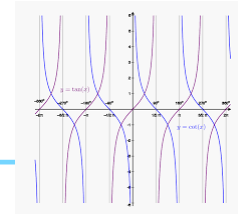


Friday, March 6, 2020

5.5 The Derivative of $y = \tan x$



Bellwork:

Use the quotient identity for $\tan x$ to find the derivative of $y = \tan x$.

A large empty rectangular box with a blue border, intended for the student to show their work in finding the derivative of $y = \tan x$.

Do you ever HAVE to use the derivative of $\tan x$? Why or why not?

When will the derivative of $\tan x$ be undefined? What type of discontinuity occurs here?



Differentiate each of the following functions:

1) $f(x) = \tan^2(2x)$

2) $g(x) = -3x^{-2} + \sin x - 4 \tan 2x$

3) $h(x) = (x - 5)^2(\cos^2 x + 2 \tan x)$

4) $y = \sin 2x \tan 2x \cos^2 2x$

Remember that you can use trig identities to write expressions in simpler forms sometimes! Please do that, even if the text book does not. For example, how can you simplify $f(x) = \tan x \cos x$? $g(x) = \cot x \sec x$?

5) Find the local minimum point on the curve $y = 2x - \tan x$, where x is between negative $\pi/2$ and $\pi/2$.

