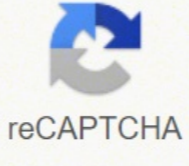




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3. Structural representation of Organic compounds:

Lewis structure	Example:
In this representation bond between atoms are represented by pairs of dots or lines and lone pairs on atoms are represented by a pairs of dots	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{O} \\ & & & \vdots \\ \text{H} & \text{C} & \text{C} & \text{C} & \text{C} & \text{O} & \text{H} \\ & & & & & \vdots \\ \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} \end{array}$
Complete structural Formula	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{O} \\ & & & \\ \text{H} & \text{C} & \text{C} & \text{C} & \text{C} & \text{O} & \text{H} \\ & & & \\ \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} \end{array}$
Condensed structural formula:	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$
Bond-line structural formula:	$\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{COOH}$

$$f'(x) = 2x \text{ when } (x < -3)$$

$$= -2x \text{ when } (-3 < x < 3)$$

$$= 2x \text{ when } (x > 3)$$

$$f''(x) = 2 \text{ when } (x < -3)$$

$$= -2 \text{ when } (-3 < x < 3)$$

$$= 2 \text{ when } (x > 3)$$

- Clearly, there is no solution for $f''(x) = 0$.
- Note that -3 and 3 are in the domain of f but are not in the domain of f'' ; hence, $x = -3$ and $x = 3$ are the only possible candidates for inflection points.
- Testing:

$x < -3$	$f''(x) = 2$	f is concave upward
$-3 < x < 3$	$f''(x) = -2$	f is concave downward
$x > 3$	$f''(x) = 2$	f is concave upward

- Therefore, $x = -3$ and $x = 3$ are inflection points.
- We are given the function

$$f(x) = x^2e^x$$

- First, we find the first and second derivatives:

$$f'(x) = 2xe^x + e^{2x}$$

$$= e^x(x^2 + 2x)$$

$$f''(x) = e^x(2x + 2) + (x^2 + 2x)e^x$$

$$= e^x(x^2 + 4x + 2)$$

- We set the second derivative equal to 0 and solve:

S. No.	Function	Substitution
(i)	$(a^2 + x^2)\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}$	$x = a \tan \theta$ or $a \cot \theta$ or $a \sinh \theta$
(ii)	$(a^2 - x^2)\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$	$x = a \sin \theta$ or $a \cos \theta$
(iii)	$(x \pm \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2})^n$	expression inside the bracket = t
(iv)	$\frac{2x}{a^2 - x^2} \cdot \frac{2x}{a^2 + x^2} \cdot \frac{a^2 - x^2}{a^2 + x^2}$	$x = a \tan \theta$
(v)	$\frac{1}{(x+a)^{\frac{1}{2}}(x+b)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ ($a < b$)	$\frac{x+a}{x+b} = t$
(vi)	$(x^2 - a^2)\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$	$x = a \sec \theta$ or $a \csc \theta$ or $a \cosh \theta$
(vii)	$\frac{a-x}{\sqrt{a+x}} \text{ or } \frac{a+x}{\sqrt{a-x}}$	$x = a \cos 2\theta$
(viii)	$\frac{x-a}{\sqrt{a-x}} \text{ or } \frac{x+a}{\sqrt{a+x}}$	$x = a \cos^2 \theta + \beta \sin^2 \theta$
(ix)	$\sqrt{2ax - x^2}$	$x = a(1 - \cos \theta)$
(x)	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{a+x}} \cdot \frac{a+x}{\sqrt{a+x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{a+x}}$	$x = a \tan^2 \theta$ or $a \cot^2 \theta$
(xi)	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{a-x}} \cdot \frac{a-x}{\sqrt{a-x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{a-x}}$	$x = a \sin^2 \theta$ or $a \cos^2 \theta$
(xii)	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{x-a}} \cdot \frac{a-x}{\sqrt{a-x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{a-x}}$	$x = a \sec^2 \theta$ or $a \csc^2 \theta$

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Finding u' & v'

$$u = x + 1$$

$$u' = 1 + 0 = 1$$

$$v = x$$

$$v' = 1$$

Now,

$$f'(x) = \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)'$$

$$= \frac{u'v - v'u}{v^2}$$

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

$$= \frac{x - x - 1}{x^2}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{x^2}$$

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

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

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

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

Putting $h = 0$

$$= \left[1 - \frac{1}{x(x+0)}\right]$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{x^2}$$

