

$$11. f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 3}{x}$$

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

$$\frac{3}{4s^3} = \frac{0(4s^3) - 3(5^2)}{16s^6} \quad \frac{2x^2 - x^2 - 3}{x^2} = \frac{x^2 - 3}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{s^3} \quad s^{-3} \quad -\frac{9}{4} \cdot s^{-4}$$

$$\ln(x)$$

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

$$x^{-1} \quad \frac{1}{0} x^0$$

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

$$\frac{d}{dx} (4x^3 - x)^{10} = 10(4x^3 - x)^9 \cdot (12x^2 - 1)$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx \quad \frac{1}{2} x^3 + C \quad \int_{-1}^1$$

$$\frac{1}{3} + C - \left(-\frac{1}{3} + C \right)$$

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

$$f(x) = (x^2 + 3x - 5)^{10}$$

$$f'(x) = 10 (x^2 + 3x - 5)^9 \cdot (2x + 3)$$

$$g(x) = 10 (x^2 + 3x - 5)^9 \cdot (2x + 3)$$

$$\int g(x) dx$$

$$10 (u)^9$$

$$\int 10 (u)^9 du$$

$$\int 10 \underbrace{(x^2 + 3x - 5)^9}_u \cdot \underbrace{(2x + 3) dx}_{\frac{du}{dx} \cdot dx = du}$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} \cdot dx = du$$

$$2x + 3$$

$$\int 10 (u)^9 \cdot \frac{du}{dx} dx$$

$$\int 10 (u)^9 du$$

$$u^{10}$$

$$u^9 \cdot \frac{1}{10} u^{10}$$

$$(x^2 + 3x - 5)^{10}$$

$$\int \frac{\sin(\ln(x))}{x} dx$$

$$u = \ln(x)$$

$$\int \frac{\sin(u)}{x} dx$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\int \sin(u) \frac{1}{x} dx = \int \sin(u) \frac{du}{dx} dx$$

$$\int \sin(u) \cdot du \quad -\cos(u) + C$$

$$-\cos(\ln(x)) + C$$

$$-\cos(\ln(x)) + C$$

$$\sin(\ln(x)) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\int \cos(2x) dx$$

$$u = 2x$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 2$$

$$\int \cos(u) dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{2} \cos(u) dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{2} \cos(u) \frac{du}{dx} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{2} \cos(u) du$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sin(u) + C$$

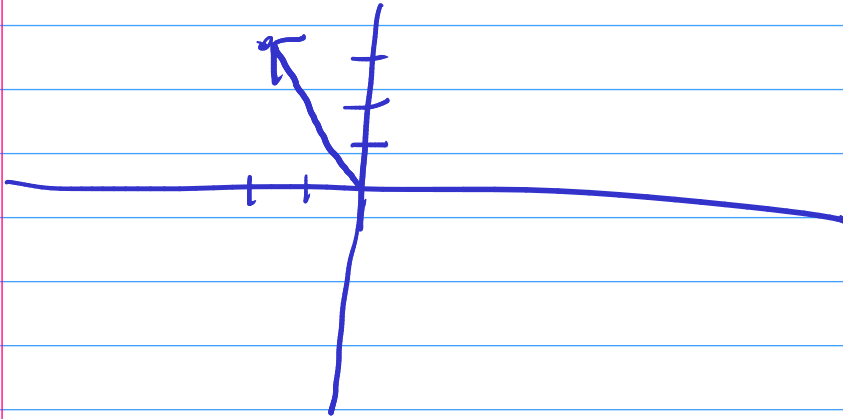
$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{2} f(x) \right)$$

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

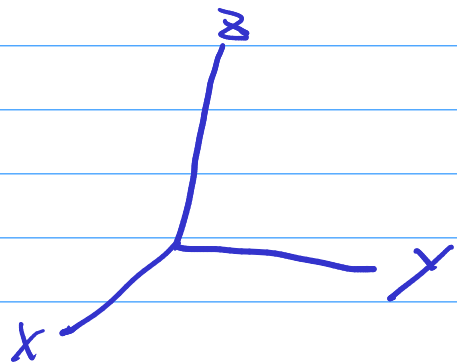
Vectors!

$$\langle 0, 1, 3 \rangle$$

$$\langle -2, 3 \rangle$$



$$\begin{aligned} &\langle a, b \rangle \\ + &\langle c, d \rangle \\ \hline &\langle a+c, b+d \rangle \end{aligned}$$



$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\vec{v} \quad \|\vec{v}\|$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$\langle 2, -1, 4 \rangle$$

$$\sqrt{2^2 + (-1)^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{4 + 1 + 16} = \sqrt{21}$$

$$5 \langle -1, 2 \rangle$$

$$\langle -5, 10 \rangle$$

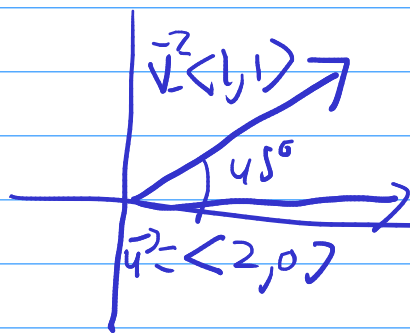
$$\vec{u} = \langle a, b, c \rangle$$

$$\vec{v} = \langle d, e, f \rangle$$

dot product

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$ad + be + cf$$



$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 2 + 0 = 2$$

$$\|\vec{u}\| \sqrt{2^2 + 0^2} = 2$$

$$\|\vec{v}\| = \sqrt{2}$$

$$2 \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \cos 45^\circ = 2 \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

$$\sqrt{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u}} \neq \|\vec{u}\|$$

unit vector

$$\langle 1, 0, 0 \rangle$$

$$\left\langle \frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5} \right\rangle$$

$$\vec{u} \quad \langle 0, 1, 3 \rangle \quad \sqrt{10}$$

$$\frac{\vec{u}}{\|\vec{u}\|} \quad \left\langle \frac{0}{\sqrt{10}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \right\rangle$$

\hat{u} : Unit vector pointing
the same way as u

$$\hat{i} = \overset{3D}{\langle 1, 0, 0 \rangle}$$

$$\hat{i} = \overset{2D}{\langle 1, 0 \rangle}$$

$$\hat{j} = \langle 0, 1, 0 \rangle$$

$$\hat{j} = \langle 0, 1 \rangle$$

$$\hat{k} = \langle 0, 0, 1 \rangle$$

$$\langle 0, 1, 3 \rangle$$

$$0\hat{i} + 1\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$$

$$\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$$