

Engineering Calculus I - MAC 2281 - Section 002

QUIZ V

First Name:

Last Name:

In the following exercises, show sufficient work to **communicate** your process.

1. (3 points)

Let $y = \cos^2(e^x)$. Compute $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx} [\cos^2(e^x)] \\ &= \frac{d}{dx} [(\cos(e^x))^2] \\ &= \underset{\text{chain rule}}{2 \cos(e^x)} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} [\cos(e^x)] \\ &= \underset{\text{chain rule}}{2 \cos(e^x)} \cdot (-\sin(e^x)) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} [e^x] \\ &= 2 \cos(e^x) \cdot (-\sin(e^x)) \cdot e^x \\ &= -2e^x \cdot \cos(e^x) \cdot \sin(e^x) \end{aligned}$$

2. (3 points)

Let $x^2y + \pi^{87} = \tan(y)$. Compute $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

We use implicit differentiation:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} [x^2y + \pi^{87}] &= \frac{d}{dx} [\tan(y)] \quad \text{chain rule} \\ \underset{\text{product rule}}{\frac{d}{dx} [x^2y]} + \frac{d}{dx} [\pi^{87}] &= \sec^2(y) \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \\ \underset{\pi^{87} \text{ is a number}}{\frac{d}{dx} [x^2]} \cdot y + x^2 \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + 0 &= \sec^2(y) \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \\ 2xy + x^2 \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} &= \sec^2(y) \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \\ x^2 \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} - \sec^2(y) \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} &= -2xy \\ (x^2 - \sec^2(y)) \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} &= -2xy \\ \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{-2xy}{x^2 - \sec^2(y)} \end{aligned}$$

3. (4 points)

Let $f(x) = x^{\cos(x)}$. Compute $f'(x)$.

We use logarithmic differentiation:

$$y = x^{\cos(x)}$$

$$\ln(y) = \ln(x^{\cos(x)})$$

$$\ln(y) = \cos(x) \cdot \ln(x)$$

chain rule $\frac{d}{dx} [\ln(y)] = \frac{d}{dx} [\cos(x) \cdot \ln(x)]$ product rule

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} [\cos(x)] \cdot \ln(x) + \cos(x) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} [\ln(x)]$$

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y \cdot \left(-\sin(x) \cdot \ln(x) + \frac{\cos(x)}{x} \right)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x^{\cos(x)} \cdot \left(-\sin(x) \cdot \ln(x) + \frac{\cos(x)}{x} \right)$$