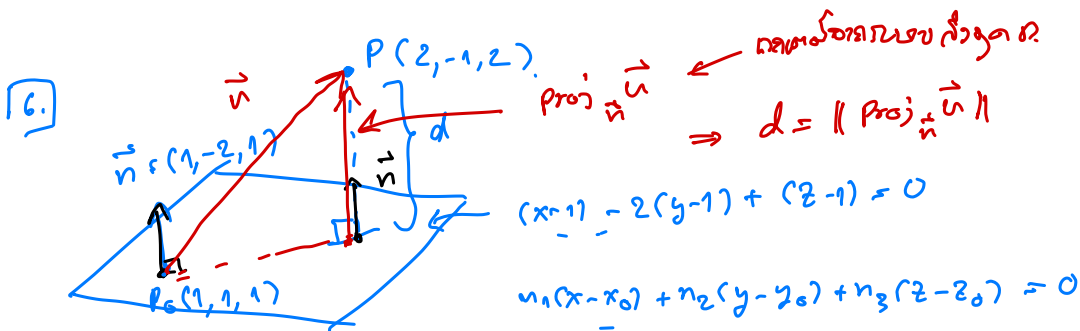


โจทย์: หาสมการระนาบ 1.4 (6+7.)

6. หาสมการระนาบที่ผ่านจุด $P(2, -1, 2)$ และเป็น
 $(x-1) - 2(y-1) + (z-1) = 0$.

7. หามุมระหว่าง $a(0,0,0)$, $b(0,1,2)$ ตามจุด c และ
 $\vec{c} + 1 = (0,0,0) + (1,0,1) \notin$ หมายความว่า $\Delta abc = 5$ หน่วย².



$$n_1(x-x_0) + n_2(y-y_0) + n_3(z-z_0) = 0$$

• หาสมการระนาบ $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0) = (1, 1, 1)$

• เวกเตอร์ $\perp$ ระนาบ $\vec{n} = (n_1, n_2, n_3)$
 $= (1, -2, 1)$

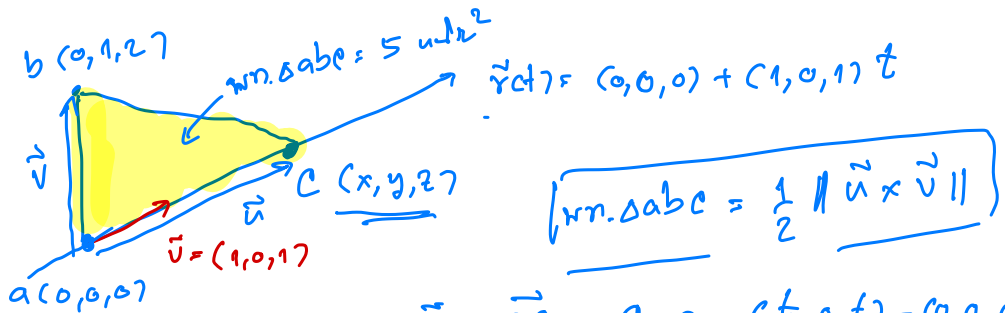
• $\vec{n} = \vec{P_0P} = P - P_0 = (2-1, -1-1, 2-1)$
 $= (1, -2, 1)$

• ม. $\text{proj}_{\vec{n}} \vec{n} = \frac{(\vec{n} \cdot \vec{n}) \vec{n}}{\|\vec{n}\|^2} = \frac{[(1, -2, 1) \cdot (1, -2, 1)] (1, -2, 1)}{(1^2 + (-2)^2 + 1^2)}$
 (เพราะ $\vec{n} = (1, -2, 1)$)
 $= \frac{(1^2 + (-2)^2 + 1^2)}{(1^2 + (-2)^2 + 1^2)} (1, -2, 1)$

• ดังนั้น $d = \|\text{proj}_{\vec{n}} \vec{n}\| = \|(1, -2, 1)\| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-2)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{6}$ ■

7. Given $a(0,0,0)$, $b(0,1,2)$ and c is

$\vec{r}(t) = (0,0,0) + (1,0,1)t$ is the line with $\Delta abc = 5 \text{ units}^2$.



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Point } c \text{ is on the line } \vec{r}(t) \\ c = (0,0,0) + (1,0,1)t \\ = (t,0,t) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \bullet \vec{u} = \vec{ac} = c - a = (t,0,t) - (0,0,0) \\ \Rightarrow \vec{u} = (t,0,t) \\ \bullet \vec{v} = \vec{ab} = b - a = (0,1,2) - (0,0,0) \\ \Rightarrow \vec{v} = (0,1,2) \end{array}$$

Q.1. $\text{wn. } \Delta abc = \frac{1}{2} \|\vec{u} \times \vec{v}\| = 5$

$$\bullet \text{wn } \vec{u} \times \vec{v} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ t & 0 & t \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ t & 0 & t \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (0-t)\vec{i} + (0-2t)\vec{j} + (t-0)\vec{k} = -t\vec{i} - 2t\vec{j} + t\vec{k} = (-t, -2t, t)$$

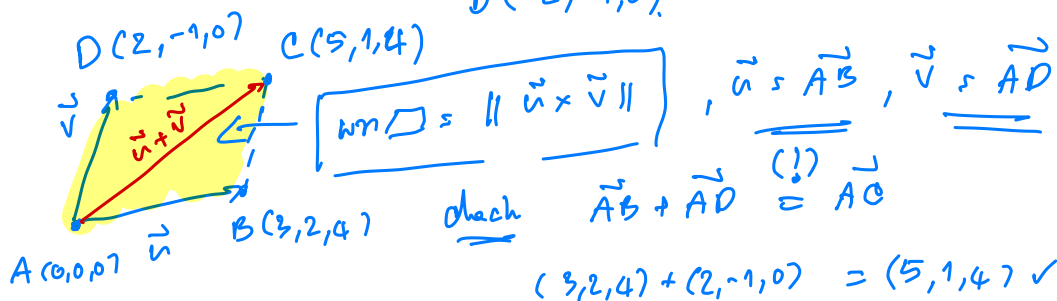
$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \|\vec{u} \times \vec{v}\| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(-t)^2 + (-2t)^2 + t^2} = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} t \sqrt{6} = 5 \Rightarrow t = \frac{10}{\sqrt{6}}$$

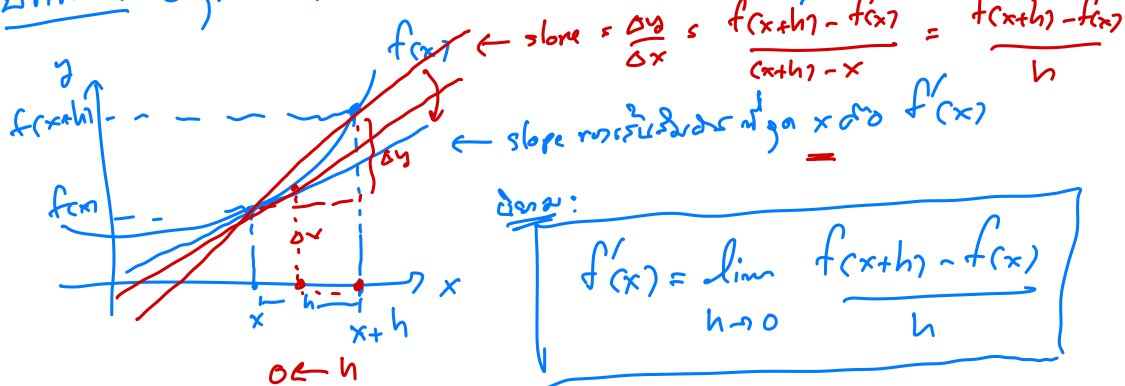
$$\therefore c = (t, 0, t) = \left(\frac{10}{\sqrt{6}}, 0, \frac{10}{\sqrt{6}} \right)$$

(3.2) ឃ្លាត. $\square$ ជ័រ $A(0,0,0), B(3,2,4), C(5,1,4)$

$D(2,-1,0)$

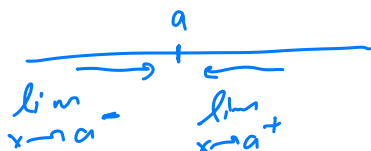


ឧបាស័: ឲ្យប៉ាន់តម្លៃដេរីវេនៃអនុគមន៍។



ឆ្លើយ: $f'(x) = \frac{df}{dx} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$

$f'(x)$ ឃ្លាតនៃតង់សង់នឹងខ្នាត $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \right)$ ឃ្លាត!



$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$ ឃ្លាតនៃតង់សង់នឹងខ្នាត. $\lim = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+}$

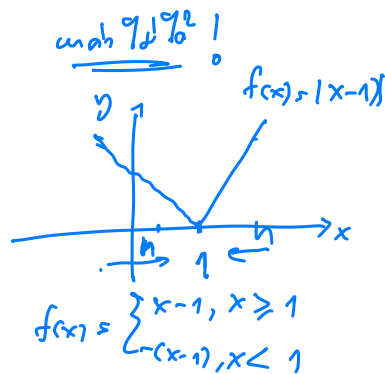
Ex: Diskussion, $f(x) = |x-1|$ wobei gilt! $x=1$

links: $f'(1) \stackrel{(!)}{=} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h}$ Diskussion $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h}$

Discussion: $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h}$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-((1+h)-1) - 0}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-h}{h} = -1.$$



Discussion: $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h}$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{((1+h)-1) - 0}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{h}{h} = 1$$

da $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h}$ nicht! $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h}$ $f'(1)$ $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h}$

$\Rightarrow$ ergibt $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h}$

$f(x) = c \Rightarrow \frac{df}{dx} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{c - c}{h} = 0$$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{f(x) = c \Rightarrow \frac{df}{dx} = 0}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bullet f(x) = x^2 &\Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{df}{dx} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 - x^2}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{x^2} + 2x\cancel{h} + \cancel{h^2} - \cancel{x^2}}{\cancel{h}} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (2x + h) = 2x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{d.R. } f(x) = x^2 \Rightarrow \frac{df}{dx} = 2x$$

$$\text{sp.} \Rightarrow \boxed{f(x) = x^n \Rightarrow \frac{df}{dx} = nx^{n-1}}, \quad \underline{n \in \mathbb{R}}$$

Ex: If $f(x), g(x)$ are differentiable functions, c constant.

$$1.) \frac{d}{dx}(cf(x)) = c \frac{d}{dx} f(x)$$

$$\underline{\text{Ex:}} \quad \frac{d}{dx}(5x^3) = 5 \frac{d}{dx}(x^3) = 5(3x^{3-1}) = 15x^2 \quad \square$$

$$2.) \frac{d}{dx}[f(x) \pm g(x)] = \frac{d}{dx} f(x) \pm \frac{d}{dx} g(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \underline{\text{Ex:}} \quad \frac{d}{dx}(5x^2 + 2x) &= \frac{d}{dx}(5x^2) + \frac{d}{dx}(2x) \\
 &= 5 \frac{d}{dx}(x^2) + 2 \frac{d}{dx}(x) = 10x + 2 \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$

Gx: man sagt es so.

$$f(x) = x^8 + 12x^5 - 4x^4 + \frac{\sqrt{10}}{x^7} + 4\pi + x^\pi$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} f(x) &= \frac{d}{dx} \left[x^8 + 12x^5 - 4x^4 + \sqrt{10}x^{-7} + 4\pi + x^\pi \right] \\ &= \frac{d}{dx}(x^8) + 12 \frac{d}{dx}(x^5) - 4 \frac{d}{dx}(x^4) + \sqrt{10} \frac{d}{dx}(x^{-7}) + \frac{d}{dx}(4\pi) \\ &\quad + \frac{d}{dx}(x^\pi) \\ &= 8x^7 + 60x^4 - 16x^3 + (-7)\sqrt{10}x^{-8} + 0 + \pi x^{\pi-1} \end{aligned}$$

Satz:
Leibniz: $\boxed{\frac{d}{dx} [f(x) \cdot g(x)] = f(x)g'(x) + g(x)f'(x)}$ $\left[\begin{array}{l} \frac{d}{dx}(uv) \\ = uv' + vu' \end{array} \right]$

Wichtig: $f(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{wsk.} \quad \frac{d}{dx} (f(x) \cdot g(x)) &= \frac{d}{dx} (F(x)) \stackrel{\text{Def}}{=} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x+h) - F(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) \cdot g(x+h) - f(x) \cdot g(x)}{h} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{Trick:}) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\underbrace{(f(x+h) \cdot g(x+h) - f(x) \cdot g(x))}_{\text{①}} + \underbrace{(f(x) \cdot g(x+h) - f(x) \cdot g(x))}_{\text{②}}}{h} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f(x+h)(g(x+h)-g(x))}{h} + \frac{g(x)(f(x+h)-f(x))}{h} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f(x+h)(g(x+h)-g(x))}{h} \right] + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{g(x)(f(x+h)-f(x))}{h} \right]$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(f(x) \cdot g(x)) = f(x) g'(x) + g(x) f'(x) \quad \square$$

• Special
(quotient rule)

$$\boxed{\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right) = \frac{g(x) f'(x) - f(x) g'(x)}{g(x)^2}}$$

Exap 1: Given $F(x) = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} (F(x)) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x+h) - F(x)}{h}$$

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

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{g(x)f(x+h) - f(x)g(x+h) + \left(+f(x)g^{(1)}(x) - f(x)g^{(2)}(x) \right)}{h g(x+h)g(x)} \right]$$

(Simpl.)

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[g(x)(f(x+h) - f(x))] - [f(x)(g(x+h) - g(x))]}{h g(x+h)g(x)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{g(x) \left[\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \right] - f(x) \left[\frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h} \right]}{g(x+h)g(x)} \right] \\
&= \frac{g(x) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \right] - f(x) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h} \right]}{\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} [g(x+h)g(x)]} \\
&= \frac{g(x)f'(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{g(x)^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

Ex: Find $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\sqrt[3]{t^2} + \frac{t}{t^2+1} \right)$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{d}{dt} \left(t^{\frac{2}{3}} \right) + \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{t}{t^2+1} \right) \quad \text{သို့မဟုတ်} \\
&= \frac{2}{3} t^{\left(\frac{2}{3}-1\right)} + \left[\frac{(t^2+1) \frac{d}{dt}(t) - t \frac{d}{dt}(t^2+1)}{(t^2+1)^2} \right] \\
&= \frac{2}{3} t^{-\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{(t^2+1) - t(2t)}{(t^2+1)^2}
\end{aligned}$$

အဖြေ: ၁၆၀၀ မှတ် ၂.၃. (၇ + ၁၂ + ၁၄).