Name:\_\_\_\_\_

## Student Number: \_\_\_\_\_

(a) 
$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sin x + \cos x}$$
  
(b)  $f(x) = (1 + \tan(1 - x))^{-2}$ 

Solution. (a)

$$f'(x) = \frac{\left(\sqrt{x}\right)'(\sin x + \cos x) - \sqrt{x}(\sin x + \cos x)'}{(\sin x + \cos x)^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}(\sin x + \cos x) - \sqrt{x}(\cos x - \sin x)}{(\sin x + \cos x)^2}$$

**(b)** 
$$f'(x) = (-2)(1 + \tan(1-x))^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2(1-x)}\right)(-1)$$

[6] **2.** Find y' at the point (1,1) if  $y^2 + xy = 2$ .

**Solution.**  $\frac{d}{dx}(y^2 + xy) = \frac{d}{dx}(2)$ ; so  $2y\frac{dy}{dx} + y + x\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ . At the given point we have x = 1 and y = 1, so that  $2\frac{dy}{dx} + 1 + \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ , from where we find that  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{3}$ .

[6] **3.** Suppose the sides of a square are increasing in such a way that the area of the square is increasing at the rate of 4m / sec. How fast is the side of the square increasing at the moment when the area is  $25m^2$ ? Justify your answer.

**Solution.**  $A = \text{area of the square; } x=\text{the length of a side of the square. Then } A = x^2$ . Differntiate with respect to time *t* to get  $\frac{dA}{dt} = 2x\frac{dx}{dt}$ . At the given moment the area is  $25m^2$  and so the side is 5m. Since  $\frac{dA}{dt}$  is fixed to  $4m/\sec$ , we have  $4 = 2(5)\frac{dx}{dt}$  from where we find that  $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2}{5}m/\sec$ , i.e., *x* is increasing at the rate of  $\frac{2}{5}m/\sec$ .