

AP CALCULUS PROBLEM SET 2

DERIVATIVES II

(89-4)

1. Let  $f$  be the function given by  $f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4}}$
- Find the domain of  $f$ .
  - Write an equation for each vertical asymptote to the graph of  $f$ .
  - Write an equation for each horizontal asymptote to the graph of  $f$ .
  - Find  $f'(x)$ .

(87-2)

2. Let  $f(x) = \sqrt{1 - \sin x}$ .
- What is the domain of  $f$ ?
  - Find  $f'(x)$ .
  - What is the domain of  $f'$ ?
  - Write an equation for the line tangent to the graph of  $f$  at  $x = 0$ .

(74-1)

3. Given  $f(x) = |\sin x|$ ,  $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ , and  $g(x) = x^2$  for all real  $x$ ,
- Sketch the graph of  $f$ .
  - Let  $H(x) = g(f(x))$ . Write an expression for  $H(x)$ .
  - Find the domain and range of  $H(x)$ .
  - Find an equation for the line tangent to the graph of  $H$  at the point where  $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

(88-1)

4. Let  $f$  be the function given by  $f(x) = \sqrt{x^4 - 16x^2}$ .
- Find the domain of  $f$ .
  - Describe the symmetry, if any, of the graph of  $f$ .
  - Find  $f'(x)$ .
  - Find the slope of the line normal to the graph of  $f$  at  $x = 5$ .

(91-3)

5. Let  $f$  be the function defined by  $f(x) = (1 + \tan x)^{\frac{3}{2}}$  for  $-\frac{\pi}{4} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$

- (a) Write an equation for the line tangent to the graph of  $f$  at the point where  $x = 0$ .
- (b) Using the equation found in part (a), approximate  $f(0.02)$ .
- (c) Let  $f^{-1}(x)$  denote the inverse function of  $f$ . Write an expression that gives  $f^{-1}(x)$  for all  $x$  in the domain of  $f^{-1}(x)$ .

(77-4)

6. Let  $f$  and  $g$  and their inverses  $f^{-1}$  and  $g^{-1}$  be differentiable functions and let the values of  $f$ ,  $g$  and the derivatives  $f'$  and  $g'$  at  $x = 1$  and  $x = 2$  be given by the table below.

$x$	$f(x)$	$g(x)$	$f'(x)$	$g'(x)$
1	3	2	5	4
2	2	$\pi$	6	7

Determine the value of each of the following:

- (a) The derivative of  $f + g$  at  $x = 2$
- (b) The derivative of  $fg$  at  $x = 2$
- (c) The derivative of  $\frac{f}{g}$  at  $x = 2$
- (d)  $h'(1)$  where  $h(x) = f(g(x))$
- (e) The derivative of  $g^{-1}$  at  $x = 2$