
Calculus

Early Transcendentals



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This text was initially written by David Guichard. The single variable material in chapters 1–9 is a modification and expansion of notes written by Neal Koblitz at the University of Washington, who generously gave permission to use, modify, and distribute his work. New material has been added, and old material has been modified, so some portions now bear little resemblance to the original.

The book includes some exercises and examples from *Elementary Calculus: An Approach Using Infinitesimals*, by H. Jerome Keisler, available at <http://www.math.wisc.edu/~keisler/calc.html> under a Creative Commons license. In addition, the chapter on differential equations and the section on numerical integration are largely derived from the corresponding portions of Keisler's book. Albert Schueller, Barry Balof, and Mike Wills have contributed additional material.

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I will be glad to receive corrections and suggestions for improvement at guichard@whitman.edu.

*For Kathleen,
without whose encouragement
this book would not have
been written.*

Contents

1

Analytic Geometry	15
1.1 Lines	16
1.2 Distance Between Two Points; Circles	21
1.3 Functions	22
1.4 Shifts and Dilations	27

2

Instantaneous Rate of Change: The Derivative	31
2.1 The slope of a function	31
2.2 An example	36
2.3 Limits	38
2.4 The Derivative Function	48
2.5 Adjectives For Functions	53

3

Rules for Finding Derivatives 57

3.1	The Power Rule	57
3.2	Linearity of the Derivative	60
3.3	The Product Rule	62
3.4	The Quotient Rule	64
3.5	The Chain Rule	67

4

Transcendental Functions 73

4.1	Trigonometric Functions	73
4.2	The Derivative of $\sin x$	76
4.3	A hard limit	77
4.4	The Derivative of $\sin x$, continued	79
4.5	Derivatives of the Trigonometric Functions	80
4.6	Exponential and Logarithmic functions	82
4.7	Derivatives of the exponential and logarithmic functions	84
4.8	Implicit Differentiation	89
4.9	Inverse Trigonometric Functions	93
4.10	Limits revisited	96
4.11	Hyperbolic Functions	101

5

Curve Sketching 105

5.1	Maxima and Minima	105
5.2	The first derivative test	109
5.3	The second derivative test	110
5.4	Concavity and inflection points	111
5.5	Asymptotes and Other Things to Look For	113

6

Applications of the Derivative 117

6.1	Optimization	117
6.2	Related Rates	129
6.3	Newton's Method	137
6.4	Linear Approximations	141
6.5	The Mean Value Theorem	143

7

Integration 147

7.1	Two examples	147
7.2	The Fundamental Theorem of Calculus	151
7.3	Some Properties of Integrals	158

8

Techniques of Integration 163

8.1	Substitution	164
8.2	Powers of sine and cosine	169
8.3	Trigonometric Substitutions	171
8.4	Integration by Parts	174
8.5	Rational Functions	177
8.6	Numerical Integration	181
8.7	Additional exercises	187

9

Applications of Integration 189

9.1	Area between curves	189
9.2	Distance, Velocity, Acceleration	194
9.3	Volume	197
9.4	Average value of a function	203
9.5	Work	207
9.6	Center of Mass	211
9.7	Kinetic energy; improper integrals	217
9.8	Probability	221
9.9	Arc Length	230
9.10	Surface Area	232

10

Polar Coordinates, Parametric Equations 239

10.1	Polar Coordinates	239
10.2	Slopes in polar coordinates	243
10.3	Areas in polar coordinates	245
10.4	Parametric Equations	248
10.5	Calculus with Parametric Equations	251

11

Sequences and Series	255
11.1 Sequences	256
11.2 Series	262
11.3 The Integral Test	266
11.4 Alternating Series	271
11.5 Comparison Tests	273
11.6 Absolute Convergence	276
11.7 The Ratio and Root Tests	277
11.8 Power Series	280
11.9 Calculus with Power Series	283
11.10 Taylor Series	284
11.11 Taylor's Theorem	288
11.12 Additional exercises	294

12

Three Dimensions	297
12.1 The Coordinate System	297
12.2 Vectors	300
12.3 The Dot Product	305
12.4 The Cross Product	311
12.5 Lines and Planes	315
12.6 Other Coordinate Systems	321

13

Vector Functions	327
13.1 Space Curves	327
13.2 Calculus with vector functions	329
13.3 Arc length and curvature	337
13.4 Motion along a curve	343

14

Partial Differentiation 347

14.1	Functions of Several Variables	347
14.2	Limits and Continuity	351
14.3	Partial Differentiation	355
14.4	The Chain Rule	361
14.5	Directional Derivatives	364
14.6	Higher order derivatives	369
14.7	Maxima and minima	370
14.8	Lagrange Multipliers	375

15

Multiple Integration 381

15.1	Volume and Average Height	381
15.2	Double Integrals in Cylindrical Coordinates	391
15.3	Moment and Center of Mass	395
15.4	Surface Area	398
15.5	Triple Integrals	400
15.6	Cylindrical and Spherical Coordinates	403
15.7	Change of Variables	407

16

Vector Calculus 415

16.1	Vector Fields	415
16.2	Line Integrals	417
16.3	The Fundamental Theorem of Line Integrals	421
16.4	Green's Theorem	424
16.5	Divergence and Curl	429
16.6	Vector Functions for Surfaces	433
16.7	Surface Integrals	438
16.8	Stokes's Theorem	442
16.9	The Divergence Theorem	446

17

Differential Equations	451
17.1 First Order Differential Equations	452
17.2 First Order Homogeneous Linear Equations	456
17.3 First Order Linear Equations	459
17.4 Approximation	461
17.5 Second Order Homogeneous Equations	464
17.6 Second Order Linear Equations	467
17.7 Second Order Linear Equations, take two	472

A

Selected Answers	477
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B

Useful Formulas	503
------------------------	------------

Index	507
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Introduction

The emphasis in this course is on problems—doing calculations and story problems. To master problem solving one needs a tremendous amount of practice doing problems. The more problems you do the better you will be at doing them, as patterns will start to emerge in both the problems and in successful approaches to them. You will learn fastest and best if you devote some time to doing problems every day.

Typically the most difficult problems are story problems, since they require some effort before you can begin calculating. Here are some pointers for doing story problems:

1. Carefully read each problem twice before writing anything.
2. Assign letters to quantities that are described only in words; draw a diagram if appropriate.
3. Decide which letters are constants and which are variables. A letter stands for a constant if its value remains the same throughout the problem.
4. Using mathematical notation, write down what you know and then write down what you want to find.
5. Decide what category of problem it is (this might be obvious if the problem comes at the end of a particular chapter, but will not necessarily be so obvious if it comes on an exam covering several chapters).
6. Double check each step as you go along; don't wait until the end to check your work.
7. Use common sense; if an answer is out of the range of practical possibilities, then check your work to see where you went wrong.

Suggestions for Using This Text

1. Read the example problems carefully, filling in any steps that are left out (ask someone for help if you can't follow the solution to a worked example).
2. Later use the worked examples to study by covering the solutions, and seeing if you can solve the problems on your own.
3. Most exercises have answers in Appendix A; the availability of an answer is marked by " \Rightarrow " at the end of the exercise. In the pdf version of the full text, clicking on the arrow will take you to the answer. The answers should be used only as a final check on your work, not as a crutch. Keep in mind that sometimes an answer could be expressed in various ways that are algebraically equivalent, so don't assume that your answer is wrong just because it doesn't have exactly the same form as the answer in the back.
4. A few figures in the book are marked with "(AP)" at the end of the caption. Clicking on this should open a related interactive applet or Sage worksheet in your web browser. Occasionally another link will do the same thing, like this example. (Note to users of a printed text: the words "this example" in the pdf file are blue, and are a link to a Sage worksheet.)