

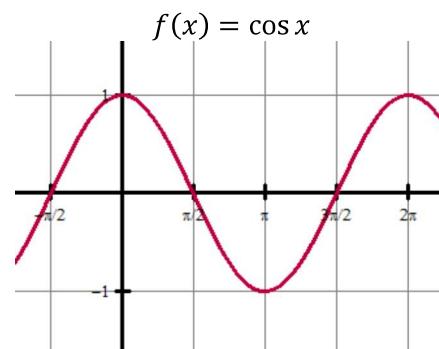
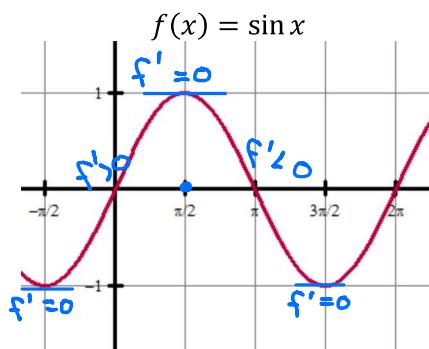
3.5 Trig Derivatives

NOTES

CALCULUS

Write your
questions here!

Sine and Cosine



The derivative of trig functions

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

$$\frac{d}{dy} \cos(x) = -\sin(x)$$

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

$$\frac{d}{dy} \csc(x) = -\csc(x) \cot(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dy} \sec(x) = \sec(x) \tan(x)$$

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

The “co’s” are always negative and friends!

Find the derivative of the following.

$$f(x) = \sin x + \tan x$$

$$f'(x) = \cos(x) + \sec^2(x)$$

$$y = \cos(3x)$$

$$y' = -\sin(3x) \cdot (3x)'$$

$$y' = -3\sin(3x)$$

$$y = 3x \cot(x^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= (3x)' \cot(x^2) + (3x) \cdot [\cot(x^2)]' \\ &= (3) \cot(x^2) + (3x) (-\csc^2(x^2)) \cdot (x^2)' \\ &= 3 \cot(x^2) - (3x) \csc^2(x^2) \cdot 2x \\ &= 3 \cot(x^2) - 6x \csc^2(x^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \sin^2(4x) = [\sin(4x)]^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 2[\sin(4x)]^1 \cdot [\sin(4x)]' \\ &= 2\sin(4x) \cdot \cos(4x) \cdot (4x)' \\ &= 2\sin(4x) \cdot \cos(4x) \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(x) = 8\sin(4x)\cos(4x)$$



Evaluate the derivative at the given point.

$$f(\theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\cot \theta}} \text{ at } \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$f(\theta) = [\cot(\theta)]^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(\theta) &= -\frac{1}{2} [\cot(\theta)]^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot [\cot(\theta)]' \\ &= \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{\cot^3 \theta}} (-\csc^2(\theta)) \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(\theta) = \frac{\csc^2(\theta)}{2\sqrt{\cot^3 \theta}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) &= \frac{\csc^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{2\sqrt{\cot^3\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}} \\ &= \frac{(1)^2}{2(50)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ &= \frac{1}{0} \\ f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) &= \text{und} \end{aligned}$$

Find the equation for the line that is tangent and normal to

$$y = \sec x \text{ at } x = \pi$$

<u>Point</u> $(\pi, 1)$	<u>Slope tangent</u>	<u>Slope Normal</u>	<u>Tangent line</u>	<u>Normal line</u>
$y = \sec(\pi)$	$y' = \sec(x)\tan(x)$	$\perp m = \text{und}$ (vertical)	$y = -1$	$x = \pi$
$y = 1$	$y' = \sec(\pi)\tan(\pi)$ $y' = (-1)(0)$ $y' = 0$			

BRING THE PAIN!

$$y = \frac{2x}{\csc(x^2 + \pi)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \frac{(2x)'[\csc(x^2 + \pi)] - (2x)[\csc(x^2 + \pi)]'}{[\csc(x^2 + \pi)]^2} \\ &= \frac{2 \cdot \csc(x^2 + \pi) - 2x[-\csc(x^2 + \pi)\cot(x^2 + \pi)](x^2 + \pi)'}{\csc^2(x^2 + \pi)} \\ &= \frac{2\csc(x^2 + \pi) + 2x\csc(x^2 + \pi)\cot(x^2 + \pi)(2x)}{\csc^2(x^2 + \pi)} \end{aligned}$$

SUMMARY:

Now,
summarize
your notes
here!

$$y' = \frac{2\csc(x^2 + \pi) + 4x^2\csc(x^2 + \pi)\cot(x^2 + \pi)}{\csc^2(x^2 + \pi)}$$