# ELEMENTS OF THE DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS, WITH EXAMPLES AND APPLICATIONS

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

#### ISBN 9780649124596

Elements of the differential calculus, with examples and applications by W. E. Byerly

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd. Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

# W. E. BYERLY

# ELEMENTS OF THE DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS, WITH EXAMPLES AND APPLICATIONS



# ELEMENTS

OF THE

# DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS,

WITH

## EXAMPLES AND APPLICATIONS.

#### A TEXT BOOK

BY

W. E. BYERLY, Ph.D.,
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS IN HARVARD UNIVERSITY.



BOSTON, U.S.A.:
PUBLISHED BY GINN & COMPANY.
1898.

Engineering Library

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1879, by W. E. BYERLY,

In the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington. 746.28

Typography by J. S. Cushing & Co., Boston.
Presswork by Ginn & Co., Boston.

#### PREFACE.

The following book, which embodies the results of my own experience in teaching the Calculus at Cornell and Harvard Universities, is intended for a text-book, and not for an exhaustive treatise.

Its peculiarities are the rigorous use of the Doctrine of Limits as a foundation of the subject, and as preliminary to the adoption of the more direct and practically convenient infinitesimal notation and nomenclature; the early introduction of a few simple formulas and methods for integrating; a rather elaborate treatment of the use of infinitesimals in pure geometry; and the attempt to excite and keep up the interest of the student by bringing in throughout the whole book, and not merely at the end, numerous applications to practical problems in geometry and mechanics.

I am greatly indebted to Prof. J. M. Peirce, from whose lectures I have derived many suggestions, and to the works of Benjamin Peirce, Todhunter, Duhamel, and Bertrand, upon which I have drawn freely.

W. E. BYERLY.

CAMBRIDGE, October, 1879.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

#### CHAPTER I.

Artic	Po Po	age
	Definition of variable and constant	1
2.	Definition of function and independent variable	1
3.	Symbols by which functional dependence is expressed	2
4.	Definition of increment. Notation for an increment. An increment may be positive or negative	2
5.	Definition of the limit of a variable	3
6.	Examples of timits in Algebra	3
7.	Examples of limits in Geometry	4
8.		ŏ
9.	Application to the proof of the theorem that the area of a circle is one-half the product of the circumference by the radius	ō
10.	Importance of the clear conception of a limit	6
11.	The velocity of a moving body. Mean velocity; actual velocity at any instant; uniform velocity; variable velocity	6
19.	Actual velocity easily indicated by aid of the increment notation	7
	Velocity of a falling body	7
	The direction of the tangent at any point of a given curve.	
	Definition of tangent as limiting case of secant	8
15.	The inclination of a curve to the axis of X casily indicated by the aid of the increment notation	8
16.	The inclination of a parabola to the axis of $X$	9
	Fundamental object of the Differential Calculus	10
	CHAPTER II.	
	DIFFERENTIATION OF ALGEBRAIC FUNCTIONS.	
18.	Definition of derivative. Derivative of a constant	11
	General method of finding the derivative of any given function.	100
	General formula for a derivative. Examples	11

### DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

Arte	######################################	Her.
	Classification of functions	12
21.	Differentiation of the product of a constant and the variable; of	
	a power of the variable, where the exponent is a positive	
	integer	13
	Derivative of a sum of functions	14
	Derivative of a product of functions	15
	Derivative of a quotient of functions. Examples	17
	Derivative of a function of a function of the variable	18
26.	Derivative of a power of the variable where the exponent is	
	negative or fractional. Complete set of formulas for the	
	differentiation of Algebraic functions. Examples	19
	CHAPTER III.	
	4 Page 102 - 1940 Ann	
	APPIJCATIONS.	
	Tangents and Normals.	
27.	Direction of tangent and normal to a plane curve	22
	Equations of tangent and normal. Subtangent. Subnormal.	33
	Length of tangent. Length of normal. Examples	23
29.	Derivative may sometimes be found by solving an equation,	776.0-
	Examples	25
	(35)	
	Indeterminate Forms.	
20	Definition of infinite and infinitely great	98
	Value of a function corresponding to an infinite value of the	20
0.1.	variable	26
20	Infinite value of a function corresponding to a particular value	
04.	of the variable	97
	The expressions $\frac{0}{0}$ , $\frac{\infty}{\varpi}$ , and $0 \times \infty$ , called indeterminate forms.	
33.		
	When definite values can be attached to them	
34.	Treatment of the form $\frac{0}{0}$ . Examples	28
35.	Reduction of the forms $\overset{\infty}{\approx}$ and $0 \times \infty$ to the form $\overset{0}{0}$	30
	Maxima and Minima of a Continuous Function.	
36.	Continuous change. Continuous function	31
37.	If a function increases with the increase of the variable, its	
	derivative is positive; if it decreases, negative	
	Value of derivative shows rate of increase of function	
39.	Definition of maximum and minimum values of a function	32

	TABLE OF CONTENTS.	/ii
Artic	ne. P	uge.
	Derivative zero at a maximum or a minimum	33
41.	Geometrical illustration	33
42.	Sign of derivative near a zero value shown by the value of its	
	own derivative	34
	Derivatives of different orders	34
44,	Numerical example	34
	Investigation of a minimum	35
	Case where the third derivative must be used. Examples	35
	General rule for discovering maxima and minima. Examples .	36
	Use of auxiliary variables. Examples	38
49.	Examples	39
	Integration.	
50.	Statement of the problem of finding the distance traversed by a	
	falling body, given the velocity	41
51.	Statement of the problem of finding the area bounded by a given	
	curve	41
52.	Statement of the problem of finding the length of an arc of a	
	given curve	42
53.	Integration. Integral	44
54.	Arbitrary constant in integration	44
	Some formulas for direct integration	
56.	Solution of problem stated in Article 50	15
57.	Example under problem stated in Article 51. Examples	46
58.	Examples under problem stated in Article 52	48
	(A) CAN PARAMETER	
	CHAPTER IV.	
	TRANSCENDENTAL FUNCTIONS.	
59,	Differentiation of $\log x$ requires the investigation of the limit	
	of $\left(1+\frac{1}{m}\right)^m$	49
60.	Expansion of $\left(1+\frac{1}{m}\right)^m$ by the Binomial Theorem	50
	Proof that the limit in question is the sum of a well-known	
	series	50
62.	This series is taken as the base of the natural system of loga-	
	rithms. Computation of its numerical value	52
63.	Extension of the proof given above to the cases where $m$ is not	
	a positive integer	53
	Differentiation of log x completed	54
	Differentiation of az. Examples	

Artic	te Irigonometric Functions.	egn
	Circular measure of an angle. Reduction from degree to cir-	ries.
	cular measure. Value of the unit in circular measure	57
67.	Differentiation of $\sin x$ requires the investigation of the limit	
	$\frac{\sin \Delta x}{\Delta x}$ and $\frac{1-\cos \Delta x}{\Delta x}$	57
68.	(2) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3	58
69.	Differentiation of the Trigonometric Functions. Examples .	59
70.	Anti- or inverse Trigonometric Functions	60
71.	Differentiation of the Anti-Trigonometric Functions. Examples	60
72.	Anti- or inverse notation. Differentiation of anti- functions in general	61
73.	The derivative of $y$ with respect to $x$ , and the derivative of $x$	
	with respect to $y$ , are reciprocals. Examples	62
	CHAPTER V.	
	INTEGRATION.	
74.	Formulas for direct integration	65
75.	Formulas for direct integration	66
	If $fx$ can be integrated, $f(a+bx)$ can always be integrated. Examples	
77.	$\int_x \frac{1}{\sqrt{(a^3-x^3)}}$ . Examples	67
78,	$\int_x \frac{1}{\sqrt{(a^2+x^2)}}$ . Example	68
	Integration by parts. Examples	
	$f_x \sin^x x$ . Examples	
81.	Use of integration by substitution and integration by parts in	
200	combination. Examples	
52.	Simplification by an algeorate transformation. Examples	-1.1
	Applications.	
83.	Area of a segment of a circle; of an ellipse; of an hyperbola .	72
84.	Length of an arc of a circle	74
85.	Length of an arc of a parabola. Example	75
	CHAPTER VI.	
	CURVATURE.	
0.0	77	
86.	Total curvature; mean curvature; actual curvature. Formula for actual curvature	77