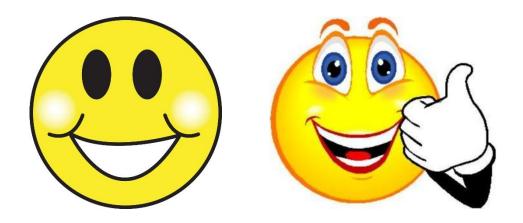
Formulas



By: Fred E. Khoury

Quadratic equation

$$ax^2+bx+c=0$$

If
$$a + b + c = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$$
, $\frac{c}{a}$

Proof

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$a + b + c = 0 \rightarrow b = -a - c$$

$$= \frac{-(-a - c) \pm \sqrt{(-a - c)^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{a + c \pm \sqrt{a^2 + 2ac + c^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{a + c \pm \sqrt{a^2 - 2ac + c^2}}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{a + c \pm (a - c)^2}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{a + c \pm (a - c)}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{a + c \pm (a - c)}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{a + c \pm (a - c)}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{a + c + a - c}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{a + c - a + c}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{a + c - a + c}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{2a}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{2c}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{c}{a}$$

Example

$$2x^{2} + x - 3 = 0$$

$$2 + 1 - 3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1, -\frac{3}{2}$$

Quadratic equation

$$ax^{2} + bx + c = 0$$

If
$$a - b + c = 0 \Rightarrow x = -1, -\frac{c}{a}$$

Proof

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{-(a+c) \pm \sqrt{(a+c)^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{-a - c \pm \sqrt{a^2 + 2ac + c^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{-a - c \pm \sqrt{a^2 - 2ac + c^2}}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{-a - c \pm \sqrt{(a-c)^2}}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{-a - c \pm (a-c)}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{-a - c \pm (a-c)}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{-a - c \pm (a-c)}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{-a - c + (a-c)}{2a} = \frac{-a - c + a - c}{2a} = \frac{2c}{2a} = \frac{-c}{a}$$

$$|x_2| = \frac{-a - c - (a-c)}{2a} = \frac{-a - c - a + c}{2a} = \frac{-2a}{2a} = -1$$

Example

$$2x^{2} - x - 3 = 0$$

$$2 - (-1) - 3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -1, \quad \frac{3}{2}$$

Solving Exponential Function

$$a^{mx+n} = b^{px+q} \implies x = \frac{q \ln b - n \ln a}{m \ln a - p \ln b}$$
 coefficient $\frac{no \ x's}{x's}$

Numerator: multiply q with $\ln b$ minus multiply n with $\ln a$ Denominator: multiply m with $\ln a$ minus multiply p with $\ln b$

Proof

$$\ln a^{mx+n} = \ln b^{px+q}$$

$$(mx+n)\ln a = (px+q)\ln b$$

$$mx\ln a + n\ln a = px\ln b + q\ln b$$

$$mx\ln a - px\ln b = q\ln b - n\ln a$$

$$x(m\ln a - p\ln b) = q\ln b - n\ln a$$

$$x = \frac{q \ln b - n \ln a}{m \ln a - p \ln b}$$

 $mx \ln a + n \ln a = px \ln b + q \ln b$

Example

Solve:
$$3^{2x-1} = 7^{x+1}$$

Solution

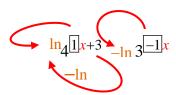
$$x = \frac{\ln 3 + \ln 7}{2 \ln 3 - \ln 7}$$

Example

Solve:
$$4^{x+3} = 3^{-x}$$

Solution

$$x = \frac{-3\ln 4}{\ln 4 + \ln 3}$$



Example

Solve:
$$4^{-x} = 3^{x+3}$$

$$x = \frac{3\ln 3}{\ln 3 - \ln 4}$$

Growth & Decay Formula

$$A = A_0 e^{kt} \quad \Rightarrow \quad kT = \ln \frac{A}{A_0}$$

$$A = A_0 e^{kt}$$

$$\frac{A}{A_0} = e^{ka}$$

$$\frac{A}{A_0} = e^{kt}$$

$$\ln \frac{A}{A_0} = \ln e^{kt}$$

$$\ln \frac{A}{A_0} = kt$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\ln \frac{A}{A_0}}{\ln \frac{A}{A_0}}} = kt$$

$$\ln \frac{A}{A_0} = kt$$

Inverse Functions

$$f(x) = \frac{ax+b}{cx+d} \implies f^{-1}(x) = \frac{-dx+b}{cx-a}$$

Proof

$$y = \frac{ax+b}{cx+d}$$

$$x = \frac{ay+b}{cy+d}$$

$$cxy + dx = ay+b$$

$$cxy - ay = -dx+b$$

$$(cx-a)y = -dx+b$$

$$y = \frac{-dx+b}{cx-a}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{-dx+b}{cx-a}$$

Interchange a and d and change there signs.

Example

Find the inverse function of: $f(x) = \frac{1}{3x-2}$

Solution

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

$$f(x) = \frac{0x+1}{3x-2}$$

Example

Find the inverse function of: $f(x) = \frac{3x+2}{2x-5}$

Solution

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{5x+2}{2x-3}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{3x+2}{2x-5}$$

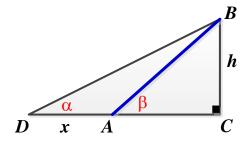
Example

Find the inverse function of: $f(x) = \frac{4x}{x+2}$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{-2x}{x - 4}$$

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

Trigonometry



Proof

Triangle *DCB*:
$$\tan \alpha = \frac{h}{50 + x} \implies h = (50 + x) \tan \alpha$$

Triangle *ACB*:
$$\tan \beta = \frac{h}{x} \implies h = x \tan \beta$$

$$x \tan \beta = (50 + x) \tan \alpha$$

$$x \tan \beta = 50 \tan \alpha + x \tan \alpha$$

$$x \tan \beta - x \tan \alpha = 50 \tan \alpha$$

$$x(\tan \beta - \tan \alpha) = 50 \tan \alpha$$

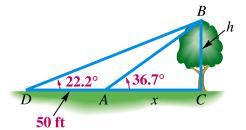
$$x = \frac{50 \tan \alpha}{\tan \beta - \tan \alpha}$$

$$h = x \frac{50 \tan \alpha \tan \beta}{\tan \beta - \tan \alpha}$$

Height is equal to distance times ($tan\ tan$) divides by the ($tan(larger\ angle)\ -tan$) (difference between tangents)

Example

From a given point on the ground, the angle of elevation to the top of a tree is 36.7°. From a second point, 50 feet back, the angle of elevation to the top of the tree is 22.2°. Find the height of the tree to the nearest foot.



$$h = 50 \frac{\tan 22.2^{\circ} \tan 36.7^{\circ}}{\tan 36.7^{\circ} - \tan 22.2^{\circ}} \approx 45 \text{ ft}$$

Integration by Part

Evaluate $\int x^n e^{ax} dx$

		$\int e^{ax}$
+	x^n	$\frac{1}{a}e^{ax}$
	nx^{n-1}	$\frac{1}{a^2}e^{ax}$
+	$n(n-1)x^{n-2}$	$\frac{1}{a^3}e^{ax}$
_	$n(n-1)(n-2)x^{n-3}$	$\frac{1}{a^4}e^{ax}$
	: :	: :

$$\int x^n e^{ax} dx = \frac{1}{a} x^n e^{ax} - \frac{n}{a^2} x^{n-1} e^{ax} + \frac{n(n-1)}{a^3} x^{n-2} e^{ax} - \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{a^4} x^{n-3} e^{ax} + \dots$$

$$= e^{ax} \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k \cdot \frac{n!}{(n-k)!} \cdot \frac{1}{a^{k+1}} \cdot x^{n-k}$$

Jose's Method

Evaluate
$$\int e^{ax} \cos bx \ dx$$

$$\int e^{ax} \cos bx \, dx = \frac{1}{b} e^{ax} \sin bx + \frac{a}{b^2} e^{ax} \cos bx - \frac{a^2}{b^2} \int e^{ax} \cos bx \, dx$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{a^2}{b^2}\right) \int e^{ax} \cos bx \, dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{b^2} (b \sin bx + a \cos bx)$$

$$\int e^{ax} \cos bx \, dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} (b \sin bx + a \cos bx) + C$$

		$\int \cos bx \ dx$
+	e^{ax}	$\frac{1}{b}\sin bx$
•	ae ^{ax}	$-\frac{1}{b^2}\cos bx$
+	a^2e^{ax}	$-\frac{1}{b^2}\int\!\cos bx\ dx$

Proof

Find

$$\int e^{ax}\cos bx\ dx$$

Let:
$$dv = \cos bx dx$$

$$du = ae^{ax} dx \quad v = \int \cos bx dx = \frac{1}{b} \sin bx$$

$$\int e^{ax} \cos bx \, dx = \frac{1}{b} e^{ax} \sin bx - \frac{a}{b} \int e^{ax} \sin bx \, dx$$

$$\int u dv = u v - \int v du$$

Let:
$$u = e^{ax} dv = \sin bx dx$$
$$du = ae^{ax} dx v = \int \sin bx dx = -\frac{1}{b} \cos bx$$

$$\int e^{ax} \cos bx \, dx = \frac{1}{b} e^{ax} \sin bx - \frac{a}{b} \left[-\frac{1}{b} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{a}{b} \int e^{ax} \cos bx \, dx \right]$$
$$= \frac{1}{b} e^{ax} \sin bx + \frac{a}{b^2} e^{ax} \cos bx - \frac{a^2}{b^2} \int e^{ax} \cos bx \, dx$$

$$\int e^{ax} \cos bx \, dx + \frac{a^2}{b^2} \int e^{ax} \cos bx \, dx = \frac{1}{b} e^{ax} \sin bx + \frac{a}{b^2} e^{ax} \cos bx + C_1$$

$$\frac{a^2 + b^2}{b^2} \int e^{ax} \cos bx \, dx = \frac{1}{b^2} e^{ax} \left(b \sin bx + a \cos bx \right) + C_1$$

$$\int e^{ax} \cos bx \, dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} (b \sin bx + a \cos bx) + C$$

Length of a curve y = f(x) is given by the formula:

$$L = \int_{c}^{d} \sqrt{1 + \left[f'(x) \right]^{2}} dx = \int_{c}^{d} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^{2}} dx$$

If $f(x) = ax^m + bx^n$, then

$$\mathbf{L} = \int_{C}^{d} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{df}{dx}\right)^2} dx = \left[ax^m - bx^n\right]_{c}^{d}$$

Iff f(x) satisfies these 2 conditions:

1.
$$m+n=2$$

2.
$$abmn = -\frac{1}{4}$$

Proof

$$f'(x) = max^{m-1} + nbx^{n-1}$$

$$1 + (f')^{2} = 1 + \left(max^{m-1} + nbx^{n-1}\right)^{2}$$
$$= 1 + m^{2}a^{2}x^{2m-2} + 2abmnx^{m+n-2} + n^{2}b^{2}x^{2n-2}$$

We need to combined to a perfect square

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

$$= \left(max^{m-1} - nbx^{n-1}\right)^{2}$$

$$L = \int_{c}^{d} \sqrt{\left(max^{m-1} - nbx^{n-1}\right)^{2}} dx$$

$$= \int_{c}^{d} \left(max^{m-1} - nbx^{n-1}\right) dx$$

$$= \left[ax^m - bx^n \right]_c^d \qquad \checkmark$$

Find the length of the graph of $f(x) = \frac{x^3}{12} + \frac{1}{x}$, $1 \le x \le 4$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$1 + \left[f'(x) \right]^2 = 1 + \left(\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^2$$

$$= 1 + \frac{x^4}{16} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{x^4}$$

$$= \frac{x^4}{16} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{x^4}$$

$$= \left(\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^2$$

$$a = \frac{1}{12}$$
, $m = 3$, $b = 1$, $n = -1$

1.
$$m+n=3-1=2$$
 1

a =
$$\frac{1}{12}$$
, m = 3, b = 1, n = -1
1. $m+n=3-1=2$ \checkmark
2. $abmn = \frac{1}{12}(1)(3)(-1) = -\frac{1}{4}$ \checkmark

$$L = \left(\frac{x^3}{12} - \frac{1}{x}\right)_1^4 = 6 \quad unit$$

Examples

$$L = \int_{1}^{4} \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^{2}} dx$$
$$= \int_{1}^{4} \sqrt{\left(\frac{x^{2}}{4} + \frac{1}{x^{2}}\right)^{2}} dx$$

$$= \int_{1}^{4} \left(\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{x^3}{12} - \frac{1}{x}\right)_1^4$$

$$= \left(\frac{4^3}{12} - \frac{1}{4}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{1}\right)$$

$$=\frac{72}{12}$$

$$=6$$
 unit

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

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

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{2x} \rightarrow L = \frac{1}{6}x^3 - \frac{1}{2x} + C$$

$$f(x) = x^3 + \frac{1}{12x} \rightarrow L = x^3 - \frac{1}{12x} + C$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{2x} \rightarrow L = \frac{1}{6}x^3 - \frac{1}{2x}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{8}x^4 + \frac{1}{4x^2} \rightarrow L = \frac{1}{8}x^4 - \frac{1}{4x^2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{1}{8x^2} \rightarrow L = \frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{1}{8x^2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{10}x^5 + \frac{1}{6x^3} \rightarrow L = \frac{1}{10}x^5 - \frac{1}{6x^3}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{3}{10}x^{1/3} - \frac{3}{2}x^{5/3} \rightarrow L = \frac{3}{10}x^{1/3} + \frac{3}{2}x^{5/3}$$

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

If $f(x) = ae^{mx} + be^{nx}$, then

$$\mathbf{L} = \int_{c}^{d} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{df}{dx}\right)^2} dx = \left[ae^{mx} - be^{nx}\right]_{c}^{d}$$

Iff f(x) satisfies these 2 conditions:

1.
$$m = -n$$

2.
$$abmn = -\frac{1}{4}$$

Proof

$$f'(x) = ame^{mx} + bne^{nx}$$

$$\left(ame^{mx} - bne^{nx}\right)^2 = m^2a^2e^{2mx} - 2abmne^{(m+n)x} + n^2b^2e^{2nx}$$

Example

$$f(x) = 2e^{x} + \frac{1}{8}e^{-x} \rightarrow L = 2e^{x} - \frac{1}{8}e^{-x}$$

$$f(x) = 2e^{\sqrt{2}x} + \frac{1}{16}e^{-\sqrt{2}x} \rightarrow L = 2e^{\sqrt{2}x} - \frac{1}{16}e^{-\sqrt{2}x}$$

$$y = ax^{n} + \frac{b}{x}$$

$$y' = nax^{n-1} - \frac{b}{x^{2}}$$

Derivative

Formula
$$\left(U^m V^n W^p \right)' = U^{m-1} V^{n-1} W^{p-1} \left(mU'VW + nUV'W + pUVW' \right)$$

$$\begin{split} \left(U^{m}V^{n}W^{p}\right)' &= \left(U^{m}\right)'V^{n}W^{p} + U^{m}\left(V^{n}\right)'W^{p} + U^{m}V^{n}\left(W^{p}\right)' \\ &= mU^{m-1}U'V^{n}W^{p} + nU^{m}V^{n-1}V'W^{p} + pU^{m}V^{n}W^{p-1}W' \quad \textit{factor} \quad U^{m-1}V^{n-1}W^{p-1} \\ &= U^{m-1}V^{n-1}W^{p-1}\left(mU'VW + nUV'W + pUVW'\right) \end{split}$$

Derivative: Rational Function to Power 'n' in the form $\frac{ax^n + b}{cx^n + d}$

$$\left(\frac{ax^n+b}{cx^n+d}\right)' = \frac{n(ad-bc)x^{n-1}}{\left(cx^n+d\right)^2} = \frac{n\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}x^{n-1}}{\left(cx^n+d\right)^2}$$

$$u = ax^{n} + b \quad v = cx^{n} + d$$

$$u' = nax^{n-1} \quad v' = ncx^{n-1}$$

$$\left(\frac{ax^{n} + b}{cx^{n} + d}\right)' = \frac{nax^{n-1}\left(cx^{n} + d\right) - ncx^{n-1}\left(ax^{n} + b\right)}{\left(cx^{n} + d\right)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{nacx^{2n-1} + nadx^{n-1} - nacx^{2n-1} - nbcx^{n-1}}{\left(cx^{n} + d\right)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{nadx^{n-1} - nbcx^{n-1}}{\left(cx^{n} + d\right)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{n(ad - bc)x^{n-1}}{\left(cx^{n} + d\right)^{2}}$$

Find
$$\left(\frac{x+2}{3x-2}\right)'$$

Solution

$$\left(\frac{x+2}{3x-2}\right)' = \frac{-2-6}{(3x-2)^2}$$
$$= \frac{-8}{(3x-2)^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{x+2}{3x-2}\right)' = \frac{3x-2-3(x+2)}{(3x-2)^2}$$
$$= \frac{3x-2-3x-6}{(3x-2)^2}$$
$$= \frac{-8}{(3x-2)^2}$$

Example

Find
$$\left(\frac{5x^2-3}{2x^2-4}\right)'$$

$$\left(\frac{5x^2 - 3}{2x^2 - 4}\right)' = \frac{2(-20 + 6)x}{\left(2x^2 - 4\right)^2}$$
$$= \frac{-28x}{\left(2x^2 - 4\right)^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{5x^2 - 3}{2x^2 - 4}\right)' = \frac{10x(2x^2 - 4) - 4x(5x^2 - 3)}{(3x - 2)^2}$$
$$= \frac{20x^3 - 40x - 20x^3 + 12x}{(3x - 2)^2}$$
$$= \frac{-28x}{(2x^2 - 4)^2}$$

Derivative: Rational Function to Power 'n' in the form $\left(\frac{ax^n+b}{cx^n+d}\right)^m$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{ax^{n} + b}{cx^{n} + d} \right)^{m} = mn(ad - bc)x^{n-1} \frac{\left(ax^{n} + b \right)^{m-1}}{\left(cx^{n} + d \right)^{m+1}}$$

$$u = ax^{n} + b \quad v = cx^{n} + d$$
$$u' = nax^{n-1} \quad v' = ncx^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{ax^{n} + b}{cx^{n} + d} \right)^{m} = m \frac{nax^{n-1} \left(cx^{n} + d \right) - ncx^{n-1} \left(ax^{n} + b \right)}{\left(cx^{n} + d \right)^{2}} \left(\frac{ax^{n} + b}{cx^{n} + d} \right)^{m-1} \qquad \left(\frac{u}{v} \right)' = \frac{u'v - v'u}{v^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{m \left(nacx^{2n-1} + nadx^{n-1} - nacx^{2n-1} - nbcx^{n-1} \right) \left(ax^{n} + b \right)^{m-1}}{\left(cx^{n} + d \right)^{2} \left(cx^{n} + d \right)^{m-1}}$$

$$= \frac{m \left(nadx^{n-1} - nbcx^{n-1} \right) \left(ax^{n} + b \right)^{m-1}}{\left(cx^{n} + d \right)^{m+1}}$$

$$= \frac{mn \left(ad - bc \right) x^{n-1} \left(ax^{n} + b \right)^{m-1}}{\left(cx^{n} + d \right)^{m+1}}$$

Find
$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x+2}{3x-2} \right)^4$$

Solution

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x+2}{3x-2}\right)^4 = (1)(4)(-2-6)\frac{(x+2)^3}{(3x-2)^5}$$
$$= -\frac{32(x+2)^3}{(3x-2)^5}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x+2}{3x-2}\right)^4 = (1)(4)(-2-6)\frac{(x+2)^3}{(3x-2)^5}$$

$$= -\frac{32(x+2)^3}{(3x-2)^5}$$

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

$$= 4\frac{(x+2)^3}{(3x-2)^3} \frac{3x-2-3x-6}{(3x-2)^2}$$

$$= 4(-8)\frac{(x+2)^3}{(3x-2)^5}$$

$$= -\frac{32(x+2)^3}{(3x-2)^5}$$

Example

Find

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{5x^2 - 3}{2x^2 - 4} \right)^5$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{5x^2 - 3}{2x^2 - 4} \right)^5 = \frac{-140x \left(5x^2 - 3 \right)^4}{\left(2x^2 - 4 \right)^6}$$

Derivative: in the form
$$y = \frac{ax^2 + bx + c}{dx^2 + ex + f}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{ax^2 + bx + c}{dx^2 + ex + f} \right) = \frac{(2ax + b)(dx^2 + ex + f) - (2dx + e)(ax^2 + bx + c)}{(dx^2 + ex + f)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2adx^3 + 2aex^2 + 2afx + bdx^2 + bex + bf - 2adx^3 - 2bdx^2 - 2cdx - aex^2 - bex - ce}{(dx^2 + ex + f)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(ae - bd)x^2 + 2(af - cd)x + bf - ce}{(dx^2 + ex + f)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ d & e \end{vmatrix}x^2 + 2\begin{vmatrix} a & c \\ d & f \end{vmatrix}x + \begin{vmatrix} b & c \\ e & f \end{vmatrix}}{(dx^2 + ex + f)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ d & e \end{vmatrix} x^2 + 2\begin{vmatrix} a & c \\ d & f \end{vmatrix} x + \begin{vmatrix} b & c \\ e & f \end{vmatrix}}{(dx^2 + ex + f)^2}$$

$$= \frac{a_2}{b_2}$$

$$= \frac{a_1}{b_1}$$

$$= \frac{a_0}{b_0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 6x + 8}{x^2 - 2x + 1}$$

Solution

$$f'(x) = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -6 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} x^2 + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 8 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} x + \begin{vmatrix} -6 & 8 \\ -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\left(x^2 - 2x + 1\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{4x^2 - 14x + 10}{\left(x^2 - 2x + 1\right)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(2x - 6)\left(x^2 - 2x + 1\right) - (2x - 2)\left(x^2 - 6x + 8\right)}{\left(x^2 - 2x + 1\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2x^3 - 4x^2 + 2x - 6x^2 + 12x - 6 - \left(2x^3 - 12x^2 + 16x - 2x^2 + 12x - 16\right)}{\left(x^2 - 2x + 1\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2x^3 - 4x^2 + 2x - 6x^2 + 12x - 6 - 2x^3 + 12x^2 - 16x + 2x^2 - 12x + 16}{\left(x^2 - 2x + 1\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{4x^2 - 14x + 10}{\left(x^2 - 2x + 1\right)^2}$$

Example

$$f(x) = \frac{x+4}{x^2 + x + 1}$$
0 1 4
1 1 1

$$f'(x) = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} x^2 + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} x + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\left(x^2 + x + 1\right)^2}$$
$$= \frac{-x^2 - 8x - 3}{\left(x^2 + x + 1\right)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x^2 + x + 1 - (x+4)(2x+1)}{(x^2 + x + 1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{x^2 + x + 1 - 2x^2 - 9x - 4}{(x^2 + x + 1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-x^2 - 8x - 3}{(x^2 + x + 1)^2}$$

Derivative: in the form
$$f(x) = \frac{a_3 x^3 + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0}{b_3 x^3 + b_2 x^2 + b_1 x + b_0}$$

$$\begin{split} u &= a_3 x^3 + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0 &\rightarrow u' = 3 a_3 x^2 + 2 a_2 x + a_1 \\ v &= b_3 x^3 + b_2 x^2 + b_1 x + b_0 &\rightarrow v' = 3 b_3 x^2 + 2 b_2 x + b_1 \\ u'v - v'u &= \left(3 a_3 x^2 + 2 a_2 x + a_1\right) \left(b_3 x^3 + b_2 x^2 + b_1 x + b_0\right) \\ &- \left(3 b_3 x^2 + 2 b_2 x + b_1\right) \left(a_3 x^3 + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0\right) \\ &x^5 & x^4 & x^3 & x^2 & x^1 & x^0 \\ &3 a_3 b_3 & 3 a_3 b_2 & 3 a_3 b_1 & 3 a_3 b_0 \\ &-3 a_2 b_3 & 2 a_2 b_2 & 2 a_2 b_1 & 2 a_2 b_0 \\ &-3 a_2 b_3 & a_1 b_3 & a_1 b_2 & a_1 b_1 & a_1 b_0 \\ &-2 a_3 b_2 & -3 a_1 b_3 & -3 a_0 b_3 \\ &-2 a_2 b_2 & -2 a_1 b_2 & -2 a_0 b_2 \\ &-a_3 b_1 & -a_2 b_1 & -a_1 b_1 & -a_0 b_1 \end{split}$$

$$= \frac{\left(a_3 b_2 - a_2 b_3\right) x^4 + 2 \left(a_3 b_1 - a_1 b_3\right) x^3 + \left(\left(a_2 b_1 - a_1 b_2\right) + 3 \left(a_3 b_0 - a_0 b_3\right)\right) x^2}{\left(b_3 x^3 + b_2 x^2 + b_1 x + b_0\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\left|a_3 - a_2\right| x^4 + 2 \left|a_3 - a_1\right| x^3 + \left(a_2 - a_1\right) + 3 \left|a_3 - a_0\right| x^2 + 2 \left|a_2 - a_0\right| x + \left|a_1 - a_0\right|}{\left(b_3 x^3 + b_2 x^2 + b_1 x + b_0\right)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(1-4)x^4 + 2(10)x^3 + ((-4+6) + 3(1-4))x^2 + 2(2-2)x + (-6+4)}{(2x^3 + x^2 - 2x + 1)^2}$$
$$= \frac{-3x^4 + 20x^3 - 7x^2 - 2}{(2x^3 + x^2 - 2x + 1)^2}$$



$$x^3$$
 b_3 b_2 b_1 b_0

$$x^2$$
 b_3 b_2 b_1 b_0

Derivative: in the form
$$f(x) = \frac{a_4 x^4 + a_3 x^3 + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0}{b_4 x^4 + b_3 x^3 + b_2 x^2 + b_1 x + b_0}$$

$$u'v - v'u = \left(4a_4x^3 + 3a_3x^2 + 2a_2x + a_1\right) \left(b_4x^4 + b_3x^3 + b_2x^2 + b_1x + b_0\right)$$

$$-\left(4b_4x^3 + 3b_3x^2 + 2b_2x + b_1\right) \left(a_4x^4 + a_3x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0\right)$$

$$x^7 - 4a_4b_4 - 4a_4b_4$$

$$x^6 - 4a_4b_3 + 3a_3b_4 - 4a_3b_4 - 3a_4b_3$$

$$x^5 - 4a_4b_2 + 3a_3b_3 + 2a_2b_4 - 4a_2b_4 - 3a_3b_3 - 2a_4b_2$$

$$x^4 - 4a_4b_1 + 3a_3b_2 + 2a_2b_3 + a_1b_4 - 4a_1b_4 - 3a_2b_3 - 2a_3b_2 - a_4b_1$$

$$x^3 - 4a_4b_0 + 3a_3b_1 + 2a_2b_2 + a_1b_3 - 4a_0b_4 - 3a_1b_3 - 2a_2b_2 - a_3b_1$$

$$x^2 - 3a_3b_0 + 2a_2b_1 + a_1b_2 - 3a_0b_3 - 2a_1b_2 - a_2b_1$$

$$x^1 - 2a_2b_0 + a_1b_1 - 2a_0b_2 - a_1b_1$$

$$x^0 - a_1b_0 - a_0b_1$$

$$\left(a_4b_3 - a_3b_4\right)x^6 + 2\left(a_4b_2 - a_2b_4\right)x^5 + \left(3\left(a_4b_1 - a_1b_4\right) + \left(a_3b_2 - a_2b_3\right)\right)x^4$$

$$+ \left(4\left(a_4b_0 - a_0b_4\right) + 2\left(a_3b_1 - a_1b_3\right)\right)x^3$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\left(a_4b_3 - a_3b_4\right)x^5 + \left(a_3b_3 - a_0b_3\right)x^2 + 2\left(a_2b_0 - a_0b_2\right)x + a_1b_0 - a_0b_1}{\left(b_4x^4 + b_3x^3 + b_2x^2 + b_1x + b_0\right)^2}$$

$$x^6 - \frac{a_4}{b_4} - \frac{a_3}{b_3} - \frac{a_2}{b_2} - \frac{a_1}{b_3} - \frac{a_0}{b_3} - \frac{a_2}{b_3} - \frac{a_3}{b_3} - \frac{a_2}{b_3} - \frac{a_3}{b_3} - \frac{a_2}{b_3} - \frac{a_3}{b_3} - \frac{a_3}{b_3} - \frac{a_2}{b_3} - \frac{a_3}{b_3} - \frac$$

Derivative: in the form
$$f(x) = \frac{a_5 x^5 + a_4 x^4 + a_3 x^3 + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0}{b a_5 x^5 + b_4 x^4 + b_3 x^3 + b_2 x^2 + b_1 x + b_0}$$

$$u = a_5 x^5 + a_4 x^4 + a_3 x^3 + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0 \rightarrow u' = 5a_5 x^4 + 4a_4 x^3 + 3a_3 x^2 + 2a_2 x + a_1$$

$$v = b_5 x^5 + b_4 x^4 + b_3 x^3 + b_2 x^2 + b_1 x + b_0 \rightarrow v' = 5b_5 x^4 + 4b_4 x^3 + 3b_3 x^2 + 2b_2 x + b_1$$

$$u'v - v'u = \left(5a_5 x^4 + 4a_4 x^3 + 3a_3 x^2 + 2a_2 x + a_1\right) \left(b_5 x^5 + b_4 x^4 + b_3 x^3 + b_2 x^2 + b_1 x + b_0\right)$$

$$-\left(5b_5 x^4 + 4b_4 x^3 + 3b_3 x^2 + 2b_2 x + b_1\right) \left(a_5 x^5 + a_4 x^4 + a_3 x^3 + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0\right)$$

$$x^9 \qquad x^8 \qquad x^7 \qquad x^6 \qquad x^5 \qquad x^4 \qquad x^3 \qquad x^2 \qquad x^1 \qquad x^0$$

$$5a_5 b_5 \qquad 5a_5 b_4 \qquad 5a_5 b_3 \qquad 5a_5 b_2 \qquad 5a_5 b_1 \qquad 5a_5 b_0$$

$$-5a_4 b_5 \qquad 3a_3 b_5 \qquad 3a_3 b_4 \qquad 3a_3 b_3 \qquad 3a_3 b_2 \qquad 3a_3 b_1 \qquad 3a_3 b_0$$

$$-4a_5 b_4 \qquad -5a_3 b_5 \qquad 2a_2 b_5 \qquad 2a_2 b_4 \qquad 2a_2 b_3 \qquad 2a_2 b_2 \qquad 2a_2 b_1 \qquad 2a_2 b_0$$

$$-4a_4 b_4 \qquad -5a_2 b_5 \qquad a_1 b_5 \qquad a_1 b_4 \qquad a_1 b_3 \qquad a_1 b_2 \qquad a_1 b_1 \qquad a_1 b_0$$

$$-3a_5 b_3 \qquad -4a_3 b_4 \qquad -5a_1 b_5 \qquad -5a_0 b_5 \qquad -4a_0 b_4 \qquad -3a_0 b_3 \qquad -2a_0 b_2 \qquad -a_0 b_1$$

$$-3a_4 b_3 \qquad -4a_2 b_4 \qquad -4a_1 b_4 \qquad -3a_1 b_3 \qquad -2a_1 b_2 \qquad -a_1 b_1$$

$$-2a_5 b_2 \qquad -3a_3 b_3 \qquad -3a_2 b_3 \qquad -2a_2 b_2 \qquad -a_2 b_1$$

$$-2a_4 b_2 \qquad -2a_3 b_2 \qquad -a_3 b_1$$

$$-2a_5 b_1 \qquad -a_4 b_1$$

$$\begin{split} &\left(a_{5}b_{4}-a_{4}b_{5}\right)x^{8} + 2\left(a_{5}b_{3}-a_{3}b_{5}\right)x^{7} \\ &+\left(3\left(a_{5}b_{2}-a_{2}b_{5}\right)+\left(a_{4}b_{3}-a_{3}b_{4}\right)\right)x^{6} \\ &+\left(4\left(a_{5}b_{1}-a_{1}b_{5}\right)+2\left(a_{4}b_{2}-a_{2}b_{4}\right)\right)x^{5} \\ &+\left(5\left(a_{5}b_{0}-a_{0}b_{5}\right)+3\left(a_{4}b_{1}-a_{1}b_{4}\right)+\left(a_{3}b_{2}-a_{2}b_{3}\right)\right)x^{4} \\ &+\left(4\left(a_{4}b_{0}-a_{0}b_{4}\right)+2\left(a_{3}b_{1}-a_{1}b_{3}\right)\right)x^{3} \\ &+\left(3\left(a_{3}b_{0}-a_{0}b_{3}\right)+\left(a_{2}b_{1}-a_{1}b_{2}\right)\right)x^{2} \\ f'(x) &= \frac{+2\left(a_{2}b_{0}-a_{0}b_{2}\right)x +\left(a_{1}b_{0}-a_{0}b_{1}\right)}{\left(b_{5}x^{5}+b_{4}x^{4}+b_{3}x^{3}+b_{2}x^{2}+b_{1}x+b_{0}\right)^{2}} \end{split}$$

- x^7 b_5 b_4 b_3 b_2 b_1 b_0
- x^6 b_5 b_4 b_3 b_2 b_1 b_0
- $m{x}^5$ $m{a}_5$ $m{a}_4$ $m{a}_3$ $m{a}_2$ $m{a}_1$ $m{a}_0$ $m{b}_1$ $m{b}_0$
- $m{x}^4 egin{pmatrix} m{a}_5 & m{a}_4 & m{a}_3 & m{a}_2 & m{a}_1 & m{a}_0 \\ m{b}_5 & m{b}_4 & m{b}_3 & m{b}_2 & m{b}_1 & m{b}_0 \\ \end{pmatrix}$

- x^3 b_5 b_4 b_3 b_2 b_1 b_0

$\sqrt{3} \approx 1.732050807568877293$

	$\boxed{1 \rightarrow 1 \times 2 = 2}$	$\boxed{2 \to 17 \times 2 = 34}$	$\boxed{3 \rightarrow 173 \times 2 = 346}$	$\boxed{4} \rightarrow 1732 \times 2 = 3464$	$17320 \times 2 = 34640$ $173205 \times 2 = 346410$	1732050×2=3464100 17320508×2=34641016	$173205080 \times 2 = 346410160$ $1732050807 \times 2 = 3464101614$	17320508075×2=34641016150	173205080756×2=346410161512	1732050807568×2=3464101615136	17320508075688×2=34641016151376	173205080756887×2=346410161513774	1732050807568877×2=3464101615137754	17320508075688772×2=34641016151377544	173205080756887729×2=346410161513775459	3779	
V.5 ~ 1.154050000150001.1 ~ CV	1×1=1	$2\overline{7} \times \overline{7} = 189$	$34\underline{3} \times \underline{3} = 1029$	$346\underline{2} \times \underline{2} = 6924$	$3464_{-} \times_{-} = 34,64_{-} \times 15,600$ $346405 \times 5 = 1,732,025$	$346410_{-\times}=?$ $346410_{-}>2797500$ $346410008\times8=277128064$	$34641016_{-\times}=?$ $34641016_{->262193600}$ $34641016_{7\times}=2424871169$	3464101614 <u>5</u> × <u>5</u> =173205080725	$34641016150\underline{6}\times\underline{6}=2078460969036$	346410161512 <u>8</u> × <u>8</u> =2771281291024	3464101615136 <u>8</u> × <u>8</u> =27712812910944	$34641016151376\overline{1}\times\overline{1}=2424871130596369$	$346410161513774\overline{1}\times\overline{1}=24248711305964229$	$34641016151377542 \times 2 = 69282032302755084$	$346410161513775449 \times 9 = 3117691453623979041$	346410161513775459 <u>3</u> × <u>3</u> =1039230845413263263779	
	1.732050807568877293	$\frac{1}{200}$	189 1100	1029 7100	6924 17600 1560000	$\frac{1732025}{2797500}$ 27975000	277128064 262193600 26219360000	<u>2424871169</u> 1970648751 <mark>00</mark>	173205080725 2385979437500	<u>2078460969036</u> <u>30751846846400</u>	<u>27712812921024</u> 303903392537600	<u>277128129210944</u> 2677526332665600	2424871130596369 252655202069231 <mark>00</mark>	24248711305964229 1016808900958871 <mark>00</mark>	$\frac{69282032302755084}{3239885779313201600}$	$\frac{3117691453623979041}{12219432568922255900}$	1039230845413263263779 1827127723508992121