b)** the horizontal tangent to the curve at Q.

45.



$y = 4 + \cot x - 2\csc x$

46.



$y = 1 + \sqrt{2}\csc x + \cot x$

Trigonometric Limits

Find the limits in Exercises 47–54.

47. $\lim_{x\to 2} \sin\left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2}\right)$

48. $\lim_{x\to -\pi/6} \sqrt{1 + \cos(\pi \csc x)}$

49. $\lim_{\theta\to\pi/6} \frac{\sin\theta - \frac{1}{2}}{\theta - \frac{\pi}{6}}$

50. $\lim_{\theta\to\pi/4} \frac{\tan\theta - 1}{\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}}$

51. $\lim_{x\to 0} \sec\left[e^x + \pi\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4\sec x}\right) - 1\right]$

52. $\lim_{x\to 0} \sin\left(\frac{\pi + \tan x}{\tan x - 2\sec x}\right)$

53. $\lim_{t\to 0} \tan\left(1 - \frac{\sin t}{t}\right)$

54. $\lim_{\theta\to 0} \cos\left(\frac{\pi\theta}{\sin\theta}\right)$

Theory and Examples

The equations in Exercises 55 and 56 give the position $s = f(t)$ of a body moving on a coordinate line (s in meters, t in seconds). Find the body's velocity, speed, acceleration, and jerk at time $t = \pi/4$ sec.

55. $s = 2 - 2\sin t$

56. $s = \sin t + \cos t$

57. Is there a value of c that will make

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin^2 3x}{x^2}, & x \ne 0 \\ c, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

continuous at $x = 0$? Give reasons for your answer.

58. Is there a value of b that will make

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

continuous at $x = 0$? Differentiable at $x = 0$? Give reasons for your answers.

59. By computing the first few derivatives and looking for a pattern, find $d^{999}/dx^{999}(\cos x)$.

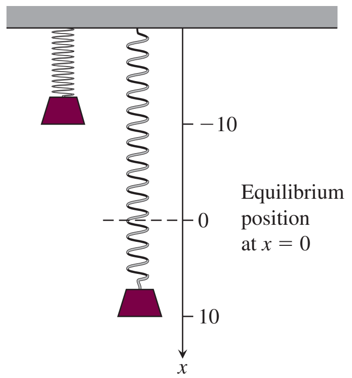
60. Derive the formula for the derivative with respect to x of

a. $\sec x$. **b.** $\csc x$. **c.** $\cot x$.

61. A weight is attached to a spring and reaches its equilibrium position ($x = 0$). It is then set in motion resulting in a displacement of

$$x = 10\cos t,$$

where x is measured in centimeters and t is measured in seconds. See the accompanying figure.



a. Find the spring's displacement when $t = 0$, $t = \pi/3$, and $t = 3\pi/4$.

b. Find the spring's velocity when $t = 0$, $t = \pi/3$, and $t = 3\pi/4$.

62. Assume that a particle's position on the x-axis is given by

$$x = 3\cos t + 4\sin t,$$

where x is measured in feet and t is measured in seconds.

a. Find the particle's position when $t = 0$, $t = \pi/2$, and $t = \pi$.

b. Find the particle's velocity when $t = 0$, $t = \pi/2$, and $t = \pi$.

T **63.** Graph $y = \cos x$ for $-\pi \le x \le 2\pi$. On the same screen, graph

$$y = \frac{\sin(x + h) - \sin x}{h}$$

for $h = 1, 0.5, 0.3,$ and 0.1. Then, in a new window, try $h = -1, -0.5,$ and -0.3. What happens as $h \to 0^+$? As $h \to 0^-$? What phenomenon is being illustrated here?

T **64.** Graph $y = -\sin x$ for $-\pi \le x \le 2\pi$. On the same screen, graph

$$y = \frac{\cos(x + h) - \cos x}{h}$$

for $h = 1, 0.5, 0.3,$ and 0.1. Then, in a new window, try $h = -1, -0.5,$ and -0.3. What happens as $h \to 0^+$? As $h \to 0^-$? What phenomenon is being illustrated here?

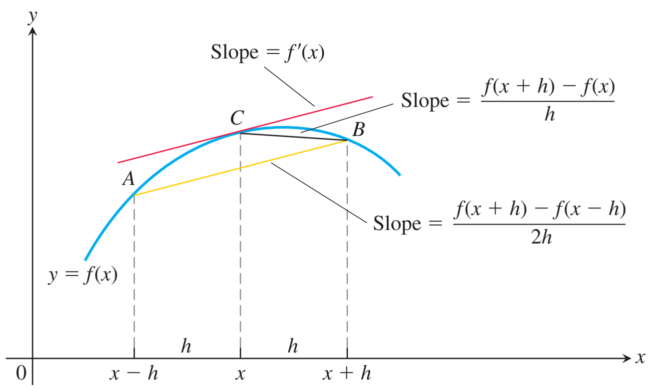
T **65. Centered difference quotients** The *centered difference quotient*

$$\frac{f(x + h) - f(x - h)}{2h}$$

is used to approximate $f'(x)$ in numerical work because (1) its limit as $h \to 0$ equals $f'(x)$ when $f'(x)$ exists, and (2) it usually gives a better approximation of $f'(x)$ for a given value of h than the difference quotient

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

See the accompanying figure.



a. To see how rapidly the centered difference quotient for $f(x) = \sin x$ converges to $f'(x) = \cos x$, graph $y = \cos x$ together with

$$y = \frac{\sin(x + h) - \sin(x - h)}{2h}$$

over the interval $[-\pi, 2\pi]$ for $h = 1, 0.5,$ and 0.3. Compare the results with those obtained in Exercise 63 for the same values of h.

b. To see how rapidly the centered difference quotient for $f(x) = \cos x$ converges to $f'(x) = -\sin x$, graph $y = -\sin x$ together with

$$y = \frac{\cos(x + h) - \cos(x - h)}{2h}$$

over the interval $[-\pi, 2\pi]$ for $h = 1, 0.5,$ and 0.3. Compare the results with those obtained in Exercise 64 for the same values of h.

66. A caution about centered difference quotients (*Continuation of Exercise 65.*) The quotient

$$\frac{f(x + h) - f(x - h)}{2h}$$

may have a limit as $h \to 0$ when f has no derivative at x. As a case in point, take $f(x) = |x|$ and calculate

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{|0 + h| - |0 - h|}{2h}.$$

As you will see, the limit exists even though $f(x) = |x|$ has no derivative at $x = 0$. *Moral:* Before using a centered difference quotient, be sure the derivative exists.

T **67. Slopes on the graph of the tangent function** Graph $y = \tan x$ and its derivative together on $(-\pi/2, \pi/2)$. Does the graph of the tangent function appear to have a smallest slope? A largest slope? Is the slope ever negative? Give reasons for your answers.

T **68. Slopes on the graph of the cotangent function** Graph $y = \cot x$ and its derivative together for $0 < x < \pi$. Does the graph of the cotangent function appear to have a smallest slope? A largest slope? Is the slope ever positive? Give reasons for your answers.

T **69. Exploring $(\sin kx)/x$** Graph $y = (\sin x)/x$, $y = (\sin 2x)/x$, and $y = (\sin 4x)/x$ together over the interval $-2 \le x \le 2$. Where does each graph appear to cross the y-axis? Do the graphs really intersect the axis? What would you expect the graphs of $y = (\sin 5x)/x$ and $y = (\sin(-3x))/x$ to do as $x \to 0$? Why? What about the graph of $y = (\sin kx)/x$ for other values of k? Give reasons for your answers.

T **70. Radians versus degrees: degree mode derivatives** What happens to the derivatives of $\sin x$ and $\cos x$ if x is measured in degrees instead of radians? To find out, take the following steps.

a. With your graphing calculator or computer grapher in *degree mode*, graph

$$f(h) = \frac{\sin h}{h}$$

and estimate $\lim_{h \to 0} f(h)$. Compare your estimate with $\pi/180$. Is there any reason to believe the limit *should* be $\pi/180$?

b. With your grapher still in degree mode, estimate

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\cos h - 1}{h}.$$

c. Now go back to the derivation of the formula for the derivative of $\sin x$ in the text and carry out the steps of the derivation using degree-mode limits. What formula do you obtain for the derivative?

d. Work through the derivation of the formula for the derivative of $\cos x$ using degree-mode limits. What formula do you obtain for the derivative?

e. The disadvantages of the degree-mode formulas become apparent as you start taking derivatives of higher order. Try it. What are the second and third degree-mode derivatives of $\sin x$ and $\cos x$?

3.6 The Chain Rule

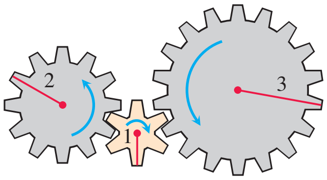


FIGURE 3.25 When gear A makes x turns, gear B makes u turns and gear C makes y turns. By comparing circumferences or counting teeth, we see that $y = u/2$ (C turns one-half turn for each B turn) and $u = 3x$ (B turns three times for A's one), so $y = 3x/2$. Thus, $dy/dx = 3/2 = (1/2)(3) = (dy/du)(du/dx)$.

How do we differentiate $F(x) = \sin(x^2 - 4)$? This function is the composite $f \circ g$ of two functions $y = f(u) = \sin u$ and $u = g(x) = x^2 - 4$ that we know how to differentiate. The answer, given by the *Chain Rule*, says that the derivative is the product of the derivatives of f and g. We develop the rule in this section.

Derivative of a Composite Function

The function $y = \frac{3}{2}x = \frac{1}{2}(3x)$ is the composite of the functions $y = \frac{1}{2}u$ and $u = 3x$. We have

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3}{2}, \qquad \frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{2}, \qquad \text{and} \qquad \frac{du}{dx} = 3.$$

Since $\frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3$, we see in this case that

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}.$$

If we think of the derivative as a rate of change, our intuition allows us to see that this relationship is reasonable. If $y = f(u)$ changes half as fast as u and $u = g(x)$ changes three times as fast as x, then we expect y to change $3/2$ times as fast as x. This effect is much like that of a multiple gear train (Figure 3.25). Let's look at another example.

EXAMPLE 1 The function

$$y = (3x^2 + 1)^2$$

is the composite of $y = f(u) = u^2$ and $u = g(x) = 3x^2 + 1$. Calculating derivatives, we see that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} &= 2u \cdot 6x \\ &= 2(3x^2 + 1) \cdot 6x \qquad \text{Substitute for } u \\ &= 36x^3 + 12x. \end{aligned}$$

Calculating the derivative from the expanded formula $(3x^2 + 1)^2 = 9x^4 + 6x^2 + 1$ gives the same result:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx}(9x^4 + 6x^2 + 1) \\ &= 36x^3 + 12x. \end{aligned}$$

The derivative of the composite function $f(g(x))$ at x is the derivative of f at $g(x)$ times the derivative of g at x. This is known as the Chain Rule (Figure 3.26).

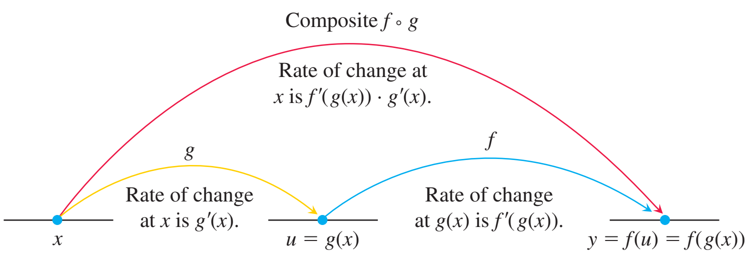


FIGURE 3.26 Rates of change multiply: The derivative of $f \circ g$ at x is the derivative of f at $g(x)$ times the derivative of g at x.

THEOREM 2—The Chain Rule If $f(u)$ is differentiable at the point $u = g(x)$ and $g(x)$ is differentiable at x, then the composite function $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x))$ is differentiable at x, and

$$(f \circ g)'(x) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x).$$

In Leibniz's notation, if $y = f(u)$ and $u = g(x)$, then

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx},$$

where dy/du is evaluated at $u = g(x)$.

A Proof of One Case of the Chain Rule:

Let Δu be the change in u when x changes by Δx, so that

$$\Delta u = g(x + \Delta x) - g(x).$$

Then the corresponding change in y is

$$\Delta y = f(u + \Delta u) - f(u).$$

If $\Delta u \neq 0$, we can write the fraction $\Delta y / \Delta x$ as the product

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} \cdot \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} \qquad (1)$$

and take the limit as $\Delta x \to 0$:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} \cdot \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} \cdot \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta u \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} \cdot \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} \qquad \text{(Note that } \Delta u \to 0 \text{ as } \Delta x \to 0 \text{ since } g \text{ is continuous.)} \\ &= \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}. \end{aligned}$$

The problem with this argument is that if the function $g(x)$ oscillates rapidly near x, then Δu can be zero even when $\Delta x \neq 0$, so the cancelation of Δu in Equation (1) would be invalid. A complete proof requires a different approach that avoids this problem, and we give one such proof in Section 3.11. ■

EXAMPLE 2 An object moves along the x-axis so that its position at any time $t \geq 0$ is given by $x(t) = \cos(t^2 + 1)$. Find the velocity of the object as a function of t.

Solution We know that the velocity is dx/dt. In this instance, x is a composite function: $x = \cos(u)$ and $u = t^2 + 1$. We have

$$\frac{dx}{du} = -\sin(u) \qquad x = \cos(u)$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = 2t. \qquad u = t^2 + 1$$

By the Chain Rule,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{dt} &= \frac{dx}{du}\cdot\frac{du}{dt} \\ &= -\sin(u)\cdot 2t \qquad \frac{dx}{du}\text{ evaluated at } u \\ &= -\sin(t^2+1)\cdot 2t \\ &= -2t\sin(t^2+1).\end{aligned}$$

Ways to Write the Chain Rule

$$(f\circ g)'(x) = f'(g(x))\cdot g'(x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du}\cdot\frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(g(x))\cdot g'(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}f(u) = f'(u)\frac{du}{dx}$$

"Outside-Inside" Rule

A difficulty with the Leibniz notation is that it doesn't state specifically where the derivatives in the Chain Rule are supposed to be evaluated. So it sometimes helps to think about the Chain Rule using functional notation. If $y = f(g(x))$, then

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(g(x))\cdot g'(x).$$

In words, differentiate the "outside" function f and evaluate it at the "inside" function $g(x)$ left alone; then multiply by the derivative of the "inside function."

EXAMPLE 3 Differentiate $\sin(x^2 + e^x)$ with respect to x.

Solution We apply the Chain Rule directly and find

$$\frac{d}{dx}\sin\underbrace{(x^2+e^x)}_{\text{inside}} = \cos\underbrace{(x^2+e^x)}_{\substack{\text{inside}\\ \text{left alone}}}\cdot\underbrace{(2x+e^x)}_{\substack{\text{derivative of}\\ \text{the inside}}}.$$

EXAMPLE 4 Differentiate $y = e^{\cos x}$.

Solution Here the inside function is $u = g(x) = \cos x$ and the outside function is the exponential function $f(x) = e^x$. Applying the Chain Rule, we get

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}(e^{\cos x}) = e^{\cos x}\frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) = e^{\cos x}(-\sin x) = -e^{\cos x}\sin x.$$

Generalizing Example 4, we see that the Chain Rule gives the formula

$$\boxed{\frac{d}{dx}e^u = e^u\frac{du}{dx}.}$$

For example,

$$\frac{d}{dx}(e^{kx}) = e^{kx}\cdot\frac{d}{dx}(kx) = ke^{kx}, \qquad \text{for any constant } k$$

and

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(e^{x^2}\right) = e^{x^2}\cdot\frac{d}{dx}(x^2) = 2xe^{x^2}.$$

Repeated Use of the Chain Rule

We sometimes have to use the Chain Rule two or more times to find a derivative.

HISTORICAL BIOGRAPHY
Johann Bernoulli
(1667–1748)

EXAMPLE 5 Find the derivative of $g(t) = \tan(5 - \sin 2t)$.

Solution Notice here that the tangent is a function of $5 - \sin 2t$, whereas the sine is a function of $2t$, which is itself a function of t. Therefore, by the Chain Rule,

$$\begin{aligned} g'(t) &= \frac{d}{dt}(\tan(5 - \sin 2t)) \\ &= \sec^2(5 - \sin 2t) \cdot \frac{d}{dt}(5 - \sin 2t) && \text{Derivative of } \tan u \text{ with } u = 5 - \sin 2t \\ &= \sec^2(5 - \sin 2t) \cdot \left(0 - \cos 2t \cdot \frac{d}{dt}(2t)\right) && \text{Derivative of } 5 - \sin u \text{ with } u = 2t \\ &= \sec^2(5 - \sin 2t) \cdot (-\cos 2t) \cdot 2 \\ &= -2(\cos 2t)\sec^2(5 - \sin 2t). \end{aligned}$$

The Chain Rule with Powers of a Function

If f is a differentiable function of u and if u is a differentiable function of x, then substituting $y = f(u)$ into the Chain Rule formula

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$$

leads to the formula

$$\frac{d}{dx}f(u) = f'(u)\frac{du}{dx}.$$

If n is any real number and f is a power function, $f(u) = u^n$, the Power Rule tells us that $f'(u) = nu^{n-1}$. If u is a differentiable function of x, then we can use the Chain Rule to extend this to the **Power Chain Rule**:

$$\frac{d}{dx}(u^n) = nu^{n-1}\frac{du}{dx}. \qquad \frac{d}{du}(u^n) = nu^{n-1}$$

EXAMPLE 6 The Power Chain Rule simplifies computing the derivative of a power of an expression.

(a)
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx}(5x^3 - x^4)^7 &= 7(5x^3 - x^4)^6\frac{d}{dx}(5x^3 - x^4) && \text{Power Chain Rule with } u = 5x^3 - x^4, n = 7 \\ &= 7(5x^3 - x^4)^6(5 \cdot 3x^2 - 4x^3) \\ &= 7(5x^3 - x^4)^6(15x^2 - 4x^3) \end{aligned}$$

(b)
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{3x - 2}\right) &= \frac{d}{dx}(3x - 2)^{-1} \\ &= -1(3x - 2)^{-2}\frac{d}{dx}(3x - 2) && \text{Power Chain Rule with } u = 3x - 2, n = -1 \\ &= -1(3x - 2)^{-2}(3) \\ &= -\frac{3}{(3x - 2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

In part (b) we could also find the derivative with the Derivative Quotient Rule.

(c)
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx}(\sin^5 x) &= 5\sin^4 x \cdot \frac{d}{dx}\sin x && \text{Power Chain Rule with } u = \sin x, n = 5, \text{ because } \sin^n x \text{ means } (\sin x)^n, n \neq -1. \\ &= 5\sin^4 x \cos x \end{aligned}$$

(d) $$\frac{d}{dx}\left(e^{\sqrt{3x+1}}\right) = e^{\sqrt{3x+1}} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}\left(\sqrt{3x+1}\right)$$

$$= e^{\sqrt{3x+1}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}(3x+1)^{-1/2} \cdot 3$$ Power Chain Rule with $u = 3x + 1$, $n = 1/2$

$$= \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3x+1}} e^{\sqrt{3x+1}}$$ ■

EXAMPLE 7 In Section 3.2, we saw that the absolute value function $y = |x|$ is not differentiable at $x = 0$. However, the function is differentiable at all other real numbers, as we now show. Since $|x| = \sqrt{x^2}$, we can derive the following formula:

$$\frac{d}{dx}(|x|) = \frac{d}{dx}\sqrt{x^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2}} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x^2)$$ Power Chain Rule with $u = x^2$, $n = 1/2$, $x \neq 0$

$$= \frac{1}{2|x|} \cdot 2x$$ $\sqrt{x^2} = |x|$

$$= \frac{x}{|x|}, \quad x \neq 0.$$ ■

Derivative of the Absolute Value Function

$$\frac{d}{dx}(|x|) = \frac{x}{|x|}, \quad x \neq 0$$
$$= \begin{cases} 1, & x > 0 \\ -1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

EXAMPLE 8 Show that the slope of every line tangent to the curve $y = 1/(1 - 2x)^3$ is positive.

Solution We find the derivative:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}(1 - 2x)^{-3}$$

$$= -3(1 - 2x)^{-4} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(1 - 2x)$$ Power Chain Rule with $u = (1 - 2x)$, $n = -3$

$$= -3(1 - 2x)^{-4} \cdot (-2)$$

$$= \frac{6}{(1 - 2x)^4}.$$

At any point (x, y) on the curve, the coordinate x is not $1/2$ and the slope of the tangent line is

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{6}{(1 - 2x)^4},$$

which is the quotient of two positive numbers. ■

EXAMPLE 9 The formulas for the derivatives of both $\sin x$ and $\cos x$ were obtained under the assumption that x is measured in radians, *not* degrees. The Chain Rule gives us new insight into the difference between the two. Since $180° = \pi$ radians, $x° = \pi x/180$ radians where $x°$ is the size of the angle measured in degrees.

By the Chain Rule,

$$\frac{d}{dx}\sin(x°) = \frac{d}{dx}\sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{180}\right) = \frac{\pi}{180}\cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{180}\right) = \frac{\pi}{180}\cos(x°).$$

See Figure 3.27. Similarly, the derivative of $\cos(x°)$ is $-(\pi/180)\sin(x°)$.

The factor $\pi/180$ would compound with repeated differentiation, showing an advantage for the use of radian measure in computations. ■

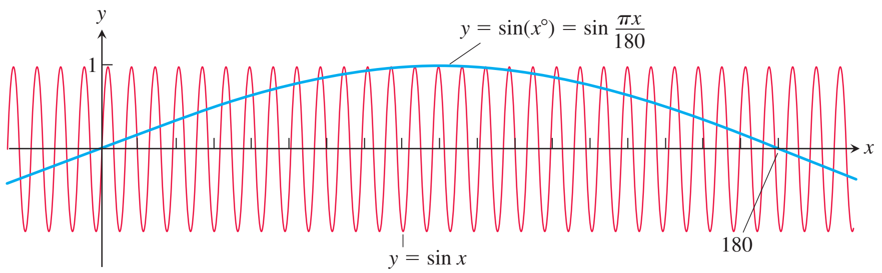


FIGURE 3.27 The function $\sin(x°)$ oscillates only $\pi/180$ times as often as $\sin x$ oscillates. Its maximum slope is $\pi/180$ at $x = 0$ (Example 9).

Exercises 3.6

Derivative Calculations

In Exercises 1–8, given $y = f(u)$ and $u = g(x)$, find $dy/dx = f'(g(x))g'(x)$.

1. $y = 6u - 9, \quad u = (1/2)x^4$
2. $y = 2u^3, \quad u = 8x - 1$
3. $y = \sin u, \quad u = 3x + 1$
4. $y = \cos u, \quad u = e^{-x}$
5. $y = \sqrt{u}, \quad u = \sin x$
6. $y = \sin u, \quad u = x - \cos x$
7. $y = \tan u, \quad u = \pi x^2$
8. $y = -\sec u, \quad u = \dfrac{1}{x} + 7x$

In Exercises 9–22, write the function in the form $y = f(u)$ and $u = g(x)$. Then find dy/dx as a function of x.

9. $y = (2x + 1)^5$
10. $y = (4 - 3x)^9$
11. $y = \left(1 - \dfrac{x}{7}\right)^{-7}$
12. $y = \left(\dfrac{\sqrt{x}}{2} - 1\right)^{-10}$
13. $y = \left(\dfrac{x^2}{8} + x - \dfrac{1}{x}\right)^4$
14. $y = \sqrt{3x^2 - 4x + 6}$
15. $y = \sec(\tan x)$
16. $y = \cot\left(\pi - \dfrac{1}{x}\right)$
17. $y = \tan^3 x$
18. $y = 5\cos^{-4} x$
19. $y = e^{-5x}$
20. $y = e^{2x/3}$
21. $y = e^{5-7x}$
22. $y = e^{\left(4\sqrt{x}+x^2\right)}$

Find the derivatives of the functions in Exercises 23–50.

23. $p = \sqrt{3 - t}$
24. $q = \sqrt[3]{2r - r^2}$
25. $s = \dfrac{4}{3\pi}\sin 3t + \dfrac{4}{5\pi}\cos 5t$
26. $s = \sin\left(\dfrac{3\pi t}{2}\right) + \cos\left(\dfrac{3\pi t}{2}\right)$
27. $r = (\csc\theta + \cot\theta)^{-1}$
28. $r = 6(\sec\theta - \tan\theta)^{3/2}$
29. $y = x^2\sin^4 x + x\cos^{-2} x$
30. $y = \dfrac{1}{x}\sin^{-5} x - \dfrac{x}{3}\cos^3 x$
31. $y = \dfrac{1}{18}(3x - 2)^6 + \left(4 - \dfrac{1}{2x^2}\right)^{-1}$
32. $y = (5 - 2x)^{-3} + \dfrac{1}{8}\left(\dfrac{2}{x} + 1\right)^4$
33. $y = (4x + 3)^4(x + 1)^{-3}$
34. $y = (2x - 5)^{-1}(x^2 - 5x)^6$
35. $y = xe^{-x} + e^{x^3}$
36. $y = (1 + 2x)e^{-2x}$
37. $y = (x^2 - 2x + 2)e^{5x/2}$
38. $y = (9x^2 - 6x + 2)e^{x^3}$
39. $h(x) = x\tan\left(2\sqrt{x}\right) + 7$
40. $k(x) = x^2\sec\left(\dfrac{1}{x}\right)$
41. $f(x) = \sqrt{7 + x\sec x}$
42. $g(x) = \dfrac{\tan 3x}{(x + 7)^4}$
43. $f(\theta) = \left(\dfrac{\sin\theta}{1 + \cos\theta}\right)^2$
44. $g(t) = \left(\dfrac{1 + \sin 3t}{3 - 2t}\right)^{-1}$
45. $r = \sin(\theta^2)\cos(2\theta)$
46. $r = \sec\sqrt{\theta}\tan\left(\dfrac{1}{\theta}\right)$
47. $q = \sin\left(\dfrac{t}{\sqrt{t + 1}}\right)$
48. $q = \cot\left(\dfrac{\sin t}{t}\right)$
49. $y = \cos\left(e^{-\theta^2}\right)$
50. $y = \theta^3 e^{-2\theta}\cos 5\theta$

In Exercises 51–70, find dy/dt.

51. $y = \sin^2(\pi t - 2)$
52. $y = \sec^2 \pi t$
53. $y = (1 + \cos 2t)^{-4}$
54. $y = (1 + \cot(t/2))^{-2}$
55. $y = (t\tan t)^{10}$
56. $y = (t^{-3/4}\sin t)^{4/3}$
57. $y = e^{\cos^2(\pi t - 1)}$
58. $y = \left(e^{\sin(t/2)}\right)^3$
59. $y = \left(\dfrac{t^2}{t^3 - 4t}\right)^3$
60. $y = \left(\dfrac{3t - 4}{5t + 2}\right)^{-5}$
61. $y = \sin(\cos(2t - 5))$
62. $y = \cos\left(5\sin\left(\dfrac{t}{3}\right)\right)$
63. $y = \left(1 + \tan^4\left(\dfrac{t}{12}\right)\right)^3$
64. $y = \dfrac{1}{6}\left(1 + \cos^2(7t)\right)^3$
65. $y = \sqrt{1 + \cos(t^2)}$
66. $y = 4\sin\left(\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{t}}\right)$
67. $y = \tan^2(\sin^3 t)$
68. $y = \cos^4(\sec^2 3t)$
69. $y = 3t(2t^2 - 5)^4$
70. $y = \sqrt{3t + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{1 - t}}}$

Second Derivatives

Find y'' in Exercises 71–78.

71. $y = \left(1 + \dfrac{1}{x}\right)^3$
72. $y = \left(1 - \sqrt{x}\right)^{-1}$
73. $y = \dfrac{1}{9}\cot(3x - 1)$
74. $y = 9\tan\left(\dfrac{x}{3}\right)$
75. $y = x(2x + 1)^4$
76. $y = x^2(x^3 - 1)^5$
77. $y = e^{x^2} + 5x$
78. $y = \sin(x^2 e^x)$

Finding Derivative Values

In Exercises 79–84, find the value of $(f \circ g)'$ at the given value of x.

79. $f(u) = u^5 + 1, \quad u = g(x) = \sqrt{x}, \quad x = 1$

80. $f(u) = 1 - \frac{1}{u}, \quad u = g(x) = \frac{1}{1 - x}, \quad x = -1$

81. $f(u) = \cot \frac{\pi u}{10}, \quad u = g(x) = 5\sqrt{x}, \quad x = 1$

82. $f(u) = u + \frac{1}{\cos^2 u}, \quad u = g(x) = \pi x, \quad x = 1/4$

83. $f(u) = \frac{2u}{u^2 + 1}, \quad u = g(x) = 10x^2 + x + 1, \quad x = 0$

84. $f(u) = \left(\frac{u - 1}{u + 1}\right)^2, \quad u = g(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} - 1, \quad x = -1$

85. Assume that $f'(3) = -1$, $g'(2) = 5$, $g(2) = 3$, and $y = f(g(x))$. What is y' at $x = 2$?

86. If $r = \sin(f(t))$, $f(0) = \pi/3$, and $f'(0) = 4$, then what is dr/dt at $t = 0$?

87. Suppose that functions f and g and their derivatives with respect to x have the following values at $x = 2$ and $x = 3$.

x	$f(x)$	$g(x)$	$f'(x)$	$g'(x)$
2	8	2	$1/3$	-3
3	3	-4	2π	5

Find the derivatives with respect to x of the following combinations at the given value of x.

a. $2f(x), \quad x = 2$

b. $f(x) + g(x), \quad x = 3$

c. $f(x) \cdot g(x), \quad x = 3$

d. $f(x)/g(x), \quad x = 2$

e. $f(g(x)), \quad x = 2$

f. $\sqrt{f(x)}, \quad x = 2$

g. $1/g^2(x), \quad x = 3$

h. $\sqrt{f^2(x) + g^2(x)}, \quad x = 2$

88. Suppose that the functions f and g and their derivatives with respect to x have the following values at $x = 0$ and $x = 1$.

x	$f(x)$	$g(x)$	$f'(x)$	$g'(x)$
0	1	1	5	$1/3$
1	3	-4	$-1/3$	$-8/3$

Find the derivatives with respect to x of the following combinations at the given value of x.

a. $5f(x) - g(x), \quad x = 1$

b. $f(x)g^3(x), \quad x = 0$

c. $\frac{f(x)}{g(x) + 1}, \quad x = 1$

d. $f(g(x)), \quad x = 0$

e. $g(f(x)), \quad x = 0$

f. $(x^{11} + f(x))^{-2}, \quad x = 1$

g. $f(x + g(x)), \quad x = 0$

89. Find ds/dt when $\theta = 3\pi/2$ if $s = \cos\theta$ and $d\theta/dt = 5$.

90. Find dy/dt when $x = 1$ if $y = x^2 + 7x - 5$ and $dx/dt = 1/3$.

Theory and Examples

What happens if you can write a function as a composite in different ways? Do you get the same derivative each time? The Chain Rule says you should. Try it with the functions in Exercises 91 and 92.

91. Find dy/dx if $y = x$ by using the Chain Rule with y as a composite of

a. $y = (u/5) + 7$ and $u = 5x - 35$

b. $y = 1 + (1/u)$ and $u = 1/(x - 1)$.

92. Find dy/dx if $y = x^{3/2}$ by using the Chain Rule with y as a composite of

a. $y = u^3$ and $u = \sqrt{x}$

b. $y = \sqrt{u}$ and $u = x^3$.

93. Find the tangent to $y = ((x - 1)/(x + 1))^2$ at $x = 0$.

94. Find the tangent to $y = \sqrt{x^2 - x + 7}$ at $x = 2$.

95. a. Find the tangent to the curve $y = 2\tan(\pi x/4)$ at $x = 1$.

b. Slopes on a tangent curve What is the smallest value the slope of the curve can ever have on the interval $-2 < x < 2$? Give reasons for your answer.

96. Slopes on sine curves

a. Find equations for the tangents to the curves $y = \sin 2x$ and $y = -\sin(x/2)$ at the origin. Is there anything special about how the tangents are related? Give reasons for your answer.

b. Can anything be said about the tangents to the curves $y = \sin mx$ and $y = -\sin(x/m)$ at the origin (m a constant $\neq 0$)? Give reasons for your answer.

c. For a given m, what are the largest values the slopes of the curves $y = \sin mx$ and $y = -\sin(x/m)$ can ever have? Give reasons for your answer.

d. The function $y = \sin x$ completes one period on the interval $[0, 2\pi]$, the function $y = \sin 2x$ completes two periods, the function $y = \sin(x/2)$ completes half a period, and so on. Is there any relation between the number of periods $y = \sin mx$ completes on $[0, 2\pi]$ and the slope of the curve $y = \sin mx$ at the origin? Give reasons for your answer.

97. Running machinery too fast Suppose that a piston is moving straight up and down and that its position at time t sec is

$$s = A\cos(2\pi bt),$$

with A and b positive. The value of A is the amplitude of the motion, and b is the frequency (number of times the piston moves up and down each second). What effect does doubling the frequency have on the piston's velocity, acceleration, and jerk? (Once you find out, you will know why some machinery breaks when you run it too fast.)

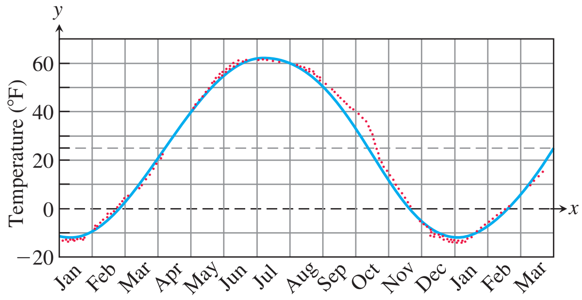
98. Temperatures in Fairbanks, Alaska The graph in the accompanying figure shows the average Fahrenheit temperature in Fairbanks, Alaska, during a typical 365-day year. The equation that approximates the temperature on day x is

$$y = 37\sin\left[\frac{2\pi}{365}(x - 101)\right] + 25$$

and is graphed in the accompanying figure.

a. On what day is the temperature increasing the fastest?

b. About how many degrees per day is the temperature increasing when it is increasing at its fastest?



99. Particle motion The position of a particle moving along a coordinate line is $s = \sqrt{1 + 4t}$, with s in meters and t in seconds. Find the particle's velocity and acceleration at $t = 6$ sec.

100. Constant acceleration Suppose that the velocity of a falling body is $v = k\sqrt{s}$ m/sec (k a constant) at the instant the body has fallen s m from its starting point. Show that the body's acceleration is constant.

101. Falling meteorite The velocity of a heavy meteorite entering Earth's atmosphere is inversely proportional to $\sqrt{s}$ when it is s km from Earth's center. Show that the meteorite's acceleration is inversely proportional to s^2.

102. Particle acceleration A particle moves along the x-axis with velocity $dx/dt = f(x)$. Show that the particle's acceleration is $f(x)f'(x)$.

103. Temperature and the period of a pendulum For oscillations of small amplitude (short swings), we may safely model the relationship between the period T and the length L of a simple pendulum with the equation

$$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{L}{g}},$$

where g is the constant acceleration of gravity at the pendulum's location. If we measure g in centimeters per second squared, we measure L in centimeters and T in seconds. If the pendulum is made of metal, its length will vary with temperature, either increasing or decreasing at a rate that is roughly proportional to L. In symbols, with u being temperature and k the proportionality constant,

$$\frac{dL}{du} = kL.$$

Assuming this to be the case, show that the rate at which the period changes with respect to temperature is $kT/2$.

104. Chain Rule Suppose that $f(x) = x^2$ and $g(x) = |x|$. Then the composites

$$(f \circ g)(x) = |x|^2 = x^2 \quad \text{and} \quad (g \circ f)(x) = |x^2| = x^2$$

are both differentiable at $x = 0$ even though g itself is not differentiable at $x = 0$. Does this contradict the Chain Rule? Explain.

T **105. The derivative of sin 2x** Graph the function $y = 2\cos 2x$ for $-2 \le x \le 3.5$. Then, on the same screen, graph

$$y = \frac{\sin 2(x + h) - \sin 2x}{h}$$

for $h = 1.0, 0.5,$ and 0.2. Experiment with other values of h, including negative values. What do you see happening as $h \to 0$? Explain this behavior.

106. The derivative of cos(x^2) Graph $y = -2x\sin(x^2)$ for $-2 \le x \le 3$. Then, on the same screen, graph

$$y = \frac{\cos((x + h)^2) - \cos(x^2)}{h}$$

for $h = 1.0, 0.7,$ and 0.3. Experiment with other values of h. What do you see happening as $h \to 0$? Explain this behavior.

Using the Chain Rule, show that the Power Rule $(d/dx)x^n = nx^{n-1}$ holds for the functions x^n in Exercises 107 and 108.

107. $x^{1/4} = \sqrt{\sqrt{x}}$ **108.** $x^{3/4} = \sqrt{x\sqrt{x}}$

COMPUTER EXPLORATIONS

Trigonometric Polynomials

109. As the accompanying figure shows, the trigonometric "polynomial"

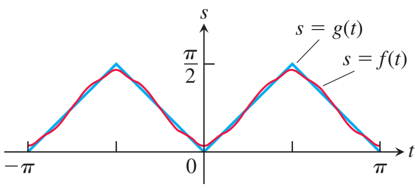
$$s = f(t) = 0.78540 - 0.63662\cos 2t - 0.07074\cos 6t$$
$$- 0.02546\cos 10t - 0.01299\cos 14t$$

gives a good approximation of the sawtooth function $s = g(t)$ on the interval $[-\pi, \pi]$. How well does the derivative of f approximate the derivative of g at the points where dg/dt is defined? To find out, carry out the following steps.

a. Graph dg/dt (where defined) over $[-\pi, \pi]$.

b. Find df/dt.

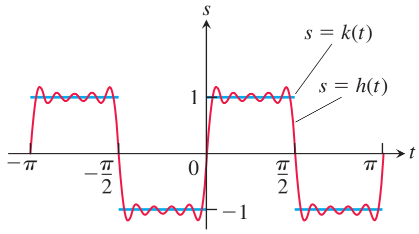
c. Graph df/dt. Where does the approximation of dg/dt by df/dt seem to be best? Least good? Approximations by trigonometric polynomials are important in the theories of heat and oscillation, but we must not expect too much of them, as we see in the next exercise.



110. (*Continuation of Exercise 109.*) In Exercise 109, the trigonometric polynomial $f(t)$ that approximated the sawtooth function $g(t)$ on $[-\pi, \pi]$ had a derivative that approximated the derivative of the sawtooth function. It is possible, however, for a trigonometric polynomial to approximate a function in a reasonable way without its derivative approximating the function's derivative at all well. As a case in point, the trigonometric "polynomial"

$$s = h(t) = 1.2732\sin 2t + 0.4244\sin 6t + 0.25465\sin 10t$$
$$+ 0.18189\sin 14t + 0.14147\sin 18t$$

graphed in the accompanying figure approximates the step function $s = k(t)$ shown there. Yet the derivative of h is nothing like the derivative of k.



a. Graph dk/dt (where defined) over $[-\pi, \pi]$.

b. Find dh/dt.

c. Graph dh/dt to see how badly the graph fits the graph of dk/dt. Comment on what you see.

3.7 Implicit Differentiation

Most of the functions we have dealt with so far have been described by an equation of the form $y = f(x)$ that expresses y explicitly in terms of the variable x. We have learned rules for differentiating functions defined in this way. Another situation occurs when we encounter equations like

$$x^3 + y^3 - 9xy = 0, \qquad y^2 - x = 0, \qquad \text{or} \qquad x^2 + y^2 - 25 = 0.$$

(See Figures 3.28, 3.29, and 3.30.) These equations define an *implicit* relation between the variables x and y. In some cases we may be able to solve such an equation for y as an explicit function (or even several functions) of x. When we cannot put an equation $F(x, y) = 0$ in the form $y = f(x)$ to differentiate it in the usual way, we may still be able to find dy/dx by *implicit differentiation*. This section describes the technique.

Implicitly Defined Functions

We begin with examples involving familiar equations that we can solve for y as a function of x to calculate dy/dx in the usual way. Then we differentiate the equations implicitly, and find the derivative to compare the two methods. Following the examples, we summarize the steps involved in the new method. In the examples and exercises, it is always assumed that the given equation determines y implicitly as a differentiable function of x so that dy/dx exists.

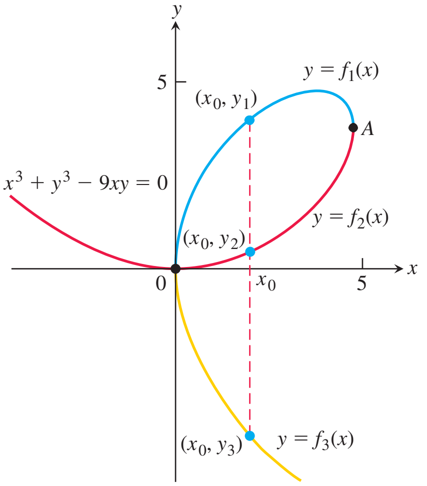


FIGURE 3.28 The curve $x^3 + y^3 - 9xy = 0$ is not the graph of any one function of x. The curve can, however, be divided into separate arcs that *are* the graphs of functions of x. This particular curve, called a *folium*, dates to Descartes in 1638.

EXAMPLE 1 Find dy/dx if $y^2 = x$.

Solution The equation $y^2 = x$ defines two differentiable functions of x that we can actually find, namely $y_1 = \sqrt{x}$ and $y_2 = -\sqrt{x}$ (Figure 3.29). We know how to calculate the derivative of each of these for $x > 0$:

$$\frac{dy_1}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \qquad \text{and} \qquad \frac{dy_2}{dx} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}.$$

But suppose that we knew only that the equation $y^2 = x$ defined y as one or more differentiable functions of x for $x > 0$ without knowing exactly what these functions were. Could we still find dy/dx?

The answer is yes. To find dy/dx, we simply differentiate both sides of the equation $y^2 = x$ with respect to x, treating $y = f(x)$ as a differentiable function of x:

$$y^2 = x$$

$$2y\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 \qquad \text{The Chain Rule gives } \frac{d}{dx}(y^2) = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x)]^2 = 2f(x)f'(x) = 2y\frac{dy}{dx}.$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2y}.$$