

مُنفَّعات الدوال المثلثية

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sin x = \cos x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \tan x = \sec^2 x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sec x = \sec x \cdot \tan x$$

$$\sec^2 x = 1 + \tan^2 x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cos x = -\sin x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cot x = -\csc^2 x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \csc x = -\csc x \cdot \cot x$$

$$\csc^2 x = 1 + \cot^2 x$$

: أوجد المُنفَّعات المثلثية ① P. 101

a) $h(x) = \cos^2 x$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\cos x \cdot \cos x) = \cos x \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) + \cos x \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\cos x)$$

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

$$= -2 \cos x \sin x = -\sin 2x$$

b) $g(x) = \frac{x}{\cos x}$

$$\frac{d}{dx} g(x) = \frac{1 \cdot \cos x - x(-\sin x)}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\cos x + x \sin x}{\cos^2 x}$$

c) $y = \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\cos x(\sin x + \cos x) - \sin x(\cos x - \sin x)}{(\sin x + \cos x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{\sin x \cos x} + \cos^2 x - \cancel{\sin x \cos x} + \sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x + 2 \sin x \cos x}$$

$$= \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{1 + 2 \sin x \cos x} = \frac{1}{1 + \sin 2x}$$

ادب شعارات الروايات ② P. 102

$$\textcircled{a} \quad f(x) = \frac{1 + \tan x}{\tan x} = \frac{1}{\tan x} + \frac{\tan x}{\tan x} = \cot x + 1$$

$$f'(x) = -\csc^2 x$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad g(x) = \sec x + \csc x$$

$$g'(x) = \sec x \cdot \tan x - \csc x \cdot \cot x$$

$$\textcircled{c} \quad h(x) = \frac{\sec x}{\csc x} = \frac{\frac{1}{\cos x}}{\frac{1}{\sin x}} = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \tan x \Rightarrow h'(x) = \sec^2 x$$



$$\begin{aligned} h'(x) &= \frac{\sec x \cdot \tan x \csc x - \sec x (-\csc x \cdot \cot x)}{\csc^2 x} \\ &= \frac{\sec x \cdot \csc x (\tan x + \cot x)}{\csc^2 x} \\ &= \frac{\sec x (\tan x + \cot x)}{\csc x} \end{aligned}$$

($\frac{\pi}{3}, 2$) دبر معادلة المترافقين خارج الموردي ③ P. 102

$$y = \sec x$$

$$y' = \sec x \tan x$$

$$y'(\frac{\pi}{3}) = \sec \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \tan \frac{\pi}{3} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$m_1 = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{3}} \leftarrow \text{يل الموردي مثل المترافقين}\rightleftharpoons m = 2\sqrt{3} \leftarrow \text{يل الموردي مثل المترافقين}$$

$$y - 2 = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{3}} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$y = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{3}} x + 1.7$$

الى امتحان

① P. 104

$$\textcircled{a} \quad f(x) = 3x^2 + 1 \quad , \quad g(x) = x^{10} \quad ; (1) \text{ حل}$$

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f(x^{10})$$

$$= 3(x^{10})^2 + 1 = 3x^{20} + 1$$

$$(f \circ g)'(x) = 3(20)x^{19} = 60x^{19}$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad f(x) = -2x^3 + 4 \quad , \quad g(x) = x^{13}$$

أوجد باستعمال قاعدة

$$f'(x) = -6x^2 \quad , \quad f'(g(x)) = -6(x^{13})^2 \\ = -6x^{26}$$

$$g'(x) = 13x^{12}$$

$$(f \circ g)'(x) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) \\ = -6x^{26} \cdot 13x^{12} \\ = -78x^{38}$$

(fog)'(1) أوجد باستعمال قاعدة ② P. 105

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 + 4} \quad , \quad g(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

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

$$f'(g(1)) = f'(1) = \frac{2(1)(1^2 + 4) - 2(1)(1^2 - 4)}{(1^2 + 4)^2} = \frac{16}{25}$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow g'(1) = \frac{1}{2}(1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(f \circ g)'(1) = f'(g(1)) \times g'(1)$$

$$= \frac{16}{25} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{8}{25}$$

٣) ادھر بـ $\frac{dy}{dx}$ باستخداھ مھارۃ التتاریخ P. 105

$$y = u^2 + 4u - 3 \quad ; \quad u = 2x^3 + x$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = 2u + 4 \quad ; \quad \frac{du}{dx} = 6x^2 + 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = (2u + 4)(6x^2 + 1) \\ &= (2(2x^3 + x) + 4)(6x^2 + 1) \\ &= (4x^3 + 2x + 4)(6x^2 + 1) \\ &= 24x^5 + 16x^3 + 24x^2 + 2x + 4\end{aligned}$$

٤) ادھر مھارۃ التتاریخ بـ y باستخداھ x P. 106

$$y = \sin(x^2 + x)$$

$$\begin{aligned}y &= \sin u \quad ; \quad u = x^2 + x \\ \frac{dy}{du} &= \cos u \quad \frac{du}{dx} = 2x + 1\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos(x^2 + x) \cdot (2x + 1)$$

٥) ادھر مھارۃ التتاریخ باستخداھ f(x) P. 106

$$f(x) = \cos^5 x$$

$$g(x) = \cos x \quad ; \quad h(x) = x^5$$

$$\therefore f(x) = (h \circ g)(x) = h(g(x)) = (\cos x)^5 = \cos^5 x$$

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

$$h'(x) = 5x^4 \quad ; \quad h'(g(x)) = 5(\cos x)^4$$

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

$$f'(x) = (h \circ g)'(x) = 5(\cos x)^4 (-\sin x)$$

$$= -5 \cos^4 x \cdot \sin x$$

$$y = \sqrt[4]{(2x^4 - 3x^2 + 4)^3} \quad : y \rightarrow 0 \quad (6) \quad P. 107$$

$$y' = \frac{3}{4} (2x^4 - 3x^2 + 4)^{\frac{3}{4}} \cdot (8x^3 - 6x)$$

٧) بيـه اـن سـيل الـماـس لـلـعـنـى دـاـعـاً
 $y = \frac{1}{(-2x-1)^3}$ P.107

$$x \neq -\frac{1}{2} \text{ و } y = (-2x-1)$$

$$\text{حل المثلث} = y = -3(-2x-1)^{-4}(-2) : x \neq -\frac{1}{2}$$

الافتراضات ذات الارتباط

١) أوجه المتنقفات من الرتبة الأولى P.109

$$y = 4x^5 - 5x^3 + 7$$

$$y = 20x^4 - 15x^2$$

$$y = 80x^3 - 30x$$

$$y''' = 240x^2 - 30$$

حيث $y^{(4)} + y'' = 0$ oji تبّـ ② P. 109

$$y = \cos x$$

$$y' = -\sin x \quad y'' = -\cos x \quad y''' = \sin x \quad y^{(4)} = \cos x$$

$$\therefore y^{(4)} + y'' = \cos x + (-\cos x) = 0$$

y'' وجـ ③ P. 110

$$y = \frac{1}{\sin x} = \csc x$$

$$y' = -\csc x \cdot \cot x$$

$$y'' = (-\csc x)(\cot x) + (-\csc x)(\cot x)'$$

$$= (\csc x \cot x)(\cot x) + (-\csc x)(-\csc^2 x)$$

$$= \csc x \cot^2 x + \csc^3 x$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin x} \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} + \frac{1}{\sin^3 x} = \frac{\cos^2 x + 1}{\sin^3 x}$$

$$y = \frac{dy}{dx} \quad \text{إذن } y^2 = x^2 - 2x \quad \text{إذن } ④ P. 112$$

$$2y y' = 2x - 2$$

$$y' = \frac{2x-2}{2y}$$

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

الحلقة ١١

(١٠) حل المعادلة $x^2 - y^2 + yx - 1 = 0$ وجد حل الماءس من بين الماءس @ P. 112

$$2x - 2y y' + y' x + y = 0$$

بالاستفادة بالخط

$$-2y y' + y' x = -y - 2x$$

$$y'(-2y + x) = -y - 2x$$

$$y' = \frac{-y - 2x}{-2y + x}$$

$$\text{حيث الماءس} = y' \Big|_{(1,1)} = \frac{-1 - 2(1)}{-2(1) + 1} = \frac{-3}{-1} = 3$$

(١١) حل المعادلة $x^2 + y^2 - 2xy = 1$ وجد حل الماءس من بين الماءس @ P. 113

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2xy = 1$$

$$2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} - 2y - 2x \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx}(2y - 2x) = 2y - 2x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2y - 2x}{2y - 2x} = 1$$

$$\therefore \text{حل الماءس عند النقطة } (2, 1)$$

٧) أوصيكم بأوصيكم بـ (هذا المنهج عنـ (١،١) P. 114

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

$$2yy' + \frac{1}{2}y^{\frac{-1}{2}}y' + 2x = 0$$

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

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

$$\text{محل المماس} = y' \Big|_{(1, -1)} = \frac{-2(1)}{2(1) + \frac{1}{2(1)}} = \frac{-4}{5}$$

$$\text{از اینجا شروع کنیم} \quad y = x \sin x \text{ می باشد} \quad (8) \quad P. 114$$

$$y''' + y' + 2 \sin x = 0$$

$$y' = \sin x + x \cos x$$

$$y'' = \cos x + \cos x - x \sin x = 2 \cos x - x \sin x$$

$$\begin{aligned}y''' &= -2 \sin x - \sin x - x \cos x \\&= -3 \sin x - x \cos x\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LHS} &= -3\sin x - x\cos x + \sin x + x\cos x + 2\sin x \\
 &= -3\sin x - x\cos x + 3\sin x + x\cos x \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

نحوی $f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x}$ ⑨ P. 115

$$f'''(x) = \frac{3!}{(1+x)^4}$$

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

$$f''(x) = \frac{-(-2)(1-x)}{(1-x)^4} = \frac{2}{(1-x)^3}$$

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

$$= \frac{3!}{(1-x)^4}$$

مُسافر! الـ P. 116

$$S(t) = 9t^3 - 7t + 3$$

(a) مسافة المكان = $S(3) = 9(3)^3 - 7(3) + 3 = 225$ m

(b) سرعـاـدـاـ = $S'(t) = 27t^2 - 7$

(c) سـوـرـطـاـ السـرـىـ = $\frac{S(3)-S(0)}{3-0} = \frac{225-3}{3-0} = 74$ m/s

سرـىـ المـكـبـهـ = $S'(3) = 27(3)^2 - 7 = 236$ m/s