

চতুর্থ অধ্যায় [CHAPTER FOUR]

দ্বিতীয় পরিচ্ছেদ [SECTION TWO]

অন্তরীকরণ

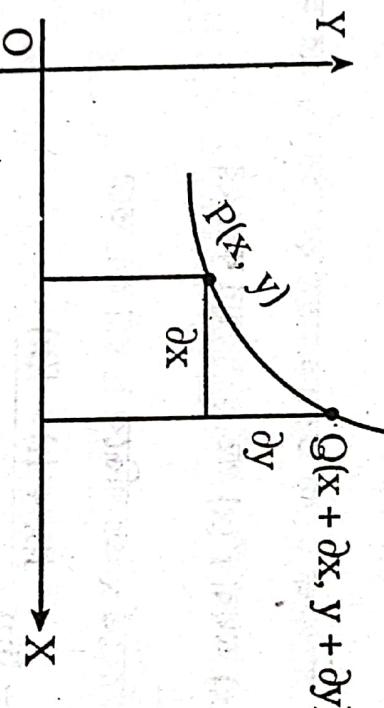
[DIFFERENTIATION]

4.2.1. ভূমিকা [Introduction] :

অন্তরীকরণ বা ডিফারেনসিয়াল হইল ডিফারেনসিয়াল ক্যালকুলাসের একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ধ্রজিয়া। এই প্রক্রিয়াটিতে সাধীন চলক x এর বৃদ্ধির ফলে অধীন চলক y এর বৃদ্ধি নির্ণয় করিয়া ইহাদের মধ্যে একটি সম্পর্ক স্থাপন করাই হইল ডিফারেনসিয়াল ক্যালকুলাসের মুখ্য বিষয়।

$y = f(x)$ যদি x এর ফাংশন হয় এবং x এর সাথে অবিচ্ছিন্নভাবে y পরিবর্তিত হয়, তবে x এর বৃদ্ধিকে ∂x অথবা h এবং y এর বৃদ্ধিকে ∂y অথবা k দ্বারা প্রকাশ করা হয়।

মনেকরি $y = f(x)$ বক্ররেখার উপর $P(x, y)$ এবং $Q(x + \partial x, y + \partial y)$ দুইটি নিকটবর্তী বিন্দু।



যদি x এর বৃদ্ধি ∂x এবং y এর বৃদ্ধি ∂y হয়, তবে (x, y) বিন্দুতে x এবং y এর বৃদ্ধি দ্বারে অনুপাত $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$ । এখন $\partial x \rightarrow 0$ হইলে যদি $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$ এর একটি নির্দিষ্ট মান পাওয়া যায়, তবে $\lim_{\partial x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$ কে $y = f(x)$ ফাংশনের অন্তর্বর্ক সহগ [Differential Coefficient]

বলা হয় এবং $\lim_{\partial x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$ কে $\frac{dy}{dx}$ ঘোষণা করা যায়।

অর্থাৎ $\lim_{\partial x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = \frac{dy}{dx}$ কে x এর সাপেক্ষে y এর অন্তর্বর্ক সহগ বলা হয়।

বিঃ দ্রঃ ফাংশনের অন্তর্বর্ক সহগ নির্ণয়ের প্রক্রিয়াকে অন্তরীকরণ [Differentiation] বলা হয়।

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

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a_x \cdot a_h}{h} = \frac{dx}{dy}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{y^p}{x^p}$$

$$ex = \left(\frac{xp}{p}\right) ex$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^x = \frac{xp}{y}$$

$$+ h \left[\frac{h}{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^x \right] = \frac{x^h}{h!}$$

$$0 \leftarrow q \quad x$$

$$H = \lim_{x \rightarrow h} \frac{e^x - e^h}{x - h}$$

$$(\gamma) = \lambda \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

$$I - uXU = (uX) \frac{xp}{p}$$

$$xu = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \bar{u} \\ 0 & u \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u) \bar{u} + \bar{u}]$$

$$\lim_{\substack{h \rightarrow 0 \\ h < 0}} \frac{h}{h-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{1/(h-x) - 1}$$

$$-\frac{a^x}{a^x - 1} = a^x \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^h - 1}{h}$$

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

٤- تابعی که مجموع دو تابع است

$$\frac{2i}{\pi} + \frac{3i}{\pi} + \dots = e^{i\pi} + 0i$$

$$+ \frac{H_2}{2!} + \frac{3!}{H_3} + \dots \Big]$$

$$+ \frac{h}{11} + \frac{h^2}{21} + \frac{3h^3}{11} + \dots \left(-1 \right)$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^h - 1}{h} = e$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x+h} - e^x}{h}$$

$$e^x = h(x) + e^{x+h}$$

$$21 - \frac{1}{x^2}$$

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$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) = \cos x.$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \cos(x + \frac{h}{2}) - \cos(x) / \frac{h}{2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{h} \cos\left(x + \frac{h}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)$$

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

$$\text{Weighted Mean} = \frac{\sum (x_i \cdot f_i)}{\sum f_i}$$

$$\text{لابد أن: } \sin x = \sin y = f(x) = f(y)$$

$$x = (x^{\text{old}}) + \frac{xp}{D}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(y+h) - x(y)}{h}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h}{\ln(1+h)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h}{1 + \frac{-h}{1+h} + \frac{3h^2}{2!} - \dots} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h}{1 - h + \frac{3h^2}{2} - \dots} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h}{\frac{d}{dx} e^x} = 1$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \log_e c \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h^{-1} \left[\frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h^2} + \frac{3f'(0)}{h} + \frac{3f''(0)}{h^2} + \frac{f'''(0)}{h^3} \right]$$

$$\lim_{h \leftarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \ln \frac{x+h}{x} = \lim_{h \leftarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \ln e^{\frac{h}{x+h}} = \lim_{h \leftarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \ln e^{\frac{1}{1+\frac{x}{h}}} = \lim_{h \leftarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{x}{h}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{h}) = -\frac{1}{x}$$

$$\ln(x+h) - \ln x = \ln\left(\frac{x+h}{x}\right)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{h \leftarrow 0} \frac{2}{h} \sin\left(x + \frac{h}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{-h}{2}\right)$$

جذع الماء

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \sin\left(x + \frac{h}{2}\right) \frac{\sin(h/2)}{h/2} = -\sin(x + 0).1$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\cos x) = -\sin x.$$

$$(xii). \quad \text{مقدار} \sin(x) \tan x \text{ مقدار} \sin x \text{ برابر با:}$$

$$\tan(x+h) = \frac{\sin(x+h)}{\cos(x+h)} = \frac{\sin x \cos h + \cos x \sin h}{\cos x \cos h - \sin x \sin h} = \frac{\tan x + \tan h}{1 - \tan x \tan h}$$

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h}{\sin(x+h)} - \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x+h) - \sin x}{h}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(h) - \sin(0)}{h - 0} = \frac{\sin(h)}{h} = \frac{\cos(x+h) \cdot \cos x}{1} = \cos(x+0) \cos x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\tan x) = \sec^2 x.$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dx}(\cot x) = -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x.$$

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0 ← q₃
 q₃ =
0 ← q₄
 q₄ = xp

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{dy}{dx} \right] = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h}{1} \left[\frac{\cos(x+h)}{\cos x} - 1 \right] = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h}{1} \left[\frac{\cos(x+h) - \cos x}{\cos x} \right]$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\tan^{-1}(x+h)} - e^{\tan^{-1}x}}{h} \quad \dots (I)$$

$$f(x+h) = e^{\tan^{-1}(x+h)}$$

$$\text{مثال ٨ (II). } \text{إذاً } y = f(x) = e^{\tan^{-1}x}, \text{ على المدى}$$

$$= e^x \cdot x^{1/2} \left[\frac{1}{2x} - 0 \right] = \frac{e^x}{2\sqrt{x}}.$$

$$= e^x (1 + 0) x^{1/2} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{2x} - \frac{8x^2}{h^2} + \dots \right]$$

$$= e^x \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + \frac{k}{2} + \frac{3k^2}{k^2} + \dots \right] \times x^{1/2} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{2x}{h} - \frac{8x^2}{h^2} + \dots \right]$$

$$= e^x x^{1/2} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} h \right] \left(1 + \frac{2}{2(1/2-1)} h^2 + \dots \right) - 1$$

$$= e^x \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{k} \left[k + \frac{k}{2!} + \frac{k^3}{3!} + \dots \right]$$

$$\left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{h}{x} \right)^{1/2} \right]$$

$$= e^x \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{k} \left[1 + k + \frac{k^2}{2!} + \frac{k^3}{3!} + \dots \right] - 1$$

$$= e^x \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{k}{k-1} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^{1/2}(1+h/x)^{1/2} - x^{1/2}}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x k - e^x}{e^x k} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^{1/2} - x^{1/2}}{h}$$

$$(I) \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{k}{k-1} \cdot \frac{h}{h}$$

$$\text{مثال ٩ (I). } \text{إذاً } \sqrt{x+h} + h - \sqrt{x} = k$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+h} - \sqrt{x}}{h} \quad \dots (I)$$

$$\text{مثال ٩ (II). } \text{إذاً } y = f(x) = \sqrt{x}, \text{ على المدى}$$

$$(I), e^{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$(II), \tan^{-1}x$$

لذلك :

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

$$= 1 + \sqrt{x^2+1} \left[\frac{2x^2+1}{2x+0} - 0 \right]$$

$$= 1 + \sqrt{x^2+1} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{2x^2+1}{2x+h} - \frac{8(x^2+1)^2}{h(2x+h)^2} + \dots \right]$$

$$= 1 + \sqrt{x^2+1} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{2x^2+1}{h(2x+h)} - \frac{8(x^2+1)^2}{h^2(2x+h)^2} + \dots \right]$$

$$+ \frac{(1/2)(1/2-1)}{2xh} \left(\frac{x^2+1}{2x^2+1} \right)$$

$$= 1 + \sqrt{x^2+1} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x^2+1}{2xh+h^2} \right]$$

$$= 1 + \sqrt{x^2+1} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + \frac{x^2+1}{2xh+h^2} \right] - 1$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + \frac{x^2+1}{2xh+h^2} \right] - 1}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[(x^2+1)^{1/2} + \frac{x^2+1}{2xh+h^2} \right] - 1}{h}$$

$$184 \quad \frac{(x^2+1+2xh+h^2)^{1/2} - (x^2+1)^{1/2}}{h}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Given } f(x) = \tan^{-1}(x+1) \\
 & \text{Let } h = x+1 \Rightarrow x = h-1 \\
 & \text{Then } f(h-1) = \tan^{-1}h = \tan(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan h) \\
 & \text{Using } \tan(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta) = \cot\theta \text{ and } \cot(\theta + \phi) = \frac{\cot\theta - \cot\phi}{1 + \cot\theta \cot\phi} \\
 & \tan(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan h) = \frac{\cot\arctan h - \cot\frac{\pi}{2}}{1 + \cot\arctan h \cot\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
 & \cot\arctan h = \frac{1}{h} \quad \cot\frac{\pi}{2} = 0 \\
 & \tan(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan h) = \frac{\frac{1}{h} - 0}{1 + \frac{1}{h} \cdot 0} = \frac{1}{h} = \frac{1}{x+1} \\
 & \text{Therefore, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^{-1}(x+1) - \tan^{-1}x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x}}{x} \\
 & = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - (x+1)}{x(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{x+1} = -1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Given } dy = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(z+k) - \ln z}{k} dz \\
 & \text{Let } z = \sin^{-1}x + h \Rightarrow dz = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dh \\
 & \text{So, } dy = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\sin^{-1}x + h + k) - \ln(\sin^{-1}x + h)}{k} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\sin^{-1}x+h)^2}} dh \\
 & \text{Now, } \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\sin^{-1}x + h + k) - \ln(\sin^{-1}x + h)}{k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\sin^{-1}x + h + k) - \ln(\sin^{-1}x + h)}{h} \cdot \frac{h}{k} \\
 & \quad \text{As } h \rightarrow 0, \frac{h}{k} \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\sin^{-1}x + h + k) - \ln(\sin^{-1}x + h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos(x+h)) - \ln(\cos x)}{h} \\
 & \quad \text{Now, } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos(x+h)) - \ln(\cos x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos(x+h)) - \ln(\cos x)}{x+h - x} \\
 & \quad \text{As } h \rightarrow 0, \frac{x+h - x}{h} \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos(x+h)) - \ln(\cos x)}{x+h - x} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos(x+h)) - \ln(\cos x)}{h} \\
 & \quad \text{Now, } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos(x+h)) - \ln(\cos x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos(x+h)) - \ln(\cos x)}{\sin(h) - \sin(0)} \\
 & \quad \text{As } h \rightarrow 0, \frac{\sin(h) - \sin(0)}{h} \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos(x+h)) - \ln(\cos x)}{\sin(h) - \sin(0)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos(x+h)) - \ln(\cos x)}{\sin(h)} \\
 & \quad \text{Now, } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos(x+h)) - \ln(\cos x)}{\sin(h)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos(x+h)) - \ln(\cos x)}{h} \cdot \frac{h}{\sin(h)} \\
 & \quad \text{As } h \rightarrow 0, \frac{h}{\sin(h)} \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos(x+h)) - \ln(\cos x)}{h} \cdot \frac{h}{\sin(h)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos(x+h)) - \ln(\cos x)}{h} \\
 & \quad \text{Now, } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos(x+h)) - \ln(\cos x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos(x+h)) - \ln(\cos x)}{\cos(x+h) - \cos x} \\
 & \quad \text{As } h \rightarrow 0, \frac{\cos(x+h) - \cos x}{h} \rightarrow -\tan x \Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos(x+h)) - \ln(\cos x)}{\cos(x+h) - \cos x} = -\tan x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Now, } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos(x+h)) - \ln(\cos x)}{\cos(x+h) - \cos x} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos(x+h)) - \ln(\cos x)}{\sin(h) - \sin(0)} \\
 & \quad \text{As } h \rightarrow 0, \frac{\sin(h) - \sin(0)}{h} \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos(x+h)) - \ln(\cos x)}{\sin(h) - \sin(0)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos(x+h)) - \ln(\cos x)}{h} \\
 & \quad \text{Now, } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos(x+h)) - \ln(\cos x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos(x+h)) - \ln(\cos x)}{h^2} \cdot \frac{h^2}{h} \\
 & \quad \text{As } h \rightarrow 0, \frac{h^2}{h} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos(x+h)) - \ln(\cos x)}{h^2} \cdot \frac{h^2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos(x+h)) - \ln(\cos x)}{h^2} \\
 & \quad \text{Now, } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos(x+h)) - \ln(\cos x)}{h^2} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos(x+h)) - \ln(\cos x)}{(x+h)^2 - x^2} \\
 & \quad \text{As } h \rightarrow 0, \frac{(x+h)^2 - x^2}{h^2} \rightarrow 2x \Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos(x+h)) - \ln(\cos x)}{(x+h)^2 - x^2} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos(x+h)) - \ln(\cos x)}{2xh} \\
 & \quad \text{Now, } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos(x+h)) - \ln(\cos x)}{2xh} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos(x+h)) - \ln(\cos x)}{2xh} \cdot \frac{2xh}{2xh} \\
 & \quad \text{As } h \rightarrow 0, \frac{2xh}{2xh} \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos(x+h)) - \ln(\cos x)}{2xh} \cdot \frac{2xh}{2xh} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos(x+h)) - \ln(\cos x)}{2xh} \\
 & \quad \text{Now, } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos(x+h)) - \ln(\cos x)}{2xh} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos(x+h)) - \ln(\cos x)}{\cos(x+h) - \cos x} \\
 & \quad \text{As } h \rightarrow 0, \frac{\cos(x+h) - \cos x}{h} \rightarrow -\tan x \Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos(x+h)) - \ln(\cos x)}{\cos(x+h) - \cos x} = -\tan x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{k}{\epsilon^2} - \frac{k}{\epsilon^2} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h}{(h+x) \ln(h) - x \ln h}$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{k}{e^{z_k} - e^z} = \frac{dx}{dy} \Leftrightarrow (1)$$

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$$k = x\mu_1 x - (\mu + x)\mu_1 (\mu + x) \quad \text{[Equation 14.14]}$$

$$(I) \dots \frac{q}{e^{(h+x)q} - e^{(h+x)q}} \overset{0 \leftarrow q}{\underset{mi}{\sim}}$$

$$\frac{q}{(x)_j - (q+x)_j} \stackrel{0 \leftarrow q}{\mapsto} = \frac{x}{\lambda}$$

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مثال: $y = f(x) = e^{kx}$ \Rightarrow $y' = kf(x) = k e^{kx}$

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$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{2x} \cdot 2 \frac{\ln(x+0)}{x} - \ln x \cdot \frac{x \cdot \ln(x+0)}{1}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{2x} \cdot 2 \frac{\ln(x+0)}{e^{2x}} - \frac{\ln x}{1} \cdot \frac{x}{1} \cdot \frac{\ln(x+0)}{1}$$

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$$(3) \cdots 0 - \frac{x}{1} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{h} - \frac{x^2}{2x^2 + 3x^3} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{h \leftarrow 0} \frac{h}{h} \left[h - \frac{2x^2}{h} + \frac{3x^3}{h^2} - \dots \right]$$

$$\lim_{h \leftarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x+h) - \ln x}{h} = \lim_{h \leftarrow 0} \frac{\ln \frac{x+h}{x}}{h} = \lim_{h \leftarrow 0} \ln \left(\frac{x+h}{x} \right)$$

$$2 \dots (2)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[2 + \frac{2x}{2!} + \dots \right] = 2 + 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h \left[2h + \frac{2h^2}{2!} + \dots \right]$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2h} - 1}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h \left[\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{(2h)^2}{2!} + \dots - 1 \right]$$

$$\text{if } \dots \frac{(q+x)n!}{1} \quad 0 \leftarrow q \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{q}{x n! - (q+x)n!} \quad 0 \leftarrow q$$

$$\frac{(p+x)m}{(p-x)m} \cdot \frac{0 \leftarrow p}{0 \leftarrow p} = \frac{p}{p-x}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x+h) - \ln x}{h}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x (e^{2x+2h} - e^{2x}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{e^{2x+2h} - e^{2x}}{x}}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{e^{2x} \ln(x+h)} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(e^{-2x} \ln(x+h)) + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{ln(x+h)} dx = \int \frac{1}{ln(x+h)} \cdot \frac{ln(x+h) - ln(x+h)}{ln(x+h)} dx = \int \frac{ln(x+h) - ln(x+h)}{(ln(x+h))^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{(ln(x+h))^2} d(ln(x+h))$$

$$\frac{h}{\|x\|_m + \frac{1}{m}} \leq \frac{h}{\|x\|_m} e^{\frac{2x}{h}}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{|x|} = \frac{1}{|x|} = \frac{1}{|y|}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{nx}}{\ln x} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{nx+n}}{x+n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{nx+n}}{e^{n \ln x + n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{nx-n \ln x} = e^0 = 1$$

الحالات المرضية

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\ln(x+h)) - \sin(\ln x)}{h}$$

جایگزین کردن $x+h$ به x در $\sin(\ln(x+h))$

$$\therefore f'(x) = \sin(\ln x) = f(x) = \sin(\ln x)$$

پس از اینجا $y = f(x) = \sin(\ln x)$

[پس از 84]

مثال 9: اگر $y = f(x) = \sin(\ln x)$ می‌باشد

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos(\ln x) \cdot \frac{x}{1 - \cos(\ln x)}$$

(3) اگر $y = \frac{x}{1 - \cos(\ln x)}$ می‌باشد

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

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{1} h - \frac{2x^2 + 3x^3}{h^2} - \dots \right]$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{1} h - \frac{2x^2 + 3x^3}{h^2 + h^3} - \dots \right]$$

$$\text{جایگزین کردن } h \rightarrow 0 \text{ در } \frac{1}{1} h - \frac{2x^2 + 3x^3}{h^2 + h^3} \dots (3)$$

$$\text{جایگزین کردن } h \rightarrow 0 \text{ در } \frac{1}{1} h - \frac{2x^2 + 3x^3}{h^2} \dots (4)$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(k/2)}{k/2} \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \cos\left(z + \frac{k}{2}\right) = 1 \cdot \cos z$$

$$\text{جایگزین کردن } k \rightarrow 0 \text{ در } \frac{\sin(k/2)}{k/2} \dots (2)$$

$$\text{جایگزین کردن } k \rightarrow 0 \text{ در } \cos\left(z + \frac{k}{2}\right) \dots (1)$$

$$\therefore (1) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(z+k) - \sin z}{k} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x+h) - \ln x}{h} = k$$

$$\text{جایگزین کردن } k \rightarrow 0 \text{ در } \frac{\sin(z+k) - \sin z}{k} \rightarrow 0 \text{ می‌شود}$$

$$\text{جایگزین کردن } h \rightarrow 0 \text{ در } \frac{\ln(x+h) - \ln x}{h} \rightarrow 0 \text{ می‌شود}$$

$$\text{پس } \ln x = z \text{ جایگزین کردن } \ln(x+h) = z + k$$

$$\text{لذلك } f(x) = \ln(\cos x) \text{ هي دالة فردية.} \quad (\text{لذلك } f(0) = 0 \text{ لأنها فردية.)}$$

$$(iv). \quad f(x) = \tan x \quad \text{எனில்} \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \quad \text{என்றால்} \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot (-1) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right)^{-\frac{5}{2}}$$

• **ቁጥር ፪** የሚከተሉትን ማስቀመጥ በቁጥር ፩ እንደሚከተሉት ይችላል

$$(iii). \quad \text{కాకి ప్రాణికా } x = \frac{4}{\pi} \cot x \text{ కాకి విభజించి ఉపాయి ప్రాణికా } x \text{ ।}$$

$$9(i). \text{ សម្រាប់ } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos x \, dx \text{ ពីនិង } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin x \, dx \text{ ផ្តល់ទម្ងន់ } 0 \text{ ។}$$

$$8. \quad \cos(l\pi x)$$

(iii). $\frac{x e^x}{\tan x}$

•(1)9

xun .(Λ)

(iii). x^n sinax

$$(iii). \ln\left(\sin \frac{x}{a}\right)$$

$$A(i) \cdot \log_{10}(\ln(\sin))$$

$$\text{Sinx} \cdot \cos(ax + b) \quad (\text{iii}).$$

$$(iii). \tan^2 x$$

$$e \sin^{-1} x$$

$$(vi). \quad e^{\sin \sqrt{x}} \quad (vii). \quad e^{\cos x}$$

$$\text{tans} \cdot e^{\sqrt{\tan x}}$$

$$(VIII). x^2 + 2x$$

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

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

$$x^2 + 2x \quad [13] \quad 14; \quad 80]$$

لـلـمـعـارـفـ الـعـالـمـيـةـ وـلـلـمـعـارـفـ الـعـالـمـيـةـ وـلـلـمـعـارـفـ الـعـالـمـيـةـ وـلـلـمـعـارـفـ الـعـالـمـيـةـ

[٦٤] فایل ۸۰] $x^2 + 2x$ (III). $5x^3 + \frac{1}{x}$ (IV). $\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}$ (V). $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ (VI). $\frac{x^2 + 1}{x}$ (VII). $x^{1/n}$ (VIII). e^{5x+7} (IX). $\sin x$ (X). $x^3 + 2x$ (XI). x^6 (XII).

Exercise 4(B)

$$(ii). \quad 15x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$(iv). \quad \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \quad (i)$$

$$1(i). \quad \frac{1}{2x+2} \quad (ii)$$

$$(iii). \quad \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \quad (iv)$$

$$(v). \quad \frac{-2x}{(x^2+1)^2} \quad (vi)$$

$$(vi). \quad 3x^2 + 2 \quad (v)$$

$$(vii). \quad \cos x. e^{\sin x} \quad (vi)$$

$$2(i). \quad 5e^{5x+7} \quad (iv)$$

$$(iii). \quad \sec^2 x. e^{\tan x} \quad (v)$$

$$(v). \quad -e^{\cos x} \sin x \quad (vi)$$

$$(vii). \quad \frac{e^{\sin^{-1} x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad (ii)$$

$$3(i). \quad 2\sec^2 2x \quad (ii)$$

$$(iii). \quad 2x \cos^2 x \quad (iv)$$

$$(v). \quad -a\sin(ax+b) \quad (vi)$$

$$4(i). \quad \frac{\log_{10} e}{x} \quad (ii)$$

$$(iii). \quad \frac{1}{a} \cot \frac{x}{a} \quad (iv)$$

$$5(i). \quad x \cos x + \sin x \quad (ii)$$

$$(iii). \quad ax^n \cos ax + nx^{n-1} \sin ax \quad (iv)$$

$$(v). \quad 1 + \ln x \quad (vi)$$

$$6(i). \quad \frac{\cos x}{x} - \frac{\sin x}{x^2} \quad (ii)$$

$$(iii). \quad \frac{\sec^2 x}{x^2} - \frac{(x+1) \tan x}{x^2 e^x} \quad (ii)$$

$$7. \quad x^{\sin x} \left[\frac{\sin x}{x} + \cos x. \ln x \right] \quad (iii)$$

$$8(i). \quad -1 \quad (ii)$$

$$(iv). \quad 2 \quad (v)$$