

# A simplified summary of Differentiation and Integration (with basic rules and examples)



Prepared by: Mahmoud Ayman  
Faculty of Artificial Intelligence – Robotics and  
Artificial Intelligence Major  
Kafr El-Sheikh University



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## Basic Rules of Integration

$$\star \int k f(x) dx = k \int f(x) dx \rightarrow \text{منحرف استثناء و تقسیم}$$

$$\int 5x dx = 5 \int x dx \quad \text{مثال} \quad \text{تمام کرد}$$

$$\star \int (f(x) \pm g(x)) dx = \int f(x) dx \pm \int g(x) dx$$

$$\star \int a dx = ax + C \quad \text{C به یسای ثابت}$$

$$\int 7 dx = 7x + C \quad \text{مثال} \quad \text{C به یسای ثابت}$$

$$\int x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + C \quad \text{C به یسای ثابت}$$

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

$$\text{E.g. } \int x^7 dx = \frac{x^{7+1}}{7+1} = \frac{x^8}{8} + C$$

$$\int 9x^3 dx = 9 \int x^3 dx = \frac{9x^4}{4} + C$$

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

$$\star \int (f(x))^n f'(x) dx = \frac{(f(x))^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$$

$$\text{EX } \int (x^2+3)^3 (2x) dx = \frac{(x^2+3)^4}{4} + C$$

$$\int (ax+b)^n dx = \frac{(ax+b)^{n+1}}{a(n+1)} + C$$

$$\int f(x)^n f'(x) dx = \frac{f(x)^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$$

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$$\star \int \sin(x) dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\star \int \cos(x) dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\star \int \sec^2(x) dx = \tan x + C$$

$$\star \int \sin(ax+b) dx = -\frac{1}{a} \cos(ax+b) + C$$

$$\star \int \cos(ax+b) dx = \frac{1}{a} \sin(ax+b) + C$$

$$\star \int \sec^2(ax+b) dx = \frac{1}{a} \tan(ax+b) + C$$

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

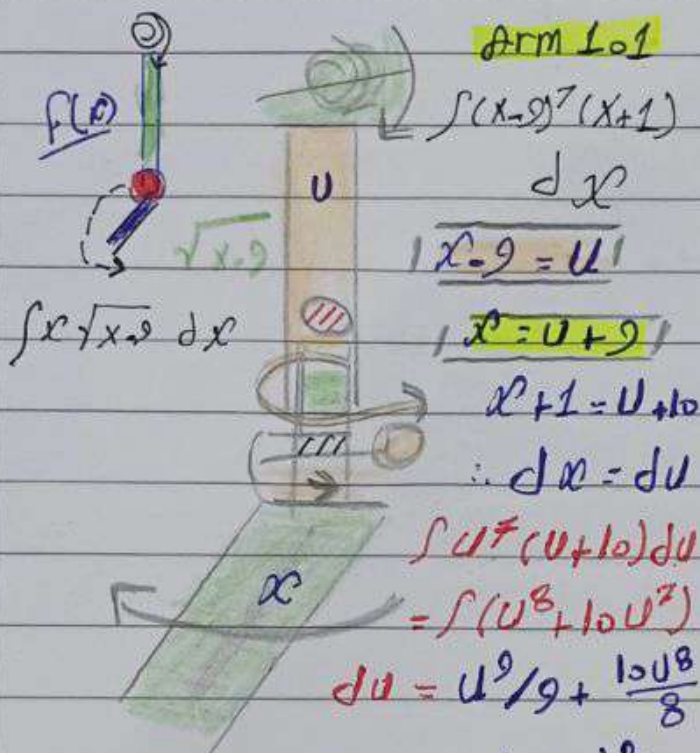
$$\cos^2(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x$$

میں آواز









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$$\int (x-9)^7 (x+1) dx$$

$$u = x-9$$

$$x = u+9$$

$$x+1 = u+10$$

$$dx = du$$

$$\int u^7 (u+10) du$$

$$= \int (u^8 + 10u^7) du$$

$$du = u^9/9 + \frac{10u^8}{8}$$

$$\therefore \frac{(x-9)^9}{9} + 10 \frac{(x-9)^8}{8} + C$$

$$\int x \sqrt{x-9} dx$$

$$\int x (x-9)^{1/2} dx$$

$$u = x-9 \rightarrow [1]$$

$$x = u+9 \rightarrow [2]$$

$$dx = du$$

$$\int (u+9) (u)^{1/2} du$$

$$\int (u^{3/2} + 9u^{1/2}) du$$

$$u^{5/2} / \frac{5}{2} + \frac{9u^{3/2}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

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$$\therefore \frac{2u^{5/2}}{5} + 10u^{3/2} + C$$

⊂ The End ⊃

$$\begin{aligned} & 3) \int (4x+6) \sqrt{2x+3} dx \\ & \int (4x+6) (2x+3)^{1/2} dx \\ & \int 2(2x+3) (2x+3)^{1/2} dx \\ & \int 2(2x+3)^{3/2} dx \\ & 2 \int (2x+3)^{3/2} dx \\ & = (2x+3)^{3/2+1} / \frac{3}{2} + C \\ & \text{خذ بالك دائما القوس ثنية} \\ & \text{القوس ازيد واحد واصف الاسس} \\ & x^2 + x^5 = x^{\frac{7}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$4) \int x^0 dx$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} & 5) \int (2x^2+1)(3x-5) dx \\ & = \int (6x^3 + (-10x^2) + 3x - 5) dx \\ & = 6x^4/4 - 10x^3/3 + 3x^2/2 - 5x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 6) \int (x^2+2x)^9 (x+1) dx \\ & = \int (x^2+2x)^9 \cdot \frac{2(x+2)}{2} dx \\ & = \frac{1}{2} \int (x^2+2x)^9 (2x+2) dx \\ & = \frac{1}{2} (x^2+2x)^{9+1} / \frac{9+1}{2} + C \\ & = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(x^2+2x)^{10}}{10} + C \end{aligned}$$