

Calculus

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For all lovers of mathematics.

Introduction

Calculus is the study of continuous change established by **Issac Newton** (1643–1727) and **Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz** (1646–1716) in the 17th century. **Single variable calculus** studies **derivatives** and **integrals** of functions of one variable and their relationship stated by the **fundamental theorem of calculus**.

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

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1 Functions and Limits

1.1 The Limit of a Function

1.1.1 Functions

A function $f : X \mapsto Y$ is a rule that assigns each element x in set X to exactly one element y in set Y . We have a formal definition of a function.

Definition 1.1. A **function** f is a binary relation R between domain X and codomain Y that satisfies:

- R is a subset of the Cartesian product of X and Y .

$$R \subset \{(x, y) \mid x \in X, y \in Y\}$$

- For every x in X , there exists a y in Y such that (x, y) is in R .

$$\forall x \in X, \exists y \in Y, (x, y) \in R$$

- If (x, y) and (x, z) are in R , then $y = z$.

$$(x, y) \in R \wedge (x, z) \in R \implies y = z$$

1.1.2 Intuitive Definition of a Limit

Newton and Leibniz introduced a working definition of a limit. Let $f(x)$ be a function defined on some open interval that contains the number a , except possibly at a itself.

Definition 1.2. The **limit** of $f(x)$ as x approaches a equals L if we can make $f(x)$ arbitrarily close to L by taking x sufficiently close to a from the left and the right but $x \neq a$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L$$

Definition 1.3. The **left-hand limit** of $f(x)$ as x approaches a from the left equals L if we can make $f(x)$ arbitrarily close to L by taking x sufficiently close to a where $x < a$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = L$$

Definition 1.4. The **right-hand limit** of $f(x)$ as x approaches a from the right equals L if we can make $f(x)$ arbitrarily close to L by taking x sufficiently close to a where $x > a$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = L$$

The limit **exists** if the left-hand limit and the right-hand limit of $f(x)$ as x approaches a equal L , otherwise the limit **does not exist**.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L \iff \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = L$$

1.2 The Precise Definition of a Limit

1.2.1 Epsilon-Delta Definition of a Limit

Augustin-Louis Cauchy (1789–1857) and **Karl Weierstrass** (1815–1897) developed a rigorous definition of a limit.

Definition 1.5.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L$$

if for every number $\varepsilon > 0$, there is a number $\delta > 0$ such that

$$0 < |x - a| < \delta \implies |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$$

Definition 1.6.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = L$$

if for every number $\varepsilon > 0$, there is a number $\delta > 0$ such that

$$a - \delta < x < a \implies |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$$

Definition 1.7.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = L$$

if for every number $\varepsilon > 0$, there is a number $\delta > 0$ such that

$$a < x < a + \delta \implies |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$$

Problem 1.1. Prove that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (4x - 5) = 7$$

Solution. Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be given, we want to find a number $\delta > 0$ such that

$$0 < |x - 3| < \delta \implies |(4x - 5) - 7| < \varepsilon$$

We simplify to get $|(4x - 5) - 7| = |4x - 12| = 4|x - 3|$ so we have

$$4|x - 3| < \varepsilon \iff |x - 3| < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}$$

Let $\delta = \varepsilon/4$, we have

$$0 < |x - 3| < \frac{\varepsilon}{4} \implies 4|x - 3| < \varepsilon \implies |(4x - 5) - 7| < \varepsilon$$

Therefore, by the definition of a limit,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (4x - 5) = 7$$

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Problem 1.2. Prove that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} x^2 = 9$$

Solution. Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be given, we want to find a number $\delta > 0$ such that

$$0 < |x - 3| < \delta \implies |x^2 - 9| < \varepsilon$$

We simplify to get

$$|x^2 - 9| = |x + 3| |x - 3| < \varepsilon$$

Let C be a positive constant such that

$$|x + 3| |x - 3| < C |x - 3| < \varepsilon \iff |x - 3| < \frac{\varepsilon}{C}$$

Since we are interested only in values of x that are close to 3, it is reasonable to assume that $|x - 3| < 1$ such that $|x + 3| < 7$ so $C = 7$. Let $\delta = \min\{1, \varepsilon/7\}$, we have

$$0 < |x - 3| < 1 \iff |x + 3| < 7$$

$$0 < |x - 3| < \frac{\varepsilon}{7} \iff 7|x - 3| < \varepsilon$$

$$|x + 3| |x - 3| < 7|x - 3| < \varepsilon \implies |x^2 - 9| < \varepsilon$$

Therefore, it is proved that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} x^2 = 9$$

■

Problem 1.3. Prove that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{x} = 0$$

Solution. Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be given, we want to find a number $\delta > 0$ such that

$$0 < x < \delta \implies |\sqrt{x} - 0| < \varepsilon$$

We simplify to get $\sqrt{x} < \varepsilon \iff x < \varepsilon^2$. Let $\delta = \varepsilon^2$, so we have

$$0 < x < \varepsilon^2 \implies |\sqrt{x} - 0| < \varepsilon$$

Therefore, it is proved that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{x} = 0$$

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1.3 Computing Limits

1.4 Continuity

1.5 Limits and Infinity

2 Derivatives

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2.3 Implicit Differentiation

2.4 Derivatives of Inverse Functions

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5.3 Partial Fractions

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6.1 Areas

6.2 Volumes

6.3 Arc Length

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7.2 Series

7.3 Convergence Tests

7.4 Power Series

7.5 Taylor Series

8 Parametric Equations and Polar Coordinates

8.1 Calculus of Parametric Equations

8.2 Calculus in Polar Coordinates

9 Differential Equations

9.1 Ordinary Differential Equations

9.2 Direction Fields and Euler's Method

9.3 Separable Equations