

مشتقات عليا

$$y = f(x)$$

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

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

3rd = $\overset{\text{'''}}{y} = \overset{\text{'''}}{f}(x)$

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

⋮
nth derivative $\overset{(n)}{y} = \overset{(n)}{f}(x) \quad y \text{ super } n$
 $f \text{ super } n$

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

$y^{(n)}$ n^{th} derivative of $y \equiv y$ 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 $f^{(4)}$ for $f(x) = 2x^4 - 3x^3 + 7x^2 - 5x$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{array}{l}
 f' = 56x^7 - 42x^6 \\
 f'' = \dots x^6 - \dots x^5 \\
 f''' = \dots x^5 - \dots x^4 \\
 f^{(4)} = \dots x^4 - \dots x^3 \\
 f^{(5)} = \dots x^3 - \dots x^2 \\
 f^{(6)} = \dots x^2 - \dots x^1 \\
 f^{(7)} = \dots x - \dots \\
 f^{(8)} = \dots \\
 f^{(9)} = \dots \\
 f^{(10)} = 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 f^{(10)}(x) = 0 \\
 f^{(10)}(2022) = 0
 \end{array}$$

Exp Find $y''(0)$ if $y = \sqrt{3x+1}$

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

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

$$\begin{array}{l}
 y'' = \frac{3}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) (3x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}-1} \\
 = -\frac{3}{4} (3x+1)^{-\frac{3}{2}}
 \end{array}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Exp find p if $y = 9^3 \dots$

$$p = 9^{-3} + 9^{\frac{3}{2}} - 29^3$$

$$p' = -3 \cdot 9^{-4} + \frac{3}{2} \cdot 9^{\frac{3}{2}-1} - 69^2$$

$$p' = -3 \cdot 9^{-4} + \frac{3}{2} \cdot 9^{\frac{1}{2}} - 69^2$$

$$p'' = 12 \cdot 9^{-5} + \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) 9^{\frac{1}{2}-1} - 129$$

$$p'' = 12 \cdot 9^{-5} + \frac{3}{4} \cdot 9^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 129$$

$$p'' = -60 \cdot 9^{-6} + \frac{3}{4} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) 9^{-\frac{1}{2}-1} - 12$$

$$p'' = -60 \cdot 9^{-6} - \frac{3}{8} \cdot 9^{-\frac{3}{2}} - 12$$

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

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

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

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