$$[x^{2} \frac{d}{dx} \{\ln(1+x^{2})\} + \ln(1+x^{2}) \frac{d}{dx} (x^{2})]$$

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

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

$$2(e) (\sqrt{x})^{\sqrt{x}} [\sqrt{x} \frac{d}{1+x^{2}} + \ln(1+x^{2})]$$

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$$2(e) (\sqrt{x})^{\sqrt{x}} [\sqrt{x} \frac{d}{dx} (\ln \sqrt{x}) + \ln \sqrt{x} \frac{d}{dx} (\sqrt{x})]$$

$$= (\sqrt{x})^{\sqrt{x}} [\sqrt{x} \frac{d}{dx} (\ln \sqrt{x}) + \ln \sqrt{x} \frac{d}{dx} (\sqrt{x})]$$

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

$$= (\sqrt{x})^{\sqrt{x}} [\frac{1+\ln \sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{x}}] (\text{Ans.})$$

$$2(f) \sqrt{3}[x], y = x^{\ln x} [\sin x \frac{d}{dx} (\ln x) + \ln x \frac{d}{dx} (\ln x)]$$

$$= (\frac{d}{dx} (u^{y}) = u^{y} [v \frac{d}{dx} (\ln u) + \ln u \frac{dv}{dx}]$$

$$= x^{\ln x} [2 \ln x \frac{1}{x}] = \frac{2 \ln x}{x} x^{\ln x}$$

$$\sqrt{3}[x] \frac{d}{dx} (\sin^{-1} x)^{x} = (\sin^{-1} x)^{x}$$

$$[x \frac{d}{dx} \{\ln(\sin^{-1} x)\} + \ln(\sin^{-1} x) \frac{d}{dx} (x)]$$

$$= (\sin^{-1} x)^{x} [x \frac{1}{\sin^{-1} x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} + \ln(\sin^{-1} x).1]$$

$$= (\sin^{-1} x)^{x} [\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} \sin^{-1} x]$$

$$2(h) \frac{d}{dx} (\sin x)^{x} [\sqrt{1-x^{2}} \sin^{-1} x]$$

$$= (\sin x)^{x} \left[x \frac{d}{dx} \{ \ln(\sin x) \} + \ln(\sin x) \frac{d}{dx}(x) \right]$$

$$= (\sin x)^{x} \left[x \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \cos x + \ln(\sin x) \cdot 1 \right]$$

$$= (\sin x)^{x} \left[x \cot x + \ln(\sin x) \right]$$

$$2(i) \frac{d}{dx} (\ln x)^{x}$$

$$= (\ln x)^{x} \left[x \frac{d}{dx} \{ \ln(\ln x) \} + \ln(\ln x) \frac{d}{dx}(x) \right]$$

$$= (\ln x)^{x} \left[x \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \ln(\ln x) \cdot 1 \right]$$

$$= (\ln x)^{x} \left[\frac{1}{\ln x} + \ln(\ln x) \right]$$

$$2(j) \frac{d}{dx} (\log x)^{x} = (\log x)^{x}$$

$$\left[x \frac{d}{dx} \{ \ln(\log x) \} + \ln(\log x) \frac{d}{dx}(x) \right]$$

$$= (\log x)^{x} \left[\frac{1}{\log x} \cdot \frac{1}{x \ln 10} + \ln(\log x) \cdot 1 \right]$$

$$= (\log x)^{x} \left[\frac{1}{\ln 10 \log x} + \ln(\log x) \right]$$

$$2(k) x^{\cos^{-1} x} \left[\frac{1}{\ln 10 \log x} + \ln(\log x) \right]$$

$$2(k) x^{\cos^{-1} x} \left[\frac{1}{\ln 10 \log x} + \ln(\log x) \right]$$

$$= x^{\cos^{-1} x} \left[\cos^{-1} x \frac{d}{dx} (\ln x) + \ln x \frac{d}{dx} (\cos^{-1} x) \right]$$

$$= x^{\cos^{-1} x} \left[\cos^{-1} x \frac{d}{x} (\ln x) + \ln x \frac{d}{dx} (\cos^{-1} x) \right]$$

$$= x^{\cos^{-1} x} \left[\frac{\cos^{-1} x}{x} - \frac{\ln x}{1 - x^{2}} \right]$$

$$= x^{-1/x} \left[-\frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx} (\ln x) + \ln x \frac{d}{dx} (-\frac{1}{x}) \right]$$

$$= x^{-1/x} \left[-\frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx} (\ln x) + \ln x \frac{d}{dx} (-\frac{1}{x}) \right]$$

$$= x^{-1/x} \left[-\frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx} (\ln x) + \ln x \frac{d}{dx} (-\frac{1}{x}) \right]$$

$$= x^{-1/x} \left[-\frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx} (\ln x) + \ln x \frac{d}{dx} (-\frac{1}{x}) \right]$$

$$= x^{-1/x} \times \frac{1}{x^2} (\ln x - 1) = \frac{1}{x^{2+1/x}} (\ln x - 1)$$

$$3(a) \frac{d}{dx} (e^{x^x}) = e^{x^x} \frac{d}{dx} (x^x)$$

$$= e^{x^x} x^x [x \frac{d}{dx} (\ln x) + \ln x \frac{d}{dx} (x)]$$

$$= e^{x^x} . x^x [x . \frac{1}{x} + \ln x . 1]$$

$$= e^{x^x} . x^x (1 + \ln x)$$

$$3(b) \frac{d}{dx} (x^e^x)$$

$$= x^{e^x} [e^x \frac{d}{dx} (\ln x) + \ln x \frac{d}{dx} (e^x)]$$

$$= x^{e^x} [e^x \frac{1}{x} + \ln x . e^x]$$

$$= x^{e^x} [e^x (\frac{1}{x} + \ln x)]$$

$$(c) \frac{d}{dx} (a^x)$$

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

$$= a^{a^x} \ln a . a^x . \ln a = a^{a^x} a^x (\ln a)^2$$

$$3(d) (\cot x)^{\tan x} [5.0e; 3., 6.0e; 4.3e]$$

$$[\tan x \frac{d}{dx} {\ln(\cot x)} + \ln(\cot x) \frac{d}{dx} (\tan x)]$$

$$= (\cot x)^{\tan x} [\frac{\tan x}{\cot x} (-\cos e^2 x) + \ln(\cot x) . (\sec^2 x)]$$

$$= (\cot x)^{\tan x} [-\sin^2 x . \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} + \ln(\cot x) . (\sec^2 x)]$$

$$= (\cot x)^{\tan x} [-\sec^2 x + \ln(\cot x) . (\sec^2 x)]$$

$$= (\cot x)^{\tan x} . \sec^2 x [\ln(\cot x) - 1]$$

$$4. (a) x^x [31.0e, 0e; 31.3e, 9.3e, 9.3e, 9.3e, 9.3e]$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^{x}) = x^{x} \left[x^{x} \frac{d}{dx}(\ln x) + \ln x \frac{d}{dx}(x^{x}) \right]$$

$$= x^{x^{x}} \left[x^{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \ln x \cdot x^{x} \left\{ x \frac{d}{dx}(\ln x) + \ln x \frac{d}{dx}(x) \right\} \right]$$

$$= x^{x^{x}} x^{x} \left[\frac{1}{x} + \ln x \cdot \left\{ x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \ln x \cdot 1 \right\} \right]$$

$$= x^{x^{x}} \cdot x^{x} \left[\frac{1}{x} + \ln x \cdot (1 + \ln x) \right]$$

$$4(\mathbf{b})(x^{x})^{x} \left[\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{a} \mathbf{a} \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c} \right] \cdot \mathbf{a} \cdot$$

$$= x^{-1/x} \times \frac{1}{x^2} (\ln x - 1) = \frac{1}{x^{2+1/x}} (\ln x - 1)$$

$$3(a) \frac{d}{dx} (e^{-x/x}) = e^{-x/x} \frac{d}{dx} (x^x)$$

$$= e^{-x/x} x^x [x \frac{d}{dx} (\ln x) + \ln x \frac{d}{dx} (x)]$$

$$= e^{-x/x} x^x [x \frac{1}{x} + \ln x \cdot 1]$$

$$= e^{-x/x} x^x [x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \ln x \cdot 1]$$

$$= e^{-x/x} x^x (1 + \ln x)$$

$$3(b) \frac{d}{dx} (e^{-x/x})$$

$$= x^{e^{-x/x}} [e^{-x/x} \frac{d}{dx} (\ln x) + \ln x \frac{d}{dx} (e^{-x/x})]$$

$$= x^{e^{-x/x}} [e^{-x/x} \frac{1}{x} + \ln x \cdot e^{-x/x}]$$

$$= x^{e^{-x/x}} [e^{-x/x} \frac{1}{x} + \ln x \cdot e^{-x/x}]$$

$$= x^{e^{-x/x}} [e^{-x/x} \frac{1}{x} + \ln x \cdot e^{-x/x}]$$

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$$= x^{e^{-x/x}} [e^{-x/x} \frac{1}{x} + \ln x \cdot e^{-x/x}]$$

$$= x^{e^{-x/x}} [e^{-x/x} \frac{$$

5(b)
$$\frac{d}{dx} (ax)^{bx}$$

= $(ax)^{bx} [bx \frac{d}{dx} \{\ln(ax)\} + \ln(ax) \frac{d}{dx} (bx)]$

= $(ax)^{bx} [bx \frac{1}{ax} .a + \ln(ax) .b]$

= $(ax)^{bx} [bx \frac{1}{ax} .a + \ln(ax) .b]$

= $(ax)^{bx} .b [1 + \ln(ax)]$

5(c) ধরি, $y = (xe^x)^{\sin x}$
 $\ln y = \ln(xe^x)^{\sin x} = \sin x (\ln x + \ln e^x)$
 $= \sin x (\ln x + x)$

ইহাকে x এর সাপেকে অন্তরীকরণ করে পাই,

 $\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \sin x (\frac{1}{x} + 1) + (\ln x + x) \cos x$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = y[(\frac{1}{x} + 1) \sin x + (\ln x + x) \cos x]$

= $(xe^x)^{\sin x} [\sin x (\frac{1}{x} + 1) + (\ln x + x) \cos x]$

5(d) $\frac{d}{dx} (e^{x^2} + x^{x^2})$

[ঢা.'৩৬,'১২]

= $\frac{d}{dx} (e^{x^2}) + \frac{d}{dx} (x^{x^2})$

= $2xe^{x^2} + x^{x^2} [x^2 \frac{d}{dx} (\ln x) + \ln x \frac{d}{dx} (x^2)]$

= $2xe^{x^2} + x^{x^2} [x + 2x \ln x]$

5(e) $\frac{d}{dx} \{(\tan x)^x + x^{\tan x}\}$

= $\frac{d}{dx} (\tan x)^x + \frac{d}{dx} (x^{\tan x})$

= $(\tan x)^x [x \frac{d}{dx} \{\ln(\tan x) + \ln x \frac{d}{dx} (\tan x)]$

= $(\tan x)^x [x \frac{1}{\tan x} \sec^2 x + \ln(\tan x).1]$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} (\tan x)^{\cot x} + \frac{d}{dx} (\cot x)^{\tan x}$$

$$= (\tan x)^{\cot x} \left[\cot x \frac{d}{dx} \{\ln(\tan x)\} + \ln(\tan x)\right]$$

$$= (\tan x)^{\cot x} \left[\cot x \frac{d}{dx} (\tan x)\right]$$

$$+ \ln(\cot x) \frac{d}{dx} (\tan x)$$

$$= (\tan x)^{\cot x} \left[\frac{\cot x}{\tan x} \sec^2 x + \ln(\tan x)\right]$$

$$(-\cos ec^2 x) + (\cot x)^{\tan x} \left[\frac{\tan x}{\cot x}\right]$$

$$(-\cos ec^2 x) + \ln(\cot x) \cdot (\sec^2 x)$$

$$= (\tan x)^{\cot x} \left[\frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - \ln(\tan x)\right]$$

$$\cos ec^2 x + \ln(\cot x) \cdot (\sec^2 x)$$

$$= (\tan x)^{\cot x} \left[-\frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} + \ln(\cot x)\right]$$

$$+ (\cot x) \cdot (\sec^2 x)$$

$$= (\tan x)^{\cot x} \cdot \cos ec^2 x \left[\ln(\cot x) - 1\right]$$

$$5(i) \frac{d}{dx} (x^x \log x)$$

$$= x^x \frac{d}{dx} (\log x) + \log x \frac{d}{dx} (x^x)$$

$$= x^x \frac{1}{x \ln 10} + \log x \left[x^x \left\{x \frac{d}{dx} (\ln x) + \ln x \frac{d}{dx} (x)\right\}\right]$$

$$= \frac{x^x}{x \ln 10} + x^x \log x \left\{x \frac{1}{x} + \ln x\right\}$$

$$= \frac{x^x}{x \ln 10} + x^x \log x \left\{1 + \ln x\right\}$$

প্রশ্নমালা IX H

1. $\frac{dy}{dx}$ নির্ণয় কর ঃ

(a)
$$x^a y^b = (x - y)^{a+b}$$
 [প্র.জ.প. '০৬] $\overline{ln}(x^a y^b) = ln(x - y)^{a+b}$ $\Rightarrow ln(x^a) + ln(y^b) = (a+b) ln(x - y)$ $\Rightarrow a lnx + b ln y = (a+b) ln(x - y)$ $\overline{ln}(x^a) + b \cdot \frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = (a+b) \frac{1}{x-y} (1 - \frac{dy}{dx})$ $or, (\frac{b}{y} + \frac{a+b}{x-y}) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a+b}{x-y} - \frac{a}{x}$ $or, \frac{bx-by+ay+by}{y(x-y)} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{bx+ay}{x(x-y)}$ $or, \frac{bx+ay}{y(x-y)} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{bx+ay}{x(x-y)}$ $or, \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x}$ $or, \frac{dy$