

Monday, October 1

- 2 limit theorems (TRIA)
- DERIV of sin, cos, tan, ...
- Chain Rule
- RETURN TEST #1

DERIVATIVES OF TRIG FUNCTIONS

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \theta &= AC \\ \cos \theta &= OA \\ \tan \theta &= BD \end{aligned}$$

from circle:

$$\frac{1}{2} (OA)(AC) < \frac{1}{2} \theta < \frac{1}{2} (OB)(BD)$$

$$(OA)(AC) < \theta < (BD)$$

$$(\cos \theta)(\sin \theta) < \theta < (\tan \theta)$$

$$\frac{(\cos \theta)(\sin \theta)}{\sin \theta} < \frac{\theta}{\sin \theta} < \frac{\tan \theta}{\cos \theta} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\cos \theta < \frac{\theta}{\sin \theta} < \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos \theta} > \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} > \cos \theta$$

$$\theta \rightarrow 0$$

$$1 > \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} > 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2}{3} &\not< \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{3}{2} &< \frac{3}{1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} = 1$$

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5\theta}{5\theta} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} = 1$$

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos \theta - 1}{\theta} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\cos \theta - 1)(\cos \theta + 1)}{\theta (\cos \theta + 1)}$$

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 \theta - 1}{\theta (\cos \theta + 1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta &= 1 \\ \sin^2 \theta &= 1 - \cos^2 \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin^2 \theta}{\theta (\cos \theta + 1)}$$

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin \theta)(-\sin \theta)}{\theta (\cos \theta + 1)}$$

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta}$$

1

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin \theta}{\cos \theta + 1} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

0

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} = 1$$

(3)

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos \theta - 1}{\theta} = 0$$

$\cos h \leftarrow$
 $\sin h \leftarrow$

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta)$$

$f(\theta) = \sin \theta$ $f'(\theta) = ?$ $\sin(A+B)$
 by DEF. OF DERIV. " $\sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$

$$f'(\theta) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\theta+h) - \sin \theta}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta \cdot \cos h + \cos \theta \cdot \sin h - \sin \theta}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta \cdot \cos h - \sin \theta}{h} + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos \theta \cdot \sin h}{h}$$

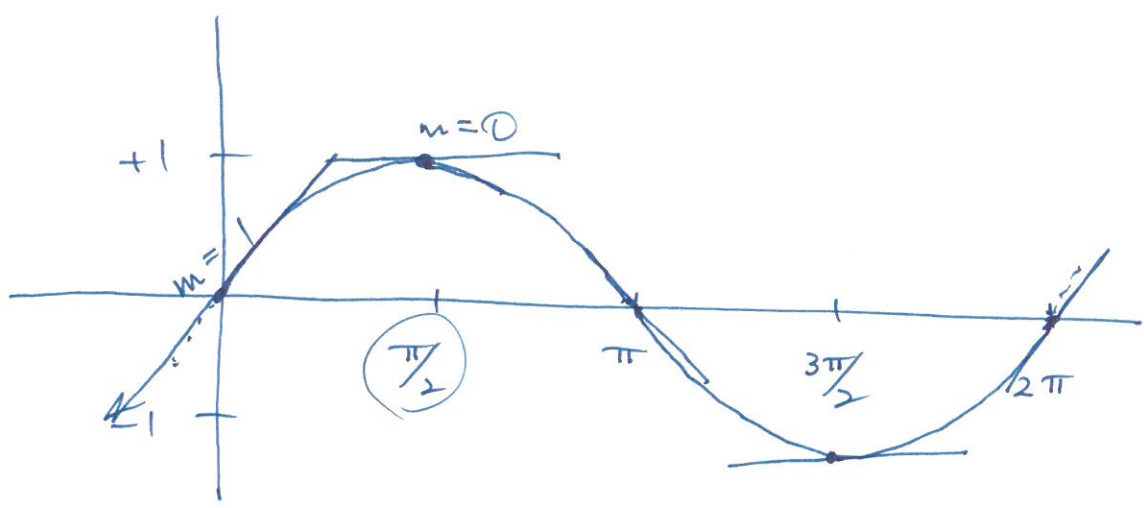
$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta (\cos h - 1)}{h} + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \cos \theta \cdot \frac{\sin h}{h}$$

$$= \sin \theta (0) + \cos \theta (1)$$

$$= \cos \theta$$

$$\boxed{f(\theta) = \sin \theta}$$

$$\boxed{f'(\theta) = \cos \theta}$$



$$f(\theta) = \sin \theta$$

$$f'(\theta) = \cos \theta$$

$$0 = m_{TAN} = f'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$$

$$\cos \frac{3\pi}{2} = 0$$

$$f(\theta) = \sin \theta$$

$$f'(\theta) = \cos \theta$$

m_{TAN} when $\theta = 0$:

$$f'(0) = \cos \theta = 1$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$\cos(A+B)$$

$$f(x) = \cos x$$

$$f'(x) = ??$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x+h) - \cos x}{h}$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x \cdot \cos h - \sin x \cdot \sin h - \cos x}{h}$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x \cdot \cos h - \cos x}{h} - \frac{\sin x \cdot \sin h}{h}$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x (\cos h - 1)}{h} - \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \cdot \sin h}{h}$$

$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos h - 1}{h} = 0$ $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin h}{h} = 1$

$$\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{2 \cdot 6} + \frac{3\pi}{3 \cdot 4}\right) = ???$$

$$\cos\frac{5\pi}{12}$$

(5)

$$= \cos\frac{\pi}{6} \cdot \cos\frac{\pi}{4} - \sin\frac{\pi}{6} \cdot \sin\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4} \approx \frac{.2588}{1}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) \approx \cos(75^\circ)$$

f(x) = sin x f'(x) = cos x

f(x) = cos x f'(x) = -sin x

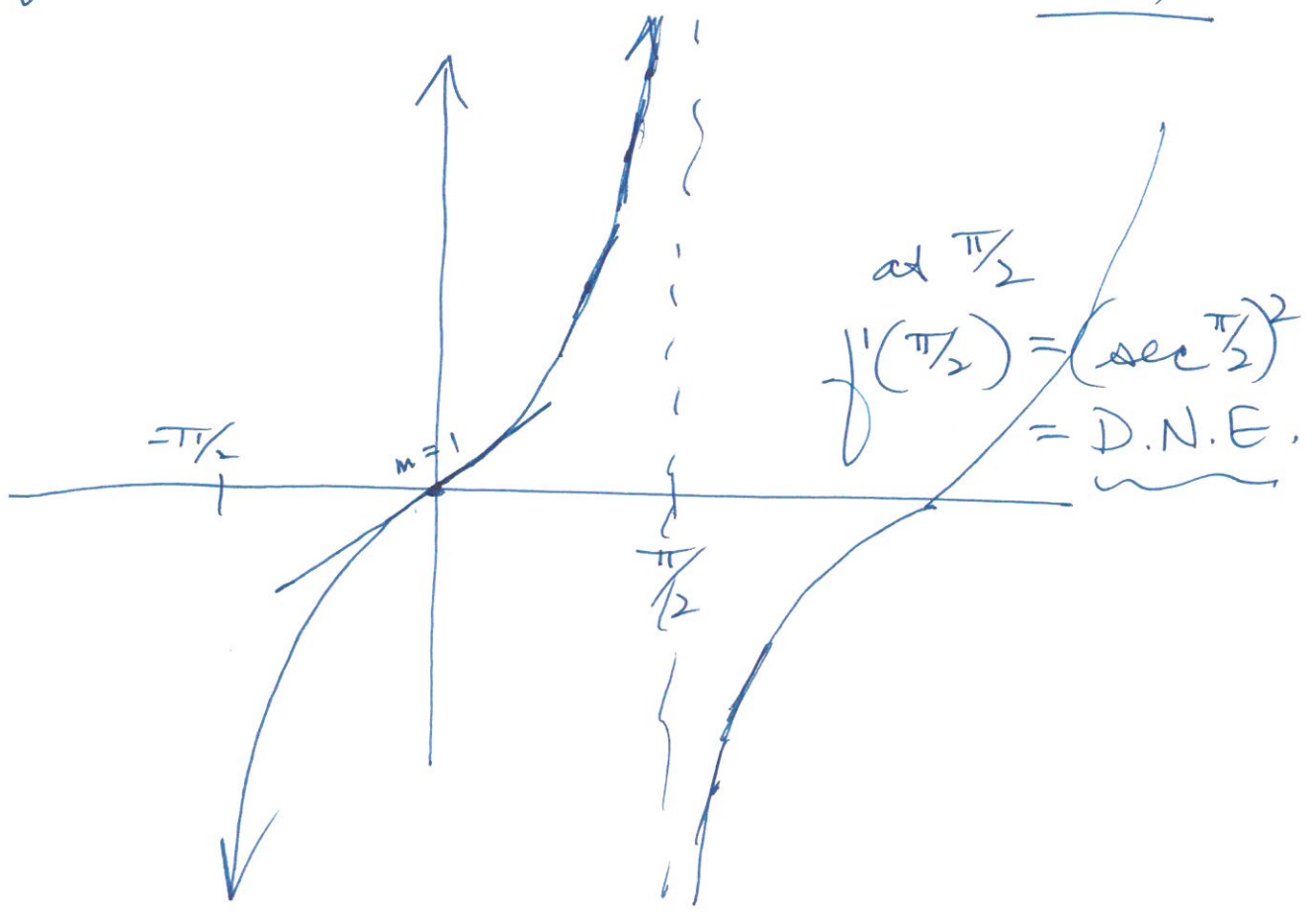
f(x) = tan x = $\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$

f'(x) = sec² x

(use quotient rule)

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

f'(x) = $\frac{1}{(\cos x)^2} = \left(\frac{1}{\cos x}\right)^2 = (\sec x)^2 = \sec^2 x$



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

$$f'(x) = \frac{\cancel{\cos x} \cdot 0 - (1)(-\sin x)}{(\cos x)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\sin x \cdot 1}{\cos x \cdot \cos x}$$

$$f'(x) = \sec x \cdot \tan x$$

$$f(x) = \sin x$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x$$

$$f(x) = \cos x$$

$$f'(x) = -\sin x$$

$$f(x) = \tan x$$

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

$$f(x) = \cot x$$

$$f'(x) = -\csc^2 x$$

$$f(x) = \sec x$$

$$f'(x) = \sec x \cdot \tan x$$

$$f(x) = \csc x$$

$$f'(x) = -\csc x \cdot \cot x$$

Chain Rule:

$$f(x) = (3x^5) + 14(x^2) - 11$$

$$f'(x) = 3(5 \cdot x^4) + 14(2 \cdot x) - 0$$

power rule

① EXTENDED POWER RULE:

$$f(x) = (3x-1)^2 = 9x^2 - 6x + 1$$

power rule: $f'(x) = 2(3x-1) \cdot 3$ $f'(x) = 18x - 6$
 $f'(x) = (6x-2) \cdot 3 =$

extended power rule:

$$y = [f(x)]^k$$
$$y' = k \cdot [f(x)]^{k-1} \cdot f'(x)$$

$$y = (3x-1)^2 \quad y' = 2(3x-1) \cdot 3 = 6(3x-1)$$

$$y = (3x-1)^{14}$$

$$y' = 14 \cdot (3x-1)^{13} \cdot 3 \quad y' \text{ at } x=1$$

$$y = (\sin x)^5$$

$$y' = 5 \cdot (\sin x)^4 \cdot \cos x \quad \text{✗}$$

COMPOSITION OF FUNCTIONS
APPROACH

$$y = (f \circ g)(x) = f(\underbrace{g(x)}_{\substack{\text{inside} \\ \text{function}}})$$

$$f(x) = x^5 \quad g(x) = \sin x$$

$$y' = f'(g(x)) \cdot \underline{\underline{g'(x)}}$$

$$y' = 5(\sin x)^4 \cdot \cos x \quad \text{✗}$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y \text{ in terms of } u \\ y = 8 + u^3 \\ u \text{ in terms of } x \\ u = 4x^2 - x + 5 \end{array} \right.$

$\rightarrow y = 8 + (4x^2 - x + 5)^3$
 $y' = 3(4x^2 - x + 5)^2(8x - 1)$

find $\frac{dy}{dx}$:

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

$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3u^2 \cdot (8x - 1)$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3(4x^2 - x + 5)^2(8x - 1)$

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

MA 141 - 012 :

TEST #1 RESULTS

A's: $\frac{23}{\quad}$ (26.4%) } 57.5%
B's: $\frac{27}{\quad}$ (31.1%) }

C's: $\frac{12}{\quad}$ (13.8%)

D's: $\frac{9}{\quad}$ (10.3%) } 28.7%
F's: $\frac{16}{\quad}$ (18.4%) }

AVE: 77.471