

# Practice exercises 10.

## Differentiation

1. a) Let  $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$ . Use the definition of the derivative to show that  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^{-\frac{2}{3}}$  if  $x \neq 0$ .

Prove that  $f'(0)$  does not exist.

b) Prove that  $(\cos x)' = -\sin x$ .

2. Differentiate the following functions:

a)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^3}$

b)  $f(x) = (x^2 + 1)^{17}$

c)  $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{x}}$

d)  $f(x) = \sqrt[4]{3x^2 + 5x}$

e)  $f(x) = \tan x$

f)  $f(x) = (x^3 + 3x)(\sin x + \cos x)$

g)  $f(x) = \cos(x^3 + 3x - 1)$

h)  $f(x) = \cos(2x)\sin(x^2 - 1)$

i)  $f(x) = \sin^5(x^3)$

j)  $f(x) = \tan(x^2 + 1)\sin\frac{1}{x}$

k)  $f(x) = \cot\left(\frac{x^2 + 3}{\sqrt{\sin(2x - 1) + 7}}\right)$

l)  $f(x) = \tan 3x \cos 5x \sin 7x$

3. Differentiate the following functions.

a)  $\ln \sqrt{\cos x}$

b)  $f(x) = \ln \frac{1 + \cos x}{1 - \sin x}$

c)  $f(x) = \ln \sqrt[4]{\sin^3 x \cos^3 x}$

d)  $f(x) = e^{3x^4+x+1} \ln(x^2 + 1)$

e)  $f(x) = \frac{\sin(x) \ln(1 + \cos^2(x^3))}{x}$

f)  $f(x) = \frac{\arctan(3x^2 + 4) \cos(\sqrt{2x + 3})}{\log(\sin 3x)}$

g)  $f(x) = \arcsin(1 - e^{3x}) + \arctan(2^x + 1)$

h)  $f(x) = \arccos(x^3 - x + 1) e^{\sin(\sqrt{x^2 + 3})}$

i)  $f(x) = x^{\sqrt{x}}$

j)  $f(x) = x^x \log x$

4. Let  $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^2} \cdot \sin \sqrt[3]{x^2}$ . Calculate  $f'(x)$ . (At  $x = 0$  use the definition.)

5. Let  $f(x) = \arctan \frac{1+x}{1-x}$  if  $x \neq 1$  and  $f(1) = \beta$ .

a) Is it possible to choose the value of  $\beta$  such that  $f$  is continuous at  $x = 1$ ?

b) Calculate  $f'(x)$  if  $x \neq 1$ .

c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f'(x) = ?$  Does  $f'(1)$  exist?

6. Prove that the function  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}$  is differentiable on  $\mathbb{R}$  but  $f'$  is not continuous.

7. Choose the values of the parameters such that the following functions be differentiable on  $\mathbb{R}$ :

a)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & \text{if } x \leq x_0 \\ ax + b & \text{if } x > x_0 \end{cases}$

b)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{2x} & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ ax^2 + bx + c & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$

8. Find the equation of the tangent line to the following functions at  $x_0$ :

a)  $f(x) = \sin \sqrt{x}$ ,  $x_0 = \pi^2$       b)  $f(x) = x^3 - 8x$ ,  $x_0 = 3$       c)  $f(x) = e^{\sin x}$ ,  $x_0 = \pi$

9. Does the function  $f(x) = x^2 - 1$  has a tangent line that passes through the point  $(2, 2)$ ? If so, then find the equation of the tangent line.

10. Find the equation of the tangent line to the following curves at  $P$ :

a)  $x^3 + y^3 - 6xy = 0$ ,  $P(3, 3)$     b)  $2xy + \pi \sin y = 2\pi$ ,  $P\left(1, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$     c)  $x \sin 2y = y \cos 2x$ ,  $P\left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

### Mean value theorems

11. Prove that the polynomial  $f(x) = x^7 + 14x + 3$  has exactly one root.

12.\* Prove that the function  $f(x) = x^n + ax + b$  has at most two roots if  $n$  is even and at most 3 roots if  $n$  is odd.

13. Prove the following inequalities:

- a)  $|\sin x - \sin y| \leq |x - y|$ , if  $x < y$
- b)  $\frac{b-a}{\cos^2 a} < \tan b - \tan a < \frac{b-a}{\cos^2 b}$ , if  $0 < a < b < \frac{\pi}{2}$
- c)  $\sin x \leq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \frac{1}{2}$ , if  $\frac{\pi}{6} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$
- d)  $\tan x - 1 > 2x - \frac{\pi}{2}$ , if  $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{4}$
- e)  $\log(1+x) \leq x$ , if  $x \geq 0$
- f)  $e^x \geq 1+x$ , if  $x \geq 0$

### L'Hospital's rule

14. Use L'Hospital's rule to evaluate the following limits:

- a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}$
- b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3}$
- c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^{\sin x} - 1}{x}$
- d)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(1 - \cos x)}{x - \sin x}$
- e)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x e^{\frac{x}{e^x}}}{e^x + 1}$
- f)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x^2}{\sqrt{x}}$
- g)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln x}{1 + \ln \sin x}$
- h)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\arcsin x)(\cot x)$
- i)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^2 e^x$
- j)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) \tan x$
- k)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{x}{x-1} - \frac{1}{\ln x}\right)$
- l)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x \sin x}\right)$
- m)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} x^x$
- n)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1+} x^{1/(x-1)}$
- o)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} (e^x + x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$
- p)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} (\sin x)^x$
- q)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^{8x} - 2e^{-3x}}{e^{5x} + e^{-3x}}$
- r)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh}(3x-2)}{\operatorname{ch}(3x+4)}$