

$$\Rightarrow \text{B.E.P.}_{(cs)} : \begin{matrix} c(10) \\ (10, R(10)) \\ (90, R(90)) \end{matrix}$$

$$10 \leq x \leq 90 \quad \text{توضیح}$$

→ (no loss)

Profit  $\leq$  B.E  $\leq$

$$10 < x < 90$$

Profit

find the maximum profit : (لقدم مقدار تولیدها من خلال المسئمة)

$$P = R - C$$

$$= (500x) - (2x^2) - (3600 + 100x + 2x^2)$$

$$= 500x - 100x - 4x^2 - 3600$$

$$P = 400x - 4x^2 - 3600$$

∴ Parabola opens down

∴ Vertex  $\uparrow$  Max.

$$\text{Vertex} : \left( \frac{-b}{2a}, P\left(\frac{-b}{2a}\right) \right)$$

$$= \left( \frac{-400}{2 \times -4}, P(50) \right)$$

$$= (50, 6400)$$

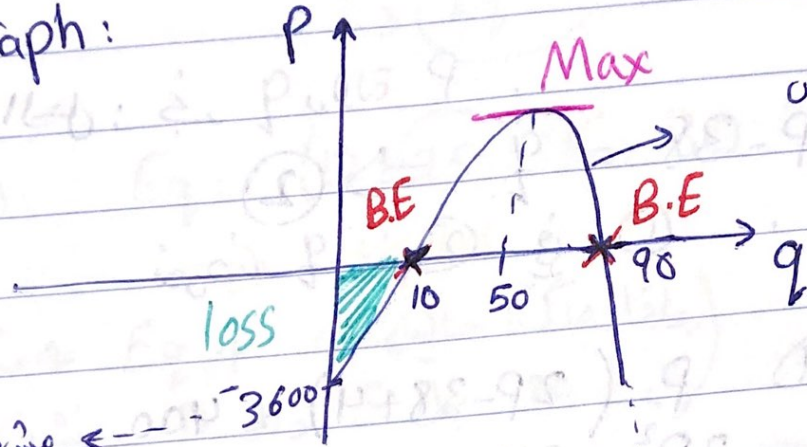
$$P(50) = 6400$$

∴ The max profit is \$P(50)\$ when 50 units are produced and sold

Thursday

تكملة الامتحان السابقة :

Graph :



في ربح بس  
قاع بخف

من الضرورة يكون ال  
fixed cost  
هي اقل خسارة في المنحنى  
تتبدل

Ex 3/149 :

D:   $P(q+4) = 400$

S:  $2P - q - 38 = 0$

⇒ not linear

ما متختم مع أساس السالب والموجب  
عشان نعرف إذا D أو S

$P = \frac{400}{q+4}$  ⇒ العلاقة بين q و P عكسية  
إذن اقتران D

$2P - q - 38 = 0$  ⇒  $2P = q + 38$   
علاقة لربية q و P  
إذن اقتران S

V. imp





$$D: P(q+4) = 400 \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$S: 2P - q - 38 = 0 \quad \text{--- ②}$$

الحل: نجد  $q$  بدلالة  $P$

$$2P - 38 = q \Rightarrow \text{②}$$

نعوض  $q$  من ② في ①

$$\Rightarrow P(2P - 38 + 4) = 400$$

$$2P^2 - 34P = 400$$

~~2P^2~~ (divid 2)

$$P^2 - 17P - 200 = 0$$

(معادلة تربيعية بمجهول واحد)

$$(P + 8)(P - 25) = 0$$

$$P = \cancel{8}, 25$$

(أو  $q$  المميز)

ترفض (فإن سعر سالب)

القانون العام ✓

$$P = 25$$

نعوضها في ②

$$50 - q - 38 = 0$$

$$q = 12$$

$\Rightarrow$  Eq. Point (12, 25)

(أعلى) at  $P = \$30$

- Shortage ?
- Surplus ? ✓
- Eq ?

A: Eq:  $(12, 25) < 30$

⇒ ∴ Surplus

(وإذا ما كنا نأخذ ال Eq. P من مستوى D وال S ال 30 X ال)

Ex: 17 / 152 :

fixed costs : \$ 28000

v. cost per unit :  $\frac{2}{5}x + 222$

selling price :  $1250 - \frac{3}{5}x$

⇒ Find B.E point (من نقطة التعادل)

1) write  $c(x)$ ,  $R(x)$ ,  $P(x)$  → نقطة  
الامتثال

\*  $T.C = v.c + f.c$

= (cost per unit) (# of units) + F.C

=  $x \left( \frac{2}{5}x + 222 \right) + (28000)$

(not constant) متغير مش ثابت

$T.C = \frac{2}{5}x^2 + 222x + 28000$

$(c(x))$





$$* R(x) = pX = \left( 1250 - \frac{3}{5}x \right) x$$

$$= 1250x - \frac{3}{5}x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow P(x) = R(x) - C(x)$$

$$= \left( 1250x - \frac{3}{5}x^2 \right) - \left( \frac{2}{5}x^2 + 222x + 28000 \right)$$

$$P(x) = -x^2 + 1028x - 28000$$

2) Find Break Even point(s).

Ans:  $P(x) = 0 \Rightarrow$  to find B.E

$$-x^2 + 1028x - 28000 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 1028x + 28000 = 0$$

$$(x - 1000)(x - 28) = 0$$

$$x = 1000, 28$$

No loss : ~~28 < x < 1000~~  $28 \leq x \leq 1000$

B.E points : ~~(28, R(28))~~

$$(28, R(28)), (1000, R(1000))$$

or  $C(28)$  (موجودہ)

3) Find maximum revenue  $\longrightarrow$

$$R(x) = 1250x - \frac{3}{5}x^2 \quad (\text{parabola: down})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Max} \equiv \text{Vertex} &= \left( \frac{-b}{2a}, R\left(\frac{-b}{2a}\right) \right) \\ &= \left( \frac{-1250}{-1.2}, R\left(\frac{-1250}{-1.2}\right) \right) \\ &= (1041, R(1041)) \end{aligned}$$

1041 : ~~#~~ # of units to give maximum Revenue (level of production to

$R(1041)$ : Maximum ~~#~~ revenue . maximize revenue).

4). Max. profit :

$$P(x) = -x^2 + 1028x - 28000$$

$\Rightarrow$  parabola opens down .

Vertex : Max

$$= \left( \frac{-1028}{-2}, P(\dots) \right) = (514, P(514))$$

level of production to maximize profit

$x = 1041 \Rightarrow$  Max. revenue  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{واضحاً عدد ال} \\ \text{ال} \end{array} \right\}$  units  
 $x = 514 \Rightarrow$  Max. profit  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ال} \\ \text{ال} \end{array} \right\}$  Max. R  
 Max. P  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ال} \\ \text{ال} \end{array} \right\}$  أكبر من ال  
 (cost) Profit في



Ex : 27 / 153

$$p^2 + 4q = 1600 \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$300 - p^2 + 2q = 0 \quad \text{--- ②}$$

D

S

which is the D and which is S ?

A: من د (1) فردی و من س (تقریباً ارقام اولیاء حدود)

↪ الرسم

$$q = \frac{1600 - p^2}{4}$$

↪ إشارة  $p^2$

D ↪

الرصة : Down

و S : ②

$$p^2 = 1600 - 4q \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$p^2 = 300 + 2q \quad \text{--- ②}$$

$$\text{But } ① = ②$$

$$1600 - 4q = 300 + 2q$$

$$6q = 1300 \Rightarrow$$

$$q = 216.7$$

↪ نتیجہ آنی : بتویضها فی ① و ②

$$p^2 = (300) + 2\left(\frac{1300}{6}\right)$$

$$p = 27$$

↪ رقم بطرح سالب (تقریباً)

↪ Eq. Point ( 216.7 , 27 )

September 24<sup>th</sup>. 2019  
Tuesday.

- \* Linear Models. ✓
- \* Quadratic Models. ✓
- \* Exponential and Logarithmic Models  
(5.1 & 5.2) → حزبناهم كما نعرفه  
Chapter 11

## Exponential and Logarithmic Models

( $a^m$ ) → Defenition:  $y = a^x$ ,  $a > 0$   
 $a \neq 1$

الاقترانات الأسيّة

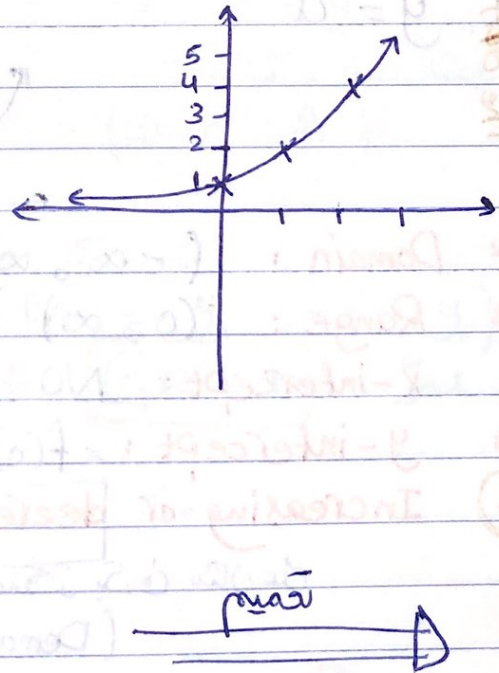
(is called the exponential function with base  $a$ ).

Ex:  $f(x) = 2^x$

Graph:

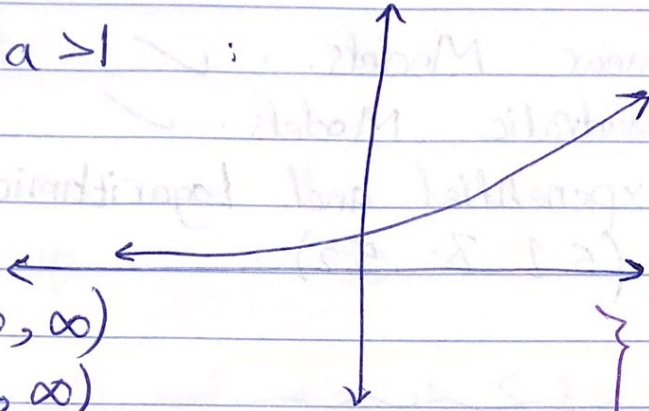
| x  | $y = 2^x$     |
|----|---------------|
| 0  | 1             |
| 1  | 2             |
| 2  | 4             |
| -1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| -2 | $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| ⋮  |               |

⇒





$$y = a^x, \quad a > 1$$



\* Domain:  $(-\infty, \infty)$

\* Range:  $(0, \infty)$

\* x-intercept: NO

\* y-intercept:  $(0, 1) = f(0)$

\* **Increasing** or decreasing function?

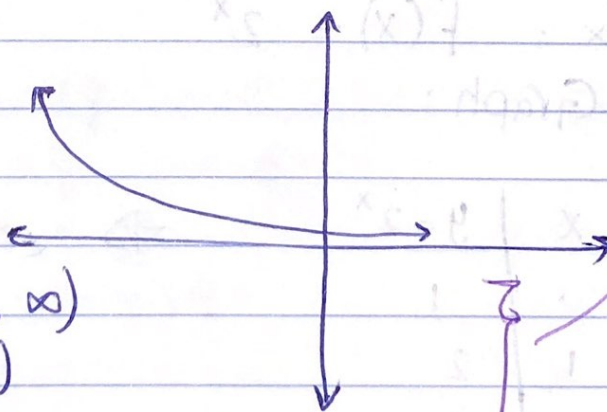
اقتران متزايد ← ممكن يكون مثال

على ال S (supply) بس بيكون لسااب .

The same

The similar

$$y = a^{-x}$$



Domain:  $(-\infty, \infty)$

Range:  $(0, \infty)$

x-intercept: NO

y-intercept:  $= f(0) = (0, 1)$

Increasing or **decreasing** function?

اقتران متناقص ← ممكن يكون مثال على

ال D (Demand)

Ex:  $y = \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^x \Rightarrow$  Inc or Dec ?

A:  $\left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^x = (10^{-1})^x = 10^{-x} \Rightarrow$  Decreasing

v. imp  $\Rightarrow 0 < a < 1 \Rightarrow$  Decreasing function  
(الأساس)

Ex Base  $\equiv e$  (العديد الطبيعي)

$y = e^x$

$y = e^{-x}$

$y = y_0 e^{kx}$   
(constant)

constant

$y(0) = y_0 e^0$

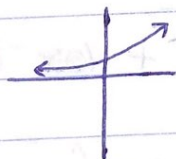
$= y_0 \times 1$

$= y_0$

قيمة  $y_0$  عند  $x=0$

( $\Rightarrow$  or ) : A

①  $k > 0$  :



Domain, Range, x-int  $\Rightarrow$  نفس الشيء

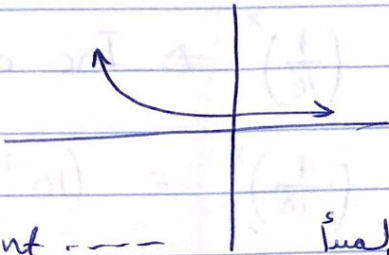
But y-int  $= y(0) = f(0) = y_0 \Rightarrow (0, y_0)$   
Increasing  $\Rightarrow$  **Growth** نمو

مثل : عدد السكان في عمدة دول (متزايد)  
وال Supply (طردى).

②  $\rightarrow$



②  $k < 0$



Domain, Range, x & y -int ---- نفس المنحنى

Decreasing  $\Rightarrow$  Decay (ديكاي)

مثال: عدد السكان في إحدى المدن المتناقص (تقلص)  
وال (D) Demand

Ex: 1)  $f(x) = 10e^{2x+1}$

$\Rightarrow$  y-int =  $f(0) = 10e^1$

=  $10e$

e: exponential

تتكبر

2)  $C(x) = x^2 + 10x + e^x + 100$   
(cost fun) المتغيرات

$\Rightarrow$  what is the fixed cost?

A: fixed cost =  $c(0) = 0 + 0 + e^0 + 100$

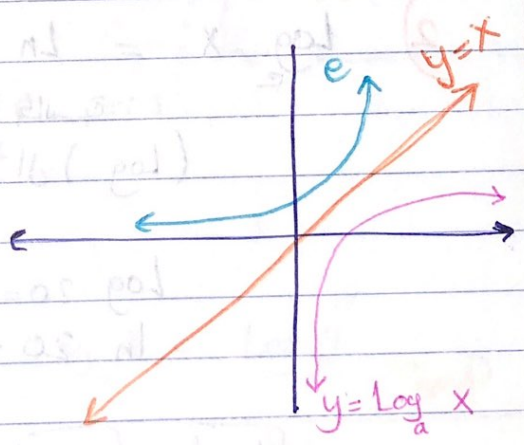
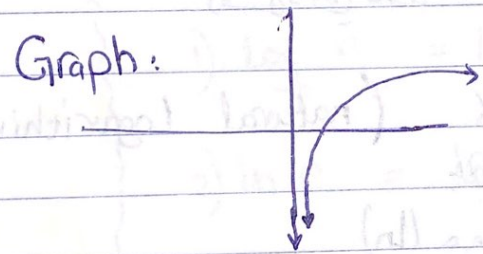
=  $1 + 100 = 101$

$2^8 = 256 \Rightarrow \text{Logarithmic function}$

$\Rightarrow \log_2 256 = 8$

**Log form** :  $y = \log_a x$  }  $a > 0$   
 $\Rightarrow a^y = x$  }  $a \neq 1$

Ex:  $\log_2 x = y \Leftrightarrow x = 2^y$  ( $2^y = x$ )



Log inverse of  $e^x$  is  $\log_e x$   
Inverse

(Log inverse)  $\log_e x$

- Domain :  $(0, \infty)$
- Range :  $(-\infty, \infty)$
- y-int ? NO
- x-int :  $(1, 0)$
- Increasing function

$\sqrt{x} = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow \log_2 0 = 1$



للتذكير

$$\text{Ex: } y = \log_{\frac{2}{2}} (2x + 3)$$

$$A: 2x + 3 > 0$$

$$2x > -3$$

$$x > -\frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow \text{Domain.}$$

إلى قدام اللوغاريتم  
(قبل اللوغاريتم)  
كأن يكون موجباً  
ملياً

\* Special Logarithms :

1)  $\log_{10} x = \text{Log } x \equiv \text{Common Logarithm}$   
(قواعد نختار 10)

2)  $\log_e x = \ln x$  (natural Logarithm)  
بالآلة الحاسبة :  
(ln) عيب ال (Log)

مثال للتجربة :  
 $\text{Log } 20 = 1.3$   
 $\ln 20 = 3$

عشان به يطير العكس  
or:  $\boxed{\text{Log}}$   $\boxed{\ln x}$   $\rightsquigarrow$  Shift, ln, 5, =  
بالآلة الحاسبة :  $\boxed{148.4}$

Ex:  $\text{Log}_8 5 \Rightarrow$  استخدام الأعداد الحاصية

أو

change of bases :  $\text{Log}_b a = \frac{\text{Log} a}{\text{Log} b}$

A:  $\text{Log}_8 5 = \frac{\text{Log} 5}{\text{Log} 8} = \frac{\ln 5}{\ln 8}$

$\frac{\ln 5}{\ln 8}$  ?  
 هو يساوي  
 لو  
 $\text{log}_e x = \ln x$   
 (الأعداد الحاصية)

خصائص

- $\text{Log}_a a = 1$
- $\ln e = \text{log}_e e = 1$
- $\text{log}_a 1 = 0$

$$= \frac{\text{log}_m a}{\text{log}_m b}$$
 بتكون  
 (log + ln)

4)  $\text{Log}_a xy = \text{Log}_a x + \text{Log}_a y$  imp

5)  $\text{Log}_a \frac{x}{y} = \text{Log}_a x - \text{Log}_a y$

6)  $\text{Log}_a x^n = n \text{Log}_a x$

7)  $\text{Log}_a \frac{1}{x} = -\text{Log}_a x$

8)  $\text{Log}_a a^x = x$

$\Rightarrow \text{Log}_a x^{-1} / \text{Log}_a 1 - \text{Log}_a x$

imp 9)  $a^{\text{Log}_a x} = x$

$$e^{2 \ln x}$$

$$= e^{2 \text{log}_e x}$$

$$= e^{\text{log}_e x^2}$$

$$= x^2$$



Sep 26, 19  
Thursday

$$\log_a a^x = x \quad \text{for any } x$$

$$a^{\log_a x} = x \quad \text{for } x > 0$$

Ex: Solve for  $x$

1)  $3^{x+1} = 7$  exponential equation

$\Rightarrow \ln 3^{x+1} = \ln 7$  أخذ اللوغاريتم أو  $\ln$

$$(x+1) \ln 3 = \ln 7$$

$$x+1 = \frac{\ln 7}{\ln 3}$$

$$x = \frac{\ln 7}{\ln 3} - 1 = -0.15$$

$\downarrow$   $\log_3 7 - 1$

2)  $\log(x) + \log(x-3) = 1$   $\Rightarrow$  Logarithmic equation

$$\Rightarrow \log x(x-3) = 1$$

$$\log_{10} (x^2 - 3x) = 1$$

$$10^1 = x^2 - 3x \quad \rightarrow \quad x^2 - 3x - 10 = 0$$

$$(x-5)(x+2) = 0$$

$$x = 5$$

$$x = -2$$

ليس

## Chapter 6

6.1

6.2

### \* Simple and compound Interest.

Let  $P$  = present value

$S$  = future value (Amount)

↳ or,  $A$

$t$  = time (in years)

$r$  = annual interest rate (الفائدة السنوية)

$I$  = Interest (ربح)

### Simple Interest

$$I = prt$$

$$S = p + I$$

$$= p + prt$$

$$\Rightarrow S = p(1 + rt)$$



Ex 2/372

(P=) \$ 2000 , (t=)  $\frac{1}{2}$  year , (r=) 12%  
find ~~S~~ S

$$I = prt = 2000 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 0.12$$

$$= 120$$

$$S = P + I = 2000 + 120 = \$2120$$

or:  $S = P(1 + rt)$   
 $= 2000 \cdot (1 + (\frac{1}{2} \times 0.12))$   
 ~~$= 2000 \cdot (1 + 0.06)$~~   $= \$2120$

b) Investor want to have 6.5% in 9 month

في السنة  
التي  
(الوقت)

$$\Rightarrow S = P(1 + rt)$$

$$P = \frac{S}{(1 + rt)} = \frac{20000}{1 + (0.065 \times \frac{9}{12})}$$

$$P = \frac{20000}{1.045}$$

time must be  
in year

$$= \$ 19131.89$$

Ex [4] If \$1000 is invested ( $\Rightarrow \therefore P = 1000$ )  
 $r = 5.8\%$  ,  $t = ??$   
to grow to \$1100  
(future)  $\rightarrow$  (S)

$$\begin{aligned}A: S &= P(1 + rt) \\1100 &= 1000(1 + 0.058t) \\1.1 &= 1 + 0.058t \\0.1 &= 0.058t \\t &= 1.7 \text{ years}\end{aligned}$$

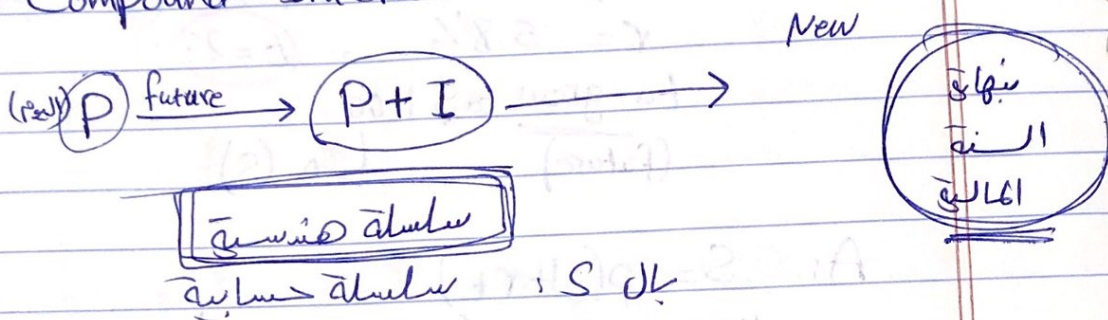
Ex: How long will it take an investment to be doubled at an annual interest rate of 10%?

$$(\$P \xrightarrow{\text{future}} S = 2P)$$

$$\begin{aligned}A: S &= P(1 + rt) \\2P &= P(1 + 0.1t) \\2 &= 1 + 0.1t \\1 &= 0.1t \\t &= 10 \text{ years}\end{aligned}$$



# \* Compound Interest



1)  $S = P(1+r)^t$  compounded annually

let  $m \equiv$  number of compounded periods per year

2)  $S = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{m}\right)^{mt}$   $m$ : should be given

3)  $S = Pe^{rt}$  (growth) continuously

الاستمرارية  
تتبعها  
تأثيرها  
منسجم  
المرافقون

4)  $S = P(1+rt)$  Done

Simple Interest.

Ex: If  $\$1000$  is invested at annual rate of interest  $8\%$  for  $10$  years.  
 Find  $S$ .

$S$  الؤالة  $\therefore$  compounded  $L \rightarrow L$

1) Simple interest:

$$S = P(1 + rt) = 1000(1 + 0.08(10)) = 1800$$

2) Compounded annually ( $m=1$ )  $\rightarrow$  yearly  
 $S = P(1 + r)^t$  or  $S = P(1 + \frac{r}{m})^{mt}$

$$S = 1000(1 + 0.08)^{10} = \$2158.52$$

$$I = S - P$$

3) Compounded semiannually ( $m=2$ )

$$S = 1000 \left(1 + \frac{0.08}{2}\right)^{10 \cdot 2} = \$2191.12$$

4) quarterly ( $m=4$ )  
 $S = 1000(1.02)^{40} =$

الذات  
فائة

5) Continuously:

$$S = Pe^{rt} = 1000 e^{(0.08)(10)} = 1000 e^{0.8} = 1000 (\text{shift } \ln 0.8) = \$2225.54$$

$\uparrow$



Ex 9 / 385 : how long  
 $P = \$10000$  to double  
(\$20000)

if :

a) 8% annually

b) 8% continuously.  $\Rightarrow$  أسرع

A: a)  $S = P(1+r)^t$

$$20000 = 10000 (1 + 0.08)^t$$

$$2 = (1.08)^t \Rightarrow \text{exponential equation}$$

$$\ln 2 = \ln (1.08)^t$$

$$\ln 2 = t \ln 1.08$$

$$t = \frac{\ln 2}{\ln 1.08} = \boxed{9 \text{ years}}$$

b)  $S = Pe^{rt}$

$$20000 = 10000 e^{0.08t}$$

$$2 = e^{0.08t}$$

$$\ln 2 = \ln e^{0.08t}$$

$$\ln 2 = 0.08t \ln e$$

$$0.08t = \ln 2$$

$$t = \frac{\ln 2}{0.08} = \boxed{8.7 \text{ years}}$$

Oct 1<sup>st</sup>, 19

\* Simple :  $S = p(1+rt)$   
 $S = p \left( 1 + \frac{r}{m} \right)^{mt}$

$$S = pe^{rt}$$

Ex: 38 : rate = ??

$p = \$10,000$  to  $s = \$14071$

in 7 years.

Compounded annually ( $m=1$ )

$$A: 14071 = 10,000 (1+r)^7$$

$$\frac{14071}{10,000} = (1+r)^7$$

$$1.4071 = (1+r)^7$$

$$\ln 1.4071 = 7 \ln(1+r)$$

$$\frac{0.34}{7} = \ln(1+r)$$

$$\ln(1+r) = 0.048$$

$$e^{\ln(1+r)} = e^{0.048}$$

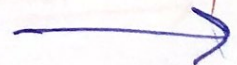
$$1+r =$$

$$\left( (1+r)^7 \right)^{1/7} = (1.4071)^{1/7} \Rightarrow \text{calculator}$$

$$1+r = 1.05$$

$$\boxed{r = 0.05}$$

or  
Just





b) Compounded continuously:

$$S = p e^{rt}$$

~~1400~~

$$14071 = 10000 e^{7r}$$

$$1.4071 = e^{7r}$$

$$\ln 1.4071 = 7r \ln e$$

$$0.34 = 7r$$

$$r = 0.049 \quad \#$$

44

t = ??

$$P = \$8000$$

$$S = \$15000$$

r

(9%)

monthly

(m=12)

$$A: S = p \left(1 + \frac{r}{m}\right)^{mt}$$

$$15,000 = 8,000 \left(1 + \frac{0.09}{12}\right)^{12t}$$

$$1.875 = \left(1 + 0.0075\right)^{12t}$$

$$\ln 1.875 = 12t \ln 1.0075$$

$$12t = 84.13$$

$$t = 7 \text{ years} \quad \#$$

## Derivatives

المشتقات

chapters: 9, 10, 11

(مشتقات على جوانب)

## Integrals

التكامل

chapters: 12, 13

(بعض موضوعات على جوانب)

9.1

## Limits

## النهايات

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + x - 6}{x - 2} \quad (x \neq 2)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{(x+3)(x-2)}{x-2} = x+3 \quad (x \neq 2)$$

$$\Rightarrow g(x) = x+3$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \neq g(x)$$

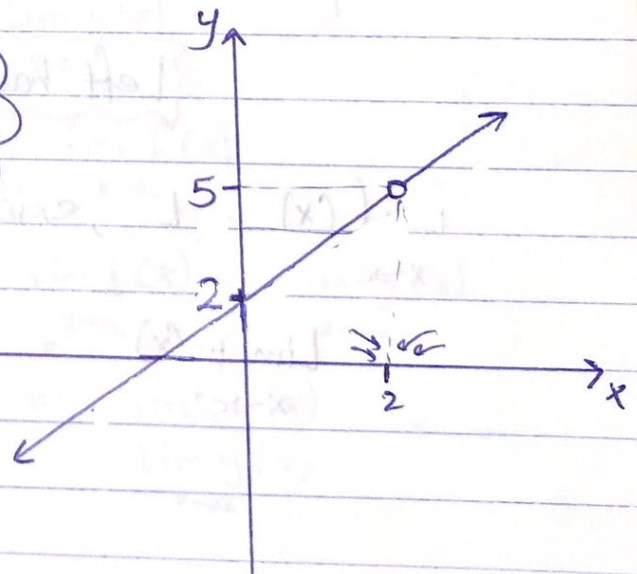
Because: domain  $g(x) = \mathbb{R}$

domain  $f(x) = \mathbb{R} - \{2\}$

(الجالين مش متساويين إذن الإقتراضين مش متساويين)

|                   | x    | f(x) |                   |
|-------------------|------|------|-------------------|
| بقرَب<br>ε<br>2 ↓ | 2.1  | 5.1  | بقرَب<br>ε<br>5 ↓ |
|                   | 2.05 | 5.01 |                   |
|                   | 2.01 | 5.05 |                   |
| بقرَب<br>ε<br>2 ↑ | 1.99 | 4.99 | بقرَب<br>ε<br>5 ↑ |
|                   | 1.95 | 4.95 |                   |
|                   | 1.9  | 4.9  |                   |

بقرَب متوقف  
بقرَب (x) g  
أسهل



التفسير