

Full Name: Solutions Student #: _____TA: Max Lazar

Please provide detailed solutions to the problems below. Correct responses without justification may not receive full credit. The use of a calculator is permitted.

[4 marks] (1) Let $y = x^2 + 2^x + 2^2$. Compute $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx} (x^2 + 2^x + 2^2) \\ &= \frac{d}{dx} (x^2) + \frac{d}{dx} (2^x) + \frac{d}{dx} (2^2) \\ &= 2x + 2^x \ln 2 + 0 \\ &= 2x + 2^x \ln 2\end{aligned}$$

[6 marks] (2) Let g be a differentiable function on all of \mathbb{R} such that $g(\pi/2) = g'(\pi/2) = 1$. If $f(x) = \frac{xg(x)}{\sin x}$, compute $f'(\pi/2)$. - Use quotient & product rules.

$$\begin{aligned}f'(x) &= \frac{(xg(x))' \sin x - (xg(x))(\sin x)'}{(\sin x)^2} \\ &= \frac{(g(x) + xg'(x)) \sin x - xg(x) \cos x}{\sin^2 x}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{so } f'(\pi/2) &= \frac{(g(\pi/2) + \pi/2 g'(\pi/2)) \sin(\pi/2) - \frac{\pi}{2} g(\pi/2) \cos(\pi/2)}{\sin^2(\pi/2)} \rightarrow 0 \text{ (since } \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0) \\ &= \frac{(1 + \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 1) \cdot 1}{1^2} \\ &= 1 + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{2 + \pi}{2}\end{aligned}$$