

$\frac{d}{dx} [f(x) \cdot g(x)] = f(x)g'(x) + g(x)f'(x)$ (القانون الثاني)

$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right] = \frac{g(x)f'(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{[g(x)]^2}$ (القانون الثالث)

$f(x) = \sqrt{5x^2 - 9}$ $f'(x) = \frac{5x}{\sqrt{5x^2 - 9}}$

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

$f(x) = (5x^2 + 3x + 8)^7$ $f'(x) = 7(5x^2 + 3x + 8)^6 (10x + 3)$

$f(x) = \sqrt{5x^2 - 9}$ $f'(x) = \frac{5x}{\sqrt{5x^2 - 9}}$

$f(x) = 3x^5$ $f'(x) = 15x^4$

$f(x) = \sqrt[3]{2x^3 + 5}$ $f'(x) = \frac{1}{3}(2x^3 + 5)^{-2/3} (6x^2)$

$f(x) = \frac{5x}{\sqrt{5x^2 - 9}}$ $f'(x) = \frac{5x}{\sqrt{5x^2 - 9}}$

مراجعة على بعض القوانين:

$|x| < a$ $\sqrt{x^2} = +x$ $-a < x < a$

$|x| > a$ $\sqrt{x^2} = -x$ $x > a$ or $x < -a$

$$\frac{dy}{dz} = \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dz}$$

جزء

مثال: $f(x) = |x|$ و $f_2(x) = x + 1$

مثال $[f_2 \circ f_1](x)$ حيث $f_1(x) = x$

$$\frac{dy}{dz} = -8 \cdot 2^{\frac{5}{3}} (6)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -48 (6x+5)^{-\frac{5}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{-48}{\sqrt[3]{(6x+5)^5}}$$

مثال $[0, \infty) = f(x)$

$R = f_2(x)$

مثال $f_1(x) = x$ و $f_2(x) = x + 1$

مثال $[f_2 \circ f_1](x)$

مثال: $f(x) = x^2 - 1$ و $g(x) = \sqrt{x}$

مثال: $f(x) = \log x + 3$ و $g(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$

مثال $[f \circ g](2\sqrt{2})$

$$[f \circ g](x) = f[g(x)]$$

$$= f[\sqrt[3]{x}]$$

$$= \log \sqrt[3]{x} + 3$$

$$= \log x^{\frac{1}{3}} + 3$$

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

$$= \frac{10}{3 \sqrt[3]{x^2}}$$

$$[f \circ g]'(2\sqrt{2}) = \frac{10}{3 \sqrt[3]{(2\sqrt{2})^2}} = \frac{10}{3 \sqrt[3]{4(2)}}$$

$$= \frac{10}{3 \sqrt[3]{8}} = \frac{10}{3(2)} = \frac{10}{6}$$

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad g'(x) = \frac{1}{3 \sqrt[3]{x^2}} \quad \text{جزء}$$

$$[f \circ g]'(x) = [f' \circ g] \cdot g'(x)$$

$$= f'[g(x)] \cdot g'(x)$$

$$= f'[\sqrt[3]{x}] \cdot \left[\frac{1}{3 \sqrt[3]{x^2}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{10}{3 \sqrt[3]{x^2}} \Rightarrow [f \circ g]'(2\sqrt{2}) = \frac{10}{3 \sqrt[3]{(2\sqrt{2})^2}} = \frac{10}{3(2)} = \frac{5}{3}$$

مثال $[f \circ g](x)$ و $[g \circ f](x)$

مثال $[g \circ f](x)$

مثال $[-1, \infty) = f(x)$

مثال $[0, \infty) = g(x)$

مثال $f(x) \neq g(x)$

مثال $[g \circ f](x)$

مثال $[f \circ g](x)$

مثال $[0, \infty) = g(x)$

مثال $R = f(x)$

مثال $g(x) \subseteq f(x)$

مثال $[f \circ g](x)$

مثال: $y = 12x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1$, $x = 6x + 5$

جزء $\frac{dy}{dx}$

مثال $g(x) = 6x + 5$, $f(x) = 12x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1$

$$(f \circ g) = f[g(x)]$$

$$= f[6x + 5]$$

$$= 12(6x + 5)^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1$$

$$(f \circ g)'(x) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 12(6x + 5)^{-\frac{1}{3}} (6)$$

$$(f \circ g)'(x) = \frac{-48}{\sqrt[3]{(6x + 5)^5}}$$

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dz} \cdot \frac{dz}{dx}$$

$$= \frac{(z+1)(0) - 3(1)}{(z+1)^2} \cdot 6x$$

$$= \frac{-3}{(z+1)^2} \cdot 6x$$

$$= \frac{-18x}{[(3x^2-4)+1]^2}$$

$$= \frac{-18x}{(3x^2-4)^2 + 2(3x^2-4) + 1}$$

$$= \frac{-18x}{9x^4 - 24x^2 + 16 + 6x^2 - 8 + 1}$$

$$= \frac{-18x}{9x^4 - 18x^2 + 9}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$= 3y^2 - 2(2x)$$

$$= [3(x^2)^2 - 2](2x)$$

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

$$= 6x^5 - 4x$$

$$\left(\frac{dz}{dx}\right)_{x=1} = 6(1)^5 - 4(1) = 6 - 4 = 2$$

$y = \sqrt{z}$, $z = 1 - 4x^2$ (b)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dz} \cdot \frac{dz}{dx}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z}} (0 - 8x)$$

$$= \frac{-8x}{2\sqrt{z}} = \frac{-4x}{\sqrt{z}}$$

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

$y = \sqrt{x} - 3$, $z = y^3$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$= 3y^2 \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right)$$

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

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

$$\left(\frac{dz}{dx}\right)_{x=25} = \frac{3(\sqrt{25} - 3)^2}{2\sqrt{25}}$$

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

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = (3y^2) \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dx} (3y^2)^{-1}$$

Substituting $\frac{dy}{dx}$ into $\frac{dz}{dx}$

$$x^2 y^2 = 9 \quad (a)$$

$$2x + 2y y' = 0$$

$$\frac{2y y'}{2y} = -\frac{2x}{2y}$$

$$y' = -\frac{x}{y}$$

$$\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 4 \quad (b)$$

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} \cdot y' = 0$$

$$2\sqrt{y} x y' = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \times 2\sqrt{y}$$

$$y' = -\frac{\sqrt{y}}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$3x + x^2 y - 5y^2 = 0 \quad (c)$$

$$3 + x^2 y' + 2xy - 10yy' = 0$$

$$x^2 y' - 10yy' = -2xy - 3$$

$$y'(x^2 - 10y) = -2xy - 3$$

$$y' = \frac{-2xy - 3}{x^2 - 10y}$$

$$y' = \frac{2xy + 3}{10y - x^2}$$

$f \circ g$ $f(x) = (2x+1)^9$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \text{ if } y = x^{10}, \quad x = x^3 + 1$$

$$f = x^{10} \Rightarrow f'(x) = 10x^9$$

$$g = x^3 + 1 \Rightarrow g'(x) = 3x^2$$

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f(x^3 + 1)$$

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

$$= [10(x^3 + 1)^9] \cdot 3x^2$$

$$= 30x^2 (x^3 + 1)^9$$

$\frac{dy}{dx}$ if $y = (15x^3 - 7x^2 + 2)^9$ (a)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 9(15x^3 - 7x^2 + 2)(45x^2 - 14x)$$

$$y = \sqrt{x^3 - 5} \quad (b)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3x^2}{2\sqrt{x^3 - 5}}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{(2x^2 - 1)^5} \quad (c)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -5(2x^2 - 1)^{-6} (4x)$$

$$= \frac{-20x}{(2x^2 - 1)^6}$$

$$y = (2x+7)^5 (4x-1)^3 \quad \frac{dy}{dx} \text{ if } y = (2x+7)^5 (4x-1)^3$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = (2x+7)^5 [3(4x-1)^2 (4)] + (4x-1)^3 [5(2x+7)^4 (2)]$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 12(4x-1)^2 (2x+7)^5 + 10(2x+7)^4 (4x-1)^3$$

$$= 2(4x-1)^2 (2x+7)^4 [6(2x+7) + 5(4x-1)]$$

$$= 2(4x-1)^2 (2x+7)^4 [12x + 42 + 20x - 5]$$

$$= 2(4x-1)^2 (2x+7)^4 (32x + 37)$$

(c) $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$

$$\frac{1}{a^2} \cdot 2x + \frac{1}{b^2} \cdot 2y \cdot y' = 0$$

$$\frac{2x}{a^2} + \frac{2y}{b^2} y' = 0$$

$$y' = -\frac{b^2 x}{a^2 y}$$

(-1, 3) abtillie $x^2 - 2xy + y^2 = 16$ (d)

$$2x - 2[xy' + y] + 2yy' = 0$$

$$2x - 2xy' - 2y + 2yy' = 0$$

$$-2xy' + 2yy' = 2y - 2x$$

$$y'(-2x + 2y) = 2y - 2x$$

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

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{(-1,3)} = 1$$

$f(x) = x^2 + 5x$, $g(x) = \sqrt{3x+7}$

$[g \circ f](x)$

$[g \circ f](x) = g[f(x)] = g(x^2 + 5x)$

$= \sqrt{3(x^2 + 5x) + 7}$

$= \sqrt{3x^2 + 15x + 7}$

$= \sqrt{3(1)^2 + 15(1) + 7} = \sqrt{25} = 5$

$[g \circ f]'(1) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3x^2 + 15x + 7}^{-1/2} \cdot (2x + 5)$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot 7 = \frac{7}{10}$

$\frac{dy}{dx}$ i $4x^2 + xy - 3y^2 = 0$ i $(-2, 2)$ abtillie

$$8x + xy' + y - 6yy' = 0$$

$$xy' - 6yy' = -y - 8x$$

$$y'(x - 6y) = -y - 8x$$

$$y' = \frac{-y - 8x}{x - 6y}$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{(-2,2)} = \frac{-2 - 8(-2)}{-2 - 6(2)} = \frac{-2 + 16}{-2 - 12} = \frac{14}{-14} = -1$$

$\frac{dy}{dx}$ i $y^2 + 3xy = 10$ i $(1, 2)$ abtillie

$$2yy' + 3[xy' + y] = 0$$

$$2yy' + 3xy' + 3y = 0$$

$$y'(2y + 3x) = -3y$$

$$y' = \frac{-3y}{2y + 3x}$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{(1,2)} = \frac{-3(2)}{2(2) + 3(1)} = \frac{-6}{7}$$

(1, 2) abtillie i $4x^2 + 9y^2 = 40$ (b)

$$8x + 18yy' = 0$$

$$18yy' = -8x$$

$$y' = \frac{-8x}{18y} = \frac{-4x}{9y}$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{(1,2)} = \frac{-4(1)}{9(2)} = \frac{-4}{18} = \frac{-2}{9}$$

$g(x) = \sin x, h(x) = 2x$ (2)
 $[goh]'(x) = g'[h(x)] \cdot h'(x)$
 $= g'[2x] \cdot 2$
 $= 2 \sin 2x$
 $[goh]'\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 2 \sin 2\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$
 $= 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = 2 \sin 60^\circ$
 $= 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3}$

$g(x) = \sec^2 x, h(x) = 3x$ (1)
 $[goh]'\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$
 $[goh](x) = g[h(x)] \cdot h'(x)$
 $= g'[3x] \cdot 3$
 $= (\sec^2 3x) (3)$
 $= 3 \sec^2 3x$
 $[goh]'\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 3 \sec^2 3\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$
 $= 3 \sec^2 \pi$
 $= 3 \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 180^\circ}$
 $= 3 \times \frac{1}{(-1)^2} = 3$

$y = (7+3x)^5$ (a)
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = 5(7+3x)^4 \cdot 3$
 $= 15(7+3x)^4$

$y = (x^3+3x^2+2)^7$ (b)
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = 7(x^3+3x^2+2)^6 (3x^2+6x)$

$y = \frac{1}{(x^3-3x^2)^3}, x=1$ (c)
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = -3(x^3-3x^2)^{-4} (3x^2-6x)$
 $= \frac{-3(3x^2-6x)}{(x^3-3x^2)^4}$

$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{x=1} = \frac{-3(3(1)^2-6(1))}{(1^3-3(1)^2)^4} = \frac{9}{16}$

$g(x) = 2x^3, f(x) = x+3$ (1)
 $x=1$ in $[fog](x)$
 $[fog](x) = f[g(x)]$
 $= f[2x^3]$
 $= 2x^3 + 3$
 $[fog]'(x) = 6x^2$
 $[fog]'(1) = 6(1)^2 = 6$

$g(x) = x^3, f = \sqrt[3]{x}$ (2)
 $[fog](x)$
 $[fog] = f[g(x)]$
 $= f[x^3]$
 $= \sqrt[3]{x^3}$
 $= x$
 $[fog]'(x) = 1$

$$y = \left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right)^8$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 8 \left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right)^7 \left(\frac{(x+1) - x}{(x+1)^2}\right)$$

$$= 8 \left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right)^7 \left(\frac{1}{(x+1)^2}\right)$$

$$y = (1+x)^8$$

$$y' = 8(1+x)^7 (0+1)$$

$$y' = 8(1+x)^7$$

$$y = \frac{x^8}{(x+1)^8}$$

$$y' = \frac{(x+1)^8 (8x^7) - x^8 [8(x+1)^7 (1)]}{(x+1)^{16}}$$

$$y' = \frac{8x^7(x+1)^8 - 8x^8(x+1)^7}{(x+1)^{16}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} (1-x) + 16y = 0 \Rightarrow y = (1-2x+x^2)^8 \text{ (5)}$$

$$y' = 8(1-2x+x^2)^7 (0-2+2x)$$

$$y' = 8(-2+2x)(1-2x+x^2)^7$$

$$y' = (-16+16x)(1-2x+x^2)^7$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} (1-x) = (-1-x)(+16x-16)(1-2x+x^2)^7$$

$$= 16x - 16 - 16x^2 + 16x(1-2x+x^2)^7$$

$$= (-16x^2 + 32x - 16)(1-2x+x^2)^7$$

$$= -16(x^2 - 2x + 1)(1-2x+x^2)^7$$

$$= -16(1-2x+x^2)^8$$

$$= -16y$$

$$\text{LHS} = \frac{dy}{dx} (1-x) + 16y$$

$$= -16y + 16y$$

$$= 0$$

$$\text{LHS} = \text{RHS}$$

(g)

$$y = x^5, x = x^2 + 7, x = 2 \text{ (d)}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dz} \cdot \frac{dz}{dx}$$

$$= 5z^4 (2x)$$

$$= 5(x^2+7)^4 (2x)$$

$$= 10x(x^2+7)^4$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{x=2} = 10(2)(2^2+7)^4$$

$$= 20(11)^4$$

$$= 292820$$

(h)

$$f(x) = x^5$$

$$g(x) = x^2 + 7$$

$$[f \circ g](x) = f[g(x)]$$

$$= f[x^2+7]$$

$$= (x^2+7)^5$$

$$[f \circ g]'(x) = 5(x^2+7)^4 (2x)$$

$$= 10x(x^2+7)^4$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{x=2} = 292820$$

$$y = (x-1)^4 (x+1)^5 \text{ (e)}$$

$$y' = (x-1)^4 [6(x+1)^5] + (x+1)^5 [4(x-1)^3]$$

$$y' = 6(x-1)^4 (x+1)^5 + 4(x+1)^6 (x-1)^3$$

$$y' = 2(x-1)^3 (x+1)^5 [3(x+1) + 2(x-1)]$$

$$y' = 2(x-1)^3 (x+1)^5 (3x-3+2x+2)$$

$$y' = 2(x-1)^3 (x+1)^5 (5x-1)$$

$$y = \frac{-1}{z}, z = x^3 + x^2 \text{ (f)}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dz} \cdot \frac{dz}{dx}$$

$$= \frac{1}{z^2} \cdot (3x^2 + 2x)$$

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

$$= \frac{3x+2}{x^2+x}$$

$$= \frac{3x+2}{x^2+x}$$

$$= 6x^5 - 27x^2$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = 3x^2$$

$$q\left(\frac{dz}{dx}\right) = 27x^2$$

$$LHS = 6x^5 - 27x^2 + 27x^2 - 6x^5 = 0$$

LHS = RHS

$$y = (3x^2 - 2)^3 (5x - 7) \quad (8)$$

(1, -2) abun ilie $\frac{dy}{dx}$ rapiti

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = (3x^2 - 2)^3 [5] + (5x - 7) [3(3x^2 - 2)^2 (6x)]$$

$$= 5(3x^2 - 2)^3 + 18x(5x - 7)(3x^2 - 2)^2$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{(1,-2)} = 5(3-2)^3 + 18(5-7)(3-2)^2$$

$$= 5 - 36 = -31$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \text{ rapiti } y = \sqrt[3]{(x^2 - 3x - 4)^2} \quad (9)$$

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

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

$$= \frac{2(2x-3)}{\sqrt[3]{x^2-3x-4}} = \frac{4x-6}{\sqrt[3]{x^2-3x-4}}$$

$x \in \sqrt{5}$ is $\frac{d}{dx} (\sqrt[3]{x^2+4})$ rapiti (10)

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

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

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

$$y' = \frac{2x}{\sqrt[3]{(x^2+4)^2}}$$

rapiti

$$y = (1 - 2x + x^2)^8$$

$$y = [(x-1)^2]^8$$

$$y = (x-1)^{16}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 16(x-1)^{15} (1) = 16(x-1)^{15}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} (1-x) = 16(x-1)^{15} (1-x)$$

$$= 16(x-1)^{15} [-(1+x)]$$

$$= -16(x-1)^{16}$$

$$= -16y$$

$$LHS = -16y + 16y = 0$$

LHS = RHS

Carita sa $(4y = (x^2 - a)^2) \quad (6)$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 - 4x^2y = 0$$

$$y = (x^2 - a)^2$$

$$y' = 2(x^2 - a)(2x)$$

$$y' = (x^2 - a)^2 x$$

$$y^2 = (x^2 - a)^2 x^2$$

$$y^2 = 4y x^2$$

$$LHS = 4y x^2 - 4x^2 y = 0$$

LHS = RHS

$$y = z^2 \sqrt{x+3}, z = x^3 - 1 \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + 9 \frac{dz}{dx} - 6x^5 \text{ rapiti } \text{Carita}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dz} \cdot \frac{dz}{dx}$$

$$= 2z - 7(3x^2)$$

$$= [2(x^3 - 1) - 7](3x^2)$$

$$= [2x^3 - 2 - 7](3x^2)$$

$$\sqrt{xy^2 + yx^2} = 1$$

$$(\sqrt{xy^2 + yx^2})^2 = (1)^2$$

$$xy^2 + yx^2 = 1$$

$$x(2yy') + y^2 + y(2x) + x^2 y' = 0$$

$$2yy'x + x^2 y' = -y^2 - 2yx$$

$$y'(2yx + x^2) = -y^2 - 2yx$$

$$y' = \frac{-y^2 - 2yx}{2yx + x^2}$$

(c) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = 2$ (a)

$$\frac{1}{y} = 2 - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{y} = \frac{2x-1}{x}$$

$$y = \frac{x}{2x-1}$$

(d) $y + \sqrt{xy} = 3x^2$

$$y' + \frac{xy' + y}{2\sqrt{xy}} = 6x$$

$$y' \cdot 2\sqrt{xy} + \frac{xy' + y}{2\sqrt{xy}} \cdot 2\sqrt{xy} = 6x(2\sqrt{xy})$$

$$2y'\sqrt{xy} + xy' + y = 12x\sqrt{xy}$$

$$y'(2\sqrt{xy} + x) = 12x\sqrt{xy} - y$$

$$y' = \frac{12x\sqrt{xy} - y}{2\sqrt{xy} + x}$$

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

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

$$\frac{x}{y} - 4y = x$$
 (b)

$$\frac{x}{y} \cdot y - 4y \cdot y = x \cdot y$$

$$x - 4y^2 = xy$$

$$1 - 8yy' = xy' + y$$

$$-8yy' - xy' = y - 1$$

$$y'(-8y - x) = y - 1$$

$$y' = \frac{y-1}{-8y-x}$$

(e) $x^2 + 2y^2 + 4x - 12y + 11 = 0$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-3}{2}$$

$$2x + 4yy' + 4 - 12y' = 0$$

$$y'(4y - 12) = -2x - 4$$

$$y' = \frac{-2x-4}{4y-12}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-3}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{-2x-4}{4y-12} = \frac{-3}{2}$$

$$(4y - 12) = \frac{2(-2x-4)}{-3}$$

$$4y = \frac{-4x-8}{-3} + \frac{12(-3)}{-3} \Rightarrow 4y = \frac{-4x-44}{-3}$$

$$y = \frac{4(-x-11)}{-3} \Rightarrow y = \frac{x+11}{3}$$

$$xy^{-1} - 4y = x$$

$$x(-y^{-2}y') + y^{-1} - 4y' = 1$$

$$-xy' - 4y' = 1 - \frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow y'(-x-4) = \frac{y-1}{y}$$

$$y' = \frac{y^2 - y}{-x - 4y^2}$$

$$y = \frac{-x-11}{-3} \Rightarrow y = \frac{x+11}{3}$$

$$y^3 + 2x^2y - 3xy^2 = 0 \quad (13)$$

(1,1) النقطة في $\frac{dy}{dx}$

$$3y^2y' + 2[x^2y' + y(2x)] - 3[x(2yy') + y^2] = 0$$

$$3y^2y' + 2x^2y' + 4yx - 6xyy' - 3y^2 = 0$$

$$y'(3y^2 + 2x^2 - 6xy) = -4yx + 3y^2$$

$$y' = \frac{-4yx + 3y^2}{3y^2 + 2x^2 - 6xy}$$

$$y' = \frac{-4(1)(1) + 3(1)^2}{3(1)^2 + 2(1)^2 - 6(1)(1)} = \frac{-4+3}{3+2-6} = 1$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(y^2 + 2x^2 - 3xy) = 0$$

$$y^2 + 2x^2 - 3xy = 0$$

$$2yy' + 4x - 3[xy' + y] = 0$$

$$2yy' + 4x - 3xy' - 3y = 0$$

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

$$y' = \frac{-4x + 3y}{2y - 3x}$$

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

$$y^2 - 3x^2 + 2x = 0 \quad (14)$$

$$y^2 \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 - (3x-1)^2 = 0$$

$$2yy' - 6x + 2 = 0$$

$$2yy' = 6x - 2$$

$$y' = \frac{6x-2}{2y} = \frac{x(3x-1)}{xy} = \frac{(3x-1)}{y}$$

$$(y)^2 \cdot (3x-1)^2$$

$$\therefore \text{LHS} = y^2 \cdot \left[\frac{(3x-1)^2}{y^2} \right] - (3x-1)^2$$

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

$$= 0$$

LHS = RHS

$$y = \frac{x+11}{3} \Rightarrow x+11 = 3y$$

$$\boxed{x = 3y - 11}$$

$$(3y-11)^2 + 2y^2 + 4(3y-11) - 12y + 11 = 0$$

$$9y^2 - 66y + 121 + 2y^2 + 12y - 44 - 12y + 11 = 0$$

$$11y^2 - 66y + 88 = 0$$

$$(y-4)(y-2) = 0$$

$$y = 4 \text{ or } y = 2$$

$$x = 3(4) - 11 \quad x = 3(2) - 11$$

$$x = 1 \quad x = -5$$

$$(1, 4) \quad (-5, 2)$$

$$f(x) = e^x \rightarrow f'(x) = e^x$$

$$(x-y)^2 = x+y-1 \quad (c) \quad \text{Cib (Cib) } (y^2 = ax^2 - a^2) \quad (15)$$

$$x^2 - 2xy + y^2 = x+y-1$$

$$2x - 2[x'y' + y] + 2yy' = 1+y'$$

$$2x - 2xy' - 2y + 2yy' = 1+y'$$

$$-2xy' + 2yy' - y' = 1+2y-2x$$

$$y'(-2x+2y-1) = 1+2y-2x$$

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

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

$$\frac{y^2 \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 - xy \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) + y^2 = 0}{2yy' = \frac{2ax}{xy}}$$

$$\frac{2yy'}{2y} = \frac{2ax}{xy}$$

$$y' = \frac{ax}{y} \rightarrow (y')^2 = \frac{a^2 x^2}{y^2} = \frac{(ax)^2}{y^2}$$

$$\text{LHS} = \frac{y^2}{x^2} \cdot \frac{a^2 x^2}{y^2} - xy' \cdot \frac{ax}{y} + y^2$$

$$= a^2 - a^2 x^2 + y^2$$

$$= -(-a^2 + a^2 x^2) + y^2$$

$$= -y^2 + y^2$$

$$= 0$$

$$\text{LHS} = \text{RHS}$$

$$y = x^2 y^3 + x^3 y^2 (d)$$

$$y' = x^2(3y^2 y') + y^3(2x) + x^3(2yy') + y^2(3x^2)$$

$$y' = 3x^2 y^2 y' + 2xy^3 + 2yy' x^3 + 3x^2 y^2$$

$$y' - 3x^2 y^2 y' - 2yy' x^3 = 2xy^3 + 3x^2 y^2$$

$$y'(1 - 3x^2 y^2 - 2yx^3) = 2xy^3 + 3x^2 y^2$$

$$y' = \frac{2xy^3 + 3x^2 y^2}{1 - 3x^2 y^2 - 2yx^3}$$

$$\text{il } 3 \text{ bla } \frac{dy}{dx} \text{ (a)} \quad x^2 + y^2 = 25 \quad (a)$$

$$2x + 2yy' = 0$$

$$2(x + yy') = 0$$

$$x + yy' = 0$$

$$yy' = -x$$

$$y' = \frac{-x}{y}$$

$$x^3 + y^3 = 4 \quad (b)$$

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 y' = 0$$

$$3(x^2 + y^2 y') = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 y' = 0$$

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

$$y' = \frac{-x^2}{y^2} = -\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2$$

$$e^{4x} = e^{4x} - e^{5y} \quad (c)$$

$$(xy' + y)e^{xy} = 4e^{4x} - 5y'e^{5y}$$

$$xy'e^{xy} + ye^{xy} = 4e^{4x} - 5y'e^{5y}$$

$$xy'e^{xy} + 5y'e^{5y} = 4e^{4x} - ye^{xy}$$

$$y'(xe^{xy} + 5e^{5y}) = 4e^{4x} - ye^{xy}$$

$$y' = \frac{4e^{4x} - ye^{xy}}{xe^{xy} + 5e^{5y}}$$

$$f(x) = e^{g(x)}$$

$$f'(x) = g'(x) f(x)$$

$$f'(x) = g'(x) e^{g(x)}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} e^{2x} = 2e^{2x} \quad f(x) = e^{3x^2} \quad f'(x) = 6x e^{3x^2}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} = 0 \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - 1}{x} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - 1}{x}$

$f(x) = \sin 3x \rightarrow f'(x) = \cos 3x [3]$
 الدالة الأصلية \times المشتقة
 $y = x \sin \sqrt{x}, x = \frac{\pi^2}{4} \text{ ب } y = \sin(2x + \pi), x = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ أ } y =$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{x} \text{ (a)}$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + \sin 2x}{x} \text{ (b)}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = x \cos \sqrt{x} (\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}) + \sin \sqrt{x} \text{ (b)}$
 $= \frac{x \cos \sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{x}} + \sin \sqrt{x}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos(2x + \pi) [2] \text{ (a)}$

$5 \lim_{5x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{5x} \text{ (a)}$
 $5(1) = 5$

$\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x = \frac{\pi^2}{4}} = \frac{\frac{\pi^2}{4}}{2 \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2}{4}}} \cos \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2}{4}} + \sin \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2}{4}}$
 $= \frac{\frac{\pi^2}{4}}{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + \sin \frac{\pi}{2}$
 $= \frac{\pi}{4} (0) + 1 = 1$

$\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x = \frac{\pi}{2}} = 2 \cos(2(\frac{\pi}{2}) + \pi)$
 $= 2 \cos 2\pi = 2(1) = 2$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} \text{ (b)}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1 + 2 \lim_{2x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x}$
 $1 + 2(1) = 3$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 3x}{x}$

$f'(x) = 2x^2 \tan 2x$
 $f'(x) = 2x^2 (2 \sec^2 2x) + \tan 2x (4x)$
 $= 4x^2 \sec^2 2x + 4x \tan 2x$
 $f'(0) = 4(0) \sec^2 0 + 4(0) \tan 0 = 0$

$f(x) = \cos \frac{1}{2} x$
 $f'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -\sin \frac{x}{2} (\frac{1}{2})$
 $f'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -\frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{4}$
 $= -\frac{1}{2} (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$

$3 \lim_{3x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 3x}{3x}$
 $3(1) = 3$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x + 1 - \cos x}{3x} = \frac{2}{3}$

$f'(\frac{\pi}{12}) = \sec^4(3x)$
 $f'(x) = 4(\sec 3x)^3 [3 \sec 3x \tan 3x]$
 $f'(x) = 12 \sec^4 3x \tan 3x$
 $f'(\frac{\pi}{12}) = 12 \sec^4(3 \times \frac{\pi}{12}) \tan 3 \times \frac{\pi}{12}$
 $= 12 (\frac{1}{\cos 45})^4 \tan 45$
 $= 48$

$f(x) = \sin^2 3x \text{ (a)}$
 $f(x) = \cos^2 x \text{ (b)}$
 $f(x) = x \tan x \text{ (c)}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{3x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{3x}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x}$

$\frac{2}{3} + (\frac{1}{3})(0) = \frac{2}{3} = \text{RHS}$

$f(x)$	$f'(x)$
$\sin x$	$\cos x$
$\cos x$	$-\sin x$
$\tan x$	$\sec^2 x$
$\cot x$	$-\csc^2 x$
$\sec x$	$\sec x \tan x$
$\csc x$	$-\csc x \cot x$

$[g \circ f]'(\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{3}})$ if, $g(x) = \cos x$, $f(x) = x^2$: Δ $\frac{1}{2}$

$$[g \circ f]'(x) = g'[f(x)] \cdot f'(x)$$

$$= g'[x^2] (2x)$$

$$= 2x \cos x^2$$

$$[g \circ f]'(\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{3}}) = 2 \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cos \left(\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{3}} \right)^2$$

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

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$[g \circ f]'(\frac{\pi}{16})$ if, $f(x) = \sin 4x$, $g(x) = x^3$: Δ $\frac{3}{4}$

$$[g \circ f]'(x) = g'[f(x)] \cdot f'(x)$$

$$= g'[\sin 4x] (4 \cos 4x)$$

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

$$[g \circ f]'(\frac{\pi}{16}) = (\sin 4 \times \frac{\pi}{16})^3 (4 \cos 4 \times \frac{\pi}{16})$$

$$= (\sin \frac{\pi}{4})^3 (4 \cos \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$= \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^3 (4 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right))$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{8} \right) = 1$$

التابعين $y = \sin 2x$: Δ $\frac{2}{1}$

$f(x) = \cos(4x^2 - 1)$ Δ $\frac{2}{1}$

$f'(x) = -8x \sin(4x^2 - 1)$

$y = 5x \cot 5x$

$y = 5x(-\csc^2 5x) + 5 \cot 5x$

$y' = -25x \csc^2 5x + 5 \cot 5x$

$y' = -25x \csc^2 5x + 5 \cot 5x$

$y' = -25x \csc^2 5x + 5 \cot 5x$

$y' = -25x \csc^2 5x + 5 \cot 5x$

$y' = -25x \csc^2 5x + 5 \cot 5x$

$y' = -25x \csc^2 5x + 5 \cot 5x$

$y' = -25x \csc^2 5x + 5 \cot 5x$

$y = \sin 2x$ Δ $\frac{2}{1}$

$y' = 2 \cos 2x$

$f(x) = \tan \sqrt{x+1}$ Δ $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}}$

$f'(x) = \sec^2 \sqrt{x+1} \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}} \right)$

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$f'(x) = \sec^2 \sqrt{x+1} \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}} \right)$

$f(x) = x^5$, $g(x) = x^5 \csc x$: Δ $\frac{5}{1}$

$f'(x) = x^5(-\csc x \cot x) + 5x^4 \csc x$

$= -x^5 \csc x \cot x + 5x^4 \csc x$

$= x^4 \csc x (-x \cot x + 5)$

$f'(\frac{\pi^2}{4}) = \csc^2 \sqrt{x} \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \right)$

$f'(x) = -\csc^2 \sqrt{x} \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \right)$

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$f'(x) = -\csc^2 \sqrt{x} \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \right)$

$y = \sqrt{\sec x}$ (5)
 $f(x) = x \csc x, x = \pi$ (9)
 $y' = \frac{\sec x \tan x}{2\sqrt{\sec x}}$

$f'(x) = x(-\sin x) + \cos x$
 $f'(\pi) = -\pi \sin \pi + \cos \pi$
 $= -\pi(0) + (-1) = -1$

$f(x) = \cos 6x \csc 6x$ (6)

$f'(x) = \cos 6x(-6 \csc 6x \cot 6x) + \csc 6x(-6 \sin 6x)$
 $f'(x) = -6 \cos 6x \left(\frac{1}{\sin 6x}\right) \left(\frac{\cos 6x}{\sin 6x}\right) - 6 \sin 6x \left(\frac{1}{\sin 6x}\right)$
 $= -6 \cot^2 6x - 6$
 $= -6(\cot^2 6x + 1)$
 $= -6 \csc^2 6x$

$f(x) = \cot^3 x, x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ (10)

$f'(x) = 3(\cot x)^2(-\csc^2 x)$
 $f'(x) = -3 \cot^2 x \csc^2 x = -3 \frac{1}{\tan^2 x} \frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$
 $f'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{-3}{\left(\tan \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^2 \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^2} = \frac{-3}{1 \times \frac{1}{2}} = -6$

$f(x) = (\sin 2x + \cos 2x)^2, x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$ (11)

$f'(x) = 2(\sin 2x + \cos 2x)(2 \cos 2x - 2 \sin 2x)$
 $= 4 \sin 4x + 4 \cos 4x - 4 \sin 4x$
 $= 4 \cos 4x$
 $f'\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = 4 \cos 4\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$
 $= 4 \cos 6\pi$
 $= 4$

$f(x) = 1 + \frac{1 + \sin x}{\cos x}$ (7) ? ?

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

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

$f(x) = \frac{x \cos x}{x+1}, x = 0$ (12)

$f'(x) = \frac{(x+1)(\sec^2 x) - \tan x}{(x+1)^2}$

$f'(0) = \frac{(0+1)\left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 0}\right) - \tan 0}{(0+1)^2} = 1$

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

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

$y = \frac{\sin x}{2 + \csc x}$ (8)

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

$y' = \frac{(2 + \csc x)(\cos x) - \sin x(-\csc x \cot x)}{(2 + \csc x)^2}$

$y' = \frac{2 \cos x + \cot x + \cot x}{(2 + \csc x)^2}$

$f'\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = -4(\sin^2 3\pi - \cos^2 3\pi) = 4$

$y' = \frac{2 \cos x + 2 \cot x}{(2 + \csc x)^2}$

$$f'(g) = -4 \left(\frac{\tan \pi}{\cos \pi} \right) - 16 \left(\frac{\tan \pi}{(\cos \pi)^2} \right) = 0$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{2}{\cos \pi} \right)^2$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1 - \sin x}{1 + \sin x}, \quad x = \pi \quad (16)$$

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

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

$$f'(x) = 2(\sec x)(\sec x \tan x) - 2\tan x(\sec x \tan x)$$

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

$$f'(\pi) = 2 \left(\frac{\tan \pi}{(\cos \pi)^2} \right) - 2 \left(\frac{(\tan \pi)^2}{\cos \pi} \right) + 2 \left(\frac{1}{(\cos \pi)^3} \right)$$

$$+ 2 \left(\frac{\tan \pi}{(\cos \pi)^2} \right) = -2$$

$$f(x) = x \tan x^2, \quad x = \sqrt{\pi} \quad (17)$$

$$f'(x) = x [\sec^2 x^2 (2x)] + \tan^2 x = 2x^2 \sec^2 x^2 + \tan^2 x$$

$$f(\sqrt{\pi}) = 2\pi \left(\frac{1}{(\cos \pi)^2} \right), \quad \tan \pi = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \cos^2 x \quad \text{if } \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{3} \quad \text{if } \cos^2 x = \frac{2}{3} \quad (17)$$

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

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

$$= \cos x (\cos^2 x) = \cos^3 x$$

$$[g \circ f](\sqrt{\pi}) \text{ is } f(x) = x^2 - \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad g(x) = \sin x \quad (18)$$

$$[g \circ f] = g[f(x)] = g\left[x^2 - \frac{\pi}{4}\right] = \sin\left(x^2 - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$[g \circ f]' = \left[\cos\left(x^2 - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right] (2x)$$

$$[g \circ f]'(\sqrt{\pi}) = 2\sqrt{\pi} \cos\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 2\sqrt{\pi} \cos \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

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

$$[g \circ f](x) \text{ is } f(x) = x^3, \quad g(x) = \tan x \quad (19)$$

$$[g \circ f](x) = g[f(x)] = g[x^3] = \tan(x^3)$$

$$= 3x^2 \tan^2 x$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\csc x}{2 + \cot x}, \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (20)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(2 + \cot x)(-\csc x \csc x) - \csc x(-\csc^2 x)}{(2 + \cot x)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-2\csc x - \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^3 x} + \frac{1}{\sin^3 x}}{\left(\frac{2}{1} + \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \right)^2}$$

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{2\sin x + \cos x}{\sin x}$$

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

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

$$f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{-\sin \pi - \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{2} + 1}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2} (2\sin \frac{\pi}{2} + \cos \frac{\pi}{2})^2}$$

$$= \frac{0 - 0 + 1}{1(4)}$$

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

$$f(x) = \frac{1 + \sec 4x}{1 - 2\sec 4x}, \quad x = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (21)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(1 - 2\sec 4x)(4\sec 4x \tan 4x) - (1 + \sec 4x)(2(4\sec 4x \tan 4x))}{(1 - 2\sec 4x)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{4\sec 4x \tan 4x - 8\sec^2 4x \tan 4x - (8\sec 4x \tan 4x + 8\sec^2 4x \tan 4x)}{(1 - 2\sec 4x)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-4\sec 4x \tan 4x - 16\sec^2 4x \tan 4x}{(1 - 2\sec 4x)^2}$$

كثيرا ما نجد $f(x) = x^2 + \frac{k}{x}$ $K \in \mathbb{R}$ ، ولذا
 $x \neq 0$ نجد $f''(x) = 0$ عند $x = 1$ ،

$$f(x) = x^2 + kx^{-1}$$

$$f'(x) = 2x - kx^{-2}$$

$$f''(x) = 2 + 2kx^{-3}$$

$$\therefore f''(1) = 0 \quad x^3$$

$$\therefore 2 + 2k = 0$$

$$2k = -2$$

$$k = -1$$

فيما إذا $f(x) = \cos(x^2)$ $g(x) = 3x^2$ ، ولذا

$$x = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{3} \text{ نجد } [f \circ g]''(x)$$

$$[f \circ g]'(x) = f'[g(x)] \cdot g'(x)$$

$$= f'[3x^2] \cdot (3)$$

$$= 3 \cos(3x^2)$$

$$= 3 \cos 9x^2$$

$$[f \circ g]''(x) = 3 [-\sin 9x^2 \cdot (18x)]$$

$$= -54x \sin 9x^2$$

$$[f \circ g]''\left(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{3}\right) = -54 \left(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{3}\right) \sin 9 \left(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{3}\right)^2$$

$$= -18\sqrt{\pi} \sin \pi$$

$$= -18\sqrt{\pi} (0)$$

$$= 0$$

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

$$f'(x), f''(x), f'''(x), f^{(4)}(x)$$

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 + 6x^{-4} + x$$

$$f''(x) = 12x^2 - 24x^{-5} + 1$$

$$f'''(x) = 24x + 120x^{-6}$$

$$\frac{d^5}{dx^5}(f(x)) = 24 - 720x^{-7}$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = 24 - 720x^{-7}$$

$$f^{(4)}(1) = 24 - 720 = -696$$

$$f^{(4)}(1) = 24 - 720 = -696$$

$$f^{(4)}(1) = 24 - 720 = -696$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = y \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\sin x$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\cos x$$

$$LHS = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 - y \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$$

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

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

$$= RHS$$

$$y = \frac{d^4y}{dx^4} \quad y = \cos x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\sin x$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -(\cos x)$$

$$\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} = -(-\sin x) = \sin x$$

$$\frac{d^4y}{dx^4} = \cos x$$

$$\frac{d^4y}{dx^4} = y$$

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

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

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

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

$$f'''(x) = -6x^{-4} = \frac{-6}{x^4}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 4y = 8y^3 \quad \text{if } y = \sec 2x$$

$$y = \sec 2x$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = 2 \sec 2x \tan 2x$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 2 \sec 2x (2 \sec^2 2x) + \tan 2x (4 \sec 2x \tan 2x)$$

$$= 4 \sec^3 2x + 4 \tan^2 2x \sec 2x$$

$$= 4 \sec 2x (\sec^2 2x + \tan^2 2x)$$

$$\text{LHS} = \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 4y$$

$$= 4 \sec 2x (\sec^2 2x + \tan^2 2x) + 4 \sec 2x$$

$$\therefore \tan^2 x + 1 = \sec^2 x \rightarrow \tan^2 x = \sec^2 x - 1$$

$$= 4 \sec 2x (\sec^2 2x + \sec^2 2x - 1) + 4 \sec 2x$$

$$= 4 \sec 2x (2 \sec^2 2x - 1) + 4 \sec 2x$$

$$= 8 \sec^3 2x - 4 \sec 2x + 4 \sec 2x$$

$$= 8 (\sec 2x)^3$$

$$= 8 y^3 = \text{RHS}$$

Let $h(x) = \cos ax = \sin ax$

$$h''(x) + a^2 h(x) = 0$$

$$h'(x) = -a \sin ax = a \cos ax$$

$$h''(x) = -a(a \cos ax) = a^2 \sin ax$$

$$= -a^2 \cos ax + a^2 \sin ax = a^2(-\cos ax + \sin ax)$$

$$\text{LHS} = h''(x) + a^2 h(x)$$

$$= a^2(-\cos ax + \sin ax) + a^2(\cos ax - \sin ax)$$

$$= -a^2(\cos ax - \sin ax) + a^2(\cos ax - \sin ax)$$

$$= 0$$

$$= \text{RHS}$$

if $f(x) = \sin x, g(x) = x^2$

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \quad \text{is } [f \circ g](x)$$

$$[f \circ g]'(x) = f'[g(x)] \cdot g'(x)$$

$$= f'[x^2] (2x)$$

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

$$= 2x \cos x^2$$

$$[f \circ g]''(x) = 2x [-\sin x^2 (2x)] + 2 \cos x^2$$

$$= -4x^2 \sin x^2 + 2 \cos x^2$$

$$[f \circ g]''\left(\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}\right) = -4\left(\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}\right)^2 \sin\left(\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}\right)^2 + 2 \cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}\right)^2$$

$$= -4\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \sin \frac{\pi}{2} + 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= -2 \cdot \pi (1) + 2(0)$$

$$= -2\pi$$

39. $f(x) = \frac{2}{3}x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x + 6$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x^2 - 4x - 3$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 4x - 4$$

$$\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} = 4$$

b) $f(x) = 3x \sin x$

$$f'(x) = 3x(\cos x) + 3 \sin x$$

$$f''(x) = 3x(-\sin x) + 3 \cos x + 3 \cos x$$

$$f'''(x) = -3x \sin x + 6 \cos x$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = -3x(\cos x) - 3 \sin x + 6 \sin x$$

$$f^{(5)}(x) = -3x \cos x - 9 \sin x$$

$f(x) = \csc x, g(x) = 2x$ (7)
 $[f \circ g](x)$ (7)

$[f \circ g](x) = f[g(x)] = f(2x)$
 $= f'(2x) \cdot (2)$
 $= 2 \csc 2x$

$[f \circ g]''(x) = -2 \csc 2x \cot 2x \cdot (2)$
 $= -4 \csc 2x \cot 2x$

(i) $y = \sin x + 2$ (4)
 $\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} + \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} + y$
 $\therefore y = \sin x + 2$

$\therefore y' = \cos x$
 $y'' = -\sin x$
 $y''' = -\cos x$

$y''' + y'' + y' + y = -\cos x - \sin x + \cos x + \sin x + 2$
 $= 2$

(ii) $y = x \tan x$ (5)

$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = 2(1+y) \sec^2 x$
 $\therefore y = x \tan x$

$\therefore y' = x \sec^2 x + \tan x$

$y'' = x [2 \sec x \sec x \tan x] + \sec^2 x + \sec^2 x$

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

RHS = $2(1+y) \sec^2 x$

$= (2 + 2y) \sec^2 x$

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

LHS = RHS

$f(x) = x^3, g(x) = \sin x$ (6)
 $[g \circ f](x)$ (6)

$[g \circ f](x) = g[f(x)] = g(x^3) = \sin x^3$

$[g \circ f]'(x) = 3x^2 \cos x^3$

$[g \circ f]''(x) = 3x^2 (-3x^2 \sin x^3) + 6x \cos x^3$
 $= -9x^4 \sin x^3 + 6x \cos x^3$

أولاً: دالة مركبة $[f \circ g](x)$ في

(4) $f(x) = x^2 - 5x + 3, g(x) = 6x + 1$

$f'(x) = 2x - 5, g'(x) = 6$

$[f \circ g]'(x) = f'[g(x)] \cdot g'(x)$

$= f'[6x + 1](6)$

$= [2(6x + 1) - 5][6]$

$= [12x + 2 - 5][6] = 72x - 18$

(5) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}, g(x) = 4x - 3, x \neq \frac{3}{4}$

$[f \circ g]'(x) = f'[g(x)] \cdot g'(x)$

$= (f'[4x - 3])(4)$

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

ثانياً: دالة معكوسة $\frac{dy}{dx}$ في

(6) $y = \frac{9}{\sqrt{x^2 + 16}}$

$y = \frac{9}{(x^2 + 16)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 9(x^2 + 16)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

$y' = -\frac{9}{2} (x^2 + 16)^{-\frac{3}{2}} (2x) = -9x(x^2 + 16)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$

$y' = \frac{-9x}{\sqrt{(x^2 + 16)^3}}$

(7) $y = x^5(x^2 + 3)^{-1}$

$y' = x^5[-(x^2 + 3)^{-2}(2x)] + (x^2 + 3)^{-1}(5x^4)$

$= -2x^6(x^2 + 3)^{-2} + 5x^4(x^2 + 3)^{-1}$

$= x^4(x^2 + 3)^{-2}(-2x^2 + 5(x^2 + 3))$

$= x^4(x^2 + 3)^{-2}[-2x^2 + 5x^2 + 15]$

$= x^4(x^2 + 3)^{-2}(3x^2 + 15)$

أولاً: دالة مركبة $\frac{dy}{dx}$ في

$y = 2z - \frac{1}{z^2}, z = 7x - 2, x \neq \frac{2}{7}$
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dz} \cdot \frac{dz}{dx}$

$= \left(2 + \frac{1}{z^3} \right) (7) = 14 + \frac{7}{z^3}$

$= 14 + \frac{7}{(7x - 2)^3}$

(8) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3z^2 - 7, z = 8x^3 + 5$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dz} \cdot \frac{dz}{dx}$

$= 24x^2(3z^2 - 7)$

$= 72x^2z^2 - 168x^2$

$= 72x^2(8x^3 + 5)^2 - 168x^2$

ثانياً: دالة معكوسة $\frac{dy}{dx}$ في

(9) $y = \frac{1}{x + 6}, z = 3x^2 - 1$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dz} \cdot \frac{dz}{dx}$

$= \frac{-1(z + 6)(1) - (1)(0)}{(z + 6)^2} (6x)$

$= \frac{-6x}{(z + 6)^2} = \frac{-6x}{(3x^2 - 1 + 6)^2}$

$= \frac{-6x}{(3x^2 + 5)^2}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=-1} = \frac{-6(-1)}{(3(-1)^2 + 5)^2} = \frac{3}{32}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{9x}{25y} \quad \text{حيث } x^2 - y^2 = 10 \quad (1)$$

$$y = \left(\frac{1+x}{x-3}\right)^8, \quad x \neq 3 \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{1}{25} x^2 - \frac{1}{9} y^2 = 1$$

$$y' = 8 \left(\frac{1+x}{x-3}\right)^7 \left[\frac{(x-3)(1) - (1+x)(1)}{(x-3)^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{2}{25} x - \frac{2}{9} y y' = 0$$

$$y' = 8 \left(\frac{1+x}{x-3}\right)^7 \left[\frac{x-3-1-x}{(x-3)^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{9x}{25} - \frac{2x}{25} = \frac{2yy'}{9} \times \frac{9}{24}$$

$$y' = \frac{-32}{(x-3)^2} \left(\frac{1+x}{x-3}\right)^7$$

$$y' = \frac{18x}{50y}$$

$$(y+2)^3 - (5x-3)^2 = 100 \quad \text{حيث } (9)$$

$$y' = \frac{2(9x)}{x(25y)} = \frac{9x}{25y} = \text{RHS}$$

$$9(y+2) \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = 100 \quad \text{فإن } (9)$$

$$3(y+2)^2 (y') = 2(5x-3)(5)$$

$$3y'(y+2)^2 = 10(5x-3)$$

$$x^2 - 5xy - y^2 = 7 \quad \text{حيث } (11)$$

$$y' = \frac{10(5x-3)}{3(y+2)^2}$$

$$2x - 5xy' + y(-5) - 2yy' = 0$$

$$(y')^2 = \frac{100(5x-3)^2}{9(y+2)^4}$$

$$-2yy' - 5xy' = -2x + 5y$$

$$\text{LHS} = 9(y+2)(y')^2$$

$$y'(-2y - 5x) = -2x + 5y$$

$$= 9(y+2) \left[\frac{100(5x-3)^2}{9(y+2)^4} \right]$$

$$y' = \frac{-2x + 5y}{-2y - 5x}$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{(1,-2)} = \frac{-2+5(-2)}{-2(-2)-5} = \frac{-2-10}{4-5} = 12$$

$$= \frac{100(5x-3)^2}{(y+2)^3} = \frac{100(5x-3)^2}{(5x-3)^2}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ حيث } z = y^3, \quad y = \csc^2 x \quad (10)$$

$$= 100$$

$$\frac{dz}{dz} = \frac{dz}{dy} \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$= \text{RHS}$$

$$= (3y^2) [2(\csc x)(-\csc x \cot x)]$$

$$= -6 \csc^2 x \cot x y^2 = -6 \csc^2 x \cot x (\csc^2 x)^2$$

$$= -6 \csc^4 x \cot x = \frac{-6}{(\sin \frac{\pi}{4})^6 (\tan \frac{\pi}{4})}$$

$$= -48$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 25}{(x-5)(x+5)}$$

6) $y = \sin^4 x - \cos^4 x$ (10)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 4 \sin^3 x \cos x - 4 \cos^3 x \sin x$$

$$y = \sin^4 x - \cos^4 x$$

$$\therefore y = (\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x)(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)$$

$$y = \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2(\sin x)(\cos x) - 2(\cos x)(-\sin x)$$

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

$$= 4 \sin x \cos x$$

$$f(x) = (\csc x - 1)(\csc x + 1)^3$$
 (17)

$$f'(\frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$f(x) = (\csc x - 1) [3(\csc x + 1)^2 (-\csc x \cot x)] +$$

$$(\csc x + 1)^3 (-\csc x \cot x)$$

$$f'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \left[\frac{1}{\sin \frac{\pi}{4}} - 1 \right] \left[3 \left(\frac{1}{\sin \frac{\pi}{4}} + 1 \right)^2 \left(\frac{-1}{(\sin \frac{\pi}{4})(\tan \frac{\pi}{4})} \right) \right] +$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sin \frac{\pi}{4}} + 1 \right)^3 \left(\frac{-1}{(\sin \frac{\pi}{4})(\tan \frac{\pi}{4})} \right)$$

$$= (-1 + \sqrt{2}) [(-3\sqrt{2})(3 + 2\sqrt{2})] +$$

$$(1 + \sqrt{2})(-\sqrt{2})$$

$$= -6 - 3\sqrt{2} + (-10 - 7\sqrt{2})$$

$$= -16 - 10\sqrt{2}$$

(11) is $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ $x^2 + y^2 + xy - 3 = 0$ (11)

$$2x + 2yy' + xy' + y = 0$$

$$2yy' + xy' = -2x - y$$

$$y'(2y + x) = -2x - y$$

$$y' = \frac{-2x - y}{2y + x}$$

$$y'' = \frac{(2y+x)(-2-y') - (-2x-y)(2y'+1)}{(2y+x)^2}$$

$$y'' = \frac{(-4y - 2x - 2yy' - 2xy' + 4xy' + 2yy' + 2x + y)}{(2y+x)^2} = \frac{-3y - xy' + 4xy'}{(2y+x)^2}$$

$$y''(1,1) = \frac{-3(1) + (1)(1) + 4(1)}{[2(1) + (1)]^2} = \frac{-2}{3}$$

$$f(x) = \sin^2 x, g(x) = \sqrt{x} \text{ Calc } f \circ g \text{ at } \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

$$[f \circ g]'\left(\frac{\pi^2}{4}\right)$$

$$f'(x) = 2(\sin x)(\cos x)$$

$$= \sin 2x$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$[f \circ g]'(x) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$= [f'(\sqrt{x})] \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \right]$$

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

$$= \frac{\sin 2\sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$[f \circ g]'\left(\frac{\pi^2}{4}\right) = \frac{\sin 2\sqrt{\frac{\pi^2}{4}}}{2\sqrt{\frac{\pi^2}{4}}}$$

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

$f(\sqrt{\pi})$ $f(x) = \sec^3 x^2$ (14)

$$f(x) = (\sec x^2)^3$$

$$f'(x) = 3(\sec x^2)^2 [2x \sec x^2 \tan x^2]$$

$$= 6x \sec^3 x^2 \tan x^2$$

$$f'(\sqrt{\pi}) = 6\sqrt{\pi} \sec^3 \pi \tan \pi$$

$$= \frac{6\sqrt{\pi} \tan \pi}{(\cos \pi)^3}$$

$$\text{مثال: } x^2 + y^2 = 4 \quad \text{حل باستخدام (18)}$$

$$1 + y \left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right) + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore x^2 + y^2 = 4$$

$$\therefore 2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$2 + 2y \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} \left(2 \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{2}{2} + \frac{2y}{2} \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{2 \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2}{2} = 0$$

$$1 + y \left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right) + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 = 0$$

$$g(x) = x^3, \quad f(x) = \cos 4x \quad \text{حل باستخدام (20)}$$

$$\cdot [g \circ f] \left(\frac{\pi}{16} \right) \quad \text{و } g'$$

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

$$f'(x) = -\sin 4x (4) = -4 \sin 4x$$

$$[g \circ f]'(x) = g'[f(x)] \cdot f'(x)$$

$$= [g'[\cos 4x]] [-4 \sin 4x]$$

$$= (-4 \sin 4x) (3 [\cos 4x]^2)$$

$$= (-4 \sin 4x) (3 \cos^2 4x)$$

$$= -12 \sin 4x \cos^2 4x$$

$$= -2 \sin 4x \cos 4x (6 \cos 4x)$$

$$= -\sin 8x (6 \cos 4x)$$

$$= -6 \sin 8x \cos 4x$$

$$[g \circ f]''(x) = -6 \sin 8x (-4 \sin 4x) + \cos 4x (-6(8) \cos 8x)$$

$$= 24 \sin 8x \sin 4x - 48 \cos 4x \cos 8x$$

$$[g \circ f]'' \left(\frac{\pi}{16} \right) = 24 \sin 8 \left(\frac{\pi}{16} \right) \sin 4 \left(\frac{\pi}{16} \right) - 48 \cos 4 \left(\frac{\pi}{16} \right) \cos 8 \left(\frac{\pi}{16} \right)$$

$$= 24 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} - 48 \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \cos \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= 12\sqrt{2}$$

$x-1=0$

$x=1$

المدة التي يطلب

$f(x) = \begin{cases} (x-1) & x \geq 1 \\ -(x-1) & x < 1 \end{cases}$

$x=2$

$f(x) = (x-1)$

$m|_{x=2} = f'(2)$

$= 1$

$y = \frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{9}{2}x^2 + 7x + \frac{3}{2}$

المدة التي يطلب

$m = f'(x)$

$= 2x^2 - 9x + 7$

$m = \tan \theta$

$2x^2 - 9x + 7 = -2$

$2x^2 - 9x + 9 = 0$

$(x-3)(2x-3) = 0$

$x=3$

or $x = \frac{3}{2}$

$f(3) = 0$

$(3, 0)$

$f(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{3^3}{8}$

$(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3^3}{8})$

المدة التي يطلب

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

أي زيادة في x

وتناقص في x

أو x في x

$f(x) = \frac{x+3}{x+1}$, $x = -1$, $x = 1$, $x = \frac{-3}{2}$ (a)

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

المدة التي

$f(1) = \frac{1+3}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2}$ (1, $\frac{1}{2}$) (a)

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

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

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

$m|_{x=1} = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{(1, \frac{1}{2})}$

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

$m|_{x=\frac{-3}{2}} = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{(\frac{-3}{2}, -3)}$

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

$f(x) = 2^2 + 4(2) + 3 = 15 \quad (2, 15)$

$y' = \tan \theta$

$y' = \tan \frac{3\pi}{4} = -1$

$2x - 4 = -1$

$2x = 3$

$x = \frac{3}{2}$

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

$(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{-3}{4})$

مثال 4: أوجد النقاط الموازية لمحور x

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

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

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

$m = 0$

$m = f'(x)$

$0 = \frac{x^2 + 4x + 3}{(x+2)^2}$

$0 = x^2 + 4x + 3$

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

$x = -1$ or $x = -3$

$f(-1) = -2$

$(-1, -2)$

$f(-3) = -6$

$(-3, -6)$

تدريبات: أوجد النقاط الموازية لمحور x والتي يكون لها ميل 0

الموازية لمحور x

ب) يصنع مع الخطوط المماسية

زاوية $\frac{3\pi}{4}$

$y' = 2x - 4$

المماس موازية لمحور x

$m = 0$

$y' = m$

$2x - 4 = 0$

$2x = 4$

$x = 2$

مثال 5: أوجد قيم الزاوية التي يصنعها المماس عند النقطة

عند $(1, 1)$ الواسعة للخط $f(x) = \frac{x-3}{x+1}$ مع x

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

$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{(1,1)} = \tan \theta$

$\tan \theta = 1$

$\theta = \tan^{-1}(1)$

$4 = \tan \theta$

$\theta = 45^\circ$

مثال 6: أوجد النقاط الموازية لمحور x والتي يكون لها ميل 0

الموازية للمماس $y + 3x - 7 = 0$

$m = \frac{-a}{b} = \frac{-3}{1} = -3$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 - 3$

كل مماس موازي

للخط $y + 3x - 7 = 0$

$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{(x,y)} = m$

$3x^2 - 3 = -3$

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

$x^2 - 1 = -1$

$x^2 = 0$

$x = 0$

$f(0) = -2 \quad (0, -2)$

المعادلة الأصلية: $y = x^3 - 3x^2 + 5$ النقطة: (1, 3) abtalis

المعادلة الأصلية: $y = x^3 - 3x^2 + 5$
 (a) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 - 6x$
 (b) $m = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{(x, y)}$

$5x + y - 3 = 0$

$y = -5x + 3$

$m = -5$

$y' = 2x - 7$

$m = y'$

$-5 = 2x - 7$

$2 = 2x$

$x = 1$

$2x + 4y = 1$

$m = \frac{-a}{b} = \frac{-2}{4} = \frac{-1}{2}$

$m_1 = 2$ or $m_1, m_2 = -1$

$y' = 2x - 7$

$2x - 7 = 2$

$2x = 9$

$x = \frac{9}{2}$

$f\left(\frac{9}{2}\right) = \frac{-33}{4} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{9}{2}, \frac{-33}{4}\right)$

$x^2 + y^2 + 3x - 4y = 1$ النقطة: (1, 3) abtalis

$2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} + 3 - 4 \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ (1, 3) is

$\frac{dy}{dx}(2y - 4) = -2x - 3$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2x - 3}{2y - 4}$

$m = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{(1, 3)}$

$m = \frac{-2(1) - 3}{2(3) - 4} = \frac{-5}{2}$

$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$

$y - 3 = \frac{-5}{2}(x - 1)$

$2y - 6 = -5x + 5$

$5x + 2y - 11 = 0$

(a) $m = 3(1)^2 - 6(1) = -3$

$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$

$y - 3 = -3(x - 1)$

$y - 3 = -3x + 3$

$3x + y - 6 = 0$

المعادلة الأصلية: $y = x^3 - 2x^2 + 4$ النقطة: (2, 4) abtalis

$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 - 4x$

$m = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{(x, y)}$

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

$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ النقطة: (2, 4) abtalis

$y - 4 = 4(x - 2)$

$y - 4 = 4x - 8$

$-4x + y + 4 = 0$

$4x - y - 4 = 0$

$4x - y - 4 = 0$

$4x - y - 4 = 0$

$4x - y - 4 = 0$

$4x - y - 4 = 0$

$4x - y - 4 = 0$

$4x - y - 4 = 0$

$4x - y - 4 = 0$

$4x - y - 4 = 0$

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$4x - y - 4 = 0$

$4x - y - 4 = 0$

$y = x + \frac{1}{x}$, $x=1$, $x \neq 0$ (2)

$y = x + x^{-1}$

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

$m = \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=1} = 1 - \frac{1}{1} = 0$

$y^2 = 10 - x^2$, $(-1, 3)$ (3)

$2y \frac{dy}{dx} = -2x$, $m = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{(-1, 3)}$

$y \frac{dy}{dx} = -x$
 $= -\frac{(-1)}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-x}{y}$

$xy^3 = 2$, $x=2$ (4)

$x(3y^2 \frac{dy}{dx}) + y^3 = 0$

$3xy^2 \frac{dy}{dx} = -y^3$

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

$xy^3 = 2 \Rightarrow 2y^3 = 2 \Rightarrow y^3 = 1$

$y = 1$

$m = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{(2, 1)} = \frac{-1}{3(2)} = \frac{-1}{6}$

$y < x^2 + 3|x|$, $x = -1$ (5)

$x^2 + 3x > 0$

$x^2 - 3x < 0$

$\therefore x < 0$

$\therefore y = x^2 - 3x$

$y' = 2x - 3$

$m = \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=-1} = 2(-1) - 3 = -2 - 3 = -5$

المطلوب: إيجاد المعادلة التامة لـ $y = x - 1$
 مع $x^2 + 2x - 3 = x - 1$

$y = x - 1$

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

$x^2 + x - 2 = 0$

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

$x = 1$

$x = -2$

$f(1) = 0$

$(1, 0)$

$m = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{(1, 0)}$

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

$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{(1, 0)} = 2(1) + 2 = 4$

$\therefore m = 4$

$y - y_1 = \frac{-1}{m}(x - x_1)$

$y - 0 = \frac{-1}{4}(x - 1)$

$4y = -x + 1$

$x + 4y - 1 = 0$

$f(-2) = -3$

$(-2, -3)$

$m = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{(-2, -3)}$

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

$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{(-2, -3)} = 2(-2) + 2 = -2$

$\therefore m = -2$

$y - y_1 = \frac{-1}{m}(x - x_1)$

$y + 3 = \frac{1}{2}(x + 2)$

$2y + 6 = x + 2$

$x - 2y - 4 = 0$

54 المطلوب : إيجاد المعادلة التامة لـ $y = 3x^3 - 5x^2 + 1$
 مع $x = \frac{1}{3}$

$y = 3x^3 - 5x^2 + 1$, $x = \frac{1}{3}$ (1)

$y' = 9x^2 - 10x$

$m = \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=\frac{1}{3}}$

$m = 9\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 - 10\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{-7}{3}$

(6) $y^2 - 2x - 4y - 1 = 0$ أو $y = \sqrt{x+1}$, $(3, 2)$, $x \geq -1$

المماس // محور y
 $\frac{2y}{2} \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2}{2} - \frac{4}{2} \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$
 $(2)^2 - 2x - 4(2) - 1 = 0$

$y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}}$
 $m = \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{(3,2)} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3+1}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{4}} = \frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{y}{2} \frac{dy}{dx} - 1 - 2 \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$
 $4 - 2x - 8 - 1 = 0$
 $-2x = 5$
 $x = \frac{5}{-2}$

$f(x) = \frac{3x-1}{2x-1}$, $(1, 2)$, $x + \frac{1}{2}$ (7)

$\frac{dy}{dx} (y-2) = 1$
 $x = \frac{5}{-2}$

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

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{y-2}$, $(\frac{5}{-2}, 2)$

$f'(x) = \frac{6x-3-6x+2}{(2x-1)^2} = \frac{-1}{(2x-1)^2}$

المماس // محور y
 المماس غير معرف
 مقام المسماة = صفر

$m = \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{(1,2)} = \frac{-1}{(2-1)^2} = \frac{-1}{1} = -1$

$y-2=0$
 $y=2$

(8) أو $f(x) = x^3 - 3x$ أو $y = x^2 + 2$ موازياً لمحور x

(11) أو $y = x^2 + 2$ الموازياً لمحور x
 $x^2 = \frac{3\pi}{4}$

$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3$
 الموازياً لمحور x
 $m = 0$, $x^2 = 1$

$y = 2x$, $x = \frac{-1}{2}$
 $y' = \tan \theta$, $f(\frac{-1}{2}) = \frac{9}{4}$
 $2x = \tan \frac{3\pi}{4}$, $(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{9}{4})$
 $2x = -1$

$m = f'(x)$, $x = \pm 1$
 $\frac{0}{3} = \frac{3x^2-3}{3}$, $f(1) = -2 \Rightarrow (1, -2)$
 $f(-1) = -2 \Rightarrow (-1, 2)$
 $0 = x^2 - 1$

(12) أو $y = ax^2 + bx$ إذا كان المماس موازياً لمحور x
 عند $(2, 5)$ الواقعة عليه موازياً لمحور x

(9) أو $y = 2x^2 - 7x + 3$ عند $(2, -3)$
 $f'(x) = 4x - 7$, $\theta = \tan^{-1}(1)$
 $\tan \theta = \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{(2,-3)}$, $\theta = 45^\circ$
 $\tan \theta = 4(2) - 7 = 1$
 $\tan \theta = 1$

نخرج المعادلتين
 $5 = 4a + 2b$
 $4a + 2b = 5$
 $y' = 2ax + b$
 $4a + b = 0$
 $b = -4a$
 $4a + 5 = 0$
 $a = -\frac{5}{4}$
 $b = 5$
 $m = \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{(2,5)}$
 $a = 4a + b$

المماس // محور x
 $m = 0$

$a = 4a + b$

معادلة الخط المستقيم	معادلة الخط المستقيم	معادلة المنحنى (القطع الناقص)
$y - y_1 = \frac{1}{m}(x - x_1)$	$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$	(2, 4) في $y = x^3 - 2x^2 + 4$
$y - 1 = \frac{1}{5}(x + 7)$	$y - 1 = \frac{4}{3}(x + 2)$	$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 - 4x$
$4y - 4 = 5x + 35$	$5y - 5 = 4x + 8$	$m = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{(2,4)} = 3(4) - 4(2) = 4$
$5x + 4y + 6 = 0$	$4x - 5y + 13 = 0$	معادلة الخط المستقيم

معادلة الخط المستقيم	معادلة الخط المستقيم	معادلة المنحنى (القطع الناقص)
$y - y_1 = \frac{1}{m}(x - x_1)$	$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$	(4, -3) في $x^2 - y^2 = 7$
$y - 4 = \frac{1}{4}(x - 2)$	$y - 4 = 4(x - 2)$	$2x - 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$
$4y - 16 = x - 2$	$y - 4 = 4x - 8$	$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{x}{y}$
$x + 4y - 18 = 0$	$4x - y - 4 = 0$	$x - y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$
$x^3 - 9x = 0$	$f(x) = 0$ (0, 0)	
$x^3 - 9x = 0$	$f(3) = 12$ (3, 12)	
$x(x^2 - 9) = 0$	$f(-3) = -12$ (-3, -12)	
$x = 0$	$x^2 - 9 = 0$	
$x = \pm 3$	$y' = 3x^2 - 5$	
$m_1 = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{(0,0)} = -5$		

$m_2 = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{(3,12)} = 22$	$m_3 = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{(-3,-12)} = 22$
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معادلة الخط المستقيم	معادلة الخط المستقيم	معادلة المنحنى (القطع الناقص)
$y - y_1 = \frac{1}{m}(x - x_1)$	$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$	$m = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{(4,-3)} = \frac{4}{-3}$
$y = \frac{1}{5}(x)$	$y - 0 = -5(x - 0)$	
$5y = x$	$y = -5x$	
$x - 5y = 0$	$5x + y = 0$	
		معادلة المنحنى (القطع الناقص)
		$y - y_1 = \frac{1}{m}(x - x_1)$
		$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$
		$y + 3 = \frac{3}{4}(x - 4)$
		$y + 3 = \frac{4}{3}(x - 4)$

معادلة الخط المستقيم	معادلة الخط المستقيم	معادلة المنحنى (القطع الناقص)
$y - y_1 = \frac{1}{m}(x - x_1)$	$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$	$4y + 12 = 3x - 12$
$y - 12 = \frac{1}{22}(x - 3)$	$y - 12 = 22(x - 3)$	$-3y - 9 = 4x - 16$
$22y - 264 = x - 3$	$y - 12 = 22x - 66$	$3x - 4y - 24 = 0$
$x + 22y - 267 = 0$	$22x - y - 54 = 0$	$4x + 3y - 7 = 0$
		معادلة الخط المستقيم
		(-2, 1) في $y = \frac{5}{x^2 + 1}$

معادلة الخط المستقيم	معادلة الخط المستقيم	معادلة المنحنى (القطع الناقص)
$y - y_1 = \frac{1}{m}(x - x_1)$	$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$	$y = 5(x^2 + 1)^{-1}$
$y + 12 = \frac{1}{22}(x + 3)$	$y + 12 = 22(x + 3)$	$y' = -5(x^2 + 1)^{-2}(2x) = \frac{-10x}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$
$22y + 264 = x + 3$	$y + 12 = 22x + 66$	$m = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{(-2,1)} = \frac{-10(-2)}{(1+1)^2} = \frac{4}{5}$
$x + 22y + 267 = 0$	$22x - y - 54 = 0$	

$x = 1$
 $f(1) = 13$
 $(1, 13)$
 معادلة الجودي

$x = \frac{5}{2}$
 $f(\frac{5}{2}) = \frac{25}{4}$
 $(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{25}{4})$
 معادلة الجودي

(14) اوجد معادلتين التماسية للجودي المصحف
 $(4, -2)$ في $x^2 - y^2 = 12$
 $\frac{2x - 2y \frac{dy}{dx}}{2} = \frac{0}{2}$

~~$x = x_1$~~
 ~~$x = 1$~~

~~$x = x_1$~~
 ~~$x = \frac{5}{2}$~~

$x - y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

(19) اوجد a و b اذا كان $y = ax^3 + bx^2$ يمر بالنقطة $(1, -2)$ و $(-2, 1)$ اوجد معادلتين التماسية للجودي في $(1, -2)$

$x = y \frac{dy}{dx}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{y}$

$-2 = a + b$

$3a + 2b = -3$
 $2a + 2b = -4$

$m = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{(4, -2)} = \frac{4}{-2} = -2$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3ax^2 + 2bx$
 $3, \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = -3$

$a = 1$
 $3a + 2b = -3$
 $3 + 2b = -3$
 $2b = -6$

معادلة التماسية:
 $y - y_1 = -1(x - x_1)$
 $y + 2 = -\frac{1}{2}(x - 4)$
 $y + 2 = 2x - 8$

معادلة التماسية:
 $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$
 $y + 2 = -2(x - 4)$

$3ax^2 + 2bx = -3$
 $3a(1)^2 + 2b(1) = -3$

$b = -3$

$2x - y - 10 = 0$

$2y + 1 - x + 4$
 $x + 2y = 0$

$3a + 2b = -3$
 $2(-2) = 2a + 2b$

$m = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{(1, -2)} = 3(1)(1)^2 + 2(-3)(1) = -3$

(18) اوجد النقاط ل $y = 4x^3 - 21x^2 + 30x$ حيث يكون الجودي موازيا لمحور x اوجد معادلتين التماسية للجودي في كل نقطة

$y - y_1 = \frac{-1}{m}(x - x_1)$
 $y + 2 = \frac{-1}{3}(x - 1)$
 $3y + 6 = -x + 1$
 $x - 3y - 7 = 0$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = 12x^2 - 42x + 30$

$(1, -2)$ في $2x^2 + 2y^2 - 5x + 3y + 1 = 0$

$4x + 4y \frac{dy}{dx} - 5 + 3 \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$
 $\frac{dy}{dx}(4y + 3) = -4x + 5$

معادلة الجودي:

$y - y_1 = \frac{-1}{m}(x - x_1)$
 $y + 2 = -\frac{1}{5}(x - 1)$
 $y + 2 = 5(x - 1)$
 $y + 2 = 5x - 5$
 $5x - y - 7 = 0$

$0 = 12x^2 - 42x + 30$
 $(2x - 5)(x - 1) = 0$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-4x + 5}{4y + 3}$

$m = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{(1, -2)} = \frac{-4 + 5}{-8 + 3} = \frac{-1}{5}$

مثال 5 sec $s = 12t^2 - t^3$ (a) متى يصل الجسم إلى نقطة البداية؟

مثال 5 sec $s = t^3 - 9t^2 + 24t$

(b) متى يصل الجسم إلى نقطة البداية؟

$$v = \frac{ds}{dt} = 3t^2 - 18t + 24$$

$$v = 3(5)^2 - 18(5) + 24 = 9 \text{ cm/s}$$

الحل

مثال 5 sec $s = 5t + 7$

$$v = \frac{ds}{dt} = 24t - 3t^2$$

$$0 = 24t - 3t^2$$

$$0 = 8t - t^2$$

$$t(8-t) = 0$$

$$t = 0 \text{ or } 8 - t = 0$$

$$t = 8$$

* $t \in (-\infty, 0]$

$$s = 12(8)^2 - (8)^3 = 256 \text{ cm}$$

(b) متى يصل الجسم إلى نقطة البداية؟

$$v = \frac{ds}{dt} = 5 \text{ m/min}$$

مثال 5 sec $s = 4 \sin 2t$

$$v = \frac{ds}{dt} = 4 \cos 2t (2) = 8 \cos 2t$$

$$v|_{t=\frac{\pi}{6}} = 8 \cos 2(\frac{\pi}{6}) = 4 \text{ cm/s}$$

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt} = 8(-2) \sin 2t = -16 \sin 2t$$

$$a|_{t=\frac{\pi}{6}} = -16 \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = -8\sqrt{3} \text{ cm/s}^2$$

مثال 5 sec $s = t^3 - 3t^2 + 5t + 4$

$$v = \frac{ds}{dt} = 3t^2 - 6t + 5$$

$$a = \frac{d^2s}{dt^2} = 6t - 6$$

السرعة صفر

$$a = 0$$

$$\frac{0}{6} = \frac{6t}{6} - \frac{6}{6}$$

$$0 = t - 1$$

$$t = 1$$

$$s|_{t=1} = (1)^3 - 3(1)^2 + 5(1) + 4 = 7 \text{ cm}$$

$$v|_{t=1} = 3(1)^2 - 6(1) + 5 = 2 \text{ cm/s}$$

$$0 = 12t^2 - t^3$$

$$t^2(12-t) = 0$$

$$t^2 = 0 \text{ or } 12 - t = 0$$

$$t = 0 \text{ or } t = 12 \text{ s}$$

مرفوض

$$s = 2 + \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{1}{4}t^2$$

(a) متى يصل الجسم إلى نقطة البداية؟

(b) متى يصل الجسم إلى نقطة البداية؟

$$a) s = 2 + \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{1}{4}t^2$$

$$v = s' = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}t$$

$$v = \frac{1}{2}(1+t)$$

$$v|_{t=7} = \frac{1}{2}(1+7)$$

$$= 4 \text{ m/s}$$

$$b) s = 8$$

$$8 = 2 + \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{1}{4}t^2$$

$$\frac{1}{4}t^2 + \frac{1}{2}t - 6 = 0$$

$$(t-4)(t+6) = 0$$

$$t = 4 \text{ or } t = -6$$

$$v|_{t=4} = \frac{1}{2}(1+4)$$

$$= 2.5 \text{ m/s}$$

تعدادی الاستار 63
 أوجد السرعة والتسارع "العجلة" في كل معاينة s
 بالكميات والزمن بالتوازي
 $s = t^2 - 3t$, $t = \frac{5}{2} \text{ sec}$ ①
 $v = 2t - 3$ $v|_{t=\frac{5}{2}} = 2(\frac{5}{2}) - 3 = 2 \text{ m/s}$
 $a = 2$ $a|_{t=\frac{5}{2}} = 2 \text{ m/s}^2$

$s = 3t^2 - 12t + 1$, $t = 2 \text{ sec}$ ②
 $v = s' = 6t - 12$ $v|_{t=2} = 6(2) - 12 = 0 \text{ m/s}$
 $a = s'' = 6$ $a|_{t=2} = 6 \text{ m/s}^2$

$s = 24 + 6t - t^3$, $t = 3 \text{ sec}$ ③
 $v = \frac{ds}{dt} = -3t^2 + 6$ $v|_{t=3} = -3(9) + 6 = -21 \text{ m/s}$
 $a = v' = -6t$ $a|_{t=3} = -6(3) = -18 \text{ m/s}^2$

$s = 2t^4 - 3t^3$, $t = \frac{1}{2} \text{ sec}$ ④
 $v = s' = 8t^3 - 9t^2$ $v|_{t=\frac{1}{2}} = 8(\frac{1}{2})^3 - 9(\frac{1}{2})^2 = -1.25 \text{ m/s}$
 $a = s'' = 24t^2 - 18t$ $a|_{t=0.5} = 24(\frac{1}{2})^2 - 18(\frac{1}{2}) = -3 \text{ m/s}^2$

$s = 2t^3 - \frac{5}{t}$, $t = 1 \text{ sec}$ ⑤
 $s = 2t^3 - 5t^{-1}$
 $v = s' = 6t^2 + 5t^{-2} = 6t^2 + \frac{5}{t^2}$
 $v|_{t=1} = 6 + 5 = 11 \text{ m/s}$
 $a = s'' = 12t - 10t^{-3} = 12t - \frac{10}{t^3}$
 $a|_{t=1} = 12 - 10 = 2 \text{ m/s}^2$

مثال: $s = 96t - 16t^2$
 (أ) زمن وصول الجسم لأقصى ارتفاع؟
 (ب) جوة عظيم التي تكون السرعة عندها أكبر من الصفر (حيث $t > 0$) ؟
 الحل
 الجسم يصل لأقصى ارتفاع
 $v = 0$

$v = \frac{ds}{dt} = 96 - 32t$
 $0 = 96 - 32t$
 $32 \quad 32 \quad 32$
 $0 = 3 - t$

$t = 3 \text{ s}$
 (ب) $t > 0$, $v > 0$ است $v > 0$
 $v = 96 - 32t$
 $96 - 32t > 0$

$\frac{96}{32} > \frac{32t}{32}$
 $3 > t$
 $t \in [0, 3)$
 ١٦ $s = f(t) = \frac{1}{3}t^3 - 2t^2 + 3t$
 $v = 0$ لحيث a

$v = s' = t^2 - 4t + 3$
 $\therefore v = 0$
 $0 = t^2 - 4t + 3$
 $(t-3)(t-1) = 0$
 $t = 3 \text{ s}$ or $t = 1 \text{ s}$
 $a = s'' = 2t - 4$
 $a|_{t=1} = 2 - 4 = -2 \text{ m/s}^2$
 $a|_{t=3} = 6 - 4 = 2 \text{ m/s}^2$

② $s = t^3 - 6t^2 + 9t$ فأوجد السرعة عند ما يتغير اتجاه الحركة؟

16 $s = t^3 - 12t^2 + 36t$ فأوجد

اتجاه الحركة؟

(a) السرعة والفترة عن أي لحظة؟

ب: اتجاه الحركة يتغير

(b) إزاحة والتاريخ في حالة السكون اللحظي؟

$v = 0$ ∴

الحل

$v = \frac{ds}{dt} = 3t^2 - 12t + 9$

$v = \frac{ds}{dt} = 3t^2 - 24t + 36$ [a]

$0 = \frac{3t^2 - 12t + 9}{3} = \frac{3t^2 - 12t + 9}{3}$

$a = \frac{d^2s}{dt^2} = 6t - 24$

ب: هناك سكون لحظي

$0 = t^2 - 4t + 3$

$v = 0$ ∴

$0 = (t-3)(t-1)$

$0 = 3t^2 - 24t + 36$

$t = 1 \text{ sec}$ or $t = 3 \text{ sec}$

$0 = (t-6)(t-2)$

$a = \frac{d^2s}{dt^2} = 6t - 12$

$\frac{d^2s}{dt^2} = 6t - 12$

$t = 6 \text{ sec}$ or $t = 2 \text{ sec}$

$a|_{t=1} = 6 - 12 = -6 \text{ m/min}^2$

$a|_{t=3} = 18 - 12 = 6 \text{ m/min}^2$

$s|_{t=6} = (6)^3 - 12(6)^2 + 36(6) = 0 \text{ m}$

$s|_{t=2} = (2)^3 - 12(2)^2 + 36(2) = 32 \text{ m}$

$a|_{t=6} = 6(6) - 24 = 12 \text{ m/s}^2$

$a|_{t=2} = 6(2) - 24 = -12 \text{ m/s}^2$

17 $s = 112t - 16t^2$ فأوجد

(a) سرعة الجسم وتاريخه بعد مرور 3 sec؟

(b) أقصى ارتفاع يصله الجسم؟

الحل

$v = \frac{ds}{dt} = 112 - 32t$ [a]

$v|_{t=3} = 16 \text{ m/s}$

$a = \frac{d^2s}{dt^2} = -32$

$a|_{t=3} = -32 \text{ m/s}^2$

ب: الجسم يصل لأقصى ارتفاع

$v = 0$ ∴

$0 = 112 - 32t$

$32t = 112$

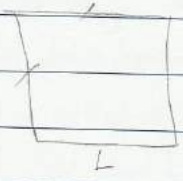
$t = 3.5 \text{ sec}$

$s|_{t=3.5} = 112(3.5) - 16(3.5)^2 = 196 \text{ m}$

$\frac{dv}{dt} = -600$ ($\frac{dr}{dt} = ?$)
 $\frac{dA}{dt} = ?$ $r = 300$



$\frac{dL}{dt} = 0,03$
 $\frac{dA}{dt} = ?$
 $L = 10$



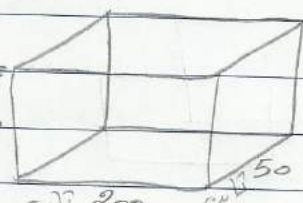
$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$
 $\frac{dv}{dt} = 4\pi r^2 \frac{dr}{dt}$
 $-600 = 4\pi (300)^2 \frac{dr}{dt}$
 $\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{-600}{(300)^2 (4\pi)}$

$A = 4\pi r^2$
 $\frac{dA}{dt} = 8\pi r \frac{dr}{dt}$
 $\frac{dA}{dt} = 8\pi (300) \left(\frac{-1}{600\pi} \right)$
 $= -4 \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}$

$A = L^2$
 $\frac{dA}{dt} = 2L \frac{dL}{dt}$

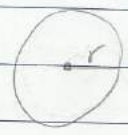
$\frac{dA}{dt} = 2(10)(0,03)$
 $= 0,6 \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}$

$\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{-1}{600\pi} \text{ cm/sec}$



$\frac{dv}{dt} = 900$
 $\frac{dh}{dt} = ?$

$\frac{dr}{dt} = 0,5$
 $\frac{dc}{dt} = ?$
 $r = 4$

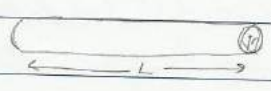


$V = 200 \times 50 (h)$
 $V = 10000h$
 $\frac{dv}{dt} = 10000 \frac{dh}{dt}$

$900 = 10000 \frac{dh}{dt}$
 $\frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{900}{10000} = 0,09 \text{ cm/sec}$

$c = 2\pi r$
 $\frac{dc}{dt} = 2\pi \frac{dr}{dt}$
 $= 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\pi$
 $= \pi \text{ m/sec}$

$\frac{dv}{dt} = 0,005$ ($\frac{dr}{dt} = 0,001$)
 $\frac{dV}{dt} = ?$ $L = 40$ $r = 2$



$\frac{dr}{dt} = 0,005$
 $\frac{dA}{dt} = ?$
 $r = 15$



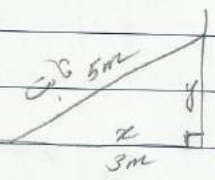
$V = \pi r^2 L$

$A = \pi r^2$

$\frac{dv}{dt} = \pi r^2 \frac{dL}{dt} + L (2\pi r \frac{dr}{dt})$
 $= 4\pi (0,005) + 2(2)\pi (0,001)(40) = 0,18 \text{ cm}^3/\text{min}$

$\frac{dA}{dt} = 2\pi r \frac{dr}{dt}$
 $\frac{dA}{dt} = 2(15)(0,005)\pi = 0,15\pi \text{ cm}^2/\text{min}$

$\frac{dx}{dt} = 0,5$ ($\frac{dy}{dt} = ?$)
 $y = \sqrt{5^2 - x^2} = 4 \text{ m}$
 $x^2 + y^2 = (5)^2$



$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{4}$ ($y = x^2 + 2$)
 $\frac{dy}{dt} = 0,3$

$2x \frac{dx}{dt} + 2y \frac{dy}{dt} = 0$
 $\frac{x}{2} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{y}{2} \frac{dy}{dt} = 0$

$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{3}{-4} = -\frac{3}{4} \text{ m/sec}$

$\frac{dy}{dt} = 2x \frac{dx}{dt}$
 $0,3 = 2x \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$
 $0,3 = \frac{x}{2}$

$x \frac{dx}{dt} + y \frac{dy}{dt} = 0$
 $3\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -4 \frac{dy}{dt}$

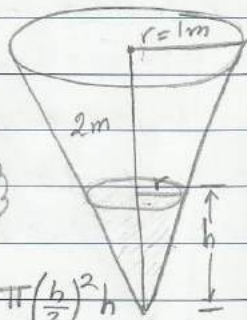
$x = 2(0,3) = 0,6$
 $y = (0,6)^2 + 2 = 2,36$

(0,6, 2,36) نقطة

$\frac{dv}{dt} = 0,04$ & $\frac{dh}{dt} = ?$
 $h = \frac{1}{2} m$

الحل

$\frac{r}{h} = \frac{2}{1} \Rightarrow r = \frac{h}{2}$



$V = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h \Rightarrow V = \frac{1}{3} \pi \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2 h$
 $V = \frac{1}{12} \pi h^3 \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{\pi}{4} h^2 \frac{dh}{dt}$
 $0,04 = \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \left(\frac{dh}{dt}\right) \Rightarrow 0,04 = \frac{\pi}{16} \frac{dh}{dt}$
 $\frac{dh}{dt} = 0,04 \times \frac{16}{\pi} = \frac{16}{25\pi} \approx 0,2 m/min$

تغير من الكتاب

$\frac{dy}{dt} = 0,2$ & $\frac{dx}{dt} = 0,1$ ($y = x^2 - 6$)

أو موضع الكتاب

$\frac{dy}{dt} = 2x \frac{dx}{dt} \Rightarrow 0,2 = 2x(0,1)$

$0,2 = 0,2x \Rightarrow x = 1$

$y = (1)^2 - 6 = -5 \Rightarrow (1, -5)$

$\frac{dx}{dt} = -0,04$ & $\frac{dA}{dt} = ?$

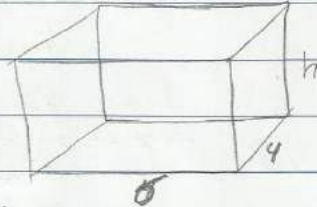
$r = 20$



الحل

$\frac{dv}{dt} = -0,48$
 $\frac{dh}{dt} = ?$

الحل



$V = 6 \times 4 \times h = 24h$

$\frac{dv}{dt} = 24 \frac{dh}{dt} \Rightarrow -0,48 = 24 \frac{dh}{dt}$

$\frac{dh}{dt} = -0,02 m/min$

$\frac{dr}{dt} = -0,04 = -0,02$

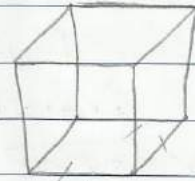
$A = \pi r^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dA}{dt} = 2\pi r \frac{dr}{dt}$

$\frac{dA}{dt} = 2\pi(20)(-0,02) = -0,8 cm^2/min$

$\frac{dL}{dt} = 0,001$

$\frac{dV}{dt} = ?$ $L = 40$

الحل

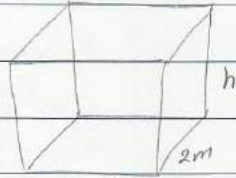


$V = L^3 \Rightarrow \frac{dV}{dt} = 3L^2 \frac{dL}{dt}$

$\frac{dV}{dt} = 3(40)^2(0,001) = 4,8 cm^3/sec$

$\frac{dv}{dt} = 0,24$ & $\frac{dh}{dt} = ?$

الحل



$V = 2 \times 2 \times h = 4h$

$\frac{dv}{dt} = 4 \frac{dh}{dt} \Rightarrow 0,24 = 4 \frac{dh}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{dh}{dt} = 0,06 m/min$

$\frac{dv}{dt} = -0,3$ & $\frac{dr}{dt} = ?$

$r = 2$



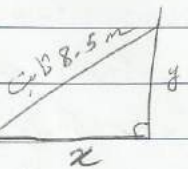
$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 \Rightarrow \frac{dV}{dt} = 4\pi r^2 \frac{dr}{dt}$

$-0,3 = 4\pi(2)^2 \frac{dr}{dt}$

$\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{-0,3}{8\pi} = \frac{-3}{80\pi} m/sec$

$\frac{dy}{dt} = -5$ & $\frac{dx}{dt} = ?$

$x = 7,5 m$



$y = \sqrt{(8,5)^2 - (7,5)^2} = 4 m$

$x^2 + y^2 = (8,5)^2 \Rightarrow 2x \frac{dx}{dt} + 2y \frac{dy}{dt} = 0$

$x \frac{dx}{dt} + y \frac{dy}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow (7,5) \frac{dx}{dt} + 4(-5) = 0$

$7,5 \frac{dx}{dt} = 20 \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{20}{7,5} = \frac{8}{3} \approx 2,7 m/s$

$$f(x) = (4x-4)(x^2-2x-8)$$

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 8x^2 - 32x - 4x^2 + 8x + 32$$

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 12x^2 - 24x + 32$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{النقاط الحرجة}$$

$$\frac{4x^3}{2} - \frac{12x^2}{2} - \frac{24x}{2} + \frac{32}{2} = 0$$

$$2x^3 - 6x^2 - 12x + 16 = 0$$

$x = -2$	$x = 4$	$x = 1$
$f(-2) = 0$	$f(4) = 0$	$f(1) = 81$
$(-2, 0)$	$(4, 0)$	$(1, 81)$

مثال 2: أوجد النقاط الحرجة، فترات التزايد والتناقص، والنقاط المعزى والعطف الخاصة بالدالة

$$f(x) = x^3 - 9x^2 + 24x$$

① نوجد النقاط الحرجة الأولى

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 18x + 24$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{نوجد النقاط الحرجة}$$

$$\frac{3x^2}{3} - \frac{18x}{3} + \frac{24}{3} = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 6x + 8 = 0$$

$$(x-4)(x-2) = 0$$

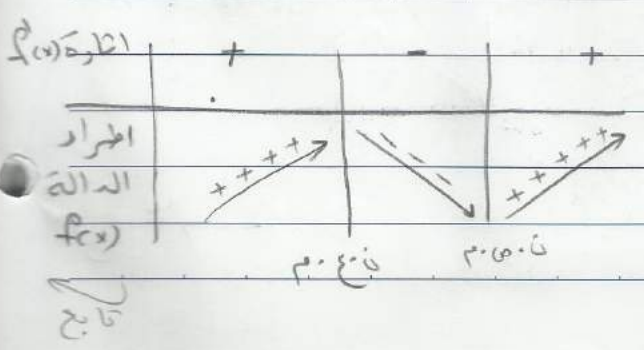
$x = 4$	$x = 2$
$f(4) = 16$	$f(2) = 20$
$(4, 16)$	$(2, 20)$

∴ النقطتان الحرجتان هما $(4, 16)$ و $(2, 20)$

③ دراسة المشتقة الأولى

نفس نفس نفس

∞ ← 2 4 ∞



مثال: اوجد اطراف الدالة $f(x) = x^2 + 5$

$$f'(x) = 2x$$

الدالة متزايدة على $x > 0 \Rightarrow \forall x \in (0, \infty)$

الدالة متناقصة على $x < 0 \Rightarrow \forall x \in (-\infty, 0]$

تدريب 1: اوجد اطراف كل دالة مما يأتي:

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

$$f'(x) = 2x - 2$$

$$2x - 2 > 0 \Rightarrow 2x > 2 \Rightarrow x > 1$$

الدالة متزايدة على $(1, \infty)$

$$2x - 2 < 0 \Rightarrow 2x < 2 \Rightarrow x < 1$$

الدالة متناقصة على $(-\infty, 1]$

(b) $f(x) = 3 + 6x - 2x^2$

$$f'(x) = -4x + 6$$

$$-4x + 6 > 0 \Rightarrow -4x > -6 \Rightarrow x < 1.5$$

∴ الدالة متزايدة على $(-\infty, 1.5]$

وتناقصة على $(1.5, \infty)$

مثال: أوجد النقاط الحرجة للدالة

$$f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 + 5$$

$$f'(x) = 6x^2 - 6x$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{النقاط الحرجة}$$

$$\frac{6x^2}{6} - \frac{6x}{6} = 0$$

$$x^2 - x = 0$$

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

$x = 0$ or $x = 1$

$f(0) = 5$	$f(1) = 4$
$(0, 5)$	$(1, 4)$

تدريب 2: أوجد النقاط الحرجة للدالة

$$f(x) = (x^2 - 2x - 8)^2$$

$$f'(x) = 2(x^2 - 2x - 8)(2x - 2)$$

$$f'(x) = (4x - 4)(x^2 - 2x - 8)$$

تأرجح

الدالة متزايدة على $(-\infty, 2] \cup [4, \infty)$ والدالة متناقصة على $(-\infty, 1]$
 الدالة متناقصة على $[2, 4]$ والدالة متزايدة على $[1, \infty)$
 نقطة عظمى محلية أي للقيمة $(2, 2)$ نقطة صغرى محلية أي للقيمة $(1, -1)$
 عظمى محلية تساوي 2 عند $x=2$ صغرى محلية تساوي -1 عند $x=1$

$(4, 16)$ نقطة صغرى محلية أي للقيمة $(-1, 7)$ ليس صغرى ولا عظمى محلية وإنما نقطة انقلاب
 صغرى محلية تساوي 16 عند $x=4$ مثال 5: أوجد d, c, b بحيث يتحقق المنحنى
 مثال 4: أوجد النقاط الحرجة ونوعها وانحسب انحراف الدالة للمنحنى

$f(x) = \frac{3}{2}x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 6x + \frac{9}{2}$
 نوجد المشتقة الأولى
 $f'(x) = 6x^3 + 6x^2 - 6x - 6$
 نوجد النقاط الحرجة $f'(x) = 0$

نعم نقطة الانقلاب وله نقطة حرجة عند $(4, 16)$
 (ملاحظة: تحقق معادلة المنحنى) $d=0$
 (ملاحظة: تحقق معادلة المنحنى) $(4, 16)$
 $16 = (4)^3 + (4)^2b + 4c$
 $\frac{16}{4} = \frac{64}{4} + \frac{16b}{4} + \frac{4c}{4}$
 $4 = 16 + 4b + c$
 $-12 = 4b + c$ ①
 نقطة حرجة $(4, 16)$

$x^3 + x^2 - x - 1 = 0$
 $(x-1)(x+1)^2 = 0$
 $x-1=0 \Rightarrow x=1$
 $\sqrt{(x+1)^2} = \sqrt{0}$
 $x+1=0 \Rightarrow x=-1$
 $f(1) = -1$
 $(1, -1)$
 $f(-1) = 7$
 $(-1, 7)$

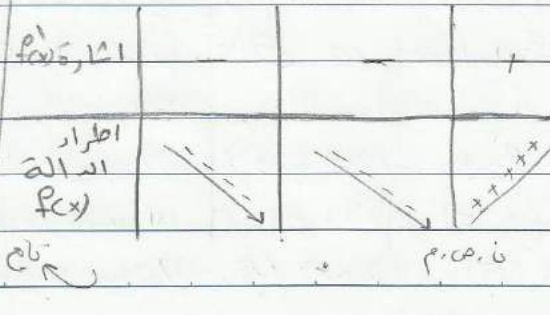
$f'(4) = 0$
 $f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2bx + c$
 $0 = 3(4)^2 + 2(4)b + c$
 $0 = 48 + 8b + c$
 $8b + c = -48$ ②

النقطتان الحرجتان هما $(1, -1)$ و $(-1, 7)$
 دائرة مستقيمة الأولى

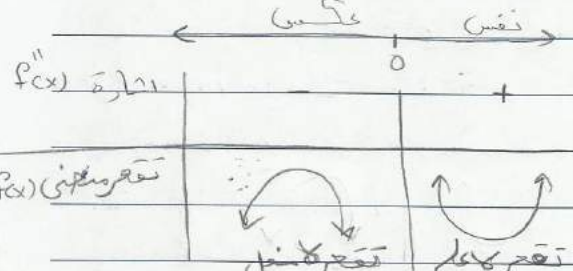
طرح المعادلتين ② - ①
 $4b + c = -12$
 $8b + c = -48$
 $-4b = 36$
 $b = -9$



التحويل في المعادلتين
 $-12 = 4(-9) + c \Rightarrow -12 = -36 + c$
 $c = 24$
 $c=24, b=-9, d=0$



$f'(x) = 3x^2 \Rightarrow f''(x) = 6x$
 $f''(x) = 0$ نوجد نقطة الانقلاب
 $6x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$
 $f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow (0, 0)$ نقطة الانقلاب



تتغير من $(-\infty, 0)$ تتغير لاصغر
 تتغير من $(0, \infty)$ تتغير لأكبر

مثال: نوجد نقاط الانقلاب من افتراضات التغير ونوعها (تدرس نوع النقاط المبرجة باستعمال المشتقة الثانية للمنحنى)

$f(x) = x^4 - 6x^2 + 7$

$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 12x$ نوجد المشتقة الأولى

$f'(x) = 0$ نوجد النقاط المبرجة
 $\frac{4x^3 - 12x}{4} = \frac{0}{4}$

$x^3 - 3x = 0$

$x(x^2 - 3) = 0$

$x = 0$ $x^2 = 3$

$f(x) = -7$ $x = \pm\sqrt{3}$

$(0, -7)$ $f(\sqrt{3}) = -16 \Rightarrow (\sqrt{3}, -16)$
 $f(-\sqrt{3}) = -16 \Rightarrow (-\sqrt{3}, -16)$

النقاط المبرجة هي $(\pm\sqrt{3}, -16)$ و $(0, -7)$

$f''(x) = 12x^2 - 12$ نوجد المشتقة الثانية

دراسة نوع النقاط المبرجة بالمشتقة الثانية

$f''(0) = -12 < 0 \Rightarrow (0, -7)$ نقطة عظمى محلية

$f''(-\sqrt{3}) = 24 > 0 \Rightarrow (-\sqrt{3}, -16)$ نقطة صغرى محلية

$f''(\sqrt{3}) = 24 > 0 \Rightarrow (\sqrt{3}, -16)$ نقطة صغرى محلية

ارجع

تعريف: أوجد النقاط المبرجة (مضرب التزايد والتناقص) والنقاط الصغرى والعظمى المحلية

$f(x) = x^3 + x^2 - 5x + 3$

نوجد المشتقة الأولى

$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2x - 5$

$f'(x) = 0$ نوجد النقاط المبرجة

$3x^2 + 2x - 5 = 0$

$(x-1)(3x+5) = 0$

$x = 1$ $x = -\frac{5}{3}$

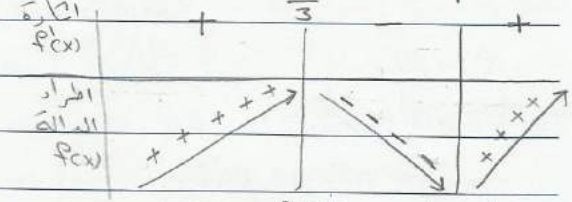
$f(1) = 0$ $f(-\frac{5}{3}) = \frac{256}{27} \approx 9,5$

$(1, 0)$ $(-\frac{5}{3}, 9,5)$

النقاط المبرجة هما $(-\frac{5}{3}, 9,5)$ و $(1, 0)$

دراسة المشتقة الأولى

نفس نفس نفس



نلاحظ: $(-\infty, -\frac{5}{3}] \cup [1, \infty)$

المتزايدة على $[-\frac{5}{3}, 1]$

نقطة عظمى محلية أي للمشتقة

عظمى محلية تساوي 9,5 عند $x = -\frac{5}{3}$

نقطة صغرى محلية أي للمشتقة

صغرى محلية تساوي 0 عند $x = 1$

مثال: نوجد نقطة الانقلاب ومضرب التغير

$f(x) = x^3$

ارجع

نوجد نقاط الانقلاب $f''(x) = 0$: النقاط الحرجية هي $(0, 1)$ و $(1, 0)$

③ نوجد المشتقة الثانية $f''(x) = 12x - 6$

$$\frac{12x^2 - 12 = 0}{12 \quad 12 \quad 12}$$

④ درالمنبع النقاط المرجعية من ام المشتقة الثانية

$$x^2 - 1 = 0$$

نقطة عظمى محلية $(0, 1) \Rightarrow f''(0) = -6 < 0$

$$x^2 = 1$$

نقطة صغرى محلية $(1, 0) \Rightarrow f''(1) = 6 > 0$

$$x = \pm 1$$

نقطة عظمى محلية أي لا القيمة العظمى محلية

$$f(1) = -12 \Rightarrow (1, -12)$$

نقطة صغرى محلية أي لا القيمة الصغرى محلية

$$f(-1) = -12 \Rightarrow (-1, -12)$$

نقطة عظمى محلية أي لا القيمة العظمى محلية

$$f(+1) = -12 \Rightarrow (+1, -12)$$

نقطة صغرى محلية أي لا القيمة الصغرى محلية

$$f(-1) = -12 \Rightarrow (-1, -12)$$

⑤ نوجد نقاط الانقلاب $f''(x) = 0$

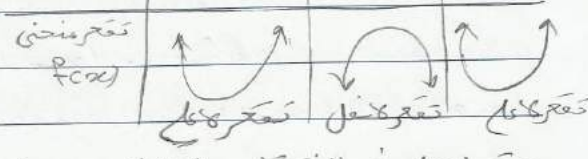
⑥ دراسة فترات التغير

$$\frac{12x - 6 = 0}{6} \Rightarrow 2x - 1 = 0$$



$$2x = 1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$$

نقطة انقلاب $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \Rightarrow f(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}$

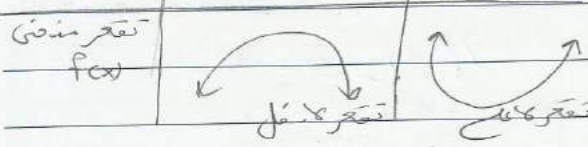


⑦ دراسة فترات التغير

نفس حركت $-\infty$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $+$ ∞



متغير لا على في الفترة $(-\infty, \frac{1}{2})$ و $(1, \infty)$
متغير لا على في الفترة $(\frac{1}{2}, 1)$



⑧ نوجد نقاط الانقلاب $f''(x) = 0$
مع تحديد فترات التغير وتمييز نوع النقاط المرجعية من ام المشتقة الثانية للمنحنى

متغير لا على في الفترة $(\frac{1}{2}, \infty)$
متغير لا على في الفترة $(-\infty, \frac{1}{2})$

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

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

⑨ نوجد المشتقة الأولى $f'(x) = 6x^2 - 6x$

⑩ نوجد النقاط الحرجية $f'(x) = 0$

$$\frac{6x^2 - 6x = 0}{6} \Rightarrow x^2 - x = 0$$

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

$$x = 0 \quad x = 1$$

$$f(0) = 1 \quad f(1) = 0$$

$$(0, 1) \quad (1, 0)$$

الاجابة

علاظة: النقاط المرحية تكون عند المنقطة
 الأولى تساوي الصفر أو يساوي تكون المنقطة الأولى
 غير مرئية إلا أن لنغير في المنقطة الأولى الكتاب

النقاط المرحية
 تكون عند المنقطة
 الأولى تكون غير مرئية

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

مثال فنيين قيمة a و b طال القالب $f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + b$: النقطتان المرحيتان هما $(2, -1)$ و $(-1, \frac{7}{2})$
 التي يكون لها انقطاع عند $x=2$ # راحة النقاط المرحية بالأسئلة التالية

$$f''(x) = 6x + 2(-3) = 6x - 3$$

منقطة انقلاب عند $x = \frac{1}{2}$ ما تم عين القيمة الخطي، الصغرى $f > 0$ له له $x=2$
 ① ما انقطاع عند $x=2$

نقطة صغرى محلية $(2, -1)$ $f''(2) = 9 > 0$
 نقطة عظمى محلية $(-1, \frac{7}{2})$ $f''(-1) = -9 < 0$
 نقطة عظمى محلية أي له القيمة $f'(2) = 0$

مرحى محلية تساوي $x=2$ $f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax + b$
 $0 = (2)^2(3) + 2(2)a + b$
 $0 = 12 + 4a + b$
 ① $4a + b = -12$

مسائل الكتاب 83
 أو من النقاط المرحية إن وجدت مسبقاً نضعها ثم
 الرسم الطر، إذا كل ذلك معطيات

مرحى محلية تساوي $x = -1$ $f'(-1) = 0$
 $f''(x) = 6x + 2a$
 $0 = 6(-1) + 2a$
 $0 = -6 + 2a$
 $2a = 6 \Rightarrow a = 3$

منقطة مرسية $(2, 1)$ $f(x) = 1 - (x-2)^2$ ①
 $f'(x) = -2(x-2)$
 $f'(2) = 0$
 $f''(2) = -2$

قيمة عظمى $f''(2) = -2 < 0$
 $(2, 1)$ نقطة عظمى محلية
 أي له القيمة تساوي $x=2$

$4(-\frac{3}{2}) + b = -12$
 $-6 + b = -12$
 $b = -6$

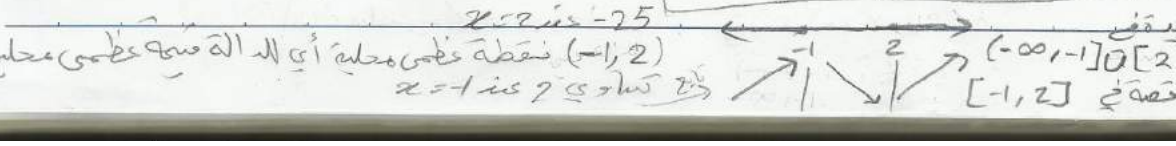
$-2x + 4 > 0 \Rightarrow -2x > -4 \Rightarrow x < 2$
 ∴ الدالة متزايدة على $(-\infty, 2)$
 الدالة متناقصة على $(2, \infty)$

② $f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 12x - 5$
 $f'(x) = 6x^2 - 6x - 12$

النقطتان المرحيتان هما $(2, -25)$ و $(-1, 2)$
 $f'(x) = 0$ $f''(x) = 12x - 6$
 $\frac{3x^2 - 3x - 6 = 0}{3} \Rightarrow x^2 - x - 2 = 0$

$\frac{6x^2 - 6x - 12 = 0}{6} \Rightarrow x^2 - x - 2 = 0$
 $(x-2)(x+1) = 0$
 $x = 2$ $x = -1$

نقطتان المرحيتان هما $(2, -25)$ و $(-1, 2)$
 $f(2) = -25$ $f(-1) = 2$
 $f(2) = -10$ $f(-1) = \frac{7}{2}$
 $(2, -10)$ $(-1, \frac{7}{2})$



نقطة انقلاب في $x=1$

$$f'(1) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = 3ax^2 + 2bx - 12$$

$$0 = 3a + 2b - 12$$

$$3b + 3a = 12 \rightarrow (2)$$

نضرب (2) في 2

$$2a + 2b = 24 \rightarrow (3)$$

نطرح (3) من (2)

$$2b + 3a = 12$$

$$\ominus 2a + 2b = 24$$

$$a = -12$$

$$-12 + b = 12$$

$$b = 24$$

أوجد نقاط الانقلاب ونقطة

3 مبرهن نوع النقاط المبرهنه الثاني

نقطة انقلاب $f(x) = (x-2)^2$ (9) $f'(x) = 0$

$$2 \neq 0$$

$$f'(x) = 2(x-2)$$

نقطة انقلاب $f'(x) = 0$

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

$$x-2 = 0$$

$$x = 2$$

$$f(2) = 0$$

نقطة انقلاب $(2, 0)$

$$f''(x) = 2$$

$$f''(2) = 2 > 0$$

نقطة انقلاب $(2, 0)$

نقطة انقلاب $(2, 0)$

نقطة انقلاب $x=2$

(7) أوجد a, b, c لكي تكون الدالة

الدالة $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ ولها

نقطة انقلاب في $x=2$

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

نقطة انقلاب $(2, 12)$

$$0 = c$$

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx$$

نقطة انقلاب $(2, 12)$

$$\frac{12}{2} = \frac{4a}{2} + \frac{2b}{2}$$

$$6 = 2a + b$$

نقطة انقلاب في $x=2$

$$f'(2) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = 2ax + b$$

$$0 = 4a + b$$

$$2a + b = 6$$

$$\ominus 4a + b = 0$$

$$-2a = 6$$

$$a = -3$$

$$0 = 4(-3) + b$$

$$b = 12$$

نقطة انقلاب $f(x) = -3x^2 + 12x$

نقطة انقلاب $f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 - 12x$ (8)

نقطة انقلاب $(1, 0)$ ولها

نقطة انقلاب $(1, 0)$

$$0 = a + b - 12$$

$$a + b = 12 \rightarrow (1)$$

$f(x) = (x-3)^3$ (11)

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

$f'(x) = 0$

$3(x-3)^2 = 0$

$(x-3)^2 = 0$

$x-3 = 0$

$x = 3$

$f(3) = 0$

نقطة انقلاب: $(3, 0)$

$f''(x) = 6(x-3)$

$f''(3) = 0$

نقطة انقلاب: $(3, 0)$ نفس

المنطقة $(-\infty, 0]$ متزايدة على $x=3$

المنطقة $[3, \infty)$ متناقصة على $x=3$

نقطة $(0, 0)$ هي نقطة انقلاب

نقطة $(3, 27)$ هي نقطة عظمى محلية لأي دالة في $x=3$ وليست أي دالة في $x=3$

$f''(x) = 24x - 12x^2$

$f''(x) = 0$

$\frac{24x}{12} - \frac{12x^2}{12} = 0$

$2x - x^2 = 0$

$x(2-x) = 0$

$x = 0$ | $x = 2$

$f(0) = 0$ | $f(2) = 16$

$f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x + 5$ (10)

$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x - 9$

$f'(x) = 0$

$3x^2 - 6x - 9 = 0$

$\frac{3x^2}{3} - \frac{6x}{3} - \frac{9}{3} = 0$

$x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$

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

$x = 3$ | $x = -1$

$f(3) = -22$ | $f(-1) = 10$

النقطتان $(3, -22)$ و $(-1, 10)$ هما النقطتان المحلّيتان

$f''(x) = 6x - 6$

$f''(3) = 12 > 0$

نقطة انقلاب: $(3, -22)$

المنطقة $x < 3$ متزايدة

المنطقة $x > 3$ متناقصة

نقطة $(-1, 10)$ هي نقطة عظمى محلية لأي دالة في $x = -1$ وليست أي دالة في $x = -1$

$f(x) = 4x^3 - x^4$ (12)

$f'(x) = 12x^2 - 4x^3$

$f'(x) = 0$

$\frac{12x^2}{4} - \frac{4x^3}{4} = 0$

$3x^2 - x^3 = 0$

$x^2(3-x) = 0$

$x^2 = 0$ | $3-x = 0$

$x = 0$ | $x = 3$

$f(0) = 0$ | $f(3) = 27$

النقطتان $(0, 0)$ و $(3, 27)$ هما النقطتان المحلّيتان

$f''(x) = 24x - 4x^2$

$f''(0) = 0$

$f''(3) = 72 - 36 = 36 > 0$

نقطة انقلاب: $(0, 0)$

المنطقة $(-\infty, 0) \cup (2, \infty)$ متناقصتان

المنطقة $(0, 2)$ متزايدة

$f''(x) = 24x - 12x^2$

$f''(x) = 0$

$\frac{24x}{12} - \frac{12x^2}{12} = 0$

$2x - x^2 = 0$

$x(2-x) = 0$

$x = 0$ | $x = 2$

$f(0) = 0$ | $f(2) = 16$

$f(x) = 4x^3 - x^4$ (12)

$f'(x) = 12x^2 - 4x^3$

$f'(x) = 0$

$\frac{12x^2}{4} - \frac{4x^3}{4} = 0$

$3x^2 - x^3 = 0$

$x^2(3-x) = 0$

$x^2 = 0$ | $3-x = 0$

$x = 0$ | $x = 3$

$f(0) = 0$ | $f(3) = 27$

النقطتان $(0, 0)$ و $(3, 27)$ هما النقطتان المحلّيتان

$f''(x) = 24x - 4x^2$

$f''(x) = 0$

$24x - 4x^2 = 0$

$6x - x^2 = 0$

$x(6-x) = 0$

$x = 0$ | $x = 6$

$f(0) = 0$ | $f(6) = -6$

نقطة انقلاب: $(0, 0)$

المنطقة $(-\infty, 0) \cup (6, \infty)$ متناقصتان

المنطقة $(0, 6)$ متزايدة

14 بين b, a يسوي c والى
 $f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + 6x + 2$
 نقطة أولية $x=1$ ، نقطة ثانية $x=4$
 $f'(x) = 3ax^2 + 2bx + 6$ | $f''(x) = 6ax + 2b$
 $f'(1) = 0$ | $f''(1) = 0$
 $0 = 3a + 2b + 6$ | $0 = 6a + 2b$
 $3a + 2b = -6$ | $3a + 2b = 0$
 $3(2) + 2b = -6$ | $6a + 2b = 0$
 $6 + 2b = -6$ | $6a + 2b = 0$
 $2b = -12$ | $3a + 2b = -6$
 $b = -6$ | $3a = 6$
 $a = 2$

13 $f(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 8x^2 - 16x + 1$
 $f'(x) = x^3 + x^2 - 16x - 16$
 $f'(x) = 0$
 $x^3 + x^2 - 16x - 16 = 0$
 $(x-4)(x+1)(x+4) = 0$
 $x = 4, x = -1, x = -4$
 $f(4) = -\frac{317}{3}$ | $f(-1) = \frac{107}{12}$ | $f(-4) = -\frac{61}{3}$
 $(4, -\frac{317}{3})$ و $(-1, \frac{107}{12})$ و $(-4, -\frac{61}{3})$
 $f''(x) = 3x^2 + 2x - 16$
 $f''(4) = 40 > 0$ → نقطة في $(4, -\frac{317}{3})$
 $x = -4$ و $x = -1$ و $x = -\frac{317}{3}$ و $x = \frac{107}{12}$ و $x = -\frac{61}{3}$
 $f''(-1) = -15 < 0$ → نقطة في $(-1, \frac{107}{12})$
 $x = 1$ و $x = \frac{107}{12}$ و $x = -\frac{61}{3}$ و $x = -4$
 $f''(-4) = 24 > 0$ → نقطة في $(-4, -\frac{61}{3})$
 $x = 4$ و $x = -\frac{61}{3}$ و $x = -1$ و $x = -4$

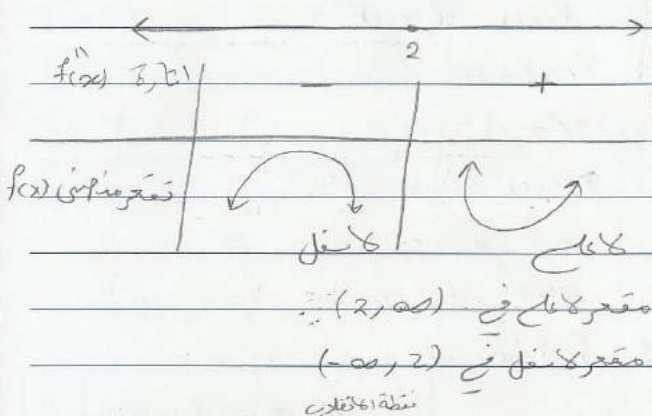
15 بين c, b, a يسوي c والى
 $x=1$ نقطة أولية $f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx$
 $f'(x) = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c$
 $f'(1) = 0$
 $0 = 3a + 2b + c$ ① $2b = 2a + 2b + 2c$
 $f''(x) = 6ax + 2b$ ② $2a + 2b = 2b$
 $f''(\frac{1}{2}) = 0$ ④
 $0 = 3a + 2b$ ③ $3a + 2b = 0$
 $(1, 13)$ نقطة ثانية $13 = a + b + c$ ⑤ $13 = -26 + b$
 $13 = a + b + c$ ③ $a = -26$
 $3a + 2b + c = 0$
 $3(-26) + 2b + c = 0$
 $3a + 2b = 0$ ② $b = 39$
 $c = 0$

$f''(x) = 0$
 $3x^2 + 2x - 16 = 0$
 $(x-2)(3x+8) = 0$
 $x = 2, x = -\frac{8}{3}$
 $f(2) = -\frac{169}{3}$ | $f(-\frac{8}{3}) = -\frac{559}{81}$
 $(2, -\frac{169}{3})$ و $(-\frac{8}{3}, -\frac{559}{81})$
 نقطة الانقلاب في $(-\frac{8}{3}, -\frac{559}{81})$
 نفس الشيء
 $-\frac{8}{3}$ | 2
 $f''(x)$
 $f(x)$
 متزايد في الفترة $(-\infty, -\frac{8}{3})$ و $(2, \infty)$
 متناقص في الفترة $(-\frac{8}{3}, 2)$

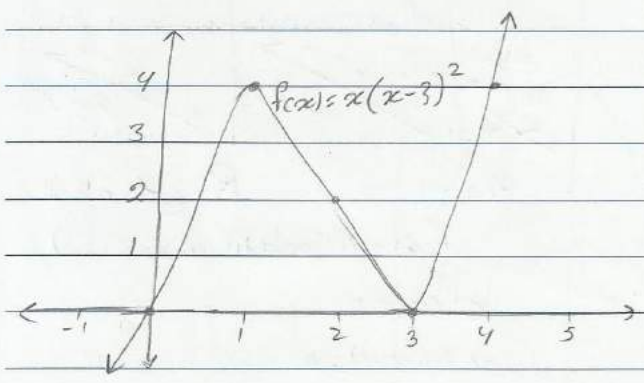
$c = 0$, $b = 39$, $a = -26$
 $f(x) = -26x^3 + 39x^2$ والى a, b, c

متزايد في الفترة $(-\infty, -\frac{8}{3})$ و $(2, \infty)$
 متناقص في الفترة $(-\frac{8}{3}, 2)$

$f(x) = 2 \Rightarrow$ نقطة انقلاب $(2, 2)$ مثال $f(x) = x(x-3)^2$ عند صفحت

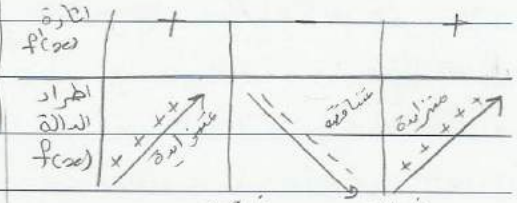


x	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
f(x)	-16	0	4	2	0	4	20



المتزايد والتناقص والنقاط الحرجة والاشارة ونقاط الانقلاب والتغير من زيادة الى نقص الى زيادة
 $f'(x) = 2[2(x-3)] + (x-3)^2$
 $f'(x) = 2x(x-3) + (x-3)^2$
 $f'(x) = 2x^2 - 6x + x^2 - 6x + 9$
 $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 12x + 9$
 $f'(x) = 0$
 $3x^2 - 12x + 9 = 0$
 $\frac{3}{3}x^2 - \frac{12}{3}x + \frac{9}{3} = 0$
 $x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$
 $(x-3)(x-1) = 0$

$x = 3$ | $x = 1$
 $f(x) = 0$ | $f(x) = 4$
 في النقطتان الامور فانهما $(3, 0)$ و $(1, 4)$

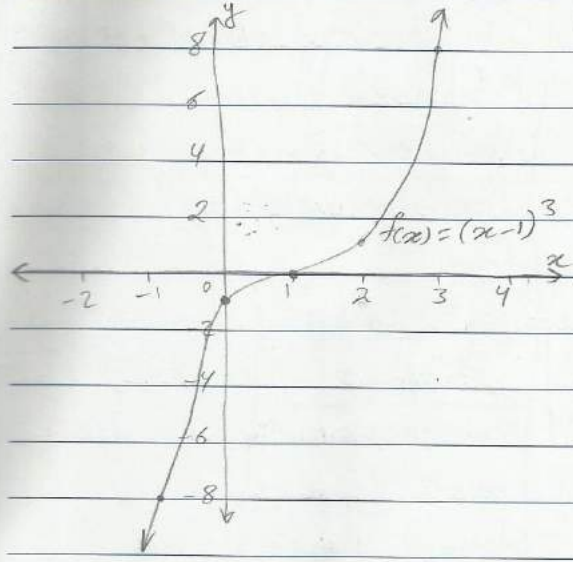


في $(-\infty, 1]$ و $[3, \infty)$ المتزايدة على
 في $[1, 3]$ المتناقص على
 نقطة حرجية أي الى اليمين
 نقطة حرجية أي الى اليمين
 نقطة حرجية أي الى اليمين
 نقطة حرجية أي الى اليمين

$f''(x) = 6x - 12$
 $f''(x) = 0$
 $6x - 12 = 0$
 $\frac{6}{6}x - \frac{12}{6} = 0$
 $x - 2 = 0$
 $x = 2$

x	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
$f(x)$	-27	-8	-1	0	1	8	27

"المنحني" $f(x) = (x-1)^3$: $f'(x) = 3(x-1)^2$



$f'(x) = 3(x-1)^2$
 $f'(x) = 0$

$3(x-1)^2 = 0$

$(x-1)^2 = 0$

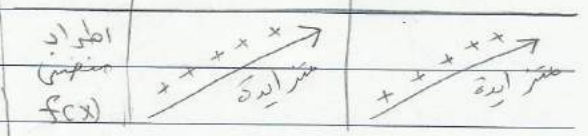
$x-1 = 0$

$x = 1$

$f(1) = 0$

نقطة انقلاب $(1, 0)$

$f'(x), x < 1$	+	+
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في الحالة على \mathbb{R}

$f''(x) = 6(x-1)$

$f''(x) = 0$

$6(x-1) = 0$

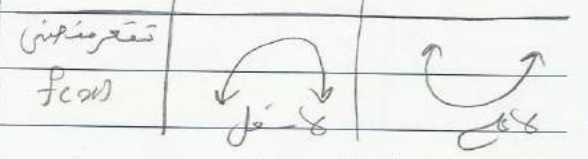
$x-1 = 0$

$x = 1$

$f(1) = 0$

نقطة انقلاب $(1, 0)$

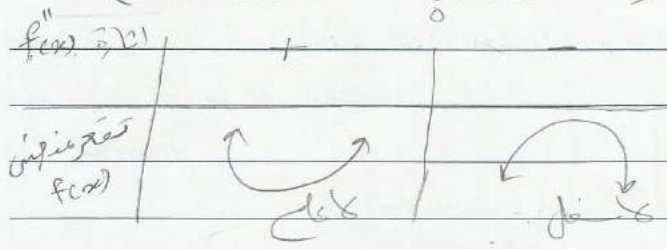
$f''(x), x < 1$	-	+
-----------------	---	---



منحني $f(x)$ في $(-\infty, 1)$

منحني $f(x)$ في $(1, \infty)$

مثال "مثال" $f(x) = 1 + 12x - x^3$



"مثال"

$f(x) = -x^3 + 12x + 1$

$f'(x) = -3x^2 + 12$

$f'(x) = 0$

مقدار لا يتغير في $(-\infty, 0)$

$-3x^2 + 12 = 0$

مقدار لا يتغير في $(0, \infty)$

$-x^2 + 4 = 0$

$x^2 = 4$

x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
f(x)	-8	-15	-10	1	12	17	10

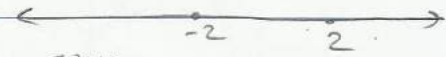
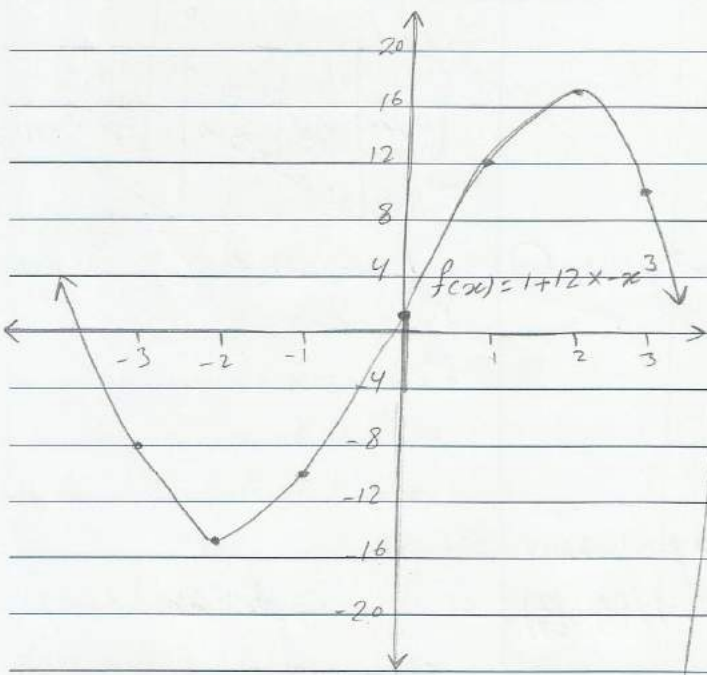
$x = 2$

$x = -2$

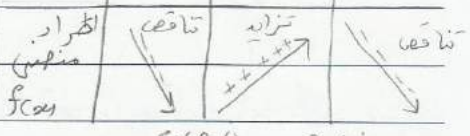
$f(2) = 17$

$f(-2) = 15$

النقطتان هما $(2, 17)$ و $(-2, 15)$



$f''(x) = -6x$



الفترة المتزايدة هي $[-2, 2]$

الفترة المتناقص هي $(-\infty, -2] \cup [2, \infty)$

نقطة عظمى محلية هي $(-2, 15)$

نقطة صغرى محلية هي $(2, 17)$

نقطة عظمى محلية هي $(-2, 15)$

نقطة صغرى محلية هي $(2, 17)$

$f''(x) = -6x$

$f''(x) = 0$

$-6x = 0$

$x = 0$

$f(0) = 1$

نقطة انقلاب $(0, 1)$

تعاريف الكتاب

الحدود، فترات التزايد والتناقص، والنقاط العظمى والصغرى المحلية ونقاط الانقلاب وتغير المنحني ونوعه

تم مثل الدالة بصورة تفر يبيح:
 $f(x) = x^3$ ①

x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
$f(x)$	-27	-8	-1	0	1	8	27

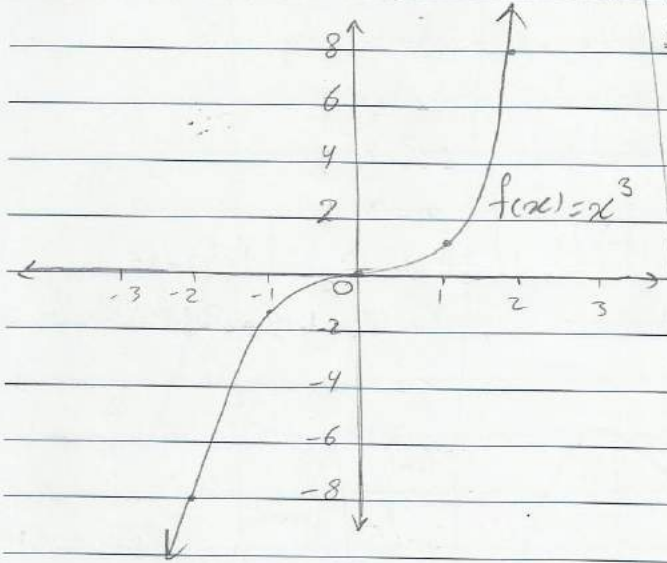
$f'(x) = 3x^2$

$f'(x) \geq 0$

$3x^2 \geq 0$

$x \geq 0$

$f(x) \geq 0$



نقطة انقلاب (0,0)

$f'(x)$ إشارة	+	+
اتجاه الدالة $f(x)$	تزايد	تزايد

$f(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x$ ②

$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 8x + 4$

$f'(x) = 0$

$3x^2 - 8x + 4 = 0$

$(x-2)(3x-2) = 0$

$x = 2$, $x = \frac{2}{3}$ هاتين نقطتان انقلاب

$f(x) = 0$, $f(\frac{2}{3}) = \frac{32}{27} \rightarrow (\frac{2}{3}, \frac{32}{27})$ و $(2, 0)$

دالة التفاضلية على $(-\infty, \infty)$

$f''(x) = 6x$

$f''(x) = 0$

$6x = 0$

$x = 0$

$f(x) = 0$

نقطة انقلاب (0,0)

$f'(x)$ إشارة	+	-	+
اتجاه الدالة $f(x)$	تزايد	تناقص	تزايد
تغير المنحني $f(x)$	متغير منفرج	متغير منفرج	متغير منفرج

الدالة متزايدة على $(-\infty, \frac{2}{3}] \cup [2, \infty)$
 الدالة متناقصة على $[\frac{2}{3}, 2]$

متغير منفرج في $(-\infty, 0)$
 متغير منفرج في $(0, \infty)$

$f(x) = 3x^2 - x^3$

$f'(x) = 6x - 3x^2$

$f''(x) = 6 - 6x$

$\frac{6x - 3x^2}{3} = \frac{2x - x^2}{1}$

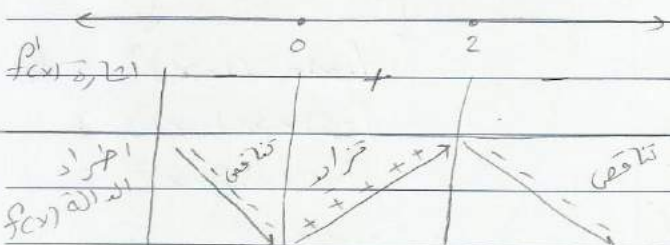
$2x - x^2 = 0$

$x(2-x) = 0$

$x = 0$ $x = 2$

$f(0) = 0$ $f(2) = 4$

النقطتان (0,0) و (2,4) :



$f''(x) = 6 - 6x$

$f''(x) = 0$

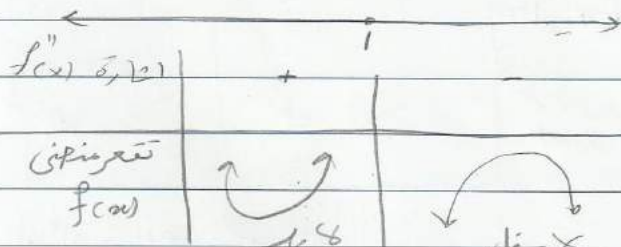
$\frac{6 - 6x}{6} = \frac{1 - x}{1}$

$1 - x = 0$

$x = 1$

$f(1) = 2$

نقطة انقلاب (1,2) :



متغير كامن في $(-\infty, 1)$

متغير كامن في $(1, \infty)$

(*) نقطة عظمى محليّة أي للدالة $(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{32}{27})$

نقطة عظمى محليّة مسوّى $\frac{32}{27}$ في $x = \frac{2}{3}$

نقطة صغرى محليّة أي للدالة $(2, 0)$

نقطة صغرى محليّة مسوّى 0 في $x = 2$

$f'(x) = 6x - 8$

$f''(x) = 6$

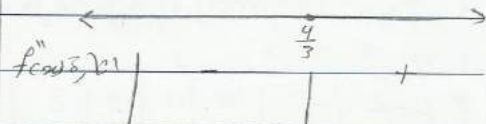
$\frac{6x - 8}{2} = \frac{3x - 4}{1}$

$3x - 4 = 0$

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

$f(\frac{4}{3}) = \frac{16}{27}$

نقطة انقلاب $(\frac{4}{3}, \frac{16}{27})$:

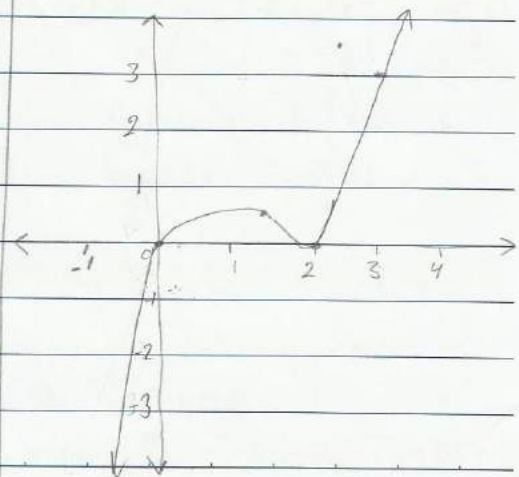


تقرّر متغير $f(x)$

متغير كامن في $(\frac{4}{3}, \infty)$

متغير كامن في $(-\infty, \frac{4}{3})$

x	-2	-1	0	$\frac{4}{3}$	2	3	4
$f(x)$	-32	-9	0	$\frac{16}{27}$	0	3	16



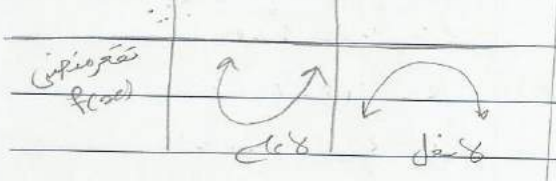
$6(1-x) = 0$

$1-x = 0$

$x = 1$

$f(1) = 0$

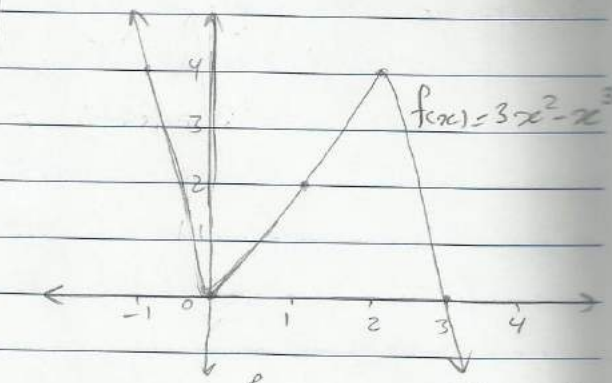
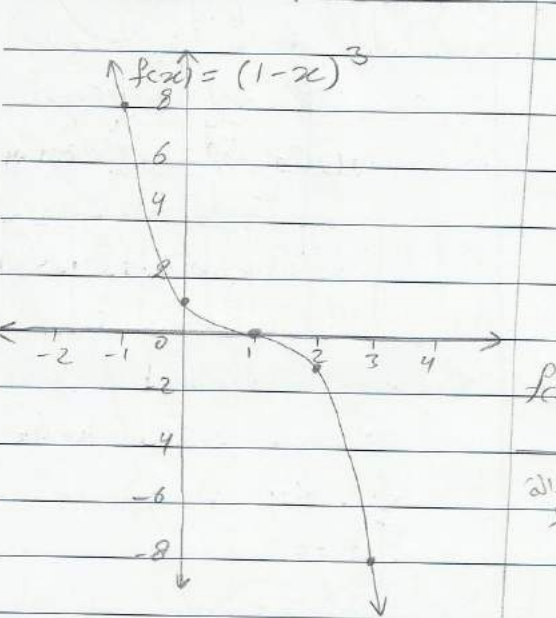
نقطة التقاطع (1,0):



مشتق في $(-\infty, 1)$
مشتق في $(1, \infty)$

x	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
f(x)	20	4	0	2	4	0	-16

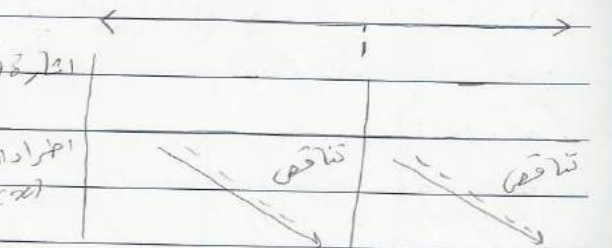
x	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
f(x)	27	8	1	0	-1	-8	-27



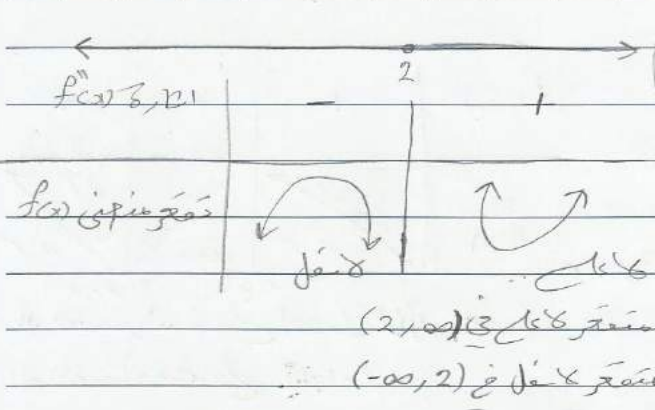
$f(x) = (1-x)^3$
 $f'(x) = 3(1-x)^2(-1)$
 $f'(x) = -3(1-x)^2$
 $f'(x) = 0$
 $-3(1-x)^2 = 0$

$(1-x)^2 = 0$
 $1-x = 0$
 $x = 1$
 $f(1) = 0$

نقطة التقاطع (1,0):



المشتق الثاني $f''(x)$
 $f''(x) = -6(1-x)(-1)$
 $f''(x) = 6(1-x)$
 $f''(x) = 0$



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

$$f'(x) = x[2(x-3)] + (x-3)^2$$

$$f'(x) = 2x(x-3) + (x-3)^2$$

$$f'(x) = 2x^2 - 6x + x^2 - 6x + 9$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 12x + 9$$

$$f'(x) = 0$$

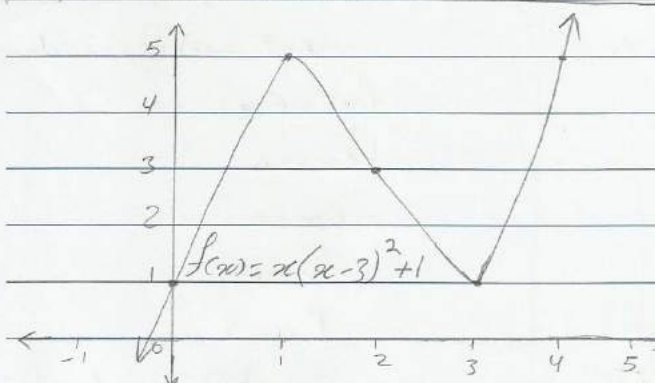
$$\frac{3}{3}x^2 - \frac{12}{3}x + \frac{9}{3} = 0$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$$

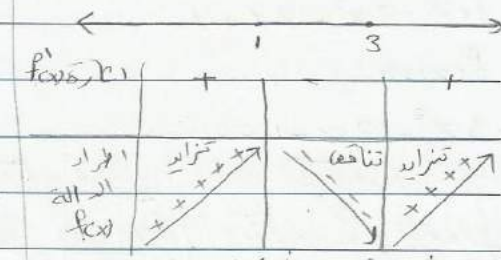
$$(x-3)(x-1) = 0$$

$$x = 3 \quad x = 1$$

x	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
f(x)	-15	1	5	3	1	5	21



النقطتان (3,1) و (1,5)



$$f(x) = (x+1)^2(x-2) + 5$$

$$f'(x) = (x+1)^2(1) + (x-2)[2(x+1)]$$

$$f'(x) = (x+1)^2 + (x-2)(2x+2)$$

$$f'(x) = x^2 + 2x + 1 + 2x^2 + 2x - 4x - 4$$

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

$$f'(x) = 0$$

$$\frac{3}{3}x^2 - \frac{3}{3} = 0$$

$$x^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 = 1$$

$$x = 1 \quad x = -1$$

$$f(1) = 1 \quad f(-1) = 5$$

النقطتان (1,1) و (-1,5)

⑥

بالنسبة لـ $f(x)$ على $[-1, 3]$

النقطة (1,5) هي أعلى نقطة أي للقيمة

على $x = 1$ و $x = 5$

النقطة (3,1) هي أعلى نقطة أي للقيمة

على $x = 3$ و $x = 1$

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

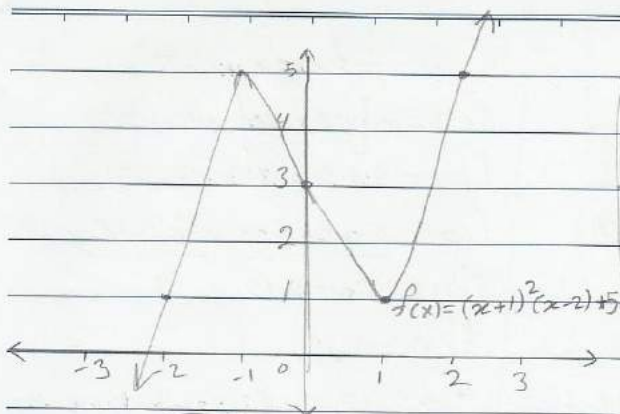
$$f''(x) = 0$$

$$\frac{6x - 12}{6} = 0$$

$$x - 2 = 0$$

$$x = 2$$

النقطة (2,3)



الزاوية $f'(x)$	+	-	+
الطراز الدالة $f(x)$	تزايد	تناقص	تزايد
	ن. ص. 0	ن. ص. 0	

الدالة متزايدة على $(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$
الدالة متناقصة على $[-1, 1]$

$f(x) = (x-1)(x-2)(x-3)$

(7) نقطة عظمى محلية أي للدالة في $(-1, 5)$

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

محلية تساوي 5 عند $x = -1$

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

(1) نقطة صغرى محلية أي للدالة في $(1, -1)$

$f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x - 3x^2 + 9x - 6$

محلية تساوي -1 عند $x = 1$

$f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6$

$f'(x) = 6x$

$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 12x + 11$

$f''(x) = 6$

$f'(x) = 0$

$6x = 0$

$3x^2 - 12x + 11 = 0$

$x = 0$

$x = \frac{6 + \sqrt{3}}{3}$

$f(x) = 3$

$f(\frac{6 + \sqrt{3}}{3}) = -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9}$ $f(\frac{6 - \sqrt{3}}{3}) = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9}$

نقطة انقلاب $(0, 3)$

النقطتان هما نقطتان انقلاب

الزاوية $f''(x)$	+	-	+
الطراز الدالة $f(x)$	تزايد	تناقص	تزايد
	ن. ص. 0	ن. ص. 0	

الدالة متزايدة على $(-\infty, \frac{6 - \sqrt{3}}{3}] \cup [\frac{6 + \sqrt{3}}{3}, \infty)$
الدالة متناقصة على $[\frac{6 - \sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{6 + \sqrt{3}}{3}]$

نقطة عظمى محلية أي للدالة في $(\frac{6 - \sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9})$

عظمى محلية تساوي $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9}$ عند $x = \frac{6 - \sqrt{3}}{3}$

نقطة صغرى محلية أي للدالة في $(\frac{6 + \sqrt{3}}{3}, -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9})$

صغرى محلية تساوي $-\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9}$ عند $x = \frac{6 + \sqrt{3}}{3}$

x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
$f(x)$	-15	1	5	3	1	5	21

الاجابة

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

$$f''(x) = 0$$

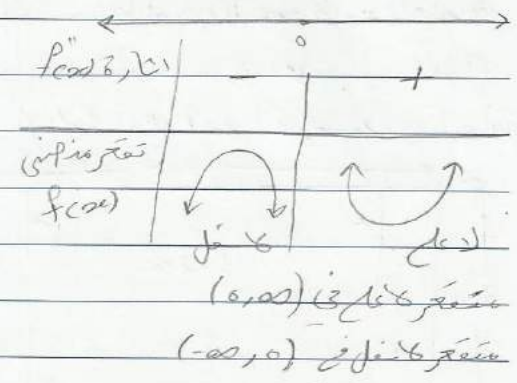
$$\frac{6x - 12}{6} = \frac{0}{6}$$

$$x - 2 = 0$$

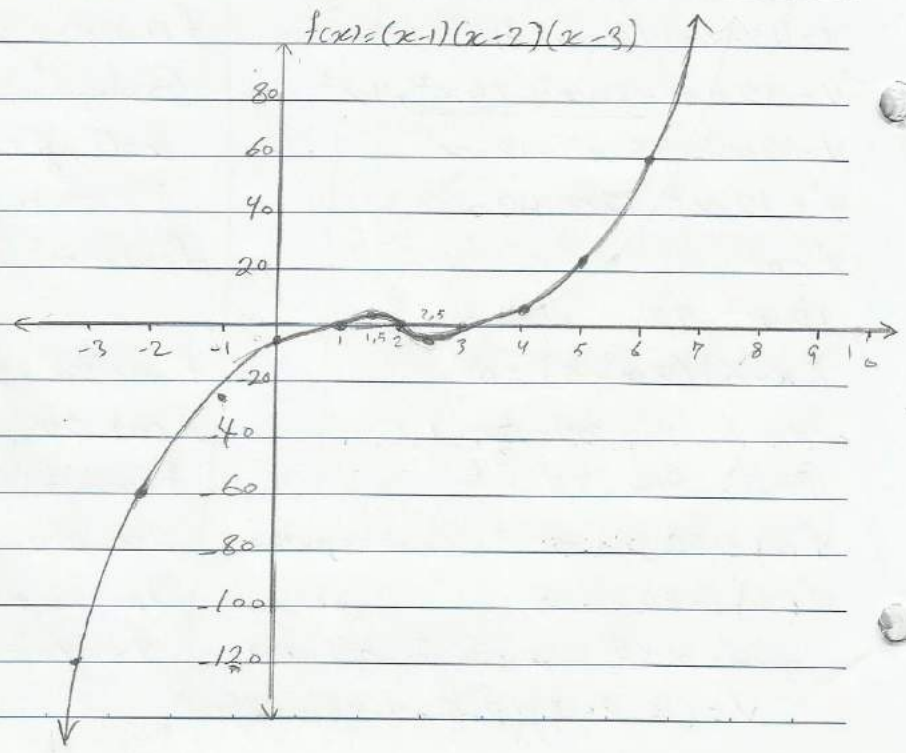
$$x = 2$$

$$f(2) = 0$$

نقطة انقلاب (2, 0) :



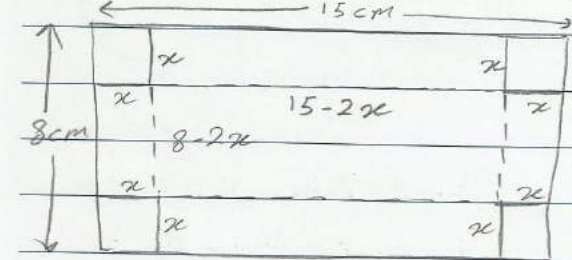
x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
f(x)	-120	-60	-24	-6	0	0	0	6	24	60



$4x = 40$
 $x = 10$
 قيمة $f''(x) = 2 - 2(-1) = 2 + 2 = 4 > 0$
 في مربع المجموع تكون أكبر ما يمكن
 عند $x = 10$ و $20 - 10 = 10$

العددان هما 10 و 10
 (أ) حاصل ضربها أكبر ما يمكن
 (ب) مجموع مربعيها أصغر ما يمكن
 الحل

مثال (2) يراد صنع صندوق مفتوح من الأعلى بقطع قطعة من الكرتون مستطالة طوله 15 cm وطوله 8 cm بقطع مربعات متساوية من رؤوسه (انظر الشكل البارز في الأعلى) أو حجم أكبر من وقت يكون عرضه



$V = lwh$
 $V = (15 - 2x)(8 - 2x)(x)$
 $V = (15 - 2x)(8x - 2x^2)$
 $V = 120x - 30x^2 - 16x^2 + 4x^3$
 $V = 4x^3 - 46x^2 + 120x$
 $V' = 12x^2 - 92x + 120$
 $V' = 0$
 $12x^2 - 92x + 120 = 0$
 $(x - 6)(3x - 5) = 0$
 $x = 6$, $x = \frac{5}{3}$
 $V''(x) = 24x - 92$
 $V''(6) = 52 > 0 \rightarrow$ قيمة حرجى "مرفوعة"
 $V''(\frac{5}{3}) = -52 < 0 \rightarrow$ قيمة عظمى
 : حجم أكبر من وقت يكون عرضه $x = \frac{5}{3}$ وطوله

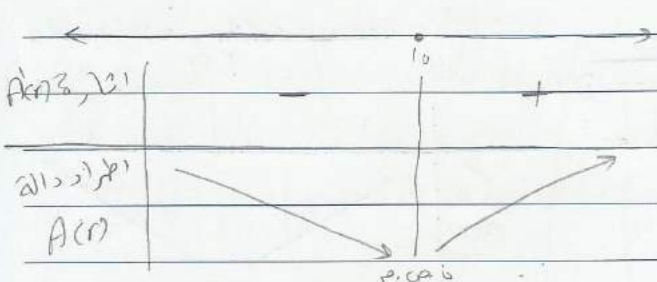
$x + y = 20$
 $y = 20 - x$
 العددان هما x و $20 - x$
 $f(x) = xy$
 $= x(20 - x)$
 $= 20x - x^2$
 $f'(x) = 20 - 2x$
 $f'(x) = 0$
 $20 - 2x = 0$
 $20 = 2x$
 $x = 10$

$f''(x) = -2$
 $f''(10) = -2 < 0 \rightarrow$ قيمة عظمى
 : حاصل الضرب يكون أكبر ما يمكن
 عند $x = 10$, $y = 20 - 10 = 10$
 العددان هما 10 و 10

(ب)
 $f(x) = x^2 + y^2$
 $= x^2 + (20 - x)^2$
 $f'(x) = 2x + 2(20 - x)(-1)$
 $f'(x) = 2x - 2(20 - x)$
 $f'(x) = 0$
 $2x - 2(20 - x) = 0$
 $2x - 40 + 2x = 0$
 $4x - 40 = 0$

$V = (15 - 2 \cdot \frac{5}{3})(8 - 2 \cdot \frac{5}{3}) \cdot \frac{5}{3} = \frac{2450}{27} \text{ cm}^3$

حجم



تكون أصغر قيمة للمساحة عند $r = h = 10 \text{ cm}$ وتكون القيمة المستهدفة

$$A = 2\pi r h + \pi r^2$$

$$= 2\pi(10)(10) + \pi(10)^2$$

$$= 200\pi + 100\pi$$

$$= 300\pi \text{ cm}^2$$

(ب) إذا كان الحجم ثابتاً ← أوجد r الذي يجعل A أصغر

$$A = 2\pi r h + 2\pi r^2$$

$$h = \frac{1000}{r^2}$$

$$A = 2\pi r \left(\frac{1000}{r^2}\right) + 2\pi r^2$$

$$A = 2000\pi r^{-1} + 2\pi r^2$$

$$A' = -2000\pi r^{-2} + 4\pi r$$

$$A' = 0$$

$$\frac{-2000\pi}{r^2} + 4\pi r = 0$$



$$4\pi r = \frac{2000\pi}{r^2}$$

$$r^3 = \frac{2000}{4} = 500$$

$$r = \sqrt[3]{500} \approx 7.94 \text{ cm}$$

$$h = \frac{1000}{(\sqrt[3]{500})^2} \approx 15.87 \text{ cm}$$

مثال: نبراد صحن عذبة حيث كل أطرافه دائرية - جنواً $1000\pi \text{ cm}^3$ أو 1000 أبعاد الأطواله لكي تكون كمية العذبة أقل ما يمكن

(أ) إذا كانت العذبة من جنواً (ب) إذا كانت العذبة لاحتفال الموم الحل

$$V = 1000\pi$$

$$\pi r^2 h = \frac{1000\pi}{r^2}$$



$$h = \frac{1000}{r^2}$$

$$A = 2\pi r h + \pi r^2$$

$$A = 2\pi r \left(\frac{1000}{r^2}\right) + \pi r^2$$

$$A = 2000\pi r^{-1} + \pi r^2$$

$$A' = -2000\pi r^{-2} + 2\pi r$$

$$A' = 0$$

$$\frac{-2000\pi}{r^2} + 2\pi r = 0$$

$$2\pi r = \frac{2000\pi}{r^2}$$

$$r^3 = \frac{2000}{2} = 1000$$

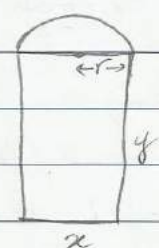
$$r = \sqrt[3]{1000} = 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$h = \frac{1000}{(10)^2} = 10 \text{ cm}$$

← (ب)

7) نافذة على شكل مستطيل بطول نصف دائرة (انظر الصورة) إذا كانت النافذة 9m فأوجد الأبعاد التي تعطي مساحة أكبر ممكنة من الضوء

$2y + x + \frac{1}{2}(2\pi r) = 9$
 $2y + x + \pi r = 9$
 $(2) 2y + (2)x + \pi r = 9(2)$
 $4y + 2x + \pi r = 18$
 $y = \frac{18 - 2x - \pi r}{4}$
 $A = yx + \frac{1}{2}(\pi r^2)$
 $A = x \cdot \frac{18 - 2x - \pi r}{4} + \frac{1}{2}(\pi \frac{x^2}{4})$

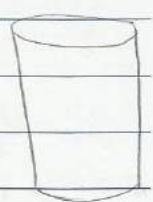


$A = \frac{1}{4}(18x - 2x^2 - \pi r x^2) + \frac{\pi}{8} x^2$
 $A' = \frac{1}{4}(18 - 4x - 2\pi r x) + \frac{\pi}{4} x$
 $A' = \frac{1}{4}(18 - 4x - 2\pi r x + \pi x)$
 $A' = \frac{1}{4}(18 - 4x - \pi r x)$
 $A' = 0$
 $(4) \frac{1}{4}(18 - 4x - \pi r x) = 0(4)$
 $18 - 4x - \pi r x = 0$
 $18 = 4x + \pi r x$
 $18 = x(4 + \pi r)$
 $x = \frac{18}{4 + \pi r}$

$A'' = \frac{1}{4}(-4 - \pi r)$
 $A''(\frac{18}{4 + \pi r}) = \frac{1}{4}(-4 - \pi r) < 0 \Rightarrow$ قيمة قصوى
 $x = \frac{18}{4 + \pi} = 2,5 \text{ m}$
 $y = \frac{18 - 2(\frac{18}{4 + \pi}) - \pi(\frac{18}{4 + \pi})}{4} = 1,26 \text{ m}$
 $r = \frac{\frac{18}{4 + \pi}}{2} = \frac{18}{8 + 2\pi} = 1,26 \text{ m}$

6) براد صينج على شكل مستطيل وطول نصف دائرة (انظر الصورة) بقطر 250cm أو 250π cm³ أوجد الأبعاد التي تعطي المساحة الأكبر من نقل المياه

$V = 250\pi$
 $\pi r^2 h = 250\pi$
 $h = \frac{250}{r^2}$
 $A = 2\pi r h + 2\pi r^2$
 $A = 2\pi r (\frac{250}{r^2}) + 2\pi r^2$
 $A = 500\pi r^{-1} + 2\pi r^2$
 $A' = -500\pi r^{-2} + 4\pi r$
 $A' = 0$



$-\frac{500\pi}{r^2} + 4\pi r = 0$
 $4\pi r = \frac{500\pi}{r^2}$
 $r^3 = \frac{500}{4}$
 $r = 125 \text{ cm}$
 $A''(r) = \frac{1000\pi}{r^3} + 4\pi$
 $A''(125) = \frac{1000\pi}{(125)^3} + 4\pi \approx 12,67 > 0$ قيمة دنيا
 من الأبعاد التي تعطي المساحة الأكبر من نقل المياه
 $r = 125 \text{ cm}$
 $h = \frac{250}{(125)^2} = 0,4 \text{ cm}$

المساحة الأكبر من نقل المياه
 $x = \frac{18}{4 + \pi} = 2,5 \text{ m}$
 $y = \frac{18 - 2(\frac{18}{4 + \pi}) - \pi(\frac{18}{4 + \pi})}{4} = 1,26 \text{ m}$
 $r = \frac{\frac{18}{4 + \pi}}{2} = \frac{18}{8 + 2\pi} = 1,26 \text{ m}$

$$y = \sqrt{8} = 2$$

$$f''(y) = 32y^{-3} + 2$$

$$f''(2) = \frac{32}{(2)^3} + 2 = 6 > 0 \rightarrow \text{قيمة موجبة}$$

$$x = \frac{16}{2} = 8 \text{ و } y = 2$$

القعدان هما AB و BC إذًا كان

$$AB + 2BC = 32 \text{ cm}$$

نفرض أن $CB = x, AB = y, AC = z$

$$y + 2x = 32$$

$$y = 32 - 2x$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}xy$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}x(32 - 2x)$$

$$A = 16x - x^2$$

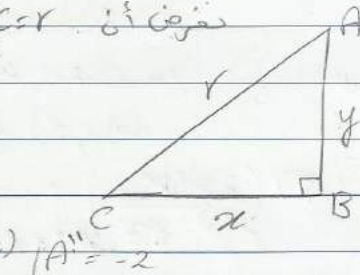
$$A' = 16 - 2x$$

$$A'(x) = 0$$

$$16 - 2x = 0$$

$$2x = 16$$

$$x = 8$$



$A'' = -2$

$A''(8) = -2 < 0$ قيمة سالبة

منه نستنتج ان CS هي اقصى مساحة

$$CS = x = 8, y = 16$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}(8)(16) = 64 \text{ cm}^2$$

8) عند ان يكون $x = 16$ بالعدوان

يكون

(a) مجموع مربعات الجوانب

(b) مجموع الجوانب

$$xy = 16$$

$$x = \frac{16}{y}$$

$$f = x + y$$

$$f = \frac{16}{y} + y$$

$$f(y) = 16y^{-1} + y$$

$$f'(y) = -16y^{-2} + 1$$

$$f'(y) = 0$$

$$-16y^{-2} + 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{16}{y^2} = 1$$

$$y^2 = 16$$

$$y = \sqrt{16}$$

$$y = 4$$

$$f''(y) = 32y^{-3}$$

$$f''(4) = \frac{32}{(4)^3} = \frac{1}{2} > 0 \rightarrow \text{قيمة موجبة}$$

في العدوان $x = \frac{16}{4} = 4$ و $y = 4$

$$f = x + y^2 \quad (b)$$

$$f(y) = \frac{16}{y} + y^2$$

$$f'(y) = 16y^{-1} + 2y$$

$$f'(y) = -16y^{-2} + 2y$$

$$f'(y) = 0$$

$$-16y^{-2} + 2y = 0$$

$$\frac{16}{y^2} = 2y$$

$$y^3 = 8$$

10) ABCD مربع طول ضلعه 10cm، النقطة N تقع في

مركز \overline{AB} و M في \overline{BC} بحيث $BN = BM$ كما هو

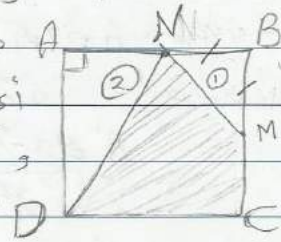
موضح في الشكل، اوجد مساحة المثلث

DNMC

نفرض ان $NB = x$

أي أن $BM = NB = x$

$$AN = MC = 10 - x$$



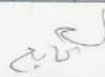
$$① \text{ المساحة المثلثية } = \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

$$② \text{ المساحة المثلثية } = \frac{1}{2}(10)(10 - x) = 50 - 5x$$

$$A = 100 - (\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 50 - 5x)$$

$$A' = -(x - 5) = -x + 5 = 5 - x$$

$$A' = 0$$



$$\frac{4x^2}{\sqrt{25-x^2}} = \frac{4\sqrt{25-x^2}}{1}$$

$$4x^2 = 4(25-x^2)$$

$$x^2 = 25-x^2$$

$$2x^2 = 25$$

$$x^2 = \frac{25}{2}$$

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{25}{2}} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2} \approx 3,5 \text{ cm}$$

$$A'' = \frac{-8x\sqrt{25-x^2} + 4x^2 \left(\frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{25-x^2}} \right) + 4 \left(\frac{-2x^2}{2\sqrt{25-x^2}} \right)}{25-x^2}$$

$$A'' = \frac{-8x\sqrt{25-x^2} - \frac{4x^3}{\sqrt{25-x^2}} + 4x^2}{\sqrt{25-x^2}}$$

$$A''\left(\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = -16 < 0 \rightarrow \text{قيمة سلبية}$$

متكون أكبر المساحة

$$h = \sqrt{25 - \left(\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ cm}, x = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ cm}$$

تكون المساحة

$$A = 4xh$$

$$= 4 \left(\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 = 50 \text{ cm}^2$$

② فيكون مساحة القبة 44 cm
سواء كانت متساوية

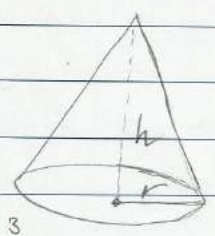
$$2\pi r + h = 44$$

$$h = 44 - 2\pi r$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 (44 - 2\pi r)$$

$$V = \frac{44}{3}\pi r^2 - \frac{2}{3}(\pi)^2 r^3$$



$$5-x=0$$

$$x=5$$

$$A''(x) = -1$$

$$A''(5) = -1 < 0 \rightarrow$$

قيمة سلبية

في M, N تكون القطعة

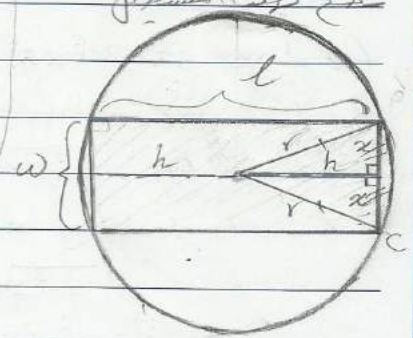
BC, AB من القوسين

③ دائرة طول نصف قطرها 5 cm

داخلها المثلث ABC و D

تؤوض على الدائرة أو

على أكبر مساحته



$$A = lw$$

$$= (2h)(2x)$$

$$= 4xh$$

$$\Rightarrow h = \sqrt{25-x^2}$$

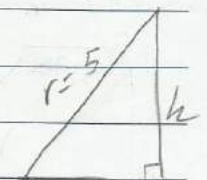
$$A = 4x\sqrt{25-x^2}$$

$$A' = 4x \left(\frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{25-x^2}} \right) + 4 \frac{x}{\sqrt{25-x^2}}$$

$$A' = \frac{-4x^2}{\sqrt{25-x^2}} + 4\sqrt{25-x^2}$$

$$A' = 0$$

$$\frac{-4x^2}{\sqrt{25-x^2}} + 4\sqrt{25-x^2} = 0$$



ج. ب

ج. ب

14) $v' = \frac{88}{3} \pi r - 2(\pi)^2 r^2$ الأقطار 56cm قطع لقطع مربعي أو عمل مربعين

أيضا وعمل من القطعة الأخرى مستطيلين من
بعد 3:1 النسبة طول قطعتي السلك لتكون
مستطيلًا طوي الأربعة والمستطيل أصغر ما يمكن

$$v' = 0$$

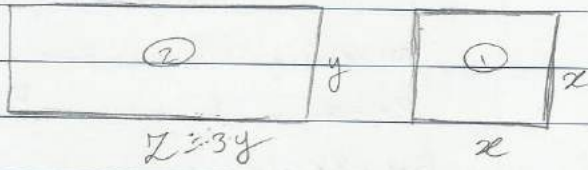
$$\frac{88}{3} \pi r - 2(\pi)^2 r^2 = 0$$

$$88 \pi r = 2(\pi)^2 r^2$$

$$88 \pi r = 6(\pi)^2 r^2$$

$$88 = 6\pi r$$

$$r = \frac{88}{6\pi} = \frac{44}{3\pi}$$



$$56 = 4x + 2y + 2z$$

$$56 = 4x + 2y + 6y$$

$$\frac{56}{4} = \frac{4x}{4} + \frac{8y}{4}$$

$$2y + x = 14$$

$$x = 14 - 2y$$

$$v'' = \frac{88}{3} \pi - 4(\pi)^2 r$$

$$v''(\frac{44}{3\pi}) = -\frac{88}{3} \pi < 0 \rightarrow \text{قيمة عظمى}$$

بذلك ون نصف القطر $\frac{44}{3\pi} \approx 4.7$ متر

$$A_t = A_1 + A_2$$

$$A_t = x^2 + 3y(y)$$

$$A_t = x^2 + 3y^2$$

$$A_t = (14 - 2y)^2 + 3y^2$$

$$A_t = 196 - 56y + 4y^2 + 3y^2$$

$$A_t = 7y^2 - 56y + 196$$

$$A'_t = 14y - 56$$

$$A'_t = 0$$

$$14y - 56 = 0$$

$$14y = 56$$

$$y = 4$$

$$A''_t = 14$$

13) $s(t) = t^3 - 9t^2 + 35t - 28$
أوجد السرعة والاتجاه في أي لحظة كنت
أرجو مني تكون سرعة الجسم أقل ما يمكن
وتنبه هذه السرعة

$$v = s'$$

$$v(t) = 3t^2 - 18t + 35$$

$$a(t) = v'(t)$$

$$a(t) = 6t - 18$$

$$a(t) = 0 \rightarrow \text{إيجاد النقاط الحرجية للسرعة}$$

$$6t - 18 = 0$$

$$6t = 18$$

$$t = 3 \text{ s}$$

قيمة موجبة $a'(t) = 6 > 0 \rightarrow$
تكون قيمة السرعة أصغر ما يمكن
عند $t = 3 \text{ s}$ وتساوي

قيمة موجبة $A''_t(4) = 14 > 0 \Rightarrow$
تكون الأبعاد هي $x = 6, z = 12$
وتكون طول قطع السلك الأربعة
وهي $24 \text{ m} = 4(6) = 4x = 2z + 2y = 2(12) + 2(4) = 2z + 2y$

$$v(3) = 3(3)^2 - 18(3) + 35 = 8 \text{ cm/s}$$

$$A' = \frac{-x^2+1}{2\sqrt{16-x^2}}$$

$$A'' = 0$$

$$\frac{-x^2+1}{2\sqrt{16-x^2}} = 0$$

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

$$x^2 = 1$$

$$x = 1$$

$$A'' = \frac{-2x(2\sqrt{16-x^2}) - (-x^2+1) \left[\frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{16-x^2}} \right]}{4(16-x^2)}$$

$$A'' = \frac{-4x\sqrt{16-x^2} + (x^2-1) \left(\frac{-2x}{\sqrt{16-x^2}} \right)}{64-4x^2}$$

$$A'' = \frac{-4x\sqrt{16-x^2} - \frac{2x^3-2x}{\sqrt{16-x^2}}}{64-4x^2}$$

$$A''(1) = \frac{-\sqrt{15}}{15} < 0 \Rightarrow$$

فيكون طول الضلع القائم يساوي 1cm
 $y = \sqrt{16-(1)^2} = \sqrt{15} \approx 3,9cm$

BC=12, AB=8cm and a point P in ABCD (15)

واذ ان المسطبات المتكافئة على BC، AB على K، H
 وبمساحة كل واحد BH + BK = 10cm
 من BK، BH الى المسطبات المتكافئة على سطح
 AKHC

BH = x و BH = 8cm

BK = y

BH + BK = 10

∴ x + y = 10

y = 10 - x

A = (AB)(BC) - [1/2 xy]

A = (8)(12) - 1/2 (x)(10-x)

A = 96 - 5x + 1/2 x^2

A' = -5 + x = x - 5

A' = 0

x - 5 = 0

x = 5

A''(x) = 1

A''(5) = 1 > 0 ⇒

فيكون طول الضلع القائم يساوي BH = x = 5cm

وطول BK = y = 10 - x = 10 - 5 = 5cm

(16) مثلث قائم الزاوية وقطره 4cm من طول

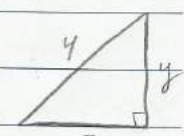
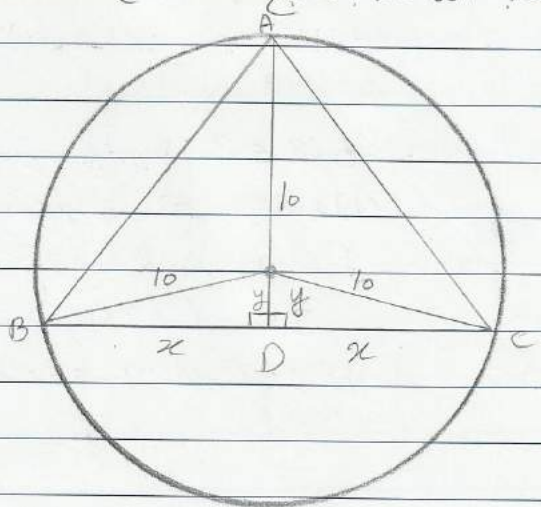
ضلع القائمه يساوي 5cm

y = √(16-x^2)

A = 1/2 x √(16-x^2)

A' = 1/2 x (-2x / √(16-x^2)) + 1/2 √(16-x^2)

A' = \frac{-x^2}{\sqrt{16-x^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{16-x^2}}



مربع

مربع

$$A'' = \frac{-2x\sqrt{100-x^2} + x^2 \left(\frac{-x}{2\sqrt{100-x^2}}\right)}{100-x^2} + \frac{-x}{2\sqrt{100-x^2}} \quad y = \sqrt{100-x^2}$$

$$A'' = \frac{-2x\sqrt{100-x^2} - \left(\frac{x^3}{\sqrt{100-x^2}}\right)}{100-x^2} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{100-x^2}} \quad AD = h = 10 + y = 10 + \sqrt{100-x^2}$$

$$\quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad BC = b = 2x$$

$$A''(5\sqrt{3}) = -8,66 - \sqrt{3}$$

$\approx -10,4 < 0 \Rightarrow$ قيمة سالبة

$$AD = 10 + \sqrt{100 - (5\sqrt{3})^2} = 15 \text{ cm} \quad \therefore$$

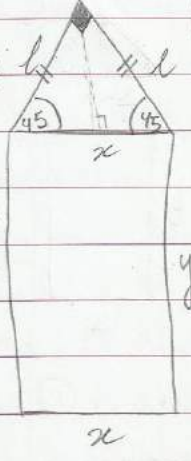
(8) نلاحظ من ذلك ان مساحة المثلث هي مجموع مساحة المثلثين المتساويين 45° 45° 90°

تلك قائمة الزاوية متساوية الضلعين (وتره AB) \therefore المسطحة \therefore ان BC هي المسطحة لان مسطحين BC و AB \therefore BC \therefore $BC = 2x$

$x + y = 6$

$y = 6 - x$

“طول الوتر” $l = \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}$ \leftarrow “طول الضلع” $9, 45, 45, 2$



$$A = xy + \frac{1}{2} ll$$

$$A = x(6-x) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2$$

مساحة المثلث \rightarrow $\frac{1}{2} ll$

مساحة المثلث \rightarrow $\frac{1}{2} ll$

$$A = 6x - x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$A = 6x - x^2 + \frac{1}{4} x^2$$

$$A = \frac{-3}{4} x^2 + 6x$$

$$A' = -\frac{3}{2} x + 6$$

$$A' = 0$$

$$-\frac{3}{2} x + 6 = 0$$

$$\frac{3}{2} x = 6 \times \frac{2}{3}$$

$$x = 4$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} bh$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (2x)(10 + \sqrt{100-x^2})$$

$$= 10x + x\sqrt{100-x^2}$$

$$A' = 10 + x \left(\frac{-x}{\sqrt{100-x^2}}\right) + \sqrt{100-x^2}$$

$$A' = 10 - \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{100-x^2}} + \sqrt{100-x^2}$$

$$A' = \frac{10\sqrt{100-x^2} - x^2 + \sqrt{100-x^2}}{\sqrt{100-x^2}}$$

$$A' = 0$$

$$\frac{10\sqrt{100-x^2} - x^2 + \sqrt{100-x^2}}{\sqrt{100-x^2}} = 0$$

$$\frac{10\sqrt{100-x^2} - x^2 - \sqrt{100-x^2}}{\sqrt{100-x^2}} = 0$$

$$\frac{9\sqrt{100-x^2} - x^2}{\sqrt{100-x^2}} = 0$$

$$9\sqrt{100-x^2} - x^2 = 0$$

$$9\sqrt{100-x^2} = x^2$$

$$\frac{9\sqrt{100-x^2}}{2} = \frac{-100 + 2x^2}{2}$$

$$(5\sqrt{100-x^2})^2 = (-50 + x^2)^2$$

$$25(100-x^2) = 2500 - 100x^2 + x^4$$

$$2500 - 25x^2 = 2500 - 100x^2 + x^4$$

$$-25x^2 = -100x^2 + x^4$$

$$x^4 - 75x^2 = 0$$

$$u = x^2$$

$$u^2 - 75u = 0$$

$$(u-75)(u+0) = 0$$

$$u = 75 \quad | \quad u = 0$$

$$x^2 = 75 \quad | \quad \text{قررت}$$

$$x = \sqrt{75}$$

$$= 5\sqrt{3}$$

$$A'' = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$A''(4) = -\frac{3}{2} < 0 \Rightarrow$$
 قيمة سالبة

$y = 6 - 4 = 2 \text{ m}$, $x = 4 \text{ m}$ \therefore المسطحة \therefore $BC = 2x = 8 \text{ m}$

1 1

$y^2 + 2xy - 3x^2 = 0$ (1, -3) ⑤

$\frac{2}{1}yy' + \frac{2}{1}xy' + \frac{1}{1}y - 6x = 0$

$yy' + xy' + y - 3x = 0$

$yy' + xy' = -y + 3x$

$y'(y+x) = -y+3x$

$y' = \frac{-y+3x}{y+x}$

$m = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{(1,-3)} = \frac{3+3}{-3+1} = \frac{6}{-2} = -3$

أو من الحل الثاني، القابل

إبخر أو بائد

$f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 1$ (2, 3) ①

$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x$

$m = f'(2) = 3(2)^2 - 6(2) = 0$

$f(x) = |x|$, $x=1$, $x=0$ ②

$f'(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x > 0 \\ -x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$

$x^2 + y^2 + 2x - 8y + 12 = 0$ (1, 5) ⑥

$\frac{2}{1}x + \frac{2}{1}yy' + \frac{2}{1} - 8y' = 0$

$x + yy' + 1 - 4y' = 0$

$yy' - 4y' = -x - 1$

$y'(y-4) = -x-1$

$y' = \frac{-x-1}{y-4}$

$m = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{(1,5)} = \frac{-1-1}{5-4} = -2$

$f(x) = x$

$f'(x) = 1$

$m = f'(0) = 1$

$x=1$ is

$f(x) = x$

$f'(x) = 1$

$m = f'(1) = 1$

$f(x) = \sqrt{3x-2}$ (2, 2) ③

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

$m = f'(2) = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{6-2}} = \frac{3}{4}$

ب) $y = \sqrt{x^2-4}$ ، القابل

إبخر أو بائد

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2-4}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-4}}$

$f(2) = 0$ (2, 0)

$f(x) = \frac{1+x}{1-x}$ (-1, 0) ④

$f(-2) = 0$ (-2, 0)

إبخر أو بائد ، القابل

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

$\sqrt{x^2-4} = 0$

$x^2 - 4 = 0$

$x^2 = 4$

$x = \pm 2$

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

$m = f'(-1) = \frac{2}{(1+1)^2} = \frac{1}{2}$

10) أثبت أن النقطة $(-1, 3)$ تقع على المحورين

$$(-1)^2 + (3)^2 - 4(-1) + 2(3) \stackrel{?}{=} 20$$

$$1 + 9 + 4 + 6 \stackrel{?}{=} 20$$

∴ النقطة تقع على دائرة الوحدة

$$\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{dy}{2} = \frac{-4 + 2y}{2} \Rightarrow dx + dy = -4 + 2y$$

$$x + y - 2 + y = 0$$

$$y'(y+1) = -x+2$$

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

$$m = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{(-1,3)}$$

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

معادلة المحورين:

$$y - y_1 = \frac{-1}{m}(x - x_1)$$

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

$$3y - 9 = -4x - 4$$

$$4x + 3y - 5 = 0$$

معادلة الدائرة:

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

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

$$4y - 12 = 3x + 3$$

$$3x - 4y + 15 = 0$$

11) أثبت أن معادلة المحورين $y = x$ و $y + \sqrt{x} = 12$

نقطة تقاطع المحاور هي $y = x$

$$y_2 = 12 - \sqrt{x}$$

$$12 - \sqrt{x} = x$$

$$(12 - x)^2 = (\sqrt{x})^2$$

$$144 - 24x + x^2 = x$$

$$x^2 - 25x + 144 = 0$$

$$f(x) = 9$$

$(9, 9)$ نقطة تقاطع:

$$y = 12 - \sqrt{x}$$

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

$$(x-16)(x-9) = 0$$

$$x = 16 \quad x = 9$$

التعميم الثاني $y_1 = 12 - \sqrt{16} = 8$
 $y_1 = 16$
 $y_1 \neq y_2 \Rightarrow$ محاور

التعميم الثاني $y_2 = 12 - \sqrt{9} = 9$
 $y_2 = 9$
 $y_1 = y_2 \Rightarrow$ دوائر

12) القاطب الواقعة على $y = x^3 - 7x$ التي

يصنع القاطب مع المماس في $\theta = \frac{3\pi}{4}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 - 7$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \tan \theta$$

$$3x^2 - 7 = \tan \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$3x^2 - 7 = -1$$

$$3x^2 = 6$$

$$x^2 = 2$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$f(\sqrt{2}) = -5\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow (\sqrt{2}, -5\sqrt{2})$$

$$f(-\sqrt{2}) = 5\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow (-\sqrt{2}, 5\sqrt{2})$$

$(\sqrt{2}, -5\sqrt{2}), (-\sqrt{2}, 5\sqrt{2})$ نقطتان:

9) $y = \frac{9x}{1-x^2}$ عند $(2, -6)$ و $(-6, 2)$

$$y' = \frac{(1-x^2)(9) - (9x)(-2x)}{(1-x^2)^2}$$

$$y' = \frac{9 - 9x^2 + 18x^2}{(1-x^2)^2} = \frac{9x^2 + 9}{(1-x^2)^2}$$

$$m = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{(2,-6)} = \frac{9(4) + 9}{(1-4)^2} = 5$$

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

$$y + 6 = 5(x - 2)$$

$$y + 6 = 5x - 10$$

$$5x - y - 16 = 0$$

معادلة المحورين و $(9, 9)$ نقطة تقاطع المحاور

$$y - y_1 = \frac{-1}{m}(x - x_1)$$

$$y - 9 = \frac{-1}{6}(x - 9)$$

$$6y - 54 = -x + 9$$

$$6x - y - 45 = 0$$

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

$$y - 9 = \frac{-1}{6}(x - 9)$$

$$6y - 54 = -x + 9$$

$$x + 6y - 63 = 0$$

(12) $s = t^3 - 9t^2 + 15t$ (المسافة بالامتار) (15) ضيعة مستطيلة الشكل قياس طولها (ساوي ضلعي)

والزمن بالتواني) v أو a عند أي لحظة (16) أو a أو v عند أي النقطة التي تقع على الخيط

إذا كان معدل تغير قياس طولها (ساوي) $0,02 \text{ cm/s}$ $v = s' = 3t^2 - 18t + 15$

$\frac{dc}{dt} = ?$ $a = s'' = 6t - 18$

$\frac{dl}{dt} = 0,02$ $s = \cos 2t + \sin 2t$ (13)

$\frac{dl}{dt} = 0,02$ $s'' = -4s$ إن

$c = 2l + 2w$ $l = 2w$ $s' = -2\sin 2t + 2\cos 2t$

$c = 2l + l = 3l$ $s'' = -4\cos 2t - 4\sin 2t$

$\frac{dc}{dt} = 3 \frac{dl}{dt}$ $s'' = -4(\cos 2t + \sin 2t)$

$\frac{dc}{dt} = 3(0,02) = 0,06 \text{ cm/s}$ $s'' = -4s$

الدرجات العندي

(17) $x^2 + y^2 = 8$ $s''|_{t=45} = -4\cos 90 - 4\sin 90 = -4 \text{ cm}$

و y بالنسبة الزمنية ساوي معدل تغير x أي x بالنسبة للزمن

الحل $s|_{t=45} = \cos 90 + \sin 90 = 1 \text{ cm}$

$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dt}$ $x^2 + (-2)^2 = 8$ $\therefore s'' = -4s$

$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dy}{dt}$ $x^2 + 4 = 8$ $\therefore s'' = -4(1) = -4 \text{ cm}$

$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dy}{dt}$ $x^2 = 4$ $t(s)$ و $s(\text{cm})$ $s = 8 \sin^2 t$ (14)

$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dy}{dt}$ $x = \pm 2$ $\frac{\pi}{2} \text{ sec}$ أو a

$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dy}{dt}$ $(-2, -2)(2, -2) = s = 8(\sin t)^2$

$x \frac{dx}{dt} + y \frac{dy}{dt} = 0$ $x^2 + (2)^2 = 8$ $v = s' = 16(\sin t)(\cos t)$

$x \frac{dx}{dt} + y \frac{dy}{dt} = 0$ $x^2 = 4$ $v = 8(2 \sin t \cos t) = 8 \sin 2t$

$x \frac{dx}{dt} + y \frac{dy}{dt} = 0$ $x = \pm 2$ $a = v' = 8(2) \cos 2t$

$\frac{dy}{dt} (x+y) = 0$ $(-2, 2)(2, 2) = a = 16 \cos 2t$

$\frac{dy}{dt} \neq 0$ $x+y=0$ $a|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}} = 16 \cos 2(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 16 \cos \pi$

$\frac{dy}{dt} \neq 0$ $x=-y$ $(\pm 2, 2), (\pm 2, -2) t = \frac{\pi}{2} = -1 \text{ cm/s}$

بالنعويض في a $t = \frac{\pi}{2} = -1 \text{ cm/s}$

$(-y)^2 + y^2 = 8$

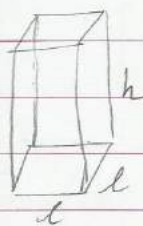
$2y^2 = 8$

$y^2 = 4$

$y = \pm 2$

19 جسم من المعدن على شكل متوازي مستطيلات قاعدته مربعة الشكل وارتفاعه 10 cm. يملأ طول قاعدته بمعدل 0,005 cm/min. إذا كان طول قاعدته يزيد بمعدل 0,005 cm/min فأوجد معدل الزيادة في الحجم عند اللحظة التي يكون فيها طول قاعدته 10 cm

$h = 2l$
 $l = 10$
 $\frac{dl}{dt} = 0,005$
 $\frac{dv}{dt} = ?$

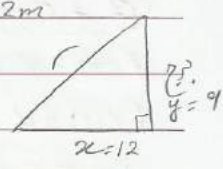


$V = l^2 h$
 $V = 2l^3$
 $\frac{dV}{dt} = 6l^2 \frac{dl}{dt}$

$\frac{dV}{dt} = 6(10)^2(0,005) = 3 \text{ cm}^3/\text{min}$

17 يتم كشط سطح مخروطية جرج بمعدل 1 m/s. إذا كانت ارتفاع البرج 9 m فأوجد معدل اقتراب الرجل من قمة البرج عندما يكون على بعد 12 m من قاعدته

$\frac{dx}{dt} = -1$
 $x = 12 \text{ m}$
 $y = 9$ (ثابت)
 $\frac{dr}{dt} = ?$



$r = \sqrt{(9)^2 + (12)^2} = 15 \text{ m}$

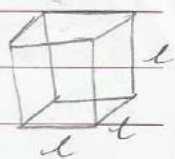
$x^2 + (9)^2 = r^2$
 $2x \frac{dx}{dt} = 2r \frac{dr}{dt}$
 $12(-1) = 15 \frac{dr}{dt}$

$\frac{dr}{dt} = -\frac{12}{15} = -0,8 \text{ m/s}$

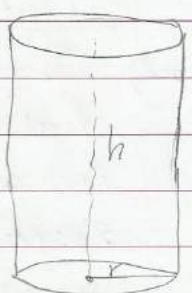
20 خزان المياه على شكل الطولانية دائرية قاعدته طول نصف قطرها 7 m وارتفاعها 10 m. ويصب في القاع من أعلى بمعدل 9 m³/min وفي نفس اللحظة يخرج الماء من فتحة أسفل الخزان بمعدل 5 m³/min. أوجد معدل ارتفاع الماء داخل الخزان عند أي لحظة، والرقم الذي يجب جمع الماء داخل الخزان سواءاً بالحجم أو بالارتفاع

18 مكعب يتم كشطه بمعدل 60,08 cm³/min. أوجد معدل تغير المساحة الكلية له في اللحظة التي يكون فيها معدل تغير الحجم مساوياً لـ 0,96 cm³/min

$\frac{dV}{dt} = 60,08$
 $\frac{dA}{dt} = ?$
 $\frac{dV}{dt} = 0,96$



$V = l^3$
 $\frac{dV}{dt} = 3l^2 \frac{dl}{dt}$
 $0,96 = 3(0,08) l^2$
 $l^2 = \frac{0,96}{0,24} = 4$
 $l = 2 \text{ cm}$



$r = 7$ $h = 10$
 $\frac{dV}{dt} = 9 - 5 = \frac{22}{3} \text{ m}^3/\text{min}$
 $\frac{dh}{dt} = ?$

$V = \pi r^2 h$
 $V = 49\pi h$

$\frac{dV}{dt} = 49\pi \frac{dh}{dt}$

$\frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{\frac{dV}{dt}}{49\pi} = \frac{\frac{22}{3}}{49\pi} = \frac{22}{147\pi} \approx 0,0476 \text{ m/min}$

$A = 6l^2$
 $\frac{dA}{dt} = 12l \frac{dl}{dt} = 12(2)(0,08)$

$\frac{dA}{dt} = 1,92 \text{ cm}^2/\text{min}$
 $\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{V}{\frac{22}{3}} = \frac{\pi r^2 h}{\frac{22}{3}} = \frac{\pi (7)^2 (10)}{\frac{22}{3}} = 209,9 \text{ min}$

23) إذا كانت $f(x) = 2x^3 + ax^2 + c$ وكان $a, c \in \mathbb{R}$ و $b = -1$ يسقط $f(x)$ على $y = 0$ عند $x = -1$ و $x = 2$ $(-1, 7)$

$7 = -2 + a + c$

$a + c = 9$

$f'(x) = 6x^2 + 2ax$

$f'(-1) = 0$

$6 - 2a = 0$

$2a = 6$

$a = 3$

$3 + c = 9$

$c = 6$

24) إذا كانت $y = 2x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c$ و $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ يسقط y على $x = 0$ و $x = -1$ و $x = 2$ و يمر من النقطة $(0, 4)$ و $(-1, 2)$ $(0, 4)$ $(-1, 2)$

$4 = c$

$2 = -1 + a - b + 4$

$a - b = -1$

$y' = 6x^2 + 2ax + b$

$f'(-1) = 0$

$3 - 2a + b = 0$

$-2a + b = -3$

$a - b = -1$

$-2a + b = -3$

$-a = -4$

$a = 4$

$4 - b = -1$

$b = 5$

$f(x) = 2x^3 + 4x^2 + 5x + 4$

21) إذا كان $f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx$ و $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ يسقط $f(x)$ على $y = 0$ عند $x = -1$ و $x = 2$ b, a

$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax + b$

$f'(-1) = 0$

$f'(2) = 0$

$0 = 3 - 2a + b$

$12 - 4a + b = 0$

$-2a + b = -3$

$-4a + b = -12$

$-2a + b = -3$

$-4a + b = -12$

$2a = 9$

$a = \frac{9}{2} = 4,5$

$-2(\frac{9}{2}) + b = -3$

$-9 + b = -3$

$b = 6$

$f(x) = x^3 + \frac{9}{2}x^2 + 6x$

22) إذا كان $y = x^2 + bx + 3$ و $b \in \mathbb{R}$ يسقط y على $x = 0$ و $x = -1$ و $x = 2$ b

$y = f(x) = x^2 + bx + 3$ $b^2 = 4$

$f'(x) = 2x + b$

$b = \pm 2$

$f'(x) = 0$

$2x + b = 0$

$x = -\frac{b}{2}$

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

$2 = \frac{b^2}{4} - \frac{b^2}{2} + 3$

$0 = (\frac{-b}{2})^2 + b(\frac{-b}{2}) + 1$

$(4)(\frac{b^2}{4} - \frac{b^2}{2} + 1) = 0(4)$

$b^2 - 2b^2 + 4 = 0$

$-b^2 + 4 = 0$

$$f'(x) = 6x + 2a$$

$$f'(2) = 0$$

$$12 + 2a = 0$$

$$2a = -12$$

$$a = -6$$

$$-2(-6) + b = -3$$

$$12 + b = -3$$

$$b = -15$$

$$f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 15x - 7, b = -15, a = -6$$

وخصرات التزايد والتناقص والنقاط العظمى والصغرى
وأيضاً أنواع وخصرات التفرع ثم مثل الدالة بصورة تقريبية

$$y = x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x - 7$$

$$y' = 3x^2 - 12x + 9$$

$$y' = 0$$

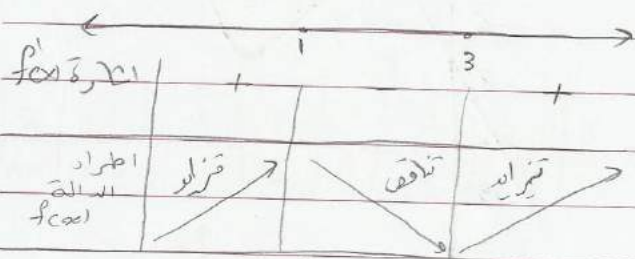
$$3x^2 - 12x + 9 = 0$$

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

$$x = 3 \text{ or } x = 1$$

$$f(3) = -7 \text{ or } f(1) = -3$$

النقطتان المهمتان هما (3, -7) و (1, -3)



الدالة متزايدة على $(-\infty, 1] \cup [3, \infty)$ وناقص على $[1, 3]$

نقطة عظمى محلية أي الدالة العظمى عظمى محلية

تساوي -3 عند $x = 1$

نقطة صغرى محلية أي الدالة الصغرى صغرى

محلية تساوي -7 عند $x = 3$

نتيج

(25) نقطة انقلاص (1/2, 1/2)

كل من a و b في $y = ax^3 + bx^2 + 1$

$$f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + 1$$

نقطة انقلاص (1/2, 1/2)

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}a + \frac{1}{4}b + 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(8) = (8)\frac{1}{8}a + (8)\frac{1}{4}b + 8(1)$$

$$4 = a + 2b + 8$$

$$a + 2b = -4 \text{ (1)}$$

$$f'(x) = 3ax^2 + 2bx$$

$$f''(x) = 6ax + 2b$$

$$f''(\frac{1}{2}) = 0$$

$$6(\frac{1}{2})a + 2b = 0$$

$$3a + 2b = 0 \text{ (2)}$$

بطرح المعادلتين (1) و (2)

$$3a + 2b = 0$$

$$a + 2b = -4$$

$$2a = 4$$

$$a = 2$$

$$3(2) + 2b = 0$$

$$2b = -6$$

$$b = -3$$

$b = -3$ و $a = 2$

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

(26) أي كل من a و b لهما

نقطة انقلاص $f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx$

في $x = 2$ و $x = 1$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax + b$$

$$f'(1) = 0$$

$$3 - 2a + b = 0$$

$$-2a + b = -3$$

نتيج

$$f(x) = 9 + 3x - x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \quad (28)$$

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

$$f'(x) = 0$$

$$-x^2 - 2x + 3 = 0$$

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

$$x=1 \quad | \quad x=-3$$

$$f(1) = \frac{32}{3} \quad | \quad f(-3) = 0$$

$$y'' = 6x - 12$$

$$y'' = 0$$

$$6x - 12 = 0$$

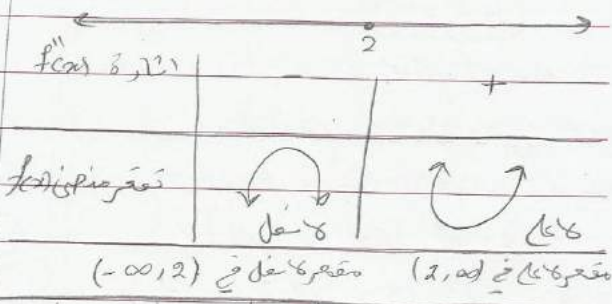
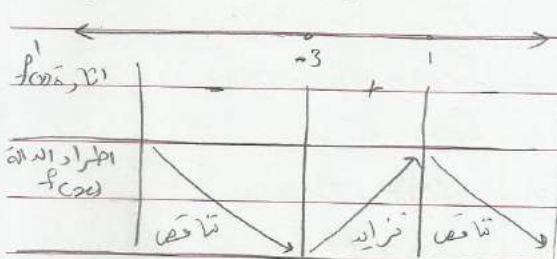
$$6x = 12$$

$$x = 2$$

$$f(x) = -5$$

نقطة انقلاب (2, -5)

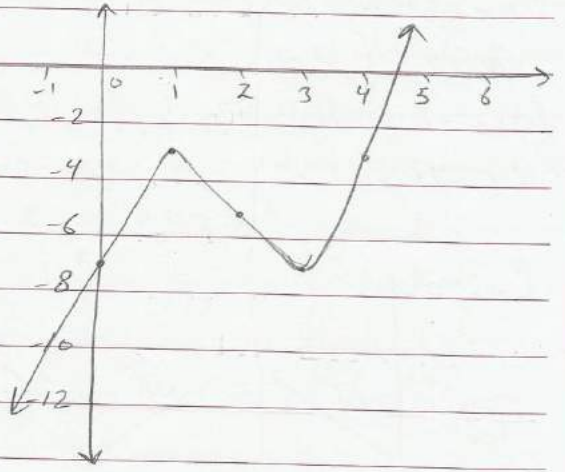
النقطتان المرعيتان هما (-3, 0) و (1, 32/3)



الدالة متزايدة في $(-3, 1)$ و $(-\infty, -3]$ و $[1, \infty)$
 الدالة متنازلة في $(-\infty, -3]$ و $(1, \infty)$

x	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
f(x)	-23	-7	-3	-5	-7	-3	13

نقطة صغرى محلية أي أن الدالة صغرى محلية مساوي 0 عند $x = -3$
 نقطة عظمى محلية أي أن الدالة عظمى محلية مساوي 32/3 عند $x = 1$



$$f''(x) = -2 - 2x$$

$$f''(x) = 0$$

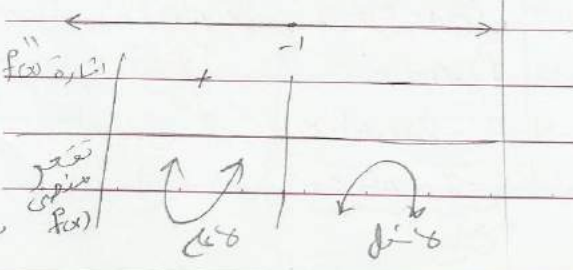
$$-2 - 2x = 0$$

$$2x = -2$$

$$x = -1$$

$$f(-1) = \frac{16}{3}$$

نقطة انقلاب (-1, 16/3)



$(-\infty, 0] \cup [2, \infty)$

الدالة متزايدة في

$(-\infty, -1)$

موقع لا تقع في الفترة

$[0, 2]$

الدالة متناقصة في

$(-1, \infty)$

موقع لا تقع في الفترة

نقطة عظمى محلية أي للدالة قيمة عظمى مطلقة

تساوي 5 عند $x=0$

x	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2
$f(x)$	2,3	0	1,7	5,3	9	10,7	8,3

نقطة صغرى محلية أي للدالة قيمة صغرى مطلقة

تساوي 1 عند $x=2$

$y'' = 6x - 6$

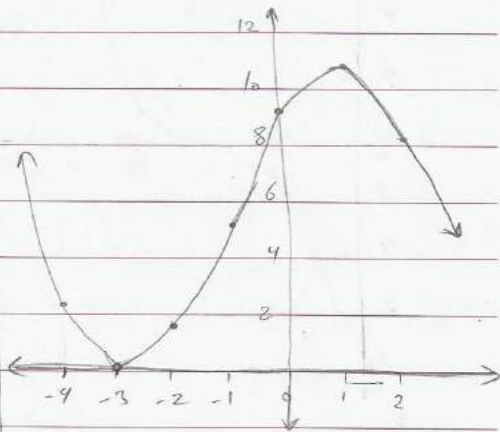
$y'' = 0$

$6x - 6 = 0$

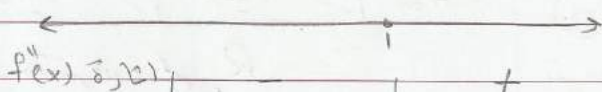
$6x = 6$

$x = 1$

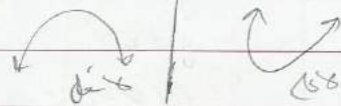
$f(1) = 3$



∴ نقطة انتقال $(1, 3)$



تغير تنوع $f(x)$



متغير لا تقع في $(-\infty, 1)$

متغير لا تقع في $(1, \infty)$

$y = (x+1)(x-2)^2 + 1$ (29)

$y = (x+1)(x^2 - 4x + 4) + 1$

$y = x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x + x^2 - 4x + 4 + 1$

$y = x^3 - 3x^2 + 5$

$y' = 3x^2 - 6x$

$y' = 0$

$3x^2 - 6x = 0$

$3x(x-2) = 0$

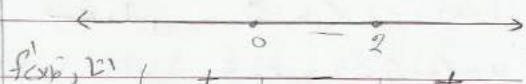
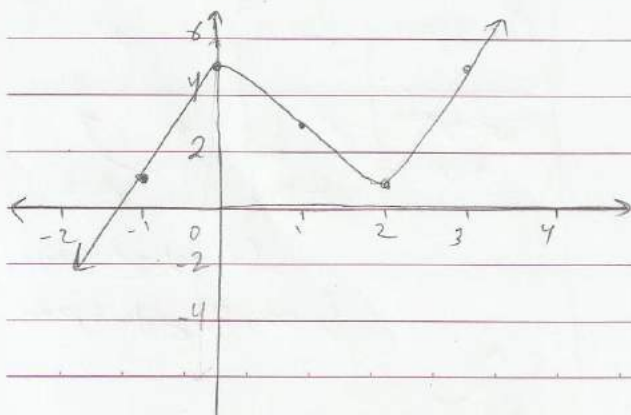
$3x = 0$ $x = 2$

$x = 0$ $f(2) = 1$

$f(0) = 5$

∴ النقطتان المهمتان هما $(0, 5)$ و $(2, 1)$

x	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
$f(x)$	-15	1	5	3	1	5	21



الطراز
الدالة
 $f(x)$

تزايد

تناقص

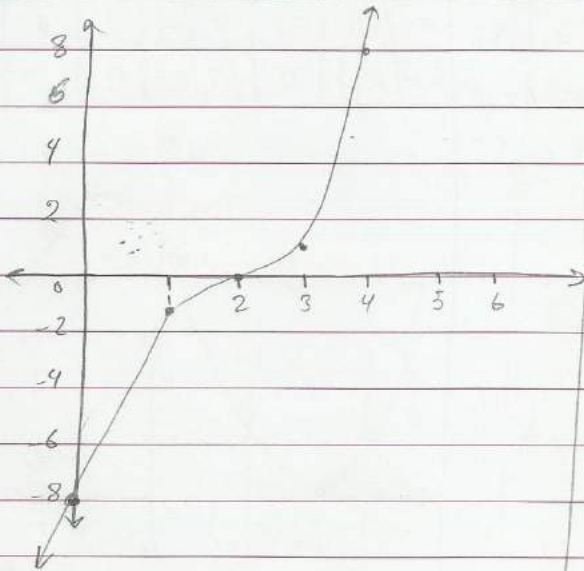
تزايد

تناقص

تزايد

تناقص

x	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
$f(x)$	-27	-8	-1	0	1	8	27



$$y = (x-2)^3$$

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

$$y' = 0$$

$$3(x-2)^2 = 0$$

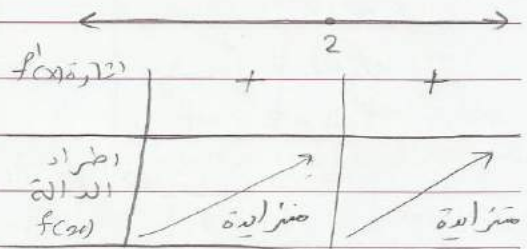
$$(x-2)^2 = 0$$

$$x-2 = 0$$

$$x = 2$$

$$f(2) = 0$$

نقطة انقلاب (2, 0)



الوظيفة متزايدة على R

(3) أو جدى بين متساويين مجموعهما يساوى 10، و $xy = 24$

ضربهما أكبر ما يمكن

$$y + x = 10$$

$$y = 10 - x$$

$$f(x) = x(10 - x)$$

$$f(x) = 10x - x^2$$

$$f'(x) = 10 - 2x$$

$$f'(x) = 0$$

$$10 - 2x = 0$$

$$2x = 10$$

$$x = 5$$

$$f''(x) = -2$$

$$f''(5) = -2 < 0 \Rightarrow \text{قيمة عظمى}$$

$$y = 10 - 5 = 5, x = 5 \text{ ضربهما أكبر ما يمكن}$$

$$y'' = 6(x-2)$$

$$y'' = 0$$

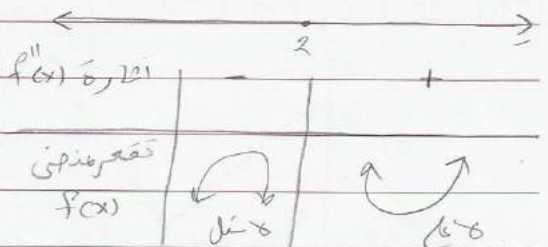
$$6(x-2) = 0$$

$$x-2 = 0$$

$$x = 2$$

$$f(2) = 0$$

نقطة انقلاب (2, 0)

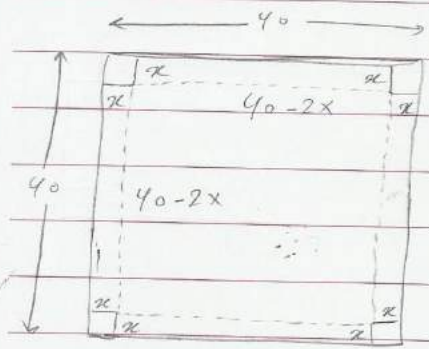


متناقص على $(-\infty, 2)$

متزايد على $(2, \infty)$

تابع

32) قطعة من الورق المقوى مربعة الشكل طول ضلعها 40 cm يراد منها عمل علبة بدون غطاء
 إذا قُطعت من أركانها 4 مربعات متساوية، ونُسي الجزء الباقى لأخذ العلبة شكل متوازي
 مستطيل، فأوجد القيمة العظمى لمجموع العلبات



$$V = lwh$$

$$V = (40 - 2x)^2(x)$$

$$V = 1600x - 160x^2 + 4x^3$$

$$V' = 1600 - 320x + 12x^2$$

$$V' = 0$$

$$1600 - 320x + 12x^2 = 0$$

$$(x - 20)(30x - 20) = 0$$

$$x = 20 \quad | \quad x = \frac{20}{3}$$

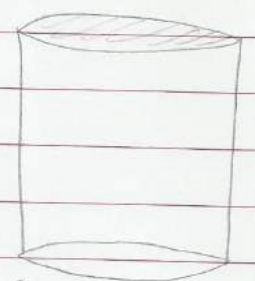
$$V'' = -320 + 24x$$

$$V''(20) = 160 > 0 \rightarrow \text{منطقة صغيرة (مضغوطة)}$$

$$V''(\frac{20}{3}) = -160 < 0 \rightarrow \text{منطقة عظمى}$$

بما أن حجم الصندوق أكبر ما يمكن عندما
 الطول = العرض = $40 - 2(\frac{20}{3}) = 26,7 \text{ cm} \approx \frac{80}{3}$
 والارتفاع يتأري $\frac{20}{3} = 6,7 \text{ cm}$
 ويكون $V = (40 - 2(\frac{20}{3}))^2 (\frac{20}{3}) = 4740,7 \text{ cm}^3$

33) دعنا نعلم شكل الخزانة دائرية قائمة بدون غطاء، حجمها $125\pi \text{ m}^3$ أو $\frac{1}{4}$ من الخزانة
 من الخزانة الدائرية لعمقها



$$V = 125\pi$$

$$\pi r^2 h = 125\pi$$

$$h = \frac{125}{r^2}$$

$$r = \sqrt[3]{125} = 5 \text{ m}$$

$$A'' = \frac{500\pi}{r^3} + 2\pi$$

$$A = 2\pi rh + \pi r^2$$

$$A = 2\pi r \left(\frac{125}{r^2}\right) + \pi r^2$$

$$A = 250\pi r^{-1} + \pi r^2$$

$$A' = -250\pi r^{-2} + 2\pi r$$

$$A' = 0$$

$$A''(5) = 6\pi > 0 \rightarrow \text{منطقة صغيرة}$$

$$h = \frac{125}{25} = 5 \text{ m} \quad \text{و} \quad r = 5 \text{ m}$$

$$A = 75\pi \text{ m}^2 \approx 235,6 \text{ m}^2$$

$$-250\pi \frac{1}{r^2} + 2\pi r = 0$$

$$2\pi r = \frac{250\pi}{r^2}$$

$$r^3 = \frac{250}{2}$$

العلاقة بين المتماثل والمتكامل ١٠٠٠

مثال: إذا كانت $f(x) = 2x$ و $F(x) = x^2$ فإن

إن العلاقة F هي العلاقة المتكاملة لـ f في \mathbb{R}

$$F'(x) = 2x = f(x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

مثال: أوجد مجموعة الدوال الأصلية لكل

دالة معيانية في الفترة المعطاة:

$$f(x) = 3x^2, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \quad (a)$$

$$F(x) = x^3 + C$$

$$f(x) = \cos x, \quad x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \quad (b)$$

$$F(x) = \sin x + C$$

$$f(x) = \sec^2 x, \quad x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{3}] \quad (c)$$

$$F(x) = \tan x + C$$

تدريب: أوجد مجموعة الدوال الأصلية

لكل دالة معيانية في الفترة المعطاة

$$f(x) = 6x^2, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \quad (a)$$

$$F(x) = 6x^3 + C$$

$$F(x) = 2x^3 + C$$

$$f(x) = x + 1, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \quad (b)$$

$$F(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} + x + C$$

في التفاضل نخرج من الكسور واما في التكامل فنزيد او نقسم على العكس البسيط

مفاتيح هامة:

مثال 1: اوجد كلًا من التكاملات الآتية

التكاملات

∫ 3x^6 dx = 3x^7 / 7 + c

(a) d/dx (sin x) = cos x

d/dx (cos x) = -sin x

∫ 8 dx = 8x + c

(b) d/dx (tan x) = sec^2 x

d/dx (cot x) = -csc^2 x

∫ 4x^-5 dx = 4x^-4 / -4 + c = -1/x^4 + c

(c) d/dx (sec x) = sec x tan x

d/dx (csc x) = -csc x cot x

∫ √x dx = ∫ x^(1/2) dx = 2/3 x^(3/2) + c = 2/3 √x^3 + c

(d) ∫ sin x dx = -cos x + c

التكاملات

∫ 7x^(4/3) dx = 7x^(7/3) / (7/3) + c = 3√x^7 + c

(e) ∫ cos x dx = sin x + c

∫ sec^2 x dx = tan x + c

∫ x^(2/5) dx = 5/3 x^(7/5) + c = 5/3 √x^7 + c

(f) ∫ csc^2 x dx = -cot x + c

∫ sec x tan x dx = sec x + c

∫ csc x cot x dx = -csc x + c

مثال 2: اوجد كلًا من التكاملات الآتية:

(a) ∫ 5(5x+1)^3 dx

∫ 5(5x+1)^3 dx = 1/4 (5x+1)^4 + c

(b) ∫ 2u(u^2+3)^4 du

∫ 2u(u^2+3)^4 du = 1/5 (u^2+3)^5 + c

(c) ∫ 3x^2 √x^3-1 dx

∫ 3x^2 (x^3-1)^(1/2) dx = 2/3 (x^3-1)^(3/2) + c

= 2/3 √(x^3-1)^3 + c

(d) ∫ (2x-1)(x^2-x+4)^-2 dx

∫ (2x-1)(x^2-x+4)^-2 dx = -(x^2-x+4)^-1 + c

= -1 / (x^2-x+4) + c

Sin 2x = 2 sin x cos x

cos 2x = cos^2 x - sin^2 x

= 2cos^2 x - 1 } => كثير الحدود

= 1 - 2sin^2 x

cos 2x = 2cos^2 x - 1

cos^2 x = 1/2 (1 + cos 2x)

cos 2x = 1 - 2sin^2 x

2sin^2 x = 1 - cos 2x

sin^2 x = 1/2 (1 - cos 2x)

∫ f'(x) [f(x)]^n dx = [f(x)]^(n+1) / (n+1) + c

∫ f'(x) sin f(x) dx = -cos f(x) + c

∫ k dx = kx + c

CUBIC

حساب التفاضل والتكامل

1) $\int 6 \cos^2 x \sin x \, dx$ (a)

$= 6 \int (\cos x)^2 (-\sin x) \, dx$

$= -6 \frac{\cos^3 x}{3} + C = -2 \cos^3 x + C$

2) $\int 8x^3(x^4+1)^6 \, dx$ (b)

$= 2 \int 4x^3(x^4+1)^6 \, dx = \frac{2}{7}(x^4+1)^7 + C$

3) $\int \frac{-6x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx$ (c)

$= \int -6x(1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \, dx$

$= 3 \int -2x(1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \, dx$

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

$= 6\sqrt{1-x^2} + C$

حساب التفاضل والتكامل

4) $\int (4x^3 + 6x^2 - 9x) \, dx$ (a)

$= x^4 + 2x^3 - \frac{9}{2}x^2 + C$

5) $\int (x-1)(x+5) \, dx$ (b)

$= \int (x^2 + 5x - x - 5) \, dx$

$= \int (x^2 + 4x - 5) \, dx$

$= \frac{x^3}{3} + 2x^2 - 5x + C$

6) $\int (x^2+1)^2 \, dx$ (c)

$= \int (x^4 + 2x^2 + 1) \, dx$

$= \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{2}{3}x^3 + x + C$

7) $\int \frac{t^2-8t+15}{t-3} \, dt, t \neq 3$ (d)

$= \int \frac{(t-5)(t-3)}{(t-3)} \, dt = \int (t-5) \, dt$

$= \frac{t^2}{2} - 5t + C$

حساب التفاضل والتكامل

1) $\int \sin^5 x \cos x \, dx$ (a)

$= \int \sin^4 x \cos x \, dx = \frac{\sin^5 x}{5} + C$

2) $\int \csc^4 x \cot x \, dx$ (b)

$= \int \csc^4 x \cot x \, dx = \int (\csc x)^3 (\csc x \cot x) \, dx$

$= -\frac{\csc^3 x}{3} + C$

3) $\int \sin \theta \cos \theta \, d\theta$ (c)

$= \int \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \, d\theta = -\frac{\cos 2\theta}{2} + C$

or $-\int \sin \theta \cos \theta \, d\theta = -\frac{\cos^2 \theta}{2} + C$

or $\frac{1}{2} \int 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \, d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 2\theta \, d\theta$

$= -\frac{\cos 2\theta}{2} + C$

4) $\int 2x(x^2+4)^8 \, dx$ (a)

$= \frac{1}{9}(x^2+4)^9 + C$

5) $\int \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2+8}} \, dx$ (b)

$= \int \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2+8}} \, dx = \int 2x(x^2+8)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \, dx$

$= 2(x^2+8)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C = 2\sqrt{x^2+8} + C$

6) $\int \sqrt{\tan x} \sec^2 x \, dx$ (c)

$= \int (\tan x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sec^2 x \, dx = \frac{2}{3}(\tan x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$

$= \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{\tan^3 x} + C$

7) $\int \sec^3 x \tan x \, dx$ (d)

$= \int (\sec x)^2 (\sec x \tan x) \, dx$

$= \frac{\sec^3 x}{3} + C$

تمارين الكتاب III : أ، ب، ج، د، هـ، ز، ح، ط، ي، ك
 (5x⁴ + 3x² - 4x + 7) dx ①
 = 2x⁵ + x³ - 2x² + 7x + C

∫ (x-2)(x²+1) dx ②

∫ (x³ + x - 2x² - 2) dx
 = x⁴ + x² - 2/3 x³ - 2x + C

∫ x³(3x+4) dx ③

∫ (3x⁴ + 4x³) dx = 3/5 x⁵ + x⁴ + C

∫ (x⁻² + x) dx = -x⁻¹ + x²/2 + C = -1/x + x²/2 + C

∫ √x dx ④

∫ x^{1/2} dx = 2/3 x^{3/2} + C = 2/3 √x³ + C

∫ x^{1/2}(x+2) dx = ∫ (x^{3/2} + 2x^{1/2}) dx
 = 2/5 x^{5/2} + 2x^{3/2}(2/3) + C
 = 2/5 √x⁵ + 4/3 √x³ + C

∫ √(x-2) dx ⑤

∫ (x-2)^{1/2} dx = 2/3 (x-2)^{3/2} + C = 2/3 √(x-2)³ + C

∫ √(3x+1) dx ⑥

∫ 3(3x+1)^{1/2} dx = 1/3 (3x+1)^{3/2}(2/3) + C
 = 2/9 √(3x+1)³ + C

∫ (x²-7x-18)/(x+2) dx ⑦

∫ (x-9)(x+2)/(x+2) dx = ∫ (x-9) dx
 = x²/2 - 9x + C

∫ x(x²+12)³ dx ⑧

1/2 ∫ 2x(x²+12)³ dx = 1/2 (x²+12)⁴(1/2) + C
 = (x²+12)⁴/8 + C

∫ (x⁵+4)/x³ dx, x ≠ 0 ⑨

∫ (x² + 4x⁻³) dx
 = x³/3 - 2x⁻² + C = x³/3 - 2/x² + C

تمارين الكتاب III : أ، ب، ج، د، هـ، ز، ح، ط، ي، ك

∫ ((1+sin x)/cos² x) dx ⑩

∫ (sec² x + tan x sec x) dx
 = tan x + sec x + C

∫ sin² x dx ⑪

1/2 ∫ (1 - cos 2x) dx
 = 1/2 (x - sin 2x) + C

∫ √x (x+2) dx ⑫ = x^{3/2}/2 - sin 2x/4 + C

∫ cos³ x dx ⑬

∫ cos x (1 - sin² x) dx
 ∫ cos x dx - ∫ cos x sin² x dx
 sin x - sin³ x/3 + C

∫ cot² θ dθ ⑭

∫ 1 + cot² θ = csc² θ
 ∫ csc² θ dθ = -cot θ - θ + C

∫ sec⁴ x dx ⑮

∫ (1 + tan² x) sec² x dx
 ∫ [sec² x + (tan x)² (sec² x)] dx

= tan x + tan³ x/3 + C

$$\int (2\cos^2 x - 1) dx \quad (14)$$

$$2 \int \cos^2 x dx - \int dx$$

$$2 \int \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2x) dx - \int dx$$

$$\int dx + \int \cos 2x dx - \int dx$$

$$\frac{\sin 2x}{2} + C$$

$$\int \cot^4 x \csc^2 x dx \quad (15)$$

$$-\int (\cot x)^4 (-\csc^2 x) dx$$

$$-\cot^5 x + C$$

$$\int \cos x \sqrt{\sin x - 5} dx \quad (16)$$

$$\int \cos x (\sin x - 5)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$$

$$\frac{3}{4} (\sin x - 5)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{(\sin x - 5)^3} + C$$

$$\int \sin x (1 - \sin^2 x) dx \quad (17)$$

$$-\int \sin x (\cos^2 x)^2 dx$$

$$-\frac{\cos^3 x}{3} + C$$

$$\int \tan^2 x dx \quad (18)$$

$$\int (\sec^2 x - 1) dx$$

$$\tan x - x + C$$

$$\int (\tan^3 x + \tan x) dx \quad (19)$$

$$\int \tan^3 x dx + \int \tan x dx$$

$$\int \tan x (\sec^2 x - 1) dx + \int \tan x dx$$

$$\int \tan x \sec^2 x dx - \int \tan x dx + \int \tan x dx$$

$$\frac{\tan^2 x}{2} + C$$

$$\int 5 \tan x \cot x dx \quad (20)$$

$$\int 5 dx = 5x + C$$

$$\int (\sin x + \cos x)^2 dx \quad (21)$$

$$\int \sin^2 x dx + \int \sin 2x dx + \int \cos^2 x dx$$

$$\int (1 - \cos^2 x) dx + \int \sin 2x dx + \int \cos^2 x dx$$

$$\int dx - \int \cos^2 x dx + \int \sin 2x dx + \int \cos^2 x dx$$

$$x - \frac{\cos 2x}{2} + C$$

$$\int (x+7)\sqrt{x^2+14x-1} dx \quad (22)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int (x+7)(x^2+14x-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int (2x+14)(x^2+14x-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (x^2+14x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{(x^2+14x-1)^3} + C$$

$$\int \frac{-2}{\sqrt{1-2x}} dx \quad (23)$$

$$\int -2(1-2x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = 2\sqrt{1-2x} + C$$

$$\int x^3(x^4+1)^6 dx \quad (24)$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \int 4x^3(x^4+1)^6 dx$$

$$\frac{1}{4} (x^4+1)^7 \left(\frac{1}{7}\right) + C = \frac{1}{28} (x^4+1)^7 + C$$

$$\int 15x^2 \sqrt{x^3+7} dx \quad (25)$$

$$\int 3x^2 (x^3+7)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$$

$$5 (x^3+7)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{5}{6}\right) + C$$

$$\frac{25}{6} \sqrt{(x^3+7)^6} + C$$

$$\int \frac{(2x-3)}{(x^2-3x+1)^5} dx \quad (26)$$

$$\int \frac{(2x-3)(x^2-3x+1)^{-5}}{(x^2-3x+1)^4} dx$$

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

$$\int \sin 3u du \quad (27)$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \int 3 \sin 3u du$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (-\cos 3u) + C = \frac{-\cos 3u}{3} + C$$

$$\int \sin^3 2x \cos 2x dx \quad (28)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int (\sin 2x)^2 (2 \cos 2x) dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \sin^2 2x \cos 2x dx = \frac{\sin^4 2x}{8} + C$$

$$\int \frac{\cot x}{\sin x} dx \quad (29)$$

$$\int \cot x \csc x dx$$

$$= -\csc x + C$$

ملاحظة هامة: إذا كان هناك مجهول فلا بد من وجود معطيين، وإذا كان هناك ثلاث مجاهيل فسنحتاج لتلاث معطيات ومثلها...

مثال 3: أوجد المعنى الذي يمثل منحنى معين بـ
 $m = \frac{dy}{dx} = 3 \sin^2 x \cos x$
 يمر بالنقطة $(\frac{\pi}{6}, 0)$

$$F(x) = \int f(x) dx = \int 3 \sin^2 x \cos x dx$$

$$= 3 \cdot \frac{\sin^3 x}{3} + C$$

$$= \sin^3 x + C$$

يمر بالنقطة $(\frac{\pi}{6}, 0)$

$$0 = \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{6}\right)^3 + C$$

$$0 = \frac{1}{8} + C$$

$$C = -\frac{1}{8}$$

$$F(x) = \sin^3 x - \frac{1}{8}$$

تدريب: أوجد معادلات المعنى الذي يمثل منحنى معين بـ
 $m = f(x) = 3x^2 - 8x + 5$ ويمر بالنقطة $(-1, 9)$

$$F(x) = \int f(x) dx = \int (3x^2 - 8x + 5) dx$$

$$= x^3 - 4x^2 + 5x + C$$

يمر بالنقطة $(-1, 9)$

$$9 = -1 - 4 - 5 + C$$

$$9 = -10 + C$$

$$C = 19$$

$$F(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 + 5x + 19$$

مثال 4: دالة مشتقة الأخرى
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x - 6$
 الأخرى الحليت 4- أو 4- هذه الدالة

لدينا نقطة أخرى مطبق (أي نقطة) \Rightarrow

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow 2x - 6 = 0$$

$$2x = 6$$

$$x = 3$$

يمر بالنقطة $(3, -4)$

$$F(x) = \int f(x) dx = \int (2x - 6) dx$$

$$= x^2 - 6x + C$$

$$-4 = 9 - 18 + C$$

$$C = 5$$

$$\therefore F(x) = x^2 - 6x + 5$$

مثال 1: إذا كان ميل المماس للمعنى $f(x)$ يعطى بالعلاقة $m = f'(x) = 2x - 4$ فأوجد معادلاته المعنى عند ما يمر بـ $(2, -1)$

$$F(x) = \int f(x) dx$$

$$F(x) = \int 2x - 4 dx$$

$$F(x) = x^2 - 4x + C$$

يمر بالنقطة $(2, -1)$

$$-1 = 4 - 8 + C$$

$$-1 = -4 + C$$

$$C = 3$$

$$\therefore F(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3$$

مثال 2: إذا كان ميل المماس للمعنى $y = f(x)$ يعطى بـ $m = \frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 + k$ معادلة هذا المعنى عند ما يمر بالنقطة $(0, 5)$ و $(-3, 2)$

$$F(x) = \int f(x) dx = \int (3x^2 + k) dx$$

$$= x^3 + kx + C$$

يمر بالنقطة $(0, 5)$

$$5 = (0)^3 + (0)k + C$$

$$C = 5$$

يمر بالنقطة $(-3, 2)$

$$2 = (-3)^3 + (-3)k + 5$$

$$2 = -27 - 3k + 5$$

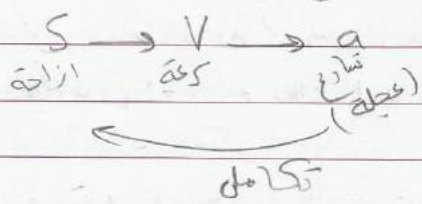
$$24 = -3k$$

$$k = -8$$

$$\therefore F(x) = x^3 - 8x + 5$$

اشتقاق

مثال 2: العلاقة بين سرعة جسم ما والزمن هي
 $v = 10 + 2t$ فأوجد المسافة المقطوعة
في 8 sec من لحظة الحركة



$$S = \int \frac{ds}{dt} dt = \int (10 + 2t) dt$$

$$= 10t + t^2 + C$$

مثال 5: جسم يتحرك من السكون في 3 sec
أوجد إزاحة الجسم بعد 3 sec

$$t=0 \Rightarrow S=0$$

$$0 = C$$

$$\therefore S = t^2 + 10t$$

$$S(t) = \int \frac{ds}{dt} dt = \int (12t - 3t^2) dt$$

$$S = 6t^2 - t^3 + C$$

$$S=0 \leftarrow t=0$$

$$S|_{t=8} = 144 \text{ m}$$

$$0 = C$$

مثال 3: العلاقة بين التسارع والزمن لجسم ما تعطى
بالعلاقة $a = 4 \sin \frac{t}{2}$ وكانت عتة الانطلاق
6 cm/sec فأوجد سرعة هذا الجسم وبعده بعد
11 sec من لحظة بدء الحركة

$$S = 6t^2 - t^3$$

$$S|_{t=3} = 6(9) - 27 = 27 \text{ m}$$

$$v = \int \frac{dv}{dt} dt = \int 4 \sin \frac{t}{2} dt = 4 \int \sin \frac{t}{2} dt$$

$$= \frac{4}{0.5} \int 0.5 \sin \frac{t}{2} dt$$

$$= -8 \cos \frac{t}{2} + C$$

مثال 6: يتم دفع جسم من السكون بحيث كان
تسارعه يعطى بـ $a = 8 \sin 2t$ فأوجد
سرعة الجسم بعد $\frac{\pi}{2}$ sec من لحظة بدء الحركة

$$6 = -8 \cos 0 + C \quad t=0 \Rightarrow v=6$$

$$6 = -8 + C$$

$$C = 14$$

$$v = \int a dt = \int 8 \sin 2t dt$$

$$= 4 \int 2 \sin 2t dt$$

$$= -4 \cos 2t + C$$

$$\therefore v = -8 \cos \frac{t}{2} + 14$$

$$0 = -4 \cos 0 + C \quad t=0 \Rightarrow v=0$$

$$0 = -4 + C$$

$$C = 4$$

$$v|_{t=\pi} = -8 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + 14 = 14 \text{ cm/sec}$$

$$v = -4 \cos 2t + 4$$

$$S = \int \frac{ds}{dt} dt = \int (-8 \cos \frac{t}{2} + 14) dt$$

$$v|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}} = -4 \cos \pi + 4 = 8 \text{ cm/s}$$

$$= \frac{-8}{0.5} \int \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{t}{2} dt + \int 14 dt$$

$$= -16 \sin \frac{t}{2} + 14t + C$$

$$t=0 \Rightarrow S=0$$

$$S|_{t=\pi} = -16 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} + 14\pi$$

$$= (-16 + 14\pi) \text{ cm}$$

$$\approx 28 \text{ cm}$$

$$0 = -16 \sin 0 + 14(0) + C$$

$$C = 0$$

$$\therefore S = -16 \sin \frac{t}{2} + 14t$$

$f'(x) = 3 \cos^3 x \sin x, (0, 1)$ ④

$f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = -3 \int \cos^3 x (-\sin x) dx$
 $= -3 \frac{\cos^4 x}{4} + C$

الكتفي يمر بالنقطة $(0, 1)$..
 $\therefore 1 = \frac{-3(\cos 0)^4}{4} + C$
 $1 = \frac{-3}{4} + C$
 $C = \frac{7}{4} = 1,75$

$\therefore f(x) = y = \frac{-3 \cos^4 x}{4} + 1,75$

$f'(x) = \sec^2 x, (\frac{\pi}{3}, 0)$ ⑤

$f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C$
 الكتفي يمر بالنقطة $(\frac{\pi}{3}, 0)$..

$\therefore 0 = \tan 60^\circ + C$
 $C = -\sqrt{3}$

$\therefore f(x) = \tan x - \sqrt{3}$

$f'(x) = (x-2)(x+3), (0, -4)$ ⑥

$f'(x) = x^2 + 3x - 2x - 6 = x^2 + x - 6$

$f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \int (x^2 + x - 6) dx$
 $= \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} - 6x + C$

الكتفي يقطع $(0, -4)$..
 $\therefore -4 = C$
 $\therefore f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} - 6x - 4$

إذا كان ميل الخط $y = f(x)$ في أي نقطة $(a, f(a))$ ⑦

بطور $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 10x + K$

الكتفي يقطع بالنقطتين $(1, 0)$ و $(0, -3)$
 $f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \int (3x^2 - 10x + K) dx$
 $= x^3 - 5x^2 + Kx + C$ $K=7$

الكتفي يمر بالنقطة $(0, -3)$..
 $-3 = C$

$\therefore f(x) = x^3 - 5x^2 + Kx - 3$
 الكتفي يمر بالنقطة $(1, 0)$..

$0 = 1 - 5 + K - 3$

تقاطع الخط $y = f(x)$ في أي نقطة $(x, f(x))$ في المنطقة الواقعة على $f'(x)$

$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 2x + 1, (1, 5)$ ①

$f(x) = \int f'(x) dx$
 $= \int (3x^2 - 2x + 1) dx$
 $= x^3 - x^2 + x + C$

الكتفي يمر بالنقطة $(1, 5)$..
 $5 = 1 - 1 + 1 + C$
 $C = 4$

$\therefore f(x) = x^3 - x^2 + x + 4$

$f'(x) = x^2(15-x), (0, 7)$ ②

$f'(x) = 15x^2 - x^3$

$f(x) = \int f'(x) dx$
 $= \int (15x^2 - x^3) dx$
 $= \frac{15}{3} x^3 - \frac{x^4}{4} + C$
 $= 5x^3 - \frac{x^4}{4} + C$

الكتفي يمر بالنقطة $(0, 7)$..
 $7 = C$

$\therefore f(x) = 5x^3 - \frac{x^4}{4} + 7$

$f'(x) = (4-x)^3, (4, -2)$ ③

$y = \int f'(x) dx = \int (4-x)^3 dx$
 $= -\frac{(4-x)^4}{4} + C$

الكتفي يمر بالنقطة $(4, -2)$..
 $-2 = -\frac{(0)^4}{4} + C$

$C = -2$
 $y = \frac{-(4-x)^4}{4} - 2$

$$f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \int (3x^2 - 3) dx$$

$$= x^3 - 3x + C$$

بما اننا نعلم ان نقطة صغرى عند (1, -4) :

$$-4 = 1 - 3 + C$$

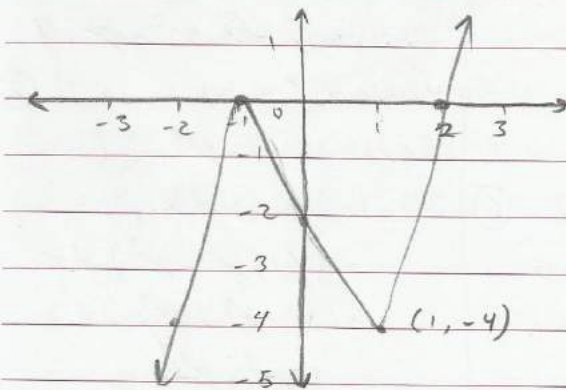
$$-4 = -2 + C$$

$$C = -2$$

$$\therefore f(x) = x^3 - 3x - 2$$

للتأكد فقط

x	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3
f(x)	16	0	-4	-2	0	-4	-20



أوجد بعد رسم منحنى (ك) بالأسفلين مترايب
 لكل ثانية إذا كانت سرعة cm/sec كل كيان

U = 2t + 5, s = 0, t = 0 (10)

$$s = \int v dt = \int (2t + 5) dt = t^2 + 5t + C$$

s = 0, t = 0

∴ 0 = C

$$\therefore s = t^2 + 5t$$

v = (t-5)(t+1) , s = 2, t = 1 (11)

$$v = t^2 + t - 5t - 5$$

$$= t^2 - 4t - 5$$

$$s = \int v dt = \int (t^2 - 4t - 5) dt$$

$$= \frac{t^3}{3} - 2t^2 - 5t + C$$

(8) دالة مشتقتها الأولى $\frac{dy}{dx} = -2x + 6$ وتبينها

العظمى المحلية تساوي 6 أو أقل منه الدالة
 لها نقطة صغرى

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow -2x + 6 = 0$$

$$6 = 2x$$

$$x = 3$$

∴ النقطة هي (3, 6)

$$f(x) = \int \frac{dy}{dx} dx = \int (-2x + 6) dx$$

$$= -x^2 + 6x + C$$

بما اننا نعلم ان النقطة (3, 6)

$$\therefore 6 = -9 + 18 + C$$

$$6 = 9 + C$$

$$C = -3$$

$$\therefore f(x) = -x^2 + 6x - 3$$

(9) أوجد الدالة التي مشتقتها الأولى

تساوي 4 وتبينها الصغرى المحلية

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 - 3$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$3x^2 - 3 = 0$$

$$3(x^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$3 \neq 0 \text{ or } x^2 = 1$$

$$x = \pm 1$$

∴ النقطتان هما (1, -4) و (-1, -4)

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 6x$$

فبما اننا نعلم ان $f''(1) = 6 > 0 \Rightarrow$ قيمة صغرى
 $f''(-1) = -6 < 0 \Rightarrow$ قيمة عظمى "بومون"
 ∴ النقطة هي (1, -4)

$a = 6t + 2$, $s = 0$, $v = 0$, $t = 0$ (14)

$v = \int a dt = \int (6t + 2) dt = 3t^2 + 2t + c$

$v = 0, t = 0 \dots$

$0 = c$

$\therefore v = 3t^2 + 2t$

$s = \int v dt = \int (3t^2 + 2t) dt = t^3 + t^2 + c$

$s = 0, t = 0 \dots$

$\therefore 0 = c$

$\therefore s = t^3 + t^2$

$a = 8(1+2t)^3$, $s = 3$, $v = 1$, $t = 0$ (15)

$v = \int a dt = \int 8(1+2t)^3 dt = 4 \int 2(1+2t)^3 dt$

$= \frac{4(1+2t)^4}{4} + c = (1+2t)^4 + c$

$v = 1, t = 0 \dots$

~~$\therefore v = (1+2t)^4 + c$~~

$c = 0$

$\therefore v = (1+2t)^4$

$s = \int v dt = \int (1+2t)^4 dt = \frac{1}{2} \int 2(1+2t)^4 dt$

$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(1+2t)^5}{5} + c = \frac{(1+2t)^5}{10} + c$

$s = 3, t = 0 \dots$

$\therefore 3 = \frac{1}{10} + c$

$c = \frac{29}{10}$

$\therefore s = \frac{(1+2t)^5}{10} + \frac{29}{10}$

$a = 1 - 4t$, $s = 5$, $v = 0$, $t = 0$ (16)

$v = \int \frac{dv}{dt} dt = \int (1 - 4t) dt = t - 2t^2 + c$

$v = 0, t = 0 \dots$

$0 = c$

$\therefore v = -2t^2 + t$

$s = \int \frac{ds}{dt} dt = \int (-2t^2 + t) dt = -\frac{2}{3}t^3 + \frac{t^2}{2} + c$

$s = 5, t = 0 \dots$

$5 = c$

$\therefore s = -\frac{2t^3}{3} + \frac{t^2}{2} + 5$

$s = 2, t = 1 \dots$

$2 = \frac{1}{3} - 2 - 5 + c$

$c = \frac{26}{3}$

$\therefore s = \frac{t^3}{3} - 2t^2 - 5t + \frac{26}{3}$

$v = \cos t + \sin t$, $s = 1, t = \frac{\pi}{2}$ (17)

$s = \int (\cos t + \sin t) dt$

$= \sin t - \cos t + c$

$s = 1, t = \frac{\pi}{2} \dots$

$\therefore 1 = \sin 90^\circ - \cos 90^\circ + c$

~~$1 = 1 - 0 + c$~~

$c = 0$

$\therefore s = \sin t - \cos t$

$v = \frac{4}{(t-3)^2}$, $s = 0$, $t = 0$ (18)

$s = \int \frac{ds}{dt} dt = \int \frac{4}{(t-3)^2} dt$

$s = \int 4(t-3)^{-2} dt$

$= 4 \int (t-3)^{-2} dt$

$= \frac{4(t-3)^{-1}}{-1} + c = -\frac{4}{(t-3)} + c$

$s = 0, t = 0 \dots$

$\therefore 0 = -\frac{4}{(0-3)} + c$

$c = \frac{-4}{3}$

$\therefore s = -\frac{4}{(t-3)} - \frac{4}{3}$

أولاً كل من سرعة وموضع الجسم في آن واحد
تساويان : $\frac{cm}{s^2}$: $\frac{cm}{s}$: cm

خطوة # $a = 1 - \cos t$, $s = 1$, $v = 0$, $t = 0$ (17)

الإزاحة (s) / السرعة (v) / العجلة (a)
 $v = \int a dt = \int (1 - \cos t) dt$
 $= t - \sin t + c$

عبارتنا كميات فيزيائية متجهة
أي من الممكن أن تكون موجبة أو سالبة

$v = 0$, $t = 0$
 $\therefore 0 = 0 - \sin 0 + c$
 $c = 0$

$\therefore v = t - \sin t$

$s = \int v dt = \int (t - \sin t) dt$
 $= \frac{t^2}{2} + \cos t + c$

$s = 1$, $t = 0$
 $\therefore 1 = \cos 0 + c$
 $c = 0$

$\therefore s = \frac{t^2}{2} + \cos t$

(18) تاربع جسم $a = 3 + 4t$ أو v سرعة

الجسم عند أي لحظة على أن سرعة الجسم الابتدائية 8 cm/sec ثم $t = 4$

$v = \int a dt = \int (3 + 4t) dt$
 $= 3t + 2t^2 + c$

$v = 8$, $t = 0$
 $\therefore 8 = c$

$\therefore v = 2t^2 + 3t + 8$

$s = \int v dt = \int (2t^2 + 3t + 8) dt$
 $s = \frac{2}{3}t^3 + \frac{3}{2}t^2 + 8t + c$

$t = 0$, $s = 0$
 $\therefore 0 = c$

$\therefore s = \frac{2}{3}t^3 + \frac{3}{2}t^2 + 8t$

$s|_{t=4} = \frac{2}{3}(64) + \frac{3}{2}(16) + 8(4)$

$= \frac{296}{3}$

$$\int (\tan^4 x - 1) dx \quad (7)$$

$$\int \tan^4 x dx - \int dx$$

$$\int \tan^2 x (\sec^2 x - 1) dx - \int dx$$

$$\int \tan^2 x \sec^2 x dx - \int \tan^2 x dx - \int dx$$

$$\int \tan^2 x \sec^2 x dx - \int (\sec^2 x - 1) dx - \int dx$$

$$\int \tan^2 x \sec^2 x dx - \int \sec^2 x dx + \int dx - \int dx$$

$$\frac{\tan^3 x}{3} - \tan x + c$$

$$\int (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) dx \quad (8)$$

$$\int (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x)(\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x) dx$$

$$\int (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) dx$$

$$\int \cos^2 x dx - \int \sin^2 x dx$$

$$\because \cos 2x = 2\cos^2 x - 1 \quad \therefore \cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 2x + 1) dx - \frac{1}{2} \int (1 - \cos 2x) dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2} + x \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right) + c$$

$$\frac{\sin 2x}{4} + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + c$$

$$\frac{x \sin 2x}{2} + c - \frac{\sin 2x}{2} + c$$

$$\int (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x)(\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x) dx$$

$$\int (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) dx$$

$$\int \cos 2x dx$$

$$\frac{\sin 2x}{2} + c$$

$$\int \frac{\cot x - \csc x}{\sin x} dx \quad (9)$$

$$\int (\cot x \csc x - \csc^2 x) dx$$

$$-\csc x + \cot x + c$$

$$\int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx \quad (10)$$

$$\int \tan x \sec x dx = \sec x + c$$

أولاً، نحل المسائل الآتية:

$$\int x^2(5x^2 - 8x + 3) dx \quad (1)$$

$$\int (5x^4 - 8x^3 + 3x^2) dx$$

$$x^5 - 2x^4 + x^3 + c$$

$$\int (x^2 - 8x + 16)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx \quad (2)$$

$$\int [(x-4)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}} dx$$

$$= \int (x-4)^4 dx = \frac{(x-4)^5}{5} + c$$

$$\int 9x \sqrt{x^2 + 12} dx \quad (3)$$

$$\int 9x(x^2 + 12)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$$

$$\frac{9}{2} \int 2x(x^2 + 12)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$$

$$\frac{9}{2} (x^2 + 12)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right) + c$$

$$= 3 \sqrt{(x^2 + 12)^3} + c$$

$$\int \frac{5}{x^2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^3 dx \quad (4)$$

$$= 5 \int -x^{-2} (1 + x^{-1})^3 dx$$

$$= \frac{5}{4} (1 + x^{-1})^4 + c$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 6x + 9} \quad (5)$$

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

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

$$\int \frac{1 - \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx \quad (6)$$

$$\int \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int dx$$

$$= x + c$$

$$\int (\cot^3 x + \cot x) dx \quad (15)$$

$$\int \cot x (\cot^2 x + 1) dx$$

$$-\int \cot x (\csc^2 x) dx$$
$$= -\frac{\cot^2 x}{2} + C$$

$$\int \cot x (\csc^2 x - 1) dx + \int \cot x dx$$

$$-\int \cot x (\csc^2 x) dx - \int \cot x dx + \int \cot x dx$$
$$= -\frac{\cot^2 x}{2} + C$$

$$\int \sec^3 x \cos x dx \quad (16)$$

$$\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C$$

$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x \cos x}{\sin x} dx \quad (17)$$

$$2 \int \frac{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{\sin x} dx$$

$$2 \int \cos^2 x dx$$

$$2 \int \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2x) dx$$
$$= x + \frac{\sin 2x}{2} + C$$

$$\int \frac{2 - \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx \quad (18)$$

$$\int \frac{1 + (1 - \sin^2 x)}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1 + \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$\int (\sec^2 x + 1) dx$$

$$\tan x + x + C$$

$$2 \int \sec^2 x dx - \int \tan^2 x dx$$

$$2 \tan x + C - \int (\sec^2 - 1) dx$$

$$2 \tan x + C - (\tan x - x)$$
$$= \tan x + x + C$$

$$\int (7x-3)^2 (x+1) dx \quad (11)$$

$$\int (7x^2 + 7x - 3x - 3) dx$$

$$\int (7x^2 + 4x - 3) dx$$
$$= \frac{7}{3} x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x + C$$

$$\int \frac{(x-4)^2 - 9}{x-7} dx \quad (12)$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 - 8x + 16 - 9}{x-7} dx$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 - 8x + 7}{x-7} dx$$

$$\int \frac{(x-7)(x-1)}{(x-7)} dx$$

$$\int (x-1) dx$$
$$= \frac{(x-1)^2}{2} + C$$

$$\int 12x(x^2+1)^5 dx \quad (13)$$

$$6 \int 2x(x^2+1)^5 dx$$

$$= \frac{6(x^2+1)^6}{6} + C = (x^2+1)^6 + C$$

$$\int \frac{7x}{\sqrt[3]{3x^2-5}} dx \quad (14)$$

$$\int 7x (3x^2-5)^{-\frac{1}{3}} dx$$

$$\frac{7}{6} \int 6x (3x^2-5)^{-\frac{1}{3}} dx$$

$$= \frac{7}{6} (3x^2-5)^{\frac{2}{3}} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) + C$$

$$= \frac{7}{4} \sqrt[3]{(3x^2-5)^2} dx$$

22) الدالة مستقيمة الأولى $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x + 1$ ونفسها المعزى

الخطية تساوي (-1) أو ميلها = الدالة

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$2x + 1 = 0$$

$$2x = -1$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

∴ الدالة نقطة معزى عند $(-\frac{1}{2}, -1)$

$$P(x) = \int \frac{dy}{dx} dx$$

$$= \int (2x + 1) dx$$

$$= x^2 + x + C$$

بالمضروب في $(-\frac{1}{2}, -1)$ نضعها في المعادلة

$$\therefore -1 = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} + C$$

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

$$C = -\frac{3}{4}$$

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

23) ميل العكس هو $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{x}$ ونفسها المعزى

كلما بأكبر يمر بـ (4, 3)

$$f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \int \sqrt{x} dx = \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$$

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

المضروب في (4, 3)

$$\therefore 3 = \frac{2\sqrt{(4)^3}}{3} + C$$

$$3 = \frac{16}{3} + C$$

$$C = -\frac{7}{3}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{2\sqrt{x^3} - 7}{3}$$

19) $\int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x - \sin x} dx$

$$\int \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos x - \sin x} dx$$

$$\int \frac{(\cos x - \sin x)(\cos x + \sin x)}{(\cos x - \sin x)} dx$$

$$\int (\cos x + \sin x) dx$$

$$= \sin x - \cos x + C$$

20) $\int 7 \sin 3t dt$

$$\frac{7}{3} \int 3 \sin 3t dt$$

$$= \frac{7}{3} \cos 3t + C$$

21) إذا كانت $f(x) = \cos^2 x$ و $g(x) = 2x$

فأوجد $\int [f \circ g](x) dx$

$$[f \circ g](x) = f[g(x)]$$

$$= f[2x]$$

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

$$h(x) = \int [f \circ g](x) dx$$

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

$$\therefore \cos 2x = 2 \cos^2 x - 1$$

$$\therefore \cos 4x = 2 \cos^2(2x) - 1$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 4x + 1) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sin 4x}{4} + x \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{\sin 4x}{8} + \frac{x}{2} + C$$

بالمركب في صورة (1,10)

$$\therefore 10 = 2 - 2 + K + 7$$

$$K = 3$$

$$\therefore F(x) = 2x^3 - 2x^2 + 3x + 7$$

$$f'(x) = Kx^2 - 4, (0,0), (3,6) \quad (27)$$

$$F(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \int (Kx^2 - 4) dx$$

$$= \frac{Kx^3}{3} - 4x + C$$

بالمركب في صورة (0,0)

$$\therefore 0 = C$$

$$\therefore F(x) = \frac{Kx^3}{3} - 4x$$

بالمركب في صورة (3,6)

$$\therefore 6 = \frac{(3)^3 K}{3} - 12$$

$$6 = 9K - 12$$

$$9K = 18$$

$$K = 2$$

$$\therefore F(x) = \frac{2}{3} x^3 - 4x$$

(28) تسارع الجسم هو $a = 12t - 8$ فأوجد سرعة وبعد الجسم بعد 5 sec من لحظة بدء الحركة علماً بأن سرعة الجسم بعد 2 sec كانت 10 m/sec

$$v = \int a dt = \int (12t - 8) dt = 6t^2 - 8t + C$$

$$\therefore 10 = 6(2) - 16 + C \quad t = 2 \Rightarrow v = 10$$

$$C = 2$$

$$\therefore v = 6t^2 - 8t + 2$$

$$v|_{t=5} = 6(25) - 40 + 2 = 112 \text{ m/s}$$

$$s = \int v dt = \int (6t^2 - 8t + 2) dt = 2t^3 - 4t^2 + 2t + C$$

$$t = 0 \Rightarrow s = 0$$

$$\therefore 0 = C \Rightarrow s = 2t^3 - 4t^2 + 2t$$

$$s|_{t=5} = 2(5)^3 - 4(5)^2 + 2(5)$$

$$= 160 \text{ m}$$

(24) ميل المماس لمنحنى يعطى بـ $\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 - \frac{1}{x^2}$ عند $x=0$ فأوجد معادلة هذا المنحنى علماً بـ $(1,1)$

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

$$= \int (1 - x^{-2}) dx$$

$$= x - \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} + C$$

$$= x + \frac{1}{x} + C$$

بالمركب في صورة (1,1)

$$\therefore 1 = 1 + 1 + C$$

$$-1 = C$$

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

(25) ميل المماس لمنحنى يعطى بـ $f'(x) = \csc^2 x$ عند $(\frac{\pi}{4}, 2)$ فأوجد معادلة هذا المنحنى علماً بأنه يمر بـ $(\frac{\pi}{4}, 2)$

$$f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \int \csc^2 x dx$$

$$= -\cot x + C$$

بالمركب في صورة $(\frac{\pi}{4}, 2)$

$$\therefore 2 = -\frac{1}{\tan \frac{\pi}{4}} + C$$

$$C = 3$$

$$\therefore f(x) = -\cot x + 3$$

(26) ميل المماس لمنحنى يعطى بـ $f'(x) = 6x^2 - 4x + K$ عند $(1,10)$ و $(0,7)$

$$F(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \int (6x^2 - 4x + K) dx$$

$$= 2x^3 - 2x^2 + Kx + C$$

بالمركب في صورة (0,7)

$$\therefore 7 = C$$

$$\therefore F(x) = 2x^3 - 2x^2 + Kx + 7$$



29 جسم متحرك يُعطى بـ $a = 6t + 2$ إذا كان الجسم عند $t = 0$ قد سافر مسافة $4m$ عن نقطة ثابتة وكانت سرعته تساوي $11m/sec$ عند الزمن $t = 1$ ووجد بعد ما التفتت إلى التوقيت عند الزمن $t = 5$

$$v = \int a dt = \int (6t + 2) dt = 3t^2 + 2t + c$$

$$t = 0 \Rightarrow s = 4$$

$$t = 1 \Rightarrow v = 11 \therefore 4 = c$$

$$\therefore 11 = 3 + 2 + c$$

$$6 = c$$

$$\therefore v = 3t^2 + 2t + 6$$

$$\therefore S(t) = t^3 + t^2 + 6t + 4$$

$$S(5) = (5)^3 + (5)^2 + 6(5) + 4 = 184 m$$

$$S = \int v dt = \int (3t^2 + 2t + 6) dt = t^3 + t^2 + 6t + c$$

30 جسم (P) يتحرك في دائرة نصف قطرها $6m$ بين نقطتين A و B بحيث كانت سرعته $v = 6 - 6 \cos t$ بعد t من الزمن قدره $\frac{\pi}{3} sec$ من لحظة بدء الحركة أو بعد t بعد الجسم عن النقطة الثابتة A

$$s = \int v dt = \int (6 - 6 \cos t) dt$$

$$= \int 6 dt - 6 \int \cos t dt$$

$$= 6t - 6 \sin t + c$$

$$t = 0 \Rightarrow s = 0$$

$$0 = -6 \sin 0 + c$$

$$\therefore S(t) = 6t - 6 \sin t$$

$$\therefore S\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 6\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) - 6 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = (2\pi - 3\sqrt{3}) m$$

$$\approx 1,087 m$$

$$-\int_{-2}^0 x^3 dx + \int_0^2 x^3 dx$$

$$= -\frac{x^4}{4} \Big|_{-2}^0 + \frac{x^4}{4} \Big|_0^2$$

$$= [(0) - (-4)] + [(4) - (0)]$$

$$= 4 + 4 = 8$$

$$\int_{-4}^0 \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2+9}} dx \quad \text{مثال 3، صيغة 1، صيغة 2}$$

$$\int_{-4}^0 2x(x^2+9)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$$

$$= 2\sqrt{x^2+9} \Big|_{-4}^0 = (6) - (10) = -4$$

مثال 1، صيغة 1، صيغة 2، صيغة 3

$$\int_0^2 (2x+1)^5 dx \quad (a)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 2(2x+1)^5 dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(2x+1)^6}{6} \Big|_0^2 = \frac{(2x+1)^6}{12} \Big|_0^2$$

$$\left(\frac{15625}{12}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{12}\right) = 1302$$

$$\int_0^3 \frac{2u+1}{\sqrt{u^2+u+1}} du \quad (b)$$

$$\int_0^3 (2u+1)(u^2+u+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} du$$

$$= 2\sqrt{u^2+u+1} \Big|_0^3$$

$$= (2\sqrt{13}) - (2)$$

$$= -2 + 2\sqrt{13}$$

خواص التكامل 1

$$(1) \int_a^b [f(x) \pm g(x)] dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx \pm \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

$$(2) \int_a^b K f(x) dx = K \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$K \in \mathbb{R}$ ثابت

$$(3) \int_a^b f(x) dx = - \int_b^a f(x) dx$$

$$(4) \int_a^a f(x) dx = 0$$

$$(5) \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx$$

$C \in [a, b]$ ثابت

$$\int_{-1}^2 (4x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x) dx \quad \text{مثال 1، صيغة 1}$$

$$= x^4 + x^3 + x^2 \Big|_{-1}^2$$

$$= (28) - (1) = 27$$

$x \in [-2, 2]$ أوجد التكامل

$$\int_{-2}^2 f(x) dx \quad \text{مثال 1، صيغة 2}$$

$$f(x) = x^2|x|$$

$$\leftarrow \begin{array}{ccc} -x^2(x) & 0 & x^2(x) \\ (-2) & -x^3 & x^3 (2) \end{array} \rightarrow$$

$$\int_{-2}^2 f(x) dx = \int_{-2}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^2 f(x) dx$$

تبريد: اكتب قيمة كل من التكاملات الآتية

$$\int_0^4 \cos \frac{x}{3} dx \quad (a)$$

$$\int_0^4 \cos \frac{1}{3} x dx = 3 \int_0^4 \frac{1}{3} \cos \frac{1}{3} x dx$$

$$= 3 \left[\sin \frac{x}{3} \right]_0^4$$

$$= 3 \left[\left(\sin \frac{4}{3} \right) - (0) \right]$$

$$= 3 \sin \frac{4}{3} = 0,0698$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sec x (\sec x + \sec x \tan x) dx \quad (b)$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (\sec^2 x + \sec^2 x \tan x) dx$$

$$\tan x + \frac{\tan^2 x}{2} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

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

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx \quad (c)$$

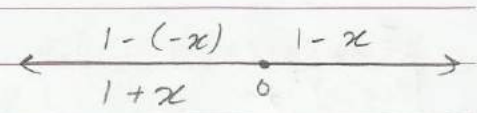
$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \csc^2 x \sec^2 x dx$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (1 + \tan^2 x) (\csc^2 x) dx$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left(\csc^2 x + \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \right) dx$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (\csc^2 x + \sec^2 x) dx$$

$$\int_{-1}^0 1 - |x| dx \quad (c)$$



$$\int_{-1}^0 1 - |x| dx = \int_{-1}^0 (1+x) dx$$

$$= x + \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_{-1}^0$$

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

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin^3 x dx \quad \text{تبريد: اكتب قيمة}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin^3 x dx = \int_0^{\pi} \sin x (1 - \cos^2 x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} (\sin x - \sin x \cos^2 x) dx$$

$$= -\cos x + \frac{\cos^3 x}{3} \Big|_0^{\pi}$$

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

$$= \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\csc^2 x \cot^4 x} dx = 0$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\csc^2 x \cot^4 x} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} (\csc^2 x) \cot^2 x dx$$

$$= -\frac{\cot^3 x}{3} \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}}$$

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

$$= 0$$

$$= RHS$$

1 / 1

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x \, dx$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^2 x)^2 \, dx$$

جواب
المسألة

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

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2x) \right]^2 \, dx$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos 2x)^2 \, dx$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - 2\cos 2x + \cos^2(2x)) \, dx$$

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

$$\therefore \cos^2(2x) = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 4x)$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[1 - 2\cos 2x + \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 4x) \right] \, dx$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx - \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2\cos 2x \, dx + \frac{1}{8} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos 4x) \, dx$$

$$\left. \frac{1}{4} x \right|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \left. \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x \right|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \left. \frac{1}{8} \left[x + \frac{\sin 4x}{4} \right] \right|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\left[\frac{45}{2} - \frac{(-45)}{2} \right] - [0 - 0] + \frac{1}{8} \left[(90) - (-90) \right]$$

$$45 + \frac{1}{8}(180) = \frac{135}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{8}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^5 x \, dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 x (1 - \sin^2 x) \, dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^3 x - \cos^3 x \sin^2 x) \, dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos x (1 - \sin^2 x) - \cos x \sin^2 x (1 - \sin^2 x)) \, dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos x - \cos x \sin^2 x - (\cos x \sin^2 x - \cos x \sin^4 x)) \, dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos x - \cos x \sin^2 x + \cos x \sin^2 x - \cos x \sin^4 x) \, dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos x - 2\cos x \sin^2 x + \cos x \sin^4 x) \, dx$$

$$= \sin x - \frac{2\sin^3 x}{3} + \frac{\sin^5 x}{5} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{8}{15} \right) - (0) = \frac{8}{15}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x (\cos^2 x)^2 \, dx$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x (1 - \sin^2 x)^2 \, dx$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x (1 - 2\sin^2 x + \sin^4 x) \, dx$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos x - 2\sin^2 x \cos x + \sin^4 x \cos x) \, dx$$

$$= \sin x - \frac{2\sin^3 x}{3} + \frac{\sin^5 x}{5} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{8}{15} \right) - (0) = \frac{8}{15}$$

$$\int_{-2}^{-1} \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) dx \quad (1)$$

$$\int_{-2}^{-1} (x^2 + x^{-2}) dx = \left. \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} \right|_{-2}^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{1}{x} \Big|_{-2}^{-1} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) - \left(-\frac{1}{6}\right) = \frac{17}{6}$$

$$\int_0^4 x^2 |x-2| dx \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \leftarrow -x^2(x-2) \quad x^2(x-2) \rightarrow \\ -x^3 + 2x^2 \quad x^3 - 2x^2 \end{array}$$

$$\int_0^4 x^2 |x-2| dx = \int_0^2 (-x^3 + 2x^2) dx + \int_2^4 (x^3 - 2x^2) dx$$

$$= \left. \left(-\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{2x^3}{3}\right) \right|_0^2 + \left. \left(\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{2x^3}{3}\right) \right|_2^4$$

$$= \left[\left(-\frac{16}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{16}{3}\right) \right] + \left[\left(\frac{256}{4} - \frac{128}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{16}{4} - \frac{16}{3}\right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} + \frac{68}{3} = \frac{72}{3} = 24$$

$$\int_0^2 (|x-3| + 3) dx \quad (3)$$

$$\leftarrow -(x-3) + 3 \quad x-3+3 \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -x+3+3 \quad x \\ -x+6 \quad x \end{array}$$

$$\int_0^2 (|x-3| + 3) dx = \int_0^2 (-x + 6) dx$$

$$= \left. \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} + 6x\right) \right|_0^2 = (10) - (0) = 10$$

$$\int_4^7 \sqrt{8-x} dx \quad (4)$$

$$= \int_4^7 (8-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \left. -\frac{2}{3} (8-x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right|_4^7$$

$$= \left. \left(-\frac{2\sqrt{(8-x)^3}}{3}\right) \right|_4^7 = \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) - \left(-\frac{16}{3}\right) = \frac{14}{3}$$

حل المسألة: $b \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^b \sec^2 x \tan x dx = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^b \sec^2 x \tan x dx = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\frac{\tan^2 x}{2} \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^b = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\left(\frac{\tan^2 b}{2}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{6}\right) = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\tan^2 b = \frac{3}{2} \quad (2)$$

$$\tan b = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\tan b = \sqrt{3}$$

$$b = \tan^{-1}(\sqrt{3})$$

$$b = 60^\circ$$

$$b = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

تدريب 3
تطبيقات الكتاب 130

$$\int_0^1 (8x^3 - 9x^2 - 1) dx \quad (1)$$

$$= \left. \left(2x^4 - 3x^3 - x\right) \right|_0^1$$

$$= (-2) - (0) = -2$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x}{\cos^5 x} dx \quad (10)$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x \sec^4 x dx$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x \sec x (\sec x)^3 dx$$

$$= \frac{\sec^4 x}{4} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \csc^4 x dx \quad (11)$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \csc^2 x (1 + \cot^2 x) dx$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\csc^2 x + \cot^2 x \csc^2 x) dx$$

$$= -\cot x - \frac{\cot^3 x}{3} \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= 0 + \frac{4}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\int_1^3 x(x^2-1)^4 dx \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_1^3 2x(x^2-1)^4 dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(x^2-1)^5}{5} \Big|_1^3 = \frac{(x^2-1)^5}{10} \Big|_1^3$$

$$= \frac{16384}{5} - 0 = \frac{16384}{5}$$

$$\int_3^4 \frac{x}{\sqrt{25-x^2}} dx \quad (7)$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \int_3^4 -2x(25-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} (2) \sqrt{25-x^2} \Big|_3^4$$

$$= -\sqrt{25-x^2} \Big|_3^4$$

$$= -3 + 4 = 1$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^3 x \sec^2 x dx \quad (8)$$

$$= \frac{\tan^4 x}{4} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{4} - 0 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\sin^4 x} dx \quad (9)$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cot x \csc^3 x dx$$

$$-\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cot x \csc x (\csc x)^2 dx$$

$$= -\frac{\csc^3 x}{3} \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{8}{3} = \frac{7}{3}$$

تطبيقات حساب التفاضل والتكامل المبرر (13)

1 1

مثال: إذا كانت $f(x) = \sin x$ فأوجد مساحة المنطقة المحصورة بين المنحنى ومحور x في الفترة $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ لا يجزأ أصفاً، والدالة $f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow$
 $\sin x = 0$
 $x = 0$

$$A_1 = \left| \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \sin x \cdot dx \right|$$

$$= \left| -\cos x \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \right|$$

$$= \left| -1 - 0 \right|$$

$$= 1 \text{ وحدة مربعة}$$

$$A_2 = \left| \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \cdot dx \right|$$

$$= \left| -\cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right|$$

$$= \left| 0 + 1 \right|$$

$$= 1 \text{ وحدة مربعة}$$

$$A = A_1 + A_2 = 1 + 1 = 2 \text{ وحدة مربعة}$$

مساحة سطح المنطقة المحصورة بين منحنى $f(x)$ ومحور x في الفترة $[a, b]$ هو

$$A = \left| \int_a^b f(x) \cdot dx \right|$$

مثال: أوجد مساحة سطح المنطقة المحصورة بين محور x و $f(x) = x^2 - 4x$ لا يجزأ نقاط تقاطع الدالة $f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow$ مع محور x "أصفاً والدالة"

$$x^2 - 4x = 0$$

$$x(x - 4) = 0$$

$$x = 0 \text{ or } x = 4$$

$$A = \left| \int_0^4 f(x) \cdot dx \right|$$

$$= \left| \int_0^4 (x^2 - 4x) \cdot dx \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{x^3}{3} - 2x^2 \Big|_0^4 \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{-32}{3} - 0 \right|$$

$$= \frac{32}{3} \text{ وحدة مربعة}$$

$$A_1 = \int_{-2}^0 (x^3 - 4x) dx = \left. \frac{x^4}{4} - 2x^2 \right|_{-2}^0$$

$$= 0 + 4 = 4 \quad \text{مساحة مربعة}$$

$$A_2 = \int_0^2 (x^3 - 4x) dx = \left. \frac{x^4}{4} - 2x^2 \right|_0^2$$

$$= -4 - 0 = -4$$

$$= |-4| = 4 \quad \text{مساحة مربعة}$$

$$A_t = A_1 + A_2 = 4 + 4 = 8 \quad \text{مساحة مربعة}$$

$$f(x) = \sin 2x, \forall x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \quad (b)$$

$$f(x) = 0$$

$$\sin 2x = 0$$

$$\frac{2}{2} \sin x \cos x = 0$$

$$\sin x = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad \cos x = 0$$

$$x = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad x = 90^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 2 \sin 2x dx = \left. -\frac{\cos 2x}{2} \right|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0$$

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

$$= |-1| = 1 \quad \text{مساحة مربعة}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2 \sin 2x dx = \left. -\frac{\cos 2x}{2} \right|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1 \quad \text{مساحة مربعة}$$

$$A_t = A_1 + A_2 = 1 + 1 = 2 \quad \text{مساحة مربعة}$$

$$f(x) = 4x^3 - 12x^2 + 8x \quad \text{مساحة مربعة}$$

$$f(x) = 0$$

$$\frac{4x^3}{4} - \frac{12x^2}{4} + \frac{8x}{4} = 0$$

$$x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x = 0$$

$$x(x^2 - 3x + 2) = 0$$

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

$$x=0 \quad \text{or} \quad x=2 \quad \text{or} \quad x=1$$

$$A_1 = \int_0^1 (4x^3 - 12x^2 + 8x) dx$$

$$= \left. x^4 - 4x^3 + 4x^2 \right|_0^1$$

$$= 1 - 0 = 1 \quad \text{مساحة مربعة}$$

$$A_2 = \int_1^2 (4x^3 - 12x^2 + 8x) dx$$

$$= \left. x^4 - 4x^3 + 4x^2 \right|_1^2$$

$$= 0 - 1 = -1$$

$$= |-1| = 1 \quad \text{مساحة مربعة}$$

$$A_t = A_1 + A_2 = 1 + 1 = 2 \quad \text{مساحة مربعة}$$

تقسيم المساحة المربعة الى

$$f(x) = x^3 - 4x \quad (a)$$

$$f(x) = 0$$

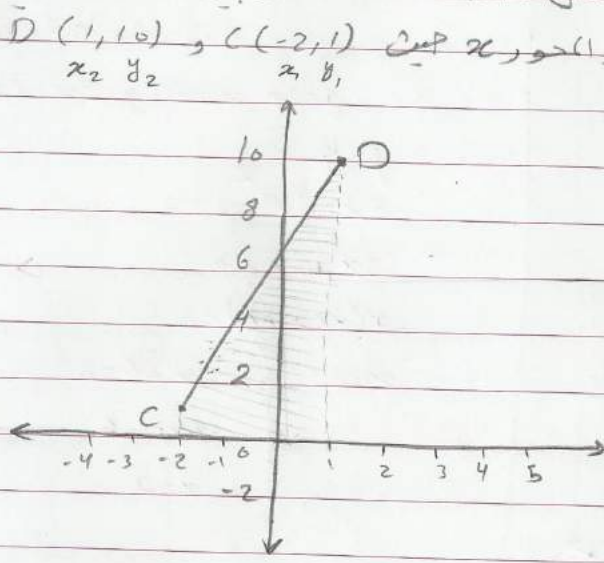
$$x^3 - 4x = 0$$

$$x(x^2 - 4) = 0$$

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

$$x=0 \quad \text{or} \quad x=2 \quad \text{or} \quad x=-2$$

مثال: إذا كانت $k > 0$ و $f(x) = kx^2 + 1$ متساوية 32 المساحة المحصورة بين القطعة المستقيمة CD وكانت المساحة المحصورة بين منحنى $f(x)$ والمحور x في الفترة $[-3, 1]$ تساوي 32 وحدة مربعة فأوجد k



$$A = \left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right|$$

$$\left| \int_{-3}^1 (kx^2 + 1) dx \right| = 32$$

$$\left| \frac{kx^3}{3} + x \right|_{-3}^1 = 32$$

$$\left| \left(\frac{1}{3}k + 1 \right) - (-9k - 3) \right| = 32$$

$$\left| \frac{k}{3} + 1 + 9k + 3 \right| = 32$$

$$\left| \frac{28}{3}k + 4 \right| = 32$$

$$\frac{28}{3}k + 4 = 32 \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{28}{3}k + 4 = -32$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{28} \right) \frac{28}{3} k = 28 \left(\frac{3}{28} \right) \quad \frac{28}{3} k = -28$$

$$k = 3$$

$$k = -28 \left(\frac{3}{28} \right)$$

$$k = -3$$

مرفوض لأن $k > 0$

يمكن إيجاد المعادلة عن طريق

من (x_1, y_1) \rightarrow $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ من (x_2, y_2) \rightarrow $y = mx + b$

$$m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{10 - 1}{1 - (-2)} = 3$$

$$y - 10 = 3(x - 1) \quad b = 7$$

$$y - 10 = 3x - 3 \quad y = 3x + 7$$

$$A = \int_{-2}^1 (3x + 7) dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 7x \Big|_{-2}^1 = \frac{17}{2} + 8 = \frac{33}{2}$$

إذا كانت $\cos x = \sin y$

ملاحظة

$\therefore x + y = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow$ من الزوايا المتتامات

$$A = \int_0^1 (x^2 - \sqrt{x}) dx$$

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

$$= \left. \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} \right|_0^1$$

$$= \left. \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{x^3} \right|_0^1$$

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

وهذا مربع $-\frac{1}{3}$

مثال: أوجد مساحة المنطقة المحصورة بين $y = \cos x$ و $y = \sin x$ في $[0, \frac{\pi}{4}]$ تقريباً الناتج

$$\cos x = \sin x \text{ if } x + x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = 1 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\frac{1}{2})^2 x = \frac{\pi}{2} (\frac{1}{2}) \\ x = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\tan x = 1$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$A = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos x - \sin x) dx$$

$$= \sin x + \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= (\sqrt{2} - 1)$$

$\approx 0,4$ وهذا مربع

مثال: أوجد مساحة المنطقة المحصورة بين المنحنيين

$$y = 2x \text{ و } y = 8x - 3x^2$$

$$y = y$$

$$8x - 3x^2 = 2x$$

$$-3x^2 + 6x = 0$$

$$x(-3x + 6) = 0$$

$$x = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad -3x + 6 = 0$$

$$-3x = -6$$

$$x = 2$$

$$A = \int_0^2 [(8x - 3x^2) - (2x)] dx$$

$$= \int_0^2 (8x - 3x^2 - 2x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^2 (-3x^2 + 6x) dx$$

$$= -x^3 + 3x^2 \Big|_0^2$$

$$= 4 - 0 = 4$$

مثال: أوجد مساحة المنطقة المحصورة بين

$$y = x^2 \text{ و } y = \sqrt{x}$$

$$y = y$$

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

$$x^4 = x$$

$$x^4 - x = 0$$

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

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

$$x = 1$$

$$A = \int_{-1}^2 (2 - x^2 + x) dx$$

$$= 2x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_{-1}^2$$

$$= \frac{10}{3} + \frac{7}{6} = \frac{9}{2} \text{ وحدة مربعة}$$

تمرين 2: أوجد مساحة المنطقة المحددة بالخطوط $y=0$ و $x=4$ ومنحنى الدالة $y=x^3+5x$ (بالنسبة لمحور x)

$$y=0$$

$$x^3+5x=0$$

$$x(x^2+5)=0$$

$$x=0 \quad | \quad x^2+5=0$$

$$x^2=-5$$

عروض

$$A = \int_0^4 (x^3+5x) dx$$

$$= \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{5}{2}x^2 \Big|_0^4$$

$$= 104 - 0 = 104 \text{ وحدة مربعة}$$

مثال 9: أوجد المساحة بين المنحنيين

$$y = 6x - x^2 \quad \text{و} \quad y = x^2 - 2x$$

$$6x - x^2 = x^2 - 2x$$

$$\frac{8x}{2} - \frac{2x^2}{2} = \frac{0}{2}$$

$$4x - x^2 = 0$$

$$x(4-x) = 0$$

$$x=0 \quad | \quad x=4$$

$$A = \int_0^4 [x^2 - 2x - (6x - x^2)] dx$$

$$= \int_0^4 (x^2 - 2x - 6x + x^2) dx$$

$$= \int_0^4 (2x^2 - 8x) dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}x^3 - 4x^2 \Big|_0^4$$

$$= \frac{-64}{3} - 0 = \frac{-64}{3}$$

$$= \left| \frac{-64}{3} \right| = \frac{64}{3} \text{ وحدة مربعة}$$

مثال 10: أوجد مساحة المنطقة المحددة بالخطوط $y=0$ و $x=-1$ ومنحنى الدالة $y=2-x^2$ (بالنسبة لمحور x)

$$y = -x^2 \quad \text{و} \quad y = 2 - x^2$$

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

$$-x^2 + x + 2 = 0$$

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

$$x=2 \quad | \quad x=-1$$



$[0, \pi]$ 2x و y = cos x A و P (1)

cos x = 0
 $x = 90^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$A_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$
 $= 1 - 0 = 1$ مساحة

$A_2 = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \cos x dx = \sin x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi}$
 $= 0 - 1 = -1$
 $= |-1| = 1$ مساحة

$A_T = A_1 + A_2 = 1 + 1 = 2$ مساحة

$\forall x \in [\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}]$ و y = csc² x و A و P (2)

y = 0
 $\csc^2 x = 0$
 $\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} = 0$

$1 \neq 0$
 لا توجد تقاطعات
 $\frac{\pi}{3}$

$A = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} y dx = \csc^2 x dx$
 $= -\cot x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}}$
 $= \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{3} + \sqrt{3} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$ مساحة

تقاطع الخطين

y = x² - 2x و A و P (3)

y = 0
 $x^2 - 2x = 0$
 $x(x-2) = 0$
 $x = 0 \mid x = 2$

$A = \int_0^2 (x^2 - 2x) dx$
 $= \frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 \Big|_0^2$
 $= \frac{-4}{3} - 0 = \frac{-4}{3}$

$= |\frac{-4}{3}| = \frac{4}{3}$ مساحة

x = 1 و x = 3 A و P (4)

y = x² + 1

y = 0
 $x^2 = -1$

مناطق

$A = \int_1^3 (x^2 + 1) dx$
 $= \frac{x^3}{3} + x \Big|_1^3$

$= 12 - \frac{4}{3} = \frac{32}{3}$ مساحة

$\forall x \in [\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}]$, $y = \cos x$, $y = \sin x$ (A) $y = 3x^2$ (B) $y = 6x$ (C)

$\sin x = \cos x$

$x + x = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$(\frac{1}{2})x = \frac{\pi}{2} (\frac{1}{2})$

$x = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$A = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} (\sin x - \cos x) dx = -\cos x - \sin x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}}$

$= \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2}$ (area)

$y = -3$ (A) $y = 2x - x^2$ (B)

$y = y$

$2x - x^2 = -3$

$-x^2 + 2x + 3 = 0$

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

$x = 3$ or $x = -1$

$A = \int_{-1}^3 (-x^2 + 2x + 3) dx$

$= -\frac{x^3}{3} + x^2 + 3x \Big|_{-1}^3$

$= 9 + \frac{5}{3} = \frac{32}{3}$ (area)

$y = x$ (A) $y = \sqrt[3]{x}$ (B)

$y = y$

$(\sqrt[3]{x})^3 = (x)^3$

$x^3 = x^3$

$x^3 - x = 0$

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

$x = 0$ | $x^2 = 1$

$x = \pm 1$

$A_1 = \int_{-1}^0 (x^{\frac{1}{3}} - x) dx$

$= \frac{3}{4} x^{\frac{4}{3}} - \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_{-1}^0$

$= 0 - \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{4}$

$= |-\frac{1}{4}| = \frac{1}{4}$ (area)

$A_2 = \int_0^1 (x^{\frac{1}{3}} - x) dx$

$= \frac{3}{4} x^{\frac{4}{3}} - \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^1$

$3x^2 = 6x$

$x^2 = 2x$

$x^2 - 2x = 0$

$x = 2, x = 0$

$A = \int_0^2 (3x^2 - 6x) dx$

$= x^3 - 3x^2 \Big|_0^2$

$= -4 - 0 = -4$

$= |-4| = 4$ (area)

$y = 4 - x^2$, $y = x^2 - 4$ (A) (B)

$4 - x^2 = x^2 - 4$

$\frac{8}{2} - \frac{2x^2}{2} = \frac{0}{2}$

$4 - x^2 = 0$

$x^2 = 4$

$x = \pm 2$

$A = \int_{-2}^2 (x^2 - 4 - 4 + x^2) dx$

$= \int_{-2}^2 (2x^2 - 8) dx$

$= \frac{2}{3} x^3 - 8x \Big|_{-2}^2$

$= -\frac{32}{3} - \frac{32}{3} = -\frac{64}{3}$

$= |-\frac{64}{3}| = \frac{64}{3}$ (area)

$= \frac{1}{4} - 0 = \frac{1}{4}$ (area)

$A_t = A_1 + A_2 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$ (area)

10) إذا كانت المساحة المحصورة بين منحنى الدالة $f(x) = 3x^2 + 4x + K$ والمحور x والمستقيمين $x=2$ و $x=3$ تساوي 25 و K مربعاً كاملاً فما هو K

$$A = \left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right|$$

$$25 = \left| \int_2^3 (3x^2 + 4x + K) dx \right|$$

$$25 = \left| x^3 + 2x^2 + Kx \right|_2^3$$

$$25 = \left| (45 + 3K) - (16 + 2K) \right|$$

$$25 = \left| 45 + 3K - 16 - 2K \right|$$

$$25 = \left| K + 29 \right|$$

$$K + 29 = 25 \quad \text{or} \quad K + 29 = -25$$

$$K = -4 \quad \text{or} \quad K = -54$$

$$x_2 = \frac{3}{4}$$

مثال 1، 2

$$\int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{12}{\sqrt{9-4x^2}} dx$$

$$a=9 \quad b=4$$

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} \sin \theta \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{\frac{9}{4}} \sin \theta$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2} \sin \theta$$

$$dx = \frac{3}{2} \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$x_1 = 0 \quad x_2 = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$0 = \frac{3}{2} \sin \theta \quad \left(\frac{3}{4} \right) = \frac{3}{2} \sin \theta$$

$$0 = \sin \theta \quad \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\theta = \sin^{-1}(0) \quad \theta = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= 0 \quad \theta = 30^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \quad \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \forall x \in [0, \frac{3}{4}] \Rightarrow \forall \theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{6}]$$

$$\int f(x) dx = \int f(g(\theta)) \cdot g'(\theta) d\theta$$

$$\int_{\frac{3}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} \frac{12}{\sqrt{9-4x^2}} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{12}{\sqrt{9-4\left(\frac{9}{4} \sin^2 \theta\right)}} \left(\frac{3}{2} \cos \theta d\theta\right)$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{12}{\sqrt{9(1-\sin^2 \theta)}} \left(\frac{3}{2} \cos \theta d\theta\right)$$

$$= 4 \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\frac{3}{2} \cos \theta d\theta}{\cos \theta} = 6 \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} d\theta$$

$$= 6 \left[\theta \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \right]$$

$$= 6 \left[\frac{\pi}{6} - 0 \right] = \pi$$

التعويضات

$$a+bx^2 \text{ or } \sqrt{a+bx^2} \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} \tan \theta$$

$$a-bx^2 \text{ or } \sqrt{a-bx^2} \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} \sin \theta$$

$$bx^2-a \text{ or } \sqrt{bx^2-a} \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} \sec \theta$$

مثال 1: اوجد

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$$

$$a=1 \quad b=1$$

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} \sin \theta$$

$$x = \sqrt{1} \sin \theta$$

$$x = \sin \theta$$

$$dx = \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$x=0 \quad x=1$$

$$\theta = 0 \quad \sin \theta = 1$$

$$\theta = 0 \quad \theta = 90^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1-\sin^2 \theta} \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta} \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\theta + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \right]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{8x^2}{4x^2+9} dx$$

$$x_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$a=9 \quad b=4$$

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} \tan \theta = \frac{3}{2} \tan \theta$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2} \tan \theta$$

$$dx = \frac{3}{2} \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$x_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \tan \theta$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \tan \theta$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$$

$$\theta = 30^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\forall x \in \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}\right], \forall \theta \in \left[\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$$

$$\int f(x) dx = \int f(g(\theta)) g'(\theta) d\theta$$

$$\int_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}^{\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}} \frac{8\left(\frac{9}{4} \tan^2 \theta\right) \left(\frac{3}{2} \sec^2 \theta d\theta\right)}{4\left(\frac{9}{4} \tan^2 \theta\right) + 9}$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{27 \tan^2 \theta \sec^2 \theta d\theta}{9(\tan^2 \theta + 1)}$$

$$= 3 \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (\sec^2 \theta - 1) d\theta$$

$$= 3 \left[\tan \theta - \theta \right]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$= 3 \left[\left(\sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) - \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \right]$$

$$x_2 = 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$\int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{3}{x^2+9} dx$$

$$x_1 = \sqrt{3}$$

$$a=9 \quad b=1$$

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} \tan \theta \Rightarrow x = 3 \tan \theta$$

$$x = 3 \tan \theta$$

$$dx = 3 \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$x_1 = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{3} = 3 \tan \theta$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \tan \theta$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$$

$$\theta = 30^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\forall x \in [\sqrt{3}, 3\sqrt{3}], \forall \theta \in \left[\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$$

$$\int f(x) dx = \int f(g(\theta)) \cdot g'(\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{3}{9 \tan^2 \theta + 9} (3 \sec^2 \theta d\theta)$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{9 \sec^2 \theta d\theta}{9(\tan^2 \theta + 1)}$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta = \theta \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$= 3 \left[\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6} \right] = 2\sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$-\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta = \theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{4} - 0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$x_1 = 2$ $x_2 = 2\sqrt{2}$
 $\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-4}}{x} dx$ *قوسية*
 $a=4$ $b=1$ $x = \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} \sec \theta$

$x = \sqrt{4} \sec \theta \rightarrow x = 2 \sec \theta$
 $dx = 2 \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta$

$x_1 = 2$	$x_2 = 2\sqrt{2}$ <i>ببداية</i>
$2 = 2 \sec \theta$	$2\sqrt{2} = 2 \sec \theta$ <i>جول</i>
$1 = \sec \theta$	$\sqrt{2} = \sec \theta$
$\cos \theta = 1$	$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\theta = \cos^{-1}(1)$	
$\theta = 0$	$\theta = \cos^{-1}(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) = 45^\circ = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$\forall x \in [2, 2\sqrt{2}], \forall \theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{4}]$

$\int_2^{2\sqrt{2}} f(x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} f(g(\theta)) \cdot g'(\theta) d\theta$
 $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sqrt{4 \sec^2 \theta - 4}}{2 \sec \theta} (2 \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta)$

$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{4(\sec^2 \theta - 1)} \tan \theta d\theta$

$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2 \tan^2 \theta d\theta = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sec^2 \theta - 1) d\theta$

$= 2 \left[\tan \theta - \theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \right]$

$= 2 \left[\left(1 - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - (0) \right] = 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}$

$x_1 = 2$ $x_2 = 7$
 $\int \frac{5}{x^2-4x+29} dx$ *قوسية*

$\int \frac{5}{x^2-4x+29-4+4} dx$ *قوسية*

$\int \frac{5}{(x-2)^2+25} dx$

$a=25$ $b=1$
 $x = \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} \tan \theta$
 $x-2 = \sqrt{25} \tan \theta$
 $x = 5 \tan \theta + 2$

$dx = 5 \sec^2 \theta d\theta$

$x_1 = 2$	$x_2 = 7$ <i>ببداية</i>
$2 = 5 \tan \theta + 2$	$7 = 5 \tan \theta + 2$ <i>جول</i>
$5 \tan \theta = 0$	$5 \tan \theta = 5$
$\tan \theta = 0$	$\tan \theta = 1$
$\theta = \tan^{-1}(0)$	$\theta = \tan^{-1}(1)$
$\theta = 0$	$\theta = 45^\circ = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$\forall x \in [2, 7], \forall \theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{4}]$

$\int_2^7 f(x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} f(g(\theta)) g'(\theta) d\theta$

$\int_2^7 \frac{5}{(x-2)^2+25} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{5 \sec^2 \theta d\theta}{(5 \tan \theta)^2 + 25}$

$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{25 \sec^2 \theta d\theta}{25(\tan^2 \theta + 1)}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\tan^3 \theta}{3} + \tan \theta \right]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[2\sqrt{3} - \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{27} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{44\sqrt{3}}{27} \right] = \frac{22\sqrt{3}}{27}$$

المساحة التي تحتها المنحنى من x_1 إلى x_2

$$\int_{x_1}^{x_2} \sqrt{9-x^2} dx \quad (1)$$

$a=9$ $b=1$ $x = \frac{a}{b} \sin \theta$

$x = 3 \sin \theta \Rightarrow dx = 3 \cos \theta d\theta$

$x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = 3 \sin \theta \Rightarrow \sin \theta = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = \sin^{-1}(0) \Rightarrow \theta = 0$

$x_2 = 3 \Rightarrow 3 = 3 \sin \theta \Rightarrow \sin \theta = 1 \Rightarrow \theta = \sin^{-1}(1) \Rightarrow \theta = 90^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\forall x \in [0, 3], \forall \theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

$$\int_0^3 f(x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(g(\theta)) \cdot g'(\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{9-9\sin^2 \theta} (3\cos \theta d\theta)$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{9(\sin^2 \theta - 1)} (3\cos \theta d\theta)$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 9 \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{9}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{9}{2} \left[\theta + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{9}{2} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \right] = \frac{9\pi}{4}$$

$$\int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^1 \frac{8x^3}{\sqrt{4x^2-1}} dx$$

$a=1$ $b=4$ $x = \frac{a}{b} \sec \theta$

$x = \frac{1}{2} \sec \theta$

$dx = \frac{1}{2} \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta$

$x_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{2} \sec \theta$

$\sec \theta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$

$\cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\theta = \cos^{-1}(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$

$\theta = 30^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6}$

$x_2 = 1 \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{1}{2} \sec \theta$

$\sec \theta = 2$

$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$

$\theta = \cos^{-1}(\frac{1}{2})$

$\theta = 60^\circ = \frac{\pi}{3}$

$\forall x \in [\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, 1], \forall \theta \in [\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}]$

$$\int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^1 f(x) dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} f(g(\theta)) \cdot g'(\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{8(\frac{1}{2} \sec^3 \theta)(\frac{1}{2} \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta)}{\sqrt{4(\frac{1}{4} \sec^2 \theta) - 1}}$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{2 \sec^4 \theta \tan \theta d\theta}{\tan \theta}$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{2} \sec^4 \theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sec^2 \theta (\tan^2 \theta + 1) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (\sec^2 \theta \tan^2 \theta + \sec^2 \theta) d\theta$$

$$\int_{x_1=\frac{1}{4}}^{x_2=\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{1-4x^2}}{x^2} dx \quad (5)$$

$a=1 \quad b=4 \quad x = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{b} \sin \theta$

$x = \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta d\theta$

$x_1 = \frac{1}{4}$	$x_2 = \frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta$	$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta$
$\frac{1}{2} = \sin \theta$	$\sin \theta = 1$
$\theta = \sin^{-1}(\frac{1}{2})$	$\theta = \sin^{-1}(1)$
$\theta = 30^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6}$	$\theta = 90^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\forall x \in [\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}] \rightarrow \forall \theta \in [\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

$$\int_{0.25}^{0.5} f(x) dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(g(\theta)) \cdot g'(\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{1-4(\frac{1}{2}\sin\theta)^2} \cdot (\frac{1}{2}\cos\theta d\theta)}{\frac{1}{4}\sin^2\theta}$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{0.5\cos^2\theta}{0.25\sin^2\theta} d\theta = 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cot^2\theta d\theta$$

$$= 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\csc^2\theta - 1) d\theta$$

$$= 2 \left[-\cot\theta - \theta \right]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= 2 \left[(0 - \frac{\pi}{2}) - (-\sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{6}) \right]$$

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

$$= 2 \left(\frac{-\pi}{3} + \sqrt{3} \right) = \frac{-2\pi}{3} + 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} f(x) dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} f(g(\theta)) g'(\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(4\sin^2\theta)(2\cos\theta d\theta)}{\sqrt{4-4\sin^2\theta}}$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(4\sin^2\theta)(2\cos\theta d\theta)}{\sqrt{4(1-\sin^2\theta)}}$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(4\sin^2\theta)(2\cos\theta d\theta)}{2\cos\theta}$$

$$= 4 \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^2\theta d\theta = 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 - \cos 2\theta) d\theta$$

$$= 2 \left[\theta - \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= 2 \left[\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \right) - \left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \right) \right]$$

$$= 2 \left[\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \right]$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{-2 + \sqrt{3}}{4} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{-2 + \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

1 1

$$\int_{x_1 = \frac{1}{3}}^{x_2 = \frac{2}{3}} x^3 \sqrt{9x^2 - 1} dx \quad (9)$$

$a = 1 \quad b = 9 \quad x = \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} \sec \theta$
 $x = \frac{1}{3} \sec \theta \Rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{3} \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta$
 $x_1 = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \sec \theta \Rightarrow \sec \theta = 1 \Rightarrow \cos \theta = 1 \Rightarrow \theta = \cos^{-1}(1) = 0$
 $x_2 = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \sec \theta \Rightarrow \sec \theta = 2 \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = \cos^{-1}(\frac{1}{2}) = 60^\circ = \frac{\pi}{3}$
 $\forall x \in [\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}], \forall \theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{3}]$

$$\int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{2}{3}} f(x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} f(g(\theta)) g'(\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{27} \sec^3 \theta \sqrt{9 \left(\frac{1}{9} \sec^2 \theta\right) - 1} \left(\frac{1}{3} \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta\right)$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{81} \sec^4 \theta \tan^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{81} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sec^2 \theta \tan^2 \theta (1 + \tan^2 \theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{81} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (\sec^2 \theta \tan^2 \theta + \sec^4 \theta \tan^2 \theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{81} \left[\frac{\tan^3 \theta}{3} + \frac{\tan^5 \theta}{5} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{81} \left[\left(\sqrt{3} + \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{5} \right) - (0 + 0) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{81} \cdot \frac{14\sqrt{3}}{5} = \frac{14\sqrt{3}}{405}$$

$$\int_{x_1 = 2\sqrt{3}}^{x_2 = 6} \frac{1}{x \sqrt{x^2 - 9}} dx \quad (8)$$

$a = 9 \quad b = 1 \quad x = \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} \sec \theta$
 $x = 3 \sec \theta \Rightarrow dx = 3 \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta$
 $x_1 = 2\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow 2\sqrt{3} = 3 \sec \theta \Rightarrow \sec \theta = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = \cos^{-1}(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) = 30^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6}$
 $x_2 = 6 \Rightarrow 6 = 3 \sec \theta \Rightarrow \sec \theta = 2 \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = \cos^{-1}(\frac{1}{2}) = 60^\circ = \frac{\pi}{3}$
 $\forall x \in [2\sqrt{3}, 6], \forall \theta \in [\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}]$

$$\int_{2\sqrt{3}}^6 f(x) dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} f(g(\theta)) g'(\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{3 \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta}{3 \sec \theta \sqrt{9 \sec^2 \theta - 9}}$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\tan \theta d\theta}{\sqrt{9(\sec^2 \theta - 1)}} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\tan \theta d\theta}{3 \tan \theta}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta = \frac{1}{3} \theta \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right) - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \frac{\pi}{18}$$

1 1

$$\int_{-1}^3 (x|z|) dz \quad (1)$$

$\begin{matrix} z(-z) & z(z) \\ \leftarrow & \rightarrow \\ -z^2 & z^2 \end{matrix}$

$$\int_{-1}^3 (x|z|) dz = \int_{-1}^0 -z^2 dz + \int_0^3 z^2 dz$$

$$= -\frac{z^3}{3} \Big|_{-1}^0 + \frac{z^3}{3} \Big|_0^3 = (0 - \frac{1}{3}) + (9 - 0)$$

$$= \frac{26}{3}$$

$$\int_{-2}^{-1} (\frac{|x|}{x} - 3) dx \quad (2)$$

$\begin{matrix} -\frac{x}{x} - 3 & \frac{x}{x} - 3 \\ \leftarrow & \rightarrow \\ -1 - 3 = -4 & 1 - 3 = -2 \end{matrix}$

$$\int_{-2}^{-1} (\frac{|x|}{x} - 3) dx = \int_{-2}^{-1} -4 dx = -4x \Big|_{-2}^{-1}$$

$$= 4 - 8 = -4$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{27}{\tan^5 x \sin^2 x} dx \quad (8)$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} 27 \cot^5 x \csc^2 x dx$$

$$= -27 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (\cot x)^5 (-\csc^2 x) dx$$

$$= -27 \frac{\cot x}{6} \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{-9}{2 \tan^6 x} \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{6} + \frac{9}{2} = \frac{13}{3}$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} 2 \tan u \sec^2 u du \quad (9)$$

$$= 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \tan u \sec^2 u du = 2 \frac{\tan^2 u}{2} \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

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

$$\int_5^7 (x-5)^6 dx \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{(x-5)^7}{7} \Big|_5^7$$

$$= (\frac{128}{7}) - (0) = \frac{128}{7}$$

$$\int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^1 x \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2} \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^1 2x(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{-2}{3} (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^1 = \frac{-2\sqrt{(1-x^2)^3}}{3} \Big|_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^1$$

$$= 0 - \frac{4\sqrt{6}}{27} = \frac{-4\sqrt{6}}{27}$$

$$\int_1^4 \frac{1}{x^2} \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x}} dx \quad (3)$$

$$\int_1^4 x^{-2} (1-x^{-1})^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$$

$$\frac{2}{3} (1-x^{-1})^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_1^4 = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{(1-\frac{1}{x})^3} \Big|_1^4$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} - 0 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$\int_4^6 (2+|u-2|) du \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{matrix} 2 + [-(u-2)] & 2 + u - 2 \\ \leftarrow & \rightarrow \\ \frac{2 + [-u+2]}{4-u} & u \end{matrix}$$

$$\int_4^6 (2+|u-2|) du = \int_4^6 u du$$

$$= \frac{u^2}{2} \Big|_4^6 = 18 - 8 = 10$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1-\cos x} \quad (13)$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1+\cos x) dx}{(1-\cos x)(1+\cos x)}$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+\cos x}{1-\cos^2 x} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+\cos x}{\sin^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\csc^2 x + \cot x \csc x) dx$$

$$= -\cot x - \csc x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= -1 - (-1 - \sqrt{2}) = -1 + 1 + \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2}$$

ملاحظة: إذا كان لدينا أحد الحدود 90° ($\frac{\pi}{2}$) وراجع نعود فيه في \cot أو \csc يكون الناتج غير معرف لذلك نضرب البنية الكلية إلى $\frac{\sin x}{\sin x}$ أو $\frac{\cos x}{\cos x}$ في السؤال اعلاه جزأين $\frac{-\cos x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin x}$ يمكن من التعويض في الناتج

(14) أمث أن

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2 \sin x \cos x dx$$

الإثبات

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 2x dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2x dx$$

$$\frac{\sin 2x}{2} \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{\cos 2x}{2} \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - 0 = 0 + \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$\therefore \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2 \sin x \cos x dx$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{4 \tan u}{1+\cos^2 u} du \quad (10)$$

«تغيير»

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 x - \cos^3 x}{\sin x - \cos x} dx \quad (11)$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(\sin x - \cos x)(\sin^2 x + \sin x \cos x + \cos^2 x)}{(\sin x - \cos x)} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^2 x + \sin x \cos x + \cos^2 x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \sin x \cos x) dx$$

$$= x + \frac{\sin^2 x}{2} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{181}{2} - 0 = \frac{181}{2}$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 4x}{\cos 2x} dx \quad (15)$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \sin 2x \cos 2x}{\cos 2x} dx$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2 \sin 2x dx = -\cos 2x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

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

$$\int_b^{-2} (f(x) - 2) dx = 7$$

$$\int_b^{-2} f(x) dx - \int_b^{-2} 2 dx = 7$$

$$-5 - \int_b^{-2} 2 dx = 7$$

$$\int_b^{-2} 2 dx = -12$$

$$2x \Big|_b^{-2} = -12$$

$$-4 - 2b = -12$$

$$8 = 2b$$

$$b = 4$$

$$\int_0^b n(x+1)^{n-1} dx = 15 \text{ إذا كان } (17)$$

$$n \int_0^3 (x+1)^{n-1} dx = 15$$

$$\left[\frac{(x+1)^n}{n} \right]_0^3 = 15$$

$$(x+1)^n \Big|_0^3 = 15$$

$$4^n - 1^n = 15$$

$$4^n = 16$$

$$4^n = 4^2$$

$$\therefore \boxed{n=2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} n \log 4 = \log 16$$

$$n = \frac{\log 16}{\log 4}$$

$$n = \log_4 16 = 2$$

$$\int_0^b \cos^2 u \sin u du = \frac{1}{3}, b \in [0, \pi]$$

$$\int_0^b \cos^2 u (-\sin u) du = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$-\frac{\cos^3 u}{3} \Big|_0^b = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$-\frac{\cos^3 b}{3} - \frac{\cos^3(0)}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} (\cos^3(b) - \cos^3(0)) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\cos^3(b) - 1 = 1$$

$$\cos^3(b) = 2$$

$$\cos b = 0$$

$$b = \cos^{-1}(0) = 90^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\int_{-2}^b f(x) dx = 5 \quad (16)$$

$$\int_b^{-2} (f(x) - 2) dx = 7$$

$$\therefore \int_{-2}^b f(x) dx = 5$$

$$\int_b^{-2} f(x) dx = -5$$

$$\int_{x_1=1}^{x_2=2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} dx \quad (23)$$

$a=1 \quad b=1 \quad x = \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} \sec \theta$
 $x = \sec \theta \Rightarrow dx = \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta$

$x_1 = 1 \quad x_2 = 2$
 $1 = \sec \theta \quad 2 = \sec \theta$
 $\cos \theta = 1 \quad \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$
 $\theta = \cos^{-1}(1) \quad \theta = \cos^{-1}(0.5)$
 $\theta_1 = 0 \quad \theta_2 = 60^\circ = \frac{\pi}{3}$

$\forall x \in [1, 2], \forall \theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{3}]$
 $\int_1^2 f(x) dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^0 f(g(\theta)) \cdot g'(\theta) d\theta$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^0 \frac{\sqrt{\sec^2 \theta - 1} (\sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta)}{\sec \theta}$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^0 \tan^2 \theta (\tan \theta d\theta)$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^0 \tan^2 \theta d\theta = \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^0 (\sec^2 \theta - 1) d\theta$$

$$= \tan \theta - \theta \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^0$$

$$= (\sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}) - (0) = \sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\int_{x_1=0}^{x_2=1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-x^2}} dx \quad (24)$$

$a=2 \quad b=1 \quad x = \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} \sin \theta$
 $x = \sqrt{2} \sin \theta \Rightarrow dx = \sqrt{2} \cos \theta d\theta$

$x_1 = 0 \quad x_2 = 1$
 $0 = \sqrt{2} \sin \theta \quad 1 = \sqrt{2} \sin \theta$
 $\sin \theta = 0 \quad \sin \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
 $\theta_1 = 0 \quad \theta_2 = 45^\circ = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$A = \int_1^4 (2x^2 - 16x + 8) dx$$

$$A = \frac{2}{3} x^3 - 8x^2 + 8x \Big|_1^4$$

$$A = \frac{-16}{3} - \frac{11}{3} = -9$$

$$A = |-9| = 9$$

$a=16 \quad b=1 \quad x = \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} \tan \theta$
 $x = 4 \tan \theta \Rightarrow dx = 4 \sec^2 \theta d\theta$

$$\int_0^4 \frac{dx}{x^2+16} \quad (22)$$

$x_1 = 0 \quad x_2 = 4$
 $0 = 4 \tan \theta \quad 4 = 4 \tan \theta$
 $\tan \theta = 0 \quad \tan \theta = 1$

$\theta = \tan^{-1}(0) \quad \theta = \tan^{-1}(1)$
 $\theta_1 = 0 \quad \theta_2 = 45^\circ = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$\forall x \in [0, 4], \forall \theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{4}]$

$$\int_0^4 f(x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} f(g(\theta)) g'(\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{4 \sec^2 \theta d\theta}{16 \tan^2 \theta + 16}$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{4 \sec^2 \theta d\theta}{16 (\tan^2 \theta + 1)}$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{4} d\theta = \frac{\theta}{4} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{16} - 0 = \frac{\pi}{16}$$

$$\int_{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2-1}} = - \int_{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$= - \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta}{\sec^2 \theta \sqrt{\sec^2 \theta - 1}}$$

$$= - \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan \theta d\theta}{\sec \theta \tan \theta} = - \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan \theta d\theta}{\sec \theta \tan \theta}$$

~~$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos \theta d\theta = \sin \theta \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$~~

$$= - \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos \theta d\theta = - \sin \theta \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

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

$$x_1 = 0 \quad x_2 = \frac{5}{2} \quad \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{25-x^2}} dx \quad (26)$$

$$a=25 \quad b=1 \quad x = \frac{a}{b} \sin \theta$$

$$x = 5 \sin \theta \Rightarrow dx = 5 \cos \theta d\theta$$

$x_1 = 0$	$x_2 = \frac{5}{2}$
$0 = 5 \sin \theta$	$\frac{5}{2} = 5 \sin \theta$
$\sin \theta = 0$	$\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}$
$\theta_1 = 0$	$\theta_2 = \frac{\pi}{6}$

$$\forall x \in [0, \frac{5}{2}], \forall \theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{6}]$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{5}{2}} f(x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} f(g(\theta)) \cdot g'(\theta) d\theta$$



$$\forall x \in [0, 1], \forall \theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{4}]$$

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} f(g(\alpha)) \cdot g'(\alpha) d\alpha$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sqrt{2} \cos \alpha d\alpha}{\sqrt{2-2\sin^2 \alpha}}$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sqrt{2} \cos \alpha d\alpha}{\sqrt{2(1-\sin^2 \alpha)}}$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sqrt{2} \cos \alpha d\alpha}{\sqrt{2} \cos \alpha} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sqrt{2} \cos \alpha d\alpha}{\cos \alpha \sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\alpha = \alpha \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \quad x_1 = \sqrt{2} \quad \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2-1}} \quad (25)$$

$$a=1 \quad b=1 \quad x = \frac{a}{b} \sec \theta$$

$$x = \sec \theta \Rightarrow dx = \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta$$

$x_1 = \sqrt{2}$	$x_2 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$
$\sqrt{2} = \sec \theta$	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \sec \theta$
$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
$\theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$	$\theta_2 = \frac{\pi}{6}$

~~$$\forall x \in [\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, \sqrt{2}], \forall \theta \in [\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{4}]$$~~

$$\forall x \in [\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, \sqrt{2}], \forall \theta \in [\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{4}]$$

$$\int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}} f(x) dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} f(g(\alpha)) \cdot g'(\alpha) d\alpha$$



$$\int_{x_1=0}^{x_2=1} \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx \quad (27)$$

$$a=1 \quad b=1 \quad x = \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} \tan \theta$$

$$x = \tan \theta \Rightarrow dx = \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$x_1=0 \quad x_2=1 \quad \begin{array}{l} \theta = \tan^{-1}(0) \\ \theta = \tan^{-1}(1) \end{array}$$

$$\theta = 0 \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\forall x \in [0, 1], \forall \theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{4}]$$

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} f(g(\theta)) \cdot g'(\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(\tan^3 \theta)(\sec^2 \theta d\theta)}{\sqrt{\tan^2 \theta + 1}}$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sec^2 \theta \tan^3 \theta d\theta}{\sec \theta}$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec \theta \tan^3 \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec \theta \tan \theta (\sec^2 \theta - 1) d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sec \theta \tan \theta (\sec^2 \theta) - \sec \theta \tan \theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\sec^3 \theta}{3} - \sec \theta \tan \theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

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

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{(25 \sin^2 \theta)(5 \cos \theta d\theta)}{\sqrt{25 - 25 \sin^2 \theta}}$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{(25 \sin^2 \theta)(5 \cos \theta d\theta)}{\sqrt{25(1 - \sin^2 \theta)}}$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{(25 \sin^2 \theta)(5 \cos \theta d\theta)}{5 \cos \theta}$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} 25 \sin^2 \theta d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} 25 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) (1 - \cos 2\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{25}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (1 - \cos 2\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{25}{2} \left[\theta - \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{25}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right) - 0 \right]$$

$$= \frac{25\pi}{12} - \frac{25\sqrt{3}}{8} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{25\pi}{12} - \frac{37,5\sqrt{3}}{12}$$

$$= \frac{25\pi - 37,5\sqrt{3}}{12}$$

$$\int_{x_1=0}^{x_2=3} \frac{x^2}{x^2+9} dx \quad (30)$$

$$a=9 \quad b=1 \quad x = \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} \tan \theta$$

$$x = 3 \tan \theta \Rightarrow dx = 3 \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$x_1 = 0 \quad x_2 = 3 \Rightarrow \theta = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$0 = 3 \tan \theta \quad 3 = 3 \tan \theta$$

$$\tan \theta = 0 \quad \tan \theta = 1$$

$$\theta = 0 \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\forall x \in [0, 3], \forall \theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{4}]$$

$$\int_0^3 f(x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} f(g(\theta)) \cdot g'(\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(9 \tan^2 \theta)(3 \sec^2 \theta d\theta)}{9 \tan^2 \theta + 9}$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(9 \tan^2 \theta)(3 \sec^2 \theta d\theta)}{9(\tan^2 \theta + 1)}$$

$$= 3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= 3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sec^2 \theta - 1) d\theta$$

$$= 3 \left[\tan \theta - \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= 3 \left(1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = 3 \left(\frac{4 - \pi}{4} \right) = \frac{12 - 3\pi}{4}$$

$$a(2)^{a-1} - 16a = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (2)^{a-1} = \frac{16a}{a}$$

$$(2)^{a-1} = 16$$

$$(a-1) \log 2 = \log 16$$

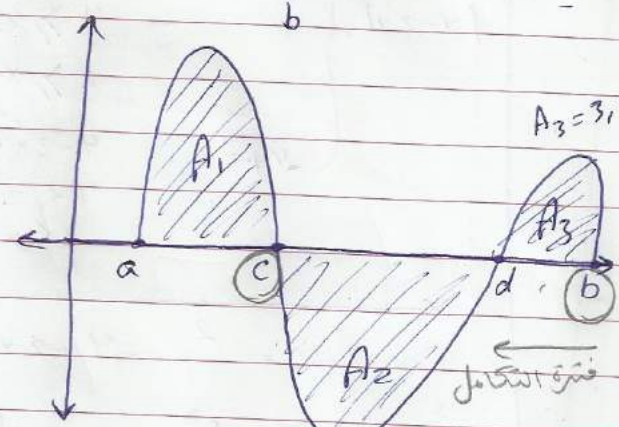
$$a = \log_2 16 + 1 = 5$$

7) ما ناتج $\int \sin \theta \cos \theta dx$

$$\int \sin \theta \cos \theta dx = \sin \theta \cos \theta \int dx$$

$$= \sin \theta \cos \theta x + C$$

8) اوجد اعلى النقطه اربعه اذا كانت مساحه
 سطح المنطقه A_1 تساوي 3 و A_2 مربعه ومساحه سطح
 المنطقه A_2 تساوي 3,5 و A_3 مربعه ومساحه
 سطح المنطقه A_3 تساوي 3,2 و A_4 مربعه
 مساحته $\int_b^c f(x) dx$



$$A_2 = 3,5$$

$$f(x) = A_3 - A_2 = 3,2 - 3,5 = -0,3$$

ولان الفترة معكوسه (من الاكبر للصغر) فالحل
 بالنسبة لكل مشترك وكله يكون الجواب $0,3 = (0,3) =$

بما ان كانت
 $\frac{dy}{dx}$

$$y = f^2(x^3+1)$$

$$y = [f(x^3+1)]^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2 [f(x^3+1)] [f'(x^3+1)(3x^2)]$$

$$= 6x^2 f(x^3+1) f'(x^3+1)$$

5) اذا كان $\frac{dy}{dy} = \frac{-2}{y}$ و $\frac{dz}{dz} = 8$

فما قيمته $\frac{dz}{dx}$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{y}{-2} = \frac{-y}{16}$$

6) اذا كانت $f(x) = x^a - 16ax$ و $f'(2) = 0$ و a عدده حقيقي
 اوجد $\frac{d^2y}{dy^2}$ فاجاب

$$f'(x) = ax^{a-1} - 16a$$

$$\therefore f'(2) = 0$$

$$\therefore a(2)^{a-1} - 16a = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (2)^{a-1} = \frac{16a}{a}$$

$$(2)^{a-1} = 16$$

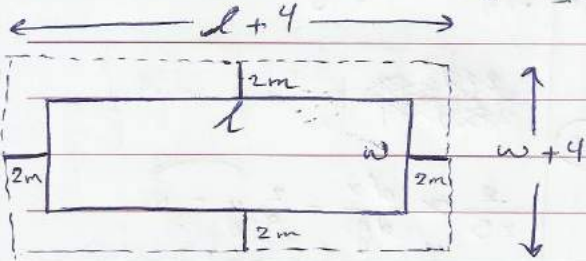
$$(2)^{a-1} = 2^4$$

$$a-1 = 4$$

$$a = 5$$

اجاب

١٥) قرار إنشاء حوض مستطيل الشكل مساحته
 900 m²، وإما طوله من جميع الجوانب بطريق
 خارجي منتظم عرض 2 م أو 2 م أبعاد الحديقة
 التي تجعل المساحة الكلية للحديقة والطريق
 أقل ما يمكن.



$lw = 900$

$l = \frac{900}{w} = 900 w^{-1}$

$A = (l+4)(w+4)$

$A = \left(\frac{900}{w} + 4\right)(w+4)$

$A = 900 + 3600 w^{-1} + 4w + 16$

$A = 916 + 4w + 3600 w^{-1}$

$A' = 4 - 3600 w^{-2}$

$A' = 0$

$4 - \frac{3600}{w^2} = 0$

$4 = \frac{3600}{w^2}$

$w^2 = \frac{3600}{4}$

$w = 30 m$

$l = \frac{900}{30} = 30 m$

$A'' = \frac{7200}{w^3}$

$A''(30) = \frac{7200}{(30)^3} = \frac{4}{15} > 0 \Rightarrow$ قيمة حرجية

تكون مساحة الحديقة والطريق أقل ما يمكن

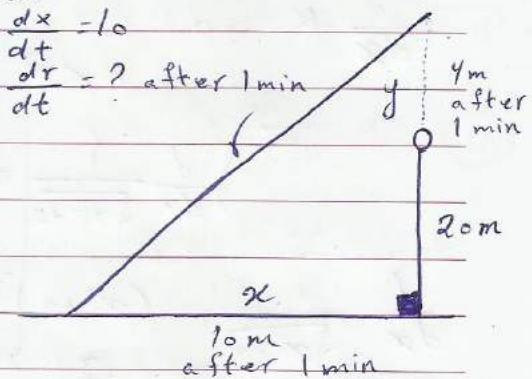
عند $w = 30 m$ و $l = 30 m$

٩) بالون على ارتفاع 20 م عن سطح الأرض في لحظة ما بدأ يرتفع
 أفقيًا بسرعة 4 م/دقيقة وفي لحظة ما بدأ يرتفع
 إلى أعلى بسرعة منتظمة مقدارها
 4 م/دقيقة وعند تلك اللحظة مرت من
 تحت عربة يد فيها رجل في ظل مستقيم
 بسرعة منتظمة بلغت 10 م/دقيقة
 معدل التغير في المسافة بين البالون
 والعربة بعد مرور دقيقة
 واجد من تلك اللحظة.

$\frac{dy}{dt} = 4$

$\frac{dx}{dt} = 10$

$\frac{dr}{dt} = ?$ after 1 min



$r = \sqrt{(24)^2 + (10)^2} = 26 m$ after 1 min

$\therefore x^2 + y^2 = r^2$

$\therefore x^2 + (20+y)^2 = r^2$

$\frac{2x}{2} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{2(20+y)}{2} \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{2r}{2} \frac{dr}{dt}$

$x \frac{dx}{dt} + (20+y) \frac{dy}{dt} = r \frac{dr}{dt}$

$10(10) + (20+4)(4) = 26 \frac{dr}{dt}$

$\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{98}{13} m/min$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - 2x^2 + 2\cos x + \cos^2 x}{x^2} \quad (14)$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2}{x^2}$$

$$= (0)(0) - 2 = -2$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sec^3 \theta \tan^4 \theta d\theta \quad (15)$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} K = 0$$

K ∈ ℝ

$$\int \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+a}} dx \quad (16)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+a}} = (x^2+a)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{2} (x^2+a)^{-\frac{3}{2}} (2x)$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = -x (x^2+a)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+a}} dx = \int -x (x^2+a)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int 2x (x^2+a)^{-\frac{3}{2}} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(x^2+a)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{-\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+a}} + C$$

$$\frac{x^2}{25} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \quad \text{گراف}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{25y}{9x} \quad \text{تفاضل$$

$$\frac{1}{25} x^2 - \frac{1}{9} y^2 = 1$$

~~$$\frac{2x}{25} dx - \frac{2y}{9} dy = 0$$~~

$$\frac{2}{25} x dx - \frac{2}{9} y dy = 0$$

$$\frac{2x}{25} dx - \frac{2y}{9} dy = 0$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{2y}{9} \cdot \frac{25}{2x}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{25y}{9x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 \tan(x+1)}{x+1} \quad (12)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} x^3 \cdot \lim_{x+1 \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(x+1)}{x+1}$$

$$= (-1)^3 (1) = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} \quad (13)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^{\frac{2}{3}} (1 - \cos x)}{x^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot x^{\frac{2}{3}}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt[3]{x^2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x}$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{(0)^2} (0) = 0$$

$$\int x \sqrt[3]{\frac{3}{x^3} - \frac{2}{x^2}} dx \quad (19)$$

$$= \int \sqrt[3]{\frac{3x^3}{x^3} - \frac{2x^3}{x^2}} dx$$

$$= \int \sqrt[3]{3-2x} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int 2(3-2x)^{\frac{1}{3}} dx$$

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

$$= -\frac{3}{8} \sqrt[3]{(3-2x)^4} + C$$

$$= \int x \sqrt[3]{\frac{3}{x^3} - \frac{2(x)}{x^2(x)}} dx$$

$$= \int x \sqrt[3]{\frac{3-2x}{x^3}} dx = \int x \left[\frac{(3-2x)}{x^3} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} dx$$

$$= \int x \cdot \frac{(3-2x)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{(x^3)^{\frac{1}{3}}} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int 2(3-2x)^{\frac{1}{3}} dx$$

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

$$= -\frac{3}{8} \sqrt[3]{(3-2x)^4} + C$$

$$\int x \sqrt{x-1} dx \quad (19)$$

$$= \int (x-1+1) \sqrt{x-1} dx$$

$$= \int [(x-1)+1] (x-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$$

$$= \int [(x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + (x-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}] dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} (x-1)^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{2}{3} (x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \sqrt{(x-1)^5} + \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{(x-1)^3} + C$$

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x-1}} dx \quad (19)$$

$$= \int \frac{(x-1)+1}{(x-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx$$

$$= \int [(x-1)+1] [(x-1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}] dx$$

$$= \int [(x-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (x-1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}] dx$$

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

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

$$= \int x^{14} \left(\frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2} \right)^7 dx$$

$$= \int \left[x^2 \left(\frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2} \right) \right]^7 dx$$

$$= \int \left(\frac{2x^2}{x} + \frac{3x^2}{x^2} \right)^7 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int 2(2x+3)^7 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(2x+3)^8}{8} + C$$

$$= \frac{(2x+3)^8}{16} + C$$

إذا كانت $x + y + \sin y = 7$ فإن

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} (1 + \cos y) + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 \sin y = 0$$

$$\therefore x + y + \sin y = 7$$

$$\therefore 1 + \frac{dy}{dx} + \cos y \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + \cos y \left(\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right) + \frac{dy}{dx} \left(-\sin y \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \cos y - \sin y \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} (1 + \cos y) - \sin y \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 = 0$$

$$\int x^{14} \left(\frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2} \right)^7 dx \quad (20)$$

$$= \int x^{14} \left(\frac{2(x)}{x(x)} + \frac{3}{x^2} \right)^7 dx$$

$$= \int x^{14} \left(\frac{2x+3}{x^2} \right)^7 dx$$

$$= \int x^{14} \left(\frac{2x+3}{x^2} \right)^7 dx$$

$$= \int \frac{x^{14} (2x+3)^7}{(x^2)^7} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int 2(2x+3)^7 dx$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{16} (2x+3)^8 + C$$

حل آخر

$$\int \tan^6 x \, dx \quad (21)$$

$$= \int \tan^2 x (\tan^2 x)^2 \, dx = \int \tan^2 x (\sec^2 x - 1)^2 \, dx$$

$$= \int \tan^2 x (\sec^4 x - 2\sec^2 x + 1) \, dx = \int (\tan^2 x \sec^4 x - 2\sec^2 x \tan^2 x + \tan^2 x) \, dx$$

$$= \int [\tan^2 x \sec^2 x (\tan^2 x + 1) - 2\sec^2 x \tan^2 x + \tan^2 x] \, dx$$

$$= \int (\tan^4 x \sec^2 x + \tan^2 x \sec^2 x - 2\sec^2 x \tan^2 x + \tan^2 x) \, dx$$

$$= \int (\tan^4 x \sec^2 x - \sec^2 x \tan^2 x + \sec^2 x - 1) \, dx$$

$$= \frac{\tan^5 x}{5} - \frac{\tan^3 x}{3} + \tan x - x + C$$

$$\int \cos^4 x \, dx \quad (22)$$

$$= \int (\cos^2 x)^2 \, dx = \int \left[\frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2x) \right]^2 \, dx = \int \frac{1}{4} (1 + \cos 2x)^2 \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int [1 + 2\cos 2x + \cos^2(2x)] \, dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \left[1 + 2\cos 2x + \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 4x) \right] \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[x + \sin 2x + \frac{1}{2} \left(x + \frac{\sin 4x}{4} \right) \right] + C$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[x + \sin 2x + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin 4x}{8} \right] + C$$

$$\int \csc^4 x \, dx \quad (23)$$

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

$$= -\cot x - \frac{\cot^3 x}{3} + C$$

$$\int \sin^5 x \, dx \quad (24)$$

$$= \int \sin^3 x (1 - \cos^2 x) \, dx = \int (\sin^3 x - \cos^2 x \sin^3 x) \, dx$$

$$= \int [\sin x (1 - \cos^2 x) - \sin x \cos^2 x (1 - \cos^2 x)] \, dx$$

$$= \int (\sin x - \sin x \cos^2 x - \sin x \cos^2 x + \sin x \cos^4 x) \, dx$$

$$= \int (\sin x - 2 \sin x \cos^2 x + \sin x \cos^4 x) \, dx$$

$$= -\cos x + \frac{2 \cos^3 x}{3} - \frac{\cos^5 x}{5} + C$$

$$\int \cos^5(10x) \sin^2(10x) \, dx \quad (25)$$

$$= \int \cos(10x) \sin^2(10x) (\cos^2(10x))^2 \, dx$$

$$= \int \cos(10x) \sin^2(10x) (1 - \sin^2(10x))^2 \, dx$$

$$= \int \cos(10x) \sin^2(10x) (1 - 2\sin^2(10x) + \sin^4(10x)) \, dx$$

$$= \int (\cos(10x) \sin^2(10x) - 2 \sin^4(10x) \cos(10x) + \sin^6(10x) \cos(10x)) \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \int \cos(10x) \sin^2(10x) \, dx - \frac{2}{10} \int \sin^4(10x) \cos(10x) \, dx + \frac{1}{10} \int \sin^6(10x) \cos(10x) \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{\sin^3(10x)}{3} - \frac{2}{10} \cdot \frac{\sin^5(10x)}{5} + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{\sin^7(10x)}{7} + C$$

$$= \frac{\sin^3(10x)}{30} - \frac{\sin^5(10x)}{25} + \frac{\sin^7(10x)}{70} + C$$

27 إذا كان $x^2 + y^2 = \sin(xy) + 1$ فأوجد

معادلة المماس عند $(0, 1)$

$$2x + 2yy' = \cos(xy)(xy' + y)$$

$$2x + 2yy' = xy' \cos(xy) + y \cos(xy)$$

$$2yy' - xy' \cos(xy) = y \cos(xy) - 2x$$

$$y' = \frac{y \cos(xy) - 2x}{2y - x}$$

$$y' = m = \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)_{(0,1)} = \frac{\cos(0)}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

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

$$2y - 2 = x$$

$$x - 2y + 2 = 0$$

$$2x + 2yy' = \cos(xy)(xy' + y)$$

$$2(0) + 2(1)y' = \cos(0)(0y' + 1)$$

$$2y' = (1)(1)$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{2} = m$$

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

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

$$2y - 2 = x$$

$$x - 2y + 2 = 0$$

26 إذا علم أن معدل تغير ميل

المماس $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 18x + 4$ وأن ميل

المماس عند النقطة $(1, 1)$

مماسي 3 فأوجد معادلة الدالة

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \int \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} dx$$

$$= \int (18x + 4) dx$$

$$= 9x^2 + 4x + C$$

$$m = \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)_{(1,1)} = 3$$

$$\therefore 9 + 4 + C = 3$$

$$13 + C = 3$$

$$C = -10$$

حل آخر $\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = 9x^2 + 4x - 10$

$$y = \int \frac{dy}{dx} dx$$

$$= \int (9x^2 + 4x - 10) dx$$

$$= 3x^3 + 2x^2 - 10x + C$$

تحقق الدالة $(1, 1)$ \therefore

$$\therefore 1 = 3 + 2 - 10 + C$$

$$1 = -5 + C$$

$$C = 6$$

$$\therefore y = 3x^3 + 2x^2 - 10x + 6$$