

1.6 + 1.8 + 1.14 + 1.16

in y' w'o.

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \underbrace{e^{-2x}}_{(1)} \cdot \underbrace{\cos(2x)}_{(2)} \right)$$

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

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

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

1.8  $y = 2^{\sec x}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2^{\sec x} \frac{d}{dx} \sec x$$

$$= \log_2 2^{\sec x} \sec x \tan x$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 3^{\log_2 x} \ln 3 \frac{d}{dx} (\log_2 x) = (\ln 3)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{x \ln 2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \log_a x = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$
$$\frac{d}{dx} \log_a u = \frac{1}{u \ln a} \frac{du}{dx}$$

1.16  $y = \log_3 (e^x + 1)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{(e^x + 1) \ln 3} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (e^x + 1) = \frac{1}{(e^x + 1) \ln 3} (e^x)$$

အပိုင်း: (ပေးသော 2.8 (1.3 + 3.3). Implicit diff.

[1.3] ကို  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  ကို  $\sin(x^2 y^2) = x$

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

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

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

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

3.3) အကယ်၍  $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = (x-y)^2$  ကို  $(1, -1)$  တွင်

$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 = (x-y)^2 \quad \text{at } (1, -1)$$

အကယ်၍  $(1, -1)$  တွင်  $\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{(1, -1)} \leftarrow$  assume  $(x=1, y=-1)$

ကို  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  ကို  $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = (x-y)^2$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d.s.} \quad \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{(1,-1)} &= \frac{[(1-(-1)) - 2(1)(1+(-1)^2)]}{[2 \cdot (-1)(1^2+(-1)^2) + (1-(-1))]} \\ &= \frac{2-4}{-4+2} = 1 \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$  ayda ro'yxida o'zgaruvchi (arcsin(x), arccos(x))

•  $f(x) = \arcsin(x)$  ni  $\frac{d}{dx}(\arcsin x) = \dots ?$

$$\text{f.o.} \quad \theta = \arcsin(x)$$

$$\text{sinus} \Rightarrow \sin \theta = \sin(\arcsin(x))$$

$$\Rightarrow \textcircled{1} \quad \sin \theta = x \quad (*)$$

$$\text{Imp. diff:} \quad \textcircled{2} \quad \frac{d}{dx}(\sin \theta) = \frac{d}{dx}(x)$$

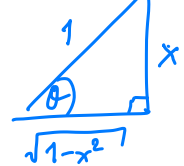
$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta \frac{d\theta}{dx} = 1$$

$$\text{d.s.} \quad \textcircled{3} \quad \frac{d\theta}{dx} = \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \Rightarrow \frac{d \arcsin x}{dx} = \frac{1}{\cos(\theta)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\left. \frac{d \arcsin x}{dx} = \frac{d \theta}{dx} = \right.$$

$$\text{sinus} \quad \frac{d \theta}{dx}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \left( \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{1} \right)$$



5/10  
→

$$\frac{d \arccos x}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

chain rule:

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

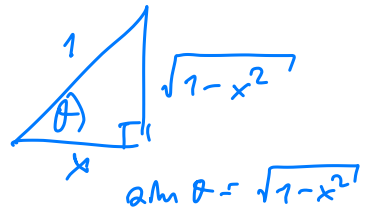
$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \arccos(x) \quad \text{u.} \quad \frac{d \arccos(x)}{dx} = \dots ?$$

$$\text{Let } \theta = \arccos(x) \Rightarrow \frac{d \arccos(x)}{dx} = \frac{d\theta}{dx}$$

$$\text{In } \cos(\cdot) \Rightarrow \boxed{\cos \theta = x}$$

$$\text{Imp. diff } \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(\cos \theta) = \frac{d}{dx}(x)$$

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



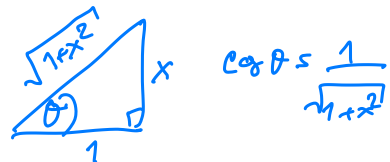
$$\text{Solve } \Rightarrow \frac{d\theta}{dx} = \frac{-1}{\sin \theta} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{d \arccos(x)}{dx} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}} \quad \text{for.}$$

$$\text{chain rule: } \boxed{\frac{d \arccos(u)}{dx} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \frac{du}{dx}}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \arctan(x) \Rightarrow \frac{d \arctan(x)}{dx} = \dots ?$$

$$\text{Let } \theta = \arctan(x)$$

$$\text{In } \tan(\cdot) \Rightarrow \boxed{\tan(\theta) = x} \rightarrow$$



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

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

for  $\Rightarrow \frac{d\theta}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sec^2 \theta} = \cos^2 \theta \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{d \arctan x}{dx} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}}$  for.

chain rule:  $\boxed{\frac{d \arctan(u)}{dx} = \frac{1}{1+u^2} \frac{du}{dx}}$

for:  $\boxed{\frac{d \operatorname{arccsc}(x)}{dx} = \frac{1}{|x| \sqrt{x^2-1}}}$  chain rule  $\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{d \operatorname{arccsc}(u)}{dx} = \frac{1}{|u| \sqrt{u^2-1}} \frac{du}{dx}}$

for:  $\boxed{\frac{d \operatorname{arcsec}(x)}{dx} = \frac{1}{|x| \sqrt{x^2-1}}}$  chain rule:  $\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{d \operatorname{arcsec}(u)}{dx} = \frac{1}{|u| \sqrt{u^2-1}} \frac{du}{dx}}$

for  $\boxed{\frac{d \operatorname{arccot}(x)}{dx} = \frac{-1}{1+x^2}}$  chain rule  $\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{d \operatorname{arccot}(u)}{dx} = \frac{-1}{1+u^2} \frac{du}{dx}}$

Ex: (10) Dada. (2.10) oras  $\frac{dy}{dx}$

1.)  $y = \operatorname{arcsin}(2x^2)$

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

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

2.)  $y = 5 \arctan(3x)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} (5 \arctan(3x))$$

$$= 5 \frac{1}{1+(3x)^2} \cdot \frac{d(3x)}{dx} = \frac{15}{1+(3x)^2}$$

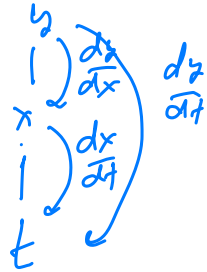
အပိုင်း: လေ့ကျင့်ခန်း 2.10 (8 + 10).

⇒ ဝိသေသဆက်သွယ်မှု (Related Rates). သုံးခုလုံး chain rule:

အိတ်များ:  $y, x, t$

chain rule:  $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt}$

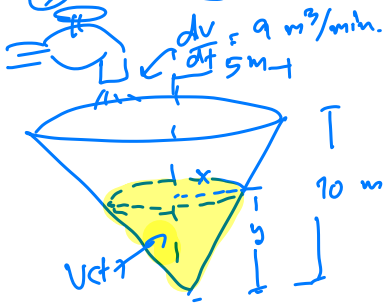
①      ②      ③



•  $\frac{dy}{dt} \Rightarrow$  မှ  $\frac{dx}{dt}$  ကို အသုံးပြု၍  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  ကို ရှာဖွေပါ။

•  $\frac{dx}{dt} \Rightarrow$  မှ  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  ကို အသုံးပြု၍  $\frac{dy}{dt}$  ကို ရှာဖွေပါ။

Ex:



အပိုင်းက အပိုင်းက  $\frac{dv}{dt} = 9 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}$

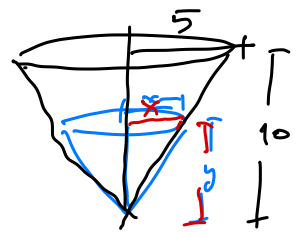
အပိုင်းက အပိုင်းက  $\frac{dy}{dt} = ?$

အိတ်များ:  $V, y, t$   
(ဝိသေသ) (အမြင့်) (တုန့်ပြည်)

chain rule  $\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{dv}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt}$

①      ②      ③

1.  $\frac{dV}{dt} = 9$  จ्ञ.  $\frac{dy}{dt}$



หา  $\frac{dV}{dy}$  (หาอนุพันธ์ปริมาตรเทียบกับ  $V(y)$ )

จก  $V(y) = \frac{1}{3} \pi x^2 y = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \left(\frac{y}{2}\right)^2 \cdot y$

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

$\Rightarrow V(y) = \frac{\pi y^3}{12}$

จก  $\Delta$  คล้าย  $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $\Rightarrow x = \frac{y}{2}$

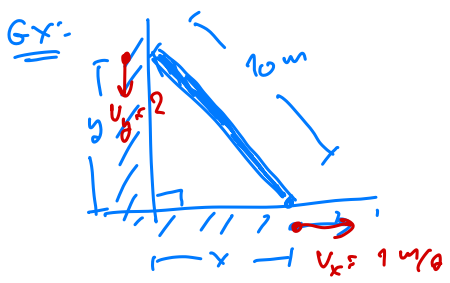
ดังนั้น  $\frac{dV}{dy} = \frac{3\pi y^2}{12} = \frac{\pi y^2}{4}$

จก.  $\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{dV}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} \Rightarrow 9 = \frac{\pi y^2}{4} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt}$

ดังนั้น  $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{9 \cdot 4}{\pi y^2}$

Ex. ถ้าให้รัศมีของน้ำในถังลดลงด้วยอัตรา  $y = 6$  m จ्ञ

$\frac{dy}{dt} \Big|_{y=6} = \frac{9 \cdot 4}{\pi \cdot 6^2} = \frac{1}{\pi}$



ถ้าให้หัวบันไดเคลื่อนที่ลงด้วยอัตรา  $v_x = 1$  m/s.  
 จ्ञอัตราที่หัวบันไดเคลื่อนที่ไปทางซ้ายด้วยอัตราเท่าไร?


หาค่า  $\frac{dy}{dt} = ?$

ตัวแปร:  $x, y, t$

chain rule:  $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dy} \frac{dy}{dt}$

(wt)  $\frac{dy}{dt} = \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) \cdot \frac{dx}{dt}$   $\frac{dx}{dt} = 1 \text{ m/s}$  m. ①  $\frac{dy}{dt}$

①  $\frac{dy}{dt}$       ②  $\frac{dy}{dx}$       ③  $\frac{dx}{dt}$

אם כן,  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  לא נמצא בנתונים  $y(x) = ?$  

$\Rightarrow$  נמצא בנתונים  $y^2 + x^2 = 10^2$  m.  $\frac{dy}{dx}$


לפיכך  $y = \sqrt{100 - x^2} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} (100 - x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{d}{dx} (100 - x^2)$

$= \frac{-2x}{2(100 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$

אם כן  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-x}{(100 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$

מנודת כלל שרשרת:  $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt}$

כלומר  $\frac{dy}{dt} = \left( \frac{-x}{(100 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right)$

אם כן  $\frac{dy}{dt}$  ב-0  $x = 6$  m כלומר  $\frac{dy}{dt} \Big|_{x=6} = \frac{-6}{(100 - 36)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{-6}{8} = -\frac{3}{4} \text{ m/s}$  

שאלה:



הקו הלבן הוא קו המשווה  $\sigma$ .

א.) מה קוטר של כדור הארץ (הקו הלבן) ומה  $\frac{dr}{dt}$

ב.) מה המהירות בה שטח הקו הלבן מתרחב או מתכווץ ומה  $\frac{dV}{dt}$  (הקו הלבן) ומה שטח הקו הלבן  $\sigma$ .