

Differentiation Summary ... Set 1

1. Show that $\frac{d}{dx} [\cos^{-1}(x)] = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$.

2. Show that $\frac{d}{dx} [\csc^{-1}(x)] = \frac{-1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}$.

3. Show that $\frac{d}{dx} [\cot^{-1}(x)] = \frac{-1}{1+x^2}$.

Find the derivatives of the given functions.

4. $\sin^{-1}(\sqrt{2x})$

5. $\ln(\tan^{-1}(x))$

6. $e^x \tan^{-1}(x)$

7. $\tan^{-1}(\pi x)$

8. $\sec^{-1}(\pi x)$

9. $\ln(\sin^{-1}(x))$

10. $\cos^{-1}(\pi x)$

11. $\sec^{-1}(x^5)$

12. $e^{\tan^{-1}(\pi x)}$

13. $\tan^{-1}(\ln(x)) + \pi$

14. $\tan^{-1}(x \sin(x))$

15. $x \sin^{-1}(\ln(x))$

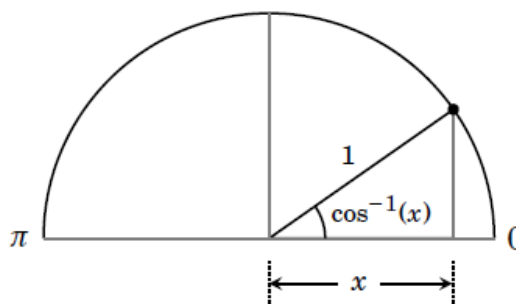
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Answers

1. Show that $\frac{d}{dx} [\cos^{-1}(x)] = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$.

By the inverse rule, $\frac{d}{dx} [\cos^{-1}(x)] = \frac{1}{-\sin(\cos^{-1}(x))}$.

Now we simplify the denominator. From the standard diagram for $\cos^{-1}(x)$ we get $\sin(\cos^{-1}(x)) = \frac{\text{OPP}}{\text{HYP}} = \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{1} = \sqrt{1-x^2}$. With this, the above becomes $\frac{d}{dx} [\cos^{-1}(x)] = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$.



3. Show that $\frac{d}{dx} [\cot^{-1}(x)] = \frac{-1}{1+x^2}$.

Suggestion: Verify the identity $\cot^{-1}(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \tan^{-1}(x)$. Then differentiate both sides of this.

5. $\frac{d}{dx} [\ln(\tan^{-1}(x))] = \frac{1}{\tan^{-1}(x)} \frac{d}{dx} [\tan^{-1}(x)] = \frac{1}{\tan^{-1}(x)} \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{\tan^{-1}(x)(1+x^2)}$

7. $\frac{d}{dx} [\tan^{-1}(\pi x)] = \frac{\pi}{1+(\pi x)^2} = \frac{\pi}{1+\pi^2 x^2}$

9. $\frac{d}{dx} [\ln(\sin^{-1}(x))] = \frac{1}{\sin^{-1}(x)} \frac{d}{dx} [\sin^{-1}(x)] = \frac{1}{\sin^{-1}(x)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sin^{-1}(x)\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

11. $\frac{d}{dx} [\sec^{-1}(x^5)] = \frac{1}{|x^5|\sqrt{(x^5)^2-1}} 5x^4 = \frac{5x^4}{|x^5|\sqrt{x^{10}-1}} = \frac{5}{|x|\sqrt{x^{10}-1}}$

13. $\frac{d}{dx} [\tan^{-1}(\ln(x)) + \pi] = \frac{1}{1+(\ln(x))^2} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x+x(\ln(x))^2}$

15. $\frac{d}{dx} [x \sin^{-1}(\ln(x))] = 1 \cdot \sin^{-1}(\ln(x)) + x \frac{d}{dx} [\sin^{-1}(\ln(x))]$
 $= \sin^{-1}(\ln(x)) + x \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\ln(x))^2}} \frac{1}{x} = \sin^{-1}(\ln(x)) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\ln(x))^2}}$