

الباب الخامس
حساب التفاضل والتكامل لدالة المتغير الواحد
Calculus of one variable Functions

الدالة $f(x)$ التي لها كل من النطاق
Domain والمدى Range مجموعة جزئية من مجموعة الأعداد الحقيقية

1-5

Differentiation for Functions of one variable

Limits & Continuity

Right Limit

Left Limit

$f(a)$
 $f(a)$

$x=a$

$x=a$ $f(x)$
`Limit[f[x], x->a, Direction->a+1]`

$x=a$ $f(x)$
`Limit[f[x], x->a, Direction->a-1]`
 $f(x)$

`Limit[f[x], x->a]` $x=a$ $f(x)$

$$x=0 \quad f(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{x}$$

1-1-5

```
f[x_] := Sin[x]/x;
f[0]
```

Indeterminate سترد إلينا الرسالة التالية والتي تنتهى بكلمة غير محدد

```
Power::infty : Infinite expression  $\frac{1}{0}$  encountered . More..
∞::indet : Indeterminate expression 0 ComplexInfinity encountered . More..
Indeterminate
```

```
.x=0
x=0
```

Basic Math

→

Palletes

Input

```
Limit[Sin[x]/x, x→0, Direction→-1]
1
```

$$x=0 \quad f(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{x}$$

```
Limit[Sin[x]/x, x→0, Direction→+1]
1
```

```
Limit[Sin[x]/x, x→0]
```

.1

: x=0

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(x)}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ 1 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x=0 \quad f(x) = \frac{\cos(x)}{x}$$

2-1-5

Limit[Cos[x]/x, x→0, Direction→-1]
∞

$$x=0 \quad f(x) = \frac{\cos(x)}{x}$$

Limit[Cos[x]/x, x→0, Direction→1]

-∞

Limit[Cos[x]/x, x→0]

∞

$$x=0 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 - x, & x < -2 \\ 2 - x^2, & x \geq -2 \end{cases}$$

3-1-5

x=-2

f[x_/;x<=-2]:=x^3-x
f[x_/;x>-2]:=2-x^2
f[-2]

-6

Limit[2-x^2, x→-2]

.-2

Limit[x^3-x, x→-2]

. x=-2

.6-

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} \qquad f(x) = \frac{\cos(x)}{x} \qquad \underline{\underline{4-1-5}}$$

```
Limit[Cos[x]/x, x->Pi/2]
.0
```

$$f(x) = \frac{2x^2}{1-x^2} \qquad \underline{\underline{5-1-5}}$$

```
Limit[2x^2/(1-x^2), x->∞]
```

```
Basic Math Input          ∞
                          Palletes
.-2
```

Derivative

:

$$f(x)$$

$$\frac{df(x)}{dx} = \mathit{Limit}_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

:

$$f(x) = 3x^2 + 2x - 1 \qquad \underline{\underline{6-1-5}}$$

```
f[x_] := 3x^2 + 2x - 1; expr = (f[x+h] - f[x])/h;
Limit[expr, h->0]
```

.2+6 x

D[f(x), x]

f(x) x

.D[f(x),x]

$f(x)$	$\frac{df(x)}{dx}$
x^n	nx^{n-1}
$\cos(x)$	$-\sin(x)$
$\sin(x)$	$\cos(x)$
$\tan(x)$	$\sec^2(x)$
$\cot(x)$	$-\operatorname{cosec}^2(x)$
$\sec(x)$	$\sec(x)\tan(x)$
$\operatorname{cosec}(x)$	$-\operatorname{cosec}(x)\cot(x)$
e^x	e^x
a^x	$a^x \log(a)$

$g(x) \quad f(x)$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right) = \frac{g(x) \frac{df}{dx} - f(x) \frac{dg}{dx}}{(g(x))^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (f(x) \cdot g(x)) = g(x) \frac{df}{dx} + f(x) \frac{dg}{dx}$$

D[f(x), x]

f(x)

f(x)

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 2x + 3}{\sin(2x) - \tan(3x) + e^{2x}}$$

5-1-5

D [(x^2 - 2x + 3) / (Sin [2x] - Tan [3x] + Exp [2x]) , x]

$$-\frac{(3 - 2x + x^2)(2e^{2x} + 2\cos[2x] - 3\sec[3x]^2)}{(e^{2x} + \sin[2x] - \tan[3x])^2} + \frac{-2 + 2x}{e^{2x} + \sin[2x] - \tan[3x]}$$

1-1-5

x

x=1;D[Sin[x],x]

General::ivar : 1 is not a valid variable. >>

$\partial_1 \text{Sin}[1]$

x=1
:

x

Clear

Clear[x]
D[Sin[x],x]

.Cos[x]

تجدد $f(x) = x^{x-1}$

D[x^(x-1),x]

6-1-5

$$x^{-1+x} \left(\frac{-1+x}{x} + \text{Log}[x] \right)$$

$$\log(y) = (x-1)\log(x)$$

$$y = x^{x-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = (x-1) \frac{1}{x} + \log(x)$$

$$y = x^{x-1}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y \left[(x-1) \frac{1}{x} + \log(x) \right]$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x^{x-1} \left[(x-1) \frac{1}{x} + \log(x) \right]$$

Implicit Differentiation

$$\text{.Dt[eq, x]} \quad \begin{matrix} x & & y \\ f & \text{eq} & \sin \sqrt{xy+4} = y^2 x^3 - 5x \\ & & \frac{dy}{dx} \end{matrix}$$

$$f(x) = x^5 - 2x^3 + 3x^2 + 7x + 5 \quad \underline{\underline{7-1-5}}$$

$$\text{implicitder} = \text{Dt}[\text{Sin}[\sqrt{y+4}] == y^2 x^3 - 5x, x]$$

$$\frac{\text{Cos}[\sqrt{4+y}] \text{Dt}[y, x]}{2\sqrt{4+y}} == -5 + 3x^2 y^2 + 2x^3 y \text{Dt}[y, x]$$

$$\frac{\frac{dy}{dx}}{2\sqrt{4+y}} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} \quad \text{Dt}[y, x]$$

$$\text{Solve}[\text{implicitder}, \text{Dt}[y, x]]$$

$$\left\{ \left\{ \text{Dt}[y, x] \rightarrow -\frac{2\sqrt{4+y}(-5+3x^2y^2)}{4x^3y\sqrt{4+y} - \text{Cos}[\sqrt{4+y}]} \right\} \right\} \frac{dy}{dx}$$

Higher Derivatives

$$\text{.x} \quad f \quad \dots \quad \frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} \quad \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$$

$$\text{D}[f(x), \{x, n\}]$$

$$f(x) = x^5 - 2x^3 + 3x^2 + 7x + 5 \quad \underline{\underline{8-1-5}}$$

$$\text{D}[x^5 - 2x^3 + 3x^2 + 7x + 5, \{x, 3\}]$$

$$-12 + 60x^2$$

Maximum and Minimum Points

(a,b) $f(x)$

```

NMaximize[f[x], x]
NMinimize[f[x], x]
    
```

$y = x^3 - 2x - 5$ (0,2) 9-1-5

```

NMaximize[x^3-2x-5, x]
{-3.91134, {x->-0.816497}}
-3.91134       $y = x^3 - 2x - 5$       (0,2)
. x=-0.816497
    
```

```

NMinimize[x^3-2x-5, x]
{-6.08866, {x->0.816497}}
-6.08866       $y = x^3 - 2x - 5$       (0,2)
. x=0.816497
    
```

1-5

: -1

$$\text{Lim}_{x \rightarrow -\pi} \frac{1 + \cos x}{x + \pi} \quad ()$$

$$\text{Lim}_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 e^{-x} \quad ()$$

$$\text{Lim}_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{x-1} \quad ()$$

$$\text{Lim}_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \quad ()$$

: -2

$$f(x) = 6x^3 - 5x^2 + 2x - 3 \quad ()$$

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

$$f(x) = \sin(3x^2 + 2) \quad ()$$

$$f(x) = \arcsin(2x + 3) \quad ()$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{1+x^4} \quad ()$$

$$f(x) = x^n \quad ()$$

$$f(x) = \arctan(x^2 + 1) \quad ()$$

$$(x-1)^4 = x^2 - y^2 \quad ()$$

: -3

$$f(x) = e^{ax+b} \quad ()$$

$$f(x) = \log(ax + b) \quad ()$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{ax + b} \quad ()$$

Taylor (Series) Expansion () **2-5**

$$x=0 \quad (\quad) (\quad)$$

$$f(x) = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!}x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$$

x=a

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

n

Series[f[x], {x, a, n}]

x=a

Series[f[x], {x, 0, n}]

sin(x)

1-2-5

x=0

Series[Sin[x], {x, 0, 3}]

$$x - \frac{x^3}{6} + O[x]^4$$

$O[x]^4$ sin(0)=0

Normal[%]

%

$$x - \frac{x^3}{6}$$

Normal

Normal[Series[Sin[x], {x, 0, 3}]]

$$x - \frac{x^3}{6}$$

فمثلا لإيجاد الحدود $(1+x)^n$

الأربعة الأولى ننفذ الأمر:

Series[(1 + x)^n, {x, 0, 3}]

$$1 + nx + \frac{1}{2} (-1+n) nx^2 + \frac{1}{6} (-2+n) (-1+n) nx^3 + O[x]^4$$

$$\sin(x) \quad \frac{2-2-5}{x=0.5}$$

Series[Sin[x], {x, 0.5, 3}]

$$0.479426 + 0.877583 (x - 0.5) - 0.239713 (x - 0.5)^2 - 0.146264 (x - 0.5)^3 + O[x - 0.5]^4$$

:

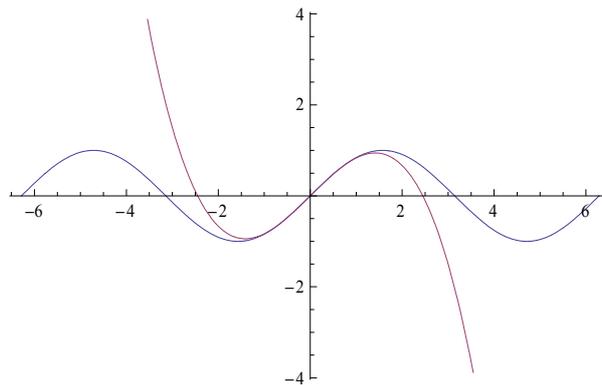
$$\frac{3-2-5}{\sin(x) \quad x=0}$$

$$x - \frac{x^3}{6}$$

$$i = [-2\pi, 2\pi]$$

Plot[{Sin[x], x-x^3/6}, {x, -2Pi, 2Pi}]

:



n=3,4,5,....

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & n & \\ |E_n(x)| & & T_n(x) \quad f(x) \\ & & |f(x) - T_n(x)| \end{array}$$

2-5

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{\|P\| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k) \Delta x_k$$

$f(x)$
 n [a, b]
 $a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n = b$
 P

$f(x)$	$\int f(x)dx$
x^n	$\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$
$\sin(x)$	$\cos(x)$
$\cos(x)$	$\sin(x)$
$\sec^2(x)$	$\tan(x)$
$\operatorname{cosec}^2(x)$	$\cot(x)$
$\sec(x)\tan(x)$	$\sec(x)$
$\operatorname{cosec}(x)\cot(x)$	$-\operatorname{cosec}(x)$
e^x	e^x
a^x	$\frac{a^x}{\log a}$

$f(x)$

Integrate[f[x], x]

$$f(x) = \sin(2x) - \tan(3x) + e^{2x} + x^3$$

1-3-5

Integrate [Sin [2x] -Tan [3x] +Exp [2x] +x^3, x]

$$\frac{e^{2x}}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \cos[2x] + \frac{1}{3} \log[\cos[3x]]$$

:

$$\int x^x dx \quad \underline{\underline{2-3-5}}$$

Integrate[x^x, x]

$$\int x^x dx$$

Definite Integral

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$a \leq x \leq b$$

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

$$. F'(x) = f(x)$$

$$a \leq x \leq b \quad f(x)$$

NIntegrate[f[x], {x, a, b}]

[-2,3] $f(x) = \sin(2x)$ **3-3-5**

NIntegrate[Sin[2x], {x, -2, 3}]

0.806907

Integrate[Sin[2x], {x, -2, 3}]

$$\frac{1}{2} (\cos[4] - \cos[6])$$

:

$$[-\infty, \infty] \quad f(x) = e^{-x^2} \quad \underline{\underline{4-3-5}}$$

`NIntegrate[Exp[-x^2], {x, -Infinity, Infinity}]`
 .1.77245

$$\int_a^b \text{Sin}x dx \quad \underline{\underline{5-3-5}}$$

`Integrate[Sin[x]^2, {x, a, b}]`

$$\frac{1}{2} (-a + b + \text{Cos}[a] \text{Sin}[a] - \text{Cos}[b] \text{Sin}[b])$$

Error Function

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^z e^{-t^2} dt$$

Error Function

`. erf(z0, z1)`

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{z_0}^{z_1} e^{-t^2} dt \quad \text{erf}(z)$$

`D[Erf[z], z]`

$$\frac{2 e^{-z^2}}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

`Integrate[Erf[z], z]`

$$\frac{e^{-z^2}}{\sqrt{\pi}} + z \text{Erf}[z]$$

`Series[InverseErf[x], {x, 0, n}]`

n

6-3-5

`Series [InverseErf [x] , {x, 0, 5}]`

$$\frac{\sqrt{\pi} x}{2} + \frac{1}{24} \pi^{3/2} x^3 + \frac{7}{960} \pi^{5/2} x^5 + O[x]^6$$

3-5

: -1

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx \quad ()$$

$$\int x \sin(x^2) dx \quad ()$$

$$\int \sin(3x) \sqrt{1 - \cos(3x)} dx \quad ()$$

$$\int x^2 \sqrt{x+4} dx \quad ()$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \quad ()$$

: -2

$$\int_0^{\pi} e^{\sin x} dx \quad ()$$

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{x^3 + 1} dx \quad ()$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \quad ()$$

Integrate

. NIntegrate

$$t \geq 0 \quad f(t)$$

$$s \quad .L\{f(t)\} = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt$$

$$f(t) = t^3 \sin 2t$$

1-4-5

وأمر إيجاد تحويل لابلاس للدالة هو

`LaplaceTransform[t^3 Sin[2t], t, s]`

$$\frac{48 s (-4 + s^2)}{(4 + s^2)^4}$$

$$t^3 \cos(2t) \sinh(7t)$$

2-4-5

وأمر إيجاد تحويل لابلاس للدالة هو

`LaplaceTransform[t^3 Sinh[7t] Cos[2t], t, s]`

$$\frac{168 (77564917 s - 25057075 s^3 + 782810 s^5 + 530 s^7 - 175 s^9 + s^{11})}{(53 - 14 s + s^2)^4 (53 + 14 s + s^2)^4}$$

Simplify[%]

$$\frac{168s (77564917 - 25057075 s^2 + 782810 s^4 + 530 s^6 - 175 s^8 + s^{10})}{(2809 - 90 s^2 + s^4)^4}$$

$$. \sinh(at) = \frac{e^{-at} - e^{at}}{2}$$

Inverse Laplace Transformation

$$f(t) \quad \underline{\underline{3-4-5}}$$

$$f(t) \quad Y = \frac{96}{(s^2 + 4)^4 s^3} - \frac{48}{(s^2 + 4)^3 s}$$

$$\text{InverseLaplaceTransform}\left[\frac{48 s (-4 + s^2)}{(4 + s^2)^4}, s, t\right]$$

$$2 t^3 \text{Cos}[t] \text{Sin}[t]$$

$$\sin(2t) = 2 \sin(t) \cos(t) \quad \underline{\underline{5-4-1}}$$

Laplace Transformation for derivatives of function

f(t)

$$L\{f'(t)\} = sL\{f(t)\} - f(0)$$

$$L\{f''(t)\} = L\{f(t)\} - sf(0) - f'(0)$$

$$L\{f^{(n)}(t)\} = L\{f(t)\} - s^n f(0) - s^{n-1} f'(0) - \dots - f^{(n-1)}(0)$$

$$Y(0) = 4, Y'(0) = 2 \quad \underline{\underline{4-4-5}} \quad y'' + 2y' + y = 3te^{-t}$$

$$L\{y''(t)\} + 2L\{y'(t)\} + L\{y(t)\} = L\{3te^{-t}\} =$$

$$s^2L\{y(t)\} - sy(0) - y'(0) + 2(sL\{y(t)\} - y(0))$$

$$L\{3te^{-t}\} = \frac{3}{(1+s)^2}$$

$$L\{y(t)\} = \frac{3}{(1+s)^4} + \frac{10+4s}{(s+1)^2} = \frac{3}{(1+s)^4} + \frac{4}{(1+s)} + \frac{6}{(1+s)^2}$$

$$y(t) = L^{-1}\left\{\frac{3}{(1+s)^4} + \frac{4}{(1+s)} + \frac{6}{(1+s)^2}\right\} = \frac{t^3}{2}e^{-t} + 4e^{-t} + 6te^{-t}$$

MATHEMATICA

`DSolve[{y''[t]+2y'[t]+y[t]==3t Exp[-t], y[0]==4,
y'[0]==2}, y, t]`

`{{y -> Function[{t}, $\frac{1}{2} e^{-t} (8 + 12 t + t^3)$]}}`

4-5

$$L\{(e^{3t} - e^{-3t})^2\} () \quad -1$$

$$L\{(\sqrt{t} + 1)(2 - \sqrt{t}) / \sqrt{t}\} ()$$

$$L\{5 \sinh 2t - 5 \cosh 2t\} ()$$

:

-2

$$L^{-1}\left\{\frac{2}{s-3}\right\} ()$$

$$L^{-1}\left\{\frac{2s-8}{s^2+36}\right\} ()$$

$$L^{-1}\left\{\frac{s}{(s+3)(s+5)}\right\} ()$$

5-5

One-dimensional Fourier transforms

$f(t)$

$$F(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{i\omega t} dt$$

common convention	setting	Fourier transform	inverse Fourier transform
Mathematica default	{0, 1}	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{i\omega t} dt$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) e^{-i\omega t} d\omega$
pure mathematics	{1, -1}	$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{i\omega t} dt$	$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) e^{-i\omega t} d\omega$
classical physics	{-1, 1}	$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{i\omega t} dt$	$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) e^{-i\omega t} d\omega$
modern physics	{0, 1}	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{i\omega t} dt$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) e^{-i\omega t} d\omega$
systems engineering	{1, -1}	$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{i\omega t} dt$	$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) e^{-i\omega t} d\omega$
signal processing	{0, -2Pi}	$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{2\pi i \omega t} dt$	$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) e^{-2\pi i \omega t} d\omega$
general case	{a, b}	$\sqrt{\frac{ b }{(2\pi)^{1-a}}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{ibt} dt$	$\sqrt{\frac{ b }{(2\pi)^{1+a}}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) e^{-i b \omega t} d\omega$

MATHEMATICA

: {0,1}
FourierTransform[f[t], t, ω]

: {0,2π}
FourierTransform[f[t], t, ω,
FourierParameters->{0, -2Pi}]

$$e^{-t^2} \sin t$$

1-5-5

FourierTransform[Exp[-t^2] Sin[t],t,ω]

$$\frac{i(-1 + \text{Cosh}[w] + \text{Sinh}[w]) (\text{Cosh}[\frac{1}{4}(1+w)^2] - \text{Sinh}[\frac{1}{4}(1+w)^2])}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

{0,1}

$$f(t) = e^{-t^2}$$

2-5-5

FourierTransform[Exp[-t^2], t, ω]

$$\frac{e^{-\frac{\omega^2}{4}}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$f(t) = e^{-t^2}$$

3-5-5

{0,2π}

**FourierTransform[Exp[-t^2], t, ω,
FourierParameters->{0, -2 Pi}]**

$$e^{-\pi^2 \omega^2} \sqrt{\pi}$$

Sin Fourier transforms and Cos Fourier transforms

$$e^{i\omega t} = \cos(\omega t) + i \sin(\omega t) \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} -\infty, \infty \\ \infty \\ 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$: \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \sin(\omega t) \\ \cos(\omega t) \end{array} \right) \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} e^{i\omega t} \\ e^{i\omega t} \end{array} \right)$$

**{FourierSinTransform[Exp[-t], t, ω],
FourierCosTransform[Exp[-t], t, ω]}**

4-5-5

$$f(t) = e^{-t}$$

`{FourierSinTransform[Exp[-t], t, ω],
FourierCosTransform[Exp[-t], t, ω]}`

$$f(t) = e^{-t}$$

هي

$$\left\{ \frac{\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \omega}{1 + \omega^2}, \frac{\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}}{1 + \omega^2} \right\}$$

`FourierSinTransform[Exp[-t], t, w]`

وينتج عنه

$$\frac{\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} w}{1 + w^2}$$

`FourierCosTransform[Exp[-t], t, w]`

وينتج عنه

$$\frac{\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}}{1 + w^2}$$

Inverse Fourier Transform

$$F(\omega)$$

$$F^{-1}(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) e^{-i\omega t} d\omega$$

MATHEMATICA

`InverseFourierTransform[F[w], ω, t].`

5-5-5

`InverseFourierTransform[1,ω,t]`

$$\sqrt{2\pi} \text{DiracDelta}[t]$$

`InverseFourierTransform[DiracDelta[ω],ω,t]`

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

5-5

$$\frac{2}{1+4t^3}$$

-1