

IB Cal: Derivatives of Trigonometric, Exponential, and Logarithmic Functions. Work on graph paper.

Key

Differentiate the following functions:

1.  $f(x) = \sin x + \cos x$

$$(f'(x) = \cos x - \sin x)$$

3.  $f(t) = t^2 + \cos t + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

$$(f'(t) = 2t - \sin t)$$

5.  $f(x) = \sin^2 x$

$$(f'(x) = 2 \sin x \cos x)$$

7.  $f(x) = x^2 \cos x$

$$(f'(x) = 2x \cos x - x^2 \sin x)$$

9.  $f(t) = e^t \csc t$

$$(f'(t) = e^t \csc t - e^t \csc t \cot t)$$

11.  $f(x) = e^{2x} (\sin x - \cos x)$

$$(f'(x) = 2e^{2x} (\sin x - \cos x) + e^{2x} (\cos x + \sin x))$$

13.  $f(x) = \frac{x \cos x}{e^x}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{[\cos x + x(-\sin x)] \cdot e^x - x(\cos x) e^x}{e^{2x}} = \frac{(\cos x - x \sin x - x \cos x)}{e^x}$$

15.  $f(t) = \frac{2 + \sin t}{t + 2}$

$$f'(t) = \frac{(\cos t)(t+2) - (2 + \sin t)}{(t+2)^2} = \frac{t \cos t + 2 \cos t - 2 - \sin t}{(t+2)^2}$$

17.  $f(t) = \sqrt{t} \ln t$

$$f'(t) = \left(\frac{1}{2} t^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) \ln t + \frac{\sqrt{t}}{t}$$

2.  $f(x) = 2 \sin x + \tan x$

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

4.  $f(t) = t^2 + \cos t + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

$$(f'(t) = 2t - \sin t)$$

6.  $f(x) = \sqrt{x} \cos x + x \cot x$

$$(f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cos x + \sqrt{x} (-\sin x) + \cot x)$$

8.  $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$

$$(f'(x) = \frac{\cos x \cdot x - \sin x}{x^2})$$

10.  $f(x) = x^2 \ln x$

$$f'(x) = 2x \ln x + \frac{x^2}{x} = (2x \ln x + x)$$

12.  $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{e^x}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\cos x \cdot e^x - \sin x e^x}{e^{2x}} = \frac{(\cos x - \sin x)}{e^x}$$

14.  $f(x) = \frac{\tan x}{1-2x}$

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

16.  $f(x) = \frac{1+\sin x}{2-\cos x}$

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

18.  $f(t) = \frac{\ln t}{t}$

$$= \frac{2 \cos x - \sin x - (\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x)}{(2-\cos x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cos x - \sin x - 1}{(2-\cos x)^2}$$

$$f'(t) = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)(t) - \ln t}{t^2} = \frac{1 - \ln t}{t^2}$$