

### 3.5 Trig Derivatives

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

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\tan x) = \sec^2 x \quad \frac{d}{dx}(\cot x) = -\csc^2 x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sec x) = \sec x \tan x \quad \frac{d}{dx}(\csc x) = -\csc x \cot x$$

Ex:  $f(x) = \underline{\underline{x \cos x}} + 6$  product rule  
 $f' = \underline{\underline{f}} \quad g = \underline{\underline{\cos x}}$   
 $gf' + fg'$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= (\cos x)(1) + x(-\sin x) + 0 \\ &= \cos x - x \sin x \end{aligned}$$

Ex:  $f(x) = \underline{\underline{x^2 \sin x}} + \cos x$  product rule  
 $f' = \underline{\underline{f}} \quad g = \underline{\underline{\sin x}}$   
 $gf' + fg'$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= (\sin x)(2x) + x^2(\cos x) + -\sin x \\ &= 2x \sin x + x^2 \cos x - \sin x \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ex: } g(x) = \frac{x^{\ln}}{\tan x} + 3x$$

{ quotient rule  
 $\frac{lo\ dhi - hi\ dlo}{lo^2}$

$$g'(x) = \frac{(\tan x)(1) - x(\sec^2 x)}{(\tan x)^2} + 3$$

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

$$\text{ex: } h(x) = \frac{\cot x}{3} - 3x \cot x$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cot x - \frac{3x \cot x}{f} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{product rule} \\ gf' + fg' \end{matrix}$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{1}{3}(-\csc^2 x) - [(\cot x)(3) + (3x)(-\csc^2 x)]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \csc^2 x - 3 \cot x + 3x \csc^2 x$$

$$\text{ex: } f(x) = \frac{\sec x}{1 + \sec x}$$

{ quotient rule  
 $\frac{lo\ dhi - hi\ dlo}{lo^2}$

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

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

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