

**Calculus Review 1.1 - 1.4**

Name Key

<u>Derivatives of Trigonometric Functions</u>		
$\frac{d}{dx} \sin x = \cos x$	$\frac{d}{dx} \tan x = \sec^2 x$	$\frac{d}{dx} \cot x = -\csc^2 x$
$\frac{d}{dx} \cos x = -\sin x$	$\frac{d}{dx} \sec x = \sec x \tan x$	$\frac{d}{dx} \csc x = -\csc x \cot x$

For #1-2: a) find the slope of the curve at the given point, then

b) find the equation of the tangent line at that point whose x-coordinate is given.

1.  $y = 4x^2 + 3x - 9$  at  $x = 2$

$y' = 8x + 3$   $m = 8(2) + 3$

a.)  $m = 19$

$y = 4(2)^2 + 3(2) - 9$   
 $16 + 6 - 9 = 13$

$13 = 19(2) + b$

$13 = 38 + b$   $b = -25$

b.)  $y = 19x - 25$

2.  $y = x^2 + x$  at  $x = -1$

$y' = 2x + 1$   $m = 2(-1) + 1$

a.)  $m = -1$

$y = (-1)^2 + (-1)$   $y = 0$

$0 = -1(-1) + b$

$0 = 1 + b$

$-1 = b$

$y = -1x - 1$

3. If  $y = (5x + 4)^9$  find  $y'$  and  $y''$

$y' = 9(5x + 4)^8 \cdot 5$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y'' = 360(5x + 4)^7 \cdot 5 \\ y'' = 1800(5x + 4)^7 \end{array} \right.$

$y' = 45(5x + 4)^8$

$y'' = 1800(5x + 4)^7$

Differentiate.

4.  $\sin x^5$

$\cos x^5 \cdot 5x^4$

$5x^4 (\cos x^5)$

5.  $\tan 8x$

$\sec^2 8x \cdot 8$

$8 (\sec 8x)^2$   
 OR  
 $8 \sec^2(8x)$

6.  $\cos^3 x (\cos x)^3$

$3(\cos x)^2 \cdot (-\sin x)$

$-3 (\sin x) (\cos x)^2$

OR

$-3 \cdot \sin x \cdot \cos^2 x$

Differentiate.

7.  $g(x) = (1 - x + x^2)(3x^4)$

$$f = (1 - x + x^2) \quad g = 3x^4$$
$$f' = 2x - 1 \quad g' = 12x^3$$

$$(1 - x + x^2)(12x^3) + (3x^4)(2x - 1)$$

$$12x^3 - 12x^4 + 12x^5 + 6x^5 - 3x^4$$

$$\boxed{18x^5 - 15x^4 + 12x^3}$$

9.  $q(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+4}}$

$$f = 1 \quad g = (2x+4)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$f' = 0 \quad g' = \frac{1}{2}(2x+4)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2 = (2x+4)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{(2x+4)^{\frac{1}{2}}(0) - 1(2x+4)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{(2x+4)^2} =$$

$$\boxed{\frac{-(2x+4)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{2x+4}}$$

11.  $f(x) = x^2 - 5x + \sqrt{x} - 34$

$$\boxed{f'(x) = 2x - 5 + \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}}$$

8.  $b(x) = (\sqrt{x+1})(x^2+3)$

$$f = (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad f' = \frac{1}{2}(x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$g = x^2+3 \quad g' = 2x$$

$$\boxed{(x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}(2x) + (x^2+3)\left[\frac{1}{2}(x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right]}$$

10.  $h(x) = (4x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x)^4$

$$4(4x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x)^3 \cdot (12x^2 + 4x - 5)$$

$$\boxed{(48x^2 + 16x - 20)(4x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x)^3}$$

12.  $y = \frac{x^2}{7x+3}$

$$f = x^2 \quad f' = 2x$$

$$g = 7x+3 \quad g' = 7$$

$$\frac{(7x+3)(2x) - (x^2)(7)}{(7x+3)^2} = \frac{14x^2 + 6x - 7x^2}{(7x+3)^2}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{7x^2 + 6x}{(7x+3)^2}}$$