

အကန့်အသတ်: 1.200 သာ 2.9 (1.6 + 1.8)

1. $\frac{dy}{dx}$ တွေ

$$\begin{array}{l} 1.6) \quad y = e^{-2x} \cos(2x) \\ 1.8.) \quad y = 2^{2e^x} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} 1.12) \quad y = \ln(\ln x) \\ 1.14) \quad y = 3^{\log_2 x} \end{array} \right.$$

ပထမအပိုင်း 2.8:

1. $\frac{dy}{dx}$ တွေ 1.3) $\ln(x^2 y)$ တွေ

3. $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = (x-y)^2$ ကို $(1, -1)$ တွင်

1.6) $y = e^{-2x} \cos(2x)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\underbrace{e^{-2x}}_0 \cdot \underbrace{\cos(2x)}_2 \right)$$

$$\boxed{\frac{d}{dx} e^u = e^u \frac{du}{dx}}$$

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

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

$$= -e^{-2x} \sin(2x) \cdot 2 + \cos(2x) \cdot e^{-2x} \cdot (-2)$$

1.8.) $y = 2^{2e^x}$

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

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

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

$$= 2^{\sec x} \ln 2 \cdot \sec x \tan x \quad \square$$

1.12) $y = \ln(\ln x)$

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

(chain rule) $= \frac{1}{\ln(x)} \frac{d(\ln x)}{dx}$

$$= \frac{1}{\ln(x)} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \quad \square$$

उदाहरण 2.8:

1. $\frac{dy}{dx}$ वर $1.3)$ $\ln(x^2 y^2) = x$

2. $\frac{dy}{dx}$ वर $3.3)$ $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = (x-y)^2$ वर $(1, -1)$

1.3) $\frac{dy}{dx}$ वर $\ln(x^2 y^2) = x$

(Imp. d.f.) $\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} (\ln(x^2 y^2)) = \frac{d}{dx} (x)$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(x^2 y^2) \frac{d}{dx} (x^2 y^2) = 1$$

1.14) $y = 3^{\log_2 x}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} (3^{\log_2 x})$$

(chain rule) $= 3^{\log_2 x} \ln 3 \cdot \frac{d \log_2 x}{dx}$

$$= 3^{\log_2 x} \cdot \ln 3 \cdot \frac{1}{x \ln 2} \quad \square$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(x^2 y^2) \left[x^2 \frac{d}{dx}(y^2) + y^2 \frac{d}{dx}(x^2) \right] = 1$$

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

$$\text{(Solve)} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{[1 - \cos(x^2 y^2) y^2 (2x)]}{[\cos(x^2 y^2) \cdot x^2 \cdot 2y]} \quad \square$$

3.2) as $\frac{dy}{dx}$ nos $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = (x-y)^2$ n' q (1, -1)

$$\text{(Imp. diff.)} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} ((x^2 + y^2)^2) = \frac{d}{dx} (x-y)^2$$

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

$$\Rightarrow 2(x^2 + y^2) \left(2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = 2(x-y) \left(1 - \frac{dy}{dx} \right)$$

$$\text{(Solve)} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} \left[4y(x^2 + y^2) + 2(x-y) \right] = 2(x-y) - 4x(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{[2(x-y) - 4x(x^2 + y^2)]}{[4y(x^2 + y^2) + 2(x-y)]}$$

n' q (1, -1) n' q.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{(1,-1)} = \frac{[2(1-(-1)) - 4(1)(1+1)]}{[4(-1)(1+1) + 2(1-(-1))]}$$

$$= \frac{4-8}{-8+4} = 1$$

⇒ οὐκ ἔστιν ἀναγκαῖον νὰ τὸν ἀντιθέσουμε (inverse f⁻¹)

(arc sin x, arc cos x)

• $\theta = \arcsin x \Rightarrow \sin \theta = \sin(\arcsin x) = x$

• $x = \sin \theta$

~~sin(x)~~, arcsin x

⇒ εὐκολον $\frac{d}{dx}(\arcsin x) = \dots ?$

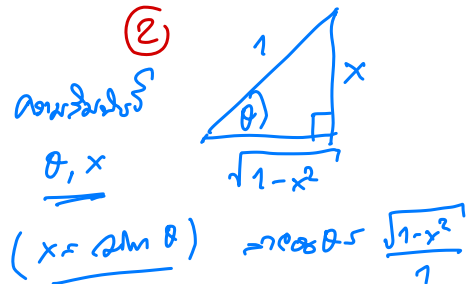
ἢ Imp. ἀπὸ: $\frac{d}{dx}(x) = \frac{d}{d\theta}(\sin \theta)$

$\frac{d}{d\theta}(\overset{= \theta}{\arcsin x}) = \frac{d}{dx} \theta$

⇒ $1 = \cos \theta \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dx}$

⇒ $\frac{d\theta}{dx} = \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$

οὐκ ἔστιν ἀναγκαῖον νὰ τὸν ἀντιθέσουμε



ἀπὸ: $\frac{d\theta}{dx} = \frac{1}{\cos \theta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

$$\frac{d\theta}{dx} = \frac{d \arcsin x}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad \underline{\underline{\text{für}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{w. } \frac{d}{dx} \arccos x$$

Ansatz: $\theta = \arccos x \Rightarrow \boxed{\cos \theta = x}$

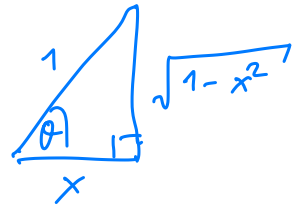
① Imp. diff $\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \cos \theta = \frac{d}{dx} x.$

$$\Rightarrow -\sin \theta \frac{d\theta}{dx} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\theta}{dx} = \frac{-1}{\sin \theta}$$

also: $\frac{d\theta}{dx} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

Ansatz: $\cos \theta = x$
②.



$$\Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\text{für}}}. \quad \frac{d\theta}{dx} = \boxed{\frac{d \arccos x}{dx} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}$$

$$\text{w. } \frac{d}{dx} \arctan(x)$$

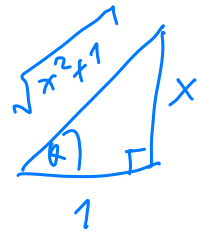
• Ansatz: $\theta = \arctan(x) \Rightarrow \tan \theta = x$

• Imp. diff: $\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(\tan \theta) = \frac{d}{dx}(x)$

$\Rightarrow \sec^2 \theta \frac{d\theta}{dx} = 1$

$\Rightarrow \frac{d\theta}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sec^2 \theta} = \cos^2 \theta$

answ. gives: $\tan \theta = x$



$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{d\theta}{dx} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}$

gas $\Rightarrow \frac{d\theta}{dx} = \frac{d \arctan x}{dx} = \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}$

sylogas: (chain rule.)

①. $\frac{d \arcsin(u)}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \frac{du}{dx}$

②. $\frac{d \arccos(u)}{dx} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \frac{du}{dx}$

③. $\frac{d \arctan(u)}{dx} = \frac{1}{1+u^2} \frac{du}{dx}$

④. $\frac{d \operatorname{arccot}(u)}{dx} = \frac{-1}{1+u^2} \frac{du}{dx}$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \frac{d}{dx} \arccos(u) = \frac{1}{|u| \sqrt{u^2 - 1}} \frac{du}{dx}, \quad |u| > 1$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{arccosec}(u) = \frac{-1}{|u| \sqrt{u^2 - 1}} \frac{du}{dx}, \quad |u| > 1$$

Gx: 1.) m. $\frac{dy}{dx}$ w. $y = \operatorname{arccoth}(x^2)$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} (\operatorname{arccoth}(\underbrace{x^2}_u))$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (x^2)^2}} \frac{d(x^2)}{dx} = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1 - x^4}} \quad \blacksquare$$

2.) m. $\frac{dy}{dx}$ w. $y = \operatorname{arctan}(\underbrace{\sqrt{x+1}}_u)$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} (\operatorname{arctan}(\sqrt{x+1}))$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{1 + (x+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{d}{dx} (x+1) = \frac{1}{(x+2)} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} \quad \blacksquare$$

$$3.) y = \arccos(2x^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} (\arccos(\underbrace{2x^2}_u))$$

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

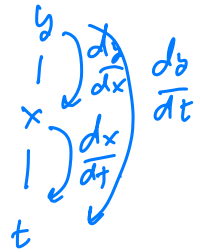
အဖြေ: နေ့စဉ်ပညာ 2. 10. (6 + 9 + 10.)

⇒ ဝိသေသနှုန်း (Related rates).

အဆင့်မြှင့်တင်ရေး (တိုင်းတာ y, x, t .)

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{dy}{dt}} = \boxed{\frac{dy}{dx}} \cdot \boxed{\frac{dx}{dt}}$$

① ② ③



မှတ်ချက်: ဝိသေသနှုန်း 2 နှစ်ခုတွင်တစ်ခုကို ပေးထားပါက အခြားတစ်ခုကို ရှာရမည်။

ဥပမာ: မ. ① လျော့ နှုန်းကို ② + ③

မ. ② " ① + ③

မ. ③ " ① + ②

ဥပမာ: ဝယ်ယူမှု ပုံစံအရ အမြန်နှုန်း $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 4}$, $x \geq 2$

ဝယ်ယူမှု ပုံစံအရ အမြန်နှုန်း 5 မီတာ/စက္ကန့်

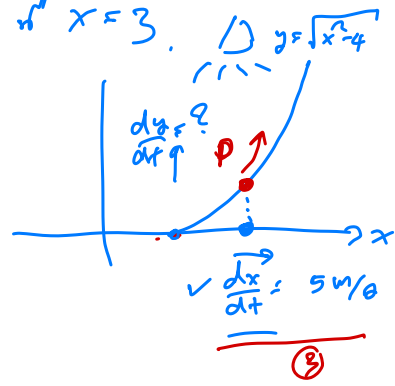
Ans: P is a point on the curve $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 4}$ at $x = 3$.

\Rightarrow coordinates of P are (x, y, t)

\rightarrow Chain rule:

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt}$$

in ① ② ③



given $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 4}$ \Rightarrow

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 4)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (2x) \quad \text{--- ②}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dt} = \left(\frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 4)^{-\frac{1}{2}} (2x) \right) \cdot \frac{dx}{dt}$$

now at $x = 3$ \Rightarrow

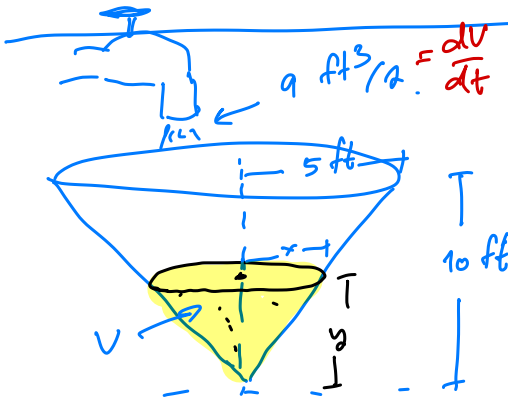
$$\left. \frac{dy}{dt} \right|_{x=3} = \left[\frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 4)^{-\frac{1}{2}} (2x) \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} \right]_{x=3}$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 4)^{-\frac{1}{2}} (2x) \right]_{x=3} \cdot \left. \frac{dx}{dt} \right|_{x=3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{9-4}} \cdot (2 \cdot 3) \cdot 5 = 5$$

$$= \frac{3 \cdot 5}{\sqrt{5}} = 3\sqrt{5} \text{ m/a.}$$

Ex:



מס. המים שנכנסים לכוון המכל
מאנגף 6 מ"ר.

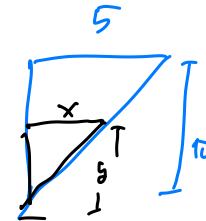
מסוים: V, y, t, x
מסומים: $\frac{dy}{dt}$

מסוים: $\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{dV}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt}$

מסוים: $V(y)$

$$\Rightarrow V = \frac{1}{3} \pi x^2 y$$

מסוים: $x = \frac{5}{10} y = \frac{1}{2} y$



מסוים: $V = \frac{1}{3} \pi \left(\frac{y}{2}\right)^2 y$

$$\left(\frac{x}{5} = \frac{y}{10} \Rightarrow x = \frac{5y}{10} = \frac{y}{2}\right)$$

$$V = \frac{1}{12} \pi y^3 \Rightarrow \frac{dV}{dy} = \frac{d}{dy} \left(\frac{1}{12} \pi y^3\right) = \frac{3\pi y^2}{12 \cdot 4} = \frac{\pi y^2}{4}$$

מסוים: $\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{dV}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt}$

$$\Rightarrow 9 = \left(\frac{\pi y^2}{4}\right) \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{9 \cdot 4}{\pi y^2}$$

-: $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{9 \cdot 4}{\pi (b)^2} = \frac{36}{\pi \cdot 36} = \frac{1}{\pi}$

⇒ Step: Identify variables,

①. variables. y, x, t /

②: chain rule: $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt}$ — (1)

① ② ③

③: Identify variables ① with ③ substitution into equation ②.

⇒ substitution $y(x) \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}$ use (1).

④: Step and answer.

⇒ Answer: 1.) Find volume.



a.) Find volume of the sphere with radius 1 cm.

Volume of the sphere is 1 cm³.

What is the rate of change of the volume with respect to time?

b.) Find the rate of change of the volume of the sphere with respect to time if the radius is 1 cm.

What is the rate of change of the volume of the sphere with respect to time.