

ឧទាហរណ៍: លេខជំនាញ 2.5 (1.8 + 2.2)

ឧទាហរណ៍: លេខជំនាញ 2.6

2.8 + 2.11 + 3.3

1.8.1 ឧទាហរណ៍ $\frac{dy}{dx}$ រក

$$y = \sqrt{4-3\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow y(u) = \sqrt{u}, u = 4-3\sqrt{x}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{dy}{dx} \\ \downarrow \\ \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$$
$$= \frac{du^{\frac{1}{2}}}{du} \cdot \frac{d(4-3x^{\frac{1}{2}})}{dx}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} u^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot -\frac{3}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$(u=4-3\sqrt{x}) = \frac{\frac{1}{2} (4-3\sqrt{x})^{-\frac{1}{2}} (-\frac{3}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}})}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} (4-3\sqrt{x})^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} (4-3\sqrt{x})^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{d(4-3\sqrt{x})}{dx}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (4-3\sqrt{x})^{-\frac{1}{2}} (0 - \frac{3}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \quad \checkmark$$

Ex: 2.2. ឧទាហរណ៍ $f'(x)$ រក $f(x) = \underbrace{(5x+8)^{14}}_{(1)} \cdot \underbrace{(x^3+7x)^{12}}_{(2)}$

$$\frac{df}{dx} = (5x+8)^{14} \frac{d}{dx} (x^3+7x)^{12} + (x^3+7x)^{12} \frac{d}{dx} (5x+8)^{14}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (5x+8)^{14} \cdot 12 \cdot (x^3+7x)^{11} \frac{d}{dx} (x^3+7x) \\
 &\quad + (x^3+7x)^{12} \cdot 14(5x+8)^{13} \frac{d}{dx} (5x+8) \\
 &= 12(5x+8)^{14} (x^3+7x)^{11} (3x^2+7) \\
 &\quad + 70(x^3+7x)^{12} \cdot \underline{14} (5x+8)^{18} \cdot \underline{(5)} \quad \blacksquare
 \end{aligned}$$

sum: 2.6 2.8 + 2.11. + 3.3

2.8.) sum. $\frac{dy}{dx}$ wrt. $y = (x + \operatorname{cosec}(x^3+3))^{-3}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} &= -3 \underbrace{(x + \operatorname{cosec}(x^3+3))}^{-4} \frac{d}{dx} \underbrace{(x + \operatorname{cosec}(x^3+3))} \\
 &= -3(x + \operatorname{cosec}(x^3+3))^{-4} \left(1 - \operatorname{cosec}(x^3+3) \cot(x^3+3) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \underbrace{(x^3+3)} \right) \\
 &= -3(x + \operatorname{cosec}(x^3+3))^{-4} \cdot (1 - \operatorname{cosec}(x^3+3) \cot(x^3+3) (3x^2)) \quad \blacksquare
 \end{aligned}$$

2.11.) $y = \cos^3(\sin(2x)) = (\underbrace{\cos(\sin(2x))}_{})^3$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{dy}{dx} &= 3 \cos^2(\sin(2x)) \frac{d}{dx} \cos(\underbrace{\sin(2x)}) \\
 &= 3 \cos^2(\sin(2x)) (-\sin(\sin(2x))) \frac{d}{dx} \sin(2x)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cos^2(\sin(2x)) \sin(\sin(2x)) \cos(2x) \quad \square$$

3.3.) nun $y'(x) \Rightarrow y = 9 \tan(x^2 + 1)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(9 \tan(\underbrace{x^2+1}_u) \right) \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{d \tan(u)}{du} \\ = \sec^2(u) \frac{du}{dx} \end{array} \right.$$

$$= 9 \sec^2(x^2+1) \frac{d}{dx}(x^2+1)$$

$$= 9 \sec^2(x^2+1) (2x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\underbrace{18 \sec^2(x^2+1)}_{(1)} \cdot \underbrace{x}_{(2)} \right)$$

(Leibniz)

$$= 18 \sec^2(x^2+1) \frac{d}{dx} x + x \frac{d}{dx} (18 \sec^2(x^2+1))$$

$$= 18 \sec(x^2+1) + 18 \cdot 2 \sec(x^2+1) \frac{d}{dx} \sec(\underbrace{x^2+1})$$

$$= 18 \sec(x^2+1) + 36 x \sec(x^2+1) \sec(x^2+1) \tan(x^2+1) \frac{d}{dx}(x^2+1)$$

$$= 18 \sec(x^2+1) + 36 x \sec^2(x^2+1) \tan(x^2+1) (2x) \quad \square$$

$\Rightarrow$ ganz vorordentliches wichtiges exp. + log.

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = e^x \text{ m. } \frac{df}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} e^x = ??$$

donc: $e^x = 1 + \frac{x^1}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$

$$\rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} e^x = \frac{d}{dx} \left(1 + \frac{x}{1} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots \right)$$

$$= 0 + 1 + \cancel{\frac{x}{2 \cdot 1!}} + \cancel{\frac{2x}{3 \cdot 2!}} + \cancel{\frac{4x^3}{4 \cdot 3!}} + \dots$$

$$= 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots = e^x$$

à retenir
pos $\boxed{\frac{d}{dx} e^x = e^x} \Rightarrow \text{chain rule} \boxed{\frac{d}{dx} e^u = e^u \frac{du}{dx}}$

$$\Rightarrow \text{si } f(x) = a^x \text{ on } \frac{d}{dx} f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} (a^x)$$

donc. $a^x = e^{\ln(a^x)} = e^{(x \ln(a))} = e^{u}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} (a^x) = \frac{d}{dx} e^{(x \ln a)} = e^{x \ln a} \frac{d(x \ln a)}{dx}$$

$$= \underbrace{e^{x \ln a}}_{= a^x} \ln a = a^x \ln a$$

à retenir
pos. $\boxed{\frac{d}{dx} a^x = a^x \ln a} \Rightarrow \text{chain rule} \boxed{\frac{d}{dx} a^u = a^u \ln a \frac{du}{dx}}$

Gx:1 in $y'(x)$, $y(x) = \cos(e^x + 1)$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} \cos(\overset{u}{\underbrace{e^x + 1}})$$

$$\left[\frac{d}{dx} \cos(u) = -\sin(u) \frac{du}{dx} \right]$$

$$= -\sin(e^x + 1) \frac{d}{dx} (e^x + 1)$$

$$= -\sin(e^x + 1) e^x \quad \blacksquare$$

Gx:2 in $y'(x)$, $y(x) = e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} + \frac{1}{e^{x^2}}$

$$\frac{d}{dx} e^x = e^x$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = e^{x^{-2}} + e^{-x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} (e^{x^{-2}} + e^{-x^2})$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} e^{\overset{u}{\underbrace{x^{-2}}}} + \frac{d}{dx} e^{\underbrace{(-x^2)}_u}$$

$$= e^{x^{-2}} \frac{d}{dx} x^{-2} + e^{-x^2} \frac{d}{dx} (-x^2)$$

$$= e^{x^{-2}} (-2x^{-3}) + e^{-x^2} (-2x^1) \quad \blacksquare$$

အသံ: ၁.၆ + ၁.၈ = ၂.၄

$\Rightarrow$ অণুজ্ঞান দ্বারা। (Implicit differentiation).

(explicit fn): $\Rightarrow y = f(x) \leftarrow$ Malicious x observer.

Ex: $y = f(x) = x^{100}$

$$y = f(x) = e^{\sin(x^2+2x)} + \cot(\tan(x))$$

(Implicit f^m) $\Rightarrow$ Sind die g_i massenabhängig, implizit g_i

$$\text{Ex: 1.) } y^2 + x^2 = 0,1 \text{ m (xy)} \quad \nRightarrow y = \dots$$

2.) $xy^2 = \cos(x+y) \Rightarrow y' = \dots$

Wiederholung in $\frac{dy}{dx}$ von implizit du .

მადა: * ① თუ $y(x)$ უბეჭდო rule მაქვს, მაშინ $\frac{dy}{dx}$ მაქვს

② diff ကိန်းဂဏန်းများများ.

③. $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y)$

Gx 1.) om $y^L = x^2 + \sin(xy)$ om $\frac{dy}{dx}$

via diff. implicita $\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(y^2) = \frac{d}{dx}(x^2 + \sin(xy))$

2. y ist f. v. x
 3. Ableitung ableiten
 $\frac{dy}{dx}$

$$\Rightarrow 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x + \cos(xy) \frac{d(xy)}{dx} \quad \text{in der 2. Zeile}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x + \cos(xy) \left[x \frac{dy}{dx} + \underbrace{y \frac{dx}{dy}}_{=1} \right]$$

$$\text{Simpl.} \Rightarrow 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x + x \cos(xy) \frac{dy}{dx} + y \cos(xy)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} [2y - x \cos(xy)] = 2x + y \cos(xy)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{[2x + y \cos(xy)]}{[2y - x \cos(xy)]} \quad \square$$

$$\text{Ans: } \frac{d(y^2)}{dx} \Rightarrow f(y) = y^2, \quad \underline{y(x)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{chain rule: } \frac{df}{dx} &= \frac{df}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \\ &= \frac{d(y^2)}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \\ &= 2y \frac{dy}{dx} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} f \\ | \quad \downarrow \frac{df}{dy} \\ y \\ | \quad \downarrow \frac{dy}{dx} \\ x \end{array} \frac{df}{dx}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Gr:}} \quad \text{sur } \frac{dy}{dx} \text{ var. } e^{x^2 y} = 2x + 2y. \leftarrow \text{imp. pr}$$

$$\text{à l'aide de la règle: } \frac{d}{dx} (e^{\overbrace{x^2 y}^{2y}}) = \frac{d}{dx} (2x + 2y)$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{x^2 y} \frac{d(x^2 y)}{dx} = 2 + 2y \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{x^2 y} \left[x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} + y \frac{dx^2}{dx} \right] = 2 + 2y \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{x^2 y} \cdot x^2 \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + e^{x^2 y} \cdot y \cdot (2x) = 2 + 2y \frac{dy}{dx}$$

ဆိုလျှင်

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} [x^2 e^{x^2 y} - 2] = 2 - 2xy e^{x^2 y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{[2 - 2xy e^{x^2 y}]}{[x^2 e^{x^2 y} - 2]}$$

အဖြေပေးချက်: ၂.၈ (၁.၃ + ၁.၃).

$$\Rightarrow \text{တူညီသော } f(x) = \ln(x) \Rightarrow \frac{d \ln(x)}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} ?$$

$$\text{သို့သော် } f(x) = y = \ln x \Rightarrow e^y = e^{\ln x} = x$$

(သို့)

$$\boxed{e^y = x}$$

Imp. diff: $\frac{d}{dx}(e^y) = \frac{d}{dy}(x)$

$$\Rightarrow e^y \frac{dy}{dx} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\underbrace{e^y}_{=x}}$$

gas.

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{d(\ln(x))}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}}$$

chain rule

$$\boxed{\frac{d}{dx} \ln(u) = \frac{1}{u} \frac{du}{dx}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Warum } f(x) = \log_a x \text{ m. } \frac{d}{dx}(\log_a x) = \dots??$$

$$\text{Weil. } \log_a x = \frac{\ln x}{\ln a} \quad \left[\text{Euler's log: } \log_b a = \frac{\log_e a}{\log_e b} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(\log_a x) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{\ln x}{\ln a}\right) = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$

$$\text{gas } \boxed{\frac{d}{dx}(\log_a x) = \frac{1}{x \ln a}} \quad \text{chain rule } \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{d}{dx} \log_a(u) = \frac{1}{u \ln a} \frac{du}{dx}}$$

Ex: 1, 7 m y' vor. $y = \ln(5x+1)$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} \ln(\underbrace{(5x+1)}_{=u}) = \frac{1}{(5x+1)} \frac{d}{dx}(5x+1) = \frac{5}{5x+1}$$

2.7) ၀၀၀၀ y' ၀၀၀. $y = \frac{\ln x}{x}$

(သဘာဝ) $\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x \frac{d}{dx}(\ln x) - \ln x \frac{d}{dx}(x)}{x^2}$

$= \frac{\cancel{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cancel{x}} - \ln x \cdot (1)}{x^2} = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2}$

အဖြေ, ၀၀၀၀၀၀ 2.9 (1.14 + 1.16).