

① កំណត់  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 4x-9, & x < 2 \\ (2x-3)^2, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$

1.1 ចូរគណនា  $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(2+\Delta x) - f(2)}{\Delta x}$

វិធីដំណោះស្រាយ  $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(2+\Delta x) - f(2)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(2(2+\Delta x)-3)^2 - (2 \cdot 2 - 3)^2}{\Delta x}$   
 $= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1+4\Delta x+4(\Delta x)^2 - 1}{\Delta x}$   
 $= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} 4+4\Delta x = 4 \quad \#$

1.2 ចូរគណនា  $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(2+\Delta x) - f(2)}{\Delta x}$

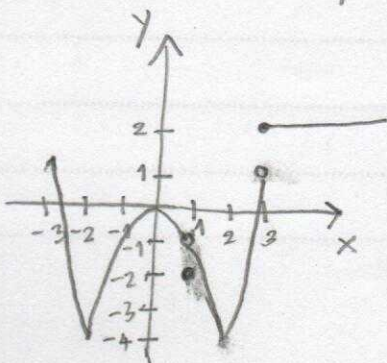
វិធីដំណោះស្រាយ  $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(2+\Delta x) - f(2)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{4(2+\Delta x) - 9 - (4 \cdot 2 - 9)}{\Delta x}$   
 $= 4 \quad \#$

1.3  $f'(2)$  មានតម្លៃដូចគ្នាទៅនឹងលំដាប់ដេរីវេខាងស្តាំ និងខាងឆ្វេង នៃ  $f'(2)$

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 $f'(2) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(2+\Delta x) - f(2)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(2+\Delta x) - f(2)}{\Delta x} = 4$

ដូច្នេះ  $f'(2) = 4$

② ចូរពិចារណាអំពីអនុគមន៍  $y = f(x)$  ដូចខាងក្រោម



2.1)  $f$  មានដេរីវេនៅ  $x = 1, 3$

2.2)  $f$  គ្មានដេរីវេនៅ  $x = -2, 1, 2, 3$





④ Given  $y = f(g(x))$  where  $g(1) = 3, g'(1) = -4$   
 and  $f'(3) = 6$  find  $\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=1}$

Soln Using chain rule  $\frac{dy}{dx} = (f \circ g)'(x) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$   
 $\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=1} = f'(g(1)) \cdot g'(1)$   
 $= f'(3) \cdot (-4) = (6)(-4) = -24 \#$

⑤ Given  $f(x) = (3x)^{20} + x^{19} + 1$  and  $g(x) = \frac{k}{x}$  find  $f^{(20)}(1) = g^{(20)}(1)$

Soln

$$f'(x) = 20(3x)^{19} \cdot 3 + 19x^{18}$$

$$f''(x) = 20 \cdot 19 (3x)^{18} \cdot 3^2 + 19 \cdot 18 x^{17}$$

$$f'''(x) = 20 \cdot 19 \cdot 18 (3x)^{17} \cdot 3^3 + 19 \cdot 18 \cdot 17 x^{16}$$

$$f^{(19)}(x) = 20 \cdot 19 \cdot 18 \dots 2 (3x)^1 \cdot 3^{19} + 19 \cdot 18 \cdot 17 \dots 1$$

$$f^{(20)}(x) = 20 \cdot 19 \cdot 18 \dots 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 3^{20} = 20! \cdot 3^{20} \Rightarrow f^{(20)}(1) = 20! \cdot 3^{20}$$
  

$$g'(x) = k(-1)x^{-2}$$

$$g''(x) = k(-1)(-2)x^{-3}$$

$$g'''(x) = k(-1)(-2)(-3)x^{-4}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$g^{(20)}(x) = k(-1)(-2)(-3)\dots(-20)x^{-21} = k(-1)^{20} \cdot 20! x^{-21}$$

$$\Rightarrow g^{(20)}(1) = k \cdot 20!$$
  
 Given  $f^{(20)}(1) = g^{(20)}(1)$   
 $20! \cdot 3^{20} = k \cdot 20!$   
 $\therefore k = 3^{20} \#$

6) កំណត់  $y = \frac{\pi^{(x+e)} \sqrt{x^2+2}}{\ln x}$ ,  $x > 1$  ចូរ  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  តាមវិធីសាស្ត្រ  
 ចូរសម្រេចបានពីលទ្ធផល

វិធី យើង  $\ln |y| = \ln \left| \frac{\pi^{(x+e)} \sqrt{x^2+2}}{\ln x} \right|$   
 $= \ln |\pi^{(x+e)}| + \ln (x^2+2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \ln |\ln x|$   
 $= (x+e) \ln \pi + \frac{1}{2} \ln |x^2+2| - \ln |\ln x|$

យោងដោយដេរីវេតាមប្រតិបត្តិការ ដូចខាងក្រោម

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln |y| = \ln \pi + \frac{2x}{x^2+2} - \frac{1}{\ln x} \left( \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \ln \pi + \frac{x}{x^2+2} - \frac{1}{x \ln x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\pi^{(x+e)} \sqrt{x^2+2}}{\ln x} \left[ \ln \pi + \frac{x}{x^2+2} - \frac{1}{x \ln x} \right] \#$$

7) បើ  $s(t)$  ជាកម្រិតការងារដែលបានធ្វើនៅពេល  $t$  វិនាទី ដែលបានកំណត់ដោយសមីការ  $s(t) = \frac{10}{9} t^2$   
 នៅពេល  $t$  ជើងម៉ាស៊ីន (ឧទាហរណ៍) កំណត់ដោយ  $s(t) = \frac{10}{9} t^2$   
 គេដឹងថា កម្រិតការងារដែលបានធ្វើនៅពេល  $t = 25$  វិនាទី គឺ  $\frac{500}{9}$  ម៉ែត្រការងារ  
 ចូរសម្រេចបានពីលទ្ធផល

វិធី គេដឹងថា ល្បឿនដែលបានធ្វើការងារ  $v(t) = \frac{d}{dt} s(t) = \frac{20}{9} t$

ចូរសម្រេចបានពីលទ្ធផល  $v = \frac{500}{9}$  ម. / វិនាទី

$$\frac{500}{9} = \frac{20}{9} t \Rightarrow t = 25 \text{ វិនាទី}$$

ដូច្នេះ គេដឹងថា កម្រិតការងារដែលបានធ្វើនៅពេល  $t = 25$  វិនាទី

ចូរសម្រេចបានពីលទ្ធផល  $s(t) \Big|_{t=25} = \frac{10}{9} (25)^2 = \frac{6250}{9}$   
 $= 694,44 \text{ ម.} \#$







10) 9.6m 3rd p...  $h_1$  and  $h_2$  ...  $r$  ...  $\pm 0.5\%$  ...  $\frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 (h_1 + h_2)$



Volume  $V = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h_1 + \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h_2$   
 $= \frac{1}{3} \pi (h_1 + h_2) r^2$

...  $dV$  ...  $r$  ...

$dV = V'(r) dr = \frac{1}{3} \pi (h_1 + h_2) (2r) dr$

...  $\frac{dr}{r} = \pm 0.5\%$  ...  $\Rightarrow dr = \pm \frac{0.5r}{100}$

...  $\frac{dV}{V} \times 100 = \frac{\frac{2}{3} \pi (h_1 + h_2) r (\pm \frac{0.5r}{100}) \times 100}{\frac{1}{3} \pi (h_1 + h_2) r^2} = \pm 1$  #

11) ...  $\cos(\frac{\pi}{2})$  ...  $\pi \approx 3.14$

Example ...  $f(x) = \cos x$  ...  $x_0 = 1.57$  ...  $dx = 0.07$  ...  $\frac{\pi}{2} \approx \frac{3.14}{2} = 1.57$

...  $f(x_0 + dx) \approx f(x_0) + f'(x_0) dx$

...  $f'(x) = -\sin x$

$\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \cos 1.57 \approx \cos(1.57 - 0.07) \approx \cos(1.57) - \sin(1.57)(-0.07)$   
 $\approx \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin \frac{\pi}{2} (-0.07)$   
 $= 0 - 1(-0.07) = 0.07$

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อัตราเฉลี่ยของฟังก์ชัน  $s(t) = \ln(t+1)$  ระหว่างเวลา  $t=0$  ถึง  $t=2$  คือ  $\frac{\ln 3 - \ln 1}{2-0} = \frac{\ln 3}{2}$

อัตราเฉลี่ย  $\Delta v = \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t} = \frac{s(2) - s(0)}{2-0} = \frac{\ln(3) - \ln(1)}{2} = \frac{\ln 3}{2}$

หาเวลา  $v(t) = s'(t) = \frac{1}{t+1}$

พิจารณา  $v(t) = \Delta v = \frac{\ln 3}{2}$

$\frac{1}{t+1} = \frac{\ln 3}{2}$

$t = \frac{2}{\ln 3} - 1$  นาที

∴ อัตราเฉลี่ยของฟังก์ชัน  $s(t) = \ln(t+1)$  ระหว่างเวลา  $t = \frac{2}{\ln 3} - 1$  นาที

15) อนุพันธ์  $f(x) = (x^2 - 2x + 3)^{1/3}$

[อนุพันธ์ของ  $(x^2 - 2x + 3)^{-3}$  คือ  $-3(x^2 - 2x + 3)^{-4} \cdot (2x - 2)$ ]

15.1 จงหาอนุพันธ์ของ  $f$

อัตรา  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{3(x^2 - 2x + 3)^{2/3}} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x^2 - 2x + 3) = \frac{2x - 2}{3(x^2 - 2x + 3)^{2/3}}$

หาจุดวิกฤต โดยที่  $x$  ซึ่ง  $f'(x) = 0$  หรือ  $f'(x)$  ไม่นิยามได้

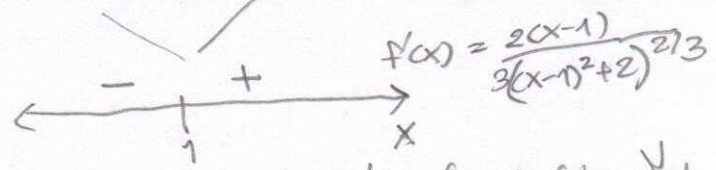
เมื่อ  $2(x - 1)^2 + 2 > 0 \quad \forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$

15.2 จงหาช่วงที่ฟังก์ชัน  $f(x)$  เพิ่มขึ้น/ลดลง

อัตรา  $f'(x) > 0$  เมื่อ  $x > 1$  และ  $f'(x) < 0$  เมื่อ  $x < 1$

15.2 จงหาช่วงที่ฟังก์ชัน  $f$  เป็นฟังก์ชันเพิ่ม/ลด

อัตรา  $f'(x) > 0$  เมื่อ  $x > 1$  และ  $f'(x) < 0$  เมื่อ  $x < 1$



สรุปได้ว่า  $(1, +\infty)$  เป็นช่วงที่  $f$  เป็นฟังก์ชันเพิ่ม

15.3 จงหาจุดขั้วของฟังก์ชัน  $f$  ในกรณีที่ฟังก์ชันมีค่า

15.4 จงหาจุดขั้วของ  $f$  ในกรณีที่ฟังก์ชันมีค่า  $x=1$  เป็นจุดขั้ว







17.3 တွေ့ရှိချက်များကို  $0.01 e^{0.01}$  တွေ့ရှိချက်များကို 17.1 နှင့် 17.2 ခုနှစ် 17.2

ခန့်မှန်းချက်  $x e^{0.01} \approx P_3(x)$  နှင့်  $x=0$  နှစ်

$$= 0 \cdot e^0 + 1 \cdot e^0(x-0) + \frac{1}{2} e^0(x-0)^2 + \frac{1}{6} e^0(x-0)^3$$

$$= x + x^2 + \frac{x^3}{2}$$

$$\therefore 0.01 e^{0.01} \approx 0.01 + 0.01^2 + \frac{0.01^3}{2}$$

$$= 0.0101005 \quad \#$$

(18) တွေ့ရှိချက်များကို  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  နှင့်  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  နှစ်တွင်  $\sin x + 4$  နှင့်  $x^3 - 2x^2 + 1$  နှစ်

18.1  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 + 1}{\sin x + 4}$

ခန့်မှန်းချက်  $-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1$  နှစ်

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 + 1}{\sin x + 4} \geq \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 + 1}{-1 + 4} = +\infty$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 + 1}{\sin x + 4} = +\infty \quad \#$$

18.2  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \frac{1}{\ln x} + \frac{7^x}{x} \right)$

ခန့်မှန်းချက်  $I = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \frac{1}{\ln x} + \frac{7^x}{x} \right)$  နှစ်  $(-\infty) + (+\infty)$  နှစ်

ခန့်မှန်းချက်  $I = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \frac{\ln x}{\ln x} + \frac{7^x \ln x}{x \ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 + \frac{7^x \ln x}{x}}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln x}$  \*

ခန့်မှန်းချက်  $\left( \frac{7^x \ln x}{x} \right)' = \frac{x(7^x \ln x)' - 7^x \ln x}{x^2} = \frac{x \left[ \frac{7^x}{x} + (\ln x) 7^x (\ln 7) \right] - 7^x \ln x}{x^2}$

$$= \frac{7^x + x \ln 7 \cdot 7^x (\ln x) - 7^x \ln x}{x^2} = \frac{7^x + 7^x (\ln 7) [x(\ln x) - 1]}{x^2}$$



17) \*  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(1 + \sqrt{x} \ln x)'}{x}$

$$I = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 + \sqrt{x} \ln x}{x^2} [x \ln x = 1]$$

$$\therefore I = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 + \sqrt{x} \ln x}{x} [x \ln x = 1] \quad \left(\frac{+\infty}{0^+} = +\infty\right)$$

$$= +\infty$$

#  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = +\infty$   
 (සෘජු ආකාරයෙන්)

19)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x - 3}{4x^2 - 5x + 1}$

19.1  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x - 3}{4x^2 - 5x + 1} \quad \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)$

විධිමත්  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x - 3}{4x^2 - 5x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x^2 - x + 3)}{(x-1)(4x-1)} = \frac{3}{3} = 1$

Note

$$\begin{array}{r} x-1 \overline{) x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x - 3} \\ \underline{x^3 - x^2} \phantom{- 3} \\ -x^2 + 4x \phantom{- 3} \\ \underline{-x^2 + x} \phantom{- 3} \\ 3x - 3 \\ \underline{3x - 3} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

විධිමත් 2 වැනි ක්‍රමය භාවිතයෙන්

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x - 3}{4x^2 - 5x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x - 3)'}{(4x^2 - 5x + 1)'}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x^2 - 4x + 4}{8x - 5}$$

$$= \frac{3}{3} = 1$$

#



19.2  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\cos x}{x^2} - \frac{\sin x}{x^3} \right)$

(+∞ -)

វិធីនាំ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^3} \quad \left( \frac{0}{0} \right)$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{x} \sin x + \cos x - \cancel{x} \cos x}{\frac{d}{dx} (x^3)}$  គេបង្កើតឱ្យលេខគេដាច់

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\frac{\sin x}{3x}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\frac{\cos x}{3}$  គេបង្កើតឱ្យលេខគេដាច់

$= -\frac{1}{3} \quad \#$

19.3  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x^2+1)^{\frac{1}{2x}}$   $(1^{+\infty})$

វិធីនាំ  $\ln (x^2+1)^{\frac{1}{2x}} = \frac{1}{2x} \ln(x^2+1) \quad \left( \frac{0}{0} \right)$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln (x^2+1)^{\frac{1}{2x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(x^2+1)}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x^2+1} \times (2x)}{2}$  គេបង្កើតឱ្យលេខគេដាច់  
 $= 0$

វិធីដាច់  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x^2+1)^{\frac{1}{2x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\ln(x^2+1)^{\frac{1}{2x}}}$

$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln(x^2+1)^{\frac{1}{2x}}}$

$= e^0 = 1$

$= 1$

$(e^{\frac{0}{0}} = e^{\#})$



ប័ណ្ណអោយដំណឹងទៅ

1. ឲ្យរាយការណ៍អំពីការងារដែលបានធ្វើ ឬសំខាន់ៗដែលបានធ្វើ
2. ក្នុងការងារបំណង តើមានលទ្ធផលអ្វីខុសពីការងារដទៃទៀត
3. បញ្ហាណាដែលបានកើតឡើងក្នុងការងារបំណង តើមានអ្វីដែលបានកើតឡើង ឬការងារណាដែលបានកើតឡើង ឬការងារណាដែលបានកើតឡើង
4. តើមានអ្វីដែលបានកើតឡើង តើមានអ្វីដែលបានកើតឡើង តើមានអ្វីដែលបានកើតឡើង
5. ក្នុងការងារបំណង តើមានអ្វីដែលបានកើតឡើង តើមានអ្វីដែលបានកើតឡើង
6. តើមានអ្វីដែលបានកើតឡើង តើមានអ្វីដែលបានកើតឡើង