

قواعد الاشتقاق

① ترتيب P. 90

$$f(x) = 5 \rightarrow f'(x) = 0$$

$$f(x) = e^2 \rightarrow f'(x) = 0$$

$$f(x) = \pi^{15} \rightarrow f'(x) = 0$$

② ترتيب P. 91

$$f(x) = x^4 \rightarrow f'(x) = 4x^3$$

$$g(x) = x^{10} \rightarrow f'(x) = 10x^9$$

$$h(x) = x^{12} \rightarrow f'(x) = 12x^{11}$$

① P. 92 اوجد $\frac{dy}{dx}$ حيث

$$y = 5x^3 - 4x^2 + 6$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 15x^2 - 12x$$

(a) $f(x) = (x^2 + 1)(x^3 + 3)$

② P. 93

$$= x^5 + 3x^2 + x^3 + 3$$

$$f'(x) = 5x^4 + 6x + 3x^2$$

(b) $f(x) = (2x + 1)(3x - 2)$

$$= 6x^2 - x - 2 \rightarrow f'(x) = 12x - 1$$

$$f(x) = 4x^2(x + 6)$$

$$= 4x^3 + 24x^2 \rightarrow f'(x) = 12x^2 + 48x$$

$$f(x) = (x^3 - 4)^2$$

$$= x^6 - 8x^3 + 16 \rightarrow f'(x) = 6x^5 - 24x^2$$

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

③ اوجد مشتقة P. 95

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{(2x^3 + 5)(8x + 2) - (4x^2 + 2x)(6x^2)}{(2x^3 + 5)^2} \\ &= \frac{16x^4 + 4x^3 + 40x + 10 - 24x^4 - 12x^3}{2(x^3 + 5)^2} \\ &= \frac{-8x^4 - 8x^3 + 40x + 10}{(2x^3 + 5)^2} \end{aligned}$$

④ اوجد معادلة المماس ومعادلة الانحناء في $x=1$ على منحنى f عند النقطة (1,0) P. 96

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

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

$$\text{ميل المماس} = f'(1) = \frac{3}{(1+2)^2} = \frac{1}{3} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{ميل الانحناء} = -3$$

$$y - f(a) = f'(a)(x - a) \quad \text{معادلة خط المماس}$$

$$y - f(a) = \frac{-1}{f'(a)}(x - a) \quad \text{معادلة الانحناء}$$

$$y - 0 = \frac{1}{3}(x - 1)$$

$$y - 0 = -3(x - 1)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$y = -3x + 3$$

⑤ اوجد $f'(x)$ P. 96

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

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

⑥ P. 98 اوجد $\frac{dy}{dx}$ عند $x = -1$ حيث

$$y = \frac{3x^2 + 7}{8x^2} = \frac{3x^2}{8x^2} + \frac{7}{8}x^{-2} = \frac{3}{8} + \frac{7}{8}x^{-2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0 + \frac{7}{8}(-2x^{-3}) = \frac{-7}{4}x^{-3}$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=-1} = \frac{-7}{4}(-1)^{-3} = \frac{7}{4}$$

⑦ P. 98 اوجد مشتقة الدالة f :

$$f(x) = x^{\frac{4}{3}} \quad f'(x) = \frac{4}{3}x^{\frac{4}{3}-1} = \frac{4}{3}x^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

⑧ P. يتحرك جسم على محور السينات ويصله سرعة بالدالة

$$x = 2t^3 + 3t^2 - 36t + 40$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x(3) - x(0) = 2(3)^3 + 3(3)^2 - 36(3) + 40 - (0 + 0 - 0 + 40)$$

$$=$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = 6t^2 + 6t - 36$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \left. \frac{dx}{dt} \right|_{t=9} = 6(9)^2 + 6(9) - 36 = 504$$

8) P. 99 اوجدها المسئلة ان أمكن لكل من السؤالين يتهدد التالى له:

$$\textcircled{a} f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 1 & : x \leq 2 \\ 4x - 3 & : x > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$f(2) = (2)^2 + 1 = 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'_+(2) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{4x - 3 - 5}{x - 2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{4x - 8}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{4(x - 2)}{x - 2} = 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'_-(2) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x^2 + 1 - 5}{x - 2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{(x - 2)(x + 2)}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} x + 2 = 2 + 2 = 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$f'_+(2) = f'_-(2) = 4$$

$$\therefore f'(2) = 4$$

نص

$$\therefore f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & : x < 2 \\ 4 & : x = 2 \\ 4 & : x > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & : x < 2 \\ 4 & : x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

جال f' هو \mathbb{R}

$$\textcircled{b} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 1 & : x < 1 \\ 2\sqrt{x} & : x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(1) = 2\sqrt{1} = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'_-(1) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^2 + 1 - 2}{x - 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(x-1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} x + 1 = 1 + 1 = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'_+(1) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{2\sqrt{x} - 2}{x - 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{2(\sqrt{x} - 1)}{(\sqrt{x} - 1)(\sqrt{x} + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{2}{\sqrt{x} + 1} \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{1} + 1} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$f'_+(1) \neq f'_-(1) \Rightarrow \therefore f'(1) \text{ غير موجوده}$$

$\therefore f$ غير قابل للاشتقاق عند $x = 1$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & : x < 1 \\ \text{غير موجوده} & : x = 1 \\ 2\left(\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) & : x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & : x < 1 \\ \text{غير موجوده} & : x = 1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} & : x > 1 \end{cases}$$