

مشتقات عليا

$$y = f(x)$$

$$1^{\text{st}} \text{ derivative } \dot{y} = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{df}{dx} = \dot{f}(x)$$

$$2^{\text{nd}} \text{ derivative } \ddot{y} = \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d^2 f}{dx^2} = \ddot{f}(x)$$

$$3^{\text{rd}} \text{ derivative } \dddot{y} = \dddot{f}(x)$$

$$4^{\text{th}} \text{ derivative } \ddddot{y} = \ddddot{f}(x) = y^{(4)} \quad y \text{ super } 4$$

$$\vdots$$

$$n^{\text{th}} \text{ derivative } y^{(n)} = f^{(n)}(x) \quad \begin{array}{l} y \text{ super } n \\ f \text{ super } n \end{array}$$

$$y^{(n)} = \underbrace{y \cdot y \cdot y \cdots y}_{n \text{ times}}$$

$y^{(n)}$ n^{th} derivative of $y \equiv y^{\text{super } n}$

Exp Find y''' if $y = x^5 - 2x^4 + 3x^3 + 8$

$$y' = 5x^4 - 8x^3 + 9x^2 + 0$$

$$y'' = 20x^3 - 24x^2 + 18x$$

$$y''' = 60x^2 - 48x + 18$$

Find $y'''(1) \Rightarrow$

$$y'''(1) = 60(1)^2 - 48(1) + 18$$

$$= 60 - 48 + 18$$

$$= 12 + 18$$

$$= 30$$

Exp Find $f^{(4)}(-1)$ for $f(x) = 2x^4 - 3x^3 + 7x^2 - 5x$

$$f'(x) = 8x^3 - 9x^2 + 14x - 5$$

$$f''(x) = 24x^2 - 18x + 14$$

$$f'''(x) = 48x - 18$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = 48$$

$$f^{(4)}(-1) = 48$$

Ex Find $f^{(10)}(2022)$ for $f(x) = 7x^8 - 6x^7 + 35$

$$\begin{array}{l} f' = 56x^7 - 42x^6 \\ f'' = \dots x^6 - \dots x^5 \\ f''' = \dots x^5 - \dots x^4 \\ f^{(4)} = \dots x^4 - \dots x^3 \\ f^{(5)} = \dots x^3 - \dots x^2 \\ f^{(6)} = \dots x^2 - \dots x \\ f^{(7)} = \dots x - \dots \\ f^{(8)} = \dots \\ f^{(9)} = \dots \\ f^{(10)} = 0 \end{array}$$

$$f^{(10)}(x) = 0$$

$$f^{(10)}(2022) = 0$$

Ex Find $y''(0)$ if $y = \sqrt[2]{(3x+1)}$

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

$$\begin{array}{l} y' = \frac{1}{2} (3x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}-1} \\ = \frac{3}{2} (3x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2}-1 \\ \frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

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

$$-\frac{1}{2} - 1$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} - 2$$

$$\frac{-1-2}{2}$$

$$\frac{-3}{2}$$

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

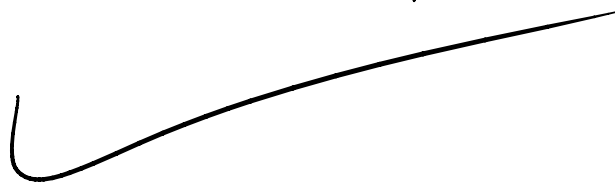
$$\ddot{y} = -\frac{9}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{(3x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\ddot{y} = -\frac{9}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[2]{(3x+1)^3}}$$

$$\ddot{y}(0) = -\frac{9}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{(3 \cdot 0 + 1)^3}}$$

$$= -\frac{9}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1^3}}$$

$$= -\frac{9}{4}$$



Exp Find \ddot{p} if $p = \frac{1}{q^3} + \sqrt[2]{q^3} - 2q^3$

Exp Find p if $y = q^3$

$$p = q^{-3} + q^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2q^3$$

$$p' = -3q^{-4} + \frac{3}{2}q^{\frac{3}{2}-1} - 6q^2$$

$$p' = -3q^{-4} + \frac{3}{2}q^{\frac{1}{2}} - 6q^2$$

$$p'' = 12q^{-5} + \frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)q^{\frac{1}{2}-1} - 12q$$

$$p'' = 12q^{-5} + \frac{3}{4}q^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 12q$$

$$p'' = -60q^{-6} + \frac{3}{4}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)q^{-\frac{1}{2}-1} - 12$$

$$p'' = -60q^{-6} - \frac{3}{8}q^{-\frac{3}{2}} - 12$$

$$\frac{3}{2} - 1$$

$$\frac{3}{2} - \frac{2}{2}$$

$$\frac{3-2}{2}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$