

Double Trouble

① $y = \sqrt{x^2+1} \cdot \sin(2x)$ use Product Rule f.g

$$(x^2+1)^{1/2} \cos(2x) \cdot 2 + \sin(2x) \cdot \frac{1}{2} (x^2+1)^{-1/2} \cdot 2x$$

$$(x^2+1)^{-1/2} \left[(x^2+1) \cdot 2 \cos 2x + x \sin(2x) \right]$$

$$\boxed{\frac{2(x^2+1) \cos 2x + x \sin(2x)}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}}$$

double ang.

② $f(x) = \sin^2(\pi x)$ use chain rule u^2

$$= [\sin(\pi x)]^2$$

$$f'(x) = 2 \sin(\pi x) \cdot \cos \pi x \cdot \pi$$

$$= \boxed{2\pi \sin(\pi x) \cdot \cos(\pi x)}$$

also by double angle identity $\sin 2u = 2 \sin u \cos u$

$$\boxed{\pi \sin(2\pi x)}$$

③ $g(x) = \cos^4(\sqrt{\pi x})$ use chain rule u^4

$$= [\cos \sqrt{\pi x}]^4$$

$$g'(x) = 4 [\cos \sqrt{\pi x}]^3 \cdot -\sin \sqrt{\pi x} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\pi x)^{-1/2} \cdot \pi$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{-2\pi \cos^3 \sqrt{\pi x} \sin \sqrt{\pi x}}{\sqrt{\pi x}}}$$

whoa \sin within a \cos within a $\sqrt{\pi x}$!

also with $2 \sin u \cos u = \sin 2u$

$$\frac{-\pi (\sin 2\sqrt{\pi x}) \cos^2 \sqrt{\pi x}}{\sqrt{\pi x}}$$

④ $h(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x^4+4}}{\cot x}$ Quotient Rule

$$h'(x) = \frac{\cot x \cdot \frac{1}{2} (x^4+4)^{-1/2} (4x^3) - (x^4+4)^{1/2} (-\csc^2 x)}{\cot^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{(x^4+4)^{-1/2} [2x^3 \cot x + (x^4+4) \csc^2 x]}{\cot^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{2x^3 \cot x + (x^4+4) \csc^2 x}{\sqrt{x^4+4} \cot^2 x} \tan^2 x$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{2x^3 \tan x + (x^4+4) \sec^2 x}{\sqrt{x^4+4}}}$$

⑤ $y = \frac{x^3 + 1}{\sec(2\pi x)}$ Quotient Rule

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

$$= \frac{\sec(2\pi x) [3x^2 - (x^3 + 1)\tan(2\pi x) \cdot 2\pi]}{\sec^2(2\pi x) \sec(2\pi x)}$$

$$= [3x^2 - (x^3 + 1)\tan(2\pi x) \cdot 2\pi] \cos(2\pi x)$$

$$= \boxed{3x^2 \cos(2\pi x) - 2\pi(x^3 + 1)\sin(2\pi x)}$$

⑥ $h(x) = \frac{f(20x)}{g(11x)}$ Quotient

$$h'(x) = \frac{g(11x) f'(20x) \cdot 20 - f(20x) g'(11x) \cdot 11}{[g(11x)]^2}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{20 g(11x) f'(20x) - 11 f(20x) g'(11x)}{[g(11x)]^2}}$$

⑦ $f(t) = g(5t)h(2t) - h(5t)g(2t) + g^2(t)h^3(t)$

$$f'(t) = g(5t)h'(2t) \cdot 2 + h(2t)g'(5t) \cdot 5 - h(5t)g'(2t) \cdot 2 - g(2t)h'(5t) \cdot 5 + g^2(t)3h^2(t)h'(t) + h^3(t)2g(t)g'(t)$$

Bonus

⑧ $\cos(xy) = xy$

$$\sin(xy) \left(x \frac{dy}{dx} + y \right) = x \frac{dy}{dx} + y$$

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} \sin(xy) + y \sin(xy) = x \frac{dy}{dx} + y$$

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} \sin(xy) - x \frac{dy}{dx} = y - y \sin(xy)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} [x \sin(xy) - x] = y - y \sin(xy)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y - y \sin(xy)}{x \sin(xy) - x}$$