Homework #3

Due Wednesday, February 5th in Gradescope by 11:59 pm ET

Goal: Solidying Calculus for Inverse Sine and Inverse Tangent.

FIRST: Read through and understand the following two Derivative proofs.

Ex: **PROVE** that
$$\frac{d}{dx} \arctan x = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

Proof: Let
$$y = \arctan x$$
 Looking to solve for $\frac{dy}{dx}$

Invert $\tan y = x$

Differentiate
$$\frac{d}{dx}(\tan y) = \frac{d}{dx}(x)$$

$$\sec^2 y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 1$$

Solve
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sec^2 y} = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 y} = \frac{1}{1 + (\tan y)^2} = \frac{1}{1 + x^2}$$

Ex: **PROVE** that
$$\frac{d}{dx}\arcsin x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

Proof: Let
$$y = \arcsin x$$
 Looking to solve for $\frac{dy}{dx}$

Invert
$$\sin y = x$$

Differentiate
$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sin y) = \frac{d}{dx}(x)$$

$$\cos y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 1$$

Solve
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\cos y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 y}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (\sin y)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$

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Differentiate the following functions for 1-4. Simplify.

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

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

3.
$$y = x \sin^{-1} x + \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

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$$y = x \sin^{-1} x + \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$
 4. $f(x) = \ln \left(1 - \arcsin \left(\frac{2}{x^4} \right) \right)$

- 5. Find the value of the expression $\tan \left(\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)\right)$
- 6. Simplify the expression $\sin(\tan^{-1} x)$
- 7. Compute the Second Derivative for $f(x) = \arctan(2x)$
- 8. Compute the Second Derivative for $f(x) = \arcsin(6x)$
- 9. **Prove** that $\frac{d}{dx}\sin^{-1}(3x) = \frac{3}{\sqrt{1-9x^2}}$
- 10. Prove that $\frac{d}{dx} \tan^{-1}(5x) = \frac{5}{1 + 25x^2}$
- 11. Use Integration to **Justify** that $\int \frac{1}{3+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C$

Compute each of the following Integrals. Simplify.

12.
$$\int \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1} dx$$

$$13. \int \frac{x+1}{x^2+1} \ dx$$

13.
$$\int \frac{x+1}{x^2+1} dx$$
 14. $\int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{8}{1+x^2} dx$

15.
$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, dx$$

16.
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \sin^{-1} x} \, dx \qquad 17. \int_1^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} (1+x)} \, dx$$

17.
$$\int_{1}^{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} (1+x)} dx$$

18.
$$\int_0^{\ln 3} \frac{e^x}{1 + e^x} \ dx$$

19.
$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\ln 3} \frac{e^x}{1 + e^{2x}} dx$$
 20.
$$\int \frac{e^{2x}}{\sqrt{1 - e^{4x}}} dx$$

$$20. \int \frac{e^{2x}}{\sqrt{1 - e^{4x}}} \, dx$$

21.
$$\int_{3}^{3\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{36 - x^2}} + \frac{1}{9 + x^2} dx$$

REGULAR OFFICE HOURS

Monday: 12:00–3:00 pm

6:00-7:30 pm TA Jude, SMUDD 207

Tuesday: 1:00–4:00 pm

6-7:30 pm TA Aaron, SMUDD 207

Wednesday: 1:00-3:00 pm

6-7:30 pm TA Jude, SMUDD 207

7:30-9:00 pm TA Aaron, SMUDD 207

Thursday: none for Professor

extras may be added, TBD weekly

7:30-9:00 pm TA DJ, SMUDD 207

Friday: 12:00–3:00 pm

7:30–9:00 pm TA DJ, SMUDD 207

- Please do not wait until the last night to start.
- Please stop by for help! Please try the homework before you come by though. Final Answer keys are posted on the webpage. Please do **not** look at them unless you have completed the problems. **They are not a replacement for my help or your understanding.**
- You can also find help at the Math Fellow sessions or the QCenter hours with Tim St. Onge