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Homework 6.4 – Other Trigonometric Functions

1. (1 pt) alfredLibrary/AUCI/chapter6/lesson4/quiz/question1.pg Evaluate the exact value of each limit. Decimal answers are not allowed. (Hint: look at the graph of $tan^{-1}(x)$.)

(a)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \tan^{-1}(x) =$$

(b)
$$\lim_{x\to-\infty} \tan^{-1}(x) =$$

2. (1 pt) alfredLibrary/AUCI/chapter6/lesson4/inversetrigderiv2pet.pg Write your answers carefully on paper first! Also, note that g and h are compositions of three functions.

(a) If
$$f(x) = 2\sin(8x)\arcsin(x)$$
,

then
$$f'(x) =$$

(b) If
$$g(x) = \tan^{-1}(\sin(2x))$$
,

then
$$g'(x) =$$

(c) If
$$h(x) = \arcsin^3(2x+6)$$
,

then
$$h'(x) =$$

3. (1 pt) alfredLibrary/AUCI/chapter6/lesson4/anti1.pg

Evaluate the integral:

$$\int_0^{0.8} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \dots \Big|_0^{0.8} = \dots$$

4. (1 pt) alfredLibrary/AUCI/chapter6/lesson4/anti2.pg

Evaluate the integral:

5. (1 pt) alfredLibrary/AUCI/chapter6/review/anti1.pg

Evaluate each integral without explicitly writing out the necessary substitution. In part (b), you will need to rewrite the integral by dividing each term by 5.

(a)
$$\int_0^{0.1} \frac{8}{\sqrt{1-(4x)^2}} dx = \frac{1}{0} = \frac{1}{0}$$

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