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$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{6}$
 $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$

1. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{6}$
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1. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{6}$
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1. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{6}$
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Ex. 102

Find the area of the region bounded by the parabola $y = 4 - x^2$ and the x-axis.

Solution: The parabola $y = 4 - x^2$ intersects the x-axis at $x = -2$ and $x = 2$.

The area of the region is given by the definite integral:

$$A = \int_{-2}^2 (4 - x^2) dx$$

Evaluating the integral:

$$A = \left[4x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-2}^2 = \left(8 - \frac{8}{3} \right) - \left(-8 + \frac{8}{3} \right) = \frac{16}{3} - \left(-\frac{16}{3} \right) = \frac{32}{3}$$

Therefore, the area of the region is $\frac{32}{3}$ square units.

Ex. 103

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4} = \frac{1}{2} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + C$$

Ex. 104

Find the area of the region bounded by the curves $y = x^2$ and $y = 2x - x^2$.



Ex. 105

Find the area of the region bounded by the curves $y = \sqrt{x}$ and $y = x^2$.

$$\text{The curves intersect at } (0,0) \text{ and } (1,1).$$

The area of the region is given by the definite integral:

$$A = \int_0^1 (\sqrt{x} - x^2) dx$$

Evaluating the integral:

$$A = \left[\frac{2}{3}x^{3/2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \right) - 0 = \frac{1}{3}$$

Ex. 106

Find the area of the region bounded by the curves $y = \sin x$ and $y = \cos x$ for $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$.

The curves intersect at $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

The area of the region is given by the definite integral:

$$A = \int_0^{\pi/4} (\cos x - \sin x) dx$$

Evaluating the integral:

$$A = \left[\sin x + \cos x \right]_0^{\pi/4} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) - (0 + 1) = \sqrt{2} - 1$$

Ex 1.1.1

1.1.1

Let $f(x) = x^2$

then $f'(x) = 2x$

then $f''(x) = 2$

Ex 1.1.2

1.1.2

Let $f(x) = x^3$

then $f'(x) = 3x^2$

Ex 1.1.3

1.1.3

Let $f(x) = x^4$

then $f'(x) = 4x^3$

then $f''(x) = 12x^2$

then $f'''(x) = 24x$

then $f^{(4)}(x) = 24$

then $f^{(5)}(x) = 0$

then $f^{(6)}(x) = 0$

then $f^{(7)}(x) = 0$

then $f^{(8)}(x) = 0$

then $f^{(9)}(x) = 0$

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

then $f^{(11)}(x) = 0$

then $f^{(12)}(x) = 0$

Ex 1.1.4

Let $f(x) = x^5$

then $f'(x) = 5x^4$

then $f''(x) = 20x^3$

then $f'''(x) = 60x^2$

then $f^{(4)}(x) = 120x$

then $f^{(5)}(x) = 120$

then $f^{(6)}(x) = 0$

Ex 1.1.5

Let $f(x) = x^6$

1.1.5

then $f'(x) = 6x^5$

then $f''(x) = 30x^4$

then $f'''(x) = 120x^3$

then $f^{(4)}(x) = 360x^2$

then $f^{(5)}(x) = 720x$

then $f^{(6)}(x) = 720$

then $f^{(7)}(x) = 0$

Ex 1.1.6

Let $f(x) = x^7$

then $f'(x) = 7x^6$

then $f''(x) = 42x^5$

then $f'''(x) = 210x^4$

1.1.1

$$\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} x^{-2} = -2x^{-3} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$$

1.1.2

1.1.3

- $\frac{d}{dx} x^n = nx^{n-1}$
- $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-n} = -nx^{-n-1}$

1.1.4

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{u}{v} \right) = \frac{v \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$$

1.1.5

1.1.6

1.1.7

1.2.1

1.2.2

1.2.3

1.2.4



1.2.5

1.2.6

1.2.7

1.2.8

1.2.9

1.2.10

1.2.11

1.2.12

1.2.13

1.2.14

1.2.15

1.2.16

1.2.17