

\Rightarrow ຂົດປິບໃໝ່, 1.) ຖືກີ່ນີ້ ການຄວາມ.



- a.) ຕ່ານພິທີ່ ບັນຫຼຸດເຮັດວຽກ ດີ່ ເພື່ອການຄວາມ
 ນອກຈົ່ານີ້ ອະນຸມີ ເນື່ອ 1 cm / ສິ້ນກຳ ໃນ $\frac{dr}{dt} = 1$
 ວາງຖີ່ ຂອບເຂົ້າ ດັບຕະຫຼາມທີ່ ຢ່າງສົດຍາກີ່ໄດ້. ?
 ວາງດີຕາການກົດປິບໃໝ່ ໄປລະຫວ່າງກົດປິບໃໝ່.

\Rightarrow ອົດຕໍ່ ທີ່ນີ້ນີ້ : ① ແລະ ② ໂດຍກ່ອນໄດ້ V, r, t

② chain rule: $\frac{dV}{dt} = \underbrace{\frac{dV}{dr}}_0 \cdot \underbrace{\frac{dr}{dt}}_{\substack{\text{②} \\ \text{③}}}$

9.) ສິ້ນວ່າ $\frac{dr}{dt} = 1$ ແລ້ວ $\frac{dV}{dt} = ?$

\Rightarrow ອົດຕໍ່ ທີ່ນີ້ນີ້ $V(r)$ ໃຊ້ $\frac{dV}{dr}$

ສິ້ນ $V(r) = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$ ສິ້ນວ່າ $\frac{dV}{dr} = 4\pi r^2$

ສິ້ນວ່າ ພິທີ່ chain rule: $\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{dV}{dr} \cdot \frac{dr}{dt}$

(ກົດປິບ) $= (4\pi r^2) \cdot 1$

ສິ້ນວ່າ ອົດຕໍ່ ທີ່ນີ້ນີ້ $\frac{dV}{dt} = 4\pi r^2 \text{ cm}^3/\text{ສິ້ນກຳ}$

b.) ທີ່ນີ້ນີ້ ອົດຕໍ່ ທີ່ນີ້ນີ້ $\frac{dV}{dt} = 1 \text{ cm}^3/\text{ສິ້ນກຳ}$ ແລ້ວ $\frac{dr}{dt}$

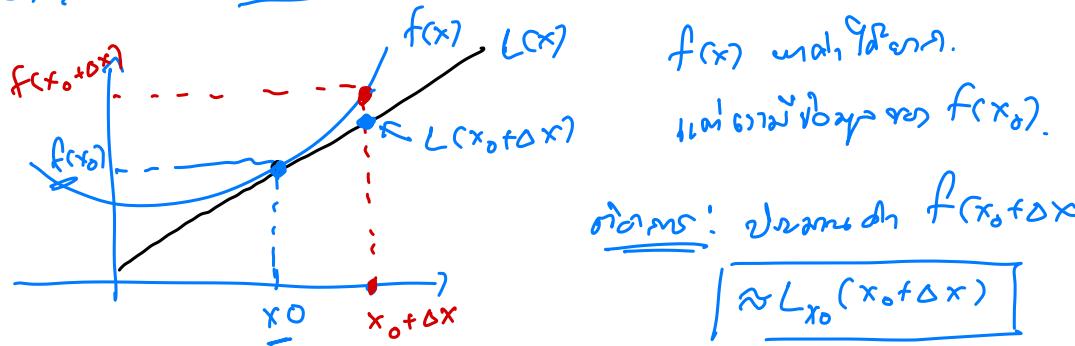
$$\text{माना } V(r) = \frac{4\pi}{3} r^3 \Rightarrow \frac{dV}{dr} = 4\pi r^2$$

chain rule: $\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{dV}{dr} \cdot \frac{dr}{dt}$

$$(\text{माना}) \Rightarrow 1 = (4\pi r^2) \cdot \frac{dr}{dt}$$

$\Rightarrow \frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \text{ cm/sec. } \boxed{\text{प्र}}$

\Rightarrow माना वर्षा के लिए अनुप्रवाहा का गति.



$$\Rightarrow \text{लिखें } L_{x_0}(x) = mx + c = f'(x_0)x + c$$

$$\text{जबकि } (x_0, f(x_0)) \Rightarrow f(x_0) = L_{x_0}(x_0) = f'(x_0)x_0 + c$$

$$\Rightarrow c = f(x_0) - f'(x_0)x_0$$

$\Rightarrow L_{x_0}(x) = f'(x_0)x + f(x_0) - f'(x_0)x_0$

$$\boxed{L_{x_0}(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x_0 + \Delta x) \approx L_{x_0}(x_0 + \Delta x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(f(x_0 + \Delta x) - x_0)$$

$$= f(x_0) + f'(x_0)\Delta x$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{f(x_0 + \Delta x) \approx f(x_0) + f'(x_0) \Delta x}$$

E.g. If we consider a function $f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$ when $x_0=0$

$$\text{then } L_{x_0}(x) = ??$$

$$\text{Ans. } L_{x_0}(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

$$\text{where } f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx}(\sqrt{x+1}) = \frac{1}{2}(x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\therefore L_{x_0}(x) = \sqrt{x_0+1} + \frac{1}{2}(x_0+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(x - x_0)$$

$$\text{when } x_0=0 \therefore L_{x_0}(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}(x)$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \sqrt{x+1} \approx 1 + \frac{1}{2}x \quad \text{when } x_0=0 .$$

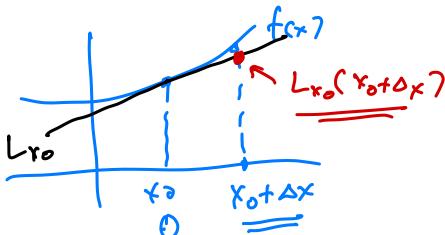
and now we can calculate.

$$\sqrt{1.2} \Rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{1+x}, x_0=0, \Delta x = 0.2$$

$$\text{where } \sqrt{1.2} = f(x_0 + \Delta x) = \sqrt{1 + (x_0 + \Delta x)}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{1.2} = f(0 + 0.2) \approx L_{x_0}(0+0.2) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}(0+0.2)$$

$$= 1 + 0.1 = 1.1$$



Ex: សម្រាប់ចុចិត្តនៃការសរុប $\sqrt{2.02}$ នូវលទ្ធផលនឹងជាដុំដឹង។

① $f_1(x) = \sqrt{2+x}$, $x_0 = 0$, $\Delta x = 0.02$

②. $f_2(x) = \sqrt{x}$, $x_0 = 2$, $\Delta x = 0.02$.

③ $f_3(x) = \sqrt{1+x}$, $x_0 = 1$, $\Delta x = 0.02$

⇒ តើណែនាំ ① ⇒ ឬ $L_{(1)}(x) = f_1(x_0) + f'_1(x_0)(x-x_0)$

នៅរី. $f'_1(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \sqrt{2+x} = \frac{1}{2}(2+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

នៅឯណា $L_{(1)}(x) = \sqrt{2+0} + \frac{1}{2}(2+0)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(x-0)$

($x_0=0$)
⇒ $L_{(1)}(x) = \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}(x)$

ដូចនេះ, $\sqrt{2.02} = f(0+0.02) \approx L_{(1)}(0+0.02)$

= $\sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}(0.02)$ [2]

⇒ តើណែនាំ ② ⇒ ឬ $L_{(2)}(x) = f_2(x_0) + f'_2(x_0)(x-x_0)$

នៅរី. $f_2(x) = \sqrt{x}$, $x_0 = 2$.

$f'_2(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

នៅឯណា. $L_{(2)}(x) = \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot (x-2)$

= $\sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}(x-2)$

នៅពី, $\sqrt{2.02} = f_2(2+0.02) \approx L_{(2)}(2+0.02)$

$$= \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (\cancel{2+0.02} - \cancel{2})$$

$$= \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \cdot 0.02 \quad \text{□}$$

Gx: माना वर्षे 1990 मध्ये जनसंख्या $f(x) = \sqrt{x+3}$

वर्ष $x_0 = 1$ नागरिकसंख्या कमी $\sqrt{3.98}$, $\sqrt{4.05}$

$$\Rightarrow \text{लांगुड़ो } L_{x_0}(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

$$\text{मा. } f(x) = \sqrt{x+3} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x+3)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{अतः } L_{x_0}(x) &= \sqrt{x_0+3} + \frac{1}{2}(x_0+3)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(x-x_0) \\ (x_0=1) \quad &= \sqrt{1+3} + \frac{1}{2}(1+3)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(x-1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\stackrel{(1)}{\Rightarrow} \boxed{L_{x_0}(x) = 2 + \frac{1}{4}(x-1)}.$$

माना. $f(x) \approx L_{x_0}(x)$ सौपारी $x_0 = 1$.

ज्ञानात्मक $\sqrt{3.98}$ मा. $f(x) = \sqrt{x+3}$, $x_0 = 1$

$$\text{माना. } f(x_0 + \Delta x) = f(1 + \Delta x) \approx \sqrt{1 + \Delta x + 3} = \sqrt{3.98}$$

$$\text{अतः } \Delta x + 4 = 3.98 \Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta x = -0.02} \quad \text{②.} \quad \text{③.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{माना. } \sqrt{3.98} &= f(1 + (-0.02)) = \boxed{f(0.98) \approx L_{x_0}(0.98)} \\ &= 2 + \frac{1}{4}(0.98-1) \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2 - \frac{0.02}{4} \quad \text{B}$$

• $\sqrt{4.05}$ में. $f(x) = \sqrt{x+3}$, $x_0 = 1$

मृग. $f(x_0 + \Delta x) = f(1 + \Delta x) = \sqrt{\underline{1+\Delta x+3}} = \sqrt{\underline{4.05}}$

अतः $\Delta x + 4 = 4.05 \Rightarrow \Delta x = 4.05 - 4 = 0.05$

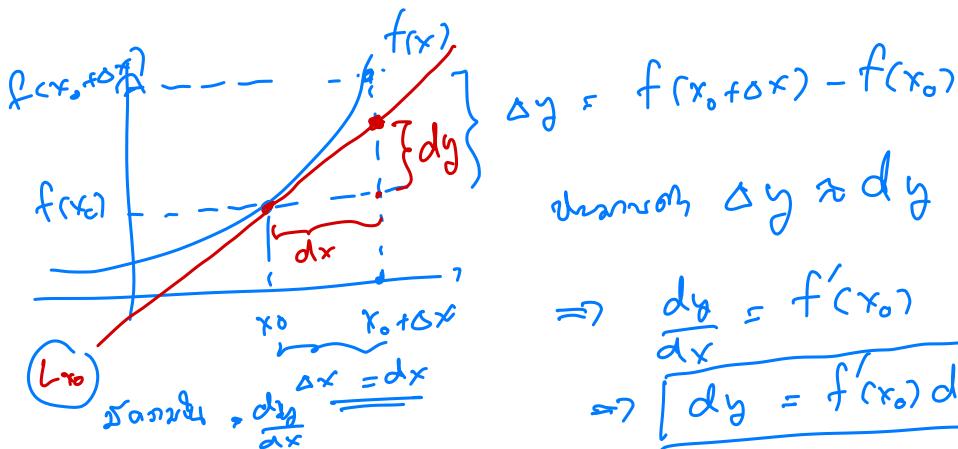
मृग. $\sqrt{4.05} = f(\underline{1+(0.05)}) = f(1.05) \approx L_{x_0}(1.05)$
 $\Rightarrow 2 + \frac{1}{4}(1.05 - 1) = 2 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot 0.05$ B

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \approx L_{x_0}(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x_0 + \Delta x) \approx L_{x_0}(x_0 + \Delta x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x_0 + \Delta x - x_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{f(x_0 + \Delta x) \approx f(x_0) + f'(x_0) \Delta x} - (\text{परिवर्तन})$$

⇒ मृग द्वारा दोनों दिवाली के बीच का अंतर.



इसलिए $\Delta y \neq dy$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = f'(x_0) \quad \text{द्वारा}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{dy = f'(x_0) dx} \quad \text{द्वारा}$$

ज्यामितीय अवधारणा का विवर

$$\boxed{\Delta y \approx dy = f'(x_0)dx = f'(x_0)\Delta x}$$

गैर: यदि $y = x^5 + 3x$ एवं

a.) अवकलनीयता वाली y . $\Rightarrow dy = y'(x)dx$

$$\text{तो } dy = \frac{d}{dx}(x^5 + 3x)dx$$

$$\Rightarrow dy \approx (5x^4 + 3)dx \quad \text{अवकलनीयता.}$$

b.) उदाहरण. dy का $x=1$ एवं $dx=0.1$.

$$dy \approx (5(1)^4 + 3) \cdot 0.1 \approx 0.8.$$

c.) उदाहरण $\Delta y = y(x+\Delta x) - y(x)$ जहाँ $x=1$, $(\text{एवं } \Delta x=0.1)$

$$\Delta y = y(1.1) - y(1) = \cancel{(1.1^5 + 3 \cdot 1.1)} - \cancel{(1^5 + 3 \cdot 1)} \approx 0.91 \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{प्राचीन गणित.} \end{matrix}$$

जबकि

$$\underline{0.91} = \Delta y \approx dy \approx 0.8$$

प्रश्न: यदि $dy = f'(x)dx$ फिर विवरणीय

है $\frac{dy}{y(x_0)}$ फिर इसका मतलब है-

នៅក្នុង $\frac{dy}{y \text{ នឹង}} \times 100$ នឹង តារាងជូនភាពវិបាទ

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{ចំណាំ}}$$



$$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3.$$

ស្ថិករាជនភាពវិបាទ 95% នៅក្នុង

រាយការ តារាងជូនភាពវិបាទ 0.1 m

និងនាក់អាមេរិកសាស្ត្រ មានរាជនភាព
ដីលើកដែលបានបង្កើតឡើង និង
តារាងជូនភាពវិបាទ និង 0.1 m

\Rightarrow និងនាក់អាមេរិកសាស្ត្រ និង និងនាក់អាមេរិកសាស្ត្រ $\Delta V \approx dV$

$$dV = \frac{dV}{dr} \cdot dr = \frac{d(\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3)}{dr} \cdot dr$$

$$\Rightarrow dV = 4\pi r^2 \cdot dr \quad | \quad dr \text{ ត្រូវបានចាប់ពី } 0 \text{ ដល់ } 0.1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ដើម្បី } dV = 4\pi r^2 \cdot 0.1 = 0.4\pi r^2. \quad \blacksquare$$

\Rightarrow និង និងនាក់អាមេរិកសាស្ត្រ

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dV}{V} \times 100 = \frac{0.4\pi r^2}{\frac{4}{3}\pi r^5} = \frac{0.3}{r} \times 100.$$

$$\text{ឬ } 4 \text{ m}^3 \text{ និង } 0.1 \text{ m} \text{ និង } 0.3 \text{ និង } 100 = \frac{0.3}{4} \times \frac{100}{100}$$

$$= 6 \%. \quad \blacksquare$$

សរុប; និច្ចនិង 2.11 (4 + 5.)