

Solution for Midterm II (BRDA)

(1) Differentiate both sides of $2 \cos x \sin y = 1$ with respect to x :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx}(2 \cos x \sin y) &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow \left(\frac{d}{dx} \cos x \right) \sin y + \cos x \left(\frac{d}{dx} \sin y \right) &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow -\sin x \sin y + \cos x \cos y \frac{dy}{dx} &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{\sin x \sin y}{\cos x \cos y}. \end{aligned}$$

When $x = y = \pi/4$, $dy/dx = 1$. So the corresponding tangent line is $y - \pi/4 = x - \pi/4$, i.e., $y = x$.

(2) $f'(x) = \sec^2 x$

$$f''(x) = 2 \sec x (\sec x)' = 2 \sec x (\sec x \tan x) = 2 \sec^2 x \tan x$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} f'''(x) &= 4 \sec x (\sec x \tan x) \tan x + 2 \sec^2 x (\sec^2 x) \\ &= 4 \sec^2 x \tan^2 x + 2 \sec^4 x. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{So } f'''(\pi/4) = 4(\sqrt{2})^2 + 2(\sqrt{2})^4 = 16.$$

$$(3) \text{ (a) } \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)' = \frac{(\sin x)'x - \sin x(x)'}{x^2} = \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2}.$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned} &\left(\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} \right)' \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}} \right)^{-1/2} \left(x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}} \right)' \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}} \right)^{-1/2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} (x + \sqrt{x})^{-1/2} (x + \sqrt{x})' \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}} \right)^{-1/2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} (x + \sqrt{x})^{-1/2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2} \right) \right). \end{aligned}$$

(c) Let $y = (\cos x)^x$. Then $\ln y = x \ln(\cos x)$. Differentiate both sides of $\ln y = x \ln(\cos x)$ with respect to x :

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} &= \ln(\cos x) + x \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} &= y (\ln(\cos x) - x \tan x).\end{aligned}$$

So $((\cos x)^x)' = (\cos x)^x (\ln(\cos x) - x \tan x)$.

(4) $F'(x) = -[f(x)]^{-2} f'(x)$ and

$$\begin{aligned}F''(x) &= -([f(x)]^{-2})' f'(x) - [f(x)]^{-2} f''(x) \\ &= 2[f(x)]^{-3} [f'(x)]^2 - [f(x)]^{-2} f''(x).\end{aligned}$$

So $F''(0) = 2 \cdot 1^{-3} \cdot 2^2 - 1^{-2} \cdot 3 = 5$.

(5) Let x be the distance traveled by ship A and y be the distance traveled by ship B after t hours. Let z be the distance between the two ships after t hours. Then $dx/dt = 35$, $dy/dt = 25$ and

$$(150 - x)^2 + y^2 = z^2.$$

Differentiate $(150 - x)^2 + y^2 = z^2$ on both sides with respect to t :

$$-2(150 - x) \frac{dx}{dt} + 2y \frac{dy}{dt} = 2z \frac{dz}{dt}.$$

When $t = 4$, $x = 35 \cdot 4 = 140$, $y = 25 \cdot 4 = 100$ and $z = \sqrt{(150 - 140)^2 + 100^2} = 10\sqrt{101}$. So

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dz}{dt} &= -\left(\frac{150 - x}{z}\right) \frac{dx}{dt} + \left(\frac{y}{z}\right) \frac{dy}{dt} \\ &= -\frac{150 - 140}{10\sqrt{101}} \cdot 35 + \frac{100}{10\sqrt{101}} \cdot 25 = \frac{215}{\sqrt{101}}\end{aligned}$$

when $t = 4$. So the distance is changing at a rate of $215/\sqrt{101}$ km/h, which is about 21.39 km/h, at 4 P.M.