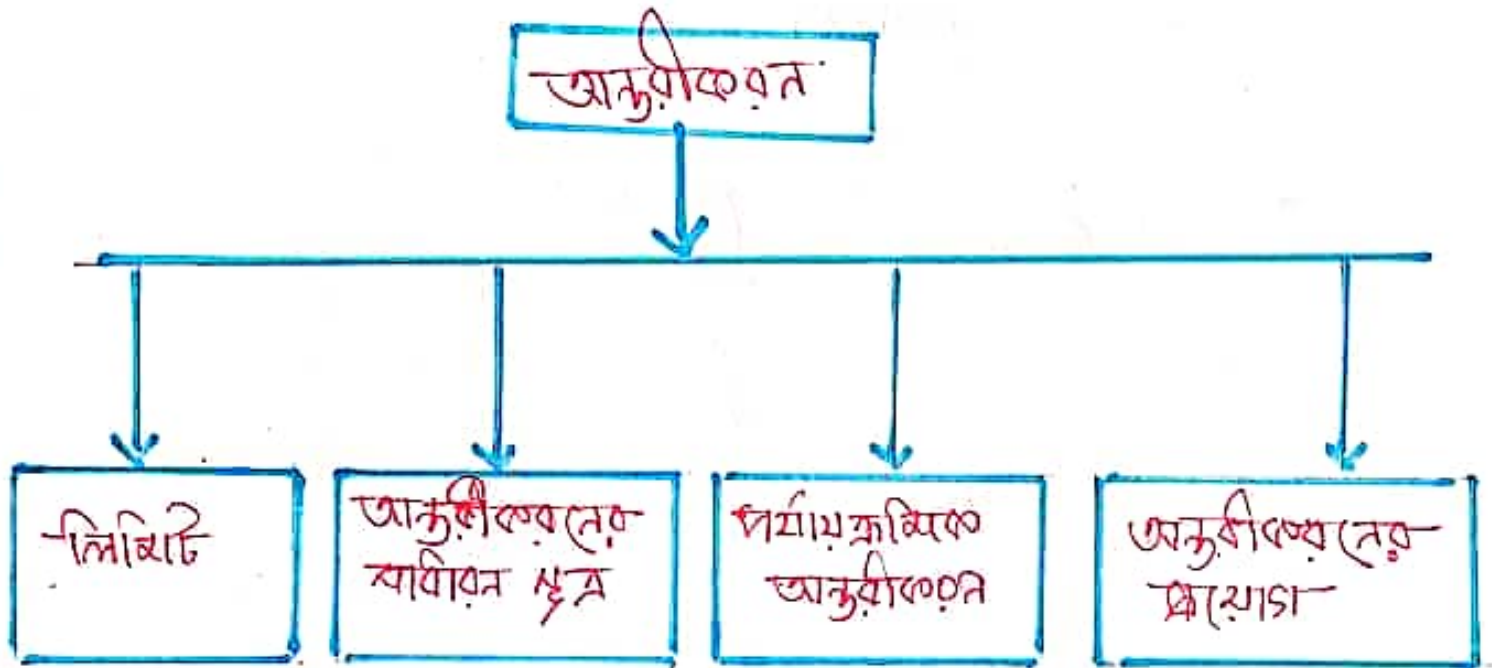


Differentiation (अकुरीकरण)

[1] - ସାମୀପ ଚଳନ୍ତେ ସ୍ପନ୍ଦନାତିସ୍ପନ୍ଦନ ସାମ୍ବିଧାନିକ ଚଳନ
 ଅସୀମ ଚଳନ୍ତେ ସେ ସାମ୍ବିଧାନିକ ହେଉ ତାହା
 ଅନୁବିକ୍ଷଣ (Differentiation) ବଳା ହୁଏ।
 ଆମି ବ୍ରହ୍ମ ଅସୀମକୁ ଚାହୁଁ ଡାହାଣ ଡାହାଣ କରାଯିବ।



ગ્રામ ખાસ

Limit

II) લિમિટ: નીચેના રીતે x નું કિંમત બદલતાં $f(x)$ ની કિંમત કેટલી નીચેની રીતે નક્કી થાય છે. a નું કિંમત બદલતાં $f(x)$ ની કિંમત કેટલી નીચેની રીતે નક્કી થાય છે. $f(x)$ ની કિંમત a નું કિંમત બદલતાં કેટલી નીચેની રીતે નક્કી થાય છે. $f(x)$ ની કિંમત a નું કિંમત બદલતાં કેટલી નીચેની રીતે નક્કી થાય છે.

જો, $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = l$ દ્વારા પ્રમાણિત થાય છે.

III) સીમા - લિમિટ રીતે:

જો $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = l$ અને $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \varphi(x) = m$ થાય,

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x) \pm \varphi(x)] = l \pm m$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x) \times \varphi(x)] = lm$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{\varphi(x)} = \frac{1}{m} \quad [\text{જો } m \neq 0 \text{ હોય}]$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{\varphi(x)} = \frac{1}{m} \quad [\text{જો } m \neq 0 \text{ હોય}]$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sqrt[n]{f(x)} = \sqrt[n]{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)}$$

→ $x = a$ વિઘટન $f(x)$ function ઓપરેટર સૂચકાંક:

1. $x = a$ વિઘટન $f(x)$ સૂચકાંક $f(a)$ વિઘટન શક્ય.

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} +f(x)$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} -f(x)$ વિઘટન શક્ય

અર્થાત્ સીમા - 2 (a)

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} +f(x)$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} -f(x) = f(a)$ હોય

→ અસીમ્પ્ટોટિક લિમિટ (Infinite limit)

દીર્ઘ, $f(x) = \frac{1}{(x-1)^2}$, ત્યારે $x \rightarrow 1$ અસીમ્પ્ટોટિક, ત્યારે $x \rightarrow 1$ બાદ દરેક નિશ્ચિત M એ $f(x)$ ની કોઈક એક δ હોય, ત્યારે $f(x)$ એ x બાદ M થી વધુ (જાણત) મંજૂર δ થી વધુ નહીં હોય.

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} = +\infty \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} - \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} = +\infty.$$

→ Lagrange's Mean value theorem :

યદિ $f(x)$ એક ફંક્શન હોય તો

1. $f(x)$ ફંક્શન $[a, b]$ ક્ષેત્રે અવધિત હોય;
2. (a, b) ક્ષેત્રે $f'(x)$ વિન્યાસ, ત્યારે (a, b) ક્ષેત્રે કોઈ એક c હોય જે $f'(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$ માટે સત્ય હોય.

આમ **Example:**

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = f'(c); \text{ when, } a < c < b$$

⇒ Mean Value theorem এর প্রমাণ:

Example: $f(x) = x(x-2)$ ফাংশনের ক্ষেত্রে $[1, 2]$

ক্রমিক একটি বিন্দু $x = c$ নির্ণয় করা

Answer: দেওয়া আছে,

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

1. $f(x)$ একটি বহুপদী; সুতরাং $[1, 2]$ ক্রমিক

$f(x)$ একটি অবিচ্ছিন্ন ফাংশন।

2. $f'(x) = 2x - 2$ যা $(1, 2)$ ক্রমিক বিচ্ছিন্ন।

তাহলে $f(x)$ ফাংশনটি Mean Value theorem
দ্বারা পূর্ণত করে।

∴ আমরা পাই,

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = f'(c), \text{ যেখানে } a < c < b$$

এখানে,

$$a = 1, b = 2 \Rightarrow f(a) = f(1) = 1 - 2 = -1,$$

$$\text{সহজে } f(x) = x^2 - 2x.$$

$$f(b) = f(2) = 4 - 4 = 0 \text{ and } f'(c) = 2c - 2$$


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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{0 - (-1)}{2 - 1} = 2c - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = 2c - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \frac{3}{2}$$

$\therefore 1 < \frac{3}{2} < 2$ આથી, $(1, 2)$ કુલીન ચાર્ટ $\frac{3}{2}$ આપે

 Sandwich Theorem: (સમીકરણો સમાવેશ કરવાનું છેલ્લું).

જો $f(x) \leq g(x) \leq h(x)$ and જો

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} h(x) \text{ થો,}$$

તો,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = L \text{ થો}$$

Sandwich - ઉપમાના (નોંધ) - પ્રમાણ

દર્શાવવું: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^n \cos \frac{1}{x^n}$ શૂન્ય થવાનું નિર્ધારિત કરવું.

$\Rightarrow x=0$ વચ્ચેનાં સમાવિત કરવામાં આવેલા $\frac{1}{x^n}$ નીચેનાં મૂલ્યો સમાવિત કરવામાં આવેલાં છે.

We know,

$$-1 \leq \cos x \leq +1 \therefore -1 \leq \cos\left(\frac{1}{x^n}\right) \leq +1, (x \neq 0)$$

આથી, x^n નીચેનાં મૂલ્યો, તો x^n નીચેનાં મૂલ્યો

$$\text{આથી, } -x^n \leq x^n \cos\left(\frac{1}{x^n}\right) \leq x^n$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^n = 0 = 0 \therefore 0 \leq x^n \cos\left(\frac{1}{x^n}\right) \leq 0$$

\therefore Sandwich પ્રમાણ અનુસાર,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^n \cos\left(\frac{1}{x^n}\right) = 0.$$

[1] प्रयोगों- सूत्राणि:

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

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\tan x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{-\tan x} = 1$$

$$3. \sin^{-1} \cos^{-1} x, -\tan^{-1} x \text{ शाकले।}$$

ह्याकारः $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{x}$ ज्ञातुं $\tan^{-1} x = \theta$ चिह्निते।

$$\therefore x = \tan \theta \text{ तः } x \rightarrow 0 \text{ त्वा, } \theta \rightarrow 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\theta}{\tan \theta} = 1$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^{-1} x}{x} = 1$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^{-1} x}{x} = 0$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{x} = 1$$

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$$

$$8. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1$$

$$9. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$$

$$10. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^n - a^n}{x - a} = na^{n-1}$$

$$11. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$$

La Hospital's Rule:

কোন ফাংশন $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ আলাদা

হলে $x=a$ বসালে যদি $\frac{0}{0}$ অথবা $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ আলাদা
আসে তবে এই নিয়মটি প্রযোজ্য হবে।

নিয়ম: যদি $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ হলে $x=a$ বসালে

$\frac{0}{0}$ অথবা $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ নিম্নে আসে তাহলে লব ও

হরকে চলক সাপেক্ষে আকীর্ণ করলে

$x=a$ বসালে যদি আবার $\frac{0}{0}$ বা $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ নিম্নে

আসে অহলে, আবার আকীর্ণ করে $x=a$
বসাতে হবে।

নিম্নলিখিত problem-সমূহ solve করতে বিধি Rules

Rule 01: যখন $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{\sqrt{f(x)} + \sqrt{g(x)}}{f(x)}$ আলাদা

শাকলে তখন $\sqrt{f(x)} + \sqrt{g(x)}$ এর বিপরীত বাক্সি
 $(\sqrt{f(x)} - \sqrt{g(x)})$ দিয়ে লব ও হরকে গুন করে
 ২(০)

Rule 02: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ আলাদা শাকলে x এর

সর্বোচ্চ ঘাত দিয়ে লব ও হরকে ভাগ করে
 ২(০) - অর্থাৎ $x = \infty$ বসাতে ২(০)

Rule 03: $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^n - a^n}{x - a}$ আলাদা শাকলে সত্যি

সূত্র প্রয়োগ করতে ২(০)

Rule 04: ত্রিকোণমিতিক ফাংশন আলাদা শাকলে

$\frac{\sin \theta}{\theta}$ বা $\frac{\tan \theta}{\theta}$ আলাদা আলাদা পাওলে বাক্সি

Rule 05: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec x - \tan x}{\frac{\pi}{2} - x}$ আলাদা শাকলে বাক্সি

$\frac{\pi}{2} - x = h$ আরে করে ২(০)

Type 01: L'Hospital's Rule

লব ও হরকে আলাদাভাবে Differentiate
করে। যদি $\frac{0}{0}$ বা $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ বা
 $\frac{\infty}{0}$ আসে, বন্ধ না পড়ে।

$$\text{Ex: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos ax}{1 - \cos bx}$$

Solve: এখানে, $x \rightarrow 0$ বসালে আসে $\frac{0}{0}$
আসলে - লাগে, যা আসবে

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{d}{dx} (1 - \cos ax)}{\frac{d}{dx} (1 - \cos bx)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a \sin ax}{b \sin bx}$$

আবার, $x \rightarrow 0$ বসালে $\frac{0}{0}$ আসলে আসে
এখন আবার - আসে। Differentiate করে।

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a \cdot a \cos ax}{b \cdot b \cos bx} = \frac{a^2 \cdot 1}{b^2 \cdot 1}$$
$$= \frac{a^2}{b^2}$$

Answer

Type 02: $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0$ (କେଉଁ) ଆବିର୍ଭାବ

ଆକାର: $\frac{0}{0}$; କିନ୍ତୁ ଲେବେଲ୍ $(x-a)$ ଉପାଦାନ
ନିରାକାର।

Ex: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x^2 + 2x - 8} = 0$ ଧାରା ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କର।

Solve: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x^2 + 2x - 8}$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-3}{x+4}$$

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

$$= \frac{-1}{6}$$

Answer:

Type 03: 20 বা 21 নং প্রশ্নের (✓) চিহ্নিতকৃত
 -একটি বিশ্লেষণ।

Ex: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [\sqrt{x^2+x-1} - \sqrt{x^2+1}]$ 20 বা 21 নং প্রশ্নের (✓) চিহ্নিতকৃত

Solve: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [\sqrt{x^2+x-1} - \sqrt{x^2+1}]$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{1+1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{Answer:}$$

Type 04: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \text{do.}$ (28/11)

Ex: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 3x + 5}{2x^2 + 9x - 4}$ - do. xita fira m.

Solve: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 3x + 5}{2x^2 + 9x - 4}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{3}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2}}{2 + \frac{9}{x} - \frac{4}{x^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{Answer}$$

Type 05: $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^n - a^n}{x - a} = na^{n-1}$ (28/11)

Ex: $\lim_{y \rightarrow b} \frac{y^{7/2} - b^{7/2}}{\sqrt{y} - \sqrt{b}}$ - do. xita fira m?

Solve: $\lim_{y \rightarrow b} \frac{(\sqrt{y})^7 - (\sqrt{b})^7}{\sqrt{y} - \sqrt{b}} = \frac{(\sqrt{b})^{7-1}}{1} = 7(\sqrt{b})^6 = 7b^3$

Answer:

Type 06: - ∞ ରୂପ. ଓ ଲାଗିମିଟିଆର ନିୟମର ଦ୍ଵାରା

Ex: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2^x \sin \frac{a}{2^x}$ ରୂପ ରାମ ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କର ।

Soln: ଦିଅ, $\frac{a}{2^x} = \theta$

$$\frac{a}{2^x} = \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow 2^x = \frac{a}{\theta}$$

$$x \rightarrow \infty \text{ (ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ } \theta \rightarrow 0 \text{)}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{a}{\theta} \sin \theta = a \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta}$$

$= a$ **Answer:**

Type 07: - ତ୍ରିକୋଣମିତିକ ଓ ବିଚାରମିତିକ ସାହାଯ୍ୟରେ
ବିକାଶ

Ex: $\lim_{x \rightarrow R} \frac{\tan x - \tan R}{x - R}$ ରୂପ ରାମ ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କର ।

Soln: $\lim_{x \rightarrow R} \frac{\tan x - \tan R}{x - R}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow R} \frac{\sin x \cos R - \cos x \sin R}{(x - R) \cos x \cos R}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow R} \frac{\sin(x - R)}{(x - R)} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow R} \frac{1}{\cos x \cos R}$$

$$= 1 \times \frac{1}{\cos R \cos R} = \sec^2 R$$
 Answer:

Type 06: - ∞ ରୂପ. ଓ ଲାଗିମିଟିଆର ନିୟମର ଦ୍ଵାରା

Ex: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2^x \sin \frac{a}{2^x}$ ରୂପ ରାମ ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କର ।

Soln: ଦିଅ, $\frac{a}{2^x} = \theta$

$$\frac{a}{2^x} = \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow 2^x = \frac{a}{\theta}$$

$$x \rightarrow \infty \text{ ରୂପ, } \theta \rightarrow 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{a}{\theta} \sin \theta = a \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta}$$

$= a$ **Answer:**

Type 07: - ତ୍ରିକୋଣମିତିକ ଓ ବିଚାଗ୍ରାମିତିକ ସାହାଯ୍ୟରେ
ବିକାଶ

Ex: $\lim_{x \rightarrow R} \frac{\tan x - \tan R}{x - R}$ ରୂପ ରାମ ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କର ।

Soln: $\lim_{x \rightarrow R} \frac{\tan x - \tan R}{x - R}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow R} \frac{\sin x \cos R - \cos x \sin R}{(x - R) \cos x \cos R}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow R} \frac{\sin(x - R)}{(x - R)} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow R} \frac{1}{\cos x \cos R}$$

$$= 1 \times \frac{1}{\cos R \cos R} = \sec^2 R$$
 Answer:

Episode-02

* অন্তরীকরণের সাধারণ সূত্র:

⇒ অন্তরক সাহায্য বা অন্তরক (Differential co-efficient) হল আনুমানিক হ্রাসের সূত্র।

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

স্বাধীন চলরাশি x এর সাহায্যে ক্ষম পরিবর্তন হ্রাস সাপেক্ষে অধীন চলরাশি y এর সাথে যে হ্রাস ঘটে, তাকে অনুপাতের মাধ্যমে বাস্তব হলে x এর সাপেক্ষে y এর অন্তরক সাহায্যে প্রকাশ করা যায়।
অন্তরক এর বহুবিধ বিকল্প আছে।

⇒ x এর সাপেক্ষে $f(x)$ এর অন্তরক বাস্তব হলে $y' \frac{dy}{dx} f'(x)$, $D_x y$, $D_y y$ ইত্যাদি প্রকাশ করা যায়।

* সূত্রাবলী:

1. $\frac{d}{dx}(c) = 0$

2. $\frac{d}{dx} cf(x) = c \frac{d}{dx} f(x)$

$$3. \frac{d}{dx} (cx^n) = c \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (x^n) = cnx^{n-1}$$

$$4. \frac{d}{dx} (\sin x) = \cos x$$

$$5. \frac{d}{dx} (\cos x) = -\sin x$$

$$6. \frac{d}{dx} (\tan x) = \sec^2 x$$

$$7. \frac{d}{dx} (\cot x) = -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$$

$$8. \frac{d}{dx} (\sec x) = \sec x \cdot \tan x$$

$$9. \frac{d}{dx} (\operatorname{cosec} x) = -\operatorname{cosec} x \cdot \cot x$$

$$10. \frac{d}{dx} (e^x) = e^x$$

$$11. \frac{d}{dx} (\ln x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$12. \frac{d}{dx} (a^x) = a^x \ln a$$

$$13. \frac{d}{dx} (e^{nx}) = ne^{nx}$$

$$14. \frac{d}{dx} (uv) = u \cdot \frac{dv}{dx} + v \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \quad [\text{most important Rules}]$$

$$15. \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{u}{v} \right) = \frac{v \cdot \frac{du}{dx} - u \cdot \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2} \quad [\text{most important Rules}]$$

$$16. \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dz} \times \frac{dz}{dx}$$

$$17. \frac{d}{dx} (\sin^{-1} x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$18. \frac{d}{dx} (\cos^{-1} x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$19. \frac{d}{dx} (\tan^{-1} x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$20. \frac{d}{dx} (\cot^{-1} x) = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$21. \frac{d}{dx} (\sec^{-1} x) = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$22. \frac{d}{dx} (\operatorname{cosec}^{-1} x) = -\frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$23. \frac{d}{dx} (\log_a x) = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_a e$$

$$24. \frac{d}{dx} (\sin mx) = m \cos mx$$

$$25. \frac{d}{dx} \sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$26. \frac{d}{dx} (u \pm v) = \frac{du}{dx} \pm \frac{dv}{dx} \text{ [most important Rule]}$$

* **અકુલીકરણ ત્રિપાઠવલિ:**

જો y એ x નો અકુલીકરણ:

$$y = f(x) \text{ રાત્રી, } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} [f(x)] \\ = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

સાત્રીતી - ત્રીપાઠવલિ $x = a$ રાત્રી,

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

* આનુકૂળિયાં યાંદાનાં સુત્ર ૩ વાગુભાગ Mix:

ધ્યાન:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \left[\frac{\text{Power}(d \text{ Num}_1)}{\text{Num}_1} + \frac{\text{Power}(d \text{ Num}_2)}{\text{Num}_2} + \dots - \frac{\text{Power}(d \text{ Den}_1)}{\text{Den}_1} - \frac{\text{Power}(d \text{ Den}_2)}{\text{Den}_2} \right]$$

Note: ભાગ્યે જોઈ શકાય તેવા સુત્રો શરૂ કરી શકાય તેવા સુત્રો છે.

* તમારો સાચો અનુભવ:

તમારું કામ કરીને તમારું કામ કરીને સુધારી શકાય તેવા સુત્રો શરૂ કરી શકાય તેવા સુત્રો.

Example: $y = (\sin^{-1} x)^{\ln x}$ શોધો: $\frac{dy}{dx} = ?$

Solve: $y = (\sin^{-1} x)^{\ln x}$

$$\Rightarrow \ln y = \ln x \cdot \ln(\sin^{-1} x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{\sin^{-1} x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \ln(\sin^{-1} x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = (\sin^{-1} x)^{\ln x} \left[\frac{\ln x}{\sin^{-1} x \sqrt{1-x^2}} + \ln(\sin^{-1} x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right]$$

III - ମିଶେନିଓମିଟ୍ରିକ୍ ପ୍ରତିସ୍ଥାପନ ମାଳାତି:

-ମିଶେନିଓମିଟ୍ରିକ୍ ସମୀକରଣ ଯାହା ଚାହିଁ ମଧ୍ୟ ୨(କା):

ସମୀକରଣ	ଯାହା ସଂପର୍କିତ ହେଉଛି
$(1+x^2)^n, n=1, \frac{1}{2}, 3/2 \text{ etc}$	$x = \tan \theta$
$\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}$	$x = \cos \theta$
$\frac{2x}{1-x^2}$	$x = \tan \theta$
$\frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}$	$x = \tan \theta$

Example:

$$y = \tan^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}-1}{x}; \text{ ଯଦି, } x = \tan \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1} x$$

$$\therefore y = \tan^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{1+\tan^2 \theta}-1}{\tan \theta}$$

$$= \tan^{-1} \frac{\sec \theta - 1}{\tan \theta}$$

$$= \tan^{-1} \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$$

$$= \tan^{-1} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

$$= \tan^{-1} \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} x$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2(1+x^2)}$$

Answer:

Type \rightarrow 01

\Rightarrow - আনেকগুলো ফাংশানের জন্য ও আনেকগুলো বিধ

Example: x এর সাপেক্ষে $\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x+x^2}}$ এর আনুসার
সহজ নির্ণয় করো?

Solve: - ধিও,

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

$$\Rightarrow \ln y = \frac{1}{2} [\ln(1-x) - \ln(1+x+x^2)]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} \times \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{-1}{1-x} - \frac{1+2x}{1+x+x^2} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} \times \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{-1-x-x^2 - (1+2x)(1-x)}{(1-x)(1+x+x^2)} \right]$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x+x^2}} \times \frac{x^2 - 2x - 2}{2(1-x)(1+x+x^2)}$$

Answer:

Type \Rightarrow 02

$\Rightarrow \{f(x)\}^{g(x)}$ - (base) variable

Method: $y = (\text{base})^{\text{power}}$ - (base) variable 20. Power variable 20.

then,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = (\text{base})^{\text{power}} \left[\text{power} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \ln(\text{base}) + \ln(\text{base}) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (\text{power}) \right]$$

Example: x - (base) variable $(\sin x)^{\tan x}$ - (power) variable
- (base) variable 20?

Solve: - (base) variable,

$$y = (\sin x)^{\tan x}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = e^{\ln (\sin x)^{\tan x}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = (\sin x)^{\tan x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} [\tan x \cdot \ln (\sin x)]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = (\sin x)^{\tan x} \left[\tan x \times \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} + \sec^2 x (\ln \sin x) \right]$$

(Ans)

Type \Rightarrow 03

→ આવક. યાજ્ઞાતિ - આકૃતિ

Example: $e^x + e^y = e^{x+y}$ તો, $\frac{dy}{dx}$ નો મૂલ.

Solve: $e^x + e^y = e^{x+y}$

$$\Rightarrow e^x + e^y \frac{dy}{dx} = e^{x+y} \left(1 + \frac{dy}{dx}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow (e^y - e^{x+y}) \frac{dy}{dx} = e^{x+y} - e^x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^{x+y} - e^x}{e^y - e^{x+y}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^x (e^y - 1)}{e^y (1 - e^x)}$$

Answer:

Type \Rightarrow 04

\Rightarrow વિવિધ સમાધાન

Example: રાત્રિ, $y = \frac{1}{2} (e^x + e^{-x})$ રૂ, તબ સમાધાન 10,

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

Solve: $y = \frac{1}{2} (e^x + e^{-x})$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} (e^x - e^{-x})$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^V = \frac{1}{4} (e^x - e^{-x})^V$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^V = \frac{1}{4} [(e^x + e^{-x})^V - 4 \cdot e^x \cdot e^{-x}]$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^V = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (e^x + e^{-x}) \right\}^2 - 1$$

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

[Showed]

Type-05

⇒ प्रचलित रावीकृत शास्त्र $\frac{dy}{dx}$ रा. रा.
निष्पत्ति

Example: $x = \frac{3at}{1+t^3}$; $y = \frac{3at^4}{1+t^3}$ शास्त्र $\frac{dy}{dx}$ रा. रा.?

Solve: $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{3a - 6at^3}{(1+t^3)^2}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{6at - 3at^4}{(1+t^3)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{dy}{dt} \times \frac{dt}{dx} \\ &= \frac{t(2-t^3)}{1-2t^3}\end{aligned}$$

Answer:

Type - 06

⇒ चरकालीन सारकालीन चरकालीन चरकालीन सारकालीन
निर्णयः

Example: $\sin^{-1}x$ चरकालीन $\tan^{-1}x$ चरकालीन सारकालीन निर्णय लो?

Solve: दी,

$y = \sin^{-1}x$, $z = \tan^{-1}x$ र(ले), $\frac{dz}{dy}$ निर्णय लो र(ले)

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}; \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{dz}{dy} &= \frac{dz}{dx} \times \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \times \sqrt{1-x^2} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{1+x^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dz}{dy} = \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{1+x^2} \quad (\text{Answer})$$

Episode-03

⇒ Important theories:

$y = f(x)$ ଅଫ୍ ଫଙ୍କ୍ସନାଲ୍ x ଅଫ୍ ସାମାନ୍ୟ ଆକୃତିକତା
କ୍ଷେତ୍ର D ଆକୃତିକ ସାହା ମାତ୍ରା y ଓ ତାହା ସହାୟ
ଆକୃତିକ ସାହା ବାଳା ଅଫ୍ ଅଫ୍ ଆକୃତିକ ସାହାରେ ଆକୃତିକ
 x ଅଫ୍ ସାମାନ୍ୟ ଆକୃତିକତା କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟ ଆକୃତିକ
ସାହା ମାତ୍ରା ସାହା, ହେଲେ y_2 ବା $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ ବା, $f''(x)$
ହେଉଁ ବିଶେଷ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ସାହା ସହା ବାହାରେ ଆକୃତିକ ସାହା
ମାତ୍ରା ସାହା ହେଲେ ମାଧ୍ୟମିକତା ଆକୃତିକତା ବାଳା ଅଫ୍

⇒ Important formula:

→ $y = x^n$ ଅଫ୍, $y_n = n!$ ଅଫ୍ $y_{n+1} = y_{n+2} = \dots = 0$

→ $y = (ax+b)^m$ ଅଫ୍, ଅଫ୍

① $m > n$ ଅଫ୍, $y_n = \frac{m!}{(m-n)!} a^n \cdot (ax+b)^{m-n}$

② $m = n$ ଅଫ୍, $y_n = n \cdot a^n!$

③ $m < n$ ଅଫ୍, $y_n = 0$

$$\rightarrow y = e^{ax} \text{ 2(ਲ), } y_n = a^n e^{ax}$$

$$\rightarrow y = \sin ax \text{ 2(ਲ), } y_n = a^n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2} + ax\right) \text{ and } y = \sin x \text{ 2(ਲ),}$$

$$y_n = \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2} + x\right)$$

$$\rightarrow y = \cos ax \text{ 2(ਲ), } y_n = a^n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2} + x\right) \text{ and } y = \cos x \text{ 2(ਲ),}$$

$$y_n = \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2} + x\right)$$

$$\rightarrow y = \ln(ax+b) \text{ 2(ਲ), } y_n = \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (n-1)! a^n}{(ax+b)^n}$$

$$\rightarrow y = \ln(x+a) \text{ 2(ਲ), } y_n = \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (n-1)!}{(x+a)^n}$$

$$\rightarrow y = \frac{1}{ax+b} \text{ 2(ਲ), } y_n = \frac{(-1)^n n! a^n}{(ax+b)^{n+1}}$$

$$\rightarrow y = \frac{1}{x+a} \text{ 2(ਲ), } y_n = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{(x+a)^{n+1}}$$

→ $y = e^{ax} \sin(bx+c)$ হলে,

$$y_n = (\sqrt{a^2+b^2})^n e^{ax} \sin(bx+c+n \tan^{-1} \frac{b}{a})$$

→ $y = e^{ax} \cos(bx+c)$ হলে,

$$y_n = (\sqrt{a^2+b^2})^n e^{ax} \cos(bx+c+n \tan^{-1} \frac{b}{a})$$

বিভিন্ন ক্রান্তিতে n আ. অন্তর্গত সারস নির্ণয়—
 যেহে উদাহরণে ধ্রুতুলো প্রাপ্ত থাকলে সারসে
 যে ক্রান্তিতে n আ. অন্তর্গত সারস নির্ণয় করা
 যায় সূত্র প্রদান ২৩ পাঠ্য।

Type : 01 : વિવિધ અવકાશો ન હતા બાકીના
સાક્ષ્ય નિર્ધાર

Example: $\ln \frac{a-x}{a+x}$ નો n હતા બાકીના સાક્ષ્ય નિર્ધાર

સા.

Solve: મો,

$$y = \ln \frac{a-x}{a+x}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \ln(a-x) - \ln(a+x)$$

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

$$\therefore y^n = - \frac{(n-1)!}{(a-x)^n} - \frac{(-1)^{n-1}(n-1)!}{(a+x)^n} \quad [\text{સાક્ષ્ય નિર્ધાર}]$$

$$= - \frac{(n-1)!}{(a-x)^n} + \frac{(-1)^n(n-1)!}{(a+x)^n}$$

$$= (n-1)! \left[\frac{(-1)^n}{(a+x)^n} - \frac{1}{(a-x)^n} \right]$$

[Answer]

Type 02: ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟ କ୍ରମର ଆକୃଷ୍ଟ ସାମ୍ୟାବଳୀ
 ଯାହାର ସାମ୍ୟାବଳୀର ଆକାର $y = f(x)$

Example: $y = \sin(m \sin^{-1} x)$ ଥିବା, (ହାତୀ 10),

$$(1-x^2) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - x \frac{dy}{dx} + m^2 y = 0$$

Solve: $y = \sin(m \sin^{-1} x)$

$$\Rightarrow y_1 = \cos(m \sin^{-1} x) \times \frac{m}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{1-x^2} y_1 = m \cos(m \sin^{-1} x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{1-x^2} y_1' + \left(\frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right) y_1 = -m \sin(m \sin^{-1} x) \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-x^2) y_2 - x y_1 = -m^2 y$$

$$\therefore (1-x^2) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - x \frac{dy}{dx} + m^2 y = 0$$

[proved]

Type 03: દ્વિતીય ક્રમના વક્રોના સરળ તિરંગ
સાથે સંબંધિત પ્રશ્નો.

Example: $x = a(\theta + \sin \theta)$ and $y = a(1 - \cos \theta)$ રાખી,
 $\frac{dy}{dx}$ માટે $\frac{\theta}{2}$ નો સાચો સંબંધ શોધો?

Solve: $x = a(\theta + \sin \theta)$; $y = a(1 - \cos \theta)$

$$\therefore \frac{dx}{d\theta} = a(1 + \cos \theta) \quad \frac{dy}{d\theta} = a \sin \theta$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{d\theta} \times \frac{d\theta}{dx} = a \sin \theta \times \frac{1}{a(1 + \cos \theta)} = \frac{2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \tan \frac{\theta}{2} \therefore \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \sec^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dx}$$

$$= \sec^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2a \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4a} \sec^4 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

[Answer]

Episode - 04

⇒ আকর্ষণীয় প্রশ্ন:

Important formula:

→ $y = f(x)$ বক্ররেখার উপর (x, y) বিন্দুতে
আনুগত্য স্পর্শক রেখার ঢাল $\frac{dy}{dx} = \tan \theta$ যা θ বিন্দুতে
আকর্ষণীয় রেখার স্পর্শক-রেখা।

→ স্পর্শক \times আকর্ষণীয় রেখা 45° হলে
উপরে-মুঠে $\frac{dy}{dx} = 1$ হতে।

→ আকর্ষণীয়-স্পর্শক রেখা 135° হলে
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = -1$ হতে।

→ স্পর্শক \times আকর্ষণীয় রেখা অনুভূত হলে, $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ হতে।

→ স্পর্শক \parallel আকর্ষণীয় রেখা অনুভূত হলে, $\frac{dx}{dy} = 0$ হতে।

→ স্পর্শক-স্পর্শক রেখার কোণ $= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \alpha$ ($\alpha =$ বক্ররেখার
চৌকি)।

II) સર્વાંશ સમીકરણ:

→ $y = f(x)$ વક્રલેખા ઉપર $P(x_1, y_1)$ બિંદુએ
સર્વાંશ સમીકરણ $(y - y_1) = f'(x)(x - x_1)$

III) અંતિમશ્લેષ ૩ તા. સમીકરણ:

→ સર્વાંશ બિંદુદારી ૩ સર્વાંશ ઉપર તથા
તેનાં અંતિમશ્લેષ વાળાં.

$P(x_1, y_1)$ બિંદુએ અંતિમશ્લેષ-સમીકરણ-

$$\rightarrow f'(x)(y - y_1) + (x - x_1) = 0.$$

Note: સર્વાંશ ૩ અંતિમશ્લેષ-અંતિવર્તી-તરફ 90°

રૂબરૂ બાજુનાં બાજુનાં કુતલેખ (-1) રહે.

→ સર્વાંશ-અંતિવર્તી-સાંતલેખ-તથા-અંતિવર્તી-સાંતલેખ-બાજુ-સાંતલ-અંતિવર્તી-સાંતલ.

→ સર્વાંશ-સાંતલેખ-અંતિવર્તી-સાંતલ-ઉપર-ઉપર-૩
૩-અંતિવર્તી-સાંતલ-ઉપર-૩-અંતિવર્તી-સાંતલ-અંતિવર્તી-સાંતલ-અંતિવર્તી-સાંતલ.

II - મહત્ત્વ અને લઘુત્ત્વ નિર્ધાર - ત્રિષ્કણ:

ચાલુ કરો,

$y = f(x)$ એકી વચ્ચે.

(i) મહત્ત્વ અને લઘુત્ત્વ નિર્ધાર - સ્થાન બદલ

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \text{ નો મૂલ } \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \text{ થાય તો તે સ્થાન}$$

અને તે સ્થાન x નો ચાલુ કરી નિર્ધાર કરી શકાય
શકે. તે સ્થાન ચાલુ કરી નિર્ધાર કરી શકાય
શકે.

(ii) $\frac{dy}{dx}$ નો મૂલ તો x નો ચાલુ કરી

થાય તો, ચાલુ કરી $\frac{dy}{dx} > 0$ થાય, તો x નો

સે ચાલુ કરી $f(x)$ નો મહત્ત્વ અને લઘુત્ત્વ

બતાવે શકાય, અને ચાલુ કરી $\frac{dy}{dx} < 0$ થાય, તો

x નો સે ચાલુ કરી $f(x)$ નો મહત્ત્વ અને
લઘુત્ત્વ બતાવે શકાય.

(iii) x નો ચાલુ કરી $y = f(x)$ ને ચાલુ કરી

મહત્ત્વ અને લઘુત્ત્વ નિર્ધાર કરી શકાય.

Type 01: - ସମୀକରଣ - ସମୀକରଣ

Example: $x^2 - y^2 = 7$ ସମୀକରଣ $(-4, 3)$ ବିନ୍ଦୁ (3)
ସମୀକରଣ - ସମୀକରଣ ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ - କର ?

Solve: - (ନିମ୍ନ - ଭାଗ,

$$x^2 - y^2 = 7$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x - 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y} \text{ ଗୋଟିଏ } (-4, 3) \text{ ବିନ୍ଦୁ (3) } \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$\therefore \text{ନିମ୍ନ ସମୀକରଣ ସମୀକରଣ, } y - 3 = -\frac{4}{3}(x + 4)$$

$$\Rightarrow 3y - 9 = -4x - 16$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x + 3y + 7 = 0$$

[Answer]

Type 02: অভিন্নকোণ - সমীকরণ - নির্ণয়

Example: $y(x-2)(x-3) - x + 7 = 0$ বক্ররেখাটি
 -এ বিকল্পে x আংশকে y এর m o, n বিকল্পে
 বক্ররেখাটি অভিন্নকোণ - সমীকরণ - নির্ণয় কর?

Solve: $y(x-2)(x-3) - x + 7 = 0$

-এ বিকল্পে $y = 0 \therefore -x + 7 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow -x = -7$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 7$$

\therefore y -বিকল্পে x আংশকে $(7, 0)$

সুতরাং, $y(x-2)(x-3) - x + 7 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow y(x^2 - 5x + 6) - x + 7 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 y - 5xy + 6y - x + 7 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2xy + x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} - 5x \frac{dy}{dx} - 5y + 6 \frac{dy}{dx} - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x^2 - 5x + 6) \frac{dy}{dx} = 5y - 2xy + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{5y - 2xy + 1}{x^2 - 5x + 6}$$

(7.10) વિદ્યુત: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{20}$

(7.10) વિદ્યુત આકર્ષણ: સમીકરણ $y - 0 = -20$
(2-7)

$\Rightarrow y = -20x + 140$

$\therefore 20x + y - 140 = 0$

[Answer]

Type 03: વિદ્યુત: ક્ષતિઓ વિશે

Example: C નો ચાર - ભાગ 2 (ન. $y = cx(1+x)$)
ચક્રાવલો કુલવિદ્યુત: સર્જી રહેલા X આકર્ષણ માટે
30° નોતર ઉડાવવામાં આવે.

Solve: $y = cx(1+x) = cx + cx^2$

$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = c + 2cx$ કુલવિદ્યુત: , $\frac{dy}{dx} = c$

સર્જીત X આકર્ષણ માટે 30° નોતર ઉડાવવામાં આવે

આથી $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

$\therefore c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ [Answer]

TYPE 04: ධ්වනිකරණය සඳහා ඇති

Example: ධ්වනිකරණය සඳහා ඇති $S = at^2 + bt + c$
යන අනුකූල ධ්වනිකරණය සඳහා ඇති v සඳහා සොයා
ලබන්න. v සඳහා, $v = \frac{ds}{dt} = 2at + b = 4a(s - c)$
සඳහා, a, b, c සොයන්න.

Solve: $S = at^2 + bt + c$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{ds}{dt} = 2at + b$$

$$\Rightarrow v = 2at + b$$

$$\Rightarrow v^2 = 4a^2t^2 + b^2 + 4abt$$

$$\Rightarrow v^2 - b^2 = 4a(at^2 + bt)$$

$$\therefore v^2 - b^2 = 4a(s - c)$$

[showed]

प्रि. 05: चर. बा. निर्ण.

Example: x च. चर. बा. निर्ण. कर $(x^4 - 8x^3 + 22x^2 - 24x + 5)$ चर. बा. निर्ण. कर
उ. चर. बा. निर्ण. कर?

Solve: चि. $f(x) = x^4 - 8x^3 + 22x^2 - 24x + 5$

$$\therefore f'(x) = 4x^3 - 24x^2 + 44x - 24$$

चर. बा. निर्ण. कर $f'(x) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 4x^3 - 24x^2 + 44x - 24 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^3(x-1) - 5x(x-1) + 6(x-1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-1)(x^2 - 5x + 6) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-1)(x-2)(x-3) = 0$$

$$\therefore x = 1, 2, 3 \text{ अर्थात् } f''(x) = 12x^2 - 48x + 44.$$

$\therefore x=1$ ବିନ୍ଦୁରେ ମାକ୍ସିମାଇଜି-ସାମ୍ପ ହେଉଥାଏ ।

$$x=2 \text{ (ଲ), } f''(2) = 48 - 96 + 44 + 44 = 92 - 96 = -4 < 0$$

$\therefore x=2$ ବିନ୍ଦୁରେ ମାକ୍ସିମାଇଜି-ସାମ୍ପ ହେଉଥାଏ [Answer]

$$x=3 \text{ (ଲ), } f''(3) = 108 - 144 + 44 + 152 - 144 = 8 > 0$$

$\therefore x=3$ (ଲ), ମାକ୍ସିମାଇଜି-ସାମ୍ପ ହେଉଥାଏ 210 ।

[Answer]

উপপাদ্য : ① মালসিম ও বৃদ্ধি আকারে প্রকাশিত।

② বৃদ্ধি আকারে প্রকাশিত।

③ ল্যাম্বার্টের আকারে প্রকাশিত।

এদের উপপাদ্যের বর্ণনা ও প্রমাণ :-

বর্ণনা:- যদি $f(u)$, $f'(u)$, $f''(u)$, ..., $f^{(n-1)}(u)$ ক্রমানুসারে $[a, a+h]$ বহু ব্যবধিতে অবিচ্ছিন্ন হয় এবং $f^{(n)}(u)$ ক্রান্তান্তরে $(a, a+h)$ স্থানীয় ব্যবধিতে বিচ্ছিন্ন থাকে, তখন টেলর (Taylor) সূত্র :-

$$f(a+h) = f(a) + hf'(a) + \frac{h^2}{2!} f''(a) + \dots + \frac{h^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} f^{(n-1)}(a) + R_n$$

$$\text{যেখানে } R_n = \frac{h^n(1-\theta)^{n-m}}{n(n-1)!} f^{(n)}(a+\theta h), \quad 0 < \theta < 1$$

এটা মালসিম ও বৃদ্ধি আকারে প্রকাশিত।

$$\text{প্রমাণ:- } F(u) = f(u) + (a+h-u)f'(u) + \frac{(a+h-u)^2}{2!} f''(u) + \dots + \frac{(a+h-u)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} f^{(n-1)}(u) + K(a+h-u)^m \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

এখানে K সমলঙ্ঘিত নির্দিষ্ট একটি স্থানীয় মান।

$$F(a) = F(a+h) \text{ --- (2)}$$

① নং স- $u = a$ বসাইলে

P.T.O.

$$F(a) = f(a) + hf'(a) + \frac{h^2}{2!} f''(a) + \dots + \frac{h^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} f^{(n-1)}(a) + kh^m$$

আগর, ① নং এ $n = a+h$ বসিয়ে, $F(a+h) = f(a+h)$

$$\therefore f(a+h) = f(a) + hf'(a) + \frac{h^2}{2!} f''(a) + \dots + \frac{h^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} f^{(n-1)}(a) + kh^m \quad (11)$$

① নং এ n বসিয়ে $F(u)$ এর অন্তরীকরণ করে,

$$F'(u) = f'(u) + (a+h-u) f'(u) + \frac{(a+h-u)^2}{2!} f''(u) + \dots + \frac{(a+h-u)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} f^{(n-1)}(u) + k(a+h-u)^m$$

$$= f'(u) + (0+0-1) f'(u) + (a+h-u) f''(u) + \frac{2(a+h-u)(-1)}{2!} f''(u) + \frac{(a+h-u)^2}{2!} f'''(u) + \dots + \frac{(n-1)(a+h-u)^{n-1}(-1)}{(n-1)!} f^{(n-1)}(u) + \frac{(a+h-u)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} f^{(n)}(u) + km(a+h-u)^{m-1}(-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow F'(u) = \frac{(a+h-u)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} f^{(n)}(u) - km(a+h-u)^{m-1} \quad (12)$$

যদি $F(u)$ $[a, a+h]$ বস্তু প্রতিটি
অবস্থানে এবং $(a, a+h)$ বস্তু প্রতিটি অন্তরীকরণ
যোগ্য এবং $F(a) = F(a+h)$

P.T.O.

મૂલ્યો જોઈએ તેવામાં સમાવેશ કરો,

$$F'(a+\theta h) = 0 \text{ જ્યાં } a < a+\theta h < a+h \\ = 0 < \theta < 1.$$

(iii) \Rightarrow

$$F'(a+\theta h) = \frac{(a+h-a-\theta h)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} f^n(a+\theta h) - km(a+h-a-\theta h)^{m-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = \frac{(h-\theta h)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} f^n(a+\theta h) - km(h-\theta h)^{m-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow km(h-\theta h)^{m-1} = \frac{(h-\theta h)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} f^n(a+\theta h)$$

$$\Rightarrow k = \frac{\frac{(h-\theta h)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} f^n(a+\theta h)}{m(h-\theta h)^{m-1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow k = \frac{(h-\theta h)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} f^n(a+\theta h) \frac{1}{m(h-\theta h)^{m-1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow k = \frac{(h-\theta h)^{n-1-m+1}}{m(n-1)!} f^n(a+\theta h)$$

$$\Rightarrow k = \frac{(h-\theta h)^{n-m}}{m(n-1)!} f^n(a+\theta h), 0 < \theta < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow k = \frac{h^{n-m}(1-\theta)^{n-m}}{m(n-1)!} f^n(a+\theta h)$$

P.T.O.

①) ને સમીકરણનું n માં m મૂકી શકાય

$$f(a+h) = f(a) + hf'(a) + \frac{h^2}{2!} f''(a) + \dots + \frac{h^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} f^{(n-1)}(a) + \frac{h^n (1-\theta)^{n-m}}{n(n-1)!} f^{(n)}(a+\theta h) \quad 0 < \theta < 1$$

②) ને $n=1$ મૂકી શકાય

$$f(a+h) = f(a) + hf'(a) + \frac{h^2}{2!} f''(a) + \dots + \frac{h^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} f^{(n-1)}(a) + \frac{h^n (1-\theta)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} f^{(n)}(a+\theta h) \quad , 0 < \theta < 1$$

જેવું જોઈએ તેમજ અન્ય અવધાન રાખવાની જરૂર પડે.

③) ને $n=m$ મૂકી શકાય

$$f(a+h) = f(a) + hf'(a) + \frac{h^2}{2!} f''(a) + \dots + \frac{h^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} f^{(n-1)}(a) + \frac{h^n}{n!} f^{(n)}(a+\theta h) \quad , 0 < \theta < 1$$

જેવું જોઈએ તેમજ અન્ય અવધાન રાખવાની જરૂર પડે.

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