
Single and Multivariable Calculus

Late 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 (in the multivariable version) and the section on numerical integration are largely derived from the corresponding portions of Keisler's book.

Some exercises are from the OpenStax Calculus books, available free at <https://openstax.org/subjects/math>.

Albert Schueller, Barry Balof, and Mike Wills have contributed additional material.

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The current version of the text is available at <https://www.whitman.edu/mathematics/multivariable/>.

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	Properties of Functions	53

5

Contents 7

7

Integration 133

7.1	Two examples	133
7.2	The Fundamental Theorem of Calculus	137
7.3	Some Properties of Integrals	144
7.4	Substitution	148

8

Applications of Integration 155

8.1	Area between curves	155
8.2	Distance, Velocity, Acceleration	160
8.3	Volume	163
8.4	Average value of a function	170
8.5	Work	173

9

Transcendental Functions 179

9.1	Inverse functions	179
9.2	The natural logarithm	185
9.3	The exponential function	189
9.4	Other bases	192
9.5	Inverse Trigonometric Functions	196
9.6	Hyperbolic Functions	199

10

Techniques of Integration 205

10.1	Powers of sine and cosine	205
10.2	Trigonometric Substitutions	207
10.3	Integration by Parts	210
10.4	Rational Functions	214
10.5	Numerical Integration	218
10.6	Additional exercises	223

6 Contents

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

Trigonometric 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	80
4.5	Derivatives of the Trigonometric Functions	81
4.6	Implicit Differentiation	82
4.7	Limits revisited	86

5

Curve Sketching 91

5.1	Maxima and Minima	91
5.2	The first derivative test	95
5.3	The second derivative test	97
5.4	Concavity and inflection points	98
5.5	Asymptotes and Other Things to Look For	100

6

Applications of the Derivative 103

6.1	Optimization	103
6.2	Related Rates	115
6.3	Newton's Method	123
6.4	Linear Approximations	127
6.5	The Mean Value Theorem	129

8 Contents

11

More Applications of Integration 225

11.1	Center of Mass	225
11.2	Kinetic energy; improper integrals	231
11.3	Probability	235
11.4	Arc Length	244
11.5	Surface Area	246

12

Polar Coordinates, Parametric Equations 253

12.1	Polar Coordinates	253
12.2	Slopes in polar coordinates	257
12.3	Areas in polar coordinates	259
12.4	Parametric Equations	262
12.5	Calculus with Parametric Equations	265

13

Sequences and Series 269

13.1	Sequences	270
13.2	Series	276
13.3	The Integral Test	280
13.4	Alternating Series	285
13.5	Comparison Tests	287
13.6	Absolute Convergence	290
13.7	The Ratio and Root Tests	291
13.8	Power Series	294
13.9	Calculus with Power Series	297
13.10	Taylor Series	299
13.11	Taylor's Theorem	302
13.12	Additional exercises	308

14
Three Dimensions 311

- 14.1 The Coordinate System 311
- 14.2 Vectors 314
- 14.3 The Dot Product 320
- 14.4 The Cross Product 326
- 14.5 Lines and Planes 330
- 14.6 Other Coordinate Systems 337

15
Vector Functions 343

- 15.1 Space Curves 343
- 15.2 Calculus with vector functions 345
- 15.3 Arc length and curvature 353
- 15.4 Motion along a curve 359

16
Partial Differentiation 363

- 16.1 Functions of Several Variables 363
- 16.2 Limits and Continuity 367
- 16.3 Partial Differentiation 371
- 16.4 The Chain Rule 378
- 16.5 Directional Derivatives 381
- 16.6 Higher order derivatives 386
- 16.7 Maxima and minima 387
- 16.8 Lagrange Multipliers 393

A
Selected Answers 495

B
Useful Formulas 523

Index 527

17
Multiple Integration 399

- 17.1 Volume and Average Height 399
- 17.2 Double Integrals in Cylindrical Coordinates 409
- 17.3 Moment and Center of Mass 414
- 17.4 Surface Area 416
- 17.5 Triple Integrals 418
- 17.6 Cylindrical and Spherical Coordinates 421
- 17.7 Change of Variables 425

18
Vector Calculus 433

- 18.1 Vector Fields 433
- 18.2 Line Integrals 435
- 18.3 The Fundamental Theorem of Line Integrals 439
- 18.4 Green's Theorem 442
- 18.5 Divergence and Curl 447
- 18.6 Vector Functions for Surfaces 450
- 18.7 Surface Integrals 456
- 18.8 Stokes's Theorem 460
- 18.9 The Divergence Theorem 464

19
Differential Equations 469

- 19.1 First Order Differential Equations 470
- 19.2 First Order Homogeneous Linear Equations 474
- 19.3 First Order Linear Equations 477
- 19.4 Approximation 480
- 19.5 Second Order Homogeneous Equations 483
- 19.6 Second Order Linear Equations 487
- 19.7 Second Order Linear Equations, take two 491

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. 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 given answer.
4. A few figures in the pdf and print versions of the book are marked with “(AP)” at the end of the caption. Clicking on this in the pdf 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.) In the html version of the text, these features appear in the text itself.

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.