

HW 10 #5

$$x^2(1-x^2)^{1/2} = f(x)$$

$$f'(x) = 2x\sqrt{1-x^2} + \cancel{x^2} \frac{1}{\cancel{2}} (1-x^2)^{-1/2} (\cancel{-2x})$$

$$\text{und } 0 = \frac{2x\sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{-x^3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{2x(1-x^2) - x^3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\frac{2x - 3x^3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{x(-3x^2 + 2)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$x=0$

$x = \pm 1$

$-3x^2 + 2 = 0$   
 $2 = 3x^2$   
 $\frac{2}{3} = x^2$   
 $x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$

HW 16 #7

$$f(x) = \sin(x)\cos(x)$$

$$f'(x) = \cos^2(x) - \sin^2(x)$$

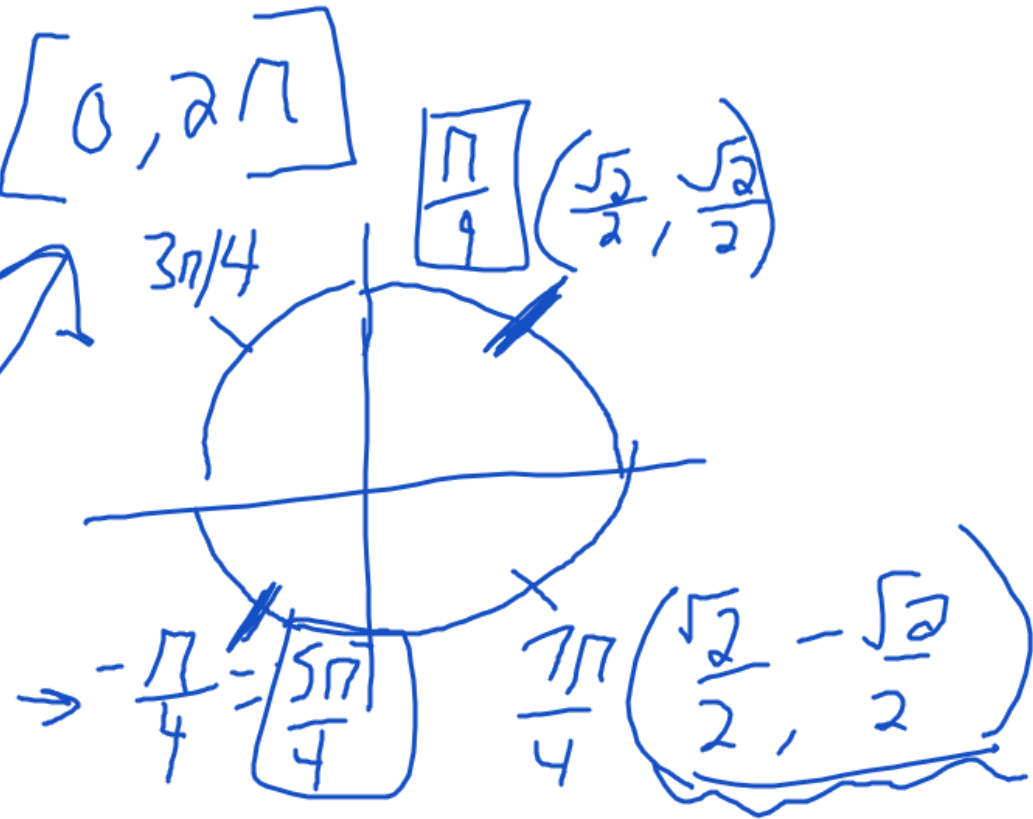
$$\cos^2(x) = \sin^2(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(x) = \sin(x)$$

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

$[0, 2\pi]$

$[0, 2\pi]$



$$x = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, 0, 2\pi$$

$$f(x) = \sin(x)\cos(x)$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(0) = \sin(0)\cos(0) = 0$$

$$f(2\pi) = \sin(2\pi)\cos(2\pi) = 0$$

$$f\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{-2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$f\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{-2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{2}} = f(x)$$

$$= \boxed{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

HW/S #8

$$f(x) = (x-3)^{1/2} \quad a=4$$

$$\sqrt{0.9} \quad \sqrt{1.01}$$

$$L(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a)$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2} (x-3)^{-1/2} (x-a)$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-3}} (x-4) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} (x-4)$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2} x - 2 = \frac{1}{2} x - 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x - 1 \leftarrow$$

$$1.95 - 1 = \boxed{0.95}$$

$$2.005 - 1$$

$$= \boxed{1.005}$$

$$\sqrt{0.9} \quad \sqrt{1.01}$$

$$\sqrt{x-3} = \sqrt{0.9}$$

$$x-3 = 0.9$$

$$x = 3.9$$

$$\sqrt{x-3} = \sqrt{1.01}$$

$$x-3 = 1.01$$

$$x = 4.01$$

$$e^{\sin(x)} = f(x)$$

$dy$ ,  $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$

$x \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 2\pi$   
 $\uparrow \quad \uparrow$   
 $a \quad b$

$$\Delta y = f(b) - f(a)$$

$$f(2\pi) - f(0)$$

$$e^0 - e^0 = 0 = \Delta y$$

$$dy = f'(a)(b-a)$$

$$f'(x) = e^{\sin(x)} \cdot \cos(x) = 1 \cdot 1 = 1 = f'(a)$$

$$dy = 1(2\pi - 0) = dy = 2\pi$$