

**KEY****Show your work to receive full credit!**

1. Evaluate the following limit:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - \cos 5x}{\sin x}$$

Observe that  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x - \cos 5x) = \cos(0) - \cos(0) = 0$  and

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x = \sin(0) = 0$ .

Therefore, this limit is of type  $\frac{0}{0}$  and we may use L'Hospital's Rule.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - \cos 5x}{\sin x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x + 5 \sin 5x}{\cos x} \\ &= \frac{-\sin(0) + 5 \sin(0)}{\cos(0)} \\ &= \frac{0}{1} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

2. Find the derivative of  $f(x) = \cosh(x) \sinh(x)$ .

**Method 1:**

Recall that the derivative of  $\cosh x$  is  $\sinh x$  and the derivative of  $\sinh x$  is  $\cosh x$ .

Using product rule, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{d}{dx} [\cosh x] \sinh x + \cosh x \frac{d}{dx} [\sinh x] \\ &= \sinh^2 x + \cosh^2 x. \end{aligned}$$

**Method 2:**

Recall that  $\sinh(x+y) = \sinh x \cosh y + \cosh x \sinh y$ , so in particular,  $\sinh(2x) = 2 \sinh x \cosh x$ .

Therefore,  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sinh(2x)$ .

So,  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} 2 \cosh(2x) = \cosh(2x)$ .