



Activity 6.2 – Derivatives and Antiderivatives of Cosine and Sine

1. (a) $\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) = \cos x$
 (b) $\frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) = -\sin x$
 (c) $\frac{d}{dx}(\sin 10x) = \cos 10x \cdot 10 = 10 \cos 10x$
 (d) $\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{2} \cos \pi x\right) = -\frac{1}{2} \sin \pi x \cdot \pi = -\frac{\pi}{2} \sin \pi x$
 (e) $\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x^3) = \cos x^3 \cdot 3x^2 = 3x^2 \cos x^3$
 (f) $\frac{d}{dx}(\cos^3 x) = 3\cos^2 x \cdot (-\sin x) = -3\sin x \cos^2 x$
 (g) $\frac{d}{dt}(t \sin(5t^2)) = (1)(\sin(5t^2)) + (t)(\cos(5t^2) \cdot 10t) = \sin(5t^2) + 10t^2 \cos(5t^2)$
 (h) $\frac{d}{d\theta}\left(\frac{e^{5\theta}}{\sin(2\theta)}\right) = \frac{(5e^{5\theta})(\sin(2\theta)) - (e^{5\theta})(2\cos(2\theta))}{\sin^2(2\theta)}$
 (i) $\frac{d}{du}(\ln(\cos(3u))) = \frac{1}{\cos(3u)} \cdot (-3\sin(3u)) = \frac{-3\sin(3u)}{\cos(3u)}$
2. (a) $\int \cos x \, dx = \sin x + C$
 (b) $\int \sin x \, dx = -\cos x + C$
 (c) $\int 2 \cos(3t) \, dt = \frac{2}{3} \sin(3t) + C$
 (d) $\int 0.5 \cos\left(\frac{x}{4}\right) dx = 2 \sin\left(\frac{x}{4}\right) + C$
 (e) $\int_0^2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} x\right) dx = \left(-\frac{2}{\pi} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} x\right)\right)\bigg|_0^2 = \frac{4}{\pi}$
3. (a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(5x)}{\sin(8x)} \stackrel{LR}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5 \cos(5x)}{8 \cos(8x)} = \frac{5}{8}$
 (b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sin(2x-4)}{\cos(\pi x) - \frac{x}{2}} \stackrel{LR}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2 \cos(2x-4)}{-\pi \sin(\pi x) - \frac{1}{2}} = -4$
4. (a) $h(23) = 1.18 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{11}(23)\right) + 2.78 \approx 3.77$ meters
 (b) $h'(t) = (1.18) \cdot \left(\frac{2\pi}{11}\right) \cdot \left(-\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{11}t\right)\right) = -\frac{2.36\pi}{11} \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{11}t\right)$ meters per hour, where t is hours after 9:00 a.m. on July 22.
 (c) $h'(23) = -\frac{2.36\pi}{11} \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{11}(23)\right) \approx -0.36$ meters per hour; negative rate means tide is falling.
5. $y' = \frac{3 - \cos x}{4 + \sin y}$