

قاعدۃ حده

قضیہ (صورت ۱۰) فرض کیں کوئی f کو $(-\infty, \pm\infty)$ پر توابع g, f کو (a, b) پر مختصر کرو

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} g(x) = \infty (\pm \infty) \quad \text{اگر } g'(x) \neq 0; (a, b) \rightarrow x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = L \quad \text{اور} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = L$$

L کی وجہ سے میں عذر، مختص دلیل $\infty - \infty$ یا $\infty + \infty$ کے لئے اسے عوض کر دیں گے جبکہ $a < c < b$ کے لئے $x \rightarrow c$

قضیہ: اگر کوئی f و g پر $(a, +\infty)$ پر مختصر کرو تو $f'(x) > 0$ اور $g'(x) > 0$ ہو تو $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = L$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = L \quad \text{اور} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = L \quad \text{اگر } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = \infty (+\infty)$$

لہٰذا $x \rightarrow +\infty$ پر $f(x)$ کا نیز با تغیرات کرنے پر L کی وجہ سے میں سمجھائی رہیں گے۔

مثلاً: محدود نہ رہا۔ آور

$$i) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^a - a^a}{x-a} \stackrel{Hop}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{ax^{a-1}}{1} = 1 \cdot a^a$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{x} \stackrel{Hop}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x}} - \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{1-x}}}{1} = 1$$

$$ii) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} \stackrel{Hop}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \ln x}{1} = \frac{\ln 2}{2}$$

اسناد کی وجہ سے میں اسے e^x کا مختصر کر دیں گے

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - x - 1}{x^2} \stackrel{Hop}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{2x} \stackrel{Hop}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \cos \sqrt{x}}{\sin x}$$

$$2) \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln n}{x-1}$$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\tan \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$4) \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos \alpha n}{1 - \cos \beta n}$$

$$5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x - x + 1}{x^n - e^x + 1}$$

$$6) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{\pi}{4} - \arctan n}{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$7) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{\pi}{4} - \arctan n}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{1+n^2}}{-\frac{1}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{1+n^2} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln n}{e^{\frac{1}{n^2}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{n^2}}{-\frac{2}{n^3} e^{\frac{1}{n^2}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n e^{-\frac{1}{n^2}}}{2} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

$$8) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(x^n + 1)}{\ln x}$$

جواب اولیہ ملے، دوسرے ملے

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{n^2}}}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} e^{-\frac{1}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{n^2}}}{n^2} = \dots$$

$$t \rightarrow +\infty \Leftrightarrow x \rightarrow 0^+ \text{ with } \frac{1}{x} = t$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{n^2}}}{n} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{-t}}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{t}{e^t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{e^t} = 0$$

جواب اولیہ ملے، دوسرے ملے

نحویں تجھے

$$\text{ex) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\sin x} \right)^{\infty-\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x - x}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos x - 1}{\sin x + x \cos x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x + \cos x - x \sin x} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

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

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} (\pi^r - \operatorname{ext}) \tan x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{\pi^r - \operatorname{ext}}{\cot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{-1/x}{-(1 + \cot^2 x)} = \infty$$

پس جزئیات میں $\pi^r \approx 3.14$, $1^r \approx 0^\circ$ پسونے ہے

$$\text{ex) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^x = ?$$

$$y = x^x \quad [x \in \mathbb{R}, x > 0]$$

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

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} y = e^{-\infty} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{a}{x}\right)^x = ?$$

$$y = \left(1 + \frac{a}{x}\right)^x \quad [x \in \mathbb{R}, x > 0]$$

$$\ln \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{a}{x}\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \left(1 + \frac{a}{x}\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln \left(1 + \frac{a}{x}\right)}{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-\frac{a}{x^2}}{\frac{1+a}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{a}{x}}{1+\frac{a}{x}} = a \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y = e^a$$

پسونے

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{a}{x}\right)^{bx} = e^{ab} \quad \text{by L'Hopital}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2+1}{2-1} \right)^{x+\Sigma} = ?$$

$$\ln \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+1}{x-1} \right)^{x+\varepsilon} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left(\frac{x+1}{x-1} \right)^{x+\varepsilon} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x+\varepsilon) \ln \left(\frac{x+1}{x-1} \right)$$

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

فرسیل تیکر و مکلوون

تفصیلی تحریر: فرض کنیم $f(x)$ در این مسئله همواره تابع پیوسته باشد.

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

تَدْرِيْجِيْنَ بِطَسْلَمٍ فَهُدَىْنَ

مُسْتَقِلٌ: سُبْطٌ مُسْتَقِلٌ لِنَفْعِهِ f(x) = \ln x

$$f(x) = \ln x \quad f(1) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad f'(1) = 1$$

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

$$f'''(x) = \frac{1}{x^3} \quad , \quad f'''(1) = 1$$

$$f^{(\varepsilon)}(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \quad , \quad f^{(\varepsilon)}(1) = -1$$

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

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

$$\text{类似 } \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ 处 } \therefore f(x) = \sin x \text{ 附近 } n=0$$

$$f(x) = \sin x \quad f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x \quad f'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

$$f''(x) = -\sin x \quad f''\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$f'''(x) = -\cos x \quad f'''\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

$$f^{(\varepsilon)}(x) = \sin x \quad f^{(\varepsilon)}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$f(x) = f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \frac{f'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{1!}(x-\frac{\pi}{4}) + \frac{f''\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{2!}(x-\frac{\pi}{4})^2 + \frac{f'''\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{3!}(x-\frac{\pi}{4})^3 + \dots$$

$$\sin x = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{\sqrt{r}}{1!}(x-\frac{\pi}{4}) + \frac{-\frac{1}{r}}{2!}(x-\frac{\pi}{4})^2 + \frac{-\sqrt{r}}{3!}(x-\frac{\pi}{4})^3 + \dots$$

$$\sin x = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{\sqrt{r}}{1!}(x-\frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{1}{2!}(x-\frac{\pi}{4})^2 + \frac{\sqrt{r}}{3!}(x-\frac{\pi}{4})^3 + \dots$$

只用

تعريف: سلسلة تابع $f(x)$ هي مدللة في $x=0$ إذا حل نصفاً

$$f(x) = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!}x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$$

على سبيل المثال $f(x) = e^x$, $f(x) = \sin x$

$$f(x) = \sin x, f(0) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x, f'(0) = 1$$

$$f''(x) = -\sin x, f''(0) = 0$$

$$f'''(x) = -\cos x, f'''(0) = -1$$

$$f^{(\varepsilon)}(x) = \sin x, f^{(\varepsilon)}(0) = 0$$

$$f^{(\alpha)}(x) = \cos x, f^{(\alpha)}(0) = 1$$

$$f(x) = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!}x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + \frac{f^{(\varepsilon)}(0)}{\varepsilon!}x^\varepsilon + \frac{f^{(\alpha)}(0)}{\alpha!}x^\alpha + \dots$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^\varepsilon}{\varepsilon!} - \frac{x^\alpha}{\alpha!} + \dots$$

$$f(x) = e^x, f(0) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = e^x, f'(0) = 1$$

$$f''(x) = e^x, f''(0) = 1$$

$$f'''(x) = e^x, f'''(0) = 1$$

$$f^{(\varepsilon)}(x) = e^x, f^{(\varepsilon)}(0) = 1$$

⋮

$$f(x) = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!}x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + \frac{f^{(\varepsilon)}(0)}{\varepsilon!}x^\varepsilon + \dots$$

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^\varepsilon}{\varepsilon!} + \frac{x^\alpha}{\alpha!} + \dots$$

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^\varepsilon}{\varepsilon!} + \frac{x^\alpha}{\alpha!} + \dots$$

لـ: مدل دلخواهی $f(x) = \cos x$ باعث می شود

$$f(x) = \cos x ; f(0) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = -\sin x ; f'(0) = 0$$

$$f''(x) = -\cos x ; f''(0) = -1$$

$$f'''(x) = \sin x ; f'''(0) = 0$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = -\cos x ; f^{(4)}(0) = 1$$

$$f^{(5)}(x) = \sin x ; f^{(5)}(0) = 0$$

$$f^{(6)}(x) = -\cos x ; f^{(6)}(0) = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) = \cos x &= f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!} x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!} x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!} x^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(0)}{4!} x^4 + \dots \\ &= 1 + \frac{0}{1!} x + \frac{-1}{2!} x^2 + \frac{0}{3!} x^3 + \frac{1}{4!} x^4 + \frac{0}{5!} x^5 + \frac{-1}{6!} x^6 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \frac{x^8}{8!} - \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-x)^c = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots$$

$$\therefore x^2 \cos x = x^2 \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots \right) = x^2 - \frac{x^4}{2!} + \frac{x^6}{4!} - \frac{x^8}{6!} + \dots$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x} \quad f(0) = 1$$

لـ: $f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x}$ باعث مدل دلخواهی

$$f'(x) = ((1-x)^{-1})' = -(-1)(1-x)^{-2} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \Rightarrow f'(0) = 1$$

$$f''(x) = ((1-x)^{-2})' = -2(-1)(1-x)^{-3} = \frac{2}{(1-x)^3} \Rightarrow f''(0) = 2$$

$$f'''(x) = ((1-x)^{-3})' = -3(-1)(1-x)^{-4} = \frac{3}{(1-x)^4} \Rightarrow f'''(0) = 3$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = ((1-x)^{-4})' = -4(-1)(1-x)^{-5} = \frac{4}{(1-x)^5} \Rightarrow f^{(4)}(0) = 4$$

$$\therefore f(x) = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!} x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!} x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!} x^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(0)}{4!} x^4 + \dots$$

لـ: $\frac{1}{1-x}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1-x} = 1+x+\frac{x^2}{2!}+x^3+\frac{x^4}{4!}+\frac{x^5}{5!}+\dots = 1+x+x^2+x^3+x^4+\dots$$

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

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2} = 1-x^2+x^4-x^6+x^8-\dots$$

$$\text{عما يلي: } f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots$$

$$\frac{\sin x}{x} = \frac{\left(x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots \right)}{x} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{5!} - \frac{x^6}{7!} + \dots$$

حل ترددی سه مسأله ۱۰: مسأله ترددی سه مسأله

۱۰-۱

$$1) y = x^r \ln x + e^{rx} + \sqrt{ax^r + x}$$

$$(vu)' = u' vu + v'u$$

$$y' = rx \ln x + x^r \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + (r - rx) e^{rx} + a \frac{rx+1}{\sqrt{ax^r+x}} \quad (e^u)' = u' e^u$$

$$2) y = \ln \left(x^r + rx^r + x^r \right) \rightarrow y' = \frac{rx^r - rx^r - rx^r}{x^r + rx^r + x^r} \quad (\ln u)' = \frac{u'}{u}$$

$$3) y = rx^{-r} \ln(rx^r + 1) \rightarrow y' = -rx^{-r} \ln(rx^r + 1) + rx^{-r} \frac{rx}{rx^r + 1}$$

$$4) y = x^{\frac{r}{\varepsilon}} \ln \frac{x^c - x^c + x - 1}{\sqrt{x^c - x^c + x - 1}} = x^{\frac{r}{\varepsilon}} \ln(x^c - x^c + x - 1)^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon}} = x^{\frac{r}{\varepsilon}} \times \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \ln(x^c - x^c + x - 1)$$

$$\rightarrow y' = x^{\frac{r}{\varepsilon}} \times \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \ln(x^c - x^c + x - 1) + x^{\frac{r}{\varepsilon}} \times \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \frac{rx^r - rx + 1}{x^c - x^c + x - 1}$$

$$5) y = -rx^r \sqrt{ax^r - x} \rightarrow y' = -rx \sqrt{ax^r - x} + (rx^r) \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{ax^r - x}}$$

$$6) y = \frac{1}{rx^r} + \frac{1}{rx^r} + \frac{1}{rx^r} \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{r} x^r + \frac{1}{r} x^r + \frac{1}{r} x^{-r}$$

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

$$7) y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x+x^r}} + \sqrt{cx-1} + \sqrt{\frac{x-c}{x+d}} = (1-x+x^r)^{-\frac{1}{r}} + \sqrt{cx-1} + \sqrt{\frac{x-c}{x+d}}$$

$$(cu^r)' = rru^r u^{-1}$$

$$\rightarrow y' = -\frac{1}{r}(1-x+x^r)^{-\frac{c}{r}} + \frac{c}{r\sqrt{cx-1}} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{(x+c)-1(x-d)}{(x+d)^{\frac{1}{r}}}$$

$$8) y = \ln(\ln x) \rightarrow y' = \frac{(\ln x)'}{\ln x} = \frac{1}{x \ln x}$$

$$9) y = \ln(\cos x + r) + \cos(\ln x - r) \rightarrow y' = \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x + r} - \frac{1}{x} \sin(r \ln x - r)$$

$$10) y = \sqrt{x^r + \sqrt{cx-1}} \quad y' = \frac{rx + \frac{c}{r\sqrt{cx-1}}}{2\sqrt{x^r + \sqrt{cx-1}}}$$

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

$$1) \quad y = \cos(x - \pi) + \sin(x^c - x) \rightarrow y' = -(1-\gamma_2) \sin(x - \pi) + (\alpha_2 + 1) \cos(x^c - x)$$

$$2) \quad y = \operatorname{Arcsin} \sqrt{x+x^c} \rightarrow y' = \frac{\frac{1+\gamma_n}{\sqrt{1+(x+x^c)^c}}}{\sqrt{1-(\sqrt{x+x^c})^c}} = \frac{(1+\gamma_n)}{\sqrt{1-x-x^c}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^c}}$$

$$3) \quad y = \operatorname{Arccot} \sqrt{x} + \operatorname{Arccos} \frac{1}{x^c}$$

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

$$(\operatorname{Arccot} u)' = -\frac{u}{1+u^c}$$

$$(\operatorname{Arccos} u)' = -\frac{u}{\sqrt{1-u^c}}$$

$$4) \quad y = \ln \frac{(x+1)^c (x-1)^c \sqrt{x^c+d}}{(r_{x+1})^c (x^c+v_x)^c}$$

$$y = \ln (x+1)^c (x-1)^c (x^c+d)^{\frac{1}{c}} - \ln (r_{x+1})^c (x^c+v_x)^c$$

$$= c \ln (x+1) + c \ln (x-1) + \frac{1}{c} \ln (x^c+d) - c \ln (r_{x+1}) - c \ln (x^c+v_x)$$

$$\rightarrow y' = c \frac{r_x}{x+1} + c \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{r_x}{x^c+d} - c \frac{r}{r_{x+1}} - c \frac{v_x}{x^c+v_x}$$

$$5) \quad y = \frac{\sqrt{n+1} (\cos x - r)^c (x^c + x)}{(c-x)^d \sqrt{(x^c+r)^c}}$$

جواب (جواب مختصر) مكتوب

$$\ln y = \ln \frac{(n+1)^{\frac{1}{c}} (\cos x - r)^c (x^c + x)}{(c-x)^d (x^c + r)^c}$$

$$\ln y = \frac{1}{c} \ln(n+1) + c \ln(\cos x - r) + \ln(x^c + x) - d \ln(c-x) + \frac{1}{c} \ln(x^c + r)$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{1}{n+1} + c \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x - r} + \frac{c x^{c-1}}{x^c + x} - d \frac{-1}{c-x} - \frac{1}{c} \frac{r_x}{x^c + r}$$

$$\rightarrow y' = y \left(\frac{1}{r(n+1)} + \frac{c \sin x}{\cos x - r} + \frac{c x^{c-1}}{x^c + x} + \frac{d}{c-x} + \frac{c n}{c(x^c + r)} \right)$$