CALCULUS I

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WORKBOOK

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This workbook belongs to:

Name ………………………………………………………..

Student ID…………………………………………………

Term………………………………………………………..

CONTENTS

Limits

Recall: (Rules for limits)

$$\lim_{x\to a} x = a$$

$$\lim_{x\to a} c = c \qquad (c \text{ constant})$$

$$\lim_{x\to a}\left(f(x)\pm g(x)\right) = \lim_{x\to a} f(x) \pm \lim_{x\to a} g(x)$$

$$\lim_{x\to a}\left(c\,f(x)\right) = c\lim_{x\to a} f(x) \qquad (c \text{ constant})$$

$$\lim_{x\to a} f(x)g(x) = \lim_{x\to a} f(x)\cdot\lim_{x\to a} g(x)$$

$$\lim_{x\to a}\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x\to a} f(x)}{\lim_{x\to a} g(x)} \qquad (\text{if } \lim_{x\to a} g(x)\neq 0)$$

$$\lim_{x\to a}\left(f(x)\right)^n = \left(\lim_{x\to a} f(x)\right)^n$$

$$\lim_{x\to a}\sqrt[n]{f(x)} = \sqrt[n]{\lim_{x\to a} f(x)}$$

Exercise 1: Find the following limits using the *rules for limits.*

1. $\lim_{x\to 2}\left(x^2+2\right)\left(x^2+x\right) = \lim_{x\to 2}(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)\cdot\lim_{x\to 2}(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$

$= \left(\left[\lim_{x\to 2}\ldots\ldots\ldots\right]^{\ldots\ldots} + \lim_{x\to 2}\ldots\ldots\right)\cdot\left(\left[\lim_{x\to 2}\ldots\ldots\ldots\right]^{\ldots\ldots} + \lim_{x\to 2}\ldots\ldots\right)$

$= \left([\ldots\ldots\ldots]^{\ldots\ldots}+\ldots\ldots\right)\cdot\left(\ldots\ldots\ldots^{\ldots\ldots}+\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\right) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots$

2. $\lim_{y\to 3}\frac{3(8y^2-1)}{2y^2(y-1)^4} = \frac{\lim_{y\to 3}(\qquad\qquad)}{\lim_{y\to 3}\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots} = \frac{3}{2}\,\frac{8\lim_{y\to 3}\qquad -\lim_{y\to 3}}{\lim_{y\to 3}\ldots\ldots\cdot(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^4}$

$= \frac{3}{2}\,\frac{8\left(\lim_{y\to 3}\qquad\right)^2-\lim_{y\to 3}}{\left(\lim_{y\to 3}\ldots\ldots\right)^2\cdot\left(\lim\ldots\ldots - \lim\ldots\ldots\right)^4} = \frac{3}{2}\,\frac{8(\qquad)^2-}{(\ldots\ldots)^2\cdot(\ldots\ldots-\ldots\ldots)^4} = \ldots\ldots\ldots$

3. $\lim_{x\to-2}\sqrt[3]{\dfrac{3x^2+4x}{2x+3}} = \sqrt[3]{\lim_{x\to-2}\dfrac{\quad}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}} = \sqrt[3]{\dfrac{\lim_{x\to-2}(\qquad\qquad)}{\lim_{x\to-2}\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}}$

$= \sqrt[3]{\dfrac{3\left(\lim_{x\to-2}\qquad\right)^{\ldots\ldots}+4\left(\lim_{x\to-2}\qquad\right)}{2\left(\lim_{x\to-2}\qquad\right)+\left(\lim_{x\to-2}\qquad\right)}} = \sqrt[3]{\dfrac{3(\qquad)+4(\qquad)}{2(\qquad)+(\qquad)}} = \ldots\ldots\ldots$

Exercise 2: The following limits are given:

$\lim_{x\to2} f(x)=3,\quad \lim_{x\to2} g(x)=-1$ and $\lim_{x\to2} h(x)=2$

Find the specified limits:

1. $\lim_{x\to2}[\,3f(x)-2g(x)\,] = \lim_{x\to2}[\,3f(x)] - \lim_{x\to2}[\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots]$

$= 3\lim_{x\to2}\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots - 2\lim_{x\to2}\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = (\ldots\ldots)(\ldots\ldots)-(\ldots\ldots)(\ldots\ldots) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

2. $\lim_{x\to2}\left[\,f(x)g(x)+h(x)^2\,\right] = \lim_{x\to2}[\,f(x)g(x)] + \lim_{x\to2}[\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots]$

$= \left(\lim_{x\to2}\ldots\ldots\ldots\right)\left(\lim_{x\to2}\ldots\ldots\ldots\right)+\left(\lim_{x\to2}\ldots\ldots\ldots\right)^2$

$= (\ldots\ldots\ldots)(\ldots\ldots\ldots)+(\ldots\ldots\ldots)^2 = \ldots\ldots\ldots$

3. $\lim_{x\to2}\dfrac{h(x)-3g(x)}{f(x)^3+1} = \dfrac{\lim_{x\to2}[\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots]}{\lim_{x\to2}[\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots]}$

$= \dfrac{\lim_{x\to2}\ldots\ldots\ldots - \ldots\lim_{x\to2}\ldots\ldots\ldots}{\left(\lim_{x\to2}\ldots\ldots\ldots\right)^{\ldots\ldots} + \lim_{x\to2}\ldots\ldots} = \dfrac{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots} = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

4. $\lim_{x\to2}\sqrt{f(x)^2-g(x)^2} = \sqrt{\lim_{x\to2}[\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots]}$

$= \sqrt{(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^2-(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^2} = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Exercise 3: Compute each of the following limits:

1. $\lim_{x\to 2}\frac{x^2-x+12}{x+3}$

If we substitute $x=3$ then we obtain a fraction of the form $\frac{\quad}{\ldots\ldots}$ .We therefore must simplify:

$$\lim_{x\to 2}\frac{x^2-x+12}{x+3} = \lim_{x\to 2}\frac{(\qquad)(\qquad)}{x+3} = \lim_{x\to 2}\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots$$

2. $\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{x^3-4x^2+2x}{x}$

If we substitute $x=\ldots\ldots$ then we obtain a fraction of the form $\frac{\quad}{\ldots\ldots}$ .We therefore must simplify:

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{x^3-4x^2+2x}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0}\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots$$

3. $\lim_{x\to -2}\frac{x^3+8}{x^2-4}$

If we substitute $x=\ldots\ldots$ then we obtain a fraction of the form $\frac{\quad}{\ldots\ldots}$ .We therefore must simplify:

$$\lim_{x\to -2}\frac{x^3+8}{x^2-4} = \lim_{x\to -2}\frac{(\qquad)(\qquad)}{(\qquad)(\qquad)}$$

$$= \lim_{x\to -2}\frac{\qquad}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots} = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

4. $\lim_{x\to 3}\frac{x^2+8x}{x}$

If we substitute $x=\ldots\ldots$ then we obtain $\frac{\quad}{\ldots\ldots}$ Therefore,

$$\lim_{x\to 3}\frac{x^2+8x}{x} = \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

5. $\lim_{t\to 0}\dfrac{\sqrt{3-t}+\sqrt{3}}{t}$

If we substitute $t=\ldots\ldots$ then we obtain $\dfrac{\quad}{\ldots\ldots}$ .We therefore must simplify:

$$\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sqrt{3-t}-\sqrt{3}}{t} = \lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\sqrt{3-t}-\sqrt{3}}{t}\,\frac{(\qquad\qquad)}{(\qquad\qquad)}$$

$$= \lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\quad - \quad}{t(\qquad\qquad)} = \lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\qquad}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots} = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

6. $\lim_{h\to 0}\dfrac{(2+h)^3-8}{h}$

If we substitute $h=\ldots\ldots$ then we obtain $\dfrac{\quad}{\ldots\ldots}$ .We therefore must simplify:

$$\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{(2+h)^3-8}{h} = \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\qquad\qquad -8}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\qquad}{h} = \lim_{h\to 0}(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

7. $\lim_{x\to 1}\left[\dfrac{1}{x-1}-\dfrac{2}{x^2-1}\right]$

If we substitute $x=\ldots\ldots$ then we obtain $\dfrac{1}{\ldots}-\dfrac{1}{\ldots}$ .We therefore simplify:

$$\lim_{x\to 1}\left[\frac{1}{x-1}-\frac{2}{x^2-1}\right] = \lim_{x\to 1}\left[\frac{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}{(x-1)(\qquad)}-\frac{2}{x^2-1}\right]$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 1}\frac{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}{x^2-1} = \lim_{x\to 1}\frac{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}{(x-1)(\quad)} = \lim_{x\to 1}\frac{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}{(x-1)(\quad)} = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

8. $\lim_{x\to 2}\dfrac{\frac{1}{x}-\frac{1}{2}}{x-2}$

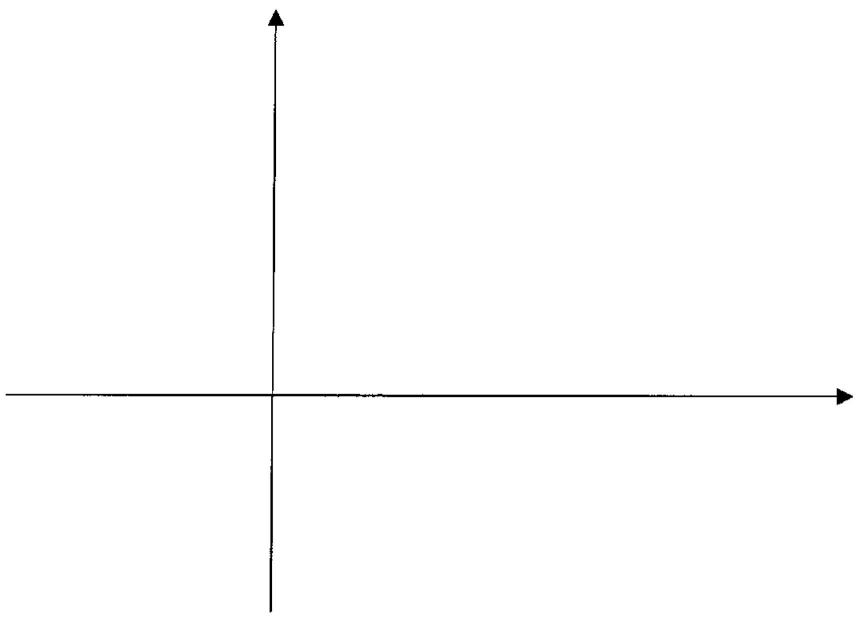
If we substitute $x=\ldots\ldots$ then we obtain $\dfrac{\quad}{\ldots}$ .We therefore must simplify:

$$\lim_{x\to 2}\frac{\frac{1}{x}-\frac{1}{2}}{x-2} = \lim_{x\to 2}\frac{\frac{\quad}{2x}-\frac{\quad}{2x}}{x-2} = \lim_{x\to 2}\frac{\frac{\qquad}{2x}}{x-2} = \lim_{x\to 2}\frac{\qquad}{2x(x-2)} = \lim_{x\to 2}\frac{\qquad}{\ldots\ldots\ldots} = \ldots\ldots$$

Exercise 4: Consider the function

$$f(x)=\begin{cases} x+1 & (x<0) \\ 1-x^2 & (0\le x\le 1) \\ x-2 & (x>1) \end{cases}$$

Sketch the graph of f :



Now find each of the following limits, if it exists.

1. $\lim\limits_{x\to 0^-} f(x) \;=\; \lim\limits_{x\to 0^-}$ .... = ...

2. $\lim\limits_{x\to 0^+} f(x) \;=\; \lim\limits_{x\to 0^+}$ .... = ...

3. $\lim\limits_{x\to 0} f(x)$ ....

4. $\lim\limits_{x\to 1^-} f(x) \;=\; \lim\limits_{x\to 1^-}$ .... = ...

5. $\lim\limits_{x\to 1^+} f(x) \;=\; \lim\limits_{x\to 1^+}$ .... = ...

6. $\lim\limits_{x\to 1} f(x)$ ....

Additional Exercises:

1) Find the following limits

a) $\lim_{x\to -1} \frac{x^2-x-2}{x+1}$

b) $\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{(h-4)^2-16}{h}$

c) $\lim_{t\to 2} \frac{t^3-2t-4}{t^2-4}$

d) $\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{\frac{2}{(3+h)^2}-\frac{2}{9}}{h}$

e) $\lim_{x\to -1} \frac{x^2-2x-2}{x-1}$

f) $\lim_{x\to 0} \left[\frac{1}{x\sqrt{x+1}}-\frac{1}{x}\right]$

g) $\lim_{x\to 4} \frac{\sqrt{x}-2}{x-4}$

h) $\lim_{x\to 8} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2}-4}{x-8}$

i) $\lim_{x\to 2} \frac{x^4-16}{x-2}$

2) Find the following one-sided limits

a) $\lim_{x\to 2^+} \frac{x-2}{|x-2|}$

b) $\lim_{x\to 2^-} \frac{x-2}{|x-2|}$

c) $\lim_{x\to 3^+} \frac{3-x}{|3-x|}$

d) $\lim_{x\to 3^-} \frac{3-x}{|3-x|}$

e) $\lim_{x\to 0^+} \left[\frac{1}{x}-\frac{1}{|x|}\right]$

f) $\lim_{x\to 0^-} \left[\frac{1}{x}-\frac{1}{|x|}\right]$

3) Sketch the graph of the function

$$f(x)=\begin{cases} x+4 & (x<0) \\ \sqrt{16-x^2} & (0\le x\le 4) \\ \sqrt{x-4} & (x>4) \end{cases}$$

Find each of the following limit, if it exists.

a) $\lim_{x\to 0^-} f(x)$

b) $\lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x)$

c) $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)$

d) $\lim_{x\to 4^-} f(x)$

e) $\lim_{x\to 4^+} f(x)$

f) $\lim_{x\to 4} f(x)$

Limits Involving Trigonometric Functions

Recall:

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\sin x}{x}=1$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{1-\cos x}{x}=0$$

Exercise 1: Find the following limits:

1. $\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\sin 3x}{5x} = \lim_{x\to 0}\frac{}{5}\frac{\sin 3x}{\ldots\ldots x} = \frac{}{5}\cdot\ldots\ldots = \frac{}{\ldots\ldots}$

2. $\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\cos^2 t-1}{t} = \lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\qquad\qquad}{t} = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

3. $\lim_{\theta\to 0}\frac{\sin^2 3\theta}{\theta} = \lim_{\theta\to 0}\ldots\ldots\ldots\frac{\qquad}{\theta} = \ldots\ldots\ldots\cdot\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots$

4. $\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\tan^2 2x}{\tan^2 3x} = \lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\frac{\qquad}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}}{\frac{\qquad}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}} = \lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\qquad}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}\frac{\qquad}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots} = \ldots\ldots\ldots$

5. $\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\tan 3x}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0}\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots$

6. $\lim_{x\to \pi/4}\frac{\tan 3x}{x} = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots$!!!

7. $\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{x^2}{\sin(x^2)} = \lim_{u\to\ldots\ldots}\frac{\qquad}{\sin(\ldots\ldots)} = \lim_{u\to\ldots\ldots}\frac{1}{\frac{\sin(\ldots\ldots)}{\qquad}} = \frac{1}{\ldots\ldots} = \ldots\ldots$

> $u = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$
> If $x\to 0$ then $u\to\ldots\ldots$

8. $\lim\limits_{x\to\pi/2} \dfrac{1-\sin x}{x-\frac{\pi}{2}} = \lim\limits_{u\to\ldots\ldots} \dfrac{1-\sin(u+\ldots\ldots\ldots)}{\ldots\ldots\ldots} = \lim\limits_{u\to\ldots\ldots\ldots} \dfrac{1-\rule{2cm}{0.4pt}}{\ldots\ldots\ldots} = \ldots\ldots$

$u = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

If $x \to \frac{\pi}{2}$ then $u \to \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Also, $x = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$\sin\left(u+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

9. $\lim\limits_{\theta\to 0} \dfrac{\sin(\sin\theta)}{\sin\theta} = \lim\limits_{u\to\ldots\ldots} \dfrac{\rule{1.5cm}{0.4pt}}{\ldots\ldots\ldots} = \ldots\ldots\ldots$

$u = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

If $\ldots \to 0$ then $u \to \ldots\ldots$

Additional Exercises:

1) Find the following limits:

a) $\lim\limits_{x\to 0} \dfrac{8x}{\sin 2x}$

b) $\lim\limits_{x\to 0} \dfrac{x\sin 3x}{\sin^2 9x}$

c) $\lim\limits_{h\to 0} \dfrac{\sin 2h}{1-\cos h}$

d) $2xy = \left(x^2+y^2\right)^{3/2}$

e) $\lim\limits_{t\to 0} \dfrac{\cos t - 1}{\sqrt[3]{t}}$

f) $\lim\limits_{\theta\to 0} \dfrac{\cos(\sin\theta)-1}{\sin\theta}$

g) $\lim\limits_{x\to\pi/4} \dfrac{1-\sin\left(x+\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{x-\frac{\pi}{4}}$

h) $\lim\limits_{x\to 0} \dfrac{2x}{\sin 3x - \tan 3x}$

i) $\lim\limits_{\theta\to 0} \dfrac{\sin\theta}{\theta + \tan\theta}$

j) $\lim\limits_{x\to 0} x\cos\dfrac{1}{x}$

k) $\lim\limits_{x\to 0} x^2 \sin\dfrac{1}{x^2}$

Definition of the Derivative

Recall: The *derivative* of a function $y = f(x)$ at $x = a$ is

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

Alternatively, setting $x = a + h$,

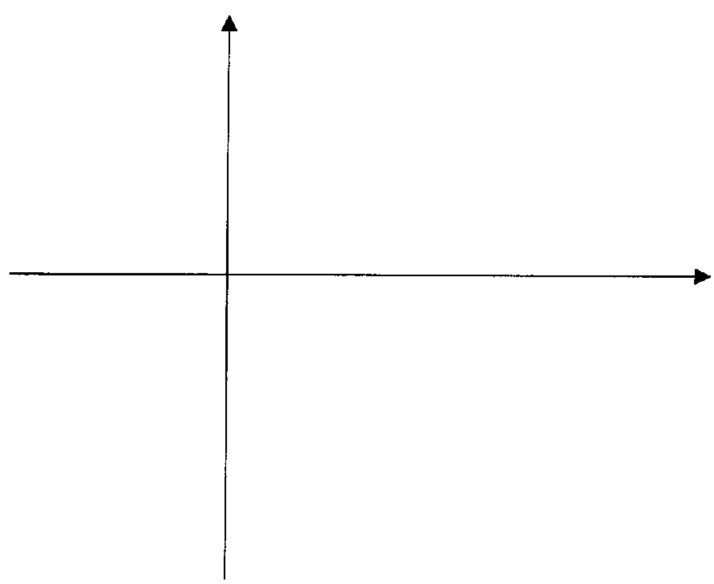
$$f'(a) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}$$

If we compute the derivative at every point x in the domain of f we obtain a function $\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(x)$,

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

Exercise 1: Consider the function $f(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} 2 - x^2/2$ and the point $P(1, 3/2)$ on its graph.

1. Sketch the graph of f and the point P



2. Sketch the secant line passing the points P and $Q(x, f(x))$, and compute its slope.

a) $x = 0$.

The slope is

$$m_{PQ} = \frac{\quad - \quad}{x-1} = \frac{\quad - \quad}{x-1} = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

b) $x = 0.5$.

The slope is

$$m_{PQ} = \frac{\quad - \quad}{x-1} = \frac{\quad - \quad}{x-1} = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

c) $x = 0.9$

$$m_{PQ} = \frac{\quad - \quad}{x-1} = \frac{\quad - \quad}{x-1} = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

3. Sketch the tangent line to the graph of f at the point P. We expect this tangent line to have slope ....

4. Compute the slope of this tangent line:

$$m_{\tan} = f'(\ldots) = \lim_{x \to \ldots} \frac{\quad - \quad}{x-1} = \lim_{x \to \ldots} \frac{\quad - \quad}{x-1} = \lim_{x \to \ldots} \frac{\quad}{x-1} = \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

5. The equation of the tangent line at the point P is

$$y - \ldots\ldots = m(x - \ldots\ldots)$$

$$y - \ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots(x - \ldots\ldots)$$

$$y = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Exercise 2: Find the equation of the tangent line to the graph of $f(x)=\dfrac{1}{x-1}$ at the point where $x=3$.

Solution:

The *slope* of the tangent line where $x=3$ is

$$m_{\tan}=f'(\ldots)=\lim_{x\to 3}\frac{f(\ldots\ldots)-f(3)}{x-3}=\lim_{x\to 3}\frac{\quad - \quad}{x-3}$$

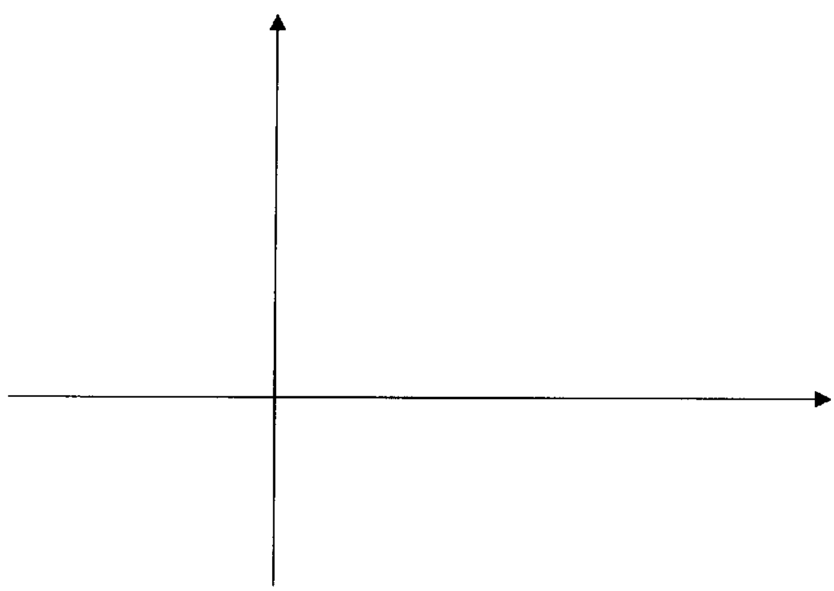
$$=\lim_{x\to 3}\frac{\quad - \quad}{x-3}=\lim_{x\to 3}\frac{\qquad}{x-3}=\lim_{x\to 3}\frac{\qquad}{x-3}=\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

The equation of the tangent line at the point where $x=3$ is

$$y-\ldots\ldots = m(x-\ldots\ldots)$$

$$y-\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots(x-\ldots\ldots)$$

$$y = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$



Exercise 3: Consider the function $f(x) = 3x^2 - 5x$. Find $f'(2)$ and find the equation of the tangent line to the graph of f at the point where $x = 2$.

Solution:

The *slope* of the tangent line where $x = 2$ is

$$m_{\tan} = f'(2) \quad = \quad \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{f(\ldots\ldots) - f(2)}{x-2} \quad = \quad \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{(\qquad\qquad) - (\qquad\qquad)}{x-2}$$

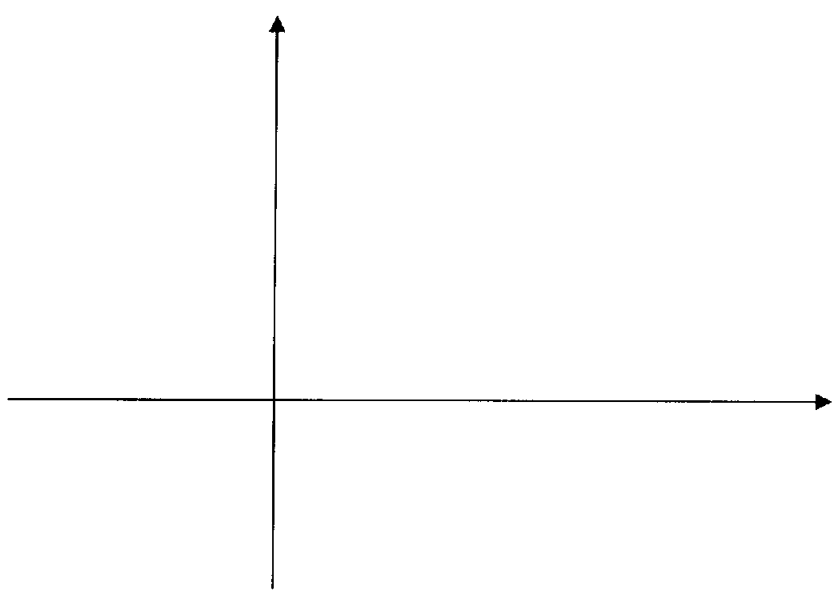
$$= \quad \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\qquad\qquad}{x-2} \quad = \quad \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\qquad\qquad}{x-2} \quad = \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

The equation of the tangent line at the point where $x = 2$ is

$$y - \ldots\ldots \quad = \quad m(x - \ldots\ldots)$$

$$y - \ldots\ldots \quad = \quad \ldots\ldots(x - \ldots\ldots)$$

$$y \ = \ \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$



Exercise 4: Find the derivative of each function using the *definition* of the derivative.

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

By definition of the derivative,

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

$$= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\left[(\ldots\ldots\ldots)^{\ldots\ldots}-(\ldots\ldots\ldots)^{\ldots\ldots}+2(\ldots\ldots\ldots)\right]-\left[(\ldots\ldots)^{\ldots\ldots}-(\ldots\ldots)^{\ldots\ldots}+2(\ldots\ldots)\right]}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\left[(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)-(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)+(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)\right]-\left[\ldots\ldots-\ldots\ldots+\ldots\ldots\right]}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h\to 0}\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

2. $f(x)=\dfrac{1}{x^2}$

By definition of the derivative,

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\dfrac{1}{\qquad}-\dfrac{1}{\qquad}}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\dfrac{(\qquad)(\qquad)}{\qquad}-\dfrac{(\qquad)(\qquad)}{\qquad}}{h} = \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\dfrac{(\qquad)(\qquad)}{\qquad}}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\qquad}{(\qquad)(\qquad)} = \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\qquad}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots} = \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

3. $g(x)=\sqrt{1+2x}$

By definition of the derivative,

$$g'(x) = \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{g(x+h)-g(x)}{h} = \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\sqrt{\qquad\qquad}-\sqrt{\qquad\qquad}}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\sqrt{\qquad\qquad}-\sqrt{\qquad\qquad}}{h}\cdot\frac{\sqrt{\qquad\qquad}+\sqrt{\qquad\qquad}}{\sqrt{\qquad\qquad}+\sqrt{\qquad\qquad}}$$

$$= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\qquad\qquad}{h\left(\sqrt{\qquad\qquad}+\sqrt{\qquad\qquad}\right)} = \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\qquad\qquad}{\sqrt{\qquad\qquad}+\sqrt{\qquad\qquad}} = \ldots\ldots$$

Additional Exercises:

1) Find the slope of the tangent line at the point P. Then find the equation of the tangent line at P.

a) $f(x)=1-x^3, \quad P(1,0)$

b) $f(x)=1-x^3, \quad P(0,1)$

c) $g(x)=\dfrac{1}{2x-1}, \quad P\left(-1,-\frac{1}{3}\right)$

2) Each of the following limits represents the derivative of a function $f(x)$ at some number a. Find $f(x)$ and a.

a) $\displaystyle\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{(3+h)^2-9}{h}$

b) $\displaystyle\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\sqrt{4+h}-2}{h}$

c) $\displaystyle\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}+h\right)-\frac{1}{2}}{h}$

d) $\displaystyle\lim_{x\to 1}\frac{x^9-1}{x-1}$

e) $\displaystyle\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\frac{1}{2+h}-\frac{1}{2}}{h}$

3) Find the derivative of each function using the definition of the derivative.

a) $f(x)=3x+4$

b) $g(x)=5$

c) $f(x)=x+\dfrac{1}{x}$

d) $h(x)=\dfrac{x+1}{x-1}$

e) $s(t)=3t^2-9t$

Rules for Derivatives

Recall:

1. Basic Derivatives:

$$\frac{d}{dx}(c) = 0 \qquad (c \text{ constant})$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(x^n\right) = n\,x^{n-1} \qquad (n \text{ real})$$

2. Basic Rules for Derivatives:

$$(f \pm g)' = f' \pm g' \qquad \text{(Sum/Difference Rule)}$$

$$(cf)' = cf' \qquad (c \text{ constant})$$

$$(fg)' = fg' + gf' \qquad \text{(Product Rule)}$$

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)' = \frac{gf' - fg'}{g^2} \qquad \text{(Quotient Rule)}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{g}\right)' = \frac{-g'}{g^2}$$

Exercise 1: Find the derivatives of the following functions:

1. $\frac{d}{dx}\left(\sqrt{x}\right) = \frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots\ldots) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \frac{1}{\ldots\ldots\ldots}$

2. $\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots\ldots) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \frac{-1}{\ldots\ldots\ldots}$

Exercise 2: Find the derivatives.

1. If $f(x) = x^5$ then $f'(x) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

2. If $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{x^3}$ we write $f(x) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Then $f'(x) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

3. If $g(x) = \dfrac{1}{x^3}$ we write $g(x) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Then $g'(x) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

4. If $y = 4t^3$ then $\dfrac{dy}{dt} = 4 \cdot \ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

5. If $f(x) = 3x^6 - 2x^2 + 2x - 4$

then $f'(x) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

6. If $y = 5x^4 - \sqrt{3}x^5 - 4x + \sqrt{5}$

then $\dfrac{dy}{dx} = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

7. If $f(x) = 2x - \pi + \dfrac{1}{2x} - \dfrac{2}{\sqrt[4]{x}} + \dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{x^3}$

we write

$f(x) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Then $f'(x) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Exercise 3: Find the derivatives by

a) using the product rule

b) expanding the product before differentiating.

1. $y = (3x-1)(2x+9)$

1. Method: Product Rule.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = (3x-1)(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)' + (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)'$$

$$= (3x-1)(\ldots\ldots\ldots) + (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)(\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

2. Method: Expand first.

$$y = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then $\frac{dy}{dx} = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

2. $y = \left(t + \frac{1}{t}\right)\left(\sqrt{t} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}\right)$

First write

$$y = (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

1. Method: Product Rule.

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \left(t+t^{-1}\right)\frac{d}{dt}(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) + (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)\frac{d}{dt}\left(t+t^{-1}\right)$$

$$= \left(t+t^{-1}\right)(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) + (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

2. Method: Expand first.

$$y = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then $\frac{dy}{dt} = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Exercise 4: Find the derivatives using the quotient rule.

1. If $f(x) = \dfrac{x^2+1}{x^2-1}$ then

$$f'(x) = \frac{(\quad)(\quad)' - (\quad)(\quad)'}{(\ldots\ldots\ldots)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(\quad)(\quad) - (\quad)(\quad)}{(\ldots\ldots\ldots)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\qquad}{(\ldots\ldots\ldots)^2} = \frac{\qquad}{(\ldots\ldots\ldots)^2}$$

2. If $y = \dfrac{2}{x^2+x+1}$ then

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-(\qquad)'}{(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^2} = \frac{-(\qquad)}{(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^2} = \frac{\qquad}{(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^2}$$

3. If $y = \dfrac{\sqrt{t}-2}{\sqrt{t}+2}$ then

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{\left(\sqrt{t}+2\right)\frac{d}{dt}(\qquad) - (\quad \rightarrow \quad)\frac{d}{dt}(\qquad)}{(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\sqrt{t}+2\right)\qquad - (\qquad)}{(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\qquad}{2\sqrt{t}\,(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\qquad}{2\sqrt{t}\,(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^2}$$

4. If $f(x) = \dfrac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{x^2 - x - 2}$ then write

$$f(x) = \frac{\quad}{x^2 - x - 2}$$

Differentiate:

$$f'(x) = \frac{(\qquad)(\qquad) - (\qquad)(\qquad)}{(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(\qquad) - (\qquad)(\qquad)}{\ldots\ldots\ldots(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\qquad}{\ldots\ldots\ldots(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^2}$$

Exercise 5: Find the derivative in the simplest way.

1. If $y = \sqrt[3]{t}\left(t - 2 + \dfrac{1}{t}\right)$ then we write

$y = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Differentiate,

$\dfrac{dy}{dt} = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

2. If $f(x) = \dfrac{3 - 2x + x^3}{\sqrt{x}}$ then we write

$f(x) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Differentiate,

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

Exercise 6: Find the equation of the tangent line to the graph of
$f(x)=x-\frac{1}{2x}$ when $x=-\frac{1}{2}$.

Solution: Write $f(x)$ = ...

Then $f'(x)$ = ...

and $f'\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$ = ... Also, $f\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$ = ...

Now the equation of the tangent line is

$y-y_0$ = ...(x−......)

At $x=-\frac{1}{2}$ we obtain

y−......... = ...(x−......)

y = ... = ...

Additional Exercises:

4) Find the derivatives of

f) $f(x)=x^4-2x+\pi+\frac{\sqrt{5}}{x^2}-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$

g) $g(t)=\left(t^2+t\right)\left(\sqrt{t}+2\sqrt[3]{t}-1\right)$

h) $y=\frac{4x-5}{2-3x}$

i) $y=\frac{x}{x-\frac{2}{x}}$

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

k) $h(x)=\frac{(x-1)(x-4)}{(x-2)(x-3)}$

l) $y=(x+5)\left(x^2+7\right)(2-3x)$

5) Find the points on the graph of $y=f(x)$ where the tangent line

1. is horizontal
2. has slope m.

a) $f(x)=x^3-3x^2+9x+1,\quad m=6$

b) $f(x)=\frac{x}{x^2+1},\quad m=12/25$

Derivatives of Trigonometric Functions

Recall:

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) \quad = \quad \cos x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\cos) \quad = \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\tan x) \quad = \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

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

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sec x) \quad = \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\csc x) \quad = \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Exercise 1: Find the derivatives of the following functions:

1. If $f(x) \quad = \quad 3\sin x - 4\cos x$

then $f'(x) \quad = \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

2. If $y \quad = \quad \csc x$, then by the ________________ rule,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \quad = \quad \ldots\ldots\frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) \quad + \quad (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)\frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots)$$

$$= \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \quad + \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

3. If $y = \dfrac{\sin x}{1+\cos x}$, then by the ____________ rule,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(\qquad)\frac{d}{dx}(\qquad) - (\qquad)\frac{d}{dx}(\qquad)}{(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(\qquad)(\qquad) - (\qquad)(\qquad)}{(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\qquad\qquad}{(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^2} = \frac{\qquad\qquad}{(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^2}$$

4. If $y = \dfrac{\tan x - 1}{\sec x}$, then by the ____________ rule,

$$y' = \frac{(\qquad)(\qquad)' - (\qquad)(\qquad)'}{(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(\qquad)(\qquad) - (\qquad)(\qquad)}{(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-}{(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^2} = \frac{\qquad\qquad}{(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^2}$$

5. If $f(x) = x(\tan x - 1)\sec x$, then by the ____________ rule,

$$f'(x) = (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)'(\tan x - 1)(\sec x)$$

$$+ \; x(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)'(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) + x(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)'$$

$$= (\ldots\ldots)(\tan x - 1)(\sec x)$$

$$+ \; x(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) + x(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Exercise 2: Find all values of x where the tangent line to the curve

$$f(x) = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + 2} \quad \text{is horizontal.}$$

Solution: Compute the derivative.

$$f'(x) = \frac{(\qquad)(\qquad)' - (\qquad)(\qquad)'}{(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(\qquad)(\qquad) - (\qquad)(\qquad)}{(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\qquad\qquad}{(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^2} = \frac{\qquad\qquad}{(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^2}$$

The tangent line is horizontal when $\ldots\ldots\ldots = 0$.

$$\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = 0$$

$$\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$x = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Additional Exercises:

1) Find the derivatives of

a) $y = 2\cos x - 3\tan x$

b) $y = \csc x \cot x$

c) $y = \frac{\tan x}{x}$

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

e) $y = x^3 \sin x + 2x^2 \cos x - 6x \sin x$

f) $y = x^{-3} \sin x \tan x$

2) Find the equations of the tangent line and the normal line at the given point.

a) $f(x) = \sin x - \cos x, \quad P(\pi/4, 0)$

b) $f(x) = \sec x - 2\cos x, \quad P(\pi/3, 1)$

The Chain Rule

Recall: If $y = f(u)$ and $u = g(x)$ then

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

We can also write this as

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left[f\left(g(x)\right)\right] = f'\left(g(x)\right) \cdot g'(x)$$

Exercise 1: Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ **and** $\left.\frac{dy}{dx}\right|_{x=1}$ **by**

a) using the chain rule

b) directly by expressing y as a function of the variable x.

1. $y = u^2$ and $u = 2x^2 + 3x$

a) By the chain rule,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{d}{du}(\ldots\ldots\ldots)\frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$= (\ldots\ldots\ldots)(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) = (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

Then

$$\left.\frac{dy}{dx}\right|_{x=1} = (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

b) Compose first,

$$y = u^2 = (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^2 = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

so that

$$\left.\frac{dy}{dx}\right|_{x=1} = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

2. $y = u - u^2$ and $u = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}$

a) By the chain rule,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \text{.........} = \frac{d}{du}(\text{..................})\frac{d}{dx}(\text{...............})$$

$$= (\text{..................})(\text{..................})$$

$$= (\text{........................})(\text{.....................})$$

Then

$$\left.\frac{dy}{dx}\right|_{x=1} = (\text{.....................})(\text{.....................}) = \text{..............}$$

b) Compose first,

$$y = u - u^2 = (\text{..............}) - (\text{..............})^2$$

$$= \text{...}$$

$$= \text{...}$$

Then

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \text{..}$$

so that

$$\left.\frac{dy}{dx}\right|_{x=1} = \text{.............................}$$

Exercise 2: Separate each function as $y = f(u)$ and $u = g(x)$, and differentiate using the chain rule.

1. $y = (4x+3)^7$

Here, $y =$ .... where $u = 4x + 3$.

Therefore,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \text{.........} = (\text{..................})(\text{..................})$$

$$= \text{...}$$

2. $y = \left(x^3 - 5x\right)^4$

Here, $y = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$ where $u = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Therefore,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du}\cdot\ldots\ldots\ldots = (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

3. $y = \sin\left(x^2 + x - 1\right)$

Here, $y = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$ where $u = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Therefore,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du}\cdot\ldots\ldots\ldots = (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$= (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

Exercise 3: Find the derivatives of the following functions.

1. $f(x) = \left(x^3 - 4x^2 + 2x + 1\right)^{-3}$

By the chain rule,

$$f'(x) = (-3)(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^{\ldots\ldots}\frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$= (-3)(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^{\ldots\ldots}(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

2. $g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 4x}$

By the chain rule,

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}}\frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}}(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) = \frac{\qquad}{\sqrt{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}}$$

3. $F(z) = \left(\dfrac{z-4}{z+2}\right)^3.$

By the chain rule,

$$F'(z) = \ldots\ldots\left(\frac{z-4}{z+2}\right)^{\ldots\ldots}\frac{d}{dz}\left(\frac{\rule{3cm}{0.4pt}}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}\right)$$

$$= \ldots\ldots\left(\frac{z-4}{z+2}\right)^{\ldots\ldots}\frac{(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)(\ldots\ldots)-(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)(\ldots\ldots)}{(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^{\ldots\ldots}}$$

$$= \ldots\ldots\left(\frac{z-4}{z+2}\right)^{\ldots\ldots}\frac{\rule{4cm}{0.4pt}}{(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^{\ldots\ldots}}$$

$$= \ldots\ldots\frac{(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)}{(z+2)^{\ldots\ldots}}$$

4. $y = (3x-2)^{10}(5x^2-x+1)^{12}.$

By the ____________ rule and the ________ rule,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = (3x-2)^{10}\frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^{\ldots\ldots} + (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^{\ldots\ldots}\frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^{\ldots\ldots}$$

$$= (3x-2)^{10}\ldots\ldots(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^{\ldots\ldots}(\ldots\ldots\ldots) + (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^{\ldots\ldots}\ldots\ldots(\ldots\ldots\ldots)^{\ldots\ldots}(\ldots\ldots)$$

$$= (3x-2)^{\ldots\ldots}(5x^2-x+1)^{\ldots\ldots}\left[\ldots\ldots(\ldots\ldots\ldots)(\ldots\ldots\ldots)+\ldots\ldots(\ldots\ldots\ldots)(\ldots\ldots\ldots)\right]$$

$$= (3x-2)^{\ldots\ldots}(5x^2-x+1)^{\ldots\ldots}\left[\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\right]$$

$$= (3x-2)^{\ldots\ldots}(5x^2-x+1)^{\ldots\ldots}\left[\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\right]$$

5. $y = \sqrt[3]{1+\sqrt{x}}.$

First write $y = \left(1+\sqrt{x}\right)^{\ldots\ldots}$ Then by the chain rule,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \ldots\ldots(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^{\ldots\ldots}\frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) = \ldots\ldots(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^{\ldots\ldots}(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$= \ldots\ldots(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^{\ldots\ldots}(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) = \frac{\rule{4cm}{0.4pt}}{\sqrt[2]{(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^{\ldots\ldots}}}$$

6. $f(x) = \sin\sqrt{x^2+2}$

By the chain rule,

$$f'(x) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\sqrt{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}\ \frac{d}{dx}\left(\sqrt{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}\right)$$

$$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\sqrt{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}}\ \frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\sqrt{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}\ \frac{}{\sqrt{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}}$$

7. $y = \sin^3 x + \cos x^3$

Write $y = (\sin x)^{\ldots\ldots} + \cos\left(x^{\ldots\ldots}\right)$

Apply the chain rule to each term,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \ldots\ldots(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^{\ldots\ldots}\ \frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) + \left[\ldots\ldots\ldots\left(x^3\right)\right]\ \frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$= \ldots\ldots(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^{\ldots\ldots}\ \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots - \ldots\ldots\ldots\left(x^3\right)\ (\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$= \ldots\ldots(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^{\ldots\ldots}\ \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots - \ldots\ldots\ldots\ \ldots\ldots\ldots\left(x^3\right)$$

8. $y = \cos^2\left(\dfrac{1-\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}}\right)$

The outermost function is $y = \ldots\ldots$. Write

$$y = \left[\cos\left(\frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}}\right)\right]^{\ldots\ldots}$$

By the chain rule,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \ldots\ldots\left[\ldots\ldots\ldots\left(\frac{}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}\right)\right]\cdot\frac{d}{dx}\left[\ldots\ldots\ldots\left(\frac{}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}\right)\right]$$

$$= \ldots\ldots\left[\ldots\ldots\ldots\left(\frac{}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}\right)\right]\cdot\left[\ldots\ldots\ldots\left(\frac{}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}\right)\right]\cdot\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}\right)$$

$$= \ldots\ldots\left[\ldots\ldots\ldots\left(2\frac{}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}\right)\right]\cdot\frac{(\qquad)(\qquad)-(\qquad)(\qquad)}{(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^2}$$

$$= \ldots\ldots\left[\ldots\ldots\ldots\left(2\frac{}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}\right)\right]\cdot\frac{}{2\sqrt{x}\,(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^2}$$

9. $y = 2\sec\sqrt{x}\tan\sqrt{x}$

By the ____________ rule and the ________ rule,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \left(2\sec\sqrt{x}\right)\cdot\frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) + \left(2\tan\sqrt{x}\right)\cdot\frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$= \left(2\sec\sqrt{x}\right)\cdot(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)\cdot\frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots)$$

$$+ \left(2\tan\sqrt{x}\right)\cdot\left[(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)\right]\cdot\frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots)$$

$$= 2(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^{\cdots\cdots}\cdot(\ldots\ldots) + 2\left(\tan\sqrt{x}\right)^{\cdots\cdots}\cdot(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)\cdot(\ldots\ldots)$$

$$= \frac{(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) + \tan^{\cdots\cdots}\sqrt{x}\,(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$= \frac{2(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) - \sec\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}}$$

Exercise 4: The table below contains values of the functions f and g, and of their derivatives. Use it to find the specified derivatives.

x	$f(x)$	$g(x)$	$f'(x)$	$g'(x)$
1	3	1	1/2	-2
4	4	-2	0	1

1. $\frac{d}{dx}\left(4f(x)\right)\Big|_{x=1} = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

2. $\frac{d}{dx}\left(2f(x)-3g(x)\right)\Big|_{x=4} = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

3. $\frac{d}{dx}\left(f(x)g(x)\right)\Big|_{x=1} = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

4. $\frac{d}{dx}\left((f\circ g)(x)\right)\Big|_{x=1} = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

5. $\frac{d}{dx}\left((g\circ g)(x)\right)\Big|_{x=1} = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

6. $\frac{d}{dx}\left(\sqrt{f(x)^2+g(x)^2}\right)\Big|_{x=4} = \frac{}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}\Big|_{x=4} = \ldots\ldots\ldots$

Additional Exercises:

1) Find the derivatives.

a) $f(x)=\left(x^3-4x\right)^5$

b) $y=\dfrac{x}{\sqrt{7-3x}}$

c) $y=\left(x-\dfrac{1}{x}\right)^{2/3}$

d) $s(t)=\sqrt[4]{\dfrac{t^3+1}{t^3-1}}$

e) $f(x)=\tan^2 x+\tan x^2$

f) $y=x\sin\dfrac{1}{x}$

g) $y=\sin^3\left(\cos\sqrt{x}\right)$

h) $f(\theta)=\left(\dfrac{\sin\theta}{1+\cos\theta}\right)^2$

i) $y=\sqrt{\sin x+\sqrt{1-\sin x}}$

j) $f(x)=\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}}$

Implicit Differentiation

Exercise 1: If $y = f(x)$ and

$$3y^2 + 4xy = 3x^2 + 1,$$

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

Solution:

Take the derivative on both sides of the equation.

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(3y^2 + 4xy\right) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(3x^2 + 1\right)$$

$$3\frac{d}{dx}\left(y^2\right) + 4\frac{d}{dx}(xy) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

By the product and chain rules,

$$\ldots\ldots\ldots\frac{dy}{dx} + 4(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$\ldots\ldots\ldots\frac{dy}{dx} + 4(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Solve for $\frac{dy}{dx}$:

$$\ldots\ldots\ldots\frac{dy}{dx} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx}[\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots] = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\qquad\qquad\qquad}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}$$

Exercise 2: If $y = f(x)$ and

$$\cos(x-y) = y\sin x,$$

find $\dfrac{dy}{dx}$.

Solution: Take the derivative on both sides of the equation.

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left[\cos(x-y)\right] = \frac{d}{dx}\left[y\sin x\right]$$

By the product and chain rules,

$$\ldots\ldots(x-y)\frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) = \ldots\ldots\cos x + \sin x\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$\ldots\ldots(x-y)(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) = \ldots\ldots\cos x + \sin x\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Solve for $\dfrac{dy}{dx}$:

$$\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\cos x + \sin x\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx}[\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots] = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\qquad\qquad\qquad}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}$$

Exercise 3: If $x^5 + xy^3 + x^2y + y^5 = 4$, find $\dfrac{dy}{dx}$ at the point $(1,1)$.

Solution:

Take the derivative on both sides of the equation.

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(x^5 + xy^3 + x^2y + y^5\right) = \frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(x^5\right) + \frac{d}{dx}\left(xy^3\right) + \frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots\ldots) + \frac{d}{dx}\left(y^5\right) = \frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots)$$

By the product and chain rules,

$$[\ldots\ldots\ldots]+\left[\ldots\ldots\frac{d}{dx}\left(y^3\right)+y^3\ldots\ldots\right]+\left[\ldots\ldots\frac{dy}{dx}+y\ldots\ldots\right]+\frac{d}{dx}\left(y^5\right) = \ldots\ldots$$

$$[\ldots\ldots\ldots]+\left[\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\frac{dy}{dx}+y^3\right]+\left[\ldots\ldots\frac{dy}{dx}+y\ldots\ldots\right]+\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots$$

Substitute $(x, y) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$$[\ldots\ldots\ldots]+\left[\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\frac{dy}{dx}+\ldots\ldots\right]+\left[\ldots\ldots\frac{dy}{dx}+\ldots\ldots\ldots\right]+\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots$$

and solve for $\frac{dy}{dx}$:

$$\frac{dy}{dx}[\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots] = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\qquad\qquad\qquad}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}$$

Exercise 4: Find the equation of the tangent line to the curve

$$\sin^3(xy)+\cos(x+y)+x=\frac{\pi}{2},$$

at the point $(\pi/2, 0)$.

Solution:

1. Find the derivative $\frac{dy}{dx}$ when $(\pi/2, 0)$ by implicit differentiation:

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\sin^3(xy)+\cos(x+y)+x\right) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$3\sin^2(xy)\frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots\ldots) - \cos(x+y)\frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots\ldots) + \ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots$$

$$3\sin^2(xy)(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) - \cos(x+y)(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)+\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots$$

Now substitute $(\pi/2,0)$:

$$3\sin^2(\ldots\ldots\ldots)(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) - \cos(\ldots+\ldots)(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) + \ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots$$

$$(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) - (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) + \ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx}[\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots] = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

2. The equation of the tangent line at $(\pi/2,0)$ is

$$y - y_0 = m(x - x_0)$$

$$y - \ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots(x - \ldots\ldots)$$

$$y = \ldots\ldots(x - \ldots\ldots) + \ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Additional Exercises:

2) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ by implicit differentiation

k) $x^2 + xy - y^3 = 3$

l) $\sqrt{xy} - 2x = \sqrt{y}$

m) $2y^2 + \sqrt[3]{xy} = 3x^2 + 17$

n) $2xy = (x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}$

o) $x\sin y + \cos 2y = \cos y$

p) $\sec(2x + y) + \cos(2x - y) = x$

3) Find the equation of the tangent line to the curve at the given point.

1) $2xy + \pi\sin y = 2\pi, \quad (1, \pi/2)$

2) $2(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 25(x^2 + y^2), \quad (3,1)$

4) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ and $\frac{dx}{dy}$ and compare both, if

$$y^4 + x^2y^2 + x^4y = y + 1$$

Graphing

Recall:

Test for Increase/Decrease: Let f be differentiable on (a,b).

1. If $f'(x) > 0$ for all x in (a,b), then f is ***increasing*** on (a,b).
2. If $f'(x) < 0$ for all x in (a,b), then f is ***decreasing*** on (a,b).

Test for Concavity: Let f be twice differentiable on (a,b).

1. If $f''(x) > 0$ for all x in (a,b), then f is ***concave up*** on (a,b).
2. If $f''(x) < 0$ for all x in (a,b), then f is ***concave down*** on (a,b).

Critical Number: A *critical number of* f is a number c in the domain of f where

1. $f'(c) = 0$, or
2. $f'(c)$ does not exist.

Fermat's Theorem: If f has a relative extremum at c, then c must be a critical number of f.

First Derivative Test for Relative Extrema. Suppose f is continuous at the critical number c, and differentiable in some small open interval (a,b) around c (except possibly at c)

1. If $f'(x) > 0$ for all $a < x < c$ and $f'(x) < 0$ for all $c < x < b$, then f has a *relative maximum* at c.
2. If $f'(x) < 0$ for all $a < x < c$ and $f'(x) > 0$ for all $c < x < b$, then f has a *relative minimum* at c.
3. If $f'(x)$ does not change signs at c, then f has *no relative extremum* at c.

Second Derivative Test for Relative Extrema. Let c be a critical number of f of type $f'(c) = 0$. Suppose f is twice differentiable in some small open interval (a,b) around c.

1. If $f''(c) < 0$, then f has a *relative maximum* at c.
2. If $f''(c) > 0$, then f has a *relative minimum* at c.
3. If $f''(c) = 0$, then this test is inconclusive.

How to Find the Absolute Extrema. Suppose f is continuous on the *closed* interval $[a,b]$.

1. Find all critical numbers of f in $[a,b]$, and compute the value of f at each critical number .
2. Compute the values of f at the endpoints, namely $f'(a)$ and $f'(b)$.
3. The largest of the values computed in 1. and 2. is the absolute maximum of f, and the smallest of the values is the absolute minimum of f on $[a,b]$.

Exercise 1: Find all critical numbers of $f(x) = x^4 - 6x^2 - 3$.

Solution:

1. The domain of f is ____________________
2. Find the derivative of f.

$f'(x) =$ ____

$=$ ____

$f'(x) = 0$ when $x =$ ____

$f'(x)$ is undefined when $x =$ ______________________________________

Answer: The critical numbers are ____________________________

Exercise 2: Find all critical numbers of $f(x) = x^{4/3} - x^{1/3}$.

Solution:

1. The domain of f is ____________________
2. Find the derivative of f.

$f'(x) =$ ____

$=$ ____

$f'(x) = 0$ when $x =$ ____

$f'(x)$ is undefined when $x =$ ______________________________________

Answer: The critical numbers are ____________________________

Exercise 3: Find all critical numbers of $f(x) = |\sin x|$.

Solution:

1. The domain of f is ____________

2. Find the derivative of f. Since $|x| = \sqrt{\_\_\_\_}$ we can rewrite f as

   $f(x) = \sqrt{\_\_\_\_\_\_}$

   Then

   $f'(x) =$ ________________________ $=$ ________________________

   $$= \begin{cases} & (\sin x > 0) \\ & (\sin x < 0) \\ & (\sin x = 0) \end{cases}$$

   $$= \begin{cases} & (2n\pi < x < 2(n+1)\pi) \\ & (\qquad\qquad) \\ & (\qquad\qquad) \end{cases}$$

   $f'(x) = 0$ when ________________________________

   or $x = 0$ ________________________________

   $f'(x)$ is undefined when $x =$ ________________________________

Answer: The critical numbers are ____________________

Exercise 4: Consider $f(x) = 3x^4 + 4x^3 - 12x^2 + 2$.

Find the intervals where f is increasing and decreasing. Then find the relative extrema, and sketch the graph of f.

Solution:

1. Find the critical numbers.

   $f'(x) =$ ______________________ = ______________________

   $f'(x) = 0$ when $x =$ ______________________

2. Check the sign of f'.

f'				
f $f'(x) = 0$				

f is increasing on ______________________

f is decreasing on ______________________

f has a relative maximum at ______________________

f has a relative minimum at ______________________

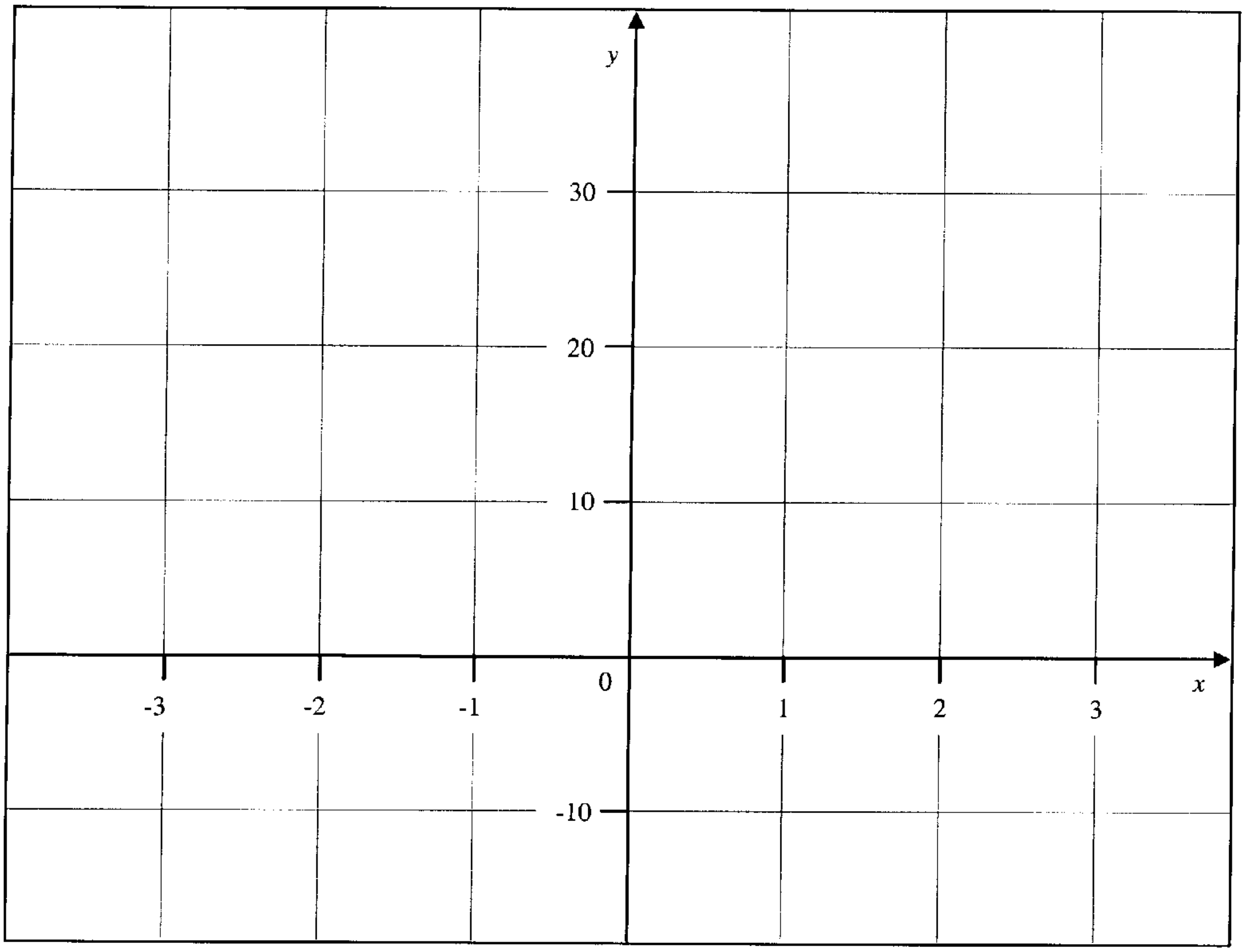
Table of values:

x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2
$f(x)$						

The relative maximum values are ______________________

The relative minimum values are ______________________

3. Sketch the graph of f.



Exercise 5: Consider $f(x) = x^{2/3}(x^2 - 16)$.

Find the intervals where f is increasing and decreasing. Then find the relative extrema, and sketch the graph of f.

Solution:

1. Find the critical numbers. The domain of f is ____________________

   $f'(x) =$ ____

   $=$ ____

   $=$ ____

   $f'(x) = 0$ when $x =$ ____________________

   $f'(x)$ is undefined when $x =$ ____________________

   The critical numbers are: $x =$ ____________________

2. Check the sign of f'.

f'				
f				

   f is increasing on ____________________

   f is decreasing on ____________________

   f has a relative maximum at ____________________

   f has a relative minimum at ____________________

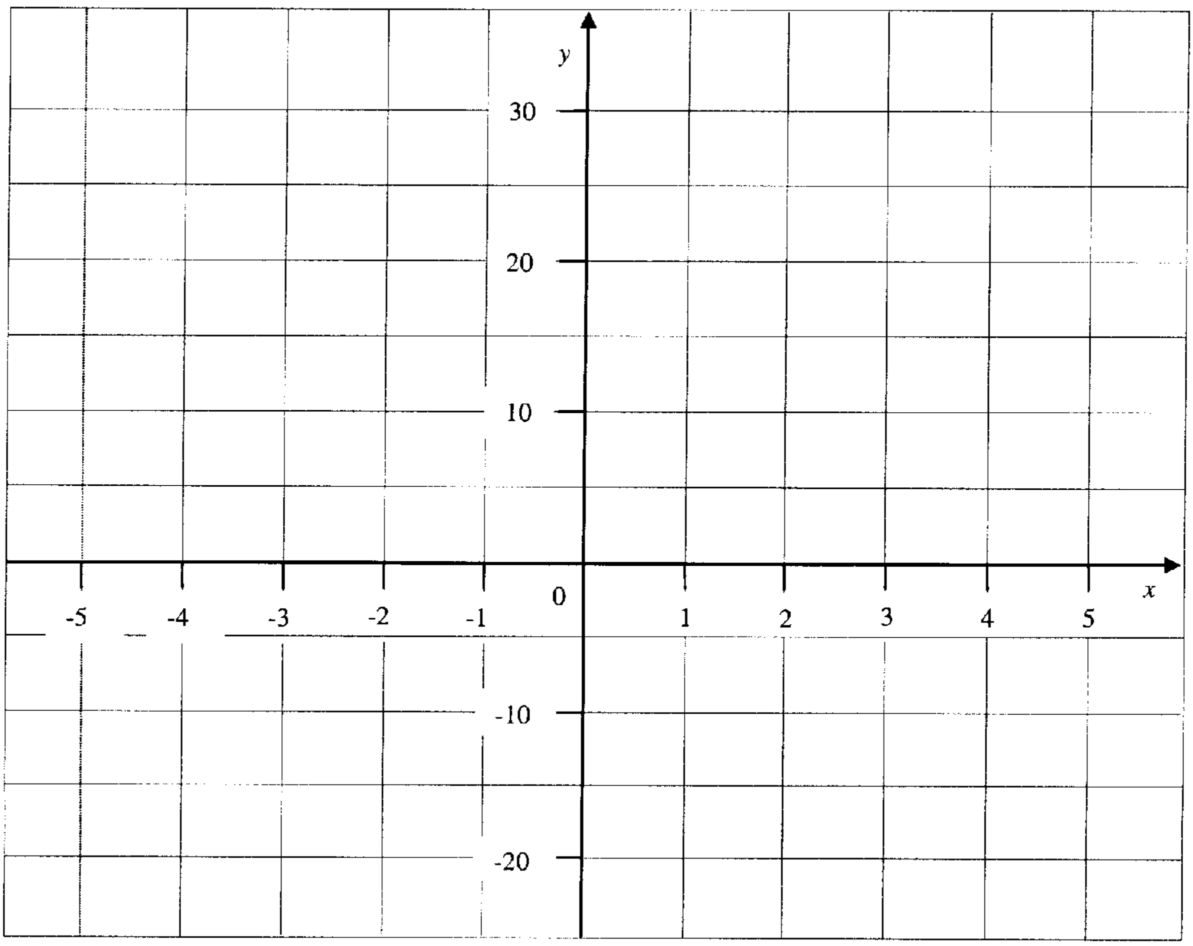
Table of values:

x	-5	-4	-2	-1	0	1	2	4	5
$f(x)$									

The relative maximum values are ________________________________

The relative minimum values are ________________________________

3. Sketch the graph of f .



Observe that there is a corner in the graph at $x =$ __________ because ___________

____

Exercise 6: Consider $f(x) = 2x^2 - x - x^3$.

Find the relative extreme values of f using the second derivative test.

Solution:

1. Find the critical numbers.

   $f'(x) =$ ______________________ = ________________________

   $f'(x) = 0$ when $x =$ ________________________

   The critical numbers are $x =$ ________________________

2. Look at f''

   $f''(x) =$ ____

   $f''(\quad) =$ So f has a relative ____________ at $x =$ ______

   $f''(\quad) =$ So f has a relative ____________ at $x =$ ______

Answer: The relative maximum value is $f(\quad) =$ ________________

The relative minimum value is $f(\quad) =$ ________________

Exercise 7: Consider $f(x) = x^4 - 4x^3 + 10$.

Find the intervals where f is increasing and decreasing, intervals where f is concave up or concave down, and the inflection points. Then sketch the graph of f.

Solution:

$f'(x) =$ ____________________ $=$ ____________________

$f''(x) =$ ____________________ $=$ ____________________

f, f' and f'' are all defined on ____________________

1. Find the intervals of increase/decrease

   $f'(x) = 0$ when $x =$ ____________________

   The critical numbers are $x =$ ____________________

   Check the sign of f':

f'			
f			

   f is increasing on ____________________

   f is decreasing on ____________________

   at $x =$ ________, f has a relative ____________________

   at $x =$ ________, f has ____________________

2. Find the intervals where f is concave up/down

   $f''(x) = 0$ when $x =$ ____________________

   Check the sign of f'':

f''			
f			

f is concave up on ________________________

f is concave down on ________________________

f has an inflection point at $x =$ ____________________

Table of values:

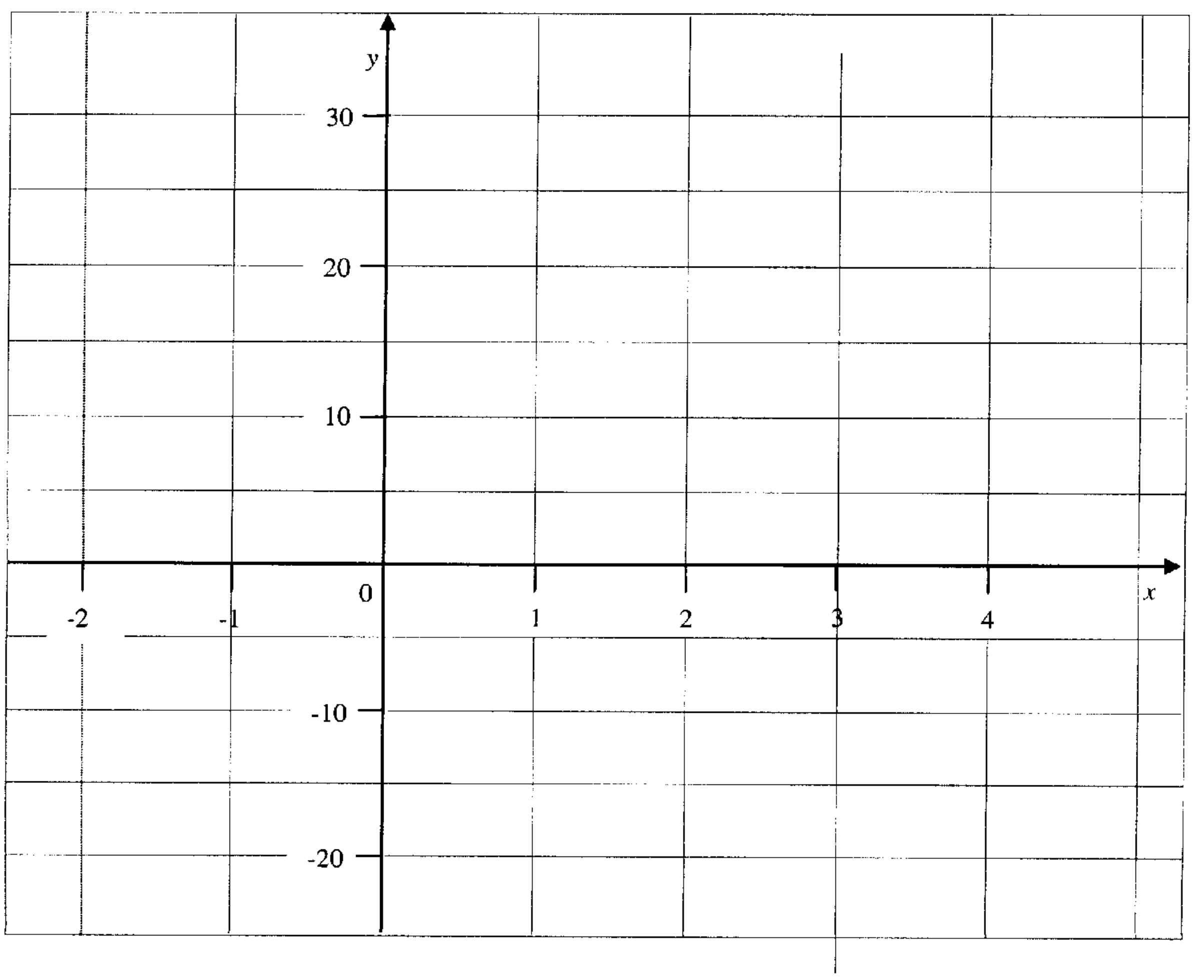
x	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
$f(x)$								

The relative maximum values are ______________________________

The relative minimum values are ______________________________

The inflection points are ____________________________________

3. Sketch the graph of f.



Additional Exercises:

1) Find the absolute maximum and minimum value of each function on the given closed interval.

   a) $f(x) = x^3 - x^2 - x + 2$ on $[0,2]$

   b) $f(x) = x + \sqrt{1-x}$ on $[0,1]$

   c) $g(x) = (x^2 + x)^{2/3}$ on $[-2,3]$

   d) $f(\theta) = \tan^2\theta - 2\tan\theta$ on $[-\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}]$

2) Find the absolute maximum of absolute minimum value of each function, if it exists.

   a) $f(x) = x^4 + 4x + 2$ on $(-\infty, \infty)$

   b) $f(x) = 4x^3 - 3x^4$ on $(-\infty, \infty)$

   c) $h(x) = \pi x^2 + \frac{1000}{x}$ on $(0, \infty)$

   d) $g(x) = \frac{x}{1+x^2}$ on $(-\infty, \infty)$

3) Find the relative extrema of the given functions by using
   i) the first derivative test
   ii) the second derivative test (where possible)
   Which of these are also absolute extrema ?

   a) $f(x) = 2x^3 - 9x^2 + 12x$

   b) $f(x) = x^4 + 3x^3 - 8$

   c) $g(t) = \sin^2 t$ on $[0, 2\pi]$

   d) $h(x) = |x^2 - 4|$

4) For each of the following functions
   i) find the intervals of increase / decrease
   ii) find the relative extrema
   iii) find intervals of concavity
   iv) find the inflection points
   v) sketch the graph

   a) $f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} - 2x^2 + 3x - 2$

   b) $f(x) = 3x^5 - 25x^3 + 60x$

c) $f(x) = x^4 - 8x^2 + 16$

d) $f(x) = x^4 - 16x^3 + 96x^2 - 256x$

e) $f(x) = (10x - x^2)^4$

f) $f(x) = x^{4/3} - x^{1/3}$

g) $f(x) = x^{2/3}(x-4)^{1/3}$

h) $f(x) = 2\sin x - x, \qquad 0 \le x \le 2\pi$

i) $g(t) = 2\cos t + \sin^2 t, \qquad -\pi \le t \le \pi$

5) Sketch a continuous curve $y = f(x)$ with the stated properties.

a) $f(2) = 3, \quad f'(2) = 0, \quad f''(x) > 0$ for all x.

b) $f(-1) = 4, \quad f'(-1) = 0, \quad f''(x) < 0$ for all x.

c) $f(3) = -2, \quad f''(x) < 0$ for all $x \neq 3$ and $\lim_{x \to 3^+} f'(x) = \infty, \quad \lim_{x \to 3^-} f'(x) = -\infty$

6) Sketch a continuous curve $y = f(x)$ with the stated properties.

a) $f(1) = 0, \quad f(3) = 4, \quad f'(1) = f'(3) = 0$
$f'(x) < 0$ on $(-\infty,1) \cup (3,\infty)$, $f'(x) > 0$ on $(1,3)$
$f''(x) > 0$ on $(-\infty,2)$, $f''(x) < 0$ on $(2,\infty)$

b) $f(-2) = 4, \quad f(2) = -1, \quad f'(2) = 0$, f is not differentiable at 2.
$f'(x) < 0$ on $(-2,2)$, $f'(x) > 0$ on $(-\infty,-2) \cup (2,\infty)$
$f''(x) < 0$ for all $x \neq 2$

c) $f(0) = 0, \quad f(4) = -2, \quad f'(0) = f'(4) = 0$
$f'(x) < 0$ on $(0,4)$, $f'(x) > 0$ on $(4,\infty)$
$f''(x) < 0$ on $(0,2) \cup (7,\infty)$, $f''(x) > 0$ on $(2,7)$
$\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = 2$
$f(-x) = f(x)$ for every x.

d) $f'(0) = 1, \quad f'(3) = 0$
$f'(x) > 0$ on $(0,3)$, $f'(x) < 0$ on $(3,\infty)$
$f''(x) < 0$ on $(0,5)$, $f''(x) > 0$ on $(5,\infty)$
$\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = 0$
$f(-x) = -f(x)$ for every x.

7) For each of the following functions,

i) find the domain
ii) find x and y intercepts
iii) find symmetry (if any) find intervals of concavity
iv) find asymptotes (if any)
v) find the intervals of increase / decrease
vi) find the relative extrema
vii) find intervals of concavity
viii) find the inflection points
ix) sketch the graph

a) $f(x) = 5x^3 - 3x^5$

b) $f(x) = x^4 - 4x^3 + 4x^2$

c) $f(x) = 4x^5 + 80x^2 - 125$

d) $f(x) = \dfrac{x}{x^2 - 9}$

e) $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{x^2 + x - 2}$

f) $f(x) = \dfrac{x^2}{x^2 + 2}$

g) $f(x) = \dfrac{25 - 3x^2}{x^3}$

h) $f(x) = \sin x - \cos x$

Exponential Functions

Recall:

1) If $a, b > 0$ then

$$a^x a^y = a^{x+y}$$

$$\frac{a^x}{a^y} = a^{x-y}$$

$$a^x b^x = (ab)^x$$

2) If e is the number with

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{e^h - 1}{h} = 1$$

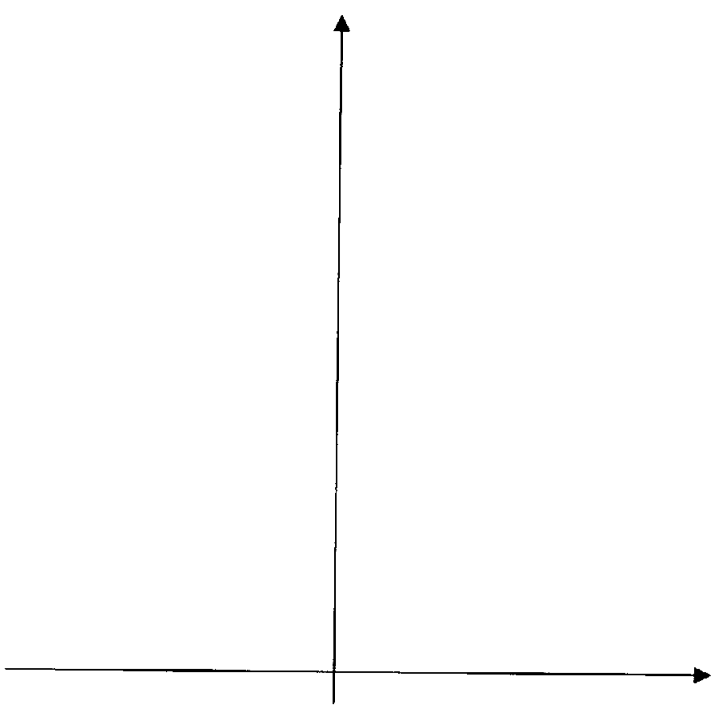
then

$$\boxed{\frac{d}{dx} e^x = e^x}$$

Exercise 1: Sketch the graphs of $y = 2^x$, $y = 5^x$, $y = 10^x$, $y = e^x$, $y = 2^{-x}$, $y = \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^x$ in the same coordinate system.

Then sketch the tangent line to $y = e^x$ at $x = 0$.

Solution:



Exercise 2: Use the graphs in exercise 1 to find the following limits:

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} 2^x = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} 2^{-x} = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$\lim_{x\to-\infty} 2^x = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$\lim_{x\to-\infty} e^x = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^x = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Exercise 3: If $y = e^{kx}$ (k = constant), find $\dfrac{dy}{dx}$.

Solution: We must use the ___________ rule, with $y = e^u$ and $u = kx$. We get

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}\left(e^u\right) = \frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots)\cdot\frac{du}{dx} = (\ldots\ldots\ldots)(\ldots\ldots\ldots) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Exercise 4: If $f(x) = \dfrac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}}$ find $f'(x)$.

Solution: We must use the ___________ rule.

$$f'(x) = \frac{(\qquad)\frac{d}{dx}(\qquad) - (\qquad)\frac{d}{dx}(\qquad)}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}$$

$$= \frac{(\qquad)(\qquad) - (\qquad)(\qquad)}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}$$

$$= \frac{\qquad\qquad}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}$$

Exercise 5: If $y = \sqrt{x}\, e^{-x^2}$ find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

Solution: We must use the ________________ rule.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)\frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) + (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)\frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$= (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) + (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$= (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)\, e^{-x^2}$$

Additional Exercises:

1) Differentiate.

   a) $f(x) = e^{-3x}\sin 5x$

   b) $y = \dfrac{e^{3x}}{1+e^x}$

   c) $y = \tan\left(e^{3x+2}\right)$

   d) $h(x) = \dfrac{e^{2x}+e^{-2x}}{e^{2x}-e^{-2x}}$

2) Find the following limits.

   a) $\lim\limits_{x\to\infty} e^{1/x}$

   b) $\lim\limits_{x\to 0^+} e^{-1/x}$

   c) $\lim\limits_{x\to\infty} \dfrac{e^{3x}-e^{-3x}}{e^{3x}+e^{-3x}}$

Remark: Problems on integration of the exponential function are in a section below.

Inverse Functions

Exercise 1: Consider the function

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

a) Show that $f(x)$ is one-to-one

b) Find its inverse function $f^{-1}(x)$

c) Sketch the graphs of $f(x)$ and $f^{-1}(x)$

d) Find $\left.\dfrac{df}{dx}\right|_{x=2}$ and $\left.\dfrac{df^{-1}}{dx}\right|_{x=f(2)}$. Compare the two.

e) Sketch the tangent lines to the graph of $f(x)$ at the point $(2,6)$, and to the graph of $f^{-1}(x)$ at the point $(6,2)$.

Solution:

a) Take the derivative.

$$f'(x) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = 2(\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

On the interval $(-1,\infty)$, $f'(x) > \ldots\ldots\ldots$

That is, $f(x)$ is ______________ on $[-1,\infty)$

We conclude that $f(x)$ is ______________ on $[-1,\infty)$.

b) Write $y = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$ and solve for x:

$$y + \ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$y + \ldots\ldots\ldots = (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^2$$

$$\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$x = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

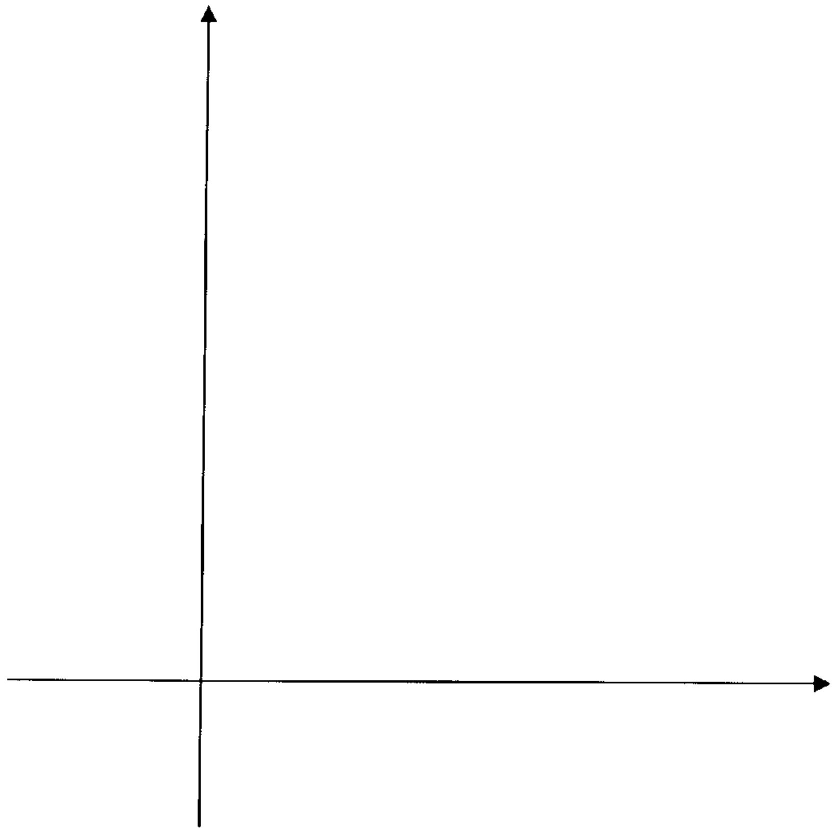
Since $x \geq \ldots\ldots$ always, then

$$x = f^{-1}(y) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Exchange x and y,

$$y = f^{-1}(x) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

c)



d) Take the derivatives:

$$\frac{df}{dx} = \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots$$

$$\left.\frac{df}{dx}\right|_{x=2} = \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots$$

$$\frac{df^{-1}}{dx} = \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots$$

$$f(2) = \dots\dots\dots\dots$$

$$\left.\frac{df^{-1}}{dx}\right|_{x=f(2)} = \left.\frac{df^{-1}}{dx}\right|_{x=6} = \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots$$

We see that $\left.\frac{df^{-1}}{dx}\right|_{x=6} = \frac{1}{\dots\underline{\qquad}\dots}$

e) Sketch in the above graph.

Exercise 2: Show that $f(x)=\dfrac{x-2}{x+1}$ is one-to-one. Then find $f^{-1}(x)$.

Solution: The domain of f is ....

Now

$$f'(x) = \frac{-}{(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^2} = \frac{}{(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^2} \geq \ldots\ldots$$

That is,

$f(x)$ is ______________ on the interval ....

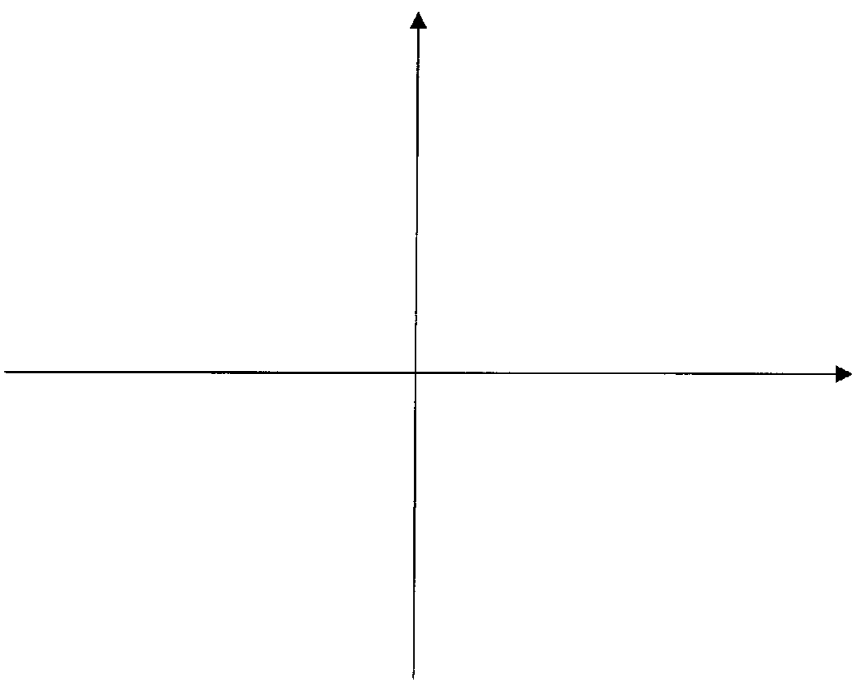
$f(x)$ is ______________ on the interval ....

Therefore,

$f(x)$ is ___one-to-one___ on the interval ....

f is ________________ on the interval ....

Can we conclude that $f(x)$ is one-to-one on its domain ? Sketch the graph:



(Asympotes are $x=\ldots\ldots$ and $y=\ldots\ldots$)

We see:

If $x < 2$ then $f(x) < \ldots\ldots$

If $x > 2$ then $f(x) > \ldots\ldots$

Therefore, $f(x)$ *is one-to-one on its domain.*

Now find $f^{-1}(x)$. Write

$y = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

and solve for x:

$y + \ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + \ldots\ldots\ldots$

$(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)\, y = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$\ldots\ldots\ldots + \ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots - \ldots\ldots\ldots$

$$x = \frac{\qquad\qquad}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}$$

Exchange x and y. The inverse function is

$$y = f^{-1}(x) = \frac{\qquad\qquad}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}$$

Exercise 3: Consider

$$f(x) = x^5 - x^3 + 2x + 1 \qquad (*)$$

Find $\left.\frac{df^{-1}}{dx}\right|_{x=3}$.

Solution: It is not possible to find $f^{-1}(x)$ from (*). Instead, we use the formula

$$\left.\frac{df^{-1}}{dx}\right|_{x=f(a)} = \frac{1}{\left.\frac{df}{dx}\right|_{x=a}}$$

Now

1) $\frac{df}{dx} =$ ....

2) We want the derivative of $f^{-1}(x)$ when $x = f(a) = 3$. Looking at (*) we see that

$$f(a) = 3 \quad \text{when} \quad a^5 - a^3 + 2a + 1 = 3$$

$$a = \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Then

$$\left.\frac{df^{-1}}{dx}\right|_{x=3} = \frac{1}{\left.\frac{df}{dx}\right|_{x=a}} = \frac{1}{\left.\frac{df}{dx}\right|_{x=1}} = \frac{1}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots} = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Exercise 4: Consider $f(x) = 3 + x + e^x$. Find $\left.\frac{df^{-1}}{dx}\right|_{x=4}$.

Solution: It is not possible to find $f^{-1}(x)$. Instead, we use the formula

$$\left.\frac{df^{-1}}{dx}\right|_{x=f(a)} = \frac{1}{\left.\frac{df}{dx}\right|_{x=a}}$$

1) $\frac{df}{dx} =$ ....

2) We want the derivative of $f^{-1}(x)$ when $x = f(a) = 4$. Now

$$f(a) = 4 \quad \text{when} \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = 4$$

$$a = \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Therefore

$$\left.\frac{df^{-1}}{dx}\right|_{x=4} = \frac{1}{\left.\frac{df}{dx}\right|_{x=a}} = \frac{1}{\left.\frac{df}{dx}\right|_{x=\ldots}} = \frac{1}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots} = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Additional Exercises:

1) Find $f^{-1}(x)$

a) $f(x) = 3x - 7$

b) $f(x) = \sqrt{2 + 5x}$

c) $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{x + 3}$

d) $f(x) = 5x^2 + 2, \quad x \geq 0$

2) Show that $f^{-1}(x)$ exists. Then find $\dfrac{df^{-1}}{dx}\Big|_{x=a}$

3) $f(x) = 3 + x^2 + \sin(\pi x), \qquad x \geq 0, \quad a = 3$

4) $f(x) = \sin x + \cos x, \qquad -\dfrac{\pi}{4} \leq x \leq \dfrac{\pi}{4}, \quad a = 1$

Inverse Trigonometric Functions

Recall: (The definitions of the inverse trigonometric functions)

$y = \sin^{-1} x \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad x = \sin y \qquad (\ldots\ldots \le x \le \ldots\ldots, \quad \ldots\ldots \le y \le \ldots\ldots)$

$y = \cos^{-1} x \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad x = \cos y \qquad (\ldots\ldots \le x \le \ldots\ldots, \quad \ldots\ldots \le y \le \ldots\ldots)$

$y = \tan^{-1} x \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad x = \tan y \qquad (\ldots\ldots \le x \le \ldots\ldots, \quad \ldots\ldots \le y \le \ldots\ldots)$

The derivatives are:

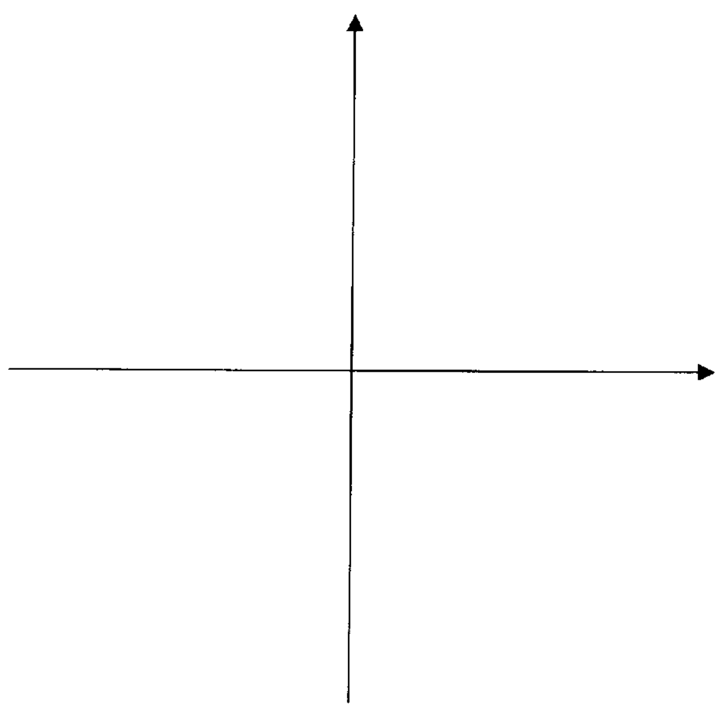
$$\frac{d}{dx}\sin^{-1} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\cos^{-1} x = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\tan^{-1} x = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

Exercise 1: Sketch the graph of $y = \sin^{-1} x$

Solution:



Exercise 2: Some typical values of $y = \sin^{-1} x$

$\sin^{-1}(0) = \dots\dots\dots$ because $\sin(\dots\dots\dots) = 0$

$\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \dots\dots\dots$ because $\sin(\dots\dots\dots) = \frac{1}{2}$

$\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \dots\dots\dots$ because $\sin(\dots\dots\dots) = \dots\dots$

$\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \dots\dots\dots$ because $\sin(\dots\dots\dots) = \dots\dots$

$\sin^{-1}(1) = \dots\dots\dots$ because $\sin(\dots\dots\dots) = \dots\dots$

$\sin^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \dots\dots\dots$ because $\sin(\dots\dots\dots) = -\frac{1}{2}$

$\sin^{-1}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \dots\dots\dots$ because $\sin(\dots\dots\dots) = \dots\dots$

$\sin^{-1}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \dots\dots\dots$ because $\sin(\dots\dots\dots) = \dots\dots$

$\sin^{-1}(-1) = \dots\dots\dots$ because $\sin(\dots\dots\dots) = 0$

Exercise 3: Find the following values:

1) $\sin\left(\sin^{-1}\frac{1}{2}\right)$ **2)** $\sin^{-1}\left(\sin\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$

Solution:

1) $\sin^{-1}\frac{1}{2} = \dots\dots\dots$

Therefore, $\sin\left(\sin^{-1}\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sin(\dots\dots\dots) = \dots\dots\dots$

In general,

$$\boxed{\sin\left(\sin^{-1} x\right) = \dots\dots} \qquad (-1 \le x \le 1)$$

2) $$\sin\frac{3\pi}{4} = \text{...........}$$

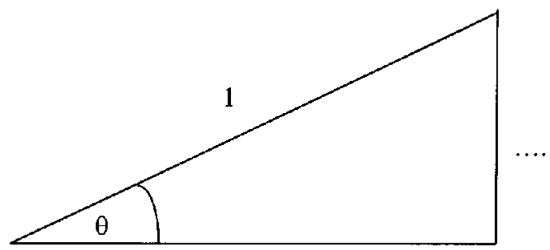
Therefore, $$\sin^{-1}\left(\sin\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = \sin^{-1}(\text{.........}) = \text{...........}$$

In general,

$$\boxed{\sin^{-1}(\sin x) = \text{.........}} \quad \textit{only if} \quad (\text{......} \le x \le \text{......})$$

Exercise 4: Find: $\tan\left(\sin^{-1} 0.3\right)$

Solution: Sketch a right triangle where $\theta = \sin^{-1} 0.3$, that is $\sin\theta = \text{.........}$.

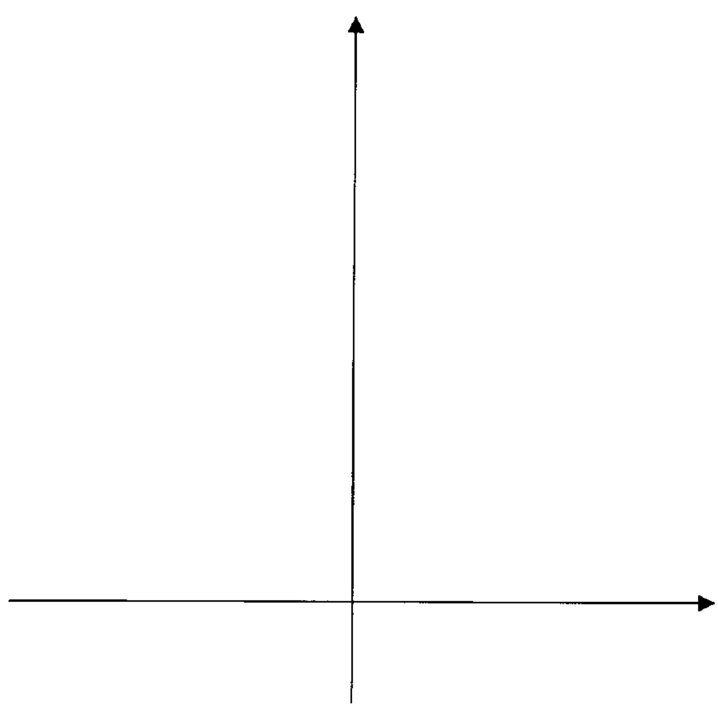


The side adjacent to θ has length .... Therefore,

$$\tan\left(\sin^{-1} 0.3\right) = \tan\theta = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{......}} = \frac{\quad}{\text{......}} = \text{......}$$

Exercise 5: Sketch the graph of $y = \cos^{-1} x$

Solution:



Exercise 6: Some typical values of $y = \cos^{-1} x$

$\cos^{-1}(0)$	=	because	$\cos(.........)$	=	0
$\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$	=	because	$\cos(.........)$	=	$\frac{1}{2}$
$\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$	=	because	$\cos(.........)$	=	....
$\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$	=	because	$\cos(.........)$	=	....
$\cos^{-1}(1)$	=	because	$\cos(.........)$	=	....
$\cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$	=	because	$\cos(.........)$	=	....
$\cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$	=	because	$\cos(.........)$	=	....
$\cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$	=	because	$\cos(.........)$	=	....
$\cos^{-1}(-1)$	=	because	$\cos(.........)$	=	....

Exercise 7: Find the following values

1) $\cos\left(\cos^{-1}\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$ **2)** $\cos^{-1}\left[\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right]$

Solution:

1) $\cos^{-1}\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ = ...

Therefore, $\cos\left(\cos^{-1}\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \cos(.........)$ = ...

In general,

$\cos\left(\cos^{-1} x\right)$ = ... $(-1 \le x \le 1)$

2) $\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \;=\; \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Therefore, $\cos^{-1}\left[\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right] \;=\; \cos^{-1}(\ldots\ldots\ldots) \;=\; \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

In general,

$$\boxed{\cos^{-1}(\cos x) \;=\; \ldots\ldots\ldots} \quad \textit{only if} \quad (\ldots\ldots \le x \le \ldots\ldots)$$

Exercise 8: If x is any number, $-1 \le x \le 1$, find $\sin\left(\cos^{-1} x\right)$.

Solution:

<u>1. Method:</u> Change sin to cos. From

$$\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$$

we obtain

$$\sin\theta = \pm\sqrt{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}$$

so that

$$\sin\left(\cos^{-1} x\right) \;=\; \pm\sqrt{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots} \;=\; \pm\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Because always $\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \le \cos^{-1} x \le \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

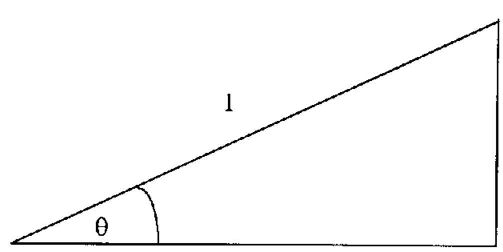
and

$$\sin\theta \ge \ldots\ldots\ldots \text{ on } [0,\ldots\ldots]$$

then

$$\sin\left(\cos^{-1} x\right) \;=\; \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

<u>2. Method:</u> Sketch a right triangle where $\theta = \cos^{-1} x$, that is $\cos\theta = \ldots\ldots\ldots$.

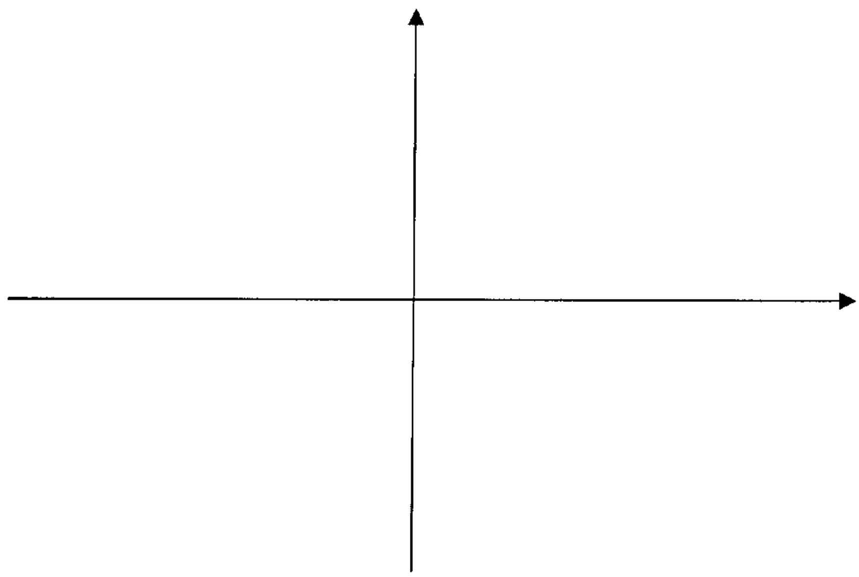


The side opposite to θ has length …………… Therefore,

$$\sin\left(\cos^{-1} x\right) \;=\; \sin\theta \;=\; \frac{\text{opp}}{\ldots\ldots} \;=\; \frac{}{\ldots\ldots} \;=\; \ldots\ldots$$

Exercise 9: Sketch the graph of $y = \tan^{-1} x$. Then find the given values of $y = \tan^{-1} x$.

Solution:



$\tan^{-1}(0)$	$=$	because	$\tan(.........)$	$=$	0
$\tan^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$	$=$	because	$\tan(.........)$	$=$	....
$\tan^{-1}(1)$	$=$	because	$\tan(.........)$	$=$	....
$\tan^{-1}\left(\sqrt{3}\right)$	$=$	because	$\tan(.........)$	$=$	$\sqrt{3}$
$\tan^{-1}(1)$	$=$	because	$\tan(.........)$	$=$	....
$\tan^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$	$=$	because	$\tan(.........)$	$=$	....
$\tan^{-1}(-1)$	$=$	because	$\tan(.........)$	$=$	....
$\tan^{-1}\left(-\sqrt{3}\right)$	$=$				

$\lim_{x \to \infty} \tan^{-1} x =$ .... $\lim_{x \to -\infty} \tan^{-1} x =$ ....

Symmetry: $y = \tan^{-1} x$ is an ______function.

Exercise 10: Find the following values

1) $\tan\left(\tan^{-1}(-1)\right)$ **2)** $\tan^{-1}\left(\tan\frac{7\pi}{6}\right)$

Solution:

1) $\tan^{-1}(-1) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Therefore, $\tan\left(\tan^{-1}(-1)\right) = \tan(\ldots\ldots\ldots) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

In general,

$$\boxed{\tan\left(\tan^{-1}x\right) = \ldots\ldots\ldots} \qquad (-\infty \le x \le \infty)$$

2) $\tan\frac{7\pi}{6} = \tan\frac{\quad}{6} = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$ (because $\tan x$ has period ......

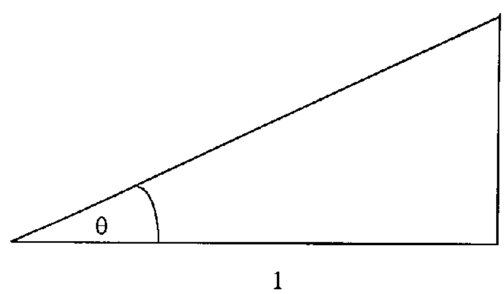
Therefore, $\tan^{-1}\left(\tan\frac{7\pi}{6}\right) = \tan^{-1}(\ldots\ldots\ldots) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

In general,

$$\boxed{\tan^{-1}(\tan x) = \ldots\ldots\ldots} \qquad \textit{only if} \qquad (\ldots\ldots \le x \le \ldots\ldots)$$

Exercise 11: If x is any number, find $\sec\left(\tan^{-1}x\right)$.

Solution: Sketch a right triangle where $\theta = \tan^{-1}x$, that is $\tan\theta = \ldots\ldots = \frac{\quad}{1}$.



The hypothenuse has length .... Therefore,

$$\sec\left(\tan^{-1}x\right) = \sec\theta = \frac{\text{hyp}}{\ldots\ldots} = \frac{\quad}{\ldots\ldots} = \ldots\ldots$$

Exercise 12: Find the derivative of $f(x) = \sin^{-1}(2x-1)$.

Solution: By the chain rule, with

$$f(u) = \sin^{-1}(u) \quad \text{and} \quad u = 2x-1$$

we have

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^2}} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)}} \cdot (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) = \frac{}{\sqrt{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}}$$

Exercise 13: Find the derivative of $y = \dfrac{\arcsin x}{x}$.

Solution: By the quotient rule,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\ldots\ldots(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)' - \ldots\ldots\ldots\ (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)'}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}$$

$$= \frac{\ldots\ldots\left(\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}}\right) - \ldots\ldots\ldots\ (\ldots\ldots)}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots} = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Exercise 14: Find the derivative of $y = \tan^{-1}\left(x^3\right)$.

Solution: By the chain rule,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots} \cdot (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) = \frac{}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}$$

Exercise 15: Find the derivative of $y = \sec^{-1}\sqrt{1+x^2}$.

Solution: By the chain rule,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\sqrt{(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)-1}} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots} \cdot (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) = \frac{1}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}$$

Exercise 16: Find $\lim\limits_{x\to 0^+} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$.

Solution: If $x \to 0^+$ then $u = \frac{1}{x} \to$ ....

Therefore,

$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \lim_{u\to\ldots\ldots} \tan^{-1}(\ldots\ldots) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Additional Exercises:

1) Find the following values

a) $\sin^{-1}\left(\sin\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$

b) $\arccos\left(\cos\frac{5\pi}{4}\right)$

c) $\tan^{-1}\left(\tan\frac{7\pi}{4}\right)$

d) $\sin\left(\cos^{-1}\frac{1}{2}\right)$

e) $\sec\left(\tan^{-1}\left[-\frac{3}{5}\right]\right)$

f) $\tan(\arccos x)$

2) Find the derivatives of

a) $f(x) = \sin^{-1}\sqrt{x}$

b) $y = \dfrac{1}{\arctan x^2}$

c) $y = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$

d) $f(x) = \left(1+\cos^{-1}(3x)\right)^3$

e) $y = \cos(x^{-1}) + (\cos x)^{-1} + \cos^{-1} x$

f) $y = e^{-x}\sec^{-1}\left(e^{-x}\right)$

The Natural Logarithm

Recall:

1) (The definition of the natural logarithm)

$y = \ln x \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad x = e^y \qquad (\ldots\ldots < x < \ldots\ldots, \quad \ldots\ldots < y < \ldots\ldots)$

Domain of $\ln x$: $\ldots\ldots < x < \ldots\ldots$

Range of $\ln x$: $\ldots\ldots < y < \ldots\ldots$

2) The rules of the logarithms are

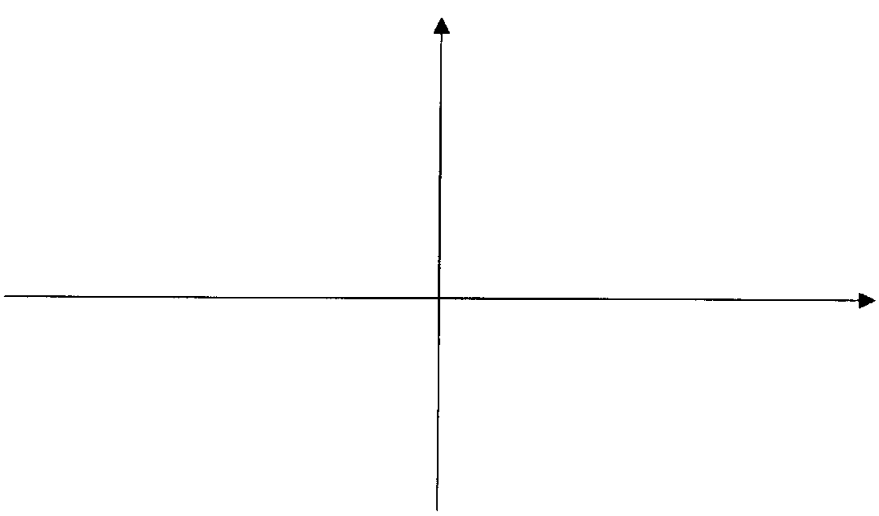
$$\ln x + \ln y = \ln(xy)$$
$$\ln x - \ln y = \ln \frac{x}{y}$$
$$y \ln x = \ln x^y$$

3) The derivatives are:

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln x = \frac{1}{x} \qquad (x > 0)$$
$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln|x| = \frac{1}{x} \qquad (x \neq 0)$$

Exercise 1: Sketch the graphs of $y = \ln x$ and $y = \ln|x|$.

Solution:



Symmetry: We observe that $y = \ln|x|$ is an ____________ function, so its graph is symmetric about ________________

Also,

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \ln x = \ldots\ldots\ldots \qquad\qquad \lim_{x \to 0^+} \ln x = \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Exercise 2: If $y = x \ln x$ find y' .

Solution: By the ____________ rule,

$$y' = x \frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots\ldots) + \ln x \frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$= (\ldots\ldots)(\ldots\ldots) + (\ldots\ldots)(\ldots\ldots) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Exercise 3: If $y = \ln\left| x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1} \right|$ find $\dfrac{dy}{dx}$.

Solution: This is a composition of the functions

$$y = \ln|u| \quad \text{and} \quad u = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

By the ____________ rule,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du}\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots} \frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$\frac{1}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) = \frac{\qquad}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}$$

Exercise 4: If $f(x) = \ln\left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right)^{3/5}$ find $f'(x)$.

Solution: Simplify first. By the rules for logarithms,

$$f(x) = \frac{3}{5}[\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots - \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots]$$

Then

$$f'(x) = \frac{3}{5}\left[\frac{1}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots} - \frac{1}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}\right]$$

$$= \frac{3}{5}\frac{}{(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)} = \frac{}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}$$

$$\frac{1}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) = \frac{}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}$$

Additional Exercises:

Compute the derivatives of:

1) $f(x) = \ln\left(4x^3 - 2x^2 + 3x - 1\right)$

2) $f(x) = \ln\left|\,5x^2 + 3\,\right|$

3) $f(x) = \ln\left|\,\sin^3 x\,\right|$

4) $y = \ln\left[(5x-7)^4(2x+3)^3\right]$

5) $h(x) = \ln\sqrt[3]{6x+7}$

6) $f(x) = \ln\left(\tan^4(2x)\right)$

Arbitrary Logarithms and Exponentials

Recall:

1) (The definition of the logarithm)

$y = \log_a x \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad x = a^y \qquad (\ldots\ldots < x < \ldots\ldots, \quad \ldots\ldots < y < \ldots\ldots)$

Domain of $\log_a x$: $\ldots\ldots < x < \ldots\ldots$

Range of $\log_a x$: $\ldots\ldots < y < \ldots\ldots$

2) The rules of the logarithms are

$$\log_a x + \log_a y = \log_a (xy)$$
$$\log_a x - \log_a y = \log_a \frac{x}{y}$$
$$y \log_a x = \log_a x^y$$

3) Relationship between various bases:

$$a^x = \left(e^{\cdots\cdots}\right)^x = e^{\cdots\cdots}$$

$$\log_a x = \frac{\ln x}{\ln a}$$

4) The derivatives are

$$\frac{d}{dx} a^x \;=\; \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \log_a x \;=\; \frac{1}{x\ldots\ldots\ldots} \qquad (x > 0)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \log_a |x| \;=\; \frac{1}{x\ldots\ldots\ldots} \qquad (x \neq 0)$$

Exercise 1: Express in terms of base e:

1. $3^{-(x^2+1)} = e^{\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots}$

2. $\log_2 \left(e^{\sin x}\right) = \ldots\ldots\ldots \log_2 e = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \frac{\ln\ldots\ldots}{\ldots\ldots\ldots} = \frac{}{\ldots\ldots\ldots}$

Exercise 2: Compute the following derivatives.

1. $\frac{d}{dx}\left(5^{\tan x}\right) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

2. If $f(x) = 1.6^x + x^{1.6}$ then

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

3. $\frac{d}{dx}\left(\log_{10}\left(x^2+x\right)\cdot\left(4^x-1\right)^3\right)$

$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

4. If $f(x) = \log_4(x^3 \sin x)$, first write

$f(x) = \ldots\ldots\log_4 x + \log_4(\ldots\ldots)$

Then

$f'(x) = \ldots\ldots\ldots + \ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Exercise 3: Find the derivative of

$$y = \frac{(x+1)^4\, e^{x^2-1}}{(x^2+3)^{1/4}}$$

Solution: We use ________________ differentiation. Write

$$\ln y = \ln\left[\frac{\rule{3cm}{0.4pt}}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}\right]$$

$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots - \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots - \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Then by implicit differentiation,

$\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots - \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y\left[\frac{\rule{3cm}{0.4pt}}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots - \frac{\rule{3cm}{0.4pt}}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}\right]$$

$$= \frac{\rule{3cm}{0.4pt}}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}\left[\ \ldots\ldots\ldots + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots - \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\right]$$

Exercise 4: Find the derivative of $y = x^{\sin x}$.

Solution: We can use two methods:

Method 1: (Use the *definition* of $f(x)^{g(x)}$)

Write

$$y = x^{\sin x} = \left(e^{\cdots\cdots}\right)^{\sin x} = e^{\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots}$$

Then by the ________ rule,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\frac{d}{dx}(\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots)$$

$$= x^{\cdots\cdots}(\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots)$$

Method 2: (Use logarithmic differentiation)

Write

$$\ln y = \ln(\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots) = \cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots$$

Then by implicit differentiation,

$$\cdots\cdots\cdots\frac{dy}{dx} = \cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots + \cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y[\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots + \cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots]$$

$$= x^{\cdots\cdots}[\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots]$$

Exercise 5: Find the derivative of $y = x^{1/x}$ in two ways.

Solution:

Method 1: (Use the *definition* of $f(x)^{g(x)}$)

$$y = x^{1/x} = \left(e^{\cdots\cdots}\right)^{1/x} = e^{\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots}$$

Then by the ________ rule,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\frac{d}{dx}(\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots)$$

$$= x^{\cdots\cdots}(\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots)$$

Method 2: (Use logarithmic differentiation.) Write

$$\ln y = \ln(..............) = ...$$

Then by implicit differentiation,

$$...........\frac{dy}{dx} = ... + ...$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y[.................... + ...]$$

$$= x^{........}\ [.......................................]$$

Additional Exercises:

1) Compute the derivatives of

a) $f(x) = \log_4 |\tan 2x|$

b) $g(x) = \log_{10} \dfrac{x}{x-1}$

c) $y = x^{2/5}\left(x^2+8\right)^7 e^{-x^2}$

d) $y = \dfrac{\left(x^3+1\right)^4 \sin^2 x}{\sqrt[3]{x}}$

e) $y = x^{\pi} + \pi^{x} + x^{x} + \pi^{\pi}$

f) $f(x) = 2^{3^x}$

g) $y = x^{\ln x}$

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

i) $y = \sqrt[3]{\dfrac{x^2+9}{x+9}}$

2) Sketch the following graphs in the *same* coordinate system.

a) $y = \ln x$

b) $y = \log_2 x$

c) $y = \log_5 x$

d) $y = \log_{10} x$

e) $y = \log_{1/2} x$

f) $y = \log_2(-x)$

3) Find the following limits.

a) $y = \ln x$

b) $y = \log_2 x$

c) $y = \log_5 x$

d) $y = \log_{10} x$

e) $y = \log_{1/2} x$

f) $y = \log_2(-x)$

4) Find the inverse function of.

a) $f(x) = \log_2(x+2)$

b) $g(x) = \sqrt{\ln x}$

c) $h(x) = \dfrac{1+e^x}{1-e^x}$

Hyperbolic Functions

Recall:

1) (Definition of the hyperbolic functions)

$$\sinh x = \frac{e^x - }{2}$$

$$\cosh x = \frac{e^x - }{2}$$

$$\tanh x = \frac{}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots} = \frac{e^x - }{e^x + }$$

2) The main identity is

$$\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

3) The derivatives are:

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sinh x) = \cosh x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\cosh x) = \operatorname{sech} x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\tanh x) = \operatorname{sech}^2 x$$

Exercise 1: Find the following values:

$\sinh(0) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$\cosh(0) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$\cosh(\ln 4) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$\tanh(\ln x) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Exercise 2: Prove the following identities:

1) $\sinh(x+y) = \sinh x \cosh y + \cosh x \sinh y$

2) $\sinh(2x) = 2\sinh x \cosh x$

Solution:

1) Use the definition of $\sinh(x)$ and $\cosh(y)$

$$\sinh(x+y) = \frac{\qquad}{2}\,\frac{\qquad}{2} + \frac{\qquad}{2}\,\frac{\qquad}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\qquad\qquad}{4} + \frac{\qquad\qquad}{4}$$

$$= \frac{\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad}{4}$$

$$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

2) Choose $y = x$ in 1),

$$\sinh(x+x) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$\sinh(2x) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Exercise 3: Find the derivatives of the given functions

1) $f(x) = \sinh\left(x^2+1\right)$

By the _______ rule,

$$f'(x) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\left(x^2+1\right)\frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

2) $f(x) = \cosh^3 x$

By the ______ rule,

$$f'(x) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots\ldots) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

3) $y = \tan^{-1}(\tanh x)$

By the ______ rule,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots} \frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$= \frac{}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$= \frac{}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$= \frac{}{\ldots\ldots\ldots + \ldots\ldots\ldots} = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Additional Exercises:

1) Sketch the graphs of

$y = \sinh x$, $y = \cosh x$ and $y = \tanh x$

2) Compute the derivatives of

a) $f(x) = e^x \sinh x$

b) $y = \tanh(e^t)$

c) $h(x) = \ln(\sinh x)$

d) $y = x^{\cosh x}$

3) Find the following limits.

a) $f(x) = e^x \sinh x$

b) $y = \tanh(e^t)$

L'Hôpital's Rule

Recall: If $\dfrac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ is an indeterminate form of type $\dfrac{0}{0}$ or $\dfrac{\infty}{\infty}$ at $x = a$ then

$$\lim_{x\to a}\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \overset{H}{=} \lim_{x\to a}\frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$

Exercise 1: Find $\displaystyle\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{x+\sin 3x}{x+\sin 5x}$.

Solution: This is of type ....

Therefore,

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{x+\sin 3x}{x+\sin 5x} \overset{H}{=} \lim_{x\to 0}\frac{(x+\sin 3x)'}{(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)'} = \lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\rule{3cm}{0.4pt}}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots} = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Exercise 2: Find $\displaystyle\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{\ln(\ln x)}{\sqrt{x}}$.

Solution: This limit is of type ....

Therefore,

$$\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{\ln(\ln x)}{\sqrt{x}} \overset{H}{=} \lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{\frac{\rule{2cm}{0.4pt}}{\rule{2cm}{0.4pt}}}{\rule{2cm}{0.4pt}} = \lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{\rule{3cm}{0.4pt}}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots} = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Exercise 3: Find $\displaystyle\lim_{x\to\pi}\frac{\tan}{x}$.

Solution: Careful ! This limit is ______ of type ....

Therefore,

$$\lim_{x\to\pi}\frac{\tan}{x} = \frac{\rule{2cm}{0.4pt}}{\ldots\ldots\ldots} = \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Exercise 4: Find $\lim_{x\to 0} \dfrac{e^x - 1 - x - \dfrac{x^2}{2}}{x^3}$.

Solution: This is of type .... Therefore,

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x - \frac{x^2}{2}}{x^3} \overset{H}{=} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\qquad}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots} \qquad \text{(still type ....)}$$

$$\overset{H}{=} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\qquad}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots} \qquad \text{(still type ....)}$$

$$\overset{H}{=} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\qquad}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots} = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Exercise 5: Find $\lim_{x\to\infty} e^{-x} \ln x$.

Solution: This is of type ....

Therefore, rewrite this product as a ....,

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} e^{-x} \ln x = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{\qquad}{\ldots\ldots} \overset{H}{=} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\qquad}{\ldots\ldots}$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\qquad}{\ldots\ldots} = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Exercise 6: Find $\lim_{x\to 0} \left[\dfrac{1}{\ln(x+1)} - \dfrac{1}{x} \right]$.

Solution: This is of type ....

Therefore, rewrite this as a ....,

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left[\frac{1}{\ln(x+1)} - \frac{1}{x} \right] = \lim_{x\to\infty} \left[\frac{\qquad}{x\ln(x+1)} - \frac{\qquad}{x\ln(x+1)} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{\qquad}{x\ln(x+1)} \qquad \text{(type ....)}$$

$$\overset{H}{=} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\qquad}{\ldots\ldots} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\qquad}{\ldots\ldots} \qquad \text{(still type ....)}$$

$$\overset{H}{=} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\qquad}{\ldots\ldots} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\qquad}{\ldots\ldots} = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Exercise 7: Find $\lim_{x\to 0}(1-2x)^{1/x}$.

Solution: This is of type ....

Therefore, write the function as $f(x) = $.................,

Then

$$\ln f(x) = \text{.......................} = \text{.......................}$$

We now have a limit of type ______ .

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \ln f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\text{————}}{\text{...............}} \overset{H}{=} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\text{————}}{\text{...............}} = \text{.........}$$

Exponentiate:

$$\lim_{x\to 0}(1-2x)^{1/x} = \lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0} e^{\ln f(x)} = e^{\cdots\cdots} = \text{.........}$$

Exercise 8: Find $\lim_{x\to 0^+}(\sin x)^{\tan x}$.

Solution: This is of type ....

Therefore, write the function as $f(x) = $.................,

Then

$$\ln f(x) = \text{.......................} = \text{.............................}$$

We now have a limit of type ______ .

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \ln f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\text{————}}{\text{.........}} \overset{H}{=} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\text{————}}{\text{.........}}$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\text{————}}{\text{.........}} = \text{...............} = \text{.........}$$

Exponentiate:

$$\lim_{x\to 0^+}(\sin x)^{\tan x} = \lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0} e^{\ln f(x)} = e^{\cdots\cdots} = \text{.........}$$

Additional Exercises:

Find the following limits:

1) $\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{x^8 - 1}{x^6 - 1}$

2) $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{x-1}}{\sin x}$

3) $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan x}{x^3}$

4) $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{6^x - 2^x}{x}$

5) $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{6^x - 2^x}{x}$

6) $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{5x}$

7) $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\tan(x^2)}$

8) $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{\sin^{-1}(3x)}$

9) $\lim_{x \to \infty} e^{-x} \ln x$

10) $\lim_{x \to \infty} x^3 e^{-2x}$

11) $\lim_{x \to 0^+} \sqrt{x} \sec x$

12) $\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x+1}{x} \right)^{2x}$

13) $\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^{2/x}$

14) $\lim_{x \to 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^{2x}$

Antiderivatives / The Indefinite Integral

Recall: If $F'(x) = f(x)$ on an interval I, then F is called an *antiderivative* of f on I.

Any other antiderivative of f on I is of the form

$$F(x) + C \qquad (C \text{ constant})$$

The function $F(x) + C$ is called the *general antiderivative*, or the *indefinite integral*, of $f(x)$ on I:

$$\boxed{\int f(x)\,dx = F(x) + C}$$

whenever $F'(x) = f(x)$.

Table of Basic Integrals:

$f(x)$	$\int f(x)\,dx = F(x) + C$
1	C
$x^n \quad (n \neq -1)$	$\dfrac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$
$\cos x$	$\sin x + C$
$\sin x$	$-\cos x + C$
$\sec^2 x$	$\tan x + C$
$\csc^2 x$	$-\cot x + C$
$\sec x \tan x$	$\sec x + C$
$\csc x \cot x$	$-\csc x + C$

Rules for Integrals:

$$\boxed{\int [f(x) + g(x)]\,dx = \int f(x)\,dx + \int g(x)\,dx}$$

$$\boxed{\int kf(x)\,dx = k\int f(x)\,dx} \qquad (k \text{ constant})$$

Exercise 1:

$\int 2x\,dx = \ldots\ldots + C$ because $\frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots + C) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$\int 3x^2\,dx = \ldots\ldots + C$ because $\frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots + C) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$\int x^{-2}\,dx = \ldots\ldots + C$ because $\frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots + C) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$\int \sec^2 x\,dx = \ldots\ldots + C$ because $\frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots + C) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Exercise 2:

1) Since

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(x^4 - 2x\right) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

therefore

$$\int \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\,dx = x^4 - 2x + \ldots\ldots$$

2) Since

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\cos^3 x\right) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

therefore

$$\int \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\,dx = \cos^3 x + \ldots\ldots$$

Exercise 3: Find $\int (12x^2 + 6x - 5)\, dx$

Solution:

$$\int (12x^2 + 6x - 5)\, dx = 12 \int x^2\, dx + 6 \int x\, dx - 5 \int 1\, dx$$

$$= 12\frac{\ldots\ldots}{\ldots\ldots} + 6\frac{\ldots\ldots}{\ldots\ldots} - 5\ldots\ldots + C = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C$$

Check: $\frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Exercise 4: Find $\int \left(2\sqrt{x} + 4\sqrt[3]{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right) dx$

Solution:

$$\int \left(2\sqrt{x} + 4\sqrt[3]{x} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}\right) dx = \int \left(2x^{\ldots\ldots} + 4x^{\ldots\ldots} + 2x^{\ldots\ldots}\right) dx$$

$$= 2\frac{\ldots}{\ldots} + 4\frac{\ldots}{\ldots} + 2\frac{\ldots}{\ldots} + C = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C$$

Check: $\frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Exercise 5: Evaluate the given integrals.

1) $\int(\sec^2 t + t^2)\,dt \;=\; \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C$

2) $\int\left(z-\frac{1}{z}\right)^2 dz \;=\; \int(\ldots\ldots\ldots - \ldots\ldots\ldots + \ldots\ldots\ldots)\,dz$

$= \int(\ldots\ldots\ldots - \ldots\ldots\ldots + \ldots\ldots\ldots)\,dz$

$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \;=\; \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

3) $\int\frac{1}{\cos^2\theta}\,d\theta \;=\; \int\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\,d\theta \;=\; \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C$

4) $\int\frac{(\sqrt{x}+3)^2}{x^3}\,dx \;=\; \int\frac{(\qquad\qquad)}{x^3}\,dx$

$= \int\left(\frac{\quad}{x^3}+\frac{\quad}{x^3}+\frac{\quad}{x^3}\right)dx \;=\; \int(\ldots\ldots\ldots + \ldots\ldots\ldots + \ldots\ldots\ldots)\,dx$

$= \ldots\ldots\ldots + \ldots\ldots\ldots + \ldots\ldots\ldots + C \;=\; \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

5) $\int\frac{\sin^3\theta}{\cos^2\theta}\,d\theta \;=\; \int\frac{\sin\theta(\qquad\qquad\qquad)}{\cos^2\theta}\,d\theta$

$= \int\left[\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos^2\theta} - \frac{\sin\theta\qquad\qquad}{\cos^2\theta}\right]d\theta$

$= \int[\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots - \sin\theta\,]\,d\theta = \;\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C$

6) $\int(2x^2-4x)(3x-x^3)\,dx \;=\; \int(6x^3 - \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)\,dx$

$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \;=\; \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C$

Exercise 6: If $f''(x) = x + \sqrt{x}$ and $f(1) = 1$, $f'(1) = 2$, find $f(x)$.

Solution: Because $f'(x)$ is an antiderivative of $f''(x)$ we integrate.

$$f'(x) = \int f''(x)\,dx = \int (x + \ldots\ldots\ldots)\,dx = \int (x + \ldots\ldots\ldots)\,dx$$

$$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Now we can find C: The condition $f'(1) = 2$ gives

$$\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = 2$$

$$C = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

so that

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

Now integrate once more:

$$f(x) = \int f'(x)\,dx = \int \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\right) dx = \int \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\right) dx$$

$$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C_1$$

We can find the value of C_1: The condition $f'(1) = 1$ gives

$$\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = 1$$

$$C_1 = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

so that

$$f(x) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Additional Exercises:

1) Evaluate the following indefinite integrals:

e) $\int \left(4x^3 - 2x + \frac{3}{x^2}\right) dx$

f) $\int \left(7x^{3/4} - 3x^{1/2} - 4x^{1/3}\right) dx$

g) $\int (2y-4)(3y+2)\, dy$

h) $\int \frac{x^2+3x+2}{x+1}\, dx$

i) $\int (3x-4)^3\, dx$

j) $\int \left(\frac{2}{u^3} - \frac{4}{\sqrt[3]{u}} + 4 - \frac{5}{\sqrt{u^3}}\right) du$

k) $\int \frac{x^3+2x^2-4x+2}{\sqrt{x}}\, dx$

l) $\int \frac{1}{4\sec\phi}\, d\phi$

m) $\int \tan^2 x\, dx$

n) $\int (4\sin x + 3\cos x)\, dx$

2) Solve the differential equation: $f'(x) = 12x^2 - 6x + 3, \quad f(1) = 7$

3) Solve the differential equation: $\frac{dy}{dx} = 4x^{1/2}, \quad y(4) = 21$

4) If $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = 4\cos t - 3\sin t$ and $y = 2$, $y' = 1$ when $t = 0$, find $y(t)$

5) A particle is moving along a straight line, with given acceleration $a(t)$. Find velocity $v(t)$ and position $s(t)$ of the particle at time $t > 0$.

a) $a(t) = 2 - 6t, \quad v(0) = -5, \quad s(0) = 4$

b) $a(t) = 3t^2, \quad v(0) = 20, \quad s(0) = 5$

The Substitution Rule

Recall:

$$\boxed{\int f\left(g(x)\right) g'(x)\,dx \;=\; \int f(u)\,du}$$

where $u = g(x)$ and $du = g'(x)\,dx$.

Exercise 1: Find $\int \sqrt[3]{x^2+1}\,(2x)\,dx$

Solution: We set

$u =$ ....

Then

$du =$ ....

and

$$\int \sqrt[3]{x^2+1}\,(2x)\,dx = \int \sqrt[3]{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}\ \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$= \int \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots du \;=\; \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C \;=\; \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C$$

Check: $\dfrac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) \;=\; \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Exercise 2: Find $\int 3x^2 \sin(x^3)\,dx$

Solution: We set

$u =$ ....

Then

$du =$ ....

and

$$\int 3x^2 \sin(x^3)\,dx \;=\; \int \sin(\ldots\ldots)\ \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C \;=\; \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C$$

Check: $\dfrac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) \;=\; \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Exercise 3: Evaluate the following integrals using the correct substitutions:

1. $\int x\sqrt{x^2+7}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\int 2x\sqrt{x^2+7}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\int \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\, du$

$u = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$
$du = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$= \frac{1}{2}\int \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\, du = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C$

2. $\int \sqrt{3x-2}\,dx = \frac{1}{\ldots}\int \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\, du = \ldots\ldots \int \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\, du$

$u = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$
$du = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C$

3. $\int x\left(x^2+4\right)^{99}\,dx = \int \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\, du$

$u = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$
$du = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C$

4. $\int \frac{x+3}{(x^2+6x)^2}\,dx \;=\; \int \frac{\rule{2cm}{0.4pt}}{\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots}\,du \;=\; \int \dots\dots\dots\dots \,du$

$u = \dots\dots\dots\dots$
$du = \dots\dots\dots\dots$

$= \;\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots + C \;=\; \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots + C$

5. $\int \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{1-t}}\,dt \;=\; \int \frac{(\qquad)^2}{\dots\dots\dots\dots}\,du \;=\; \int \frac{\rule{3cm}{0.4pt}}{\dots\dots\dots\dots}\,du$

$u = \dots\dots\dots\dots$	$\Rightarrow\; t = \dots\dots\dots\dots$
$du = \dots\dots\dots\dots$	$\Rightarrow\; dt = \dots\dots\dots\dots$

$= \;\int (\qquad\qquad)\,du \;=\; \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots + C \;=\; \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots + C$

6. $\int \frac{\cos\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}}\,dx \;=\; \int \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots \,du \;=\; \int \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots \,du$

$u = \dots\dots\dots\dots$	
$du = \dots\dots\dots\dots$	$\Rightarrow\; dx = \dots\dots\dots\dots$

$= \;\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots + C \;=\; \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots + C$

Exercise 4: Find $\int x^3\sqrt{1-x^2}\ dx$

Solution: We set

$$u = \text{..}$$

Then

$$du = \text{..}$$

so that

$$x\,dx = \text{......................................}$$

and

$$x^2 = \text{..}$$

We obtain

$$\int x^3\sqrt{1-x^2}\ dx \quad = \quad \int x^2\sqrt{1-x^2}\ (x\,dx) \quad = \quad \int (\text{.........})^2\sqrt{\text{......}}\ du$$

$$= \quad \int (\text{..................})\text{......}\ du \quad = \quad \int (\text{.....................})\ du$$

$$= \quad \text{....................} + C \quad = \quad \text{.......................} + C$$

Check: $\dfrac{d}{dx}(\text{...........................}) \quad = \quad \text{..............................}$

Exercise 5: Evaluate the following trigonometric integrals by substitution:

1. $\int \sin^3 \cos x \, dx$

Because the derivative of $\sin x$ is ________ and appears as a factor in the integrand, we substitute $u =$ _______

$$\int \sin^3 \cos x \, dx \quad = \quad \int \ldots\ldots\ldots \, du \quad = \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C \quad = \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C$$

$u = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$ $du = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

2. $\int \sin x \, (1 + \cos x)^2 \, dx$

Because the derivative of _______________ is ________ and appears as a factor in the integrand, we substitute $u =$ __________

$$\int \sin x \, (1 + \cos x)^2 \, dx \quad = \quad \int \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \, du \quad = \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots + C \quad = \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C$$

$u = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$ $du = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

3. $\int \sec^2 x \tan^2 x \, dx$

Because the derivative of _________ is ________ and appears as a factor in the integrand, we substitute $u =$ ________

$\int \sec^2 x \tan^2 x \, dx = \int \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \, du = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C$

$u = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$
$du = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

4. $\int \sin x \sec^5 x \, dx$

Write in terms of $\sin x$ and $\cos x$.

$\int \sin x \sec^5 x \, dx = \int \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \, dx = \int \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \, du$

$u = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$
$du = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C$

5. $\int \sin^2 x \cos^3 x \, dx = \int \sin^2 x \, (\ldots\ldots\ldots) \cos x \, dx$

$= \int \sin^2 x \, (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) \cos x \, dx = \int \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \, du$

$u = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$
$du = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$= \int \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \, du = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C$

Exercise 6: If $\int f(x)\,dx = F(x) + C$, then what is $\int f(ax+b)\,dx$?
(a,b constant, $a \neq 0$)

Solution: We set

$u =$ ....

Then

$du =$ ....

so that

$dx =$ ....

Then

$$\int f(ax+b)\,dx = \int \frac{f(\ldots)}{\ldots\ldots}\,du = \frac{1}{\ldots}\int f(\ldots)\,du = \frac{1}{\ldots}F(\ldots)+C = \frac{1}{\ldots}F(\ldots\ldots)+C$$

We have shown:

$$\boxed{\int f(ax+b)\,dx = \frac{1}{a}F(ax+b)+C}$$

Examples:

1. $\int \cos(3x)\,dx =$ ____________________

2. $\int \sec^2(5x-3)\,dx =$ ____________________

3. $\int \sec(\pi x)\tan(\pi x)\,dx =$ ____________________

4. $\int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3x+4}}\,dx =$ ____________________

Additional Exercises: Evaluate the following indefinite integrals by substitution:

1) $\displaystyle\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-4x}}\,dx$

2) $\displaystyle\int \frac{3x}{\sqrt{x^2+4}}\,dx$

3) $\displaystyle\int \frac{3x^5}{\sqrt{x^2+4}}\,dx$

4) $\displaystyle\int \frac{x+1}{(x^2+2x-4)^7}\,dx$

5) $\displaystyle\int \frac{1}{(3x-4)^{10}}\,dx$

6) $\displaystyle\int v^2\sqrt[3]{v^3+1}\,dv$

7) $\displaystyle\int \cos 3x\,\sqrt[3]{\sin 3x}\,dx$

8) $\displaystyle\int \sin^2 x\,dx$

9) $\displaystyle\int \sec\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)\tan\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)dx$

10) $\displaystyle\int \sec^3 x\,\tan x\,dx$

11) $\displaystyle\int \cos^4 3x\,\sin 3x\,dx$

12) $\displaystyle\int \cos^2(\pi x)\,\sin^3(\pi x)\,dx$

13) $\displaystyle\int \cos^2(2\pi x)\,\sin^2(2\pi x)\,dx$

14) $\displaystyle\int \frac{\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{x^2}\,dx$

15) $\displaystyle\int \frac{\cos\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}}\,dx$

Hint: $\sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1-\cos 2x)$

$\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1+\cos 2x)$

Definition of the Definite Integral

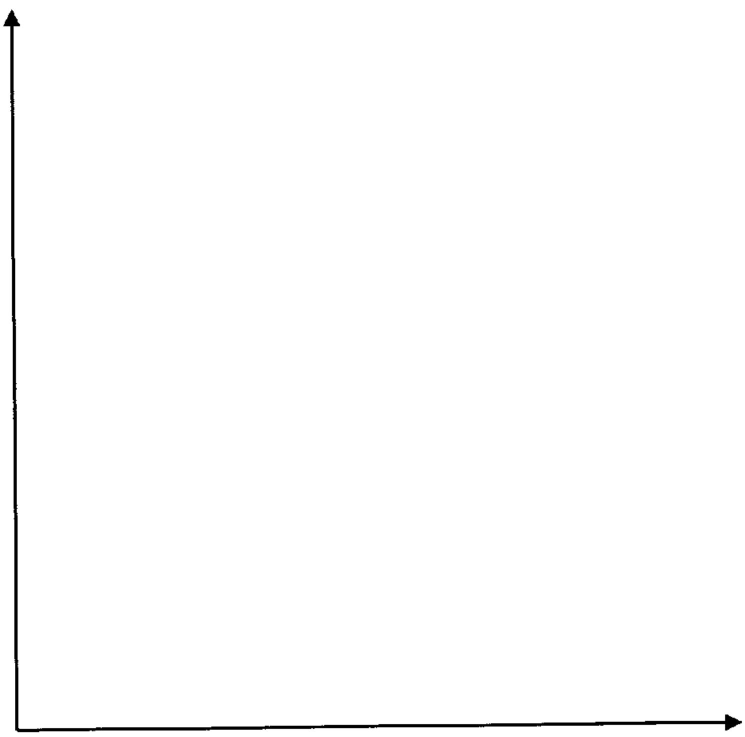
Recall:

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx \;=\; \lim_{\|P\|\to 0} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_k^*)\,\Delta x_k$$

where $P: a = x_0 \le x_1 \le x_2 \le \cdots\cdots \le x_{n-1} \le x_n = b$ is a partition of the interval $[a,b]$, x_k^* is an arbitrary point in $[x_{k-1}, x_k]$, and $\Delta x_k = x_k - x_{k-1}$.

Exercise 1: Find the area of the region bounded by the graph of $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ and the x-axis between $x = 1$ and $x = 4$.

Solution: First sketch the graph of f.



Next we approximate the region by rectangles. For simplicity, partition $[1,4]$ into n intervals *<u>of equal length.</u>* Each interval must have length

$$\Delta x \;=\; \Delta x_k \;=\; \frac{\qquad}{n} \;=$$

The partition points are then

$x_0 = a = \ldots\ldots,\quad x_1 = \ldots\ldots,\quad x_2 = \ldots\ldots,\quad \cdots\cdots\quad x_k = \ldots\ldots,\quad \cdots\cdots\quad x_n = b = \ldots\ldots$

For simplicity, we choose x_k^* the <u>*right endpoint*</u> of $[x_{k-1}, x_k]$. Then

$$x_1^* = \ldots\ldots, \quad x_2^* = \ldots\ldots, \quad x_3^* = \ldots\ldots, \quad \ldots\ldots \quad x_k^* = \ldots\ldots, \quad \ldots\ldots \quad x_n^* = \ldots\ldots$$

Sketch and consider the combined area of all rectangles whose base is the interval $[x_{k-1}, x_k]$ and whose height is $f\left(x_k^*\right)$. Its is

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_k^*)\,\Delta x_k = \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(\ldots\ldots\ldots)\ \ldots\ldots$$

This sum is also called a ____________________ sum. Let's compute it.

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n}\left((\ldots\ldots\ldots)^2+1\right)\ \ldots\ldots = \sum_{k=1}^{n}(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)\ \ldots\ldots$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n}(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$= \frac{6}{n}\left(\sum_{k=1}^{n}\ldots\ldots\right) + \frac{\quad}{n^2}\left(\sum_{k=1}^{n}\ldots\ldots\right) + \frac{\quad}{n^3}\left(\sum_{k=1}^{n}\ldots\ldots\right)$$

$$= 6 + \frac{\quad}{n^2}\,\frac{\qquad}{2} + \frac{\quad}{n^3}\,\frac{n(\quad)(\quad)}{6}$$

$$= 6 + 9\,\frac{\qquad}{n} + \frac{9}{2}\,\frac{(\quad)(\quad)}{n^2}$$

$$= 6 + 9\left(1+\frac{\quad}{\ldots}\right) + \frac{9}{2}\left(1+\frac{\quad}{\ldots}\right)\left(2+\frac{\quad}{\ldots}\right)$$

Now let $n \to \infty$.

$$\lim_{n\to 0} S_n = \lim_{n\to 0}\left[6 + 9\left(1+\frac{\quad}{\ldots}\right) + \frac{9}{2}\left(1+\frac{\quad}{\ldots}\right)\left(2+\frac{\quad}{\ldots}\right)\right]$$

$$= 6 + 9(1+\ldots) + \frac{9}{2}(1+\ldots)(2+\ldots) = \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Recall that this limit is also called the *definite integral.*

Answer: $\displaystyle\int_1^4 (x^2+1)\,dx = \ldots\ldots\ldots$

Exercise 2: Consider $f(x) = 16 - x^2$ on the interval $[0,4]$ with partition $P = \{0,1,2,3,3.6,4\}$.

1. Find $\|P\|$
2. If x_k^* is the *right endpoint* of each interval $[x_{k-1}, x_k]$, find the Riemann sum and sketch the rectangles.
3. If x_k^* is the *midpoint* of each interval $[x_{k-1}, x_k]$, find the Riemann sum and sketch the rectangles.

Solution:

1. The partition points are

   $x_0 = \ldots\ldots, \quad x_1 = \ldots\ldots, \quad x_2 = \ldots\ldots, \quad x_3 = \ldots\ldots, \quad x_4 = \ldots\ldots, \quad x_5 = \ldots\ldots$

   We have

$$\Delta x_1 = \ldots\ldots - \ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots$$
$$\Delta x_2 = \ldots\ldots - \ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots$$
$$\Delta x_3 = \ldots\ldots - \ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots$$
$$\Delta x_4 = \ldots\ldots - \ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots$$
$$\Delta x_5 = \ldots\ldots - \ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots$$

   Therefore $\|P\| = \ldots\ldots\ldots$

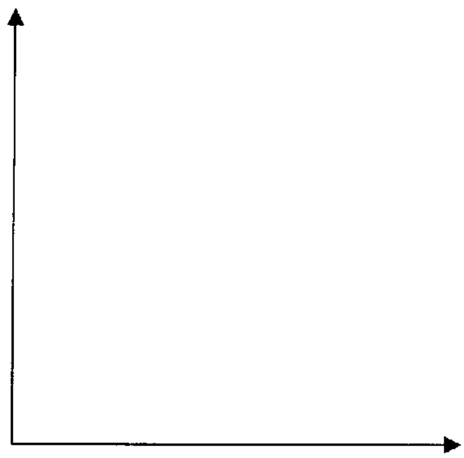
2. Let x_k^* be the *right endpoint*. Then

$$x_1^* = \ldots\ldots\ldots \qquad f(x_1^*) = f(\ldots\ldots) = (16 - \ldots\ldots) = \ldots\ldots\ldots$$
$$x_2^* = \ldots\ldots\ldots \qquad f(x_2^*) = f(\ldots\ldots) = (16 - \ldots\ldots) = \ldots\ldots\ldots$$
$$x_3^* = \ldots\ldots\ldots \qquad f(x_3^*) = f(\ldots\ldots) = (16 - \ldots\ldots) = \ldots\ldots\ldots$$
$$x_4^* = \ldots\ldots\ldots \qquad f(x_4^*) = f(\ldots\ldots) = (16 - \ldots\ldots) = \ldots\ldots\ldots$$
$$x_5^* = \ldots\ldots\ldots \qquad f(x_5^*) = f(\ldots\ldots) = (16 - \ldots\ldots) = \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

   The Riemann sum is

$$S_5 = \sum_{k=1}^{5} f(x_k^*)\,\Delta x_k = f(x_1^*)\,\Delta x_1 + f(x_2^*)\,\Delta x_2 + f(x_3^*)\,\Delta x_3 + f(x_4^*)\,\Delta x_4 + f(x_5^*)\,\Delta x_5$$
$$= f(\ldots)(\ldots) + f(\ldots)(\ldots) + f(\ldots)(\ldots) + f(\ldots)(\ldots) + f(\ldots)(\ldots)$$
$$= (\ldots\ldots)(\ldots) + (\ldots\ldots)(\ldots) + (\ldots\ldots)(\ldots) + (\ldots\ldots)(\ldots) + (\ldots\ldots)(\ldots) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Sketch:



3. Let x_k^* be the *midpoint*. Then

x_1^*	=	0.5	$f\left(x_1^*\right)$	=	$f(\,0.5\,)$	=	$\left(16-0.5^2\right)$	= 15.75
x_2^*	=	………	$f\left(x_2^*\right)$	=	$f(\ldots\ldots)$	=	$(16-\ldots\ldots)$	= ………
x_3^*	=	………	$f\left(x_3^*\right)$	=	$f(\ldots\ldots)$	=	$(16-\ldots\ldots)$	= ………
x_4^*	=	………	$f\left(x_4^*\right)$	=	$f(\ldots\ldots)$	=	$(16-\ldots\ldots)$	= ………
x_5^*	=	………	$f\left(x_5^*\right)$	=	$f(\ldots\ldots)$	=	$(16-\ldots\ldots)$	= ………

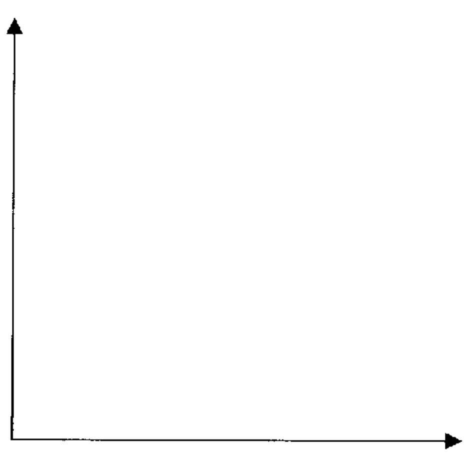
The Riemann sum is

$$S_5=\sum_{k=1}^{5} f(x_k^*)\,\Delta x_k = f(x_1^*)\,\Delta x_1 + f(x_2^*)\,\Delta x_2 + f(x_3^*)\,\Delta x_3 + f(x_4^*)\,\Delta x_4 + f(x_5^*)\,\Delta x_5$$

$$= f(\ldots)(\ldots)+f(\ldots)(\ldots)+f(\ldots)(\ldots)+f(\ldots)(\ldots)+f(\ldots)(\ldots)$$

$$= (\ldots\ldots)(\ldots)+(\ldots\ldots)(\ldots)+(\ldots\ldots)(\ldots)+(\ldots\ldots)(\ldots)+(\ldots\ldots)(\ldots) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Sketch:



Exercise 3: Consider $f(x)=3x-1$ on the interval $[-2,2]$ with partition $P=\{-2,-1.2,-0.6,0,0.8,1.6,2\}$. Find $\|P\|$. If x_k^* is the *midpoint* of each interval $[x_{k-1},x_k]$, find the Riemann sum and sketch the rectangles.

Solution: We have

$\Delta x_1 = (\ldots\ldots-\ldots\ldots) = \ldots\ldots$ $\Delta x_4 = (\ldots\ldots-\ldots\ldots) = \ldots\ldots$

$\Delta x_2 = (\ldots\ldots-\ldots\ldots) = \ldots\ldots$ $\Delta x_5 = (\ldots\ldots-\ldots\ldots) = \ldots\ldots$

$\Delta x_3 = (\ldots\ldots-\ldots\ldots) = \ldots\ldots$ $\Delta x_6 = (\ldots\ldots-\ldots\ldots) = \ldots\ldots$

Therefore $\|P\| = \ldots\ldots\ldots$

Let x_k^* be the *midpoint* of each interval. Then

$x_1^* = \ldots\ldots\ldots$ $f(x_1^*) = f(\ldots\ldots) = (\ldots\ldots\ldots-1) = \ldots\ldots\ldots$

$x_2^* = \ldots\ldots\ldots$ $f(x_2^*) = f(\ldots\ldots) = (\ldots\ldots\ldots-1) = \ldots\ldots\ldots$

$x_3^* = \ldots\ldots\ldots$ $f(x_3^*) = f(\ldots\ldots) = (\ldots\ldots\ldots-1) = \ldots\ldots\ldots$

$x_4^* = \ldots\ldots\ldots$ $f(x_4^*) = f(\ldots\ldots) = (\ldots\ldots\ldots-1) = \ldots\ldots\ldots$

$x_5^* = \ldots\ldots\ldots$ $f(x_5^*) = f(\ldots\ldots) = (\ldots\ldots\ldots-1) = \ldots\ldots\ldots$

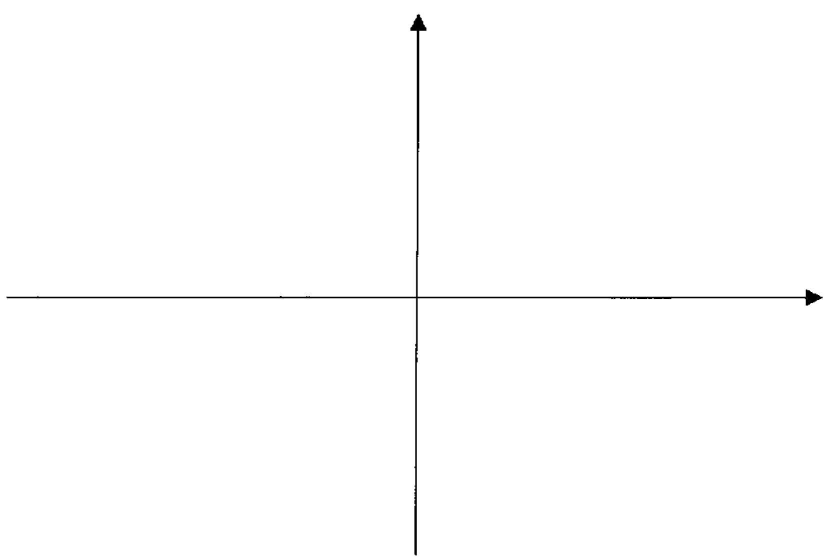
$x_6^* = \ldots\ldots\ldots$ $f(x_6^*) = f(\ldots\ldots) = (\ldots\ldots\ldots-1) = \ldots\ldots\ldots$

The Riemann sum is

$$S_6=\sum_{k=1}^{6} f(x_k^*)\,\Delta x_k = f(x_1^*)\,\Delta x_1 + f(x_2^*)\,\Delta x_2 + f(x_3^*)\,\Delta x_3 + f(x_4^*)\,\Delta x_4 + f(x_5^*)\,\Delta x_5 + f(x_6^*)\,\Delta x_6$$

$$= (\ldots\ldots)(\ldots) + (\ldots\ldots)(\ldots) + (\ldots\ldots)(\ldots) + (\ldots\ldots)(\ldots) + (\ldots\ldots)(\ldots) + (\ldots\ldots)(\ldots) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

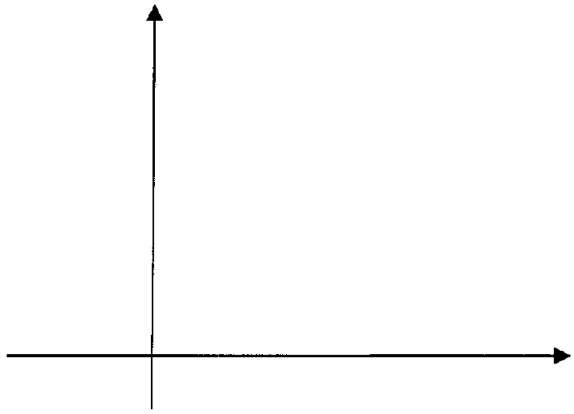
Sketch:



Exercise 4: Using geometry, find the following integrals.

1) $\int_0^3 (2x+1)\,dx$

Solution: Sketch the graph of $f(x) = 2x+1$:



Because $f(x) \geq 0$ on $[0,3]$, the value of the integral equals the area below the graph of $f(x)$:

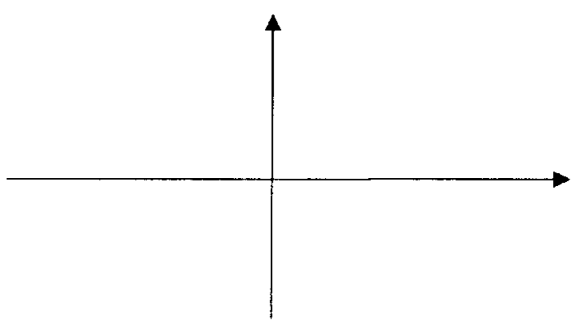
$\int_0^3 (2x+1)\,dx$ = area of the rectangle ________

+ area of the triangle ______________

$= (\ldots\ldots)(\ldots\ldots) + \frac{1}{2}(\ldots\ldots)(\ldots\ldots) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

2) $\int_0^3 (9-x^2)\,dx$

Solution: Sketch the graph of $f(x) = 9-x^2$:

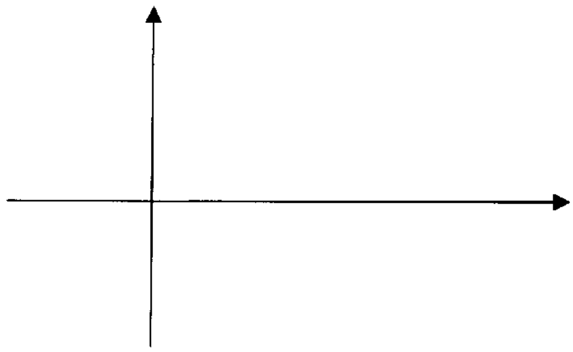


$\int_0^3 (9-x^2)\,dx$ = area of 1/4 circle ________________

$= \frac{1}{4}\pi(\ldots\ldots)^2 = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

3) $\int_1^4 (3-x)\,dx$

Solution: Sketch the graph:



$\int_1^4 (3-x)\,dx$ = area of the triangle _____ - area of the triangle ______

$= \frac{1}{2}(......)(......) - \frac{1}{2}(......)(......) = ...$

Exercise 5: The following integrals are given:

$$\int_1^3 f(x)\,dx = 7, \quad \int_3^5 f(x)\,dx = 4 \quad \text{and} \quad \int_1^5 g(x)\,dx = 2.$$

Find the integrals indicated.

1) $\int_3^1 f(x)\,dx$ = ... = ...

2) $\int_1^5 f(x)\,dx$ = ... = ... = ...

3) $\int_1^5 2f(x)\,dx$ = ... = ... = ...

4) $\int_1^5 [\,2f(x) - 3g(x)\,]\,dx$ = ...

= .... = ...

5) $\int_1^3 f(u)\,du$ = ... = ...

Exercise 6: Find the average value of $f(x)=3-x$ over the interval $[-1,4]$

Solution: Recall that the average value of $f(x)$ on $[a,b]$ is

$$av(f) \quad = \quad \frac{1}{b-a}\int_a^b f(x)\,dx$$

1) Compute the integral.

$$\int_{-1}^{4} f(x)\,dx \quad = \quad \int_{-1}^{4}(3-x)\,dx \quad = \quad \int_{-1}^{4} 3\,dx \quad - \quad \int_{-1}^{4} x\,dx$$

$$= \quad (\,(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)(\ldots)\,) - \frac{\qquad\qquad}{2} \quad = \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \quad = \quad \ldots\ldots$$

2) The average value is

$$av(f) \quad = \quad \frac{1}{\ldots\ldots\ldots}\int_{-1}^{4} f(x)\,dx \quad = \quad \frac{1}{\ldots\ldots\ldots}\,\ldots\ldots\ldots \quad = \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Exercise 7: Estimate $\int_0^2 \sqrt{x^3+1}\,dx$.

Solution: If $0 \le x \le 2$

then

$$0 \le x^3 \le 2^3$$

so that

$$\ldots\ldots \le \sqrt{x^3+1} \le \ldots\ldots$$

Integrate,

$$\int_0^2 \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\, dx \le \int_0^2 \sqrt{x^3+1}\,dx \;\le\; \int_0^2 \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\, dx$$

$$(\ldots\ldots\ldots)(\ldots\ldots\ldots) \le \int_0^2 \sqrt{x^3+1}\,dx \;\le\; (\ldots\ldots\ldots)(\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$\ldots\ldots\ldots \quad \le \quad \int_0^2 \sqrt{x^3+1}\,dx \quad \le \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Exercise 8: Estimate $\int_0^3 \sqrt{x+1}\,dx$ without computing the integral.

Solution: If $0 \le x \le 3$

then

$$\ldots\ldots \le x+1 \le \ldots\ldots$$

so that

$$\ldots\ldots \le \sqrt{x+1} \le \ldots\ldots$$

Integrate,

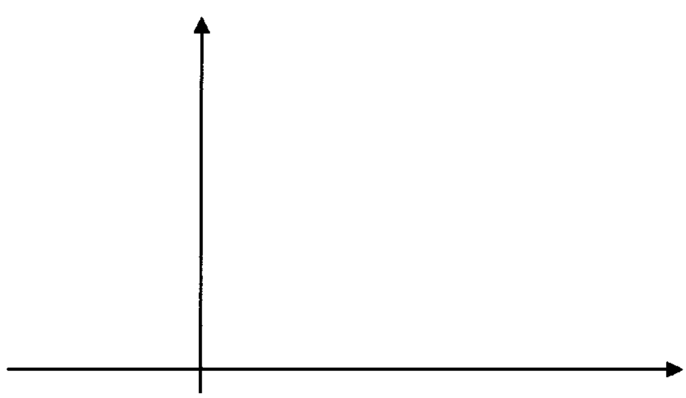
$$\int_0^3 \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\, dx \le \int_0^3 \sqrt{x+1}\,dx \le \int_0^3 \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\, dx$$

$$(\ldots\ldots\ldots)(\ldots\ldots\ldots) \le \int_0^3 \sqrt{x+1}\,dx \le (\ldots\ldots\ldots)(\ldots\ldots\ldots)$$

$$\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \le \int_0^3 \sqrt{x+1}\,dx \le \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

<u>This is not a very good estimate</u>. Upper and lower estimates differ by a very large amount. Let us try to give a better estimate.

Sketch the graph. (This is the graph of $y = \sqrt{x}$ shifted ____ units to the ________)



Lower estimate:

Looking at the line connecting the points $(0,\ldots)$ and $(3,\ldots)$ we see that

$$\ldots\ldots\ldots \leq \sqrt{x+1} \qquad \text{on } [0,3].$$

Therefore,

$$\int_0^3 \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots dx \leq \int_0^3 \sqrt{x+1}\, dx$$

$$\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \leq \int_0^3 \sqrt{x+1}\, dx$$

$$\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \leq \int_0^3 \sqrt{x+1}\, dx$$

Upper estimate:

Let us compute (and sketch) the tangent line at $x = 0$.

If $f(x) = \sqrt{1+x}$ then $f'(x) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

The tangent line at $x = 0$ is given by

$$y - f(\ldots) = m(x - \ldots) \qquad \text{where } m = f'(\ldots) = \ldots\ldots$$

Therefore,

$$y - \ldots\ldots = (\ldots)(x - \ldots)$$

or

$$y = \ldots(x - \ldots) + \ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Now because this tangent line is __________ the graph, we have

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{1+x} \leq \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots & \text{on } [0,2] \\ \sqrt{1+x} \leq 1 & \text{on } [2,3] \end{cases}$$

Therefore,

$$\int_0^3 \sqrt{x+1}\, dx \leq \int_0^2 \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots dx + \int_2^3 \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots dx$$

$$\leq \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Answer: $\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \leq \int_0^3 \sqrt{x+1}\, dx \leq \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Additional Exercises:

2) Using geometry, find

a) $\displaystyle\int_{-2}^{2} |x+1|\, dx$

b) $\displaystyle\int_{0}^{2\sqrt{2}} \left(\sqrt{16-x^2} - x\right) dx$

3) Write as *a single* integral

a) $\displaystyle\int_{1}^{3} f(x)\, dx + \int_{3}^{6} f(x)\, dx + \int_{6}^{12} f(x)\, dx$

b) $\displaystyle\int_{-3}^{5} g(x)\, dx - \int_{-3}^{0} g(x)\, dx + \int_{5}^{6} g(x)\, dx$

4) Without computing the integrals, show that

a) $\displaystyle\int_{0}^{1} x^2\, dx \le \int_{0}^{1} x\, dx$

b) $\displaystyle\int_{1}^{2} x\, dx \le \int_{1}^{2} x^2\, dx$

c) $\displaystyle\int_{-2}^{8} (x^2 - 3x + 4)\, dx \ge 0$

d) $\displaystyle\int_{4}^{6} \frac{1}{x}\, dx \le \int_{4}^{6} \frac{1}{8-x}\, dx$

e) $\displaystyle\int_{0}^{\pi/2} \sin^3 x\, dx \le \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \sin x\, dx$

f) $\displaystyle\int_{1}^{3} \sqrt{x^2+1}\, dx \ge 4$

g) $\displaystyle\frac{1}{2} \le \int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{x}\, dx \le \frac{3}{4}$

h) $\displaystyle\frac{\pi}{2} \le \int_{\pi/6}^{5\pi/6} \sin x\, dx \le \frac{2\pi}{3}$

The Fundamental Theorem of Calculus

Fundamental Theorem of Calculus, Part 1: If $f(x)$ is continuous on $[a,b]$, and if

$$F(x) \quad = \quad \int_a^x f(t)\,dt\,,$$

then $F(x)$ is differentiable on $[a,b]$, and

$$F'(x) = f(x)$$

Fundamental Theorem of Calculus, Part 2: If $F(x)$ is any antiderivative of $f(x)$ on $[a,b]$, then

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx \quad = \quad F(x)\,\Big]_a^b \quad = \quad F(b) - F(a)\,,$$

Exercise 1: Consider $f(x) = 3x - 1$ on the interval $[1,4]$. For each x in $[1,4]$, find

$$F(x) \quad = \quad \int_a^x f(t)\,dt\,,$$

Then find $F'(x)$.

Solution: Sketch

$F(x) = \int_1^x (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)\,dt$ = area of triangle _ + area of rectangle _______

= .... + ... = ...

Then $\quad F'(x) \;=\; \dfrac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Note that $F'(x) = f(x)$!

Exercise 2: If $F(x) = \int_1^x \sqrt{1+t^4}\, dt$

then $F'(x) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Exercise 3: If $G(x) = \int_0^x \frac{t+4}{t^3-2t}\, dt$

then $G'(x) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Exercise 4: $\frac{d}{dx}\left[\int_{-1000}^{x} \left(t^2-4t+2\right)^{99} dt\right] = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Exercise 5: $\frac{d}{d\theta}\left[\int_{-\pi}^{\theta} \sin(u^2)\, du\right] = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Exercise 6: If $F(x) = \int_x^2 t^3\cos(t^2)\, dt$ find $F'(x)$.

Solution: Move x to the upper limit of integration:

$$F'(x) = \frac{d}{dx}\left[\int_x^2 t^3\cos(t^2)\, dt\right] = \frac{d}{dx}\left[-\int_2^x t^3\cos(t^2)\, dt\right] = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Exercise 7: If $H(x) = \int_1^{\sqrt{x}} \frac{s^2}{s^2+1}\, ds$ find $H'(x)$.

Solution: This is a composition of two functions,

$$u = \sqrt{x} \qquad \text{and} \qquad F(u) = \int_1^{u} \frac{s^2}{s^2+1}\, ds .$$

By the chain rule,

$$\frac{dF}{dx} = \frac{dF}{du}\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{d}{du}\left[\int_1^{u} \frac{s^2}{s^2+1}\, ds\right] \frac{d}{dx}\sqrt{x} = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$= \frac{\ldots\ldots\ldots}{u^2+\ldots\ldots} \cdot \frac{1}{2\ldots\ldots\ldots} = \frac{\ldots\ldots\ldots}{\sqrt{x}^2+\ldots} \cdot \frac{1}{2\ldots\ldots\ldots} = \frac{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}{\ldots(x+\ldots\ldots)}$$

Exercise 8: If $F(x) = \int_x^{x^2} t^2 \cos t \, dt$ find $F'(x)$.

Solution: Split into 2 integrals:

$$F(x) = \int_x^{0} t^2 \cos t\, dt + \int_0^{x^2} t^2 \cos t\, dt = \int_0^{x^2} t^2 \cos t\, dt - \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

By the chain rule,

$$F'(x) = \frac{d}{dx}\left[\int_0^{x^2} t^2 \cos t\, dt\right] - \frac{d}{dx}\left[\int_0^{\ldots\ldots} \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\, dt\right]$$

$$= (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^2 (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) - \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Exercise 9: Find the following integrals by using part 2 of the Fundamental Theorem.

1) $\int_1^3 3x^2\,dx = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\Big]_1^3 = \ldots\ldots\ldots - \ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots$

2) $\int_1^2 \left(5x^2 - 4x + 3\right) dx = \Big[\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\Big]_1^2$

$= (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) - (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) = \ldots\ldots\ldots$

3) $\int_0^1 u\left(\sqrt{u} + \sqrt[3]{u}\right) du = \int_0^1 (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)\,du = \Big[\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\Big]_0^1$

$= (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) - (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) = \ldots\ldots\ldots$

4) $\int_1^2 \frac{t^6 - t^2}{t^4}\,dt = \int_1^2 (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)\,dt = \Big[\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\Big]_1^2$

$= (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) - (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) = \ldots\ldots\ldots$

5) $\int_0^{\pi/2} (\cos\theta + 2\sin\theta)\,d\theta = \Big[\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\Big]_0^{\pi/2}$

$= (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) - (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)$

$= (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) - (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

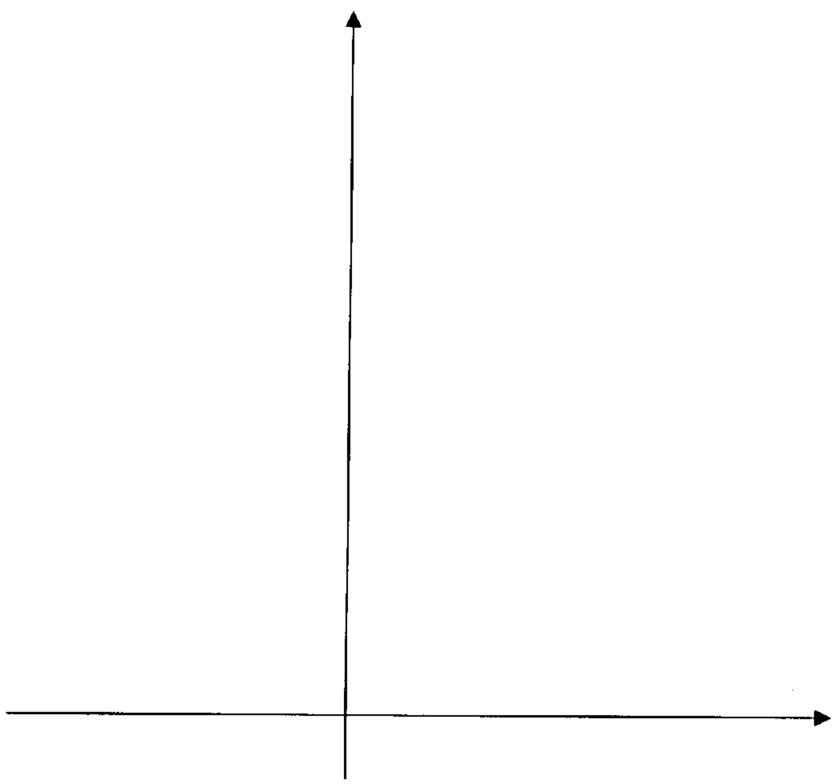
6) $\int_0^{\pi/4} \sec^2 x\,dx = \Big[\ldots\ldots\ldots\Big]_0^{\pi/4} = (\ldots\ldots) - (\ldots\ldots)$

$= \ldots\ldots - \ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots$

Exercise 10: Find $\int_{-2}^{3} |\, x^2 - 1 \,|\, dx$.

Solution: First sketch the graph.

$$|\, x^2 - 1 \,| = \begin{cases} \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots & \text{if } x^2 - 1 \geq \ldots\ldots \\ \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots & \text{if } \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots & \text{if } \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \\ \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots & \text{if } \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \end{cases}$$



Therefore,

$$\int_{-2}^{3} |\, x^2 - 1 \,|\, dx = \int_{-2}^{-1} (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)\, dx + \int_{-1}^{1} (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)\, dx + \int_{\ldots\ldots}^{\ldots\ldots} (\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)\, dx$$

$$= [\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots]_{-2}^{-1} + [\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots]_{\ldots\ldots}^{\ldots\ldots} + [\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots]_{\ldots\ldots}^{3}$$

$$= [(\ldots\ldots\ldots) - (\ldots\ldots\ldots)] + [(\ldots\ldots\ldots) - (\ldots\ldots\ldots)] + [(\ldots\ldots\ldots) - (\ldots\ldots\ldots)]$$

$$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Additional Exercises:

2) Find the derivatives of

l) $F(x) = \int_{-1}^{x} \left(t^3-2t\right)^{19} dt$

m) $G(x) = \int_{x}^{2} \sqrt{t}\cos t \, dt$

n) $H(x) = \int_{0}^{5x+1} \frac{1}{u^2-5} du$

o) $F(x) = \int_{\sqrt{x}}^{x^2} t\cos(t^3) \, dt$

p) $G(x) = \int_{\sin x}^{\cos x} \sec t \, dt$

q) $H(u) = \int_{u-1}^{u+1} \sqrt{x^2+1} \, dx$

3) Evaluate each definite integral.

5) $\int_{-3}^{7} \sqrt{5} \, dx$

6) $\int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$

7) $\int_{1}^{3} \left(\frac{1}{t^2}-\frac{1}{t^4}\right) dt$

8) $\int_{0}^{2} \left(x^3-1\right)^2 dx$

9) $\int_{-\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \left(\cos\theta - 2\sin\theta\right) d\theta$

10) $\int_{-5}^{-2} \frac{x^4-1}{x^2+1} dx$

11) $\int_{-2}^{-1} \frac{x-1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} dx$

12) $\int_{\pi/3}^{\pi/2} \cos u \cot u \, du$

4) Find the area of the region bounded by the given curves:

a) $y = 4x^2 - 4x + 3, \quad y = 0, \quad x = 0, \quad x = 2.$

b) $y = \left| x - x^2 \right|, \quad y = 0, \quad x = -1, \quad x = 2$

5) The position of a particle at time t is $s(t) = t^2 - 2t - 8$.
Find its average velocity over the time interval $[1,6]$

a) by using the definite integral

b) without using the integral.

Integration by Substitution in the Definite Integral

Recall:

$$\int_a^b f\left(g(x)\right) g'(x)\, dx \;=\; \int_{g(a)}^{g(b)} f(u)\, du$$

where $u = g(x)$ and $du = g'(x)\,dx$.

Exercise 1: Find $\int_0^1 2x\sqrt{x^2+1}\, dx$

Solution: We set

$u =$ ....

Then

$du =$ ....

If $x = 0$ then $u =$ ....

If $x = 1$ then $u =$ ....

Therefore,

$$\int_0^1 2x\sqrt{x^2+1}\, dx = \int_{\cdots}^{\cdots} \cdots\cdots\, du = \int_{\cdots}^{\cdots} \cdots\cdots\, du$$

$$= \cdots\cdots\Big]_{\cdots}^{\cdots} = \cdots\cdots - \cdots\cdots = \cdots\cdots$$

Exercise 2: Find $\int_0^{\pi} \sin^3 x \cos x\, dx$

Solution: We set

$u =$ ....

Then

$du =$ ....

If $x = 0$ then $u =$ ....

If $x = \pi$ then $u =$ ....

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin^3 x \cos x\, dx = \int_{\cdots}^{\cdots} \cdots\cdots\, du = \cdots\cdots\Big]_{\cdots}^{\cdots} = \cdots\cdots - \cdots\cdots = \cdots\cdots$$

Exercise 3: Compute the given integrals by choosing an appropriate substitution.

1. $$\int_0^1 x\left(x^2+1\right)^9\,dx = \int_{\ldots\ldots}^{\ldots\ldots} \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\, du$$

$u = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$du = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$$= \left.\frac{}{\ldots\ldots\ldots}\right]_{\ldots\ldots}^{\ldots\ldots} = \ldots\ldots\ldots - \ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

2. $$\int_2^3 \frac{3x^2-1}{\left(x^3-x\right)^2}\,dx = \int_{\ldots\ldots}^{\ldots\ldots} \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\, du = \int_{\ldots\ldots}^{\ldots\ldots} \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\, du$$

$u = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$du = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$$= \left.\frac{}{\ldots\ldots\ldots}\right]_{\ldots\ldots}^{\ldots\ldots} = \left.\frac{}{\ldots\ldots\ldots}\right]_{\ldots\ldots}^{\ldots\ldots} = \ldots\ldots\ldots - \ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

3. $$\int_0^{\pi/3} \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos^2\theta}\,d\theta = \int_{\ldots\ldots}^{\ldots\ldots} \frac{}{\ldots\ldots\ldots}\, du = \int_{\ldots\ldots}^{\ldots\ldots} \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\, du$$

$u = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$du = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$$= \left.\frac{}{\ldots\ldots\ldots}\right]_{\ldots\ldots}^{\ldots\ldots} = \left.\frac{}{\ldots\ldots\ldots}\right]_{\ldots\ldots}^{\ldots\ldots} = \ldots\ldots\ldots - \ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Exercise 4: Find the area of the region below the graph of $y = x\sin(x^2)$ between $x = 0$ and $x = \sqrt{\pi}$.

Solution: Since $x\sin(x^2) \geq \ldots\ldots$ on $\left[0, \sqrt{\pi}\,\right]$ we have

$$A = \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} x\sin(x^2)\,dx = \ldots \int_{\ldots\ldots}^{\ldots\ldots} \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\, du = \ldots \int_{\ldots\ldots}^{\ldots\ldots} \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\, du$$

↑

$u = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$
$du = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\Big]_{\ldots\ldots}^{\ldots\ldots} = \ldots\ldots\ldots - \ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Additional Exercises: Evaluate the following definite integrals by substitution:

1) $\displaystyle\int_0^1 (x+1)\left(x^2+2x\right)^{49} dx$

2) $\displaystyle\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x\sqrt{\sin x}\, dx$

3) $\displaystyle\int_0^2 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^3+1}}\, dx$

4) $\displaystyle\int_{\pi^2/16}^{\pi^2} \frac{\sin^2\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}}\, dx$

5) $\displaystyle\int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos 2x}{\sin^2 2x}\, dx$

6) $\displaystyle\int_0^{\pi/3} \tan^3 x\sec^2 x\, dx$

Integrals of Inverse Trigonometric Functions

Recall:

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx = \sin^{-1}x + C \qquad \text{because} \qquad \frac{d}{dx}\sin^{-1}x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2}\,dx = \tan^{-1}x + C \qquad \text{because} \qquad \frac{d}{dx}\tan^{-1}x = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}\,dx = \sec^{-1}|x| + C \qquad \text{because} \qquad \frac{d}{dx}\sec^{-1}x = \frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

Exercise 1: Evaluate the following integrals.

1. $$\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{8}{1+x^2}\,dx = 8\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}\,dx = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\Big]_1^{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \ldots\ldots\ldots - \ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

2. $$\int_0^{1/2} \frac{4}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx = 4\int_0^{1/2} \frac{1}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}\,dx = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\Big]_1^{1/2}$$

$$= \ldots\ldots\ldots - \ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

3. $$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^6}}\,dx = \int \frac{}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}(\ldots\ldots\ldots) = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C$$

$$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C$$

$u = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$
$du = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

4. $$\int \frac{\tan^{-1}x}{1+x^2}\,dx = \int \ldots\ldots\ldots\,du = \ldots\ldots\ldots + C = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C$$

$u = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$
$du = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

5. $\displaystyle\int \frac{e^x}{1+e^{2x}}\,dx \;=\; \int \frac{e^x}{1+(\ldots)^2}\,dx \;=\; \int \ldots\ldots\, du \;=\; \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C$

$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C$

$u = \ldots\ldots\ldots$
$du = \ldots\ldots\ldots$

6. $\displaystyle\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{16-x^2}}\,dx \;=\; \int \frac{1}{4\sqrt{1-(\ldots\ldots)^2}}\,dx \;=\; \int \frac{1}{4\sqrt{1-\ldots\ldots}}(\ldots du)$

$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C$

$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C$

$u = \ldots\ldots\ldots$
$du = \ldots\ldots\ldots$

7. $\displaystyle\int \frac{1}{x^2+9}\,dx \;=\; \int \frac{1}{9\left((\ldots\ldots)^2+\ldots\right)}\,dx \;=\; \frac{1}{9}\int \frac{1}{(\ldots\ldots)^2+\ldots}\,dx$

$\displaystyle = \frac{1}{9}\int \frac{1}{(\ldots\ldots)^2+\ldots}(\ldots\ldots du) \;=\; \frac{1}{\ldots\ldots} \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C$

$u = \ldots\ldots\ldots$
$du = \ldots\ldots\ldots$

$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C$

The last two examples can be generalized: Let $a > 0$.

8. $\displaystyle\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}\,dx \;=\; \int \frac{1}{a\sqrt{1-(\ldots\ldots)^2}}\,dx \;=\; \frac{1}{a}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\ldots\ldots}}(\ldots du)$

$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C$

$u = \ldots\ldots\ldots$
$du = \ldots\ldots\ldots$

$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C$

9. $$\int \frac{1}{x^2+a^2}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{a^2\left((\ldots\ldots)^2+1\right)}\,dx = \frac{1}{a^2}\int \frac{1}{(\ldots\ldots)^2+1}\,dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2}\int \frac{1}{(\ldots\ldots)^2+1}(\ldots\ldots du) = \frac{1}{\ldots\ldots} \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C$$

$$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C$$

$u = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$du = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

We have shown:

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}\,dx = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$$

and

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2+a^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{a}\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$$

Exercise 2: Find $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5-4x-x^2}}\,dx$.

Solution: Complete the square.

$$5-4x-x^2 = 5-[\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots] = 5-[\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots+\ldots\ldots-\ldots\ldots]$$

$$= 5-\left[(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^2-\ldots\ldots\ldots\right] = \ldots\ldots-(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^2$$

Therefore,

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5-4x-x^2}}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\ldots\ldots-(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)^2}}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\ldots\ldots-\ldots\ldots\ldots}}\ldots\ldots$$

$u = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$du = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C$$

$$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C$$

Exercise 3: Find $\int \frac{4}{x^2+6x+10}\, dx$.

Solution: Complete the square.

$$\int \frac{4}{x^2+6x+10}\, dx = \int \frac{4}{\left(x^2+\ldots x+\ldots\right)+\ldots}\, dx = \int \frac{4}{\left(x+\ldots\right)^2+\ldots}\, dx$$

$$= \int \frac{4}{\ldots\ldots+\ldots\ldots}\, du = 4\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots+C = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots+C$$

$u = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$du = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Exercise 4: Find $\int \frac{2}{x\sqrt{x^2-4}}\, dx$.

Solution: Complete the square.

$$\int \frac{2}{x\sqrt{x^2-4}}\, dx = \int \frac{2}{2x\sqrt{(\ldots\ldots)^2-1}}\, dx = \ldots \int \frac{1}{\ldots\ldots\sqrt{\ldots\ldots-1}}\, du$$

$$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots+C$$

$$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots+C$$

$u = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$du = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Additional Exercises: Evaluate the following integrals:

1) $\int \frac{1}{x^2+25}\, dx$

2) $\int_0^1 \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{1-e^{2x}}}\, dx$

3) $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^4}}\, dx$

4) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)}\, dx$

5) $\int \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{16-\sin^2 x}}\, dx$

6) $\frac{1}{x\sqrt{x-1}}\, dx$

Integrals of the Natural Exponential Function

Recall:

$$\int e^x \, dx = e^x + C \qquad \text{because} \qquad \frac{d}{dx} e^x = e^x$$

Exercise 1: Find $\int e^{kx} \, dx$.

Solution: We substitute

$u =$ ....

Then

$du =$ ....

so that

$$\int e^{kx} \, dx = \int e^{\cdots\cdots} (\ldots\ldots du) = \ldots\ldots \int e^{\cdots\cdots} du = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Exercise 2: Compute the following integrals by choosing appropriate substitutions.

5. $$\int (3x^2 + 4x) e^{x^3 + 2x^2} \, dx = \int \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots du = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C$$

$$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C$$

$u =$ ....
$du =$ ....

6. $$\int \cos x \, e^{\sin x} \, dx = \int \ldots\ldots\ldots du = \ldots\ldots\ldots + C = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C$$

$u =$ ....
$du =$ ....

7. $$\int_1^4 \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}}\,dx = \int_{\ldots\ldots}^{\ldots\ldots} \ldots\ldots\,du = \ldots\ldots\Big]_{\ldots\ldots}^{\ldots\ldots} = \ldots\ldots - \ldots\ldots$$

$$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$u = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$du = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

8. $$\int \frac{e^x \cos\left(e^x\right)}{\sin^3\left(e^x\right)}\,dx = \int \frac{\qquad}{\ldots\ldots\ldots}\,du = \int \ldots\ldots\,du = \ldots\ldots\ldots + C$$

$$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C$$

$u = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$du = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Exercise 3: Find $\int \frac{\left(e^x+1\right)^2}{e^x}\,dx$.

Solution: Expand

$$\int \frac{\left(e^x+1\right)^2}{e^x}\,dx = \int \frac{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots}{e^x}\,dx = \int\left(\frac{\ldots\ldots}{e^x} + \ldots\ldots\ldots + \ldots\ldots\ldots\right)dx$$

$$= \int\left(\ldots\ldots\ldots + \ldots\ldots\ldots + \ldots\ldots\ldots\right)dx = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C$$

Additional Exercises: Evaluate the following integrals:

1) $\int e^{3x+4}\,dx$

2) $\int_0^1 \frac{e^{1/x}}{x^2}\,dx$

3) $\int \frac{x}{e^{x^2}}\,dx$

4) $\int e^x \sin\left(e^x\right)\,dx$

Integrals leading to the Natural Logarithm

Recall:

$$\int \frac{1}{x}\, dx \;=\; \ln|\,x\,| + C \qquad \text{because} \qquad \frac{d}{dx}\ln|\,x\,| \;=\; \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}\, dx \;=\; \ln|\,f(x)\,| + C \qquad \text{(A)}$$

Exercise 1: Find $\displaystyle\int_{-e^2}^{-e} \frac{3}{x}\, dx$.

Solution:

$$\int_{-e^2}^{-e} \frac{3}{x}\, dx \;=\; 3\int_{-e^2}^{-e} \ldots\ldots\ldots\, dx \;=\; \ldots\ldots\ldots\Big]_{-e^2}^{-e} \;=\; \ldots\ldots\ldots - \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$= \;\ldots\ldots\ldots - \ldots\ldots\ldots \;=\; \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Exercise 2: Find $\displaystyle\int \frac{1}{2x-1}\, dx$.

Solution: We substitute

$u =$ ....

Then

$du =$ ....

so that

$$\int \frac{1}{2x-1}\, dx \;=\; \int \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\, du \;=\; \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C \;=\; \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C$$

Exercise 3: Find a general formula for $\displaystyle\int \frac{1}{ax+b}\, dx \quad (a \neq 0)$

Solution: We substitute

$u =$ ....

Then

$du =$ ....

so that

$$\int \frac{1}{ax+b}\, dx \;=\; \int \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\, du \;=\; \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C \;=\; \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C$$

Exercise 4: Find $\int \frac{\ln(x^3)}{x}\,dx$.

Solution: Simplify and substitute

$$\int \frac{\ln(x^3)}{x}\,dx = \int \frac{\ln(x)}{x}\,dx = \int \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\, du = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C$$

$u = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$
$du = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + C$$

Exercise 4: Evaluate the following integrals by using formula (A).

1) $\int \frac{x^2+1}{x^3+3x-4}\,dx = \int \frac{}{x^3+3x-4}\,dx = \ln|\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots| + C$

2) $\int \frac{1}{x\ln x}\,dx = \int \frac{}{\ln x}\,dx = \ln|\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots| + C$

3) $\int \frac{e^x}{e^x+3}\,dx = \int \frac{\frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)}{e^x+3}\,dx = \ln|\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots| + C$

4) $\int \frac{\sin x}{1+\cos x}\,dx = \int \frac{\frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)}{1+\cos x}\,dx = \ln|\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots| + C$

5) $\int \sec x\,dx = \int \sec x \frac{\sec x+\tan x}{\sec x+\tan x}\,dx = \int \frac{}{\sec x+\tan x}\,dx$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{d}{dx}(\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots)}{\sec x+\tan x}\,dx = \ln|\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots| + C$$

Additional Exercises:

Evaluate the following integrals:

1) $\displaystyle\int_{-1}^{0} \frac{1}{4-5x}\, dx$

2) $\displaystyle\int_{1}^{2} \frac{3x}{x^2+4}\, dx$

3) $\displaystyle\int \frac{(x+2)^2}{x}\, dx$

4) $\displaystyle\int \frac{e^x-e^{-x}}{e^x+e^{-x}}\, dx$

5) $\displaystyle\int \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^2}\, dx$

6) $\displaystyle\int \frac{3\cos x}{\pi+2\sin x}\, dx$

7) $\displaystyle\int \frac{\tan\left(e^{-3x}\right)}{e^{3x}}\, dx$

8) $\displaystyle\int \frac{\cos x \sin x}{\cos^2 x-4}\, dx$

Integrals of Exponential and Logarithmic Functions

Recall:

$$\int a^x\,dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C \qquad \text{because} \qquad \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{a^x}{\ln a}\right) = \frac{a^x \ldots\ldots}{\ln a} = \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Exercise 1: Evaluate $\int \left(x^{10} + 10^{10} + 10^x\right) dx$.

Solution:

$$\int \left(x^{10} + 10^{10} + 10^x\right) dx = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + \ldots\ldots$$

Exercise 2: Find $\int_1^9 \frac{10^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}}\,dx$.

Solution: Substitute.

$$\int_1^9 \frac{10^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}}\,dx = \int_{\ldots\ldots}^{\ldots\ldots} \frac{\qquad}{\ldots\ldots}\,du = \left.\frac{\qquad}{\ldots\ldots\ldots}\right]_{\ldots\ldots}^{\ldots\ldots} = \ldots\ldots\ldots - \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$u = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$	$x = 1 \Rightarrow u = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$
$du = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$	$x = 9 \Rightarrow u = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Exercise 3: Find $\int_{-1}^{1} 2^{3x-1}\, dx$.

Solution: Recall that

$$\int f(ax+b)\, dx = \frac{F(ax+b)}{a} + C$$

Therefore,

$$\int_{-1}^{1} 2^{3x-1}\, dx = \frac{\qquad}{\ldots\ldots\ldots}\Big]_{\ldots\ldots}^{\ldots\ldots} = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots - \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Additional Exercises:

Evaluate the following integrals:

1) $\int \frac{\log_3 x}{x}\, dx$

2) $\int_{3}^{4} 5^t\, dt$

3) $\int x\, 2^{x^2-1}\, dx$

4) $\int \frac{10^{\tan x}}{\cos^2 x}\, dx$

Integrals of Hyperbolic Functions

Recall:

$$\int \sinh x\,dx = \cosh x + C \qquad \text{because} \qquad \frac{d}{dx}(\cosh x) = \sinh x$$

$$\int \cosh x\,dx = \sinh x + C \qquad \text{because} \qquad \frac{d}{dx}(\sinh x) = \cosh x$$

$$\int \operatorname{sech}^2 x\,dx = \tanh x + C \qquad \text{because} \qquad \frac{d}{dx}(\tanh x) = \operatorname{sech}^2 x$$

Exercise 1: Evaluate the given integrals..

1) $\int 5\cosh(3x-4)\,dx = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + \ldots\ldots$

(Here we use $\int f(ax+b)\,dx = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + \ldots\ldots$)

2) $\int_0^{\ln 2} \operatorname{sech}^2\left(\frac{x}{5}\right) dx = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \Big]_0^{\ln 2} = \ldots\ldots\ldots - \ldots\ldots\ldots$

$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

3) $\int \tanh x\,dx = \int \frac{}{\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots} dx = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + \ldots\ldots$

$= \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + \ldots\ldots$

(Here we use $\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + \ldots\ldots$)

4) $\int \frac{\sinh\sqrt{t}}{\sqrt{t}} dt = \int \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots du = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + \ldots = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + \ldots$

$u = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

$du = \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

Additional Exercises:

Evaluate the following integrals:

1) $\int \frac{\sinh x}{1+\cosh x} dx$

2) $\int e^t \operatorname{sech}^2(e^t)\,dt$