

به نام خدا

$$\overline{m}_{ab} = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = \frac{f(a + \Delta z) - f(a)}{\Delta z}$$

حساب دیفرانسیل ← تغییر کمیت ها

شیب خط مماس

مشتق ← آهنگ تغییر کمیت ها

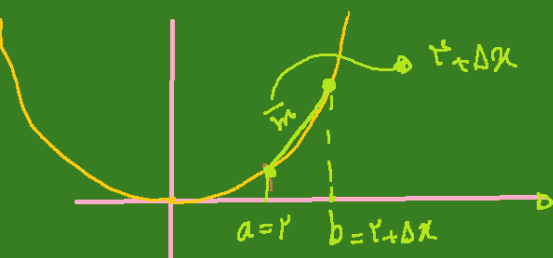
سرعت لحظه‌ای معرک

آهنگ تغییرات مکان

$$\overline{v}_{t_1, t_2} = \frac{\kappa(t_2) - \kappa(t_1)}{t_2 - t_1}$$

مثال: $f(\kappa) = \kappa^2$ ؛ شیب تابع f را در نقطه $\kappa = 2$ بیابید.

$$\overline{m}_{a < a + \Delta \kappa} = \frac{f(a + \Delta \kappa) - f(a)}{\Delta \kappa} = \frac{(a^2 + (\Delta \kappa)^2 + 2a(\Delta \kappa)) - (a^2)}{\Delta \kappa} = 2a + \Delta \kappa \quad a = 2$$



$$\Delta \kappa \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \overline{m}_{a < a + \Delta \kappa} \rightarrow 2 \Rightarrow m = 2$$

تعریف صورت مشتق:

$f(\kappa):$

$$f'(\kappa_0) = \lim_{\Delta \kappa \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\kappa_0 + \Delta \kappa) - f(\kappa_0)}{\Delta \kappa}$$

مثال: مشتق $f(\kappa) = \kappa^{10}$ را بیابید:

$$f'(\kappa_0) = \lim_{\Delta \kappa \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\kappa_0 + \Delta \kappa)^{10} - \kappa_0^{10}}{\Delta \kappa} = \lim_{\Delta \kappa \rightarrow 0} \frac{10 \kappa_0^9 + \Delta \kappa (\dots)}{\Delta \kappa} = 10 \kappa_0^9$$

$$f(\kappa) = \kappa^n \rightarrow f'(\kappa) = n \kappa^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{\kappa_0^{10} + 10 \kappa_0^9 \Delta \kappa + \Delta \kappa^2 (\dots) - \kappa_0^{10}}{\Delta \kappa}$$



$$\Delta \kappa = \kappa_1 - \kappa_0$$

$\Delta \kappa \rightarrow 0$ (معادله) نزدیک کنیم

قواعد مشتق گیری (مشتق تابع f ، f' و مشتق تابع g ، g' باشد)

$$(f(x) = \frac{x^x \cdot \sin(x)}{x^x + x + 1})$$

$$(f+g)' = f' + g' \quad (1) - \text{جمع}$$

$$(f \cdot g)' = f' \cdot g + f \cdot g' \quad (2) - \text{ضرب}$$

$$(cf)' = c f' \quad (2+) - \text{ضرب عدد ثابت}$$

$$(f/g)' = \frac{1}{g^2} (f'g - f \cdot g') \quad (3) - \text{تقسیم}$$

$$f(x) \pm g(x)$$

$$h(x) = f(x) \pm g(x) \quad h'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(x_0 + \Delta x) - h(x_0)}{\Delta x} =$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) + g(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) - g(x_0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} + \frac{g(x_0 + \Delta x) - g(x_0)}{\Delta x} \right)$$

$$= \underbrace{\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}}_{f'} + \underbrace{\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x_0 + \Delta x) - g(x_0)}{\Delta x}}_{g'} = f'(x_0) + g'(x_0)$$

$$h(x) = x^x = \frac{x^x}{x^x}$$

$$f(x) = x^x \leadsto f'(x) = x^x$$

$$g(x) = x^x \leadsto g'(x) = x^x$$

مثال از تقسیم:

$$h'(x) = \left(\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right)' = \frac{x^x \cdot x^x - x^x \cdot x^x}{x^x} = \frac{x^x \cdot x^x}{x^x} = x^x$$

$$f(x) = x^n \quad f'(x) = n x^{n-1}$$

$$\sin(x) \cos(\Delta x) + \cos(x) \sin(\Delta x)$$

مشتق توابع مهم:

$$(\sin(x))' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x + \Delta x) - \sin(x)}{\Delta x}$$

$\sin(x)$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta x} \left\{ \underbrace{\sin(x)}_{\text{ثابت}} (\cos(\Delta x) - 1) + \underbrace{\cos(x)}_{\text{ثابت}} \sin(\Delta x) \right\} =$$

$$= \sin(x) \left\{ \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\Delta x) - 1}{\Delta x} \right\} + \cos(x) \left\{ \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\Delta x)}{\Delta x} \right\} =$$

$$= \cos(x)$$

0

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

: $\cos(x)$

$$\tan(x)' = \left(\frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} \right)' = \frac{\overbrace{\sin(x)'}^{\cos(x)} \cos(x) - \sin(x) \overbrace{\cos(x)'}^{-\sin(x)}}{\cos^2(x)} = \frac{\cos^2(x) + \sin^2(x)}{\cos^2(x)} = \frac{1}{\cos^2(x)} = \sec^2(x)$$

: $\tan(x)$

$$(e^x)' = e^x$$

: e^x

مثال:

$$f(x) = \frac{x^x \cdot \sin(x)}{x^2 + x + 1}$$

$$\bullet (x^x \sin(x))' = x^x \cdot \sin(x) + x^x \cdot \cos(x)$$

$$(f \cdot g)' = f' \cdot g + f \cdot g'$$

$$\bullet (x^2 + x + 1)' = 2x + 1$$

$$(f + g)' = f' + g'$$

$$(cf)' = c f'$$

$$\bullet f'(x) = \frac{(x^x \sin(x) + x^x \cos(x)) (2x + 1) - x^x \sin(x) (2x + 1)}{(x^2 + x + 1)^2}$$

$$(f/g)' = \frac{f'g - f \cdot g'}{g^2}$$

مشتق زنجیره ای = مشتق ترکیب متوالی

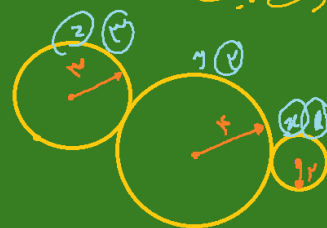


$$\sin\left(\frac{1}{1 + e^{\cos(x)}}$$

آهنک تغییرات کیت

• یک دور ① را بیچانیم: ② $\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$ دور

$$y = \frac{x}{x} \quad \Delta y = \frac{\Delta x}{x} \quad \leadsto \quad \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{1}{x}$$



• یک دور ② را بیچانیم: ③ $\left(\frac{x}{x^2}\right)$ دور

$$z = \frac{x}{x^2} \quad \leadsto \quad \Delta z = \frac{x}{x^2} \Delta y \quad \leadsto \quad \frac{\Delta z}{\Delta y} = \frac{x}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{\Delta z}{\Delta x} = \frac{\Delta z}{\Delta y} \cdot \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} \quad \left(= \frac{x}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x^2} \right)$$

$$x \leadsto y \leadsto z$$

$$\frac{\Delta z}{\Delta x} = \frac{\Delta z}{\Delta y} \cdot \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$

$$z = g(y) \quad z = g(f(x))$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$$

$$y = f(x)$$