

## অন্তরীকরণ (প্রশ্নমালা IXB)

1. যদি  $f(x) = \begin{cases} -x, & \text{যখন } x \leq 0 \\ x, & \text{যখন } 0 < x < 1 \text{ হয়, তবে} \\ 1-x, & \text{যখন } x \geq 1 \end{cases}$

দেখাও যে  $x = 0$  বিন্দুতে  $f(x)$  ফাংশন অবিচ্ছিন্ন এবং  $x = 1$  বিন্দুতে বিচ্ছিন্ন।

সমাধানঃ  $x = 0$  বিন্দুতে,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x = 0,$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (-x) = 0$  এবং  $f(0) = -0 = 0$

যেহেতু  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = f(0)$ , সুতরাং

$x = 0$  বিন্দুতে  $f(x)$  অবিচ্ছিন্ন।

$x = 1$  বিন্দুতে,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (1-x) = 1-1=0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} x = 1$

যেহেতু  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x)$ , সুতরাং  $x = 1$

বিন্দুতে  $f(x)$  বিচ্ছিন্ন।

2. যদি  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin^2 ax}{x^2}, & \text{যখন } x \neq 0 \text{ হয়, তবে} \\ 1, & \text{যখন } x = 0 \end{cases}$

প্রমাণ কর যে  $a = \pm 1$  না হলে  $x = 0$  বিন্দুতে  $f(x)$  ফাংশন বিচ্ছিন্ন হবে।

প্রমাণঃ  $x = 0$  বিন্দুতে,

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin^2 ax}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \frac{\sin ax}{ax} \right)^2 \cdot a^2$   
 $= 1 \times a^2 = a^2$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin^2 ax}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left( \frac{\sin ax}{ax} \right)^2 \cdot a^2$   
 $= 1 \times a^2 = a^2$  এবং  $f(0) = 1$

$\therefore a \neq \pm 1$  হলে,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) \neq f(0)$

এবং  $a = \pm 1$  হলে,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = f(0)$

কাজেই,  $a = \pm 1$  না হলে  $x = 0$  বিন্দুতে  $f(x)$  ফাংশন বিচ্ছিন্ন হবে।

3.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2}, & \text{যখন } x \neq 2 \\ 3, & \text{যখন } x = 2 \end{cases}$  দ্বারা প্রদত্ত

একটি বাস্তব ফাংশন। দেখাও যে,  $f$  ফাংশনটি  $x = 2$  বিন্দুতে বিচ্ছিন্ন।  $f$  ফাংশনটিকে এরূপে সংজ্ঞায়িত কর যেন তা  $x = 2$  বিন্দুতে অবিচ্ছিন্ন হয়।

প্রমাণঃ  $x = 2$  বিন্দুতে,  $f(2) = 3,$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{(x - 2)(x + 2)}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} (x + 2)$   
 $= 2 + 2 = 4$

এবং  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{(x - 2)(x + 2)}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} (x + 2)$   
 $= 2 + 2 = 4$

যেহেতু  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) \neq f(2)$ , সুতরাং  $x = 2$  বিন্দুতে  $f(x)$  বিচ্ছিন্ন।

(দ্বিতীয় অংশ):  $x = 2$  বিন্দুতে  $f(x)$  ফাংশনের অবিচ্ছিন্নতার জন্য নিম্নরূপে সংজ্ঞায়িত করা হলো-

$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2}, & \text{যখন } x \neq 2 \\ 4, & \text{যখন } x = 2 \end{cases}$

### প্রশ্নমালা IX C

1.  $x$  এর সাপেক্ষে নিম্নের ফাংশনগুলির অন্তরক সহগ নির্ণয় কর :

1(a)  $(2x)^n - b^n$  [চ. '০২]

ধরি,  $y = (2x)^n - b^n = 2^n x^n - b^n$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = 2^n \frac{d}{dx}(x^n) - \frac{d}{dx}(b^n)$$

$$= 2^n (nx^{n-1}) - 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dx} \{(2x)^n - b^n\} = 2^n nx^{n-1} \text{ (Ans.)}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{d}{dx} (x^{\frac{3}{2}} + x^{\frac{5}{2}} + x^{\frac{3}{2}} - x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}})$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} (2x^{\frac{3}{2}} + x^{\frac{5}{2}} - x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}})$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} x^{\frac{3}{2}-1} + \frac{5}{2} x^{\frac{5}{2}-1} - \frac{1}{2} x^{\frac{1}{2}-1} - \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}-1}$$

$$= 3x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{5}{2} x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{2x\sqrt{x}} \text{ (Ans.)}$$

$$1(c) \frac{d}{dx} (a^x + x^a - e^x)$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} (a^x) + \frac{d}{dx} (x^a) - \frac{d}{dx} (e^x)$$

$$= a^x \ln a + a x^{a-1} - e^x \text{ (Ans.)}$$

$$1(d) \frac{d}{dx} (\log_a x + \log_{10} x^a + e^{\ln x} + \ln x + e^x)$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} (\log_a x + a \log_{10} x + x + \ln x + e^x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{x \ln a} + a \frac{1}{x \ln 10} + 1 + \frac{1}{x} + e^x$$

$$(e) \frac{d}{dx} (3 \sin x + 4 \ln x - 2 a^x + \ln x^a)$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} (3 \sin x + 4 \ln x - 2 a^x + a \ln x)$$

$$= 3 \cos x + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{x} - 2 a^x \ln a + a \frac{1}{x}$$

2. মূল নিয়মে  $x$  এর সাপেক্ষে নিম্নের ফাংশনগুলির  
অন্তরক সহগ নির্ণয় কর :

$$(a) \sin 2x$$

[ঢা.'০৫; ব.'১৩]

মনে করি,  $f(x) = \sin 2x$

$$\therefore f(x+h) = \sin 2(x+h) = \sin (2x+2h)$$

অন্তরক সহগের সংজ্ঞা হতে পাই,

$$\frac{d}{dx} \{f(x)\} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dx} (\sin 2x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2x+2h) - \sin 2x}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[ 2 \cos \frac{2x+2h+2x}{2} \sin \frac{2x+2h-2x}{2} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \cdot 2 \cos(2x+h) \sin h$$

$$= 2 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin h}{h} \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \cos(2x+h)$$

$$= 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \cos(2x+0) = 2 \cos 2x$$

$$2.(b) \cos 3x$$

[ঢা.'০২; রা.'১১]

মনে করি,  $f(x) = \cos 3x$ .

$$\therefore f(x+h) = \cos 3(x+h) = \cos(3x+3h)$$

অন্তরক সহগের সংজ্ঞা হতে পাই,

$$\frac{d}{dx} \{f(x)\} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dx} (\cos 3x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(3x+3h) - \cos 3x}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[ 2 \sin \frac{3x+3h+3x}{2} \sin \frac{3x-3h-3x}{2} \right]$$

$$= 2 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \sin(3x + \frac{3h}{2}) \times \lim_{\frac{3h}{2} \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(3h/2)}{3h/2} \times \frac{3}{2}$$

$$[\because h \rightarrow 0 \therefore \frac{3h}{2} \rightarrow 0]$$

$$= 2 \sin(3x+0) \cdot (-1 \cdot \frac{3}{2}) = -3 \sin 3x$$

$$2.(c) \cos ax$$

[রা.'০১]

মনে করি,  $f(x) = \cos ax$ .

$$\therefore f(x+h) = \cos a(x+h) = \cos(ax+ah)$$

অন্তরক সহগের সংজ্ঞা হতে পাই,

$$\frac{d}{dx} \{f(x)\} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dx} (\cos ax) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(ax+ah) - \cos ax}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[ 2 \sin \frac{ax + ah + ax}{2} \sin \frac{ax - ah - ax}{2} \right]$$

$$= 2 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \sin \left( ax + \frac{ah}{2} \right) \times \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(ah/2)}{ah/2} \times \frac{a}{2}$$

$$= 2 \sin(ax + 0) \cdot \left( -1 \cdot \frac{a}{2} \right) = -a \sin ax$$

2(d)  $\tan 2x$

[চ.'০১]

মনে করি,  $f(x) = \tan 2x$ .

$$\therefore f(x+h) = \tan 2(x+h) = \tan(2x+2h)$$

অন্তরক সহগের সংজ্ঞা হতে পাই,

$$\frac{d}{dx} \{ f(x) \} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dx} (\tan 2x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(2x+2h) - \tan 2x}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[ \frac{\sin(2x+2h)}{\cos(2x+2h)} - \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 2x} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[ \frac{\sin(2x+2h)\cos 2x - \sin 2x \cos(2x+2h)}{\cos(2x+2h)\cos 2x} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \frac{\sin(2x+2h-2x)}{\cos(2x+2h)\cos 2x}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2h}{2h} \times 2 \times \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos(2x+2h)\cos 2x}$$

$$= 1 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{\cos(2x+0)\cos 2x} = \frac{2}{\cos^2 2x}$$

$$= 2 \sec^2 2x$$

2(e)  $\sec 2x$

[য.'০২, '০৭; চ.'০৭, '১০]

মনে করি,  $f(x) = \sec 2x$ .

$$\therefore f(x+h) = \sec 2(x+h) = \sec(2x+2h)$$

অন্তরক সহগের সংজ্ঞা হতে পাই,

$$\frac{d}{dx} \{ f(x) \} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dx} (\sec 2x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec(2x+2h) - \sec 2x}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[ \frac{1}{\cos(2x+2h)} - \frac{1}{\cos 2x} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 2x - \cos(2x+2h)}{h \cos(2x+2h)\cos 2x}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin \frac{2x+2x+2h}{2} \sin \frac{2x+2h-2x}{2}}{h \cos(2x+2h)\cos 2x}$$

$$= 2 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2x+h)}{\cos(2x+2h)\cos 2x} \times \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin h}{h}$$

$$= 2 \frac{\sin(2x+0)}{\cos(2x+0)\cos 2x} \times 1$$

$$= \frac{2 \sin 2x}{\cos 2x \cos 2x} = 2 \tan 2x \sec 2x$$

2(f)  $e^{2x}$

[রা.'০৩]

মনে করি,  $f(x) = e^{2x}$ .

$$\therefore f(x+h) = e^{2(x+h)} = e^{2x+2h}$$

অন্তরক সহগের সংজ্ঞা হতে পাই,

$$\frac{d}{dx} \{ f(x) \} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dx} (e^{2x}) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x+2h} - e^{2x}}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} \cdot e^{2h} - e^{2x}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x}}{h} (e^{2h} - 1)$$

$$= e^{2x} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2h} - 1}{2h} \times 2$$

$$= e^{2x} \times 1 \times 2 = 2e^{2x}, \left[ \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1 \right]$$

2. (g)  $\operatorname{cosec} ax$

মনে করি,  $f(x) = \operatorname{cosec} ax$ .

$$\therefore f(x+h) = \operatorname{cosec}(ax+ah)$$

অন্তরক সহগের সংজ্ঞা হতে পাই,

$$\frac{d}{dx} \{ f(x) \} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dx} (\operatorname{cosec} ax) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{cosec}(ax+ah) - \operatorname{cosec} ax}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[ \frac{1}{\sin(ax+ah)} - \frac{1}{\sin ax} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax - \sin(ax+ah)}{h \sin(ax+ah)\sin ax}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin \frac{ax - ax - ah}{2} \cos \frac{ax + ax + ah}{2}}{h \sin(ax + ah) \sin ax} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin(-\frac{ah}{2}) \cos(ax + \frac{h}{2})}{h \sin(ax + ah) \sin ax} \\
 &= -2 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ah/2}{ah/2} \times \frac{a}{2} \times \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(ax + h/2)}{\sin(ax + ah) \sin ax} \\
 &= -2 \times 1 \times \frac{\cos(ax + 0)}{\sin(ax + 0) \sin ax} \\
 &= -a \times \frac{\cos ax}{\sin ax \sin ax} \\
 &= -a \cot ax \operatorname{cosec} ax
 \end{aligned}$$

2(h)  $\cos 2x$  [মা.বো.'০৪; ব.'১১]

মনে করি,  $f(x) = \cos 2x$ .

$$\therefore f(x+h) = \cos 2(x+h) = \cos(2x+2h)$$

অন্তরক সহগের সংজ্ঞা হতে পাই,

$$\frac{d}{dx} \{f(x)\} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dx} (\cos 2x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(2x+2h) - \cos 2x}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[ 2 \sin \frac{2x+2h+2x}{2} \sin \frac{2x-2h-2x}{2} \right]$$

$$= 2 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \sin(2x+h) \times - \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin h}{h}$$

$$= 2 \sin(2x+0) \cdot (-1) = -2 \sin 2x$$

2(i)  $e^{ax}$  [ব.'০৫, '০৯; ঢা.'০৬; য., দি.'১১; কু.'১৩]

মনে করি,  $f(x) = e^{ax}$ .

$$\therefore f(x+h) = e^{a(x+h)} = e^{ax+ah}$$

অন্তরক সহগের সংজ্ঞা হতে পাই,

$$\frac{d}{dx} \{f(x)\} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dx} (e^{ax}) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax+ah} - e^{ax}}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} \cdot e^{ah} - e^{ax}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax}}{h} (e^{ah} - 1)$$

$$= e^{ax} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[ \{1 + ah + \frac{(ah)^2}{2!} + \frac{(ah)^3}{3!} + \dots\} - 1 \right]$$

$$= e^{ax} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} (ah + \frac{a^2 h^2}{2!} + \frac{a^3 h^3}{3!} + \dots)$$

$$= e^{ax} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (a + \frac{a^2 h}{2!} + \frac{a^3 h^2}{3!} + \dots)$$

h-এর উচ্চতর সম্বলিত পদসমূহ)

$$= e^{ax} (a + 0 + 0 + \dots) = ae^{ax}$$

2(j)  $\log_a x$  [চ.'০৮; ঢা.'১১; য.'১২, '১৪; দি.'১৪]

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ধরি, } f(x) &= \log_a x = \log_a e \times \log_e x \\
 &= \frac{\ln x}{\log_e a} = \frac{\ln x}{\ln a}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f(x+h) = \frac{\ln(x+h)}{\ln a}$$

অন্তরক সহগের সংজ্ঞা হতে পাই,

$$\frac{d}{dx} \{f(x)\} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dx} (\log_a x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[ \frac{\ln(x+h)}{\ln a} - \frac{\ln x}{\ln a} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h \ln a} \ln \frac{x+h}{x} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h \ln a} \ln \left( 1 + \frac{h}{x} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\ln a} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[ \frac{h}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{h^2}{x^2} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{h^3}{x^3} - \dots \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\ln a} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{h}{x^2} + \dots \right]$$

h-এর উচ্চতর সম্বলিত পদসমূহ]

$$= \frac{1}{\ln a} \frac{1}{x} - 0 = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$

(k)  $e^{\sqrt{x}}$

মনে করি,  $f(x) = e^{\sqrt{x}}$

$$\therefore f(x+h) = e^{\sqrt{x+h}}$$

অন্তরক সহগের সংজ্ঞা হতে পাই,

$$\frac{d}{dx} \{f(x)\} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(y+h) - f(y)}{h}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dx} (e^{\sqrt{x}}) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sqrt{x+h}} - e^{\sqrt{x}}}{h} \dots \dots (i)$$

ধরি,  $\sqrt{x} = z \dots \dots (ii)$  এবং

$$\sqrt{x+h} = z+k \dots \dots (iii)$$

$$(iii) - (ii) \Rightarrow \sqrt{x+h} - \sqrt{x} = k$$

$$h \rightarrow 0 \text{ হলে } k \rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(e^{\sqrt{x}}) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{z+k} - e^z}{k} \cdot \frac{k}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{z+k} - e^z}{k} \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+h} - \sqrt{x}}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^z \cdot e^k - e^z}{k} \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x} \sqrt{1 + \frac{h}{x}} - \sqrt{x}}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^z(e^k - 1)}{k} \cdot \sqrt{x} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \frac{h}{x}} - 1}{h}$$

$$= e^z \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^k - 1)}{k} \cdot \sqrt{x} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 + \frac{h}{x})^{1/2} - 1}{h}$$

$$= e^{\sqrt{x}} \cdot 1 \cdot \sqrt{x} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\{1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{h}{x} + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1) \frac{h^2}{x^2} + \dots\} - 1}{h}$$

$$= e^{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \sqrt{x} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1) \frac{h}{x^2} + \dots \right\}$$

$$= e^{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

3. (a) মূল নিয়মে  $x = 2$  -তে  $x^5$  এর অন্তরক সহগ নির্ণয়।

$$\text{মনে করি, } f(x) = x^5. \therefore f(2) = 2^5$$

$$\therefore f'(2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^5 - 2^5}{x - 2}$$

$$= 5 \times (2)^4 \quad [ \because \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^n - a^n}{x - a} = na^{n-1} ]$$

$$= 5 \times 16 = 80$$

3 (b) মূল নিয়মে  $x = a$  -তে  $e^{mx}$  এর অন্তরক সহগ নির্ণয়।

$$\text{মনে করি, } f(x) = e^{mx} \therefore f(a) = e^{ma}$$

$$\therefore f'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{e^{mx} - e^{ma}}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{e^{ma}(e^{m(x-a)} - 1)}{x - a}$$

$$= e^{ma} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{e^{m(x-a)} - 1}{m(x-a)} \times m$$

$$= me^{ma} \cdot 1 \quad [ \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1 ]$$

$$= me^{ma}$$

3(c) মূল নিয়মে  $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$  -তে  $\tan x$  এর অন্তরক সহগ নির্ণয়।

$$\text{মনে করি, } f(x) = \tan x. \therefore f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \tan \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\therefore f'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{f(x) - f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{x - \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan x - \tan \frac{\pi}{4}}{x - \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \cos x \sin \frac{\pi}{4}}{(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) \cos x \cos \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4})}{(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) \cos x \cos \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4})}{x - \frac{\pi}{4}} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos x \cos \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\cos \frac{\pi}{4} \cos \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{(1/\sqrt{2})^2} = 2$$

প্রশ্নমালা IX D

$x$  এর সাপেক্ষে অন্তরক সহগ নির্ণয় কর :

1(a)  $\frac{d}{dx} \{x^2 \ln(x)\}$