

ال dapteerat al-rouz

Tuesday 17/10

## Sets

introduction: مقدمة

المجموعات

Sets: is a collection of elements or membership عناصر

of the set

Ex: write the set of even & odd numbers.

الزوجية

$$E = \{2, 4, 6, \dots\} \text{ infinite عناصر}$$

$$O = \{3, 5, 7, \dots\} \text{ infinite عناصر}$$

$\cap$ : intersection f: and  $\cup$ : union

## Real Numbers

1) Natural Number: (N)

الاعداد الطبيعية

$$N = \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\} \text{ infinite عناصر}$$

2) Integers Numbers: (Z)

الاعداد整数

$$Z = \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots\} \text{ infinite عناصر}$$

3) Rational Number: (Q)

الاعدادrationale

$$Q = \left\{ \frac{a}{b} : a, b \in Z, b \neq 0 \right\}$$

$$\text{Ex: } \left\{ \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, 1, 4, -\frac{1}{2}, \sqrt{2}, 0. \bar{6}, \dots \right\}$$

4) Irrational Number: (I)

$$I = \{\pi, e, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{5}, \dots\}$$

5) Real Number: (R)

الامتحانة الابتدائية

١٥ / ١٩ جنیس

R - N D Z U Q V T

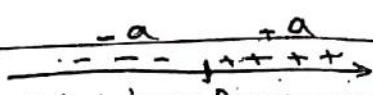
N ⊂ Z ⊂ Q ⊂ R

Note

معنی ساختاری

نیتیونی  $\rightarrow$  Absolute Value  $\left| a \right|$

$$\left| a \right| = \begin{cases} a & a \geq 0 \\ -a & a < 0 \end{cases}$$



مقدار المطلق

$$1. \left| a \right| = \sqrt{a^2}; \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$2. \left| a \right| = 0 \text{ iff } a = 0 \quad \text{إذا وفقط إذا}$$

$$3. \left| a \right| = \left| -a \right| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4. \left| a+b \right| \leq \left| a \right| + \left| b \right| \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{Ex} \\ | -3+5 | \leq |-3| + |5| \end{array} \right)$$

$$5. \left| a \cdot b \right| = \left| a \right| \cdot \left| b \right| \quad 2 \leq 8$$

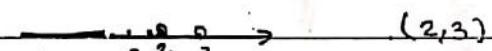
$$6. \left| a^2 \right| = a^2; \quad a^2 \geq 0$$

$$7. \left| a \cdot a \right| = \left| a \right| \cdot \left| a \right| = \left| a \right|^2 \quad \text{أو} \quad \text{الثانية أصلية}$$

$$8. \left| a^n \right| = \left| a \right|^n \quad \text{والأخير}$$

الفترات  $\rightarrow$  Intervals ...

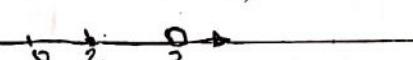
$$1. (a, b) = \{x : a < x < b\} \quad \text{open interval}$$



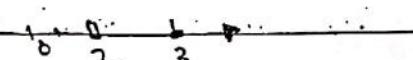
$$2. [a, b] = \{x : a \leq x \leq b\} \quad \text{closed interval}$$



$$3. [a, b) = \{x : a \leq x < b\} \quad \text{half closed interval}$$



$$4. (a, b] = \{x : a < x \leq b\} \quad \text{open interval}$$



أدا جوړ ټولو ټولو

المجموعة الناتجة

$$1 < x \leq 2$$

$$5. (a, \infty) = \{x : x > a\} \quad \begin{array}{c} a \\ \hline + + + \end{array}$$

$$6. (-\infty, a) = \{x : x < a\} \quad \begin{array}{c} - - a \\ \hline \end{array} \rightarrow$$

كثير الحدود  $\rightarrow$  Polynomials  $\leftarrow$

A Polynomial of one variable has the form

$$P(x) = a_n x^{n-1} + a_{n-1} x^{n-2} + \dots + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0$$

$a_n, a_{n-1}, \dots, a_2, a_1, a_0$  called the  
معاملات coefficients

$P(x) = 3x^7 + 6x^5 + 2$  is polynomial of degree 7

$P(x) = 3\sqrt[3]{x} + 4\sqrt[3]{x}$  is not polynomial

متباينات  $\rightarrow$  Inequalities  $\leftarrow$

An expression has one of the following

$<, \leq, \rightarrow, \geq, \rightarrow$

22/10 Sunday

Sets, Number, Absolute Value

## Set S

A set is collection of elements or  
(express) membership of the set.

- Capital letters A, B, C ..... are usually used to  
denote sets.

- Small letters a, b, c ..... are usually used to  
denote element of a set.

Ex: Write the set of even numbers.

$$E = \{2, 4, 6, \dots\}$$

Ex2: Write the set of odd numbers.

$$O = \{1, 3, 5, \dots\}$$

$\in E$

$\in$  belong

$\notin O$

$\notin$  not belong

(U) union

$\cap$  intersection

$$Ex: A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

$$B = \{2, 4, 6, 8\}$$

$$A \cap B = \{2, 4\}$$

$$A \cup B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8\}$$

(U)  $\cup$   $\cap$   $\in$   $\subseteq$

$\rightarrow$   $\rightarrow$   $\rightarrow$   $\rightarrow$

اطلاق افتخار (۲۰۱۳)

22/10/2017

## Numbers

### 1). Natural Number : (N)

$$\mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\}$$

NE 1

المسعد طبع ، في موجة صحية موضوعة

## 2). Integer Number : ( $\mathbb{Z}$ )

$$Z = \{ \dots, -2, -1, 0, +1, +2, \dots \}$$

### 3). Rational Number : (①)

$$\mathbb{Q} = \left\{ \frac{a}{b} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}, b \neq 0 \right\}$$

#### 4). Irrational Number : (II)

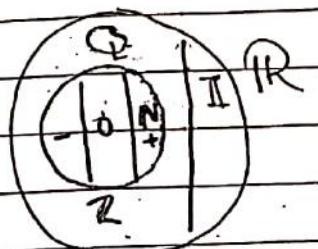
$$I = \{\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{7}, \pi, e\}$$

مَعْوِظَةٌ لِأَعْلَمِ الْعُمَّالِ لغافر متنبهة مطردة التي ليس لها لها وابنها

## 5). Real Number : (IR)

R = Q U I

$$\mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{R}$$

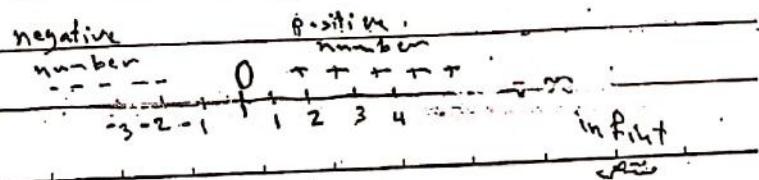


Real line

$x > 0 \rightarrow$  positive (+)

$x < 0$  → negative (-)

~~Less than < bigger than >~~



الأدوات

## Absolute Value

القيمة المطلقة

$$|a| = \begin{cases} a & a \geq 0 \\ -a & a < 0 \end{cases}$$

نوعي القيمة المطلقة

2.  $\sqrt{a^2} = |a|$

$\sqrt{5^2} = \sqrt{25} = |5| = 5$

$\sqrt{(-2)^2} = |-2| = 2$

3.  $|a| = 0 \text{ iff } a = 0$

4.  $|ab| = |a| \cdot |b|$

5.  $|a+b| \leq |a| + |b|$

6.  $|a|^2 = a^2$

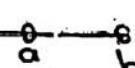
انتهت ط - اخنة أدوات

المادة الثانية عـ / ١ / لـ

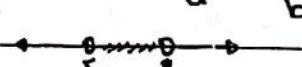
## Interval

الفترة

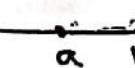
1. open interval:  $(a, b) = \{x : a < x < b\}$



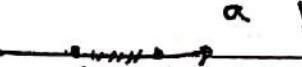
Ex:  $(5, 8) = \{5 < x < 8\}$



2. closed interval:  $[a, b] = \{x : a \leq x \leq b\}$



Ex:  $[2, 7] = \{2 \leq x \leq 7\}$



3. half closed interval:  
opened

الخطوة الثالثة

٢٤ / ١٠ سنت

$$[a, b) = \{x : a < x < b\} - \text{---} \quad \begin{array}{c} a \\ b \end{array}$$

$$(a, b] = \{x : a < x \leq b\} \quad \begin{array}{c} a \\ b \end{array}$$

$$\underline{\text{Ex}} : (5, 9] = \{5 < x \leq 9\} \quad \begin{array}{c} 5 \\ \text{---} \quad 9 \\ | \quad | \end{array}$$

٤)  $(-\infty, a) / (-\infty, a]$   $\leftarrow$  عدد  $a$   $\rightarrow$  دالة  $x$  مفتوحة

$$(a, \infty) / [a, \infty)$$

$$(-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$\underline{\text{Ex}} : (-\infty, 7) \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \quad 7 \\ | \end{array}$$

$$(-\infty, 2] \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \quad 2 \\ | \end{array}$$

$$[5, \infty) \quad \begin{array}{c} 5 \\ \text{---} \quad \text{---} \end{array}$$

$$(-\infty, +\infty) \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \quad \text{---} \quad +\infty \\ | \end{array}$$

Algebra ... الجبر

فرق مربعين

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a-b)(a+b)$$

$$x^2 - 25 = (x-5)(x+5)$$

فرق مربعين

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

$$x^3 - 27 = (x-3)(x^2 + 3x + 9)$$

جمع مكعبين

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

## الماضية الثانية

$$x^3 + 8 = (x+2)(x^2 - 2x + 4)$$

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$(a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$

$$(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$$

$$(a-b)^3 = a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3$$

$$(x+5)^2 = x^2 + 2(5)x + 25 = x^2 + 10x + 25$$

$$(x+3)^3 = x^3 + 3(x^2)(3) + 3(3^2)x + (3)^3$$

$$= x^3 + 9x^2 + 27x + 27$$

## polynomials

A polynomial of one variable has the form

$$P(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0$$

كoefficient ((coefficient))  $a_n, a_{n-1}, \dots, a_2, a_1, a_0$  و درجة (degree)  $= n$

$$\underline{\text{Ex:}} P(x) = 5x^3 + 7x^2 + 2$$

Coefficient (7, 5, 2)

degree (2)

اعتراض تربيعية

مقدمة للكتابة

A polynomial of degree 1 has the form

$$P(x) = ax + b \quad ; \quad a \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{linear}$$

A polynomial of degree 2 has the form

$$P(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \quad ; \quad a \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{quadratic}$$

القانون العام للاقران التربيعي

$$\begin{array}{c} a = \text{coefficient} \\ c = \text{constant term} \\ b = \text{coefficient of } x \end{array} \quad r = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \quad \Delta = \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$$

Ex

$$P(x) = 2x^2 + x - 3$$

$$a = 2 \quad b = 1 \quad c = -3$$

معامل المربع  $a$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

الثابت  $c$

$$\Delta = 1 - 4(2)(-3) = 1 + 24 = 25 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\Delta} = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

$$r = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-1 \pm 5}{4} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ -6 \end{cases}$$

\* (نهاية حاضرة للدورة)

$$a^2 + b^2 \neq (a+b)^2$$

Notes

الربيع يرجع على المجهز و العدة خمسة ولا يرجع على المجهز

$$(ab)^2 = a^2 b^2 \quad ; \quad \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2 = \frac{a^2}{b^2}$$

الامتحان الثالث

26/10/2015

Geometry: الهندسة

1. Triangle: مثلث

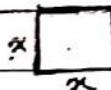
مساحة مثلث = نصف قاعدة بالارتفاع



$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot b \cdot h$$

Ex: area =  $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 8 \cdot 3 = 12$

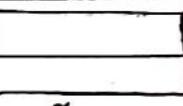
2. Square: المربع



$$\text{Area} = x^2$$

$$\text{Perimeter} = 4x$$

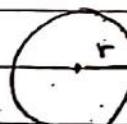
3. Rectangle: المثلث



$$\text{Area} = xy$$

$$P = 2x + 2y$$

4. Circle: دائرة



القطر = 2r

$$\text{Area} = \pi r^2$$

$$P = 2\pi r$$

مجموع اقطار  $\pi = 3.14$

مربع القطر  $= 4r^2$

5. Sphere: كره



الحجم =  $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

المساحة =  $4\pi r^2$

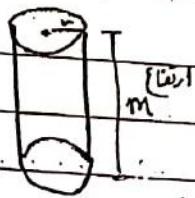
$$\text{Volume} = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

$$\text{Surface Area} = 4\pi r^2$$

العنوان

26/10

6. cylinder: اسطوانة



$$\text{Volum} = \pi r^2 \cdot m$$

7. Cone: بذرة

الارتفاع = الميل = المحيط



$$\text{Volum} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi r^2 \cdot m$$

>>> Inequalities

The properties of inequality

$$1) a < b \\ b < c \quad \{ \rightarrow a < c$$

$$5 > 3, 7 < 9 \rightarrow 5 < 9$$

$$2) a < b$$

$$a + c < b + c$$

لأن مجموع اصغر من المجموع الثاني

$$5 < 7 \Rightarrow 5+2 < 7+2 \quad 7 < 9$$

$$3) a < b \Rightarrow a \cdot c < b \cdot c \quad \text{if } c > 0$$

لأن مجموع اكبر من المجموع الثاني

$$a < b \Rightarrow a \cdot c > b \cdot c \quad \text{if } c < 0$$

لأن مجموع اكبر من المجموع الثاني اذا خربناه (عكس) طبقاً لمبرهنة دعم

$$5 > 3 \Rightarrow 5 \cdot 2 > 3 \cdot 2 \quad 10 > 6$$

$$5 > 3 \Rightarrow 5 \cdot (-2) > 3 \cdot (-2) \quad 10 < -6$$

الامتحان الثالث

26/10/2017

$$4). a > b \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} < \frac{1}{b}$$

$$3 > 2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} < \frac{1}{2}$$

(ستقام  
تقدير المقدار المتباعدة إذا أخذنا أو طرحنا أي عدد (غير صفر))

نفس المقدار المتباعدة

لدينا مقدار المتباعدة إذا أخذنا أو طرحنا أي عدد (غير صفر) مخرج المقدار المتباعدة (أو عصنا أو ضربنا) بعد صعود  
تقدير المقدار المتباعدة بالمعنى نفسه (المعنى نفسه بعد ضرب  
ومن ثم تقليله بـ  $\frac{1}{x}$ ). (المقدار المتباعدة)

Solving the inequality

$$\text{Ex}_1 \quad 2x + 5 > 3$$

$$2x + 5 - 5 > 3 - 5 \Rightarrow 2x > -2 \Rightarrow x > -1$$

$$\text{Ex}_2 \quad 3 - 4x \geq 5$$

$$3 + 3 - 4x \geq 3 + 5 \Rightarrow -4x \geq 2$$

نضرب في  $\frac{-1}{4}$   $\Leftrightarrow (-\frac{1}{4})$   $\times$  تقييم المقدار المتباعدة

$$2 \leq -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}]$$

$$\text{Ex}_3 \quad 1 \leq 2x + 3 \leq 5$$

$$3 + 1 \leq 2x \leq 3 + 5 \Rightarrow -2 \leq 2x \leq 2$$

$$-1 \leq x \leq 1 \Rightarrow x \in [-1, 1]$$

$$\text{Ex}_4 \quad x^2 - 1 < 0$$

حل المقدار المتباعدة (الخطوات الأربع)

الخطوة الأولى: العنصر الموجب على طرف المقدار المتباعدة

$$x^2 - 1 = 0 \quad \text{عنصر الموجب}$$

مختصر

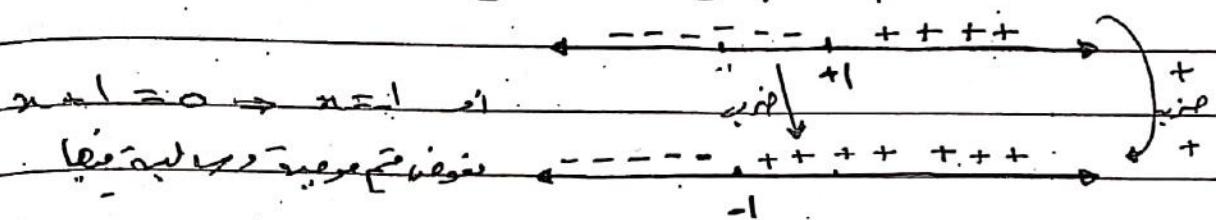
$$\text{Ex: } x^2 - 1 \leq 0$$

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

$$\cancel{x-1} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

١٦١

بيان صدر تيم موجبة في ١-٩٠ وقتم سالبة لمعرفه بالرهانات



لِلْمُنْفَعِ بِالْجَادَةِ لِلْعَمَالِ

$x^2 - x + 1 > 0$  أي لست بآلة حاسوب (أو على أي) ناقلة بلاد

$$\text{Faz.: } x^2 - 1 > 0$$

بنفس الطريقة يتحقق ذلك بلأنه إن شاء الله تعالى فإنه أقرب

## طلبات ملائكة

$$S_1: (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

## انتهائى طابعه

المقادير الرابعة

$$\frac{1}{x+4} > \frac{8}{2}$$

$$2x - 3 > 5 \quad x > 4$$

$$2x > 8 \Rightarrow x > 4 \quad (4, \infty) \quad \begin{array}{c} \leftarrow \infty \\ 4 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \leftarrow 0 \\ \uparrow \uparrow \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \infty \\ \infty \end{array}$$

$$x^2 - 4 > 5 \quad (4, \infty)$$

$$x^2 - 4 - 5 > 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 9 > 0$$

$$x^2 - 9 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 3 \quad \begin{array}{c} \leftarrow \dots \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \dots + + + \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \infty \end{array}$$

$$x + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -3 \quad \begin{array}{c} \leftarrow \dots \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \dots + + + \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \infty \\ -3 \end{array}$$

$$x \in (-\infty, -3] \cup [3, \infty) \quad \begin{array}{c} \dots + + + \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \leftarrow \dots \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \dots + + + \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \infty \\ -3 \quad 3 \end{array}$$

$$(x-1)(x-3)(x+2) > 0$$

$$x-1=0 \Rightarrow x=1 \quad \begin{array}{c} \leftarrow \dots \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \dots - \frac{1}{0} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \dots + + + \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \infty \end{array}$$

$$x-3=0 \Rightarrow x=3 \quad \begin{array}{c} \leftarrow \dots \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \dots - \frac{3}{0} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \dots + + + \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \infty \end{array}$$

$$x+2=0 \Rightarrow x=-2 \quad \begin{array}{c} \leftarrow \dots \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \dots - \frac{-2}{0} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \dots + + + + \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \infty \end{array}$$

$$x \in (-2, 1) \cup (3, \infty) \quad \begin{array}{c} \leftarrow \dots \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \dots - \frac{0}{1} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \dots + + + - \frac{0}{3} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \dots + + + \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \infty \end{array}$$

$$(x-1)^2(x-3)^3(x+2)^4 > 0$$

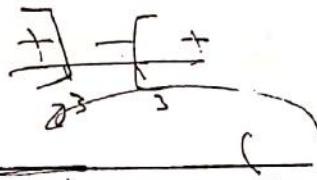
نقوم بنفس عمليات (علاقة تبادلية) ثم ن Divide العمليات على

الصيغة  $\frac{(x-1)^2}{(x-1)^2} \cdot \frac{(x-3)^3}{(x-3)^3} \cdot \frac{(x+2)^4}{(x+2)^4}$  نعني طلبها ثم نقدم بعدها

ترتيب أداء

الذكري المكافئ للدالة

١٦٧٥٤



$$(x-1)^2 \rightarrow x-1=0 \Rightarrow x=1 \quad -0++$$

$$(x-3)^3 \rightarrow x-3=0 \Rightarrow x=3 \quad -\infty ++++++ 1 + + + + \rightarrow \infty$$

$$(x^2)^n = x^{2n} \rightarrow n=2 \quad -\infty - - - - 0 + + + + + + + + \rightarrow \infty$$

$$(x^2)^n = x^{2n} \rightarrow n=2$$

$$-\infty - - - - 0 + + + + + + + + \rightarrow \infty$$

الطبيعة ماضي خطبة الـ ٢٠١٣ نعم المفهوم

$$\text{المبنية} \rightarrow \text{فان} \quad -\infty - - - - 0 + + + + + + + + \rightarrow \infty$$

$$x \in (3, \infty)$$

Note

$$\frac{a}{b} > 0 \rightarrow ab > 0$$

١٥ درجة على

$$\frac{a}{b} < 0 \rightarrow ab < 0$$

٥ جواب

Ex:  $\frac{x+2}{x-3} > 0 \rightarrow (x+2)(x-3) > 0$   
 $x \neq 2 \quad x \neq 3$

$$(x+2)(x-3) > 0 \rightarrow$$

$$x+2=0 \rightarrow x=-2 \quad -2 - + + + + \rightarrow \infty$$

$$x-3=0 \rightarrow x=3$$

$$- - - - 0 + + + + + + + + \rightarrow \infty$$

$$x \in (-\infty, -2) \cup (3, \infty)$$

$$- - + + 0 - - 0 + + + + + + + + \rightarrow \infty$$

E.R.

فرع دائرة

الحاقة الرابعة

للمجموع

$$(x-1)(x-3) > 0$$

$$(x-2)$$

$$(x-1)(x-3)(x-2) > 0$$

$$x-1=0 \Rightarrow x=1$$

$$x-3=0 \Rightarrow x=3$$

$$x-2=0 \Rightarrow x=2$$

$$x \in (1, 2) \cup (3, \infty)$$

$$\frac{x+2}{1-x} < 0$$

$$\frac{(x+2)(1-x)}{1-x} < 0$$

$$\frac{x+2-1+x}{1-x} = \frac{2x+1}{1-x} < 0$$

$$-(2x+1)(1-x) < 0$$

$$2x+1=0 \Rightarrow 2x=-1 \Rightarrow x=-\frac{1}{2} \quad -\infty \leftarrow - \quad 0 \quad + \quad + \quad +$$

$$1-x=0 \Rightarrow x=1$$

$$x \in (-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}) \cup (1, \infty)$$

$$2x+1$$

$$1-x$$

$$2x+1 < 1+x$$

$$1-x$$

$$-\frac{2x+1}{1-x} (2x+1)(1-x) < 0$$

$$1-x$$

## value inequality معنی المساواة

أكبر وأصغر معايير  
أعاده معايير

الماضية للراحة  
لذلك

إذا كان  $f(x) > c$  فـ  $f(x) > c$

## inquality and absolut Value معنی المساواة وقيمة المطلق

$$1) |f(x)| < c \iff -c < f(x) < c$$

$$\text{Ex: } |2x+1| < 5 \rightarrow -5 < 2x+1 < 5$$

$$-6 < 2x < 4 \rightarrow -3 < x < 2 \quad x \in (-3, 2)$$

$$2) |f(x)| > c \rightarrow f(x) > c \text{ or } f(x) < -c$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Solve } |3x-5| > 7 \\ & |3x-5| > 7 \rightarrow 3x-5 > 7 \rightarrow 3x > 12 \rightarrow x > 4 \\ & \text{or } 3x-5 < -7 \rightarrow 3x < -2 \rightarrow x < -\frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$x \in (-\infty, -\frac{2}{3}) \cup (4, \infty)$$

$$3) b < |f(x)| < a$$

طبعاً على الورقة

أذا كان  $a > 0$ ,  $b < 0$   $\Rightarrow a > b$   $\Rightarrow a > 0$   $\Rightarrow a > b$   $\Rightarrow a > b$

طبعاً على الورقة  $b < a$   $\Rightarrow a > b$   $\Rightarrow a > b$   $\Rightarrow a > b$

$$b < f(x) < a$$

$$b < f(x) < a$$

طبعاً على الورقة

ليس بالفعل

كان

و

أذا كان  $f(x) > a$   $\Rightarrow f(x) > a$

أذا كان  $f(x) < b$   $\Rightarrow f(x) < b$

وإذا كان  $a < f(x) < b$   $\Rightarrow a < f(x) < b$

أكبر من  $a$  و أصغر من  $b$

ادا كان المعرفتين موجبات ناحية لشرطه  $\Rightarrow$  دخل المطالبة

\*  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  ليس العامل  
\*  $f(x) = ax + b$  لها فحص حل

المعرفة البعثة  
المعرفة

$$\text{Ex}_1: 3 < |2x+1| < -2$$

الآن على العامل  $a=2$  غير

solution.

$$\text{Ex}_2: \cancel{|2x+1| < 3}$$

ليس بـ  $|2x+1| < 3$

$$|2x+1| < 3$$

$$|f(x)| < 3$$

$$-3 < 2x+1 < 3$$

$$-4 < 2x < 2 \Rightarrow -2 < x < 1 \quad (-2, 1)$$

$$\text{Ex}_3: 1 < |2x+1| < 3$$

$$1 < 2x+1 < 3$$

$$1 < -(2x+1) < 3$$

$$0 < 2x < 2$$

$$1 < -2x-1 < 3$$

$$0 < x < 1$$

$$2 < -2x < 4$$

$$0 < x < 1$$

$$-1 > x > -2$$

$$x \in (0, 1)$$

$$-2 < x < -1$$

$$-\infty < 0 < 0 < \infty$$

$$-\infty < -2 < -1 < \infty$$

$$0 < 1$$

$$x \in (-2, -1) \cup (0, 1)$$

$$x \in (-2, -1) \cup (0, 1)$$

$$|f(x)| = c$$

$$f(x) = c$$

$$f(x) = -c$$

الخط الافتراضي

اللائحة ١٠

الخط المطلوب

وتحتاج  
فترة  
معنوية

$$\textcircled{2} |x-2| + |x-5| = 9$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1 & x \geq 5 \\ 7 & 2 \leq x < 5 \\ -x+7 & x < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$1) (x-2) + (x-5) = 9$$

$$x-2 + x-5 = 9 \Rightarrow 2x-7 = 9 \Rightarrow x = 8$$

$$2) (x-2) - (x-5) = 9$$

$$x-2 - x+5 \Rightarrow -2+5 = 9 \Rightarrow 3 = 9 \quad \text{مغفظ}$$

$$3) -(x-2) + (x-5) = 9$$

$$-x+2+x-5 = 9 \Rightarrow -3 = 9 \quad \text{مغفظ}$$

$$4) -(x-2) - (x-5) = 9$$

$$-2x+2+5 = 9 \Rightarrow -2x = 9-7 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

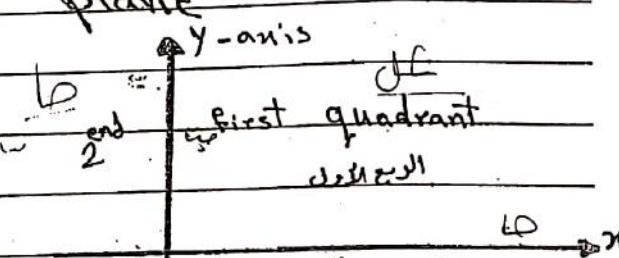
$$x \in \{-1, 8\}$$

مجموعتهما يقتصر

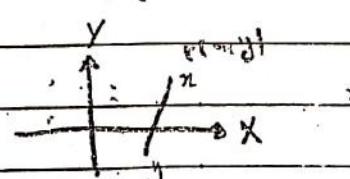
\* \* \* \* \* Coordinate plane

X axis = horizontal

Y axis = vertical



We called  $(a, b)$  to be order pair (رُوْجَهِيَّة)



\* Let  $P_0(x_0, y_0), P_1(x_1, y_1)$

1). the distance between  $P_0, P_1$  المسافة بين نقطتين

$$d(P_0, P_1) = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_0)^2 + (y_1 - y_0)^2}$$

تشكل المربع مربع مغفظ، اذا كانت مسافتي فرقها اثنان

الخط المستقيم

لسلوكه

2) The Mid Point  $P_0, P_1$  is  $M(P_0, P_1)$

$$M(P_0, P_1) = \left( \frac{x_0 + x_1}{2}, \frac{y_0 + y_1}{2} \right)$$

3) The slope الميل

$$m = \frac{y_1 - y_0}{x_1 - x_0}$$

Ex:  $P_0(1, 5), P_1(4, 7)$

$$d(P_0, P_1) = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_0)^2 + (y_1 - y_0)^2} = \sqrt{(4-1)^2 + (7-5)^2}$$

$$d(P_0, P_1) = \sqrt{9+4} = \sqrt{13}$$

$$M(P_0, P_1) = M\left(\frac{x_1 + x_0}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_0}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{12}{2}\right)$$

$$= (2.5, 6)$$

$$m = \frac{y_1 - y_0}{x_1 - x_0} = \frac{7-5}{4-1} = \frac{2}{3}$$

The equation of line l passing through

$P(x, y) \rightarrow P_0(x_0, y_0)$

$$y - y_0 = m(x - x_0)$$

معادلة الخط

$$y = mx + b$$

مقدار (y) مدخل : b

slope intercept (y)

المخطورة المترادفة

$$\frac{2}{0} \text{ غير معنون} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right. = 0$$

$m = \frac{y-y_0}{x-x_0}$  طريقة الميل لعلاقة  $y = mx + b$   
معلم الميل  $m$  هو عامل التغير

Ex: Find the slope, y-intercept

$$3x + 3y - 12 = 0$$

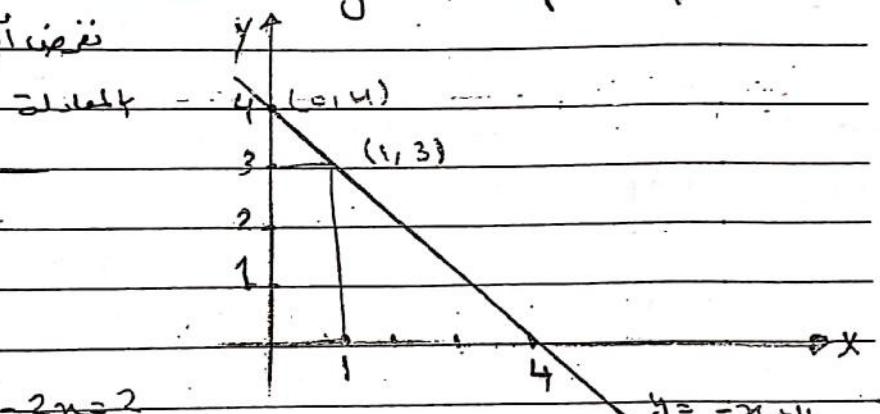
$$3y = -3x + 12$$

$$y = -x + 4$$

$$y = mx + b \rightarrow m = -1$$

$$y\text{-intercept} = 4$$

نفرض دائري نعمتين ونعرض

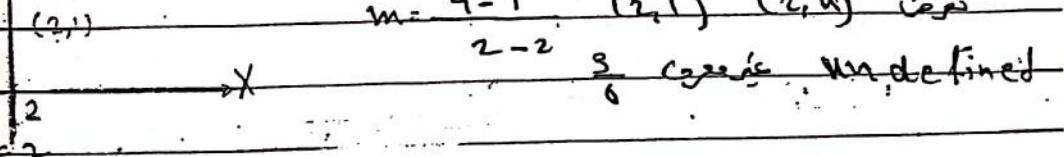


$$Ex_1: 6 - 2x = 2$$

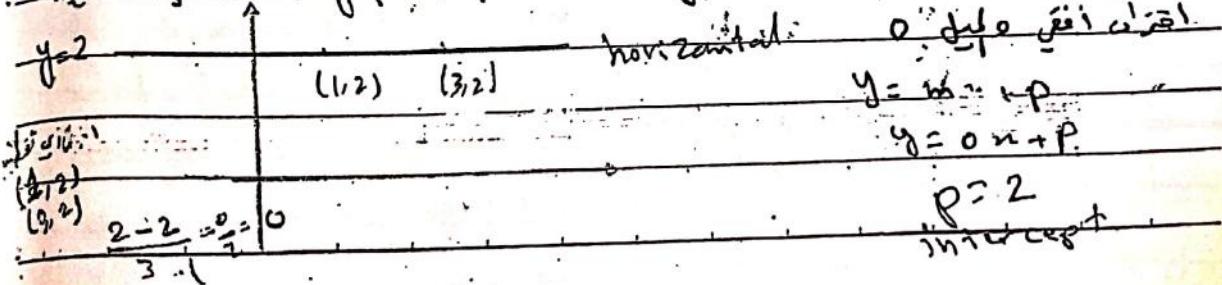
$$-2x = -4 \Rightarrow x = 2$$

اللائحة معرفة افهان معرفة  $y = 0$

$$m = \frac{4-1}{2-2} = \frac{3}{0} \text{ غير معنون, undefined}$$



$$Ex_2: 1 - 3x = y + 5 = 7 \Rightarrow y = 2$$



كل امرنا في كراره اكوار.

الماضية لسايده

١١٢ unit

R تكون دام

## functions

الاقترانات

Def: A Function  $f: D \rightarrow R$  is a rule that send every element in  $D$  to only one element in  $R$ .

D: is called the domain =  $\text{Dom}(f)$  دام

R: is called the Range =  $\text{Range}(f)$  رانج

## Polynomial Function

1. Constant Function: الاقران المتساوي

$$\underline{\text{Ex: }} f(x) = 2$$

$$\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Range}(f) = 2$$

التحقق من خطأ في Dom

التحقق من خطأ في Range

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(1) = 2 \\ f(2) = 2 \\ f(-5) = 2 \\ f(-1) = 2 \end{array} \right\} \text{Range}$$

Note

Range constant = constant

Dom constant =  $\mathbb{R}$

$$\underline{\text{Ex: }} f(x) = -1$$

نوابع  $\rightarrow$  Range  $\rightarrow$   $R$  ضد Dom

$$\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Range}(f) = \{-1\}$$

$$f(x) = -1$$

اللائحة

11/5 unit

٢٠١٣

٢٠١٣

## 2. Linear Function

$$f(x) = ax + b ; a \neq 0$$

$$\underline{\text{Ex: } f(x) = x}$$

$\uparrow y$

$$f(x) = x$$

x	0	1	2
y	0	1	2

Range = R

Dm = R

(0,0), (1,1), (2,2)

$$\underline{\text{Ex: } f(x) = 2x}$$

x	0	1
y	2	1

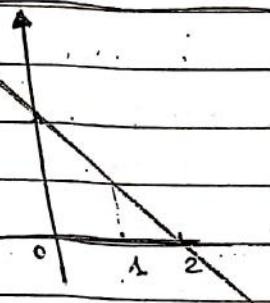
(0,2) (1,1)

Dm = Range = R

للتعریف  $f(x) = an+b$  Note

$$Dm = Range = R$$

$\Rightarrow R$



وإذا كانت المقدارات عوبيات فتحتها  $\times$  Note

الرجاء

## 3. Quadratic Function

الاقتران التربيعی

Note  
Dm = R

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c ; a \neq 0$$

رأس الاقتران التربيعی

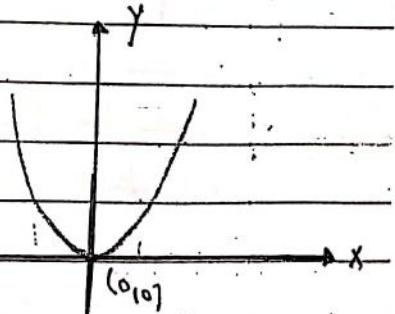
$$x = -\frac{b}{2a}$$

$$\underline{\text{Ex: } f(x) = x^2} \quad a=1, b=c=0$$

$$x = -\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

$$y = f(0) = 0^2 - 0$$

$$(x, y) = (0, 0)$$



$$Dm(f) = R$$

$$Range(f) = [0, \infty)$$

S'omp

جذور

$(-\infty, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{C}^L$

$$x = \frac{-b}{2a} \quad \text{مكتوب على المدى، وهذا} \quad (\cancel{x} - 3)^2$$

الإجابة المطلوبة

$\|/c$  عن

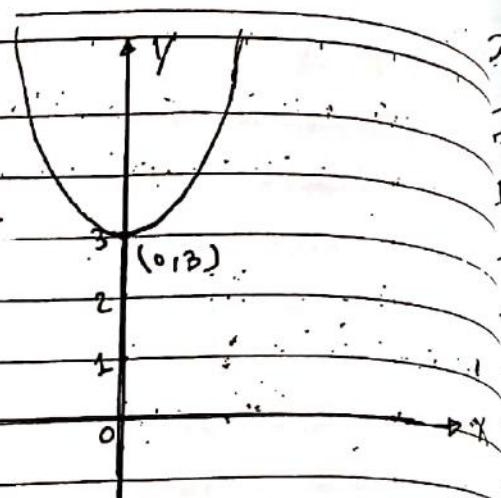
$$\text{Ex}_2: f(x) = x^2 + 3$$

$$a=1 \quad b=0 \quad c=3$$

$$x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

$$y = f(0) = (0)^2 + 3 = 3$$

$$(x, y) = (0, 3)$$



$$\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Range}(f) = [3, \infty)$$

$$\text{Ex}_3: f(x) = x^2 + 2x + 1$$

$$a=1 \quad b=2 \quad c=1$$

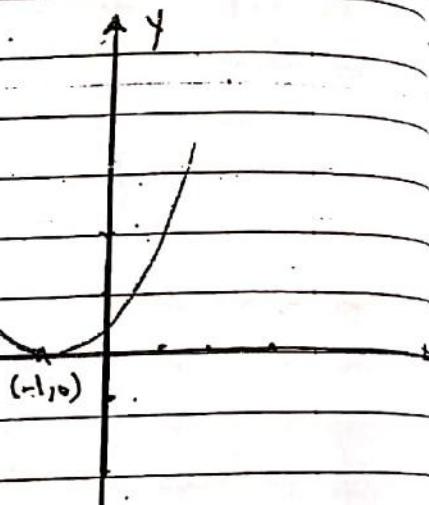
$$y = f(x)$$

$$x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-2}{2(1)} = -1$$

$$y = f(-1) = (-1)^2 + 2(-1) + 1$$

$$y = 1 + 2 - 1$$

$$(x, y) = (-1, 0)$$



$$\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}, \quad \text{Range}(f) = [0, \infty)$$

impérante

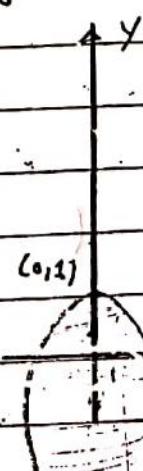
$$\text{Ex}_4: f(x) = 1 - x^2$$

$$a=-1 \quad b=0 \quad c=1$$

$$x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{0}{-2} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = 1$$

$$(x, y) = (0, 1)$$



$$\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Range}(f) = (-\infty, 1]$$

الدالة المكعبية

لها صيغة

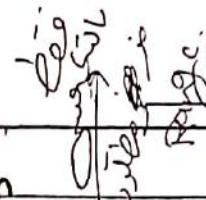
Cubic function

$f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$ ,  $a \neq 0$

Ex:  $f(x) = x^3$

$\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}$

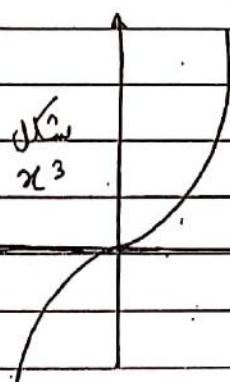
$\text{Range}(f) = \mathbb{R}$



Ex:  $f(x) = x^3 + 2$

$\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}$

$\text{Range}(f) = \mathbb{R}$



نحوه الرسمية

$x^3 + 2$

لوكاتن  $x^3 + 2$  فلانتا فنزل بالشكل

2 قدر.

$\text{Dom}(f) = \text{Range}(f) = \mathbb{R}$  واسع

$= \mathbb{R}$

في الواقع كانت المخططة

$x^3 + 2$

## 5. Absolute Value functions

اقتران العدالة

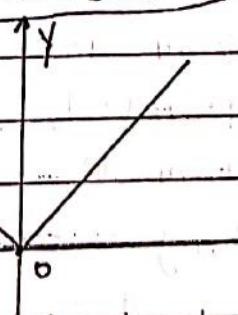
$$\text{Ex: } f(x) = |x|$$

لائنر  $\downarrow$  هنا اخترى  $x$

$x > 0$

$$\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Range}(f) = [0, \infty)$$



الدالة المثلثية

الدالة المثلثية

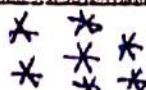
الدالة المثلثية

موجه

$(0, \infty)$

الدالة

$(0, -\infty)$



اللهم اهدن

لـ / c

$$\underline{\text{Ex: } f(x) = |2x+4|}$$

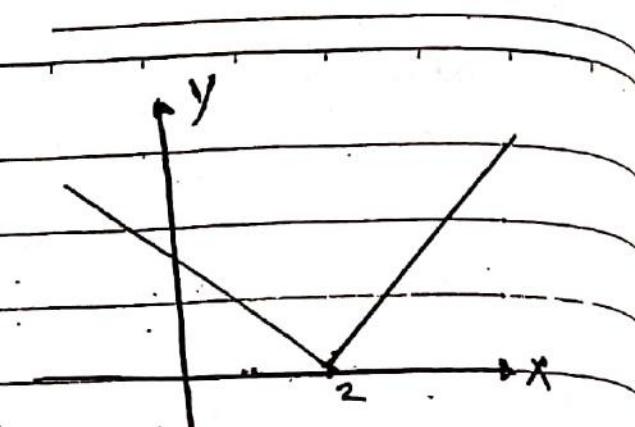
$$2x+4=0$$

$$2x=-4 \Rightarrow x=-2$$

$$f(-2)=0 \quad (-2, 0)$$

$$\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

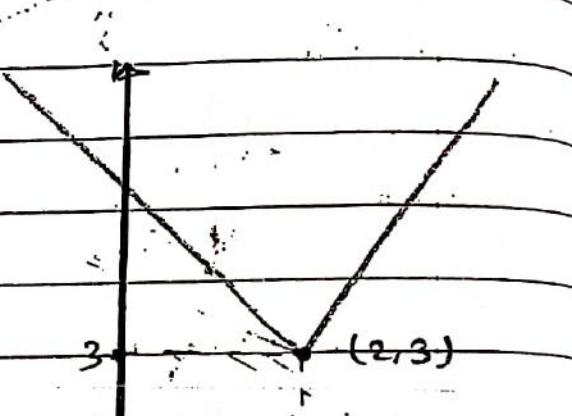
$$\text{Range}(f) = [0, \infty)$$



$$\underline{\text{Ex: } f(x) = |2x-4| + 3}$$

$$2x-4=0 \Rightarrow x=2$$

$$y = f(2) = 3 \Rightarrow (x, y) = (2, 3)$$



$$\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Range}(f) = [3, \infty)$$

3  $\rightarrow$   $|2x-4| = 3$   $\rightarrow$   $2x-4 = \pm 3$   $\rightarrow$   $x = \frac{7}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}$

اللهم اهدن

المراجعة (سابعة)

الإمتحان

Note : polynomial ( linear, quadratic, cubic, quartic, ... )

always  $\text{Dom}(P) = \mathbb{R}$

Domain always  $\mathbb{R}$  if function is continuous

### 5. Rational function

$$f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$$

العلاقة التربيعية

خطاء

خطاء في حل

$$\text{Dom}(2) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Dom}(x^2 - 4) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$x^2 - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = 4 \Rightarrow x = \pm 2$$

$$\text{Dom } f = \mathbb{R} - \{-2, +2\}$$

فراغ  
فراغ

الدالة

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

$$\text{Ex: } f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

المجال  
العام

$$x = 0$$

$$\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$\text{Rang}(f) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$\text{Ex: } f(x) = \frac{1}{x-2} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2\}, Y$$

$$\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Dom}(x-2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$$

$$x-2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq 2$$

$$\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2\}$$

ليس منزوعاً ليس له بعدين

لأنه يكون

موجة

## 6: Square root functions

3, 0

$$\text{Ex: } F(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

$$x=0$$

كذلك ماقيل في المثلث

$$\text{Dom}(f) = [0, \infty)$$

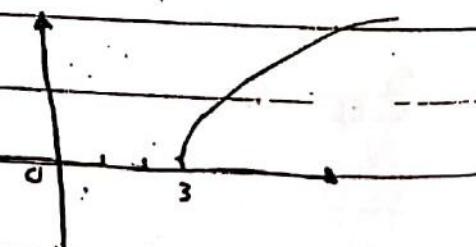
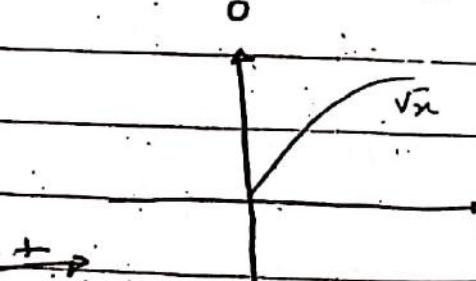
$$\text{Rang}(f) = [0, \infty)$$

$$\text{Ex: } F(x) = \sqrt[3]{x-3} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$x-3=0 \Rightarrow x=3$$

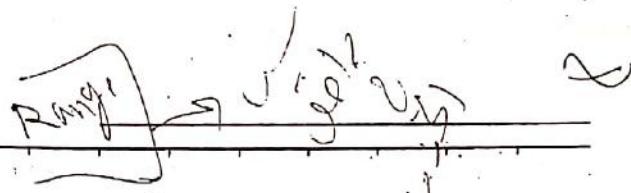
$$\text{Dom}(f) = [3, \infty)$$

$$\text{Rang}(f) = [0, \infty)$$



الخطوة الأولى

نحوه



Ex<sub>3</sub>:  $F(x) = \sqrt{3-x}$

$$3-x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \leq 3 \quad -\infty, +, -, +, \infty$$

$$\text{Dom}(f) = [-\infty, 3]$$

$$\text{Range} \in [0, \infty)$$

Ex<sub>4</sub>:  $F(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 4}$

$$x^2 - 4 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 2$$

$$\text{Dom}(f) = [-\infty, -2] \cup [2, \infty)$$

### Piecewise functions

الافتراض المتشعب

Ex:  $F(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & x \geq 0 \\ 2x+1 & x < 0 \end{cases}$  Dom =全体 الممكنات

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & x \geq 0 \\ 2x+1 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Range

$$\text{Dom}(x^2) = [0, \infty)$$

$$\text{Dom}(2x+1) = (-\infty, 0)$$

$$\text{Dom}(f) = (-\infty, 0) \cup [0, \infty) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

نسمة

مقدمة في تفاضل

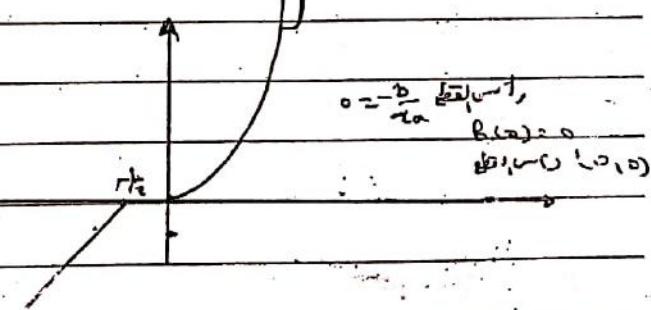
بالإيجاد

$$n=0$$

الصيغ

$$2n+1=0 \Rightarrow n=-\frac{1}{2}$$

مقدمة في التكامل



١١/٥/٢٠٢٣

$$\text{Ex}_2: f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2 & x < 0 \\ -1 & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ x+3 & x > 2 \end{cases} \quad (0, 2)$$

$$\text{Dom}(x^2 + 2) = (-\infty, 0)$$

$$\text{Dom}(-1) = [0, 2]$$

$$\text{Dom}(x+3) = [2, \infty)$$

$$\text{Dom}(f) = \text{Dom} \cup \{x \mid \text{لما ينبع}\}$$

U

$$\text{Dom}(f) = (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, 2) \cup [2, \infty)$$

$$R - \{0\}$$

$$\text{Dom}(f) = R - \{0\}$$

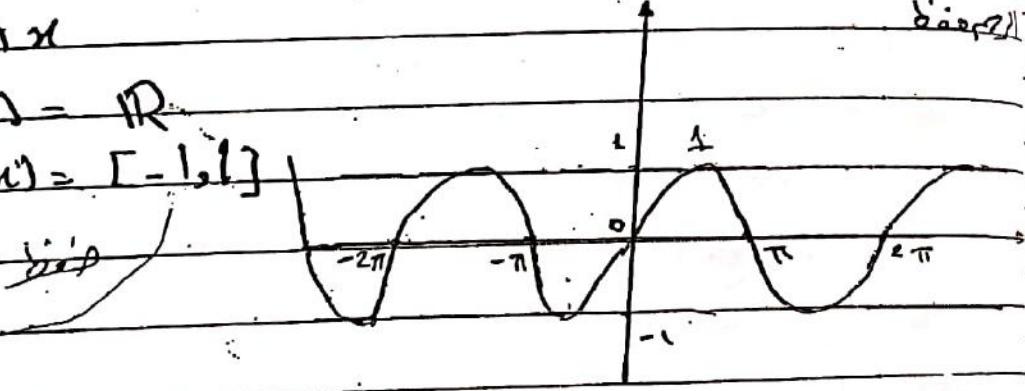
## Trigonometric Functions

الدالة المثلثية

$$1. f(x) = \sin x$$

$$\text{Dom}(\sin x) = R$$

$$\text{Range}(\sin x) = [-1, 1]$$



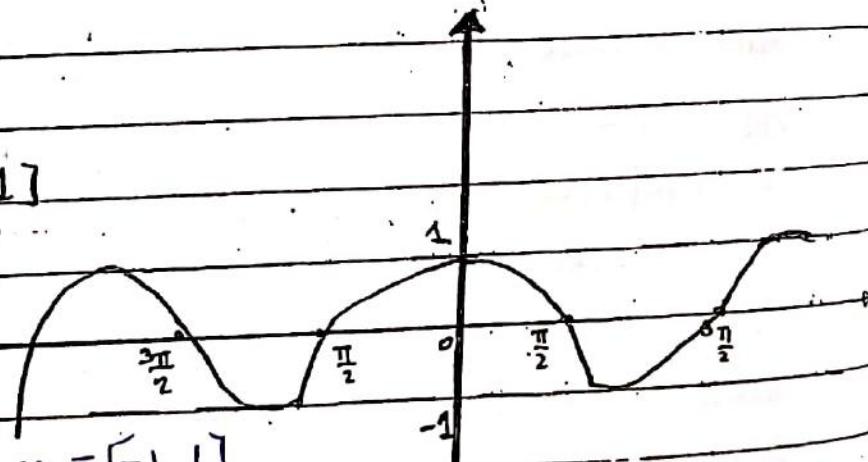
$$2. f(x) = \cos x$$

$$\text{Dom}(\cos x) = R$$

$$\text{Range}(\cos x) = [-1, 1]$$

bis

$$\sin \Rightarrow \text{Dom} = R / \text{Range} = [-1, 1]$$



$$\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{2k\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{2k\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{2k\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

3.  $f(x) = \tan x$   $\left( \frac{\pi}{2} \leftarrow 90^\circ \right)$   $\left( \cos x \right) \rightarrow 0$

$$\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \rightarrow R \setminus \{0\}$$

$$\text{Dom}(\sin x) = \mathbb{R}$$

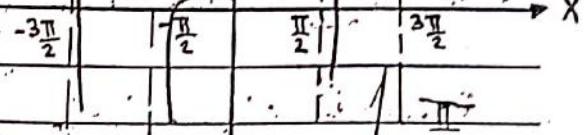
$$\text{Dom}(\cos x) = \mathbb{R}$$

$\leftarrow \cos x = 0$

if  $a = \cos x$

Vertical lines  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{2}, \dots$$



$$\text{Dom}(\tan x) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \dots \right\}$$

Notes

$$\pi = 180^\circ$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} = 90^\circ$$

$$\frac{\pi}{3} = 60^\circ$$

$$\frac{\pi}{6} = 30^\circ$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = 45^\circ$$

$$2\pi = 360^\circ$$

دراج  
الدوان

	0	$\frac{\pi}{8} = 36^\circ$	$\frac{\pi}{4} = 45^\circ$	$\frac{\pi}{3} = 60^\circ$	$\frac{\pi}{2} = 90^\circ$
$\sin x$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1
$\cos x$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0

ذكريات

ذكريات

الإيجاد

$\{x \mid x \neq k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

4.  $\cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$

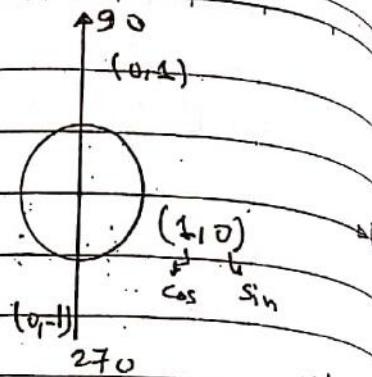
$\text{Dom}(\cos) = \mathbb{R}$

$\text{Dom}(\sin) = \mathbb{R}$

$\sin x = 0$

(العمر)

$x = 0, \pm \pi, \pm 2\pi, \dots \pm 3\pi$



Note:

$x$  عدد  $\sin x$ :

$y$  عدد  $\cos x$ :

$\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, \pm \pi, \pm 2\pi, \dots\}$

5.  $f(x) = \sec x = \frac{1}{\cos x}$

$\text{Dom}(1) = \mathbb{R}$

$\text{Dom}(\cos x) = \mathbb{R}$

$\cos x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}, \pm \frac{3\pi}{2}, \dots$

$\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \pm \frac{\pi}{2}, \pm \frac{3\pi}{2}, \pm \frac{5\pi}{2}, \dots \right\}$

6.  $f(x) = \csc x = \frac{1}{\sin x}$

$\text{Dom}(1) = \mathbb{R}$

$\text{Dom}(\sin x) = \mathbb{R}$

$\sin x = 0$

$x = 0, \pm \pi, \pm 2\pi, \pm 3\pi, \dots$

$\text{Dom}(f) = ? \setminus \{0, \pm \pi, \pm 2\pi, \dots\}$

أمثلة على

نهايات

Ex: Find the Domain of the function.

$$\text{Ex: } f(x) = \sqrt{6+5x-x^2}$$

$$x^2 + 5x + 6 \geq 0$$

$$x^2 + 5x + 6 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 5x + 6 = 0$$

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

$$x+1=0 \Rightarrow x=-1$$

$$x+6=0 \Rightarrow x=6$$

$$x = -1, 6 \quad \text{---} \quad -1 \quad + \quad 1 \quad - \quad 6 \quad \text{---} \quad \infty$$

$$\text{Dom}(f) = [-1, 6]$$

لأن  $x$  يجب أن يتحقق

مقدار  $\sqrt{x^2}$  هو موجب

وذلك لأن  $x^2$  هو موجب

$$\text{Ex: } f(x) = \sqrt{4-x^2}$$

$$x=1$$

$$\text{Dom}(\sqrt{4-x^2}) ; (\sqrt{4-x^2}) \leq \sqrt{4}$$

$$4-x^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow 4-x^2=0 \Rightarrow x=\pm 2$$

$$\text{Dom}(\sqrt{4-x^2}) = [-2, 2]$$

$$\text{Dom}(\ln x) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$[-2, 2] \cap \mathbb{R} = [2, 2]$$

$$\text{Ex: } x-1 = \infty \Rightarrow x=1$$

$$\text{Dom}(f) = [-2, 2] - \{1\}$$

[Notes]

القططوسية  $\mathbb{R}$  وأنواعه لغزة

$$\mathbb{R} \cap \text{غزة} = \text{غزة}$$

نهاية لـ  $\sqrt{x}$

$x \neq 5$  غير مسموح

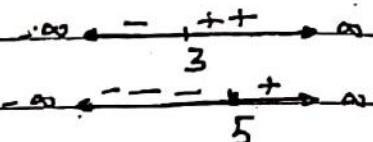
$$\text{Ex}_3. F(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x-3}{x-5}}$$

important

(16)

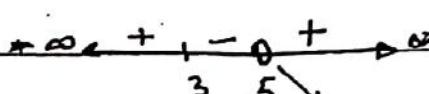
$$x-3=0 \Rightarrow x=3$$

$$x-5=0 \Rightarrow x=5$$



$$x-3$$

$$x-5$$



اللمس

$$\text{Dom}(f) = (-\infty, 3] \cup (5, \infty)$$

لما يم

$$\text{Ex}_4. F(x) = 5 \sin x$$

$$\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Range}(f) = [-5, 5]$$

$$-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1$$

نقيب

$$-5 \leq 5 \sin x \leq 5$$

$$[-5, 5]$$

$$\text{Ex}_5. f(x) = 2 \cdot 3 \cos x$$

فائق

$$\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

و

$$\text{Range}(f) = [-1, 5]$$

$$(-3)$$

$$-1 \leq \cos x \leq 1$$

$$3 > -3 \cos x > -3$$

$$(1+3)$$

$$2+3 > 2-3 \cos x > 2-3$$

$$5 > f(x) > -1$$

$$-1 \leq f(x) \leq 5$$

أمثلة على

الدوال المركبة

Ex:  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-x}}$

$\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}$

$\Rightarrow \text{Dom}(\sqrt{2-x}) = (-\infty, 2]$

$$2-x > 0 \Rightarrow x < 2 \quad \begin{matrix} + \\ - \end{matrix}$$

$$(\sqrt{2-x})^2 = (x)^2 \Rightarrow 2-x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \leq 2$$

$$\text{Dom}(f) = (-\infty, 2] \setminus \{2\} = (-\infty, 2)$$

Ex:  $F(x) = \frac{x^2+2x+3}{\sqrt{x+4}-\sqrt{3}}$

$\text{Dom}(F) = \mathbb{R}$

$\text{Dom}(\sqrt{x+4}) = [-4, \infty)$

$$\sqrt{x+4} \geq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad x+4 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -4 \quad \begin{matrix} - \\ + \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{Dom}(\sqrt{x+4}) = [-4, \infty)$$

أمثلة  $\sqrt{x+4} - \sqrt{3} = 0 \Rightarrow (\sqrt{x+4})^2 = (\sqrt{3})^2 \Rightarrow x+4 = 3 \Rightarrow x = -1$

$$x+4 = 3 \Rightarrow x = -1$$

$$\text{Dom}(F) = [-4, \infty) \setminus \{-1\}$$

أمثلة على الدوال المركبة

الماضي لثانية

١١ / ٩

### combinations of function

العمليات الدالة

$$1). (f+g)(x) = f(x) + g(x)$$

$$2) (f \cdot g)(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x)$$

$$3) (f/g)(x) = f(x) : g(x)$$

$$4) (f/g)(x) = f(x) / g(x) \quad ; \quad g(x) \neq 0$$

$$\text{dom}(f+g) = \text{dom}(f \cdot g) = \text{dom}(f/g)$$

$$= \text{dom}(f) \cap \text{dom}(g)$$

$$\text{dom}(f/g) = \left\{ \text{dom}(f) \cap \text{dom}(g) \right\} - \left\{ x : g(x) = 0 \right\}$$

$$\underline{\text{Ex}} \quad f(x) = x^2 + x + 5$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{x} - 2$$

$$1. \text{ find } (f+g)(x) \quad ; \quad (f+g)(x) = \text{dom}(f+g)$$

$$2. (f \cdot g)(x) \quad ; \quad (f \cdot g)(x) = \text{dom}(f \cdot g)$$

$$3. (f/g)(x) \quad ; \quad (f/g)(x) = \text{dom}(f/g)$$

$$4. (f/g)(x) \quad ; \quad (f/g)(x) = \text{dom}(f/g)$$

$$\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Dom}(g) = \{x > 0\} \quad ; \quad \text{Dom root}$$

ex 11

11/9 ~~c~~

$$f+g(x) = (x^2 + x + 5) + (\sqrt{x} - 2) =$$

$$x^2 + x + \sqrt{x} + 3 =$$

$$x^2 + x + 3 + \sqrt{x}$$

$$f+g(2) = (2)^2 + 2 + 3 + \sqrt{2} = 9 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{Dom}(f+g) = \text{Dom}(f) \cap \text{Dom}(g)$$

$$\text{Dom}(f+g) = \mathbb{R} \cap [0, \infty) = [0, \infty)$$

$$(f-g)(x) = (x^2 + x + 5) - (\sqrt{x} - 2) \\ = x^2 + x + 7 - \sqrt{x}$$

$$f-g(3) = (3)^2 + 3 + 7 - \sqrt{3} = 19 - \sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{Dom}(f-g) = \text{Dom } f \cap \text{Dom } g$$

$$= \mathbb{R} \cap [0, \infty) = [0, \infty)$$

$$(f \cdot g)(x) = (x^2 + x + 5) \cdot (\sqrt{x} - 2)$$

$$= x^2 \sqrt{x} + x \sqrt{x} + 5 \sqrt{x} - 2x^2 - 2x - 10$$

=

$$(f \cdot g)(1) = 1 + 1 + 5 - 2 - 2 - 10 = -7$$

$$\text{Dom}(f \cdot g) = \text{Dom}(f) \cap \text{Dom}(g)$$

$$= \mathbb{R} \cap [0, \infty) = [0, \infty)$$

العمليات المركبة

$f \circ g$

$$(f \circ g)(x) = \frac{x^2 + x + 5}{\sqrt{x} - 2}$$

$$(f \circ g)(5) = \frac{25 + 5 + 5}{\sqrt{5} - 2} = \frac{35}{\sqrt{5} - 2}$$

$$Dom(f \circ g)(x) = Dom(f) \cap Dom(g) = \{x \mid g(x) \geq 0\}$$

$$\sqrt{x} - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (\sqrt{x})^2 = (2)^2 \Rightarrow x = 4$$

$$Dom(f \circ g) = \mathbb{R} \cap [0, \infty) - \{4\} = [0, \infty) - \{4\}$$

$$(3f + 2g)(x)$$

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

$$3x^2 + 3x + 15 + 2\sqrt{x} - 4$$

$$3x^2 + 3x + 11 + 2\sqrt{x}$$

composition of functions

- ترتيب الأحداث

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x))$$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$$

$(f \circ g)(x)$  is called composition F with g

$$Dom(f \circ g) = Dom(g(x)) \cap Dom(f(g(x)))$$

Ex:  $f(x) = x + 3$

$g(x) = x^2$

Find  $(f \circ g)(x)$

1)  $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f(x^2)$

$f(x^2) = x^2 + 3$

2)  $\text{Dom}(f \circ g)(x)$

$\text{Dom}(g(x)) = \mathbb{R}$

$\text{Dom}(f(g(x))) = \text{dom}(x^2 + 3) = \mathbb{R}$

$\text{Dom}(g(x)) \cap \text{Dom}(x^2 + 3) = \mathbb{R} \cap \mathbb{R} = \mathbb{R}$

Ex:  $g(x) = \sqrt{3-x}$

$f(x) = x^2 - 1$

1.  $(f \circ g)(x)$

2.  $(g \circ f)(x)$

$\text{Dom}(f \circ g)(x)$

$\text{Dom}(g \circ f)(x)$

1.  $f(g(x)) = f(g(x)) = f(\sqrt{3-x})$

$= (\sqrt{3-x})^2 - 1 = 3-x - x^2 - 1$

~~$\therefore f(g(x)) = x^2 - x - 2$~~

2.  $g(f(x)) = g(f(x)) = g(x^2 - 1)$

$= g(x^2 - 1) = \sqrt{3 - x^2 + 1} = \sqrt{4 - x^2}$

$$\text{Dom}(f \circ g) =$$

$$\text{Dom}(g(x)) = (-\infty, 3]$$

$$\text{Dom}(f(g(x))) = \text{fix}$$

$$\text{Dom}(g(x)) \cap \text{Dom}(f(g(x))) = (-\infty, 3]$$

$$\text{Dom}(g \circ f)$$

$$\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Dom}(g(f(x))) = [-2, 2]$$

$$\text{Dom}(g \circ f) = \mathbb{R} \cap [-2, 2] = [-2, 2]$$

طبيعة الواسطة

١١/١٥

Ex1 Let  $f(x) = \frac{2x}{x-1}$ ,  $(f \circ g)(x) = 4x$   
find  $g(x)$

$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = 4x$  بدل  $f(x)$

$$\frac{2g(x)}{g(x)-1} - 4x \rightarrow 4xg(x) - 4x = 2g(x)$$
$$4xg(x) - 2g(x) = 4x$$

$$4xg(x) - 4x = 2g(x)(4x-2) \rightarrow 4x-2,$$
$$4xg(x) - 2g(x) = 4x$$

$$g(x)(4x-2) = 4x \rightarrow g(x) = \frac{4x}{4x-2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}, g(x) = x^2, h(x) = x+1$$

find  $(f \circ g \circ h)(x)$ :

$$(f \circ g \circ h)(x) = f(g(h(x))) = f(g(h(x)))$$

$h(x) \rightarrow g(x) \rightarrow f(x)$

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

نوعي

odd and even functions

الاقرارات: لغزية والزوجية

Def:  $f(x)$  is odd function if

$$f(-x) = -f(x)$$

فردي

$f$  symmetric about origin

الدالة انتفاضة لتصبح

أمثلة على

هي

\*  $f(x)$  هي دالة زوجية إذا

$$f(-x) = f(x)$$

وهي对称 about y-axis

y-axis

Ex:

تصنيف الدالة التالية كزوجية أو فردية أو غير ذلك (إذاً):

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

$$f(-x) = (-x)^2 = x^2 \Rightarrow f(x) \rightarrow f(-x) = f(x)$$

even



$$f(x) = x^3$$

$$f(-x) = (-x)^3 = -x^3 = -f(x)$$

$$f(-x) = -f(x) \rightarrow \text{odd}$$



Ex:

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

$$|-x|$$

$$\frac{f(-x)}{|-x|} = \frac{(-x)^2}{|-x|} = \frac{x^2}{|-x|} = f(x)$$

$$|-x| \quad \text{even}$$

even

$$f(x) = x^2 + x^3$$

$$f(-x) = (-x)^2 + (-x)^3 = x^2 - x^3 \rightarrow \text{non even}$$

non even

{ non odd

$$f(x) = \sin x \rightarrow \text{odd}$$

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

$$f(x) = \cos x \rightarrow \text{even}$$

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

الدرس العاشر  $(x^0, x^1, x^2)$  even  $\rightarrow$  زوجي

$x^0/x^1/x^2$  odd  $\rightarrow$  فرد

$$f(x) = x^3 + \sin x$$

$$f(-x) = (-x)^3 + \sin(-x)$$

$$= -x^3 - \sin x = -(x^3 + \sin x)$$

$$f(-x) = -f(x)$$

$\rightarrow$  odd

لذلك

even + even = even

odd + odd = odd

Note:

فقط

$$-3 - 4 = -7$$

odd  
even  $\rightarrow$  even  
odd  
even

odd  
even  $\rightarrow$  odd  
even  
odd

Note:

$$f(x) = x^2 + \cos x$$

even + even  $\rightarrow$  even

$$\sin(-x)$$

$$= -\sin(x)$$

متضاد

$$\sin(-3x)$$

$$= -\sin(3x)$$

متضاد

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3}{\sin x} \rightarrow \frac{\text{odd}}{\text{odd}} \rightarrow \text{even}$$

$$(-x)^3 = -x^3 \Rightarrow -f(x)$$

$$+\sin(-x) = -\sin(x)$$

$$f(x) = x^n \rightarrow n \text{ زوجي} \rightarrow \text{even}$$

n زوجي  $\rightarrow$  odd

قاعدة:

$$\cos x - x = \cos x$$

$$\sin x - x = -\sin x$$

$$\text{ex } f(x) = x^3, x^5, x^7, \dots \text{ odd}$$

$$f(x) = x^2, x^4, x^6, \dots \text{ even}$$

odd  $\rightarrow$  sin

even  $\rightarrow$  cos

لذلك

ترجع

التابع ليس راجع (عادي)

الحادي

١١/١٥ نهار

one-to-one function

(1-1)

التابع واحد لواحد

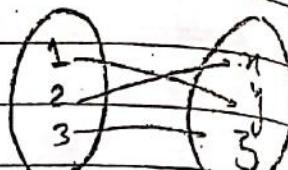
Def:

$f: D \rightarrow R$  is (1-1) if

$$x_1 \neq x_2 \rightarrow f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$$

or

$$f(x_1) = f(x_2) \rightarrow x_1 = x_2$$



لأن كل عناصر المجموعة الأولى لها صورة مُحددة  
وكل صورة لها عناصر مُحددة واحدة

$$f(x) = 2x + 1$$

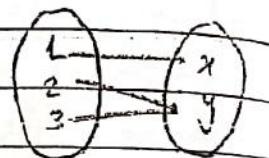
$$f(x_1) = f(x_2)$$

$$2x_1 + 1 = 2x_2 + 1$$

$$2x_1 = 2x_2$$

$$x_1 = x_2$$

$$\Rightarrow 1-1$$



لأن كل عناصر المجموعة الأولى لها صورة مُحددة  
وكل صورة لها عناصر مُحددة واحدة

وأيضاً العكس صحيح

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

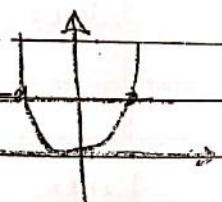
$$f(x_1) = f(x_2)$$

يمكن

$$x_1^2 = x_2^2$$

غير

$$\sqrt{x_1^2} = \sqrt{x_2^2} \Rightarrow |x_1| = |x_2|$$



$$x_1 = -x_2$$

$$x_1 = x_2$$

$\Rightarrow$  not 1-1

لأن كل عناصر المجموعة الأولى لها صورة مُحددة  
وكل صورة لها عناصر مُحددة واحدة

لأن المجموعة الأولى غير مغلقة

11/12 سیکل  
اٹ ایجٹ

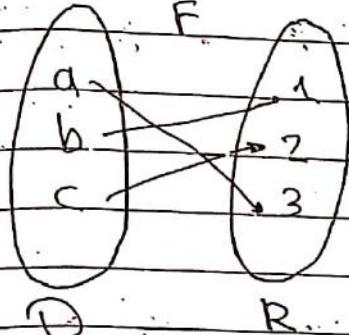
## Invers Function

Let  $f$  be a  $(1-1)$  function.  
the invers of  $F$  denoted by  $f^{-1}$

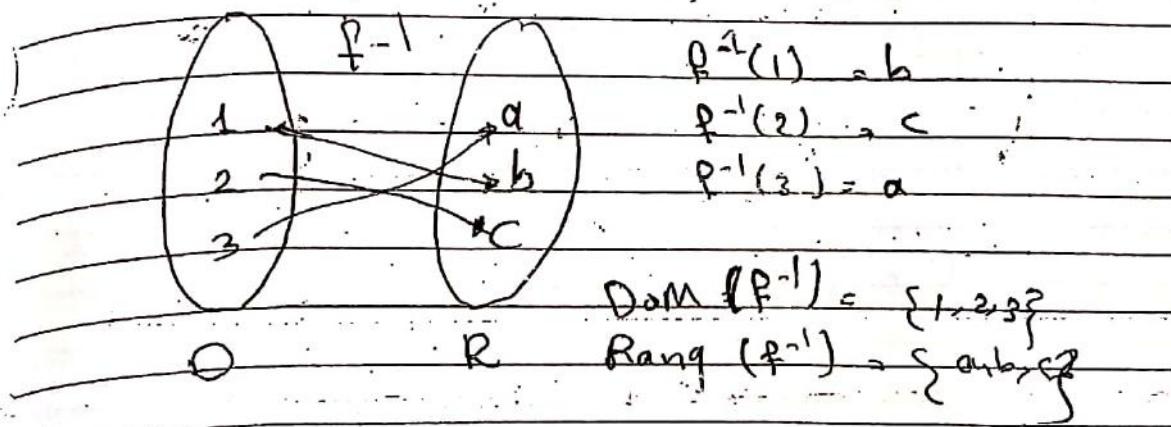
is the unique function with domain  
equal to the range of  $f$  that's satisfies:

$$f(f^{-1}(x)) = x \quad \forall x \text{ in the range of } f$$

Ex:-



Sol:  $f$  is  $(1-1)$  function  
 $\text{Dom} = \{a, b, c\}$        $\text{Rang} (1, 2, 3)$   
 $f(a) = 3$        $f(b) = 1$        $f(c) = 2$



$$\text{Dom } (f^{-1}) = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$\text{Rang } (f^{-1}) = \{a, b, c\}$$

لما هي المدخلات

(٣، ٢، ١)

$$f(f^{-1}(3)) = f(a) = 3$$

$$f(f^{-1}(2)) = 2$$

$$f(f^{-1}(1)) = 1$$

Ex: find the  $f^{-1}$  for:

$$f(x) = 2x + 1$$

$x = f(x)$  وجدنا  $f^{-1}(x) \leftarrow x$  من قواعد المدخلات

$$f^{-1}(y) = y$$

$$x = 2f^{-1}(x) + 1$$

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

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

$$f(x) = x^3$$

$$x = y^3 \Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{x} = y \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{x} = \sqrt[3]{y^3}$$

$$f(x) = (x+1)^3$$

$$x = (f^{-1}(x)-1)^3 \Rightarrow x = (y-1)^3$$

$$\sqrt[3]{x} = y-1 \Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{x} + 1 = y$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{x} + 1$$

١١ =

١١/١٢ =

$$f(x) = \frac{x+2}{x-4}$$

$$x = \frac{y+2}{y-4} \Rightarrow xy - 4x = y + 2$$

$$xy - y = 2 + 4x \Rightarrow y(x-1) = 2 + 4x$$

$$y = \frac{2+4x}{x-1} \Rightarrow f^{-1} = \frac{2+4x}{x-1}$$

~~$$f(x) = \sqrt{8x - x^2}$$~~

~~$$x = \sqrt{8y - y^2} \Rightarrow x^2 - 8y - y^2$$~~

~~$$y^2 - 8y = -x^2$$~~

نقوم بالارتفاع على حسب قابل

تنبيه (معامل  $\frac{b}{2}$ ) نزيد ١٦ لطرفين

$$\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2 = \left(-\frac{8}{2}\right)^2 = (4)^2 = 16$$

$$y^2 - 8y + 16 = -x^2 + 16$$

$$(y-4)(y-4) = -x^2 + 16$$

$$(y-4)^2 = x^2 + 16$$

دعا الطرفين

$$y-4 = \sqrt{-x^2 + 16}$$

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

solve

$$x^2 - 9 < 0$$

$$\checkmark x^2 - 9 = 0$$

$$x = +3 \quad x = -3$$

$$+ + - - 1 + +$$

$$-3 \quad +3$$

$$x \in (-3, +3)$$

$$\frac{1}{x} < x$$

حلول ساده

$$|2x-3| > 5$$

لأ

$$2x-3 > 5$$

$$\text{or } 2x-3 < -5$$

$$2x > 8$$

$$3x < -2$$

$$x > 4$$

$$x < -1$$

$$(4, \infty)$$

$$\text{or } (-\infty, -1)$$

$$x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (4, \infty)$$

$$|3x+5| \leq 4$$

$$-4 \leq 3x+5 \leq 4$$

$$-9 \leq 3x \leq -1$$

$$-\frac{3}{3} \leq x \leq -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$x \in \left[-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right]$$

$$\left[-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right]$$

$$|5x+4|=2$$

$$\frac{5x+4}{4}=2$$

$$5x+4=2$$

$$\frac{5x}{5} = \frac{-2}{2}$$

$$5x+4=-2$$

$$\text{or } 5x+4=-2$$

$$\frac{5x}{5} = -2$$

$$x = \frac{-2}{5}$$

or

$$x = \frac{-6}{5}$$

$$x \in \left\{ \frac{-2}{5}, \frac{-6}{5} \right\}$$

$$f(x) = 2x$$

Dom

$$x^2-9$$

Dom

$$\text{Dom}(2x) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Dom}(x^2-9) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{left: } x = 3 \\ \text{all: } x > 3$$

$$\text{Dom}(x^2-3) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{3, -3\}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x-3}$$

$$\text{Dom}(\sqrt{x}) = [0, \infty)$$

$$\sqrt{x} = x = 0$$

ذات الأصل Dom

$$\text{Dom}(x-3) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{or } x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, \infty\}$$

$$[0, \infty)$$

$$\text{Dom}(f) = [0, \infty) \setminus \{3\}$$

$$F(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 9}$$

$$x^2 - 9 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x = -3 \quad x = 3$$

$\dots + + - - + + \dots \rightarrow \infty$

$$\text{Dom}(f) = (-\infty, -3] \cup [3, \infty)$$

$$F(x) = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x-3}}$$

$$\text{Dom}(2x) = \mathbb{R} \quad \Rightarrow (0, \infty)$$

$$\text{Dom}(\sqrt{x-3}) = [0, \infty)$$

$$\sqrt{x-3} \quad x=3$$

$$\text{Taking } \sqrt{x-3} \Rightarrow (\sqrt{x})^2 = (3)^2 \Rightarrow x=9$$

$$\text{Dom}(f) = [0, \infty) - \{9\}$$

Range is well defined

$$F(x) = 3$$

$$\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R} \quad \text{Range}(F) = 3$$

$$F(x) = 2x+1$$

$$\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Range}(\mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - 4$$

الربيع طارق هرم

$$\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{-b}{2a} = 0$$

$$f(0) = -4$$

$$\text{Range}(f) = [-4, \infty)$$

$$x^2 = 2$$

$$x = \pm\sqrt{2}$$

-2

$$2$$

$$-4$$

$$\sin x \rightarrow \text{Dom} = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Range} \subset [-1, 1]$$

Range

$$F(x) = 2 \sin x$$

$$-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1$$

$$-2 \leq 2 \sin x \leq 2$$

$$\text{Range } [-2, 2]$$

$$\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

Range

$$F(x) = 4 \sin x + 5$$

$$-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1$$

$$-4 \leq 4 \sin x \leq 4$$

$$+5 \quad 1 \leq F(x) \leq 9$$

$$1 \leq f(x) \leq 9$$

$$\text{Range}(f) = [1, 9]$$

$$\text{Dom}(f) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$F(x) = 2 - 3 \sin x$$

$\sin x \leq 1$

$$(-3)(-1) \geq 3 \sin x \Rightarrow (-3)(1)$$

$$+2+3 \geq -3 \sin x + 2 \geq -3+2$$

$$\therefore F(x) \geq -1$$

Range ( $f$ ):  $[-1, 5]$

$$f(x) = 2x+3$$

$\{ \text{Bog}(x)$

$$g(x) = x^2$$

$$f(g(x)) = f(x^2) = 2x^2 + 3$$

Dom Bog(x)

$$f(g(x)) \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Dom } g(x) = \mathbb{R} \\ \text{Dom } (f \circ g) = \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{لكل } x \\ \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \end{matrix}$$

Bog(2)

$$f(g(2)) = f(4) = 11$$

$$(f \circ g)(2) =$$

Note

$$f(3g(2)) = f(3 \cdot 4)$$

$$f(12)$$

$$f(12) = 2(12) + 3$$

$$\begin{cases} g(2) \\ g(2) = 2 \\ 2^2 = 4 \\ 2^2 + 3 = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$f(12) = 5 \quad g(2) = 4$$

find  $(f \circ g)(2)$

$$f(3g(2)) = f(3 \cdot 4) \therefore f(12) = 5$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + 5$$

$$(f \circ g)(x) = 7x - 1$$

Find  $g(x)$

$$f(g(x)) = 7x - 1$$

$$g(x) + 5 = 7x - 1$$

$$g(x) = 7x - 1 - 5$$

$$g(x) = 7x - 6$$

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

$$g(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

Find  $(f \circ g)(x)$

$$f(g(x)) = f(\sqrt{x}) = \frac{(\sqrt{x})^2 + 3}{(\sqrt{x})^2 - 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x+3 &\rightarrow R \\ x-1 &\rightarrow R \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} R = \{1\} \end{array} \right.$$

Dom(fog)

$$\text{Dom}(g) = [0, \infty)$$

$$\text{Dom fog} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$$

$$f(x) = x+2$$

$$x-3$$

Find  $f^{-1}$

$$y = x+2$$

$$y-3$$

$$y-3 = x+2$$

$$y = 3x+2$$

$$y(x) = 3x+2$$

$$y = 3x+2$$

$$x-1$$

$$f(x) = x - \frac{1}{3x} \text{ Dom}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2x^2 - 1}{2x} \rightarrow R \quad R = \{0\}$$

$$\text{Dom } f = R - \{0\}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{3x - 1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(3x - 1)$$

$$\text{Dom } f = R$$

$$f(x) = \frac{6+x}{x^3 + x^2} \rightarrow R$$

$$x^3 + x^2 - 3(x+1) \quad x=0 \quad 0-0+0$$

$$(x-1)(x+1)^2 \quad -\infty \quad 0+0$$

$$f(x) = \frac{6+x}{x^3 + x^2} \Rightarrow R$$

$$x^3 + x^2 \Rightarrow R$$

(6), (0)

$$x^2(x+1) = 0$$

$$x=0 \quad x=-1 \quad 4!$$

$$-\infty \quad 0+ \quad 0+ \quad +\infty$$

$$(-\infty, 0)$$

$$R = \{0, -1\}$$

$$y = 3x+2$$

$$x-1$$

$$f(x) = x - \frac{1}{3x} \text{ Dom}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2x^2 - 1}{2x} \rightarrow R \quad R = \{0\}$$

$$\text{Dom } f = R - \{0\}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{3x - 1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(3x - 1)$$

$$\text{Dom } f = R$$

$$f(x) = \frac{6+x}{x^3 + x^2} \rightarrow R$$

$$x^3 + x^2 - 3(x+1) \quad x=0 \quad 0-0+0$$

$$(x-1)(x+1)^2 \quad -\infty \quad 0+0$$

١٥ فبراير

٤١ / ٢٦

## براعة المسئل

### CH2: Limits and Continuity

المفاهيم والطرق

limit from graph:

نقطة المغایبة باختصار لرسم

$$f(2) = 3$$

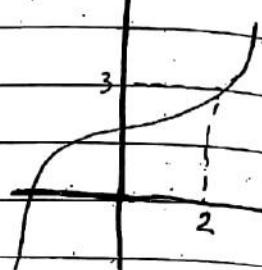
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$$

$$x \rightarrow 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = 3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = 3$$

$$x \rightarrow 2$$



$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 3$$

موجود (يُوجَد)

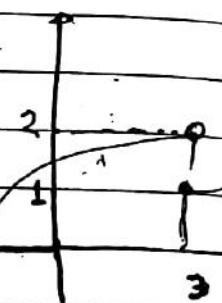
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 3} f(n) \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow 3^+} f(n) = 1$$

$$n \rightarrow 3$$

$$n \rightarrow 3^+$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 3} f(n) = 2$$

$$n \rightarrow 3$$



$\Rightarrow$  d.m.e - does not exist

المغایبة غير محددة

$$f(3) = 1$$

محدودة ولكن غير متممة

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 3} f(n) \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow 3^+} f(n) = 1$$

$$n \rightarrow 3$$

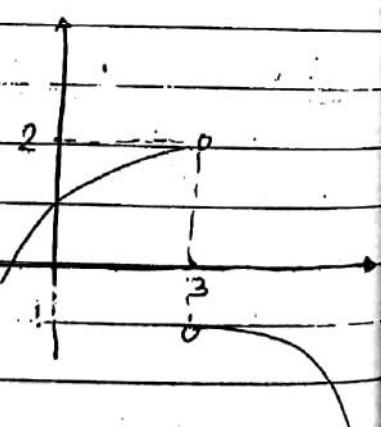
$$n \rightarrow 3^+$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 3} f(n) = 2$$

$$n \rightarrow 3$$

$$f(3) = ?$$

d.m.e



١٥٠٦٤١  
٢٦/٦/٢٠١٩

Winfred

二四

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = 3$$

54

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 3$$

$\overrightarrow{m}$   $\overrightarrow{n}$

$$\Rightarrow \lim f(n) = 3$$

~~21~~ — ~~21~~

$$f(u) = u$$

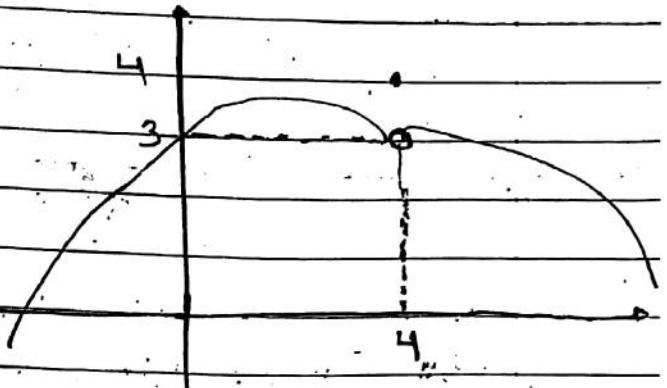
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n)$$

$$\lim f(x) = \infty \text{ (d.n.e)}$$

n - 2

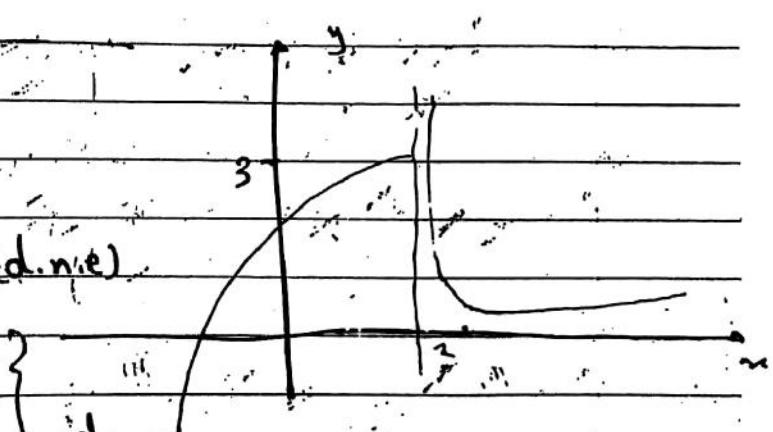
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 3$$

2



لِكَوْنِي وَهَذِهِ

لهم في نعمتك لواه (dine) # (4).



VI/26/19 15:00:01

Def: We say that the limit of  $f(n)$  as  $n \rightarrow c$  approaches to  $L$  if

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow c} f(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow c} g(n) = L$$

In this case we write

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow c} f(n) = L$$

$$\text{if } \lim_{n \rightarrow c} f(n) \neq \lim_{n \rightarrow c} g(n)$$

does not exist (dive)

Thm:

$$\text{if } \lim_{n \rightarrow c} f(n) = L \quad / \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow c} g(n) = M$$

1)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow c} (f(n) + g(n)) = \lim_{n \rightarrow c} f(n) + \lim_{n \rightarrow c} g(n) = L + M$

2)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow c} k f(n) = k \lim_{n \rightarrow c} f(n) = k \cdot L$

constnat

3)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow c} (f \cdot g) = (\lim_{n \rightarrow c} f(n)) \cdot (\lim_{n \rightarrow c} g(n)) = L \cdot M$

4)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow c} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = \frac{L}{M}, M \neq 0$

15-10-1

19-10-1944

if  $\lim_{n \rightarrow 2} f(n) = 5$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow 2} g(n) = 3$

Find

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 2} (f(n) + 3g(n))$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow 2} f(n) + \lim_{n \rightarrow 2} 3g(n) &= 5 + 3\lim_{n \rightarrow 2} g(n) \\ &= 5 + 3(3) = 14 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 2} \frac{n^2 + g(n)}{2f(n)} = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow 2} n^2 + \lim_{n \rightarrow 2} g(n)}{2\lim_{n \rightarrow 2} f(n)}$$

(2) Method

$$\frac{4+3}{2.5} = \frac{7}{10} = 0.7$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 2} n^2 f(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow 2} n^2 \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow 2} f(n) \xrightarrow{L'Hopital's} 2^2 \cdot 1 = 4$$

### 1) Polynomial Limits

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow c} P_n(x) = P_c(x)$$

the value of limit is same

Ex: Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^2 + 2x + 5) = 1^2 + 2 + 5 = 8$

٢٦ آذار

١٤/٣/٢٠٢٣

## المراجعة العامة

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} 5 = 5$$

النهايات المثلثية

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (2x+3) = 2 \cdot 2 + 3 = 4 + 3 = 7$$

$x \rightarrow 2$

## Piecewise Functions

Ex:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 1 & x \geq 1 \\ 3x & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Find } \lim_{n \rightarrow 2} f(n), \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} f(n), \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} f(n)$$

لما كانت المقدمة المطلوبة في نقطة التلاقي في المقدمة المطلوبة  
الصيغة المطلوبة.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 2} f(n) = (2^2 + 1) = 5$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} f(n) = \text{مقدمة المطلوبة في المقدمة المطلوبة}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} f(n) = 1^2 + 1 = 2 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 2+3 \\ \text{d.n.e} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1^-} f(n) = 3 \cdot 1 = 3 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{مقدمة المطلوبة} \\ \text{مقدمة المطلوبة} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 3 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$x \rightarrow 0$

$$f(x) = 1^2 + 1 = 2$$

فهي مقدمة المطلوبة في المقدمة المطلوبة

22) Ahmad Alansari

16/8/16  
28/11/2014

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 & 0 < x \leq 2 \\ 3x+1 & 2 < x \leq 5 \end{cases}$$

Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x)$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow 2^+} f(n)$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow 5^-} f(n)$ ,  $f(2)$ ,  $f(0)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 1^3 = 1$$

continuous at x=1

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 2^+} f(n) = 3 \cdot 2 + 1 = 7$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 5^-} f(n) = 2^2 = 4$$

d.r.e

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} f(x) \quad \text{d.r.e}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 5^-} f(n) = 3 \cdot 5 + 1 = 16$$

d.r.e

$$f(2) = 4 \quad f(0) - \text{d.r.e}$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} x^2+1 & x \neq 2 \\ x+2 & \text{rest} \end{cases}$$

Find  $\lim_{n \rightarrow 2^+} f(n)$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow 3^-} f(n)$ ,  $f(2)$ ,  $f(0)$

16

11/28

16 self

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 2} f(n) = 2^2 + 1 = 5$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 3} f(n) = 3^2 + 1 = 10$$

$$f(2) = 15$$

$$f(4) = 4^2 + 1 = 17$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3 & , x \text{ an integer} \\ 1 & , \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Find } \lim_{n \rightarrow 2} f(n), \lim_{n \rightarrow 3} f(n), f(2), f(5)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 2} f(n) = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 3} f(n) = 1$$

$$f(2) = 3 \quad f(5) = 3 \quad f(2, 5) = 1$$

(\*)

5/2 integer

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} 3n+3 & n \geq 3 \\ n^2 & n < 3 \end{cases}$$

2.5 not integer

$$\text{Find } a \text{ if } \lim_{n \rightarrow 3^+} f(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow 3^-} f(n)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 3^+} f(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow 3^-} f(n)$$

$$a \cdot 3 + 3 = 3^2$$

١٧ سپتامبر

٣/٢٢/٢٠١٤

$$3a = 9 - 3 \rightarrow 3a = 6 \Rightarrow a = 2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x_n}$$

دiverges  
دiverges  
 $d.n.e = \sqrt{3}$   
غير محدود

$$\text{Find } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \sqrt{x+5} = \sqrt{3+5} = \sqrt{8}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \sqrt{x_n - 4} = \sqrt{1-4} = \sqrt{-3} = \text{d.n.e}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \sqrt{x-3} = \sqrt{3-3} = \sqrt{0}$$

$n-3 = 0 \rightarrow n=3$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 3^+} \sqrt{x_n - 3} = \sqrt{3-3} = 0$$

$\rightarrow \text{d.n.e}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 3^-} \sqrt{x_n - 3} = \text{d.n.e}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sqrt{7+x^2} = \sqrt{0}$$

$$4-x^2=0 \Rightarrow x=\pm 2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 2^+} \sqrt{4-x_n^2} = \text{d.n.e}$$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{d.n.e} \\ \text{d.n.e} \end{array} \right\} \text{d.n.e}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 2^-} \sqrt{4-x_n^2} = 0$$

١٧ فبراير  
٣/١٢

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{x^2} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \sqrt{x^2} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{x^2} = 0$$

لأنه في كلتا الحالتين نجد أن المقدار ينبع من الصفر

## Rational limits

الحالات التالية

عندما يكون المقام عدداً معرفاً غير معدواً

نوصي بـ  $\frac{0}{0}$  و  $\infty - \infty$  و  $\infty \cdot 0$  و  $\infty : \infty$  و  $0 : 0$

ويمكن حلها بـ  $\frac{0}{0}$  و  $\infty - \infty$  و  $\infty \cdot 0$  و  $\infty : \infty$  و  $0 : 0$

Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x+5}{4x-1} = \frac{2+5}{4-1} = \frac{7}{3}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x-3}{x^2+1} = \frac{3-3}{9+1} = \frac{0}{10} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2+2}{2x-1} = \frac{1^2+2}{1-1} = \frac{3}{0} \text{ undefined}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2-4}{x-2} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ طبيعية}$$

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

١٧

طريق اخذ خطوة العدد

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 2} x+2 = 2+2 = 4$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{0}{0}$$

اللبيبي

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{3n^2}{2n} = \frac{3}{2}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{0}{0}$$

o عدد

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x+x^2}{n} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(2+x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (2+x) = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 + x - 12}{(x-3)^2} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3)(x+4)}{(x-3)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x+4}{x-3} = \frac{\infty}{0}, \text{ donc}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x - 6}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{0}{0}$$

مشكلة تربيعية

$$x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x - 6$$

معاملات	1	2	3	-6
عامل 1	1	1	3	6
$x^3$	1	3	6	0

ناتي مع  
ناتي صنوب  
ناتي صفر

دالة انتهت بـ 1  
الناتي صفر

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x^2 + 3x + 6)}{(x-1)(x+1)}$$

$$= 1 + 3 + 6 = \frac{10}{2} = 5$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$$

جذب 1

مشكلة قابو لبيه

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x^2 + 4x + 3}{2x^2} = \frac{3+4+3}{2} = \frac{10}{2} = 5$$

18 امتحان  
اللائحة  
12/5/2018

للحصوة لـ تابعه وتقديرها

Ex:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^3 + 3x^2 + 4x - 8$$

التالي لـ حسابه للـ حاصل على

b المثلث

المثلث

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 + 3x^2 + 4x - 8 \\ \text{---} \\ 1 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad -8 \\ \boxed{1} \quad | \quad + \quad 1 \quad 8 \\ \text{---} \quad 1 \quad 4 \quad 8 \quad 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x^3 + 2x^2 - 5 \\ \text{---} \\ 3 \quad 2 \quad 0 \quad -5 \\ \boxed{3} \quad | \quad + \quad 3 \quad 5 \quad 5 \\ \text{---} \quad 3 \quad 5 \quad 5 \quad 0 \\ 3x^2 + 5x + 5 \end{array}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x^2+4x+8)}{(x-1)(3x^2+5x+5)} = \frac{1+4+8}{3+5+5} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x+3} - \frac{1}{4}}{x-1} = 0$$

نـ فـ يـ بـ اـ بـ اـ

(نـ فـ يـ بـ اـ بـ اـ)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x+3)-4}{4(x+3)} = \frac{1}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-(x-1)}{4(x+3)} = \frac{-1}{4(1+3)} = -\frac{1}{16}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{3}}{x-3} = 0$$



12/5

١٨٥٢٠١٦

الدالة (المذورة في المقام)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3)}{3x} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 3} \frac{1}{\frac{x-3}{3x}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 3} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}} = 3$$

$$\text{Ex } \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{\sqrt{x}-3}{x-9} = 0$$

نحوية بدلية معرفة (ماعلم بالله به)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 9} \frac{(\sqrt{x}-3)(\sqrt{x}+3)}{(x-9)(\sqrt{x}+3)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 9} \frac{x+3\sqrt{x}-3\sqrt{x}}{(x-9)(\sqrt{x}+3)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 9} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}+3}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 9} \frac{x-9}{(x-9)(\sqrt{x}+3)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 9} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}+3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\sqrt{-} - \cancel{\sqrt{-}}, \sqrt{-} - \sqrt{-} \rightarrow \text{عدد} \rightarrow \sqrt{-}$$

نحوية بدلية معرفة

$$\text{Ex } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x}-3}{x-9} = \cancel{\frac{0}{0}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-3}{1-9} = \frac{-2}{-8} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{Ex } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+8}-3}{x-1} = 0$$

نحوية بدلية معرفة

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt{x+8}-3)(\sqrt{x+8}+3)}{(x-1)(\sqrt{x+8}+3)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+8-9}{(x-1)(\sqrt{x+8}+3)}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+8}+3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{8+n-3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x+8}+3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{8+n-3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

18. निपात्य

$$\text{Ex} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1} - \sqrt{2}}{x-1} \geq 0$$

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

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^2-1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sqrt{2x+2} - 2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} (2x^2-2) (\sqrt{2x+2}+2)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} (\sqrt{2x+2}-2) (\sqrt{2x+2}+2)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{(2x+1)(2x-1)}{2x+2-4} (\sqrt{2x+2}+2) = \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{(2x-1)(2x+1)(\sqrt{2x+2}+2)}{2(2x-1)}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+1}{2} (\sqrt{2x+2}+2) = \frac{1+1}{2} (\sqrt{4}+2) = 4$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 \sqrt{5x-1} - 24}{x^2 - 4}$$

$$8\sqrt{5x-1} \leq x^3 \sqrt{5x-1} \rightarrow 3x^3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 \sqrt{5x-1} - 3x^3 + 3x^3 - 24}{x^2 - 4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 [\sqrt{5x-1} - 3] \cdot (\sqrt{5x-1} + 3)}{x^2 - 4} = \frac{3(x^3 - 8)}{x^2 - 4}$$

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

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

$$(5x-10 - 2(x-2))$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x^3}{x+2} = \frac{3(x^2 + 2x + 4)}{x+2} = \frac{(2)(8)}{-5} = \frac{3(4+4+4)}{4} = -5$$

جواب

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3x^2 \sqrt{5x-1} + x^3 \cdot \frac{5}{2\sqrt{5x-1}}}{2x} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3x \left[ \sqrt{5x-1} + \frac{5x}{2\sqrt{5x-1}} \right]}{2} = \frac{3 \cdot 2 \left[ 3 + \frac{5 \cdot 2}{2 \cdot 3} \right]}{2}$$

$$3 \left[ 3 + \frac{5}{2} \right] = 3 \left[ \frac{9+5}{2} \right] = 14$$

١٩)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sqrt[3]{x+5}$

٢٠)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x+5} - 2}{x-1}$

مقدمة عن الباقي

مقدمة

مقدمة لغرض

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x+5} - 2}{x-3} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\text{فيما } y = \sqrt[3]{x+5} \Rightarrow y^3 = x+5$$

$$\begin{cases} x \rightarrow 3 \\ y \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{3+5} = \sqrt[3]{8} = 2 \\ y \rightarrow 2 \end{cases} \quad y^3 - 5 = x$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{y-2}{2(y^3-5)-6} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{y-2}{2y^3-10-6} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{y-2}{2y^3-16}$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{y-2}{2(y^3-8)} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{y-2}{2(y-2)(y^2+2y+4)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2(4+4+4)} = \frac{1}{24}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} \frac{\sqrt[4]{x+10} - 2}{x-6} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$y = \sqrt[4]{x+10} \Rightarrow y^4 = x+10 \Rightarrow y^4 - 10 = x$$

$$y \rightarrow \sqrt[4]{6+10} = \sqrt[4]{16} = 2$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{y-2}{y^4-10-6} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{y-2}{y^4-16} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{y-2}{(y^2-4)(y^2+4)} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{y-2}{(y-2)(y+2)(y^2+4)} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{(y+2)(y^2+4)} = \frac{1}{(2+2)(2^2+4)} = \frac{1}{32}$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{y-2}{(y-2)(y+2)(y^2+4)} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{y+2}(y^2+4) : 4(2^2+4) = 32$$

١٩ الحدود

جذب

## Trigonometric Limits

الحدود المثلثية

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc} \sin x & \cos x & \tan x & \cot x \\ \text{صفر} & \text{صفر} & \text{غير معرف} & \text{غير معرف} \\ \text{أمثلة على حدود} & & & \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sin^2 ax + \cos^2 ax = 1$$

$$1 + \tan^2 ax = \sec^2 ax$$

$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$$

$$\cos 2x = 2 \cos^2 x - 1$$

$$\cos 2x = 1 - 2 \sin^2 x$$

لـ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0}$

لـ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0}$   $\tan x$  (المقدار)

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\csc x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{bx} = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec x}{\cos x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{bx}{\sin ax} = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cot x}{\tan x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin bn} = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$(\sin ax)(\sin bx) = \sin^2 ax \quad \text{1st step} \\ = (\sin ax)^2 \quad \text{2nd step}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = 1 \quad \begin{array}{l} \cot \\ \sec \\ \csc \end{array} \left\{ \text{all finite} \right. \\ \cos \left. \right\}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{\tan bx} = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\text{Ex} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{7x} = \frac{5}{7}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} = \frac{\sin 2\pi}{\pi} = \frac{0}{\pi} = 0 \quad \text{since } \sin 2\pi = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 5x}{\sin 3x} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 2x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \cdot \frac{\sin 2x}{x} \\ = \frac{2}{1} \cdot \frac{2}{1} = 4$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \sec^2 3x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\sin^2 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin 3x} \cdot \frac{x}{\sin 3x} \\ = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{9}$$

١٩ حل

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 3x}{3x^2}$$

(١ - cos x) x  $\cancel{x^2}$  = 0

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos 3x)}{3x^2} \cdot \frac{1 + \cos 3x}{1 + \cos 3x}$$

متضمن صيغة مراتبة

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 3x}{3x^2}$$

$\sin^2 x \approx x$

$\sin^2 x \approx 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{3x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \cos 3x}$$

$\sin x \approx x$

$\cos 0 = 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \cdot \frac{\sin 3x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \cos 3x}$$

$$= \frac{3}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \cos 0} = 1 \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$
$$= \frac{3}{2}$$

19 जूली

12/7/16

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+\sin x} - 1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+\sin x} + 1}{\sqrt{1+\sin x} + 1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{1+\sin x - 1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+\sin x} + 1}{1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+\sin x} + 1}{1}$$

$$1 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+\sin 0} + 1}{1}$$

$$1 \cdot 2 = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{4-\tan x} - 2}{x \sec x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1/\sqrt{4-\tan x})(\sqrt{4-\tan x} - 2)}{x \sec x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sec x (\sqrt{4-\tan x} + 2)}{x \sec x (\sqrt{4-\tan x} + 2)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4-\tan x - 2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\tan x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 x}{\sec x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sec x = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-\tan x} + 2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(\cos x)^2 = \cos^2 x = \cos x$$

$$\cos^n \neq \cos x^n$$

20 ayar (6)

SP1

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 + 2x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin 3x$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(n+2)}{\sin 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{n}{\sin 3x} \cdot (n+2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (n+2) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^4 x - \cos^2 x}{3x^2} \stackrel{0}{\rightarrow} 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 x [\cos^2 x - 1]}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 x (\sin^2 x)}{3x^2} \stackrel{\sin^2 x \sim \cos^2 x \sim 1}{\rightarrow} 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin x}{3x} \stackrel{\sin x \sim x}{\rightarrow} \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{a+b}{c} = \frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c}$$

$$\frac{x^2 + \sin x}{x} = \frac{x^2}{x} + \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

$$\frac{a+b}{c} = \frac{a}{c} \cdot b = a \cdot \frac{b}{c}$$

$$\frac{\sin x \cos x}{x} = \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \cos x = \sin x \cdot \frac{\cos x}{x}$$

$$0 \leq \sin x \leq 1$$

2020/12/10 10:11

$a \leq x \leq b$

$b \neq c$

$1 \leq \cos x \leq -1$

$$\frac{a+b}{c+d} = \frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{d} = \frac{a-b}{d-c}$$

$$\frac{x^2 \cdot \sin x}{\tan x \cos x} = \frac{x^2}{\cos x}, \quad \sin x = x^2 \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\tan x \cos x}$$

### Pinching theorem

أمثلة و تطبيقات

Thm: if  $g(x) \leq f(x) \leq h(x)$  and

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} h(x) = L$$

$$\text{then } \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = L$$

use pinching thm to calculate:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \sin(\frac{1}{x})$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{outward} \\ &-1 \leq \sin \frac{1}{x} \leq 1 \\ &\Rightarrow -x \leq x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} \leq x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{left limit: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x \leq x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} \leq x \quad \text{right limit: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \leq x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} \leq x \\ &\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} x \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} x \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{middle: } 0 \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} \leq 0$$

$$\text{Therefore: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

20

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} n \cdot \sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( x^3 \cos^2\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + 3 \right)$$

$$0 \leq \cos^2 \leq 1$$

$$x^3 \text{ is } 0 \quad 0 \leq \cos^2 \frac{1}{x} \leq 1$$

$$0 \leq x^3 \cdot \cos^2 \frac{1}{x} \leq x^3$$

3 cases.

$$3 \leq x^3 \cos^2 \frac{1}{x} + 3 \leq x^3 + 3$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} n^3 \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} x^3 \cos^2 \frac{1}{x} + 3 \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} x^3 + 3$$

$$3 \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} x^3 \cdot \cos^2 \frac{1}{x} + 3 \leq 3$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} x^3 \cdot \cos^2 \frac{1}{x} + 3 = 3$$

other

$\Sigma x$  suppose that  $|f(x)| \leq a$

use pinching theorem to calculate

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x+1} \cdot f(x)$$

60  
12/10 may

$$|f(x)| \leq a$$

$$a \leq f(x) \leq a$$

$$\frac{x^2}{x+1} \geq 0$$

$$a \cdot \frac{x^2}{x+1} \leq \frac{x^2}{x+1} \cdot f(x) \leq a \cdot \frac{x^2}{x+1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-ax^2}{x+1} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{x+1} \cdot f(x) \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ax^2}{x+1}$$

$$0 \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{x+1} \cdot f(x) \leq 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{x+1} \cdot f(x) = 0 \quad \boxed{\square}$$

2-1 مراجعة

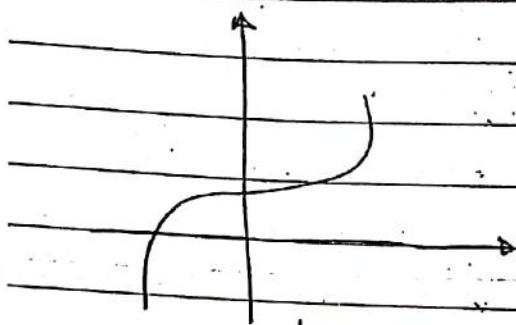
12/12 لغات

العمل

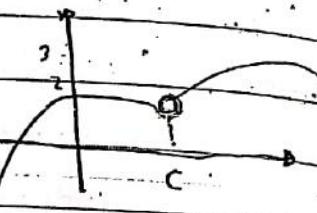
العمل Continuity

continuous

dis continuous

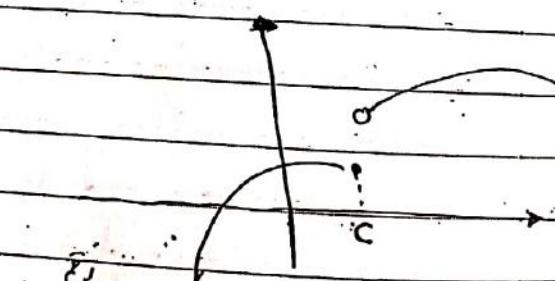


(1) Removable dis



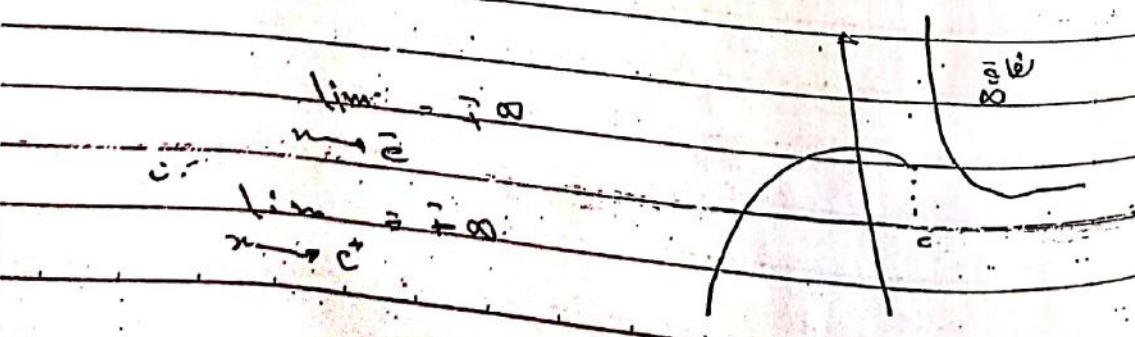
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} + f(c)$$

(2) jump dis



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow c^-}$$

(3) infinite dis



Ques 11

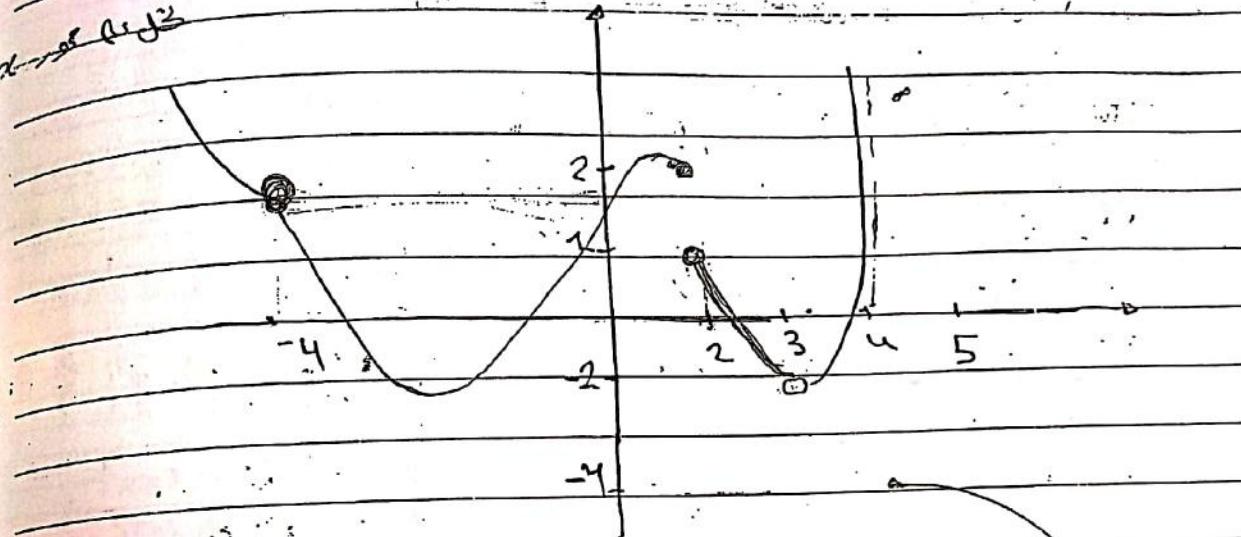
Q1 Ques 11

12/12 right

From the graph determine the points of dis and their types.

~~Ans 11~~

19



at  $x = -4$  dis (removable)

at  $x = -2$  dis (jump)

at  $x = 2$  dis (removable)

at  $x = 4$  dis (infinite)

continuity at  $x = c$

$$\text{Ex Let } F(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2, & x > 2 \\ 3x, & x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

infinite  
discontinuity  
at  $x = 2$

if  $f(x)$  cont at  $x = 2$ ?

$$\text{Sol } \lim_{n \rightarrow 2^+} f(n) = 2^2 + 2 = 6$$

$\Rightarrow$  cont

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 2^-} f(n) = 3 \cdot 2 = 6$$

at  $x = 2$

$$F(2) = 3 \cdot 2 = 6$$

21 اپریل

18/12/2021

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2 + \sin x & x < 0 \\ 3 & x=0 \\ 2 \cos x & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

is  $f(x)$  cont at  $x=0$ ?

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} f(n) = 2 \cos 0 = 2 \cdot 1 = 2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} f(n) = 2 + \sin 0 = 2$$

$$f(0) = 3$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = 2 \neq f_0$$

$\Rightarrow$  dis cont  
at 0

(Removable)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 4 & x \neq 2 \\ x - 2 & \\ 4 & x = 2 \end{cases} \quad (x \geq 2) \quad (x < 2)$$

is  $f$  cont at  $x=2$ .

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 2} f(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x-2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 2} \frac{(n-2)(n+2)}{n-2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 2} n+2 = 2+2=4$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x+2 = 2+2=4$$

cont at  $x=2$

الفترة الدراسية

21/3/2011

13/11 even

## Interval of continuity

(polynomial) كل المقادير ممثلة في

( trigonometric ) مثل sin, cos  
و الجذور التربيعية وetc... ممثلة في  
و المقادير التي لا يتحقق لها  
عند certain points.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 & x \leq 1 \\ 2x+1 & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

is  $f(x)$  cont.  $(-\infty, \infty)$   
at  $x=1$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} f(n) = 2 \cdot 1 + 1 = 3$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -1^-} f(n) = 1^3 = 1$$

dis at  $x=1$   $(-\infty, \infty)$  cont = {1}

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 & x \leq -1 \\ \frac{1}{x} & -1 < x < 1 \\ \frac{1}{x+1} & 1 \leq x < 4 \\ 8-x & x \geq 4 \\ 5x+2 & x > 4 \end{cases}$$

Determine the dis and their types

21.

12/12/٢٠٢٤

$$\frac{1}{x^3}, \frac{1}{2x}, \frac{1}{x+1}, \frac{1}{8-x}, \frac{1}{5x+2}$$

-1      1      4      9

الافتراضات:

(-∞, 1) cont poly

(-1, 4) cont  $\{0\}$

نقطة انفصال

(1, 4) cont  $\rightarrow$  انتقال من المتمatic إلى المادي

(4, 9) cont  $\{8\}$

(9, ∞) cont (poly)

اللائحة (نقطة انفصال غير محسنة)

at  $x = -1$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -1} f(n) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -1^+} f(n) = -1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = -1$$

$$f(-1) = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 9} f(n) = -1$$

con: at  $x = 1$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} f(n) = \frac{1}{2}, \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 1$$

ذريعة

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 9^+} f(n) = \infty$$

22. Zaidi  
12/14/21

Exercise  
1. Find the domain of  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x-2}$ .

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & 1 \leq x \leq 3 \\ x-2 & \\ x^2 - 1 & 3 \leq x \leq 5 \end{cases}$$

Sol

$$\left[ \frac{1}{x-2}, x^2 - 1 \right]$$

at  $x=1$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(n) = \frac{1}{1-2} = -1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{cont at } x=1 \\ \text{dis at } x=3 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -1} f(n) = \frac{1}{1-2} = -1$$

at  $x=3$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 3^+} f(n) = (3)^2 - 1 = 8 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{cont at } x=3 \\ \text{dis at } x=3 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 3^-} f(n) = \frac{1}{3-2} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

at  $x=5$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 5^+} f(n) = 5^2 - 1 = 24 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{cont at } x=5 \\ \text{dis at } x=5 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 5^-} f(n) = 5^2 - 1 = 24$$

∴ (1, 3) cont - {2} <sup>remain</sup>

(3, 5) cont poly <sup>exist</sup>

$\Rightarrow [1, 5] \text{ cont} - \{3, 2\}$

22.01.16

12/14 week

Ex

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & x \geq 5 \\ x^2 & x \leq 5 \end{cases}$$

Sol:

$$\begin{array}{c} x^2 \\ 2x \\ 5 \end{array}$$

at  $x=5$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} f(x) = 2 \cdot 5 = 10$$

dis at  $x=5$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} f(x) = 5^2 = 25$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{x+1}$$

$$x < 0$$

$$0 \leq x < 2$$

$$2x$$

$$2 \leq x \leq 4$$

$$x^2 - 3$$

$$x \geq 4$$

if  $f(x)$  cont at  $(-\infty, +\infty)$

Sol

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

$$\cancel{x^2 + 1}, \cancel{\frac{1}{x+1}}, \cancel{2x}, \cancel{x^2 - 3}$$

at  $x=0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 1$$

~~2 Revision~~

~~10/14. 1/3~~

(at  $x=2$ )

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 2^+} f(n) =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 2^-} f(n) =$$

(at  $x=4$ )

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 4^+} f(n) =$$

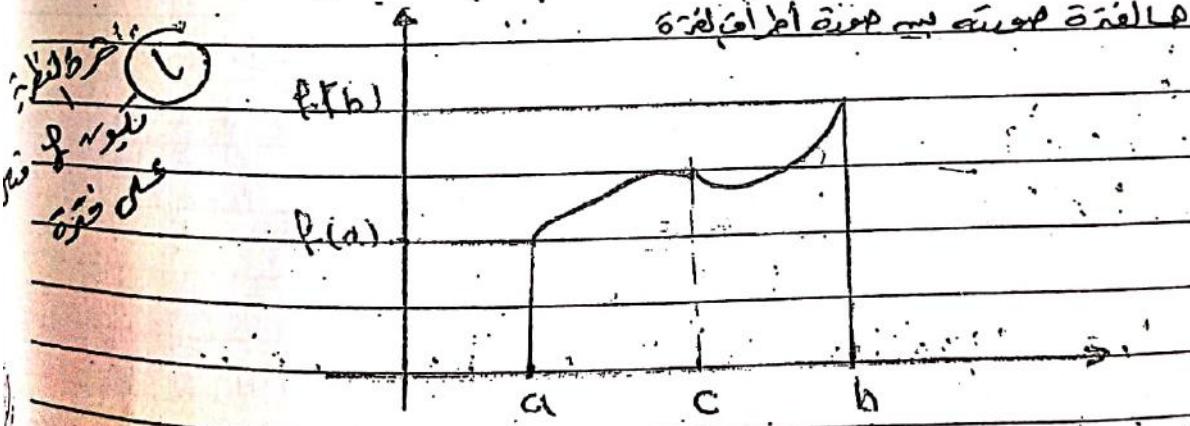
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 4^-} f(n) =$$

(I. V. T)

ابتدئي<sup>نهائي</sup> Intermediate Value Theorem.

If  $F(x)$  is continuous on  $[a,b]$  and  $k$  is number between  $f(a), f(b)$  then

There is  $c \in [a,b]$  such that  $f(c) = k$   
ناتیجہ میں وہ عدد ہے کہ جو ابتدئی اور نہائی میں بین کیا گیا اس کا امتداد میں اس کا ایک مکمل



22 exercise  
12/14

$$f(x) = \underline{f(x) = x^3 + 1} \quad [-1, 5]$$

$$f(-1) = -1 - 1 = -2$$

$$f(5) = 5^3 - 1 = 124$$

$\exists k$  between  $-1 < k < 124$

$\exists d \in (-1, 5)$

$$f(d) = 0$$

\* \* \*

If  $f(x) = x^3 + 3x$  then  $f(x) = 1$  has solution in

a  $[-1, 0]$

b  $[0, 2] \subset [1, 2]$

$$f(1) = 4$$

$$f(-1) = -4$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f(2) = 14$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f(2) = 14$$

$$f(1) = 4$$

x

✓

x

✓

$f(x) = 0$  has 1 value of  $x$  as solution

$f(x) = x^3 - 4x + 2$  has 3 roots

$[-3, 2]$

$[-2, 0]$

$[4, 5]$

$[3, 4]$

↓

$$f(-3) = -1$$

0

$$f(-2) = 2$$

0

\* \*

the equation  $2x^2 - 4 = 0$  has solution in

$[0, 1]$

$[0, 1]$

$[1, 3]$

none

$$f(0) = -4$$

$$f(1) = -2$$

$$f(3) =$$

$$f(3) =$$

ch3

## The Derivative

notes VI

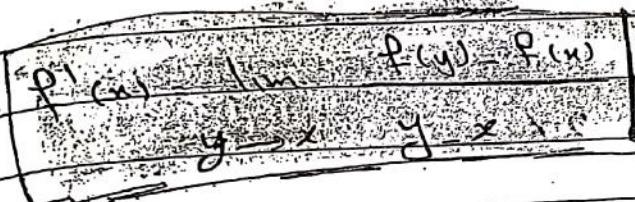
\* definition of derivative

$$f'(x) = \frac{dy}{dx}, y, d(\ )$$

مقدمة

مقدمة

def



1)

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

Ex by using definition of derivative  
find  $f'(x)$

$$1) f(x) = 2x + 3$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow x} \frac{f(y) - f(x)}{y - x}$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow x} \frac{f(y) - f(x)}{y - x}$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow x} \frac{2y + 3 - 2x - 3}{y - x} = \lim_{y \rightarrow x} \frac{2(y-x)}{y-x}$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow x} 2 = 2$$

23

الحل

$$f(x) = x^2 \quad \text{at } x=3$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow x} f(y) - f(x)$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow x} y^2 - x^2 = \lim_{y \rightarrow x} (y-x)(y+x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow x} (y+x)$$

$$f'(x) = x + x = 2x$$

$$f'(x) = 2 \cdot 3 = 6$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow x} \frac{f(y) - f(x)}{y - x} = \lim_{y \rightarrow x} \frac{\sqrt{y} - \sqrt{x}}{y - x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{y} + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{y} + \sqrt{x}}$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow x} \frac{y - x}{(y-x)} = \lim_{y \rightarrow x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{y} + \sqrt{x}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{y} + \sqrt{x}}$$

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

$$f(x) = \frac{a}{g(x)}$$

$$f'(x) = -a \cdot g'(x)$$

$$(g(x))^{-2} \cdot 2x$$

الخطوة الأولى

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

$$f'(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow x} \frac{f(y) - f(x)}{y - x} = \lim_{y \rightarrow x} \frac{\frac{1}{y+2} - \frac{1}{x+2}}{y - x}$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow x} \frac{\frac{1}{y+2} - \frac{1}{x+2}}{(y+2)(x+2)} \cdot \frac{1}{y-x} = \frac{-1}{(x+2)(x+2)}$$

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

## Derivation Rules

$$1). f(x) = c \quad f'(x) = 0$$

$$\text{Ex} \quad f(x) = 3 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 0$$

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

$$2). f(x) = x^n \quad \therefore f'(x) = n \cdot x^{n-1}$$

$$f(x) = x^5 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 5x^4$$

$$f(x) = x^2 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2x$$

$$f(x) = x \Rightarrow f'(x) = 1$$

$$f(x) = x^{-6} \Rightarrow f'(x) = -6x^{-7}$$

23

Exercices

$$3) f(x) = c \cdot x^n \Rightarrow f'(x) = c \cdot n \cdot x^{n-1}$$

$$f(x) = 5x^3 \quad f'(x) = 15x^2$$
$$f(x) = 7x \quad f'(x) = 7$$

$$4) f(x) = g(x) + b(x) \Rightarrow f' = g'(x) + b'(x)$$

$$\times \quad f(x) = x^5 + 3x^2 - 2x + 7$$

$$f'(x) = 5x^4 + 6x - 2$$

$$\times \quad f(x) = x^{-3} + 2x^5 - 4x + 1$$

$$f'(x) = -3x^{-4} + 10x^4 - 4$$

$$5) f(x) = g(x) \cdot h(x)$$

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

$$f(x) = (5x^2 - 3)(x^3 + 4x)$$

$$f'(x) = (5x^2 - 3)(3x^2 + 4) + (x^3 + 4x)(10x)$$

$$\times \quad f'(x) = (5 - 3)(3 + 4) + (1 + 4)(10)$$
$$= 14 + 50 = 64$$

$$6) f(x) = g(x)$$

$$f'(x) = b \cdot \cancel{g'(x)} + g \cdot \cancel{f'(x)}$$

$$f'(x) = f(x) \cdot g'(x) - g(x) \cdot f'(x)$$

$$(f(x))^2$$

23. إيجاد

(٣) قواعد التكامل لبعض الدوال المثلثية

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

$$f'(x) = \cos x$$

$$f(x) = \cos x$$

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

$$f(x) = \tan x$$

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

$$f(x) = \cot x$$

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

$$f(x) = \sec x$$

$$f'(x) = \sec x \cdot \tan x$$

$$f(x) = \csc x$$

$$f'(x) = -\csc x \cdot \cot x$$

$$F(x) = \sin x + 5 \cos x + x^2 - 3$$

$$-\cos x - 5 \sin x + 2x$$

$$F(x) = 4 \tan x + 3 \cos x - 3x^3 + 5$$

$$f'(x) = 4 \sec^2 x - 3 \sin x - 9x^2$$

إيجاد  $\int \sin x dx$

الكلمات

لأن  $f(x)$  متصلة في  $x=a$  فالـ  $f'(x)$  متسقة في  $x=a$

$$f'(x) = f'(a) \quad (2)$$

يسار

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f' = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f' \quad (1)$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 - 3x & x \geq 0 \\ 4 - 3x & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= f(a)$$

Find  $f'(x)$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 - 3 & x \geq 0 \\ -3 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

d.n.e.

$$f'(0) = \text{d.n.e.}$$

لذلك  $f'(0)$  غير متسقة في  $x=0$  أو  $f'(0)$  غير متسقة في  $x=0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = 0$$

?

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f'(x) = 4 - 4 = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = 3$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 1 & x \geq 2 \\ 2x - 1 & x < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f'(x) = 2$$

find  $f'(x)$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & x > 2 \\ 2 & x < 2 \end{cases}$$

d.n.e. at  $x=2$

$$f'(2) = \text{d.n.e.} \quad f'(1) = 2$$

$$f(5) = 2 \cdot 5 = 10$$

24 help

Tangent Line  
 $y - y_0 = m(x - x_0)$

$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 + 2x^2 & x \geq 0 \\ x^2 + 3x^4 & x < 0 \end{cases}$

Find  $f'(x)$

$f'$  هي تفاضل  
نوعية لـ  $f(x)$  في  $x=0$  (يسير) صفرية تقاطع (يسير)

$f'(x) =$

$\begin{cases} 3x^2 + 4x & x \geq 0 \\ 2x + 12x^3 & x < 0 \end{cases}$

Tangent and normal  
الخطان العرضي

iii. Slope ( $m$ )

Before  $m = f'(x_0)$

Tangent line  $y - y_0 = m(x - x_0)$

- Normal  $y - y_0 = -\frac{1}{m}(x - x_0)$   
Tangent line  $y - y_0 = m(x - x_0)$

- Where  $f'(x)$  has horizontal tangent  
... if  $f'(x) = 0$   $m=0$

ex let  $f(x) = \frac{x}{x+2}$  Find the equation of  
tangent line at  $x=4$

and normal line at  $x=4$ ?

( $m, y_0, x_0$ ) will be if the point of contact

$x_0 = -4$

$y_0 = -4$

$-4+2$

$(-4, 2)$

$-2$

$y = 2$

24/3/2021

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

$$\text{if } m = \frac{2}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \boxed{m = \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{tangent line: } y - y_0 = m(x - x_0)$$
$$y - 2 = \frac{1}{2}(x + 4)$$
$$y - 2 = \frac{1}{2}(x + 4)$$

$$\text{normal line: } y - y_0 = -\frac{1}{m}(x - x_0)$$

$$y - 2 = -2(x + 4)$$

Ex: Let  $f(x) = x^2 - 2x$  Find  $\rightarrow$  tangent line where  
was horizontal tangent

$$f' = 0 \Rightarrow m = 0$$

$$2x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow 2x = 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 1}$$

$$y = 1^2 - 2 \cdot 1 = 1 - 2 = -1 \Rightarrow y_0 = -1$$

$$m = 0$$

$$\text{tangent line: } y - y_0 = m(x - x_0)$$

$$y + 1 = 0(x - 1)$$

$$y + 1 = 0$$

~~الدالة~~

25 فبراير

## The Higher derivatives

$$y' = f'(x) \quad \frac{dy}{dx} \quad \text{أولى مشتق}$$

$$y'' = f''(x) \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \quad \text{ثانية مشتق}$$

ثالثة مشتق

Ex Find  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$  at  $x=2$

$$y = x^3 + 5x^2 - 3$$

$$y' = 3x^2 + 10x$$

$$y'' = 6x + 10$$

$$f''(2) = 6 \cdot 2 + 10 = 12 + 10 = 22$$

Important

$$\frac{y}{x+3}$$

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

$$y'' = \frac{2 \cdot 2(x+3) \cdot 1}{(x+3)^2} = \frac{4(x+3)}{(x+3)^4}$$

25

### Chain Rule

قانون السلسلة

Ex find  $f'(x) =$

$$f(x) = (x^2 - 3x + 5)^n$$

$$f'(x) = n(x^2 - 3x + 5)^{n-1} (2x - 3)$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^2 - 5x + 2}$$

$$f(x) = (x^2 - 5x + 2)^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad (\frac{1}{3} - 1 = -\frac{2}{3})$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{3} (x^2 - 5x + 2)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot (2x - 5)$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^3 + \sin x + 5}$$

صيغة أخرى - قد  
صيغة أخرى للتبسيط

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + \cos x$$

$$\sqrt[2]{x^3 + \sin x + 5}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{g(x)}$$

صيغة

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

$$y = \cos^2 x$$

$$y' = 2 \cos x \cdot (-\sin x)$$

$$= -2 \cos x \sin x$$

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

$$y' = -\cos x [\sin x + \cos x]$$

$$y' = -2 \cos x \sin x = -\sin 2x$$

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

$$y'' = [ -2 \cos 2x ] = -2 \cos 2x$$

$$y = 1+x$$

$$y' = (1-x)(1) - (1+x)(-1) \div 2$$

$$(1-x)^2$$

$$(1-x)^2$$

$$y'' = -2 \cdot 2 (1-x)(-1) \div 4(1-x)$$

$$(1-x)^4 \quad (1-x)^3$$

$$y' = \frac{2}{(1-x)^2} = 2(1-x)^{-2}$$

$$y'' = -4(1-x)^{-2-1} (1-x)^{-2-1}$$

$$= -4(1-x)^{-3} \quad u$$

$$(1-x)^3$$

$$y = g(x)^n$$

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

is located

$$f(x) = \sin(5x^2)$$

(sin  $\rightarrow$ ) (Sin  $\rightarrow$ )

$$f'(x) = 10x \cdot \cos(5x^2)$$

$$f(x) = \tan^5(7x^2)$$

$\tan \rightarrow$   $x \rightarrow$   $\frac{1}{2} \cdot x$   $\tan \rightarrow$

$$f'(x) = 14x \cdot 5 \cdot \tan^4(7x^2) \cdot \sec^2(7x^2)$$

$$f(x) = \left( \frac{x+2}{2x-3} \right)^7$$

جتنی داده تو  
جتنی

$$f'(x) = 7 \cdot \left( \frac{x+2}{2x-3} \right)^6 \cdot \frac{(2x-3)(1) - (x+2)2}{(2x-3)^2}$$

Find  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$

$$y = \cos(4x^2) \quad y = \cos x \quad y = \frac{1+x}{1-x}$$

$$y = \cos 4x^2$$

$$y' = 8x(-\sin 4x^2) - 8x \cdot \sin 4x^2$$

$$y'' = (-8x)(8x \cos 4x^2) + \sin 4x^2 \cdot (-8)$$

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

الى اليمين بخطه الميل ونحوه ميله ونحوه

DS

$$x+y=5 \text{ at } (2,3)$$

Ex find slope of the tangent line

$$x^2 + y^2 = 3 \text{ at } (0,1)$$

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

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y}$$

$$M = -\frac{0}{1} = 0$$

Tangent  
切线

$$y - y_0 = m(x - x_0)$$

$$y - 1 = 0 \quad y = 1$$

$$\text{normal} - y - y_0 = -\frac{1}{m}(x - x_0)$$

$$y = 1$$

$$xy = 5 \text{ at } (2, 3)$$

$$1 \cdot y + \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot x = 0 \implies \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{(2,3)} = -\frac{y}{x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{(2,3)} = -\frac{y}{x} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

Ansatz

$$y = c^{g(x)}$$

$$y' = g'(x) \cdot c^{g(x)}$$

Ex

$$y = 5^{x^2-3x} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = (2x-3) 5^{x^2-3x} \ln 5$$

Tangent

$$y - y_0 = m \cdot (x - x_0)$$

$$y - 3 = -\frac{3}{2} (x - 2)$$

normal

$$y - y_0 = -\frac{1}{m} (x - x_0)$$

$$y - 3 = \frac{2}{3} (x - 2)$$

12 / 28 cont

$$\frac{1}{0} = \infty$$

26 الحل

### 1. Hospital's rule

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \text{أو } \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

ستعمل هذه القاعدة

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$

Ex : Find

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x^2 + 3x} = \frac{\sin 0}{0+0} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x^2 + 3x} = \frac{\sin x}{x(x+3)} = \frac{1}{x+3}$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - \cos 0}{2x^3} = \frac{\cos 0 - 1}{2 \cdot 0 + 3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{5x^4 - 4x^3 + 1}{x^5 + 3x^3 - 4} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{20x^3 - 12x^2}{5x^4 + 9x^2} = \frac{20 - 12}{5 + 9} = \frac{8}{14}$$

$$4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{3x^2} = \frac{0}{0}$$

المراجعة

"تجزيات ملء المحتوى"  
جزء من تناقص (النقد ونحوه، وجزء)

دالة معرفة بأمر

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{6x} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$$

لكل دالة أنت لم يهألي بالصورة التي تغير (علاقة لعبية)

ch4

Critical Point المقدمة الاعدية

عندما  $f'(x) = 0$  أو  $f'(x) \text{ undefined}$

والفترة (Dom) التي لا يتحقق التقادم فيها

ex: find the critical point

$$f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2$$

$$\text{Dom } f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x = 0 \Rightarrow x(3x - 6) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline & + & 0 & + \\ \hline & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

(0,0) DEE  
(2,0) ENE  
critical point = {0, 2}

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

$$\text{Dom} = \mathbb{R} - \{2\}$$

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

$$x-2 = 0 \Rightarrow x=2$$

none critical point

نهاية  
غير معرف

26) احسب

$$f(x) = \sqrt{9-x^2}$$

$$\text{Dom} : 9-x^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow x = \pm 3$$

$$\text{Dom } f = [-3, 3]$$

$$f'(x) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{9-x^2}} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} = 0$$

$$x=0$$

$$9-x^2=0 \rightarrow x = \pm 3$$

$$\text{critical point} = \{-3, 0, 3\}$$

الخطوة 1: مجموعات كل

أولاً أكمل لفحة حيزها على Dom f. تتبعها صيغة مجموعات كل

يسعى

الاتساع التزايد Increase and decrease

التناقص والتزايد

خطوة 2: كندا (1) كندا

critical point دوای العرق مع

point

inc  $\rightarrow$   $f'$  ازداد  $\rightarrow$   $f'$  ازداد

dec  $\rightarrow$   $f'$  انحدر  $\rightarrow$   $f'$  انحدر

$$\text{Ex: } f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 1$$

$$\text{Dom} = \mathbb{R}$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x = 0$$

$$3x(x-2) = 0$$

$$x=0 \quad x=2$$

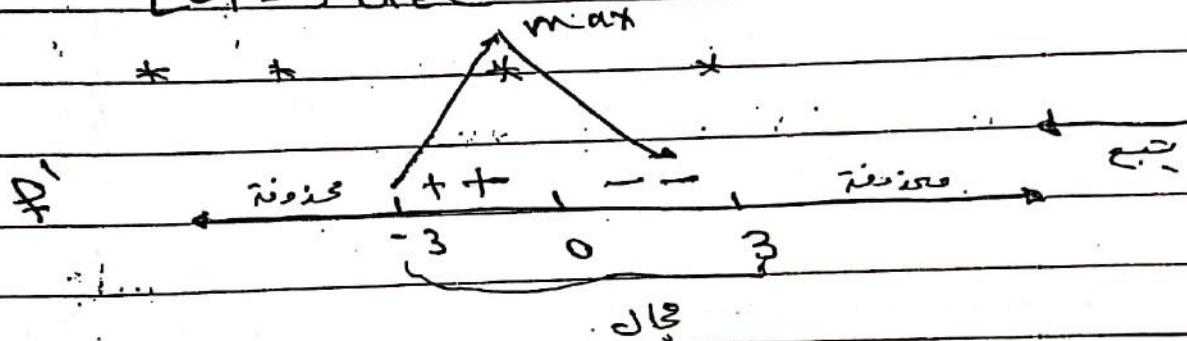
$$f' \rightarrow ++, --, ++ \rightarrow f$$

متزايد ٢ فترات

$$\text{لخوض الشقة فعلاً} \\ 2 \text{ مثل } (3(3)^2 - 6(3) = 3 \text{ صحيحة} \\ \text{لذلك} \quad 1, 1 \quad \text{لذلك}$$

$$(-\infty, 0] \cup [2, \infty) \text{ inc}$$

$[0, 2]$  dec



$$[-3, 0] \text{ inc} \quad (-1) \text{ crit. pt.}$$

$$[0, 3] \text{ dec} \quad (1)$$

$$[-3, 0] \text{ Inc}$$

$$[0, 3] \text{ dec}$$

$$\text{at } x=0 \quad \text{max} \Rightarrow \text{abs max } f(0)=3$$

$$\text{at } x=3 \quad \text{min} \Rightarrow f(-3)=0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{abs min} \\ \text{at } x=3 \quad \text{min} \Rightarrow f(3)=0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{at } x=3 \quad \text{min} \Rightarrow f(3)=0$$

١٢ / ٣١ الامتحان

٢٧ اذار

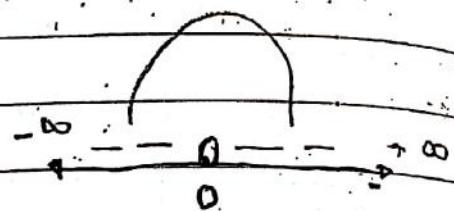
Ex:  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

notes  
جواب  
DOM

Dom  $f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

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

$$x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$



$(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$  dec

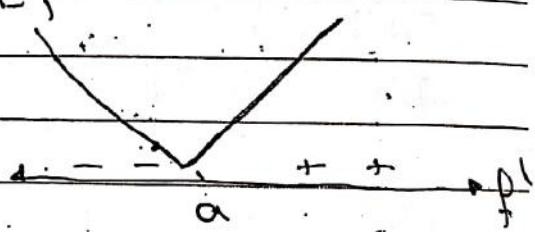
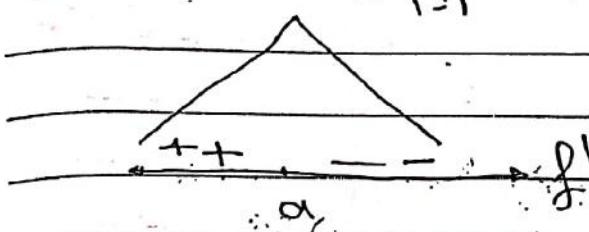
# ٤٥٦

Local Extremum

النقطة極值

max  $\rightarrow$  min

لطفاً  $\rightarrow$  لطفاً



Ex Find the Local extremum

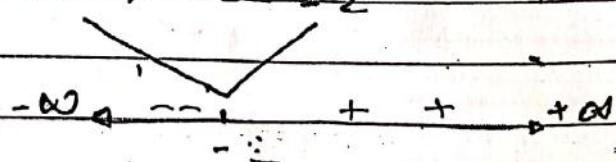
$$f(x) = x^2 + 4x$$

Dom =  $\mathbb{R}$

$$f'(x) = 2x + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -2$$

critical point

at  $x = -2$



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الجبر والمعادلات

١١/٢١

$(-\infty, -2)$  dec

$(-2, +\infty)$  Inc

at  $x = -2$  min - its value  $f(-2)$

صيغة المعرفة بالاقتران  $f(x) = \dots$

$\delta \leftarrow$   
اعتقاله

$$(-2)^2 - 4(-2)$$

$$f(-2) = -4$$

$$f(x) = (x-5)^3$$

$$\text{Dom } f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$f'(x) = 3(x-5)^2 \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x-5=0 \Rightarrow x=5$$

$f$  شرقي  $f(-\infty) \leftarrow + + + + \rightarrow +\infty$   
critical point  $x=5$

at  $x=5$  الاقتران غير قيمه معرفه في النقطه  
 $(-\infty, +\infty)$  Inc  $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{5\}$

max, min  $\rightarrow$  none

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

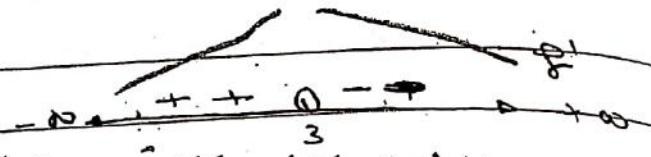
$$\text{Dom} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{3\}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-2(x-3)}{(x-3)^4} = \frac{-2}{(x-3)^3} = 0$$

27 اپریل

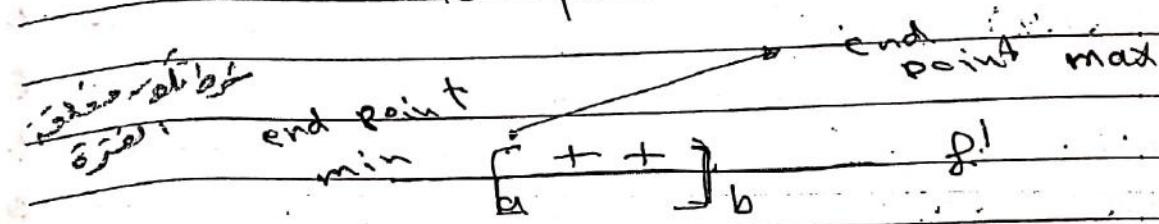
$$n-3=0$$

$$n=3$$



جواب مکالمہ میں بھی اسی طرز میں لکھا جائے۔

### End Point Extremum



Ex: Find the end point extremum.

$$1) f(x) = x^2 \quad ; \quad x \in [-3, 2]$$

$$f'(x) = 2x \Rightarrow x=0$$

at  $x=-3$  end point max

at  $x=2$  end point min

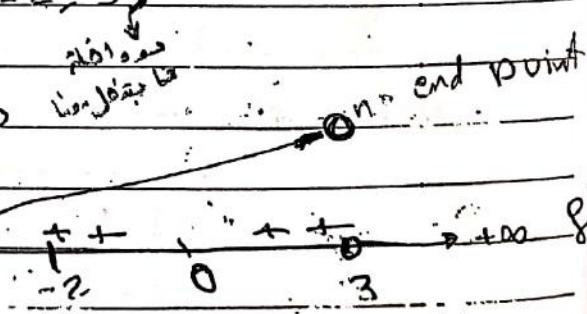
$x=0$  Local min.

$$\text{Ex: } f(x) = x^3 \quad ; \quad x \in [-2, 3]$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x=0$$

at  $x=-2$

end point min



اجمل، اکٹیں

# Absolut Extremum

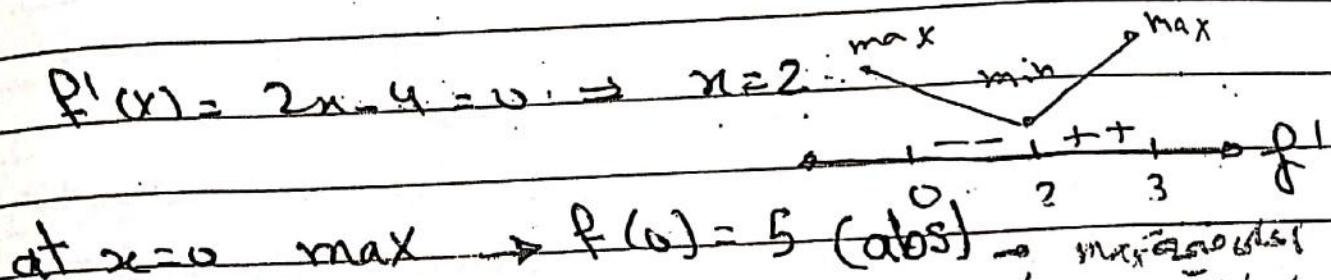
القُم العَلْقُوِي الْمُسْكُنِي

(أكْثَرُ بَلْغَ أَكْثَرَ مُعْلَجَاتِهِ) abs max  $\rightarrow$  max f(x)  
 (أكْثَرُ بَلْغَ أَكْثَرَ مُعْلَجَاتِهِ) abs min  $\rightarrow$  min f(x)  
 (أَقْدَمُ بَلْغَ أَقْدَمُ مُعْلَجَاتِهِ)

Ex:

Find the absolut max and min

$$f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 9 \quad x \in [0, 3]$$

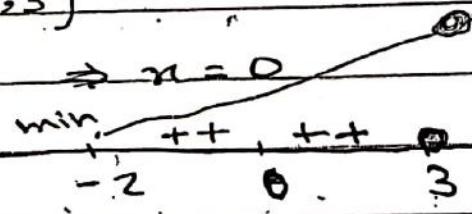


at  $x=3$  max  $\rightarrow f(3)=2$

at  $x=2$  min  $\rightarrow f(2)=1$  (abs)  $\rightarrow$  min  $\rightarrow$   $f(2)=1$

Ex:  $f(x) = x^3 \quad x \in [-3, 3]$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x=0$$

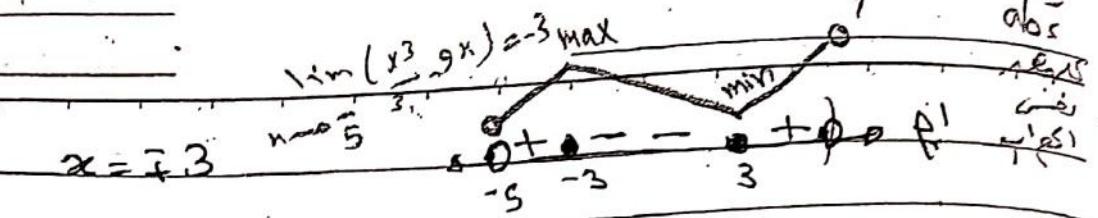
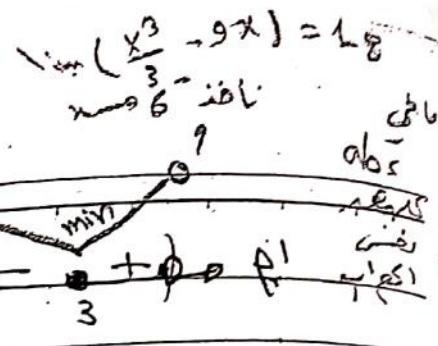


at  $x=-2$  min  $\rightarrow f(-2) = -8 \rightarrow$  abs min  
 none abs max

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} - 9x \quad x \in [-5, 6]$$

$$f'(x) = x^2 - 9 = 0 \quad (x-3)(x+3) = 0$$

(abs) ناتج (-5, 7) لـ  $f(x)$



at  $x = -3$  max  $\rightarrow f(-3) = -9 + 27 = 18 \rightarrow$  non abs

at  $x = 3$  min  $\rightarrow f(3) = 9 - 27 = -18$   
لـ  $f(x) = x^3 - 9x$  مهمنا  $x > 0$  فـ  $f(x) > 0$   $\rightarrow$  abs

مراجع:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \pm\infty}$$

دالة متزايدة دالة متناقصة

لـ  $f(x) = x^3 - 9x$  دالة متزايدة دالة متناقصة

$$\text{Ex} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^5 + 2x^2 + 1}{7x^4 + 2x^5 - 3}$$

دالة متزايدة دالة متناقصة

معامل البسط و المقام

معامل بسط

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^5}{2x^5} = \frac{3}{2}$$

2) دالة متزايدة دالة متناقصة  $\rightarrow$  صفر = الناتج

$$\text{Ex} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x^2 - 3x^3 + 2}{7x^2 + 2x^4 + 3}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-3x^3}{2x^4} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-3}{2x} = \frac{-3}{\infty} = 0$$

$$= 0$$

3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty}$  (d.m.e)

Ex:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^3 + 5x^2 + 2}{3x^2 - 1}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^3}{3x^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{3} = \frac{-\infty}{3} = -\infty \text{ d.m.e}$$

$$\frac{-\infty}{-5} = \infty$$

$$\frac{-\infty}{2} = -\infty$$

عندما يذهب  $x$  إلى  $-\infty$

عندما يذهب  $x$  إلى  $-\infty$

١٨

٢٣

١٦٣

Ex:  $f(x) = \frac{x^3 - 9x}{3}$

طابعه معرفی شده است

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x^2) = \infty$$

$$f'(x) = x^2 - 9 \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x^2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{-9}{x}) = 0$$

at  $x = -3$  max

$$\rightarrow f(-3) = \frac{-27}{3} + 27 = 18$$

at  $x = 3$  min

$$f(3) = 9 - 27 = -18$$

none abs

abs min

abs max

قيمة مطلقة

Ex:  $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 + 4}$

دالة معرفة على

مقدار  $x^2 + 4$

$$\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$f' = \frac{(x^2 + 4) - x(2x)}{(x^2 + 4)^2} = \frac{4 - x^2}{(x^2 + 4)^2} = 0$$

$$4 - x^2 = 0$$

$$x = \pm 2$$

$$\therefore 4 - x^2 = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm 2$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 + 4}$$

at  $x = -2$  min

$$f(-2) = \frac{-2}{8} = -\frac{1}{4} < 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) \rightarrow \infty$$

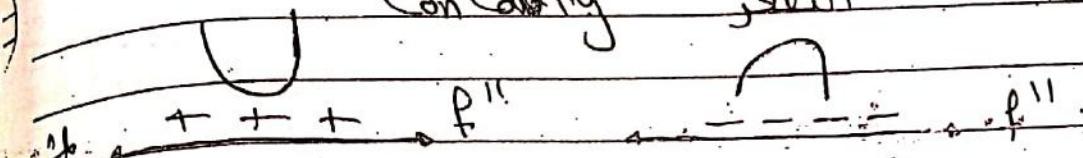
at  $x = 2$  max

$$f(2) = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \infty > 0 (\lim f)$$

النهاية صلبة تسمى نقطة الانحدار (النهاية)

النهاية المفتوحة تسمى مفتواه في النهاية اليمالية

Concavity التقوير



Concave up المقوير

Concave down المقوير المقلوب

inflection Point نقطة التحول

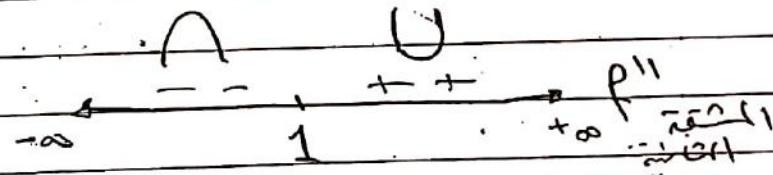
Ex: for the following describe the concave.

b) find the point of inflection.

$$f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 1$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x$$

$$f''(x) = 6x - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow [x=1]$$



Concave up  $(1, \infty)$

Concave down  $(-\infty, 1)$

at  $x=1$  inflection point at  $(1, f(1))$

$$= (1, 1)$$

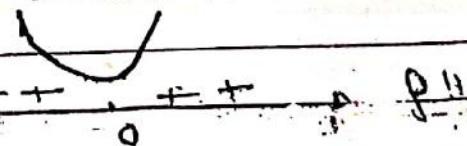
$$f(x) = 2x^6$$

$$f'(x) = 12x^5 \quad f''(x) = 60x^4 = 0 \Rightarrow x=0$$

$(-\infty, 0)$

concave up

نحوه المقوير



~~critical point~~

~~extreme point~~

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

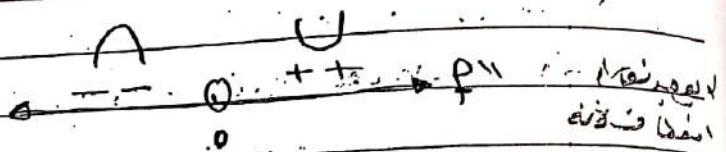
no critical points

$$\text{Dom} = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$f \setminus \{0\}$  decreasing

$$f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \quad f''(x) = \frac{2x}{x^4} = \frac{2}{x^3} = 0$$

$$x^3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$



$(-\infty, 0)$  concave down

$(0, \infty)$  concave up

none inflection

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x-3}$$

$$x=3 \Rightarrow x=3$$

$$0 \leftarrow \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\text{Dom} = [3, \infty)$$

$$f' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-3}}$$

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

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

$$f'' = \frac{1}{4} (x-3)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

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

$$x-3=0 \Rightarrow x=3$$

concave down  $(3, \infty)$

- find
- 1) critical point, increase and dec
  - 2) local extrema
  - 3) inflection point, concave(up, down)

$$f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 1$$

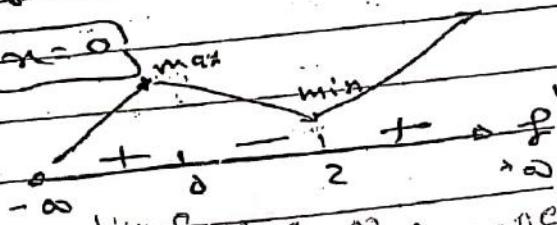
$$\text{Dom } f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x = 0$$

$$3x(x-2) = 0$$

$$x=0$$

$$x=2$$



critical point

at  $x = \{0, 2\}$

$$(0, f(0)) = (0, 1)$$

$$(2, f(2)) = (2, -3)$$

increas:  $(-\infty, 0] \cup [2, \infty)$

dec:  $[0, 2]$

الغطاء مقفلة

عن طريق شهادة وکار اقتدار فی  
 $x^3 - 3x + 1$  طویل فی میان اس

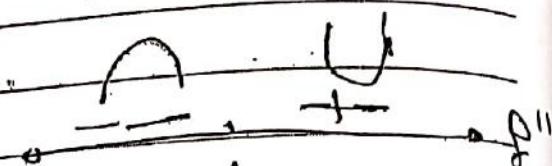
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$$
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$$

2) at  $x=0$  max  $\rightarrow f(0)=1$

$x=2$  min  $\rightarrow f(2)=-2$

3)  $f''(x) = 6x - 6 = 0$

$$x=1$$



at  $x=1$  inflection point

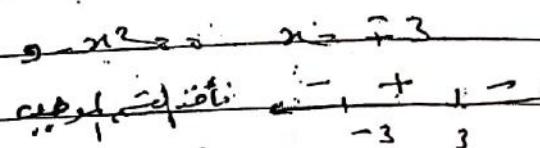
$$f(1) = -1 \Rightarrow \text{نقطة التحول}$$

اللعم متزايدة فی  $(-\infty, 1)$  ومتناهی ایصال

concave up  $(1, \infty)$

concave up  $(-\infty, 1)$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{9x^2}$$

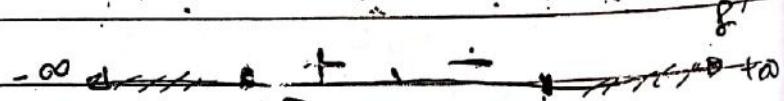


Dom =  $(-\infty, 3]$

$$f' = \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{9x^2}} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{9x^2}}$$

$$x=0 \rightarrow \sqrt{9x^2} = 0 \quad 9x^2 = 0$$

$$x=\pm 3$$



critical point

$$\text{at } x = \{-3, 0, 3\}$$

$$(-3, f(-3)) = (-3, 0)$$

$$(0, f(0)) = (0, 3)$$

$$(3, f(3)) = (3, 0)$$

$[-3, 0]$  incres

end point

$$x=3 \quad x=-3$$

$[0, 3]$  dec

at  $x=-3$  min its value  $f(-3)$  abs

at  $x=0$  max  $= f(0) = 0$  abs

at  $x=3$  min  $= f(3) = 0$  abs

$$f'(x) = -x = -x(9-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\sqrt{9-x^2}$$

$$f''(x) = (-1)(9-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}x(9-x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot (-2x)$$

$$f''(x) = -(9-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}x^2(9-x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{-x^2}{\sqrt{(9-x^2)^3}}$$

$$\sqrt{9-x^2}$$

$$\sqrt{(9-x^2)^2(9-x^2)} = \sqrt{9-x^2}(9-x^2)$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{-x^2}{(9-x^2)\sqrt{9-x^2}}$$

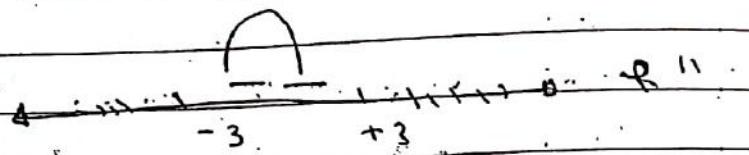
$$1/(9-x^2)$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{-x^2+x^2-1}{(9-x^2)\sqrt{9-x^2}}$$

نهايات مشتقه  
نقاط تحكم

$$f''(x) = \frac{-9}{(9-x^2)\sqrt{9-x^2}} = 0$$

$$9-x^2=0 \quad x=\pm 3$$



concave down  $(-3, 3)$

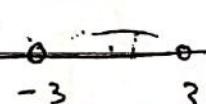
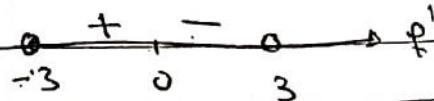
no inf. points نقطه تحكم اعماق

inflection

$$f(x) =$$

$$x^2 - 9$$

$$\text{dom} = \mathbb{R} - \{3, -3\}$$



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

فأمثل

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \cot 3x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 3x}{\sin 3x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 3x}{\sin 3x} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos 0}{\sin 0} = \frac{1}{3}$$

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

صيغة ملائمة  
(secant)

تاليون

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 (\sec x + 1)}{\tan^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 (1 + \frac{1}{\cos x})}{\tan^2 x}$$

صيغة ملائمة  
(1)

$$1 + \left( \frac{1}{\cos 0} + 1 \right) - 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2x \csc x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2x - \frac{1}{\sin x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x}{2x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{(\cos x + 1)} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x}{\cot 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x}{\frac{\cos 3x}{\sin 3x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x \sin 3x}{\cos 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 4x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 3x}{4x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 3x}{4x} \cdot \frac{\tan 3x}{x} \rightarrow \frac{3}{4} \cdot 3 = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{9x^2} \therefore \frac{(1 + \cos 4x)}{(1 + \cos 4x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 4x}{9x^2(1 + \cos 4x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 4x}{9x^2(1 + \cos 4x)} \therefore$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{9x} \cdot \frac{\sin 4x}{(1 + \cos 4x)} \downarrow$$

$$\therefore \frac{4}{9} \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 4}{9 \cdot 2} = \frac{8}{9}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 (1 + \cot^2 3x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \left( 1 + \frac{\cos^2 3x}{\sin^2 3x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{\sin^2 3x} \cdot \cos^2 3x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot x}{\sin 3x \cdot \sin 3x} \cdot \cos^2 3x$$

$$0 + \frac{1}{9} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec x - 1}{x \cdot \sec x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{x} \sec x}{\cancel{x} \sec x + 1} = \frac{1}{1}$$

بـ ١٠٦

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 x - 1}{x \cdot \sec x (\sec x + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1 \cdot \tan^2 x}{x \sec x (\sec x + 1)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec x}{x \cdot \sec x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{x(1 + \cos x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x(1 + \cos x)} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} = \frac{\sin 0}{1 + \cos 0} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

مـ ١٠٦