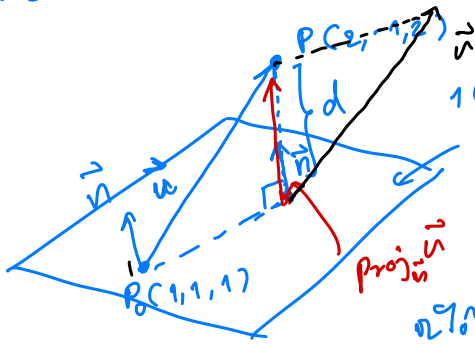


အဖြေ: ပေးသော 1-4 (6+7.)

6.) တစ်ပြင်ညီမျက်နှာပြင်ကို ဖော်ပြပါ။ $P(2, -1, 2)$

ညီမျက်နှာပြင် $(x-1) - 2(y-1) + (z-1) = 0$.



$$\text{အဖြေ: } n_1(x-x_0) + n_2(y-y_0) + n_3(z-z_0) = 0$$

$$1(x-1) + (-2)(y-1) + 1(z-1) = 0$$

∴ ညီမျက်နှာပြင် $P_0 = (1, 1, 1)$

ပုံမှန် $\vec{n} = (1, -2, 1)$.

$$\text{အဖြေ } d = \left\| \text{Proj}_{\vec{n}} \vec{u} \right\|$$

$$\text{မ. } \text{Proj}_{\vec{n}} \vec{u} \text{ လက် } \vec{u} \text{ မှ } \vec{P_0P} = P - P_0 = (2-1, -1-1, 2-1)$$

$$\vec{u} = (1, -2, 1)$$

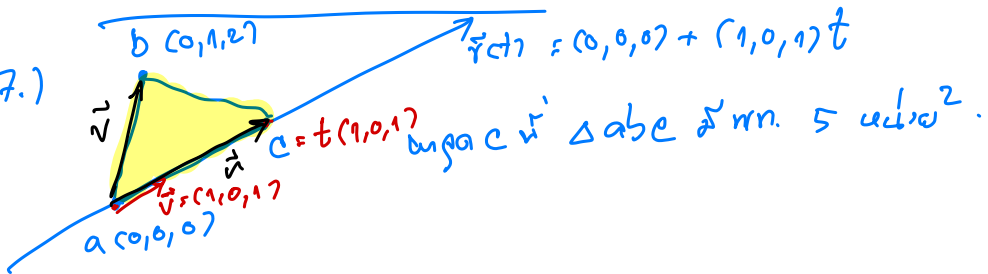
မူ $\vec{n} = (1, -2, 1)$ ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

$$\text{Proj}_{\vec{n}} \vec{u} = \frac{(\vec{u} \cdot \vec{n}) \vec{n}}{\|\vec{n}\|^2} = \frac{[1 \cdot 1 + (-2)(-2) + 1 \cdot 1] (1, -2, 1)}{(1^2 + (-2)^2 + 1^2)}$$

$$= (1, -2, 1)$$

$$\text{အဖြေ } d = \left\| \text{Proj}_{\vec{n}} \vec{u} \right\| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-2)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{6} \quad \square$$

7.)



$$\text{wn. } \Delta abc = \frac{\|\vec{u} \times \vec{v}\|}{2} \quad \text{form } \vec{u} = \vec{ac}, \vec{v} = \vec{ab}$$

(area of triangle) (t, 0, t)

$$\text{wn } \vec{u} = \vec{ac} = c - a = (t, 0, t) - (0, 0, 0) = (t, 0, t)$$

$$\text{wn } \vec{v} = \vec{ab} = b - a = (0, 1, 2) - (0, 0, 0) = (0, 1, 2)$$

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

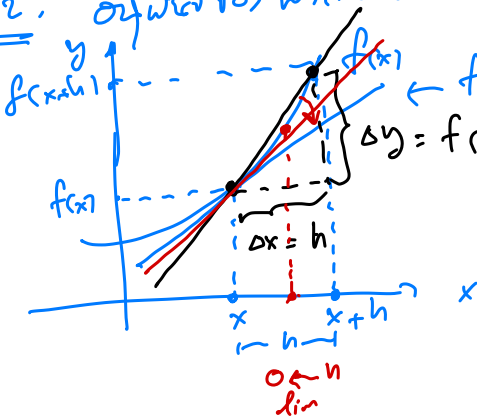
$$\text{area } \vec{u} \times \vec{v} = (t, -2t, t)$$

$$\text{wn. } \Delta abc = S = \frac{1}{2} \|\vec{u} \times \vec{v}\| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{t^2 + (-2t)^2 + t^2} = \frac{t}{2} \sqrt{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{t\sqrt{6}}{2} \Rightarrow t = \frac{10}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{5\sqrt{6}}{3}$$

$$\vec{ac} = c = (t, 0, t) = \left(\frac{5\sqrt{6}}{3}, 0, \frac{5\sqrt{6}}{3}\right) \quad \square$$

उदाहरण: एक वक्र को बिंदुओं x और $x+h$ के बीच का अंतराल देखें।



$$\text{slope} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$\text{slope at } x \text{ के लिए} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$

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

derivative

$\Rightarrow f'(x)$ is the limit $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$ as

\Rightarrow $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+}$

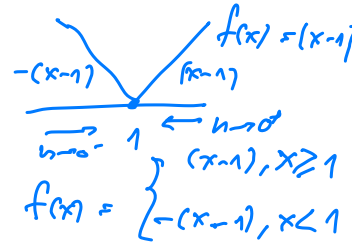
limit $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$ exists if $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x)$

Ex:

consider $f(x) = |x-1|$ at $x=1$

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

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



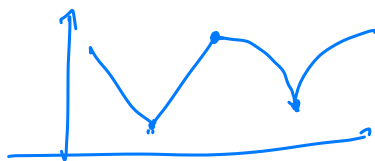
$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{[-(1+h) - 0]}{h} = 0$

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

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

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

Since $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \neq \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+}$ the limit does not exist at $x=1$



gambarkan agar mudah or malah mungkin di tulis:

⇒ syarat f(x) konstan:

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

Sas: \Rightarrow $f(x) = c \Rightarrow \frac{dc}{dx} = 0$, c konstan

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d(x^2)}{dx} = 2x$$

Sas: $f(x) = x^n \Rightarrow \frac{df(x)}{dx} = \frac{d(x^n)}{dx} = nx^{n-1}$, $n \in \mathbb{R}$.

Gx: $f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} (x^{\frac{1}{2}}) = \frac{1}{2} x^{(\frac{1}{2}-1)} = \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ □

Sps:

- 1.) $f(x) = c \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} c = 0$, c konst.
- 2.) $f(x) = x^n \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} x^n = n x^{(n-1)}$, $n \in \mathbb{R}$

Satz 1: für $f(x)$, $g(x)$ diffbar, c konst.

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

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

Gx: monotonisier.

$$f(x) = x^8 + 12x^5 + \frac{\sqrt{10}}{x^7} + 4\pi + 3x^\pi$$

u. $\frac{d}{dx} f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} [x^8 + 12x^5 + \sqrt{10}x^{-7} + 4\pi + 3x^\pi]$

[Satz 2.1] $= \frac{d}{dx} (x^8) + \frac{d}{dx} (12x^5) + \frac{d}{dx} (\sqrt{10}x^{-7}) + \frac{d}{dx} (4\pi) + \frac{d}{dx} (3x^\pi)$

(Satz 1.1) $= \frac{d}{dx} (x^8) + 12 \frac{d}{dx} (x^5) + \sqrt{10} \frac{d}{dx} (x^{-7}) + \frac{d}{dx} (4\pi) + 3 \frac{d}{dx} (x^\pi)$

$$(g_{\text{ours}}) = 8x^7 + 12.5x^4 + \sqrt{10} \cdot (-7)x^{-8} + 0 + 3\pi x^{(\pi-1)} \quad \text{②}$$

સાબીત: ૩.) $\frac{d}{dx} (f(x) \cdot g(x)) = f(x)g'(x) + g(x)f'(x)$

(ડાલ્બરગેસ)

પ્રશ્ન: જો $F(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x)$

તો

$$\text{સાબીત. } \frac{d}{dx} (f(x) \cdot g(x)) = \frac{d}{dx} (F(x)) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x+h) - F(x)}{h}$$

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

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

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

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

$$= f(x) \cdot g'(x) + g(x) f'(x)$$

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

எனவே 4.)
 வினாக்கள் -
 (g(x) f(x))

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

[Ex:] என. $\frac{d}{dx} f(x)$ இல் $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^2} + \frac{x}{x^2+1}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} f(x) &= \frac{d}{dx} \left[x^{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{x}{x^2+1} \right] \\ &= \frac{d}{dx} (x^{\frac{2}{3}}) + \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x}{x^2+1} \right) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{← } f(x) \\ \text{← } g(x) \end{array} \right. \\ &= \frac{2}{3} x^{\left(\frac{2}{3}-1\right)} + \frac{(x^2+1) \frac{d}{dx}(x) - x \frac{d}{dx}(x^2+1)}{(x^2+1)^2} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} x^{-\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{(x^2+1) - x(2x)}{(x^2+1)^2} \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

பயன்பாடு 2.3:

8.) $y = (2-x^2)(x^3-2x+1)$ என $\frac{dy}{dx}$

வி. ①: $\Rightarrow y = 2x^3 - 4x + 2 - x^5 + 2x^3 - x^2$
 $= -x^5 + 4x^3 - x^2 - 4x + 2$

$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} [-x^5 + 4x^3 - x^2 - 4x + 2] = -5x^4 + 12x^2 - 2x - 4 \quad \square$

Ex: $y = \underbrace{(2-x^2)}_{f(x)} \cdot \underbrace{(x^3-2x+1)}_{g(x)}$, $\left(\frac{d(f \cdot g)}{dx} = fg' + gf' \right)$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} &= (2-x^2) \frac{d}{dx} (x^3-2x+1) + (x^3-2x+1) \frac{d}{dx} (2-x^2) \\ &= (2-x^2)(3x^2-2) + (x^3-2x+1)(-2x) \\ &= 6x^2 - 4 - 3x^4 + 2x^2 + -2x^4 + 4x^2 - 2x \\ &= -5x^4 + 12x^2 - 2x - 4 \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

(**) 12.) $u = \frac{5x+1}{2\sqrt{x}}$ man. $\frac{du}{dx}$

Ex 1 $\Rightarrow u = \frac{5x}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{5}{2}x^{1-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{5}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ ~~$= \left(\frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)x^{\frac{1}{2}}$~~

$$u = \frac{5}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{5}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right] = \frac{5}{4}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{4}x^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{-3}{2}x^{-\frac{3}{2}} \quad \checkmark$$

Ex 2 $\Rightarrow u = \frac{5x+1}{2\sqrt{x}}$ $\left(\frac{d(f/g)}{dx} = \frac{gf' - fg'}{g^2} \right)$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} &= \frac{2\sqrt{x} \frac{d}{dx}(5x+1) - (5x+1) \frac{d}{dx}(2\sqrt{x})}{(2\sqrt{x})^2} \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{x}(5) - (5x+1) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)}{4x} = \frac{10x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 5x^{\frac{1}{2}} - x^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{4x} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{5}{4} x^{\frac{1}{2}-1} + \frac{1}{4} x^{-\frac{1}{2}-1} = \frac{5}{4} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{4} x^{-\frac{3}{2}} \quad \checkmark$$

အဖြေ: အဖြေအမှတ် 2.3 (9 + 14 + 15) 4

MB2219