

Know the following theorems:

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sin \square = \cos \square \cdot \frac{d\square}{dx} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{d}{dx} \cos \square = -\sin \square \cdot \frac{d\square}{dx}$$

Examples

<p>1. <math>y = \sin 5x</math>  <math>y = \sin \square</math>  <math>y' = \cos \square \cdot d\square</math>  <math>y' = 5 \cos \square</math></p>	<p>2. <math>y = \cos 9x</math>  <math>y = \cos \square</math>  <math>y' = -\sin \square \cdot d\square</math>  <math>y' = -9 \sin \square</math></p>	<p>3. <math>y = 3 \sin^4 x</math>  <math>y = 3 \square^4</math>  <math>y' = 3 \cdot 4 \square^3 \cdot d\square</math>  <math>y' = 12 \square^3 \cdot \cos \square \cdot d\square</math>  <math>y' = 12 \sin^3 x \cos x</math></p>
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Find the derivative of each function. Simplify, if necessary.

1	$y = \sin(3x^2 - 4x)$
2	$y = -5 \cos(x^3)$
3	$f(x) = \cos^2 x$
4	$y = \sin x \cos x$
5	$y = 2x \cos x$
6	$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} + 5 \sin x$
7	$y = \frac{x}{\cos x}$
8	$f(x) = \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin x}$
9	$y = (1 + \cos 2x)^3$
10	Find the equation for the line that is tangent to $f(x) = \sin(x) + 3$ at $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$ .
11	Find the equation of the normal line to $f(x) = \sin x + \cos x$ at $x = \pi$ .
12	Determine all values of $x$ in the interval $(0, 2\pi)$ for which $f(x) = \cos x$ has horizontal tangents.

Answers

1) $y' = (6x - 4) \cos(3x^2 - 4x)$	2) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 15x^2 \sin(x^3)$	3) $f'(x) = -2 \cos x \sin x$
4) $y' = \cos 2x$ (common identity)	5) $y' = 2(\cos x - x \sin x)$	6) $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} + 5 \cos x$
7) $y' = \frac{\cos x + x \sin x}{\cos^2 x}$	8) $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{1 + \sin x}$	9) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3(1 + \cos 2x)^2 \cdot (-2 \sin 2x)$
10) $T: y - \frac{7}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right)$	11) $y + 1 = x - \pi$	12) $x = \pi$