

$$9. f(x) = y = \frac{3x-2}{x}$$

$$xy = 3x-2$$

$$(y-3)x = -2$$

$$x = \frac{-2}{y-3} = \frac{2}{3-y}$$

Interchange x and y :

$$y = \frac{2}{3-x}$$

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

$$10. f(x) = y = \arctan \frac{x}{3}$$

$$\tan y = \frac{x}{3}, -\frac{\pi}{2} < y < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$x = 3 \tan y, -\frac{\pi}{2} < y < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Interchange x and y :

$$y = 3 \tan x, -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = 3 \tan x, -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Section 3.8 Exercises

$$1. \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} \cos^{-1}(x^2) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(x^2)^2}} \frac{d}{dx}(x^2)$$

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

$$2. \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2}} \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2}} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = \frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$3. \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \sin^{-1} \sqrt{2t} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\sqrt{2t})^2}} \frac{d}{dt}(\sqrt{2t}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{1-2t^2}}$$

$$4. \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \sin^{-1}(1-t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(1-t)^2}} \frac{d}{dt}(1-t)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2t-t^2}}$$

$$5. \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{t^2}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{3}{t^2}\right)^2}} \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{3}{t^2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{9}{t^4}}}\left(-\frac{6}{t^3}\right) = -\frac{6}{t\sqrt{t^4-9}}$$

$$6. \frac{dy}{ds} = \frac{d}{ds}(s\sqrt{1-s^2}) + \frac{d}{ds}(\cos^{-1} s)$$

$$= (s)\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-s^2}}\right)(-2s) + (\sqrt{1-s^2})(1) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-s^2}}$$

$$= -\frac{s^2}{\sqrt{1-s^2}} + \sqrt{1-s^2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-s^2}}$$

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

$$= -\frac{2s^2}{\sqrt{1-s^2}}$$

$$7. \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}(x \sin^{-1} x) + \frac{d}{dx}(\sqrt{1-x^2})$$

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

$$= \sin^{-1} x$$

$$8. \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} [\sin^{-1}(2x)]^{-1}$$

$$= -[\sin^{-1}(2x)]^{-2} \frac{d}{dx} \sin^{-1}(2x)$$

$$= -[\sin^{-1}(2x)]^{-2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}}(2)$$

$$= -\frac{2}{[\sin^{-1}(2x)]^2 \sqrt{1-4x^2}}$$

$$9. x(t) = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{t}{4}\right)$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{t}{4}\right) \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{t}{4}\right)^2}} \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{t}{4}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{t^2}{16}}} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{16-t^2}}$$

$$v(3) = \left. \frac{dx}{dt} \right|_{t=3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{16-3^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{7}$$

$$10. \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{t}}{4}\right) \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{\sqrt{t}}{4}\right)^2}} \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\sqrt{t}}{4}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{t}{16}}} \cdot \frac{1}{8\sqrt{t}}$$

$$v(4) = \left. \frac{dx}{dt} \right|_{t=4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{4}{16}}} \cdot \frac{1}{8\sqrt{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{4}}} \cdot \frac{1}{16} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{16} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{24}$$

$$11. \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} [\tan^{-1} t] = \frac{1}{1+t^2}$$

$$v(2) = \left. \frac{dx}{dt} \right|_{t=2} = \frac{1}{1+2^2} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$12. \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} [\tan^{-1}(t^2)] \\ = \frac{1}{1+(t^2)^2} \cdot \frac{d}{dt}(t^2)$$

$$= \frac{2t}{1+t^4}$$

$$v(1) = \left. \frac{dx}{dt} \right|_{t=1} = \frac{2(1)}{1+1^4} = 1$$

$$13. \frac{dy}{ds} = \frac{d}{ds} \sec^{-1}(2s+1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{|2s+1|\sqrt{(2s+1)^2-1}} \frac{d}{ds}(2s+1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{|2s+1|\sqrt{4s^2+4s}} (2) = \frac{1}{|2s+1|\sqrt{s^2+s}}$$

$$14. \frac{dy}{ds} = \frac{d}{ds} \sec^{-1} 5s = \frac{1}{|5s|\sqrt{(5s)^2-1}} \frac{d}{ds}(5s) = \frac{1}{|s|\sqrt{25s^2-1}}$$

$$15. \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} \csc^{-1}(x^2+1)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{|x^2+1|\sqrt{(x^2+1)^2-1}} \frac{d}{dx}(x^2+1)$$

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

Note that the condition $x > 0$ is required in the last step.

$$16. \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} \csc^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{\left|\frac{x}{2}\right|\sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2-1}} \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \\ = -\frac{2}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-4}}$$

$$17. \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \sec^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) = \frac{1}{\left|\frac{1}{t}\right|\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)^2-1}} \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) \\ = \frac{1}{\left|\frac{1}{t}\right|\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)^2-1}} \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$$

Note that the condition $t > 0$ is required in the last step.

$$18. \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \cot^{-1} \sqrt{t} = -\frac{1}{1+(\sqrt{t})^2} \frac{d}{dt} \sqrt{t} \\ = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}(t+1)}$$

$$19. \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \cot^{-1} \sqrt{t-1} = -\frac{1}{1+(\sqrt{t-1})^2} \frac{d}{dt} \sqrt{t-1}$$

$$= -\left(\frac{1}{1+t-1}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{t-1}}\right) = -\frac{1}{2t\sqrt{t-1}}$$

$$20. \frac{dy}{ds} = \frac{d}{ds} \sqrt{s^2-1} - \frac{d}{ds} \sec^{-1} s$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{s^2-1}} (2s) - \frac{1}{|s|\sqrt{s^2-1}}$$

$$= \frac{s|s|-1}{|s|\sqrt{s^2-1}}$$

$$21. \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} (\tan^{-1} \sqrt{x^2-1}) + \frac{d}{dx} (\csc^{-1} x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+(\sqrt{x^2-1})^2} \frac{d}{dx} (\sqrt{x^2-1}) - \frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} - \frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$= 0$$

Note that the condition $x > 1$ is required in the last step.

$$22. \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\cot^{-1} \frac{1}{x} \right) - \frac{d}{dx} (\tan^{-1} x)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) - \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{x^2}} \right) \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \right) - \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

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

$$= 0, x \neq 0$$

The condition $x \neq 0$ is required because the original function was undefined when $x = 0$.

$$23. y = \sec^{-1} x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$y'(2) = \frac{1}{|2|\sqrt{2^2-1}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$y(2) = \sec^{-1}(2) = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

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

$$\text{or } y = 0.289(x-2) + 1.047$$

$$y = 0.289x + 0.469$$