

Derivatives

Compute $\frac{df}{dx}$ of following functions:

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

2. $f(x) = \cos^2(x)$

3. $f(x) = \arctan(\sqrt{x})$

4. $f(x) = \cos^3(3x^2 + 2x)$

5. $f(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})$

Derivative of multiplication

Compute $\frac{df}{dx}$ of following functions:

6. $f(x) = x \ln x$

7. $f(x) = x^2 \cos x$

8. $f(x) = (x + 1)(x + 5)^8$

9. $f(x) = (x - 2)\sqrt[3]{x^2 - 4}$

10. $f(x) = (x^3 + 2)e^{4x}$

11. $f(x) = (x + 6)\sqrt{x + 1}$

12. $f(x) = \frac{1}{\tan(x)}$

13. $f(x) = \sqrt{x} \cotan(x)$

14. $f(x) = e^x \sin(5x)$

15. $f(x) = (x^2 + 1)^2 e^{2x}$

Derivative of division

Compute $\frac{df}{dx}$ of following functions:

16. $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x-1}$

17. $f(x) = \frac{x^4+3}{3x}$

18. $f(x) = \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{5-x}}$

19. $f(x) = \frac{x^2+3}{x+5}$

L'Hospital's rule for limits

Let $L = \lim \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \text{''}\infty\text{''} \vee \text{''}0\text{''}$

than $L = \lim \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$ if the limit exists

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}$

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \arcsin x}{3x}$

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\tan(\pi x)}{x-2}$

4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}-3}{\sqrt{x}-2}$

5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-\cos^2 x}{x^2}$

6. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{x^2}$

7. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+\sin x}{x}$

8. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x$

9. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{x}\right)$

10. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{x} \ln(\sqrt{x})$

11. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \ln(x - \pi)^2$

Higher derivatives

Compute $\frac{dy}{dx}$ and $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ of following functions:

1. $y(x) = e^{-x^2}$

2. $y(x) = x^2 \ln x$

3. $y(x) = \frac{1+x}{1-x}$