

Math 100:V02 – WORKSHEET 11
INVERSE TRIG; LOGARITHMIC DIFFERENTIATION

1. LOGARITHMIC DIFFERENTIATION

Fact. $(f(g(x)))' = f'(g(x))g'(x)$ or $\frac{d}{dx}(f(g(x))) = \frac{df}{dg} \cdot \frac{dg}{dx}$; also $\frac{d}{dx} \log x = \frac{1}{x}$.

$$\log_b(b^x) = b^{\log_b x} = x$$

$$\log_b(xy) = \log_b x + \log_b y$$

$$\log_b(x^y) = y \log_b x$$

$$\log_b \frac{1}{x} = -\log_b x$$

(1) Differentiate

(a) $\frac{d(\log(ax))}{dx} =$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \log(t^2 + 3t) =$$

(b) $\frac{d}{dx} x^2 \log(1 + x^2) =$

$$\frac{d}{dr} \frac{1}{\log(2 + \sin r)} =$$

(2) (Logarithmic differentiation) Use $\log(fg) = \log f + \log g$ to differentiate

$$y = (x^2 + 1) \cdot \sin x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^3 + 3}} \cdot e^{\cos x}.$$

(3) Differentiate using $f' = f \times (\log f)'$

(a) x^n

(b) x^x

(c) $(\log x)^{\cos x}$

(d) (Final, 2014) Let $y = x^{\log x}$. Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ in terms of x only.

(4) Let $f(x) = g(x)^{h(x)}$. Find a formula for f' in terms of g' and h' .

2. INVERSE TRIG

(5) (evaluation)

(a) (Final 2014) Evaluate $\arcsin\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$; Find $\arcsin\left(\sin\left(\frac{31\pi}{11}\right)\right)$.

(b) (Final 2015) Simplify $\sin(\arctan 4)$

(c) Find $\tan(\arccos(0.4))$

- (6) Let $f(\theta) = \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta$. Find $\frac{df}{d\theta}$ without using trigonometric identities. Evaluate $f(0)$ and conclude that $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$ for all θ .

- (7) (Inverse functions)

(a) Suppose $g(x) = e^x$, $f(y) = \log y$. Show that $f(g(x)) = x$ and conclude that $(\log y)' = \frac{1}{y}$.

(b) Let $\theta = \arcsin x$. Find $\frac{d\theta}{dx}$. *Hint:* solve for x first.

(8) Differentiation

(a) Find $\frac{d}{dx}(\arcsin(2x))$

(b) Find the line tangent to $y = \sqrt{1 + (\arctan(x))^2}$ at the point where $x = 1$.

(c) Find y' if $y = \arcsin(e^{5x})$. What is the domain of the functions y, y' ?