

Q1: Choose the correct answer in the following

(1) The slope of the graph of the function $y = (x - 2)(x^2 + 1)^{-1}$ at $(0, 2)$ is

(a) 1

(b) $\frac{1}{4}$

(c) $-\frac{1}{4}$

(d) -1

(1mark)

(2) The derivative of the function $y = \frac{\sqrt{x} - 1}{\sqrt{x} + 1}$ is

(a) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x} + 1)^2}$

(b) $\frac{2}{(\sqrt{x} - 1)^2}$

(c) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x} - 1)^2}$

(d) $\frac{2}{(\sqrt{x} + 1)^2}$

(1mark)

(3) The derivative of the function $y = x^2 \sin x \cos x$ is

(a) $2 \sin x \cos x + x^2 \cos^2 x - x^2 \sin^2 x$

(b) $2x \sin x \cos x + x^2 \cos^2 x - x^2 \sin^2 x$

(c) $2x \sin x \cos x + \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$

(d) $2x \sin x \cos x - x^2 \cos^2 x + x^2 \sin^2 x$

(1mark)

(4) The derivative of the function $y = \sqrt{4 + x \sec x}$ is

(a) $\frac{x \sec x \tan x + \sec x}{2 \sqrt{4 + x \sec x}}$

(b) $\frac{x \sec x \tan x + \sec x}{2(4 + x \sec x)}$

(c) $\frac{1}{2 \sqrt{4 + x \sec x}}$

(d) $x \sec x \tan x + \sec x$

(1mark)

عدد الاسئلة ٥ (تاكدي من حل جميع الاسئلة) مع دعواتي لك بال توفيق

Q2: Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ where $y = (\csc x + \cot x)(\csc x - \cot x)$

(2marks)

Q3: Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ where $y = \cos(\tan e^{x^2})$

(2marks)

Q4: Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ where $y = \sqrt{2} e^{\sqrt{2} x^2} + \csc^2 x^2$

(2marks)

Q5: Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ where $y = \left(\frac{\cos x}{\sin x + 1} \right)^2$

(2marks)

عدد الاسئلة ٥ (تاكدي من حل جميع الاسئلة) مع دعواتي لك بالتفريق

Q1. ①

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

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

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

$$= \frac{-4x + 2x^2 - 1 - x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{x^2 - 4x - 1}{(1+x^2)^2} \text{ بـ d}$$

②

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{\sqrt{x}+5}$$

$$y' = \frac{(\sqrt{x}+5) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - (\sqrt{x}-1) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}{(\sqrt{x}+5)^2}$$

مقدار $y' = \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}(\sqrt{x}+5) - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}(\sqrt{x}-1)}{(\sqrt{x}+5)^2} = \frac{\frac{5}{2\sqrt{x}}}{(\sqrt{x}+5)^2} \leftarrow \text{مقدار جزء}$

$$= \frac{5}{4x(\sqrt{x}+5)^2} \approx 0$$

③

$$y = x^2 \sin x \cdot \cos x$$

$$x^2 \leftarrow u, y_1$$

$\sin \cdot \cos \leftarrow v, y_2$ $y' = x^2 \underbrace{(\sin x \cdot -\cos x + \cos x \cdot \sin x)}_{1} + \sin x \cdot \cos x \cdot 2x$
مقدار $= x^2(-\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) + 2x \cdot \sin x \cdot \cos x$

$\approx b$

Q4

$$y = \sqrt{4 + x \sec x}$$

مشتقه عادي

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sin x \cdot x \cdot \sec x \cdot \tan x + \sec x}{2\sqrt{4 + x \sec x}} \quad \text{à 2}$$

Q2.

$$y^2 = (\sec x + \tan x)(\sec x - \tan x)$$

أولاً خذ سينجع

$$y^2 = \sec^2 x - \tan^2 x$$

$$2\sec^2 x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(2y \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left((2\sec x \cdot \sec x \cdot \tan x) - 2\tan x \cdot \sec^2 x \right)$$

ثانياً اخراج الطرفين

$$2y = \frac{2\tan x \cdot \sec^2 x - 2\tan x \cdot \sec^2 x}{2\sqrt{\sec^2 x - \tan^2 x}} = 0$$

لذلك

Q3.

$$y = \cos(\cot e^{x^2})$$

$$y' = -\sin(\cot e^{x^2}) \cdot (-\csc(e^{x^2})) \cdot (e^{x^2} \cdot 2x)$$

مشتقه العادي . مشتقه الزاوي

مشتقه العادي × مشتقه الزاوية

$$= -\sin(\cot e^{x^2}) \cdot (-\csc(e^{x^2})) \cdot 2x e^{x^2}$$

Q5. ii

$$y = (x+1)(x^2+1)(x-1)$$

طريقتين للخواص

$$\ln y = \ln(x+1) + \ln(x^2+1) + \ln(x-1)$$

تم استدال

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

الضرب بـ y (كلا الطيفين)

تم التعرض للتقارب

(حلية)

$$= \frac{1}{(x+1)} + \frac{2x}{(x^2+1)} + \frac{1}{(x-1)} \cdot [(x+1)(x^2+1)(x-1)]$$

طريقتين للجبر

ـ عاشرة التوبي

LUCKY

LUCKY

Q4.

$$y = \sqrt{2} \cdot e^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x^2} + \csc^2 x^2$$

$\overbrace{y' = \sqrt{2} \cdot e^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x^2} \cdot \left[\underbrace{\sqrt{2} \cdot 2x}_{\text{الكلة الأساسية}} + \underbrace{2 \csc x^2}_{\text{الكلة المشتقة}} \cdot \left(-\csc x^2 \cdot \cot x^2 \right) \cdot 2x}_{\text{جمع}} \right]}_{\text{مُنفَعٌ}}$

← $\csc x^2$ ← لا يوجد ← $\csc x^2$ ← مُنفَعٌ

Q5.i

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

$$y' = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x - 1} \cdot \frac{(\cos x - 1) \cdot \cos x - \sin x \cdot (-\sin x)}{(\cos x - 1)^2}$$

مسقط المطابق = ①

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

$$= \frac{(1-\cos x) \cdot 2 \sin x}{(\cos x - 1)^3}$$

الآن أطأط (-) كحال حشيش، سهولة البسط
ستكون أختصاراً مع المقام.

$$= \frac{(\cos x - 1) \cdot 2 \sin x}{(\cos x - 1)^3} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{أختصر } (\cos x - 1) \\ \text{لوجوده في نسخة} \\ \text{من المقدمة} \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{-2\sin x}{(\cos x - 1)^2}$$

Name:

Q1: Choose the correct answer in the following

(1) The graph of the function $y = (2x + 1)^2$ is decreasing on

(a) $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \infty\right)$

(b) $\left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$

(c) $\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \infty\right)$

(d) (b) $(-\infty, -2)$

(1.5mark)(2) There is a local minimum of the function which has the derivative $y' = x(x-1)$ at

(a) 1

(b) 0

(c) -1

(d) non

(1mark)(3) The derivative of the function $y = (\sin 4x)^{3x}$ with respect to x is

(a) $3(\sin 4x)^{3x}(4x \cot 4x + \ln(\sin 4x))$

(b) $3(\sin 4x)^{3x}(4x \cos 4x + \ln(\sin 4x))$

(c) $3(\sin 4x)^{3x}(\cot 4x + 4x \ln(\sin 4x))$

(d) $3(\sin 4x)^{3x}(4x \cot 4x + \ln(\cos 4x))$

(1.5mark)(4) The derivative of $y = \ln(\tan^{-1}(2x^4))$ with respect to x is

(a) $\frac{8x^3}{(\tan^{-1}(2x^4))}$

(b) $\frac{8x^3}{(1+4x^8)}$

(c) $\frac{8x^3}{(\tan^{-1}(2x^4))(1+4x^8)}$

(d) $\frac{-8x^3}{(\tan^2(2x^4))(1+4x^8)}$

عدد الاسئلة؟ (تأكد من حل جميع الاسئلة) مع دعواتي لك بالتفوق. د. عيده الزهراني د. مها الحامد

Q2: Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ where $y = e^{\tan^{-1} \sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$

(2marks)

Q3: Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ where $y = \cos^{-1} 2x + \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \right)$

(2marks)

Q4: Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ where $y = x^x$

(2marks)

Q5: Identify the intervals on which the function $y = \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x + \frac{1}{3}$
is concave up and concave down

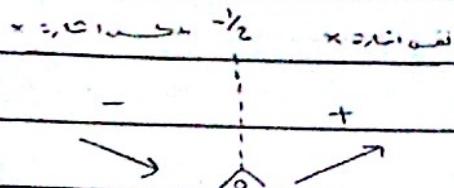
(2marks)

Q1. ①

$y = (2x+1)^2$ is decreasing on

$$\text{since } y = 4x^2 - 4x + 1 \Rightarrow y' = 8x + 4$$

forwards $y' = 0 \Rightarrow 8x + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2}$. الجواب $\therefore b$.

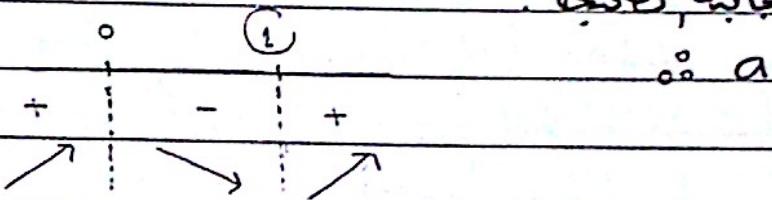


②.

$$y' = x(x-1)$$

$$x=0 \quad \& \quad x-1=0 \Rightarrow x=1$$

الجواب $\therefore a$.



③.

$$y = (\sin 4x)^{3x}$$

$$\ln y = 3x \ln \sin 4x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = 3x \cdot 4 \cos 4x + \ln \sin 4x \cdot 3$$

الجواب $\therefore a$.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = (12x \cdot \cot 4x + 3 \ln \sin 4x) \cdot (\sin 4x)^{3x}$$

$\therefore a$

$$= 3(\sin 4x)^{3x} \cdot (4x \cdot \cot 4x + \ln \sin 4x)$$

$$Q1. \quad y = \ln(\tan^{-1}(2x^4))$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \frac{\frac{1}{1+4x^8} \cdot 8x^3}{\tan^{-1}(2x^4)} \rightarrow \text{متقدمة، لـ، تابعه} \\ &\rightarrow \text{مترافق} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{8x^3}{(1+4x^8) \tan^{-1}(2x^4)} \quad \text{so C}$$

Q2.

$$\begin{aligned} y &= e^{\tan^{-1}\sqrt{x^2+1}} \\ y' &= e^{\tan^{-1}\sqrt{x^2+1}} \cdot x \cdot \frac{1}{(2+x^2)\sqrt{x^2+1}} \\ &= x e^{\tan^{-1}\sqrt{x^2+1}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{مقدمة} \\ \Rightarrow \tan^{-1}\sqrt{x^2+1} = 1 \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \frac{x}{(2+x^2)\sqrt{x^2+1}} \end{aligned}$$