Thomas' Calculus Early Transcendentals 12ed

Homework Assignment for Chapter 03

- 1. Section 3.2: problems 17, 54, 57, 48.
- 2. Section 3.3: problems 47, 55, 67, 70.
- 3.  $\frac{d^n}{dx^n}(f(x)g(x)) =?$  Try  $n = 2, 3, \cdots$  and conclude the general formula. Memorize the result.
- 4. Use product rule to show (and memorize) that

$$\frac{d}{dx} \begin{vmatrix} f_{11}(x) & f_{12}(x) \\ f_{21}(x) & f_{22}(x) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} f'_{11}(x) & f_{12}(x) \\ f'_{21}(x) & f_{22}(x) \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} f_{11}(x) & f'_{12}(x) \\ f_{21}(x) & f'_{22}(x) \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} f'_{11}(x) & f'_{12}(x) \\ f'_{21}(x) & f'_{22}(x) \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} f_{11}(x) & f_{12}(x) \\ f'_{21}(x) & f'_{22}(x) \end{vmatrix}$$

What is the corresponding formula for a 3 by 3 determinant? How about 4 by 4, etc?

- 5. Section 3.5: problems 17, 49, 57, 58.
- 6. Section 3.6: Do as many as time permits from problems  $51, 53, \dots, 77$ .
- 7. Assume g(2) = 3, g'(2) = 0.1, f'(2) = 3, f'(3) = 4 and f'(4) = 5. What is  $\frac{d}{dx}f(g(x))$  at x = 2?
- 8. Section 3.7: problems 27, 31, 42, 48.
- Section 3.8: problems 7, 9, 37, 39, 51 (Hint: take ln on both sides first), 65, 77, 89, 91, 98. 93, 95.
- 10. Section 3.9: problems 21, 23, 25, 33, 35, 39, 55.
- 11. Start with domain and range for csc and  $csc^{-1}$ , derive the formula for the derivative of  $csc^{-1}$ .
- 12. Section 3.11: problems 9, 11, 17, 63, 64.
- 13. The error formula for linear approximation  $L(x, x_0)$  (also denoted as L(x) sometimes) is not mentioned explicitly in the textbook till a later Chapter. Just take it for granted and memorize it for now:

$$f(x) - L(x, x_0) = \frac{1}{2}f''(c)(x - x_0)^2$$

where c lies between x and  $x_0$ . As a consequence, we have an error bound

$$|f(x) - L(x, x_0)| \le \frac{1}{2} \left( \max_{c \text{ between } x \text{ and } x_0} |f''(c)| \right) (x - x_0)^2$$

Use this formula to give an estimate on the error of linear approximation for problem 17 (b) of Section 3.11.