

(61)

### 3.3 Derivatives of trigonometric functions.

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

Ex.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{5x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{5} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} = 2/5.$

Ex.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{2} x}{x-2} \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{2} - t}{\frac{\pi}{2} - 2t}$  put  $t = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} x$   
 then  $x \rightarrow 2 \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{4} \frac{\sin t}{t} \cdot \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (\pi - 2t)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

(or)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} x}{x-2} = \lim_{x-2 \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} x}{x-2} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2} (x-2)}{x-2} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$

Ex.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x + \sin 3x}{x} = 5.$  Ex.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 - a}{\sin 2x} = 2a.$

Ex.  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 t - 2 \cos t + 1}{t^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\cos t - 1)^2}{t^2}$

$$= \left( \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos t - 1}{t} \right)^2$$

$$= 0.$$

(62)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx} \sin x &= \cos x & \frac{d}{dx} \cos x &= -\sin x \\ \frac{d}{dx} \tan x &= \sec^2 x & \frac{d}{dx} \cot x &= -\csc^2 x \\ \frac{d}{dx} \sec x &= \sec x \tan x & \frac{d}{dx} \csc x &= -\csc x \cot x\end{aligned}$$

Ex.

①  $y = \tan x$  prove  $y' = \sec^2 x$

②  $y = \sec x \tan x$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \sec x \tan^2 x + \sec^3 x$$

③  $f(x) = 2 \cos x - 3 \sin x$

$$f'(x) =$$

④  $y(\theta) = \frac{\csc \theta}{\tan \theta}$        $y' = \frac{-\csc \theta \cos \theta \tan \theta - \csc \theta \sec^2 \theta}{\tan^2 \theta}$   
 $= \frac{-\csc \theta (1 + \sec^2 \theta)}{\tan^2 \theta}$

⑤ Find the equation of the line tangent to the graph of  $\cos x$  at the point

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2}, y = 0$$

$$m = -\sin \frac{\pi}{2} = -1$$

$$Eq \rightarrow y = -x + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

⑥  $y = \frac{\tan x}{1 + \tan x}$        $y' = \frac{\sec^2 x}{(1 + \tan x)^2}$       (x)

(63)

⑦ Find  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$  ( $x \sin x$ )

Ans  $y = x \sin x$

$y'$

$y''$

$f(x) = \sin(3x - \pi)$

$f^{(k)} = \begin{cases} (-1)^k 3^k \sin k\pi \\ (-1)^k 3^k \cos k\pi \end{cases}$

Next Section  
Chain Rule

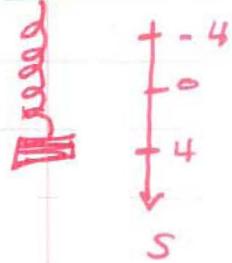
Pattern

- ⑧ An object at the end of a vertical spring is stretched 4 cm beyond its rest position and released at time  $t=0$ .

Find the velocity at time  $t$  and use it to analyze the motion of the object.

The position function

$S(t) = 4 \cos t.$



Ans

$v = \frac{ds}{dt} = -4 \sin t$

The object oscillates between  $-4$  &  $4$ , the period of oscillation is  $2\pi$  (cost)

The speed  $|v| = 4|\sin t|$

max when  $|\sin t| = 1$   $t = \frac{\pi}{2}, -\frac{\pi}{2}$

fastest (max Velocity)  $t=0, s=0$

Speed = 0,  $\sin t = 0$   $t = 0$

