

Date:

Subject:

« بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ »

إليكم هذا الملف الذي يحتوي على:  
جميع الأمثلة والدروس المطلوبة في مقرري  
تفاضل وتفاضل (1)

ملاحظة:

\* الملف مصور من دفترتي الخاص وبطريقتي وطريقتي شرح دكتورنا..  
وكل طالب طريقة يفضها في الكل ..

وإن شاء الله تعالى ينال استجسانكم ويساعد الله عنده مشكلة  
في أي جزئية ..

(إن أحببنا فمن الله، وإن أخطأنا فمن أنفسنا وإستطآن)

عندك أي ملاحظة تواصل عبري:

تحياتي بدمي قلبها ..

٣٠٧٠٧٠١٩١٠٥٥  
إبراهيم الزهراني

١٤٤٠ / ٤ / ٦ هـ

تخيري - أم القرى

وبالله التوفيق ..

عن ليشكر الناس، ليشكر الله، الشكر موصول لدكتور الجارة  
لدكتور: أمانة وفق ..

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### Example 1 : P9

Solve  $2x - 7 < 4x - 2$

$$2x - 4x < -2 + 7$$

$$-2x < 5$$

$$x > \frac{5}{-2}$$

نقلب الأعداد لأننا قسمنا على عدد سالب

$$\left(-\frac{5}{2}, \infty\right)$$

\* ملاحظة:

مفتوح:  $()$

مغلق:  $[]$

مفتوح:  $()$

مغلق:  $[]$

الاقواس مفتوحة لعدم وجود تساوية

### Example 2 : P9

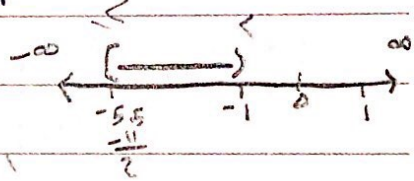
Solve  $-5 \leq 2x + 6 < 4$

$$-11 \leq 2x < -2$$

$$-\frac{11}{2} \leq x < -1$$

$$-5.5 \leq x < -1$$

$$\left[-\frac{11}{2}, -1\right)$$



### Example:

Solve  $2 < -3x - 1 \leq 5$

$$3 < -3x \leq 6$$

نقلب الأعداد

$$\frac{3}{-3} > x \geq \frac{6}{-3}$$

نقلب ونحول من الأصغر للأكبر

$$-1 > x \geq -2 \rightarrow (-1, -2]$$

$$-2 \leq x < -1$$

$$[-2, -1)$$

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### Example 3: P10

Solve  $x^2 - x < 6$

$x^2 - x - 6 < 0$  سالب

$(x-3)(x+2) < 0$

$x=3$        $x=-2$

جدول إشارات

	$-\infty$	$-2$	$3$	$\infty$
$x+2$	-	0	+	+
$x-3$	-	-	0	+
$(x+2)(x-3)$	+	0	-	+

$(-2, 3)$

	صفر إشارة	صفر إشارة	صفر إشارة
$ax^2+bx+c$	إشارة معامل $x^2$ (a)	عكس الإشارة $x^2$ (a)	إشارة معامل $x^2$ (a)
			عكس إشارة معامل x (a)
			إشارة معامل x (a)

### Example 5: P10

الشرط:  
 $k \neq 0$   
 $x+2 \neq 0$

$x \neq -2$

Solve  $\frac{x-1}{x+2} \geq 0$

$x=1$   
 $x=-2$

	$-\infty$	$-2$	$1$	$\infty$
$x-1$	-	-	0	+
$x+2$	-	0	+	+
$\frac{x-1}{x+2}$	+	-	0	+

$(-\infty, -2) \cup [1, \infty)$

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### Example 6 : P10

Solve:  $(x+1)(x-1)^2(x-3) \leq 0$



	$-\infty$	$-1$	$1$	$3$	$\infty$
$x+1$	-	0	+	+	+
$(x-1)^2$	+	+	0	+	+
$x-3$	-	-	-	0	+
$(x+1)(x-1)^2(x-3)$	+	0	-	0	+

إذا كان لا يساوي 0  
كلها صحت !!

$[-1, 1] \cup [1, 3] \text{ or } [-1, 3]$

لو كانت  $< 0$  من دون مساواة  
 $= (-1, 1) \cup (1, 3) \text{ or } (-1, 3) - \{1\}$

### Example 8 : P12

Solve  $|x-4| \leq 2$

قانون

$|x| \leq a \Rightarrow -a \leq x \leq a$

$-2 \leq x-4 \leq 2+4$

$2 \leq x \leq 6$

$(2, 6)$

### Example 9 : P12

Solve  $|3x-5| \geq 1$

قانون

$|x| \geq a \Rightarrow x \geq a \text{ or } x \leq -a$

$3x-5 \geq 1 \text{ or } 3x-5 \leq -1$

$3x \geq 6$

$x \geq 2$

$3x \leq 4$

$x \leq \frac{4}{3}$

$(-\infty, \frac{4}{3}] \cup [2, \infty)$

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### Example 4: P10

موجب

$$\text{Solve } 3x^2 - x - 2 > 0$$

المميز  $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$

$a = 3$

$b = -1$

$c = -2$

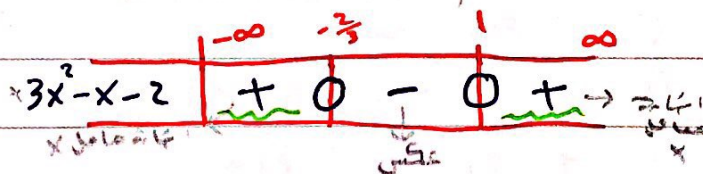
$= (-1)^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot (-2)$

$= 1 - (-24)$

$= 25 > 0$

$x_1 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{25}}{6} = \frac{6}{6} = 1$

$x_2 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{25}}{6} = \frac{-4}{6} = -\frac{2}{3}$



$(-\infty, -\frac{2}{3}) \cup (1, \infty)$

### Example 13: P13

المميز

$$\text{solve } x^2 - 2x - 4 \leq 0 \rightarrow (x+2)(x-2)$$

$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = (-2)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-4)$

$a = 1$

$b = -2$

$c = -4$

$x_1 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{2 + 2\sqrt{5}}{2} = 1 + \sqrt{5}$

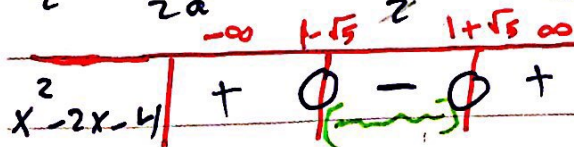
$= 4 + 16 = 20 > 0$

⇓

$x_2 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{2 - 2\sqrt{5}}{2} = 1 - \sqrt{5}$

$\sqrt{\Delta} = \sqrt{20} = \sqrt{4 \cdot 5} = \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{5}$

$= 2\sqrt{5}$



$[1 - \sqrt{5}, 1 + \sqrt{5}]$

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Example 14: P14 Solve  $|3x+1| < 2|x-6|$

if  $a > 0$   
 $b > 0, a < b \Rightarrow a^2 < b^2$

$$\begin{aligned} & \Rightarrow a^2 < b^2 \Rightarrow |3x+1| < |2x-12| \\ & \Rightarrow |3x+1|^2 < |2x-12|^2 \\ & \Rightarrow (3x+1)^2 < (2x-12)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a+b) \cdot (a-b) \quad \leftarrow = (3x+1)^2 - (2x-12)^2 < 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & = \left( (3x+1) + (2x-12) \right) \cdot \left( (3x+1) - (2x-12) \right) < 0 \\ & = (3x+1+2x-12) \cdot (3x+1-2x+12) < 0 \\ & = (5x-11) \cdot (x+13) < 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$x = \frac{11}{5}$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$x = -13$$

	$-\infty$	$-13$	$\frac{11}{5}$	$\infty$
$5x-11$	-	-	0	+
$x+13$	-	0	+	+
$(5x-11)(x+13)$	+	-	+	+

$$\left( -13, \frac{11}{5} \right)$$

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### Example 1: P29

for  $f(x) = x^2 - 2x$ , find and simplify.

(a)  $f(4)$

$$= (4)^2 - 2 \cdot 4$$

$$= 16 - 8$$

$f(4) = 8$

(b)  $f(4+h)$

$$= (4+h)^2 - 2(4+h)$$

$$= 16 + h^2 + 8h - 8 - 2h$$

$f(4+h) = h^2 + 6h + 8$

(c)  $f(4+h) - f(4)$

$$= h^2 + 6h + 8 - 8$$

$= h^2 + 6h$

(d)  $\frac{f(4+h) - f(4)}{h}$

$$= \frac{h^2 + 6h}{h}$$

$= h + 6$

### Example 2: P30 Find the natural domains for:

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

$x-3 \neq 0$

$$x - 3 \neq 0$$

$$x \neq 3$$

$$x : x \neq 3$$

Exa:  $\frac{1}{x^2-3}$

$x^2-3 \neq 0$

$$x^2 - 3 \neq 0$$

$$x^2 \neq 3$$

$$x \neq \pm \sqrt{3}$$

$$D_f = R - \{\sqrt{3}, -\sqrt{3}\}$$

سبب ←

Exa:  $\frac{1}{x^2+3}$

$x^2+3 \neq 0$

$$x^2 + 3 \neq 0$$

$$x^2 \neq -3$$

(لا يوجد)  $D_f = R$

$$D_f = R$$

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Example 2:  $P_{30} \rightarrow$   $\checkmark$   $\checkmark$

Find the natural domains for:

b)  $g(t) = \sqrt{9-t^2}$

شروط البرائة الجذرية:  $0 \geq$  ما قامة الجذر

solv:  $9 - t^2 \geq 0$

$9 \geq t^2$

$t^2 \leq 9$  كرتيبا لاجارلة

$\sqrt{t^2} \leq \sqrt{9}$

$|t| \leq 3$   
 $t^2 \leq 3$   $\leftarrow$  نرجع لشروط ادرسنا لسابقا ونعمل الى...

$-3 \leq t \leq 3$

domains  $\leftarrow D_g = [-3, 3]$   
المجال -

$(\sqrt{t})^2 = t$

$\sqrt{t^2} = |t|$

$\sqrt{(-2)^2} = 2$  Ex:  $2$

$-2 \neq 2 \rightarrow$  لو اختصرت

c)  $h(w) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{9-w^2}}$

الشروط على الجذرية:  $9 - w^2 \geq 0$

الشروط على الكسرية:  $\sqrt{9-w^2} \neq 0$

$9 - w^2 > 0$

$9 > w^2$

$\sqrt{w^2} < \sqrt{9}$

$|w| < 3$

$-3 < w < 3$

$D_h = (-3, 3)$

$9 - w^2 \neq 0$

نصبح الشرط

Example 4: 3 | فـيـلـذـكـرـهـ (1/11)

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Example:

Ⓐ  $f(x) = 3x^4 - x^2 + 5$   $\leftarrow$  العددان ثابتة زوجين  
 $\Rightarrow f$  is even (زوجية)

Ⓑ  $f(x) = 2x^5 - 3x^3 + x$   
 $\Rightarrow f$  is odd (فردية)

Ⓒ  $f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 + x$   
 $\Rightarrow f$  is neither even and odd (ليست فردية ولا زوجية)

even  $\rightarrow (+)$

\* تبسيط القاعدة:

odd  $\rightarrow (-)$

$$\frac{\text{even}}{\text{even}} = \frac{+}{+} = + \Rightarrow \text{even}$$

$$\frac{\text{odd}}{\text{odd}} = \frac{-}{-} = + \Rightarrow \text{even}$$

$$\frac{\text{even}}{\text{odd}} = \frac{+}{-} = - \Rightarrow \text{odd}$$

$$\frac{\text{odd}}{\text{even}} = \frac{-}{+} = - \Rightarrow \text{odd}$$

$$\frac{\text{neither}}{\sim} \rightarrow \text{neither}$$

$$\frac{\sim}{\text{neither}} \rightarrow \text{neither}$$

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Example 5: P32

Is  $f(x) = \frac{x^3 + 3x}{x^4 - 3x^2 + 4}$  even, odd, or neither?

$\frac{\text{odd}}{\text{even}} = \frac{-}{+} = - \Rightarrow \text{odd}$

Exa:  $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x^2+1}$

$\frac{\text{neither}}{\text{even}} = \frac{\text{neither}}{\text{even}} \Rightarrow f \text{ is neither}$

Exa:  $f(x) = \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{x^2+1} = \frac{x^2-1}{x^2+1} \Rightarrow f \text{ is even}$

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## 0.6 Operations on Functions . . . العمليات على الدوال

Example: +/-

Let  $f(x) = x^3 - x + 5$

and  $g(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x + 4$

Find ①  $f(x) + g(x)$

الذي  $\rightarrow = 3x^3 - 3x^2 + x + 9$

②  $f(x) - g(x)$

الذي  $\rightarrow = -x^3 + 3x^2 - 3x + 1$

Example:  $\times \div$

Let  $f(x) = x^2 + 1$

and  $g(x) = 3x - 5$

Find ①  $f(x) \cdot g(x)$

الذي  $\rightarrow = (x^2 + 1) \cdot (3x - 5)$   
 $= 3x^3 - 5x^2 + 3x - 5$

②  $f(x) / g(x)$

الذي  $\rightarrow = \frac{x^2 + 1}{3x - 5}$

المجال:  $x \neq \frac{5}{3}$

المقام  $\neq 0$

$3x - 5 \neq 0$

$3x \neq 5 \Rightarrow x \neq \frac{5}{3} \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \frac{5}{3}$

Example:

Let  $f(x) = x^2$

and  $g(x) = x + 3$

Find ①  $f \circ g(x) = f(g(x))$

$x+3$  في  $f$   $\rightarrow$   $f(x+3) = f(x+3)$

$f \circ g(x) = (x+3)^2$

②  $g \circ f(x)$

$= g(f(x))$

$= g(x^2)$

$= x^2 + 3$

كعويض كل  $x$  في  $g$   
 $x^2$

$f \circ g \neq g \circ f$

③  $(g \circ f)(4) = x^2 + 3 \Rightarrow 4^2 + 3 \Rightarrow = 16 + 3 = 19$

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Example 1: p 35

ما را از همی نفس لبرعه + می بلذره

Example 2: p 36

solve:

Let  $f(x) = \frac{6x}{x^2-9}$

$= f(9(12))$

and  $g(x) = \sqrt{3x}$

$= f(\sqrt{3 \cdot 12})$

find  $(f \circ g)(12)$   $\rightarrow$

$= f(\sqrt{36})$

$= f(6)$

$\rightarrow$  لغوفا بقية X من f  $= \frac{6 \cdot 6}{6^2-9} = \frac{36}{36-9} = \frac{36}{27} = \frac{4}{3}$

②  $(f \circ g)(x)$

$= f(g(x))$

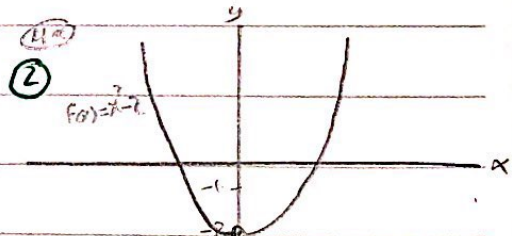
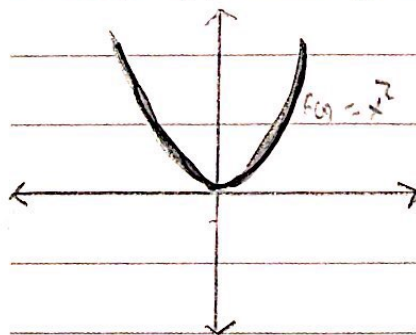
$= f(\sqrt{3x})$

$= \frac{6 \cdot \sqrt{3x}}{(\sqrt{3x})^2 - 9}$

$= \frac{2\sqrt{3x}}{x-3} \Rightarrow D_{f \circ g} = x-3 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq 3, = [R]-3$

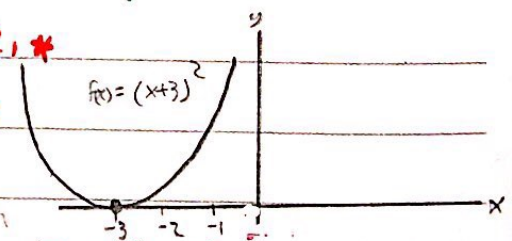
Sketch the graphs:

①  $f(x) = x^2$



③  $f(x) = (x+3)^2$

\* از افة على محور x ب (-3)  
(نفس انسا، افة لعدد)



Example 4 (a) p: 31

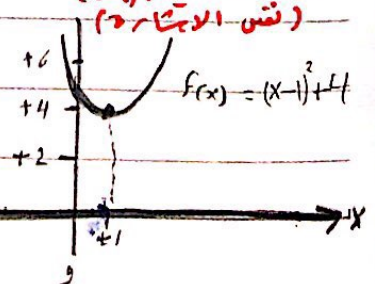
①  $y = f(x) = x^2 - 2$

\* از افة على محور y ب (-2)  
(نفس انسا، افة لعدد)

④  $f(x) = (x-1)^2 + 4$

\* از افة على محور x ب (+1)  
(عكس الانسا، افة)

\* از افة على محور y ب (+4)  
(نفس الانسا، افة)



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Example 3: P 37

Example 4: P 38

في الزاوية  
منه

بالمصاحفة:

[ محور x = عكس الإشارة .  
محور y = نفس الإشارة . ]

أقطع P 37  
بالمصاحفة

وستكون الإشارة دالة لقيمة الظل

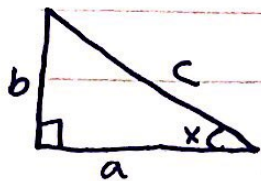
الاجزاء التي لها ظلال

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# 0.7 Trigonometric functions P: 41

الدوال المثلثية



$$\sin(x) = \frac{\text{y.faf}}{\text{الفوق}} = \frac{b}{c} = \csc(x) = \frac{1}{\sin(x)}$$

$$\cos(x) = \frac{\text{الجوار}}{\text{الفوق}} = \frac{a}{c} = \sec(x) = \frac{1}{\cos(x)}$$

$$\tan(x) = \frac{\overset{\text{odd}(-)}{\sin}}{\underset{\text{even}(+)}{\cos}} = \cot = \frac{\overset{+}{\cos}}{\underset{\downarrow \text{odd}}{\sin}} = \frac{1}{\tan(x)}$$

tan is odd(-)

$$\cos^2(x) + \sin^2(x) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2(x) = 1 - \sin^2(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2(x) = 1 - \cos^2(x)$$

- cos is even (+) ←
- sin is odd (-)
- tan is odd (-)
- cot is odd (-)

$$1 + \tan^2(x) = \sec^2(x)$$

← نضربها على الدوال المتكافئة:

$\cos(-x) = \cos(x) \Rightarrow \cos$  is even

$\sin(-x) = -\sin(x) \Rightarrow \sin$  is odd

$\tan(-x) = \frac{\sin(-x)}{\cos(-x)} = \frac{-\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} = -\tan(x) \Rightarrow \tan$  is odd

- $f(-x) = f(x) \Rightarrow f$  is even (+)
- $f(-x) = -f(x) \Rightarrow f$  is odd (-)
- $f(-x) \neq f(x) \Rightarrow f$  is neither

Example:

①  $f(x) = x^2 + 5$

$f(-x) = (-x)^2 + 5$

$f(-x) = x^2 + 5$

$f(x) = f(-x) \Rightarrow f$  is even(+)

②  $f(x) = x^3 + x$

$f(-x) = (-x)^3 + (-x)$

$f(-x) = -x^3 - x$

$= -(x^3 + x)$

$f(-x) = -f(x) \Rightarrow f$  is odd(-)

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Example 6 : P 46

$$1 + \tan^2(x) = \sec^2(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sol} \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{\sin^2(x)}{\cos^2(x)} &\rightarrow \frac{\cos^2 + \sin^2}{\cos^2} \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 + \sin^2}{\cos^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos^2} = \sec^2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$1 + \cot^2(x) = \csc^2(x)$$

$$= 1 + \frac{\cos^2(x)}{\sin^2(x)}$$

$$= \frac{\sin^2 + \cos^2}{\sin^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin^2} = \csc^2(x) \quad \checkmark$$

Example :-

$$(1 + \sin(x)) \cdot (1 - \sin(x))$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = (a+b) \cdot (a-b)$$

$$= 1^2 + \sin^2(x)$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\sec^2(x)}$$

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الربع الاول فقط

تاجي

	0	30	45	60	90
sin	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1
cos	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0

2

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{1}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin(0) = \frac{\sqrt{0}}{2} = 0$$

$$\cos(0) = \frac{\sqrt{4}}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{0}}{2} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{3}}{\cos \frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1} = \sqrt{3}$$

الدائرة مهيبة



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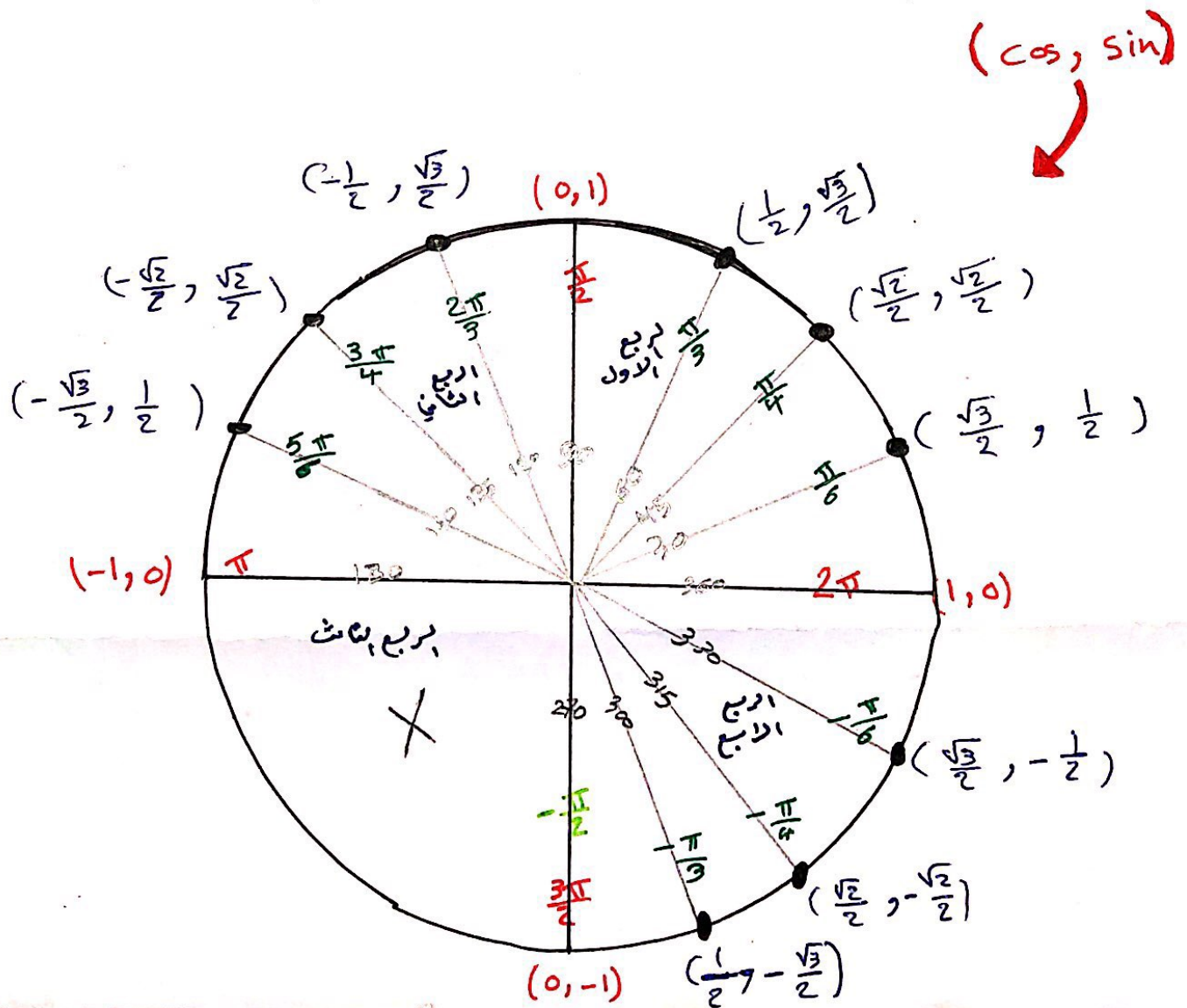
(15)



\* نستخدم دلايلي و زوايا الربع لأول حقل

	0	30	45	60	90
sin	0	1	2	3	4
cos	4	3	2	1	0

2



1.1 P. 57

Example 1: find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (4x - 5)$ .

$$= 4(3) - 5 = \boxed{7}$$

Example:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (4x^3)$ 

$$= 4(2)^3 \Rightarrow = 4 \cdot 8 \Rightarrow = \boxed{32}$$

Ex: 2 find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - x - 6}{x - 3} = \frac{0}{0}$ 

$$x^2 - 3x + 2x - 6$$

$$x^2 - x - 6$$

القسمة:

$$= \frac{(x+2)(x-3)}{x-3}$$

$$= x+2 \Rightarrow 3+2 = \boxed{5}$$

⊙ اولاً منى نوقف ونوقف فيه صلا اولاً

⊙ انصح لنا انلا درنا السطال!

نوفنا 3

Example 3: find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}$ 

$$\boxed{= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1}$$

Example:

find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \sin(x)}{2x}$ 

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} \rightarrow = 1$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot 1 = \boxed{\frac{3}{2}}$$

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### Limit Theorems 1.3 : P 68

Example 1: P 68 Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} 2x^4$

$$= 2(3)^4$$

$$= 2(81)$$

$$= 162$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \quad 27 \quad 81 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\ 9 \end{array}$$

Example 2:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} (3x^2 - 2x)$

$$= 3(4)^2 - 2(4)$$

$$= 3(16) - 8$$

$$= 48 - 8 = 40$$

Example 3: P 69 Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+9}}{x}$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{4^2+9}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{25}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{5}{4}$$

Example 4: P 69  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = 4$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} g(x) = 8$

Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} [f^2(x) \cdot \sqrt[3]{g(x)}]$

$$= 4^2 \cdot \sqrt[3]{8} = 16 \cdot 2$$

$$= 32 = 2$$

Example 5: P 69 Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{7x^5 - 10x^4 - 13x + 6}{3x^2 - 6x - 8}$

$$= \frac{7(2)^5 - 10(2)^4 - 13(2) + 6}{3(2)^2 - 6(2) - 8}$$

$$= \frac{224 - 160 - 26 + 6}{12 - 12 - 8} = \frac{44}{-8} = -\frac{11}{2}$$

Hi Tekno

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$\frac{0}{0}$  = غير معرفة \* انبته  
 $0 =$  معرفة \*

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Example 7:  $p \neq 0$  Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x}-1} = \frac{0}{0}$  غير معرفة

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a+b) \cdot (a-b) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1) \cdot (\sqrt{x}+1)}{(\sqrt{x}-1) \cdot (\sqrt{x}+1)} = \frac{(x-1) \cdot (\sqrt{x}+1)}{(\sqrt{x})^2 - 1^2}$$

علية انطاق بلعام

"بضرب في مرافقة بلعام"

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\cancel{x-1} \cdot (\sqrt{x}+1)}{\cancel{x-1}} = \sqrt{x} + 1 = 2$$

Example 8:  $p \neq 0$  Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + 3x - 10}{x^2 + x - 6} = \frac{0}{0}$  غير معرفة

$$= \frac{(x-2) \cdot (x+5)}{(x-2) \cdot (x+3)} = \frac{x+5}{x+3} = \frac{7}{5}$$

Example: Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x-4}{x^2+4}$

$$= \frac{4-4}{4^2+4} = \frac{0}{16+4} = \frac{0}{20} = 0$$

Example: Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{x^2-4} = \frac{0}{0}$  غير معرفة

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\cancel{x-2}}{(\cancel{x-2})(x+2)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

1.5 Limits at infinity. P 77

Example 2: P 78 Prove that  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} = 0$ .

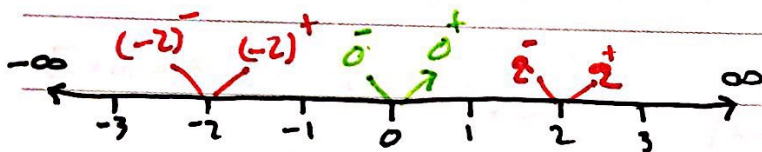
- ① درجة لتمام < درجة بسط = 0
- ② درجة لتمام < درجة بسط =  $-\infty$  /  $\infty$
- ③ درجة لتمام = درجة لتمام = معامل / معامل

①  $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x} = 0$

Example 3. P 79 Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^3}{1+x^3} = \frac{2x^3}{x^3} = 2$

Example: Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^3 + 5x^2 - x + 17}{1 + x^3} = \frac{2x^3}{3x^3} = \frac{2}{3}$  (نفس المثال تقريباً)

② Example:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^4 - 2x^2 - 1}{2x^3 + x} = \frac{x^4}{2x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{2} = -\infty$  (نغنون)



$a^+$ : بين العدد a

$a^-$ : يسار العدد a

$a^- < a < a^+$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\text{عدد}}{x} = +\infty$

على حسب الاتجاه، (الجهة، العدد، و) (0) بيننا،

Example 5: P 80

Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{(x-1)^2}$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{(x-1)^2}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (x-1) = 1^- - 1 = 0^- \rightarrow -\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x-1) = 1^+ - 1 = 0^+$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} = \infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} = \infty$

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Example: Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{(x-1)^3}$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{(x-1)^3}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (x-1) = 1^- - 1 = 0^- < 0 \Rightarrow -\infty$        $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x-1) = 1^+ - 1 = 0^+ > 0 \Rightarrow \infty$

Example: Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{3}{2-x}$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{3}{2-x}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} (2-x) = 2 - 2^- = 0^+ > 0 \Rightarrow \infty$        $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} (2-x) = 2 - 2^+ = 0^- < 0 \Rightarrow -\infty$

Example 6: P80.

Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x+1}{x^2-5x+6}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x+1}{(x-2)(x-3)} = -\infty$   
Diagram showing  $x+1 \rightarrow 3$ ,  $(x-2) \rightarrow 0^+$ , and  $(x-3) \rightarrow -1$ . The result is  $\frac{3}{0^-} = -\infty$ .

Example:  $f(x) = \frac{3x+5}{x+1}$       V.A = ?      H.A ?  
(x = ٤)      (y = ٣)

V.A.  $\rightarrow$   $x = -1$  is V.A.

$x = -1$  is V.A.

H.A.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x+5}{x+1}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x}{x} = 3$

$y = 3$  is H.A.

Example 7: P80

Find the vertical and horizontal asymptotes of the graph of  $y=f(x)$  if

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

V.A.  $x = 1$  is V.A.

H.A.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x}{x-1} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$

$y = 2$  is H.A.

Example:

$f(x) = \frac{3}{x+2}$

V.A.  $x = -2$

H.A.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{x+2} = 0$        $y = 0$

Hi Tekno

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1.6: Continuity of functions. P 82

للأسف ما كتبته  
مع الدكتور

الدرس الوحيد الذي ناقص

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Date:

Subject: التفاضل (الاشتقاق)

## 2.2 The derivative. P100

قانون

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

Example 1: Let  $f(x) = 13x - 6$

Find  $f'(4)$

$$f'(4) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(4+h) - f(4)}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[13(4+h) - 6] - [13(4) - 6]}{h}$$

$$= \frac{52 + 13h - 6 - 52 + 6}{h}$$

$$= \frac{13h}{h} = 13$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(4) = 13$$

Example:  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3+h} - \frac{1}{3}}{h}$

$f(x) = ??$        $x = ??$

$f(x) = \frac{1}{3}$        $x = 3$

$$f'(c) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c}$$

Example:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{\frac{2}{x+3} - \frac{2}{c+3}}{x - c}$        $f(x) = ??$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{2}{x+3}$$

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Hi Tekno



Example:

Let  $f(x) = x^2 + 5x$  Find  $f'(c)$ 

أوجد

$$f'(c) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c}$$

قانون سابق

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{(x^2 + 5x) - (c^2 + 5c)}{x - c}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{x^2 + 5x - c^2 - 5c}{x - c}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{(x^2 - c^2) + (5x - 5c)}{x - c}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{(x/c)(x+c) + 5(x-c)}{x/c}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} x + c + 5$$

$$\text{تعويض } c = c + c + 5$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(c) = 2c + 5$$

Example 6: P 102

a)

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(4+h)^2 - 16}{h}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 \text{ at } x = 4$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\frac{2}{x} - \frac{2}{3}}{x-3}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{x} \text{ at } x = 3$$

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## 2.3 Rules of Finding Derivatives. P. 107

$$(c)' = 0$$

$$(x)' = 1$$

$$(x^2)' = 2x$$

$$(x^3)' = 3x^2$$

⋮

$$(ax^n)' = anx^{n-1}$$

Example 1 Find the derivatives of:

$$\text{P. 110} \quad \textcircled{1} \quad 5x^2 + 7x - 6.$$

$$(5x^2 + 7x - 6)' = 10x + 7$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 4x^6 - 3x^5 - 10x^2 + 5x + 16'$$

$$= 24x^5 - 15x^4 - 20x + 5$$

Example 2. Find the derivative of

$$(f \cdot g)' = f' \cdot g + f \cdot g'$$

Example 2: P. 110

$$g(x) = x$$

$$h(x) = 1 + 2x$$

$$\text{Find } f(x) = g(x) \cdot h(x)$$

Example 3: P. 111

$$D_x [(3x^2 - 5)(2x^4 - x)]$$

$$= (3x^2 - 5)' \cdot (2x^4 - x) + (3x^2 - 5) \cdot (2x^4 - x)'$$

$$= 6x \cdot (2x^4 - x) + (3x^2 - 5) \cdot (8x^3 - 1)$$

$$= 12x^5 - 6x^2 + 24x^5 - 3x^2 - 40x^3 + 5$$

$$= 26x^5 - 40x^3 - 9x^2 + 5$$

قانون  $\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)' = \frac{f \cdot g' - f' \cdot g}{g^2}$

Example 4: P 112 Find  $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{(3x-5)}{(x^2+7)}$

$$= \frac{(3x-5) \cdot (x^2+7)' - (3x-5)' \cdot (x^2+7)}{(x^2+7)^2}$$

$$= \frac{3 \cdot (x^2+7) - (3x-5) \cdot (2x)}{(x^2+7)^2}$$

$$= \frac{3x^2 + 21 - 6x^2 + 10x}{(x^2+7)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-3x^2 + 10x + 21}{(x^2+7)^2}$$

Example 5: P 113.

Find  $D_x y$  if  $y = \frac{2}{x^4+1} + \frac{3}{x}$

$$= \left(\frac{2}{x^4+1}\right)' + \left(\frac{3}{x}\right)'$$

$$= \frac{(2)' \cdot (x^4+1) - (2) \cdot (x^4+1)'}{(x^4+1)^2} + \frac{(3)' \cdot (x) - (3) \cdot (x)'}{x^2}$$

$$= \frac{-2(4x^3)}{(x^4+1)^2} + \frac{-3}{x^2}$$

$$= \frac{-8x^3}{(x^4+1)^2} - \frac{3}{x^2}$$

(25)

2.4 : P 114 Derivatives of Trigonometric Functions

$\sin(x)' = \cos(x)$

$\cos(x)' = -\sin(x)$

$\tan(x)' = \sec^2(x)$

\* التسهيل : اللي تبدأ بـ (C)

$\cot(x)' = -\csc^2(x)$

مشتقاتها بالسالب (-) =>

$\sec(x)' = \sec(x) \cdot \tan(x)$

$\csc(x)' = -\csc(x) \cdot \cot(x)$

Example 1: P 115

Find  $D_x (3 \sin x - 2 \cos x)$ .

$= 3 \cos x + 2 \sin x$

Example 3: P 116

Find  $D_x (x^2 \sin x)$ .

دالة x دالة = نستخدم قانون:

$= (x^2)' \cdot (\sin x) + (x^2) \cdot (\sin x)'$   
 $= (2x) \cdot (\sin x) + (x^2) \cdot (\cos x)$   
 $= 2x \cdot \sin x + x^2 \cdot \cos x$

[مشتقة ضرب بالسین]

$(f \cdot g)' = f' \cdot g + f \cdot g'$

Example 4: P 116

Find  $\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1 + \sin x}{\cos x} \right)$

\* تعني مشتقة

نستخدم قانون:

$\left( \frac{f}{g} \right)' = \frac{f' \cdot g - f \cdot g'}{g^2}$

$= \frac{(1 + \sin x)' \cdot (\cos x) - (1 + \sin x) \cdot (\cos x)'}{\cos^2(x)}$

$= \frac{(\cos x) \cdot (\cos x) - (1 + \sin x) \cdot (-\sin x)}{\cos^2(x)}$

$\sin^2 + \cos^2 = 1$

كأنه كان (cos)

$= \frac{(\cos^2 x) + (\sin x) + (\sin^2 x)}{\cos^2(x)} = \frac{1 + \sin(x)}{\cos^2(x)}$

## 2.5 The Chain Rule P: 118 قاعدة السلسلة

استخدم دالة خارجية داخل دالة أخرى

$$f: \text{function} \quad (f^n)' = n f^{n-1} \cdot f' \Rightarrow \text{Chain Rule (C.R)}$$

مشتقة الدالة بغير أس

$$(x^n)' = n x^{n-1} \cdot (x)' = n x^{n-1} \cdot 1 = n x^{n-1}$$

Example 1: P 119

If  $y = (2x^2 - 4x + 1)^{60}$ , find  $D_x y$ .

$$D_x y \stackrel{\text{C.R}}{=} 60 \cdot (2x^2 - 4x + 1)^{59} \cdot (2x^2 - 4x + 1)'$$

$$= 60 \cdot (2x^2 - 4x + 1)^{59} \cdot (4x - 4) \rightarrow \text{أضرب 4 عامل مشترك}$$

$$= 60 \cdot (2x^2 - 4x + 1)^{59} \cdot 4(x - 1) \leftarrow \text{أضرب 4 إلى هنا}$$

$$= 240 \cdot (2x^2 - 4x + 1)^{59} (x - 1)$$

النتيجة

Example 2: P 119

If  $y = \frac{1}{(2x^5 - 7)^3}$ , find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \left( \frac{1}{(2x^5 - 7)^3} \right)'$$

$$= \left( (2x^5 - 7)^{-3} \right)'$$

ترفع الأس فوق بالسالب

$$\stackrel{\text{C.R}}{=} -3 \cdot (2x^5 - 7)^{-4} \cdot (2x^5 - 7)'$$

$$= -3 \cdot (2x^5 - 7)^{-4} \cdot (10x^4)$$

$$= -30x^4 \cdot (2x^5 - 7)^{-4}$$

$$= \frac{-30x^4}{(2x^5 - 7)^4}$$

تحويل  
الصيغة الخطية  
إلى الكسرية  
فقط

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Example 7: P 121

$$\text{Find } \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{(2x-1)^3}$$

$$= \left[ (2x-1)^{-3} \right]'$$

$$\text{C.R} = -3 \cdot (2x-1)^{-4} \cdot (2x-1)'$$

$$= -3 \cdot (2x-1)^{-4} \cdot (2)$$

$$= -6(2x-1)^{-4}$$

$$= \frac{-6}{(2x-1)^4}$$

4, 9, 10

Example 4: P 120 If  $y = \sin 2x$ , find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

$$(f(g))' = g' \cdot f'(g) \leftarrow \text{قانون التراكيب}$$

Solution:  $= 2 \cos(2x)$

Example:  $D_x (\tan(x^2+1))$

$$= 2x \cdot \sec^2(x^2+1)$$

تذكير بقانون C.R  $(f^n)' = n f^{n-1} \cdot f'$

هذه دالة فارعة عليها استخدم C.R

Example 9 P 122 Find  $D_x \sin(4x)$

وهي دالة تراكيب دالة تستخدم قانون التراكيب

$$\text{(C.R)} \text{ قانون} = 3 \sin^2(4x) \cdot (\sin(4x))'$$

$$\text{قانون التراكيب} = 3 \sin^2(4x) \cdot (4) \cdot \cos(4x)$$

$$= 12 \sin^2(4x) \cdot \cos(4x)$$

Example:  $D_x (\cos^4(x^2+x))$

$$\text{C.R} = 4 \cos^3(x^2+x) \cdot (\cos(x^2+x))' \rightarrow \cos' = -\sin$$

$$\text{التراكيب} = -4 \cos^3(x^2+x) \cdot (2x+1) \cdot \sin(x^2+x)$$

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Example 10: P 122

$$(f(g))' = g' \cdot f'(g)$$

Find  $D_x \sin(\cos(x^2)) =$  قانون التراكيب

$$\cos' = -\sin$$

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

$$= -2x \cdot \sin(x^2) \cdot \cos(\cos(x^2))$$

## 2.6 Higher-order Derivatives.

Example 1: P 126

$y = \sin(2x)$  Find:

المشتقة الأولى  $\leftarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 2 \cdot \cos(2x)$

المشتقة الثانية  $\leftarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -2 \cdot 2 \cdot \sin(2x) = -2 \cdot \sin(2x)$

المشتقة الثالثة  $\leftarrow \frac{d^3y}{dx^3} = -2 \cdot 2 \cdot \cos(2x) = -2 \cdot \cos(2x)$

المشتقة الرابعة  $\leftarrow \frac{d^4y}{dx^4} = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot \sin(2x) = 2 \cdot \sin(2x)$

Example:  $\frac{d}{dx} (2x^5 + 4x^3 - x^2 + 7x + 1) = \frac{d^3}{dx^3} \rightarrow$  أوجد المشتقة الثالثة

الأولى  $\frac{d}{dx} = 10x^4 + 12x^2 - 2x + 7$

الثانية  $\frac{d^2}{dx^2} = 40x^3 + 24x - 2$

الثالثة  $\frac{d^3}{dx^3} = 120x^2 + 24$



## 2.7 Implicit Differentiation. P. 130

$$y = f(x) \text{ .. biasa}$$

Example 1: P 131

Find  $\frac{dy}{dx} = y'$  if  $4x^2y - 3y = x^3 - 1$

Solution:

$$(4x^2y - 3y)' = (x^3 - 1)'$$

at the point (1, 1)

$$4((x^2) \cdot y + x^2 y') - 3y' = 3x^2$$

$$4(2xy + x^2 y') - 3y' = 3x^2$$

$$8xy + 4x^2 y' - 3y' = 3x^2$$

$$4x^2 y' - 3y' = 3x^2 - 8xy$$

$$y'(4x^2 - 3) = 3x^2 - 8xy$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y' = \frac{3x^2 - 8xy}{4x^2 - 3}$$

$$\rightarrow = \frac{3(1)^2 - 8(1)(1)}{4(1)^2 - 3} = \boxed{-5}$$

Example 2: P 132 C.R. (Chain Rule)

Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  if  $x^2 + 5y^3 = x + 9$

Solution:  $(x^2 + 5y^3)' = (x + 9)'$

$$2x + 15y^2 y' = 1$$

$$15y^2 y' = 1 - 2x$$

$$y' = \frac{1 - 2x}{15y^2}$$

chain Rule:  $(f^n)' = n f^{n-1} \cdot f'$

At the point (0, 1)

$$= \frac{1 - 2(0)}{15(1)^2} = \boxed{\frac{1}{15}}$$

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Example 4: P 133

If  $y = 2x^{\frac{5}{3}} + \sqrt{x^2+1}$ , find  $D_x y$ .

Solution:  $(y)' = (2x^{\frac{5}{3}} + \sqrt{x^2+1})'$   
 $= (2x^{\frac{5}{3}})' + (\sqrt{x^2+1})'$   
 $= 2 \cdot \frac{5}{3} x^{\frac{5}{3}-1} + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2+1}}$

$(\sqrt{f})' = \frac{f'}{2\sqrt{f}}$

$\frac{5}{3} - \frac{3}{3}$

$\frac{5-3}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$

$= \frac{10}{3} x^{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$

## 3.1 Maxima and Minima. P: 151

Critical Points: نقاط حرجية

①  $a$  is an end point (نقطة نهاية)②  $a$  is a stationary point if  $f'(a) = 0$  (نقطة ساكنة)

or

③  $a$  is a singular point if  $f'(a)$  doesn't exist (نقطة مفردة)

Example 2: P 153 Find the maximum and minimum values

of  $f(x) = x^3$  on  $[-2, 2]$ ① Critical Point:→ end point  $\{-2, 2\}$ 

→  $f'(x) = 3x^2$

if  $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 3x^2 = 0$

$x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = 0$

 $\Rightarrow$  Stationary point:  $\{0\}$  $\Rightarrow$  Critical points:  $\{-2, 2, 0\}$ ② Find the maximum and minimum values:

$f(-2) = (-2)^3 = -8 \rightarrow$  minimum

$f(2) = (2)^3 = 8 \rightarrow$  maximum

$f(0) = (0)^3 = 0$

Example: (1+3) P: 152+153

$$f(x) = -2x^3 + 3x^2 \text{ on } \left[-\frac{1}{2}, 2\right].$$

① Critical Point:

$$\rightarrow \text{end points: } \left\{-\frac{1}{2}, 2\right\}$$

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = -6x^2 + 6x$$

$$\rightarrow \text{if } f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow -6x^2 + 6x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 6x(-x+1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 6x = 0 \text{ or } -x+1 = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$\text{or } x = 1$$

$$x = -1$$

$$-x = -1$$

$$x = 1$$

$\Rightarrow$  stationary points:  $\{0, 1\}$

$\Rightarrow$  Critical points:  $\left\{-\frac{1}{2}, 2, 0, 1\right\}$

② maximum and minimum:

$$\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = -\frac{1}{8} = -\frac{1}{8}$$

$$f\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -2\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + 3\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \Rightarrow -2\left(-\frac{1}{8}\right) + 3\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{2}{8} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$$

$$f(2) = -2(2)^3 + 3(2)^2 \Rightarrow -16 + 12 = -4$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f(1) = -2(1)^3 + 3(1)^2 = 1$$

- minimum

maximum.

Example 4: P153

$$f(x) = x^{\frac{2}{3}} \text{ on } [-1, 2]$$

① Critical Point:

end point  $\{-1, 2\}$

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{2}{3}-1} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3} x^{-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

بما أن  $x \neq 0$

$\therefore f'(0)$  does not exist

$\Rightarrow 0$  is a singular point.

$\Rightarrow$  critical point  $\{-1, 2, 0\}$

① maximum and minimum

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

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (x^n)^m = x^{n \cdot m} \\ \frac{2}{3} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\rightarrow f(2) = (2)^{\frac{2}{3}} = (2^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 4^{\frac{1}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{4} \rightarrow \text{maximum}$$

$$\rightarrow \underline{f(0)} = 0^{\frac{2}{3}} = \boxed{0} \rightarrow \text{Minimum}$$

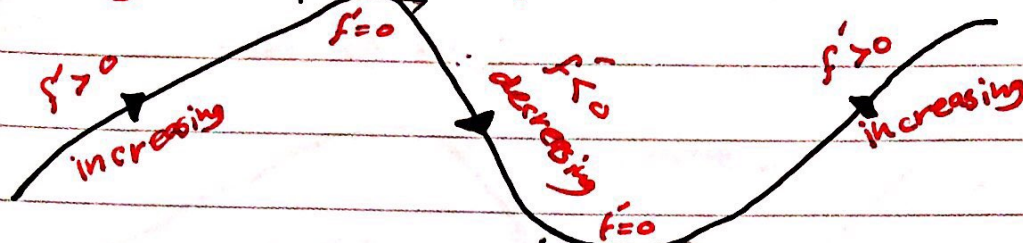
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## 3.2 Monotonicity and Concavity P.155

- ① if  $f' > 0 \Rightarrow$   $f$  is increasing  $\nearrow$   
 ② if  $f' < 0 \Rightarrow$   $f$  is decreasing  $\searrow$  local maximum  
 ③ if  $f' = 0 \Rightarrow a$  is a stationary point  $\swarrow$  local minimum

Stationary Point (local maximum)



Stationary Point (local minimum)

Example 1: P.155  $f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 12x + 7$

Find where  $f$  is increasing and where it is decreasing.

Solution:  $f'(x) = 6x^2 - 6x - 12$

if  $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 6x^2 - 6x - 12 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x^2 - x - 2 = 0$

$(x+1)(x-2) = 0$

$x+1 = 0$  or  $x-2 = 0$

$x = -1$

$x = 2$

	$-\infty$		$-1$		$2$		$\infty$
$f(x) = 6x^2 - 6x - 12$		+	0	-	0	+	
		$\nearrow$		$\searrow$		$\nearrow$	

$f$  increasing ( $f' > 0$ ):  $(-\infty, -1) \cup (2, \infty)$

$f$  decreasing ( $f' < 0$ ):  $(-1, 2)$

$f(-1) = 2(-1)^3 - 3(-1)^2 - 12(-1) + 7$  |  $f(2) = 2(2)^3 - 3(2)^2 - 12(2) + 7$

$= -2 - 3 + 12 + 7 = 14$

$= 16 - 12 - 24 + 7 = -13$



$(-1, 14)$  local maximum

$(2, -13)$  local minimum

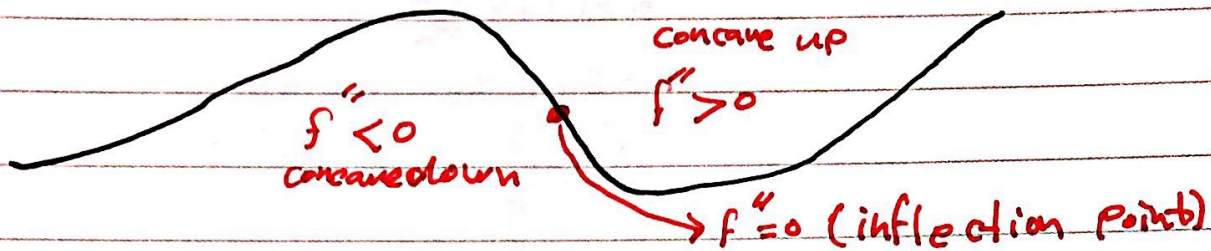
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3.2 <sup>ثابت</sup> if: function

- ① if  $f'' > 0 \Rightarrow f$  concave up <sup>تقعير</sup> 
- ② if  $f'' < 0 \Rightarrow f$  concave down <sup>كذب</sup> 

- ③ if ①  $f''(a) = 0 \Rightarrow a$  is an inflection point <sup>نقطة انقلاب</sup>  
or ②  $f''(a)$  does not exist



Example:  $f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 12x + 7$



solution:  $f' = 6x^2 - 6x - 12$

$$f'' = 12x - 6$$

$$\text{if } f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 12x - 6 = 0$$

$$12x = 6$$

$$x = \frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$f''(x) = 12x - 6$	$-\infty$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\infty$
	-	+	
			

$f$  concave up:  $(\frac{1}{2}, \infty)$

$f$  concave down:  $(-\infty, \frac{1}{2})$

$\therefore$  افراج  $\frac{1}{2}$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 - 3\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - 12\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + 7$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{8} - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 6 + 7$$

$$= \frac{2}{8} - \frac{3}{2} + 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{2} + 1$$

$$= \frac{-2}{4} + 1$$

$$= \frac{-2}{4} + \frac{4}{4}$$

$$= \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(37)

$\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$  inflection point  
<sup>نقطة انقلاب</sup>

Example 3: P 157  $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 - 3x + 4$

① increasing? decreasing? local maximum? local minimum?

(f')  $\rightarrow$  (f'')

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

$$= x^2 - 2x - 3$$

$$\text{if } f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$(x-3)(x+1) = 0$$

$$x+1=0 \quad \text{or} \quad x-3=0$$

$$x = -1$$

$$x = 3$$

$f'(x) = x^2 - 2x - 3$	$-\infty$	$-1$	$3$	$\infty$
	+	-	+	
	$\nearrow$	$\searrow$	$\nearrow$	

f increasing ( $f' > 0$ ):  $(-\infty, -1) \cup (3, \infty)$

f decreasing ( $f' < 0$ ):  $(-1, 3)$

$$f(-1) = \frac{1}{3}(-1)^3 - (-1)^2 - 3(-1) + 4$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} - 1 + 3 + 4$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{10}{3} = -\frac{1}{3} + 6 \Rightarrow 6 - \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{18}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{17}{3}$$

$$= \frac{17}{3}$$

$(-1, \frac{17}{3})$  local maximum

$$f(3) = \frac{1}{3}(3)^3 - (3)^2 - 3(3) + 4$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 27 - 9 - 9 + 4$$

$$= \frac{27}{3} - 9 - 9 + 4$$

$$= 9 - 9 - 9 + 4$$

$$y = -5$$

$(3, -5)$  local minimum



$$\frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 - 3x + 4, \text{ \u0627\u0645\u0644}$$

② concave up? concave down? inflection point?

$(f'')$   $\rightarrow$   $(f''')$



$$f' = x^2 - 2x - 3$$

$$f'' = 2x - 2$$

$$\text{if } f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 2x - 2 = 0$$

$$2x = 2$$

$$x = 1$$

$f''(x) = 2x - 2$	$-\infty$	$1$	$\infty$
		-	+
			

$f'' > 0$   
f concave up:  $(1, \infty)$

$f'' < 0$   
f concave down:  $(-\infty, 1)$

$$\begin{aligned} f(1) &= \frac{1}{3}(1)^3 - (1)^2 - 3(1) + 4 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} - 1 - 3 + 4 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow y \end{aligned}$$

$(1, \frac{1}{3})$  inflection point.

Example 7. p: 160 Find all points of inflection of  $f(x) = X^{\frac{1}{3}} + 2$

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

$$\begin{aligned} f''(x) &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot (-\frac{2}{3})x^{-\frac{2}{3}-1} \\ &= -\frac{2}{9}x^{-\frac{5}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

$$f'' = -\frac{2}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{\frac{5}{3}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\neq 0 \\ &x^{\frac{5}{3}} \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$x \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow f''(0)$  does not exist

$$f(0) = 0^{\frac{1}{3}} + 2$$

$$= 2 \rightarrow y$$

$(0, 2)$  inflection point.

3.6 The Mean value theorem for derivatives P. 185

$f$ : function on  $[a, b]$

There <sup>يوجد</sup> exist <sup>على الأقل</sup> at least a number

$$c \in (a, b)$$

$$f'(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$

① = ②

Example 1: P 186 find the number  $c$  guaranteed by the Mean value theorem for  $f(x) = 2\sqrt{x}$  on  $[\frac{1}{4}, 1]$

قانوناً ①  $f'(x) = (2\sqrt{x})'$

$$(\sqrt{x})' = \frac{f'}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

نقطه  $x$  مكان في  
بعض تقريبا  
الأكثر بـ  
مربوبي

$$f'(c) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{4}, b = 1$$

$$② \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{1} - 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{2 - 1}{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

① = ②

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$2\sqrt{c} = 3$$

$$(\sqrt{c})^2 = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2$$

$$c = \frac{9}{4}$$

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Example 2: p 187

$$f(x) = x^3 - x^2 - x + 1 \text{ on } \left[-\frac{1}{a}, \frac{2}{b}\right] \quad c = ? \text{ M.V.T}$$

Solution:

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

$$\textcircled{1} f'(c) = 3c^2 - 2c - 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} a = -1, b = 2$$

$$= \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{(8 - 4 - 2 + 1) - (-1 - 1 + 1 + 1)}{3}$$

$$= \frac{3 - 0}{3} = 1$$

$$\textcircled{1} = \textcircled{2}$$

$$3c^2 - 2c - 1 = 1$$

$$3c^2 - 2c - 2 = 0$$

$$a = 3 \quad \Delta = b^2 - 4ac = (-2)^2 - 4(3)(-2)$$

$$b = -2 \quad = 4 + 24 = 28 > 0$$

$$c = -2 \quad c_1 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-(-2) + \sqrt{28}}{6} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{28}}{6}$$

$$c_2 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-(-2) - \sqrt{28}}{6} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{28}}{6}$$

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### 3.3 Antiderivatives P:197 النكاح Power Rule: (P.R)

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$$

$n \neq -1$       ثابت

C  
ثابتة لا يتساها

Example 1: P 197 Find an antiderivatives of the function  
 $f(x) = 4x^3$  on  $(-\infty, \infty)$

$$\int 4x^3 dx = 4 \int x^3 dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\stackrel{\text{P.R}}{=} 4 \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} + C \\ &= x^4 + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

Example 4: P 200

Ⓐ  $\int (3x^2 + 4x) dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 3 \int x^2 dx + 4 \int x dx \\ &= 3 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} + 4 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + C \\ &= x^3 + 2x^2 + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\int 1 dx = x + C$$

$$\int k dx = k \int 1 dx = kx + C$$

انتظار

$$\int k dx = kx + C$$

Ⓑ  $\int (u^{5/2} - 3u + 14) du$        $\frac{5}{2} + 1 = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{2}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$

$$\stackrel{\text{P.R}}{=} \frac{u^{5/2}}{\frac{5}{2}} - 3 \cdot \frac{u^2}{2} + 14u + C$$

مكسور  $\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)$

$$= \frac{2}{5} u^{5/2} - \frac{3}{2} u^2 + 14u + C$$

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$$\textcircled{c} \int \left( \frac{1}{t^2} + \sqrt{t} \right) dt =$$

$$= \int (t^{-2} + t^{\frac{1}{2}}) dt$$

$$\underline{\text{RR}} \quad \frac{t^{-2+1}}{-2+1} + \frac{t^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + C$$

$$= \frac{t^{-1}}{-1} + \frac{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

C  
!! عاقل  
لا تنسها

$$= -t^{-1} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot t^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \quad \text{or} \quad = -\frac{1}{t} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot t^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

Generalized Power Rule (G.P.A)  
f: function  
 $f^n(x) \cdot f'(x) dx = \frac{f^{n+1}(x)}{n+1} + C$   
 $n \neq -1$

Example 5: P 201

$$\textcircled{a} \int (x^4 + 3x)^{30} (4x^3 + 3) dx \quad \underline{\text{G.P.R}}$$

$$f(x) = x^4 + 3x$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = 4x^3 + 3$$

$$= \frac{(x^4 + 3x)^{31}}{31} + C$$

$$\textcircled{b} \int \sin^{10}(x) \cos x dx$$

$$f(x) = \sin x$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x$$

$$= \frac{\sin^{11} x}{11} + C$$

(-) w.l. v.d.p.  
المسألة الأولى / ٤٤

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$$\textcircled{a} \int -\sin(x) \cdot \cos^{10}(x) dx =$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \cos(x) \\ f'(x) &= -\sin(x) \end{aligned} \quad \left| \quad \begin{aligned} &= -\frac{\cos^{11}(x)}{11} + C \end{aligned} \right.$$

Example 6 : P 201

$$\textcircled{a} \int (x^3 + 6x)^5 (6x^2 + 12) dx =$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x^3 + 6x \\ f'(x) &= 3x^2 + 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int (x^3 + 6x)^5 \cdot 2(3x^2 + 6) dx \\ &= 2 \int (x^3 + 6x)^5 \cdot (3x^2 + 6) dx \\ &\stackrel{\text{G.P.R}}{=} \frac{(x^3 + 6x)^6}{6} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{(x^3 + 6x)^6}{3} + C$$

$$\textcircled{b} \int (x^2 + 4)^{10} \cdot 2x dx =$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x^2 + 4 \\ f'(x) &= 2x \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (x^2 + 4)^{10} \cdot 2x dx$$

$$\stackrel{\text{G.P.R}}{=} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(x^2 + 4)^{11}}{11} + C$$

$$= \frac{(x^2 + 4)^{11}}{22} + C$$

### 3.9 Introduction to Differential Equations. P: 203

Example 1 (P204)

Solve  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x$  when  $y=2, x=-1$

Solution:

~~$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x$~~

$\Rightarrow dy = 2x dx$

$\Rightarrow \int 1 dy = \int 2x dx$

$\Rightarrow y = 2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + C$

$\Rightarrow y = x^2 + C$

At  $(-1, 2)$

$2 = (-1)^2 + C$

$2 = 1 + C$

$1 = C \Rightarrow C = 1$

$\therefore y = x^2 + 1$

Example 2 (P 205)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+3x^2}{y^2}$   $y=6, x=0$

$\Rightarrow y^2 dy = x + 3x^2 dx$

$\Rightarrow \int y^2 dy = \int x + 3x^2 dx$

$\Rightarrow \frac{y^3}{3} = \frac{x^2}{2} + 3 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} + C$

من هنا نضع  $y=6$  و  $x=0$

$\Rightarrow y^3 = \frac{3x^2}{2} + 3x^3 + C \quad (0, 6)$

$\Rightarrow y = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3x^2}{2} + 3x^3 + C}, C \in \mathbb{R}$

③  
3/6  
6

$6 = \sqrt[3]{0 + 0 + C}$

216

$(6)^3 = C \Rightarrow C = 216$

④  $\Rightarrow y = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3x^2}{2} + 3x^3 + 216}$

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## 4.1 Introduction To Area

a: ثابت

$$a + a + a = 3a$$

$$\underbrace{a + a + \dots + a}_{15} = 15a$$

$$a + a + \dots + a = na = \sum_{i=1}^n a$$

n ← Sigma

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a = na$$

Example 1: p 217 Suppose that  $\sum_{i=1}^{100} a_i = 60$  and  $\sum_{i=1}^{100} b_i = 11$  calculate  $\sum_{i=1}^{100} (2a_i - 3b_i + 4)$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{100} 2a_i - \sum_{i=1}^{100} 3b_i + \sum_{i=1}^{100} 4$$

$$= 2 \sum_{i=1}^{100} a_i - 3 \sum_{i=1}^{100} b_i + \sum_{i=1}^{100} 4$$

$\sum_{i=1}^{100} a_i = 60$        $\sum_{i=1}^{100} b_i = 11$

$$= 2 \times 60 - 3 \times 11 + 100 \times 4$$

$$= 120 - 33 + 400$$

$$= 487$$

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$$\textcircled{1} \sum_{i=1}^n i = 1+2+3+\dots+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 = 1^2+2^2+3^2+\dots+n^2 = \frac{n(n+1) \cdot (2n+1)}{6}$$

Example 3: p 218

Find a formula for  $\sum_{i=1}^n (j+2)(j-5)$ .

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n (j+2)(j-5)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n (j^2 - 5j + 2j - 10)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n (j^2 - 3j - 10)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n j^2 - 3 \sum_{i=1}^n j - \sum_{i=1}^n 10$$

$$= \frac{n(n+1) \cdot (2n+1)}{6} - 3 \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} - 10n$$

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# 4.2 The Definite Integral P: 224

$a, b$  numbers

$$\textcircled{1} \int_b^a f(x) dx = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int_a^b f(x) dx = - \int_b^a f(x) dx$$

ارجع :  
له مثلاً في ورقة Review

Q: 29

$$\textcircled{3} \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx$$

$a \rightarrow c \rightarrow b$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = [F(x)]_a^b$$

antiderivative off =  $F(b) - F(a)$

Example :

$$\textcircled{1} \int_0^1 (x^2 + x - 1) dx =$$

$$\textcircled{2} = \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} - x \right]_0^1$$

نوف  
فوق  
تحت

$$= \left( \frac{1^3}{3} + \frac{1^2}{2} - 1 \right) - \left( \frac{0^3}{3} + \frac{0^2}{2} - 0 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} - 1$$

$$= \frac{2+3-6}{6} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

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# 4.3 The first Fundamental Theorem of Calculus. P. 238 (F.F.T.C)

F.F.T.C : *قاعدة*

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \int_a^{u(x)} f(t) dt \right) = f(u(x)) \cdot u'(x)$$

*ثابت* (under 'a')  
*u(x)* (under upper limit)  
*f(t)* (under integrand)  
f(u(x)) (under result)  
u'(x) (under result)

Example 1: P 238 Find  $\frac{d}{dx} \left[ \int_1^x t^3 dt \right]$

$$= x^3 \cdot x' \Rightarrow x^3 \cdot 1 = x^3$$

Example 2: P 238 (*جواب*)

Find  $\frac{d}{dx} \left[ \int_x^2 \frac{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\sqrt{t^2+17}} dt \right]$

$$= - \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \int_2^x \frac{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\sqrt{t^2+17}} dt \right]$$

$$= - \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\sqrt{x^2+17}} \cdot (1) \rightarrow (x)' \text{ *قاعدة* }$$

Example 3: P 238 Find  $\frac{d}{dx} \left[ \int_{x^2}^1 (3t-1) dt \right]$

$$= - D_x \left[ \int_1^{x^2} (3t-1) dt \right]$$

$$= - (3x^2 - 1) \cdot (x^2)'$$

$$= (-3x^2 + 1)(2x)$$

$$= -6x^3 + 2x = -6x^3 + 2x \quad (49)$$

---

The distance traveled by a bicycle with wheels of radius **30 centimeters** when the wheels turn through **100 revolutions** is  **$6000\pi$  centimeters**

a) True

b) False

Suppose that  $\int_{-1}^3 f(x)dx = 5$ ,  $\int_{-1}^3 g(x)dx = 3$  and  $\int_{-1}^2 f(x)dx = 2$ . Answer the questions

**Question 29**  $\int_2^3 f(x)dx = 3$

a) True

b) False