



Derivatives

The derivative of the function $y = f(x)$ is the function $y' = f'(x)$ Whose value at each x is

define by rule $y = f(x) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = y' = f'(x)$

The Rules for Derivative

1	If $y = b \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ where b is constant	$y = a^4 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$
2	If $y = x^n \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = nx^{n-1}$ n any number	$y = x^{-2} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -2x^{-2-1} = -2x^{-3}$
3	If $y = bx^n \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = b.nx^{n-1}$	$y = 4.\sqrt[3]{x} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 4.\frac{1}{3}x^{\frac{1}{3}-1} = \frac{4}{3.\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$
4	If $y = u(x) + v(x) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{dv}{dx}$	$y = 2x^2 + 8 - 5x^4 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 4x + 0 - 20x^3$
5	If $y = b[u(x)]^n \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = b.n[u(x)]^{n-1}.\frac{du}{dx}$	$y = 3(2x^2 - x + 4)^7 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 3.7(2x^2 - x + 4)^6.(4x - 1)$
6	If $y = u(x).v(x) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = u(x).\frac{dv}{dx} + v(x).\frac{du}{dx}$	$y = (x^2 + 1)(x - 3)^2$ $\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = (x^2 + 1)[2(x - 3)] + (x - 3)^2(2x)$
7	If $y = \frac{u(x)}{v(x)} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{v(x).\frac{du}{dx} - u(x).\frac{dv}{dx}}{[v(x)]^2}$	$y = \frac{(x^2 + 1)^2}{(3x^2 - 2x + 6)^2}$ 



Derivative

Trigonometric Functions	Hyperbolic Trigonometric Function
$y = \sin(u) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \cos(u).u'$	$y = \sinh(u) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \cosh(u).u'$
$y = \cos(u) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\sin(u).u'$	$y = \cosh(u) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \sinh(u).u'$
$y = \tan(u) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \sec^2(u).u'$	$y = \tanh(u) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \operatorname{sech}^2(u).u'$
$y = \cot(u) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\csc^2(u).u'$	$y = \coth(u) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\operatorname{csc}h^2(u).u'$
$y = \sec(u) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \sec(u)\tan(u).u'$	$y = \operatorname{sech}(u) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\operatorname{sech}(u)\tanh(u).u'$
$y = \csc(u) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\csc(u)\cot(u).u'$	$y = \operatorname{csc}h(u) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\operatorname{csc}h(u)\coth(u).u'$

Partial derivatives

The partial derivative is used in vector calculus and differential geometry. In Mathematics, sometimes the function depends on two or more variables. Here, the derivative converts into the partial derivative since the function depends on several variables. We will learn about the definition of partial derivatives, their formulas, partial derivative rules such as chain rule, product rule, quotient rule with more solved examples.

Function of Two or More Independent Variables and Their Derivatives:

لتكن (f) دالة بمتغيرين مستقلين (x,y) فإذا بقيت قيمة (y) ثابتة في $f(x,y)$ تصبح (f) دالة بمتغير مستقل واحد (x) . ويمكن اشتقاقها بالنسبة الى (x) باعتبار (y) ثابت يسمى هكذا اشتقاقاً جزئياً للدالة $f(x,y)$ بالنسبة لـ (x) . والمشتقة الجزئية لـ (x) يرمز لها بالرمز (f_x) أو $(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x})$.

تتم عملية الاشتقاق بالسماح لأحد المتغيرات أن تتغير ونترك المتغيرات الأخرى ثابتة أي نشق جزئياً لمتغير واحد ونجعل المتغيرات الأخرى ثابتة.

Example 1: Find $(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x})$ and $(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y})$ if $f(x, y) = x^2 - xy + y^2$.

Sol. $(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}) = 2x - y$ and $(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}) = -x + 2y$

Example 2: Find f_x, f_y, f_u, f_v if $f(x, y, u, v) = \frac{x^2+y^2}{u^2+v^2}$.

Sol. $f_x = \frac{2x}{u^2+v^2}$ $f_y = \frac{2y}{u^2+v^2}$

$$f_u = \frac{(u^2 + v^2)(0) - (x^2 + y^2)(2u)}{(u^2 + v^2)^2} = \frac{-2u(x^2 + y^2)}{(u^2 + v^2)^2}$$

$$f_v = \frac{(u^2 + v^2)(0) - (x^2 + y^2)(2v)}{(u^2 + v^2)^2} = \frac{-2v(x^2 + y^2)}{(u^2 + v^2)^2}$$

Example 3: Find f_x, f_y, f_z, f_w if $f(x, y, z, w) = x^2 e^{2y+3z} \cos(4w)$.

Sol. $f_x = 2x e^{2y+3z} \cos(4w)$, $f_y = 2x^2 e^{2y+3z} \cos(4w)$

$$f_z = 3x^2 e^{2y+3z} \cos(4w) \quad \text{and} \quad f_w = -4x^2 e^{2y+3z} \sin(4w)$$

Example 4: Find f_x, f_y if $f(x, y) = e^{-2y} \cos 2x$.

Sol. $(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}) = f_x = -2e^{-2y} \sin 2x$

$$\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right) = f_x = -2e^{-2y} \cos 2x$$

Example 5: Find f_x, f_y, f_z if $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$.

Sol.
$$\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right) = f_x = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} * (2x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right) = f_y = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} * (2y) = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\right) = f_z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} * (2z) = \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

The Chain Rule

(1) إذا كانت w دالة قابلة للاشتقاق في x أي أن $w=f(x)$ وكانت x دالة قابلة للاشتقاق في t عندئذٍ مشتقتها تعطى بـ :

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t}$$

(2) إذا كانت $w=f(x,y)$ دالة في متغيرين مستقلين x و y وان لهذه الدالة مشتقات جزئية مستمرة f_x و f_y وإذا كانت x و y دالتين قابلتين للاشتقاق في المتغير المستقل t أي أن $x=x(t)$ و $y=y(t)$ فعندئذٍ تكون w دالة قابلة للاشتقاق في t ومشتقتها تعطى بـ :

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t}$$

Example: Use the chain rule to find the derivative of $f(x, y) = xy$ with respect to (t) along the path $x = \cos t, y = \sin t$. what is the value of the derivative at $t = \pi$?

Sol.

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t}$$

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

$$= -\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 2t) + \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2t)$$

$$= \cos 2t$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=\pi} = \cos 2\pi = 1$$

(3) إذا كانت $w=f(x,y,z)$ دالة في متغيرات مستقلة x, y و x وان لهذه الدالة مشتقات جزئية مستمرة f_x و f_y و f_z وإذا كانت x و y و z دوال قابلة للاشتقاق في المتغير المستقل t أي أن $x=x(t)$ و $y=y(t)$ و $z=z(t)$ فعندئذ تكون w دالة قابلة للاشتقاق في t ومشتقتها تعطى بـ:

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial t}$$

Example: Use the chain rule to find $\frac{\partial w}{\partial t}$ if $w = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$, $x = e^t \cos t$, $y = e^t \sin t$ and $z = e^t$

Sol.

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial t}$$

$$= (2x)(e^t \cos t - e^t \sin t) + (2y)(e^t \sin t + e^t \cos t) + (2z)(e^t)$$

$$= 2e^{2t} \cos^2 t - 2e^{2t} \sin t \cos t + 2e^{2t} \sin^2 t + 2e^{2t} \sin t \cos t + 2e^{2t}$$

$$= 2e^{2t} \cos^2 t + 2e^{2t} \sin^2 t + 2e^{2t}$$

$$= 2e^{2t} (\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t + 1)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = 4e^{2t}$$