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1. Suppose $f(x) = (x^2 - \pi^2) \cos(x)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad f'(x) &= \frac{d}{dx}[x^2 - \pi^2] \cdot \cos(x) + (x^2 - \pi^2) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}[\cos(x)] \\ &= (2x - 0) \cdot \cos(x) + (x^2 - \pi^2) \cdot (-\sin(x)) \\ &= \boxed{2x \cos(x) - (x^2 - \pi^2) \sin(x)} \end{aligned}$$

(b) Find the equation of the tangent line to the graph of $f(x)$ at the point $(\pi, f(\pi))$. $= (\pi, (\pi^2 - \pi^2) \cos(\pi)) = (\pi, 0)$ The slope of the line is $f'(\pi) = 2\pi \cos(\pi) - (\pi^2 - \pi^2) \sin(\pi) = -2\pi - 0 \cdot 0 = -2\pi$.

Using the point-slope formula for the equation of a straight line, we get

$$\begin{aligned} y - y_0 &= m(x - x_0) \\ y - 0 &= -2\pi(x - \pi) \\ y &= -2\pi x + 2\pi^2 \end{aligned}$$

Answer: $\boxed{y = -2\pi x + 2\pi^2}$

2. If $z = \frac{5}{w} + \frac{\tan(w)}{w+1}$, then $\frac{dz}{dw} =$ Note: $z = 5w^{-1} + \frac{\tan(w)}{w+1}$.

$$\text{Thus } \frac{dz}{dw} = -5w^{-2} + \frac{\sec^2(w)(w+1) - \tan(w) \cdot 1}{(w+1)^2} = \boxed{-\frac{5}{w^2} + \frac{(w+1)\sec^2(w) - \tan(w)}{(w+1)^2}}$$

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

$$\text{(a)} \quad f'(x) = \frac{\frac{d}{dx}[\sin(x)] \cdot x - \sin(x) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}[x]}{x^2} = \frac{\cos(x) \cdot x - \sin(x) \cdot 1}{x^2} = \frac{x \cos(x) - \sin(x)}{x^2}$$

(b) Find the equation of the tangent line to the graph of $f(x)$ at the point $(\pi, f(\pi))$. $= \left(\pi, \frac{\sin(\pi)}{\pi}\right) = (\pi, 0)$ The slope of the line is $f'(\pi) = \frac{\pi \cos(\pi) - \sin(\pi)}{\pi^2} = \frac{\pi(-1) - 0}{\pi^2} = \frac{-\pi}{\pi^2} = -\frac{1}{\pi}$.

Using the point-slope formula for the equation of a straight line, we get

$$\begin{aligned} y - y_0 &= m(x - x_0) \\ y - 0 &= -\frac{1}{\pi}(x - \pi) \\ y &= -\frac{1}{\pi}x + 1 \end{aligned}$$

Answer: $\boxed{y = -\frac{1}{\pi}x + 1}$

2. If $z = \sqrt{w} + 5(w+1)\sec(w)$, then $\frac{dz}{dw} =$ Note: $z = w^{1/2} + 5(w+1)\sec(w)$.

$$\text{Thus } \frac{dz}{dw} = \frac{1}{2}w^{-1/2} + 5\sec(w) + 5(w+1)\sec(w)\tan(w) = \boxed{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{w}} + 5\sec(w) + 5(w+1)\sec(w)\tan(w)}$$