

Worksheet 1: 13.1-13.3

Exercise 1 Take the following derivatives.

$$\cos(x^2) \quad \frac{\cos(2x)}{2 + \cos(x)} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\cos^2(x)}{1 - \sin^2(x)}$$

(i) chain rule.
 $\cos(x^2)' = -\sin(x^2) \cdot 2x = \boxed{-2x \sin(x^2)}$

(ii) quotient rule
 $\left(\frac{\cos(2x)}{2 + \cos(x)}\right)' = \frac{\cos(2x)' \cdot (2 + \cos(x)) - \cos(2x) \cdot (2 + \cos(x))'}{(2 + \cos(x))^2} =$
 $\frac{-2\sin(2x) \cdot (2 + \cos(x)) - \cos(2x) \cdot (-\sin(x))}{(2 + \cos(x))^2} = \boxed{\frac{-4\sin(2x) + \cos(2x)\sin(x) - 2\sin(2x)\cos(x)}{(2 + \cos(x))^2}}$

(iii) $1 = \cos^2(x) + \sin^2(x)$ trig id $\Rightarrow \frac{\cos^4(x)}{1 - \sin^2(x)} = \frac{\cos^4(x)}{\cos^2(x)} = 1 \Rightarrow (1)' = \boxed{0}$.

Exercise 2. (§13.3 # 21) Take the following indefinite integrals.

$$\int e^x \sin(e^x) dx \quad \int -6x \sin(x) dx \quad \text{and} \quad \int \frac{\sin(x)}{\sqrt{\cos(x)}} dx$$

(i) u-substitution. $u = e^x$, $du = e^x dx$

$$\int e^x \sin(e^x) dx = \int \sin(u) du = \cos(u) + C = \boxed{\cos(e^x) + C}$$

(ii) integration by parts. $u = -6x$, $du = -6 dx$, $v = -\cos(x)$, $dv = \sin(x) dx$ } LATE rule applies
 $u = \text{Algebraic} = -6x$

$$\int -6x \cdot \sin(x) = -6x \cdot -\cos(x) - \int -6 \cdot -\cos(x) dx$$

$$= \boxed{6x \cos(x) - 6 \sin(x) + C}$$

(iii) u-substitution. $u = \cos(x)$, $du = -\sin(x)$

$$\int \frac{\sin(x)}{\sqrt{\cos(x)}} dx = - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} du = -2\sqrt{u} + C = \boxed{-2\sqrt{\cos(x)} + C}$$

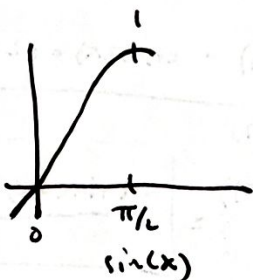
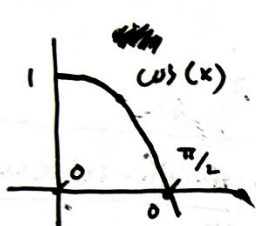
Exercise 3 (§8.1 # 35) Find the following integral

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{1 + 2 \cos(x) \sin(x)} dx$$

trig identity

$$1 = \cos^2(x) + \sin^2(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{1 + 2 \cos(x) \sin(x)} = \sqrt{(\cos^2(x) + \sin^2(x) + 2 \cos(x) \sin(x))} = |\cos(x) + \sin(x)|$$



$$\Rightarrow |\cos(x) + \sin(x)| = \cos(x) + \sin(x) \text{ for } 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{1 + 2 \cos(x) \sin(x)} dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos(x) + \sin(x) dx$$

~~$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin(x) + \cos(x) dx$$~~

~~$\pi/2$~~

$$= \sin(x) - \cos(x) \Big|_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$= \left(\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right)$$

$$- \left(\sin(0) - \cos(0) \right)$$

$$= \boxed{2}$$