



Derivative Rules - Trigonometric Angle with Power to Derivative

1 Find the derivative $f'(x)$ using the trigonometric rules and the chain rule.

$$f(x) = 2 \cos(x^4)$$

A $f'(x) = -2 \sin(x^4)$

B $f'(x) = -2 \sin(x^4) \cdot 4x^3$

C $f'(x) = 2 \cos(x^4) \cdot 4x^3$

D $f'(x) = -2 \sin(x^4) \cdot (x^4)$

2 Find the derivative $f'(x)$ using the trigonometric rules and the chain rule.

$$f(x) = 4 \cos(x^3)$$

A $f'(x) = 4 \cos(x^3) \cdot 3x^2$

B $f'(x) = -4 \sin(x^3) \cdot (x^3)$

C $f'(x) = -4 \sin(x^3)$

D $f'(x) = -4 \sin(x^3) \cdot 3x^2$

3 Find the derivative $f'(x)$ using the trigonometric rules and the chain rule.

$$f(x) = 5 \sin(x^2)$$

A $f'(x) = 5 \cos(x^2) \cdot (x^2)$

B $f'(x) = 5 \cos(x^2)$

C $f'(x) = 5 \cos(x^2) \cdot 2x$

D $f'(x) = 5 \sin(x^2) \cdot 2x$

4 Find the derivative $f'(x)$ using the trigonometric rules and the chain rule.

$$f(x) = 4 \cos(x^{-1})$$

A $f'(x) = -4 \sin(x^{-1}) \cdot (x^{-1})$

B $f'(x) = -4 \sin(x^{-1}) \cdot (-x^{-2})$

C $f'(x) = -4 \sin(x^{-1})$

D $f'(x) = 4 \cos(x^{-1}) \cdot (-x^{-2})$

5 Find the derivative $f'(x)$ using the trigonometric rules and the chain rule.

$$f(x) = \cos(x^2)$$

A $f'(x) = \cos(x^2) \cdot 2x$

B $f'(x) = -\sin(x^2) \cdot (x^2)$

C $f'(x) = -\sin(x^2)$

D $f'(x) = -\sin(x^2) \cdot 2x$

6 Find the derivative $f'(x)$ using the trigonometric rules and the chain rule.

$$f(x) = \sin(x^{-2})$$

A $f'(x) = \cos(x^{-2})$

B $f'(x) = \cos(x^{-2}) \cdot (-2x^{-3})$

C $f'(x) = \sin(x^{-2}) \cdot (-2x^{-3})$

D $f'(x) = \cos(x^{-2}) \cdot (x^{-2})$

7 Find the derivative $f'(x)$ using the trigonometric rules and the chain rule.

$$f(x) = 5 \sin(x^4)$$

A $f'(x) = 5 \cos(x^4) \cdot (x^4)$

B $f'(x) = 5 \cos(x^4)$

C $f'(x) = 5 \cos(x^4) \cdot 4x^3$

D $f'(x) = 5 \sin(x^4) \cdot 4x^3$

8 Find the derivative $f'(x)$ using the trigonometric rules and the chain rule.

$$f(x) = 2 \cos(x^2)$$

A $f'(x) = -2 \sin(x^2) \cdot (x^2)$

B $f'(x) = 2 \cos(x^2) \cdot 2x$

C $f'(x) = -2 \sin(x^2) \cdot 2x$

D $f'(x) = -2 \sin(x^2)$