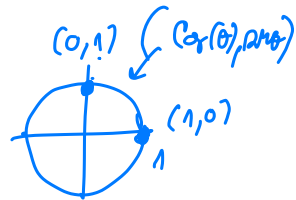


ឧទាហរណ៍: ប្រើប្រាស់លក្ខណៈ 1. ចំ. 11.

ក្នុងករណីនេះ យើងបានជ្រើសយក $x_0 = \frac{3}{2}$

ដើម្បីកំណត់ $\Delta x = 0.14$

\Rightarrow យើងបាន $f(x_0 + \Delta x) \approx L_{x_0}(x_0 + \Delta x)$.



យើងបាន $f(x) = \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$, $x_0 = \pi$

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

យើងបាន $f(x_0)$ គឺ $f(\pi) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$

យើងបាន $f'(x)$ គឺ $f'(x) = -\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow f'(\pi) = -\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$

ដូច្នេះ $L_{x_0}(x) = 0 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)(x - \pi)$

យើងបាន $\cos\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = f\left(\frac{\pi + \Delta x}{2}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi + \Delta x}{2}\right)$

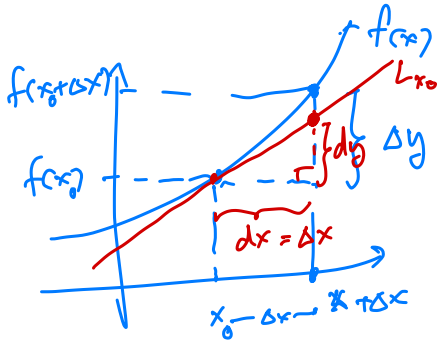
ដូច្នេះ $\frac{3}{2} = \frac{\pi + \Delta x}{2}$ ដូច្នេះ $\Delta x = 3 - 3.14 = -0.14$

យើងបាន $f(x_0 + \Delta x) \approx L_{x_0}(x_0 + \Delta x) = L_{x_0}(\pi + (-0.14))$

$= 0 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)(\pi + (-0.14) - \pi)$

$= +0.07 \approx \cos\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$ \square

⇒ រកសមីការស្របចំនួនដំបូងនៃលំនឹង



$\Delta y = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)$ ជាសមីការស្របចំនួនដំបូង Δy ស្របចំនួនដំបូង.

$\frac{dy}{dx} =$ កម្រិត $L_{x_0} = f'(x_0)$

ចំនួនដំបូង $\boxed{dy = f'(x_0)dx}$ ជំនួយសមីការស្របចំនួនដំបូង.

គេបាន $\Delta y = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)$ ជាសមីការស្របចំនួនដំបូង $\underline{\underline{dy}}$

Ex: បើ $y = x^5 + 3x$ គេបាន ចំនួនដំបូងសមីការស្របចំនួនដំបូង y . (dy)
 គេបាន ចំនួនដំបូងសមីការស្របចំនួនដំបូង Δy ដោយ $x_0 = 1, dx = 0.1$

គេបាន ចំនួនដំបូងសមីការស្របចំនួនដំបូង.

$dy = f'(x)dx = \frac{d}{dx}(x^5 + 3x)dx$
 $= (5x^4 + 3)dx$

• គេបាន ចំនួនដំបូងសមីការស្របចំនួនដំបូង Δy ដោយ dy ដោយ $x_0 = 1, dx = 0.1$

$\Delta y \approx dy = (5x^4 + 3) \Big|_{x=1} \cdot 0.1$
 $= (5 + 3) \cdot 0.1 = 0.8 \quad \leftarrow \approx 0.91$

(ត្រូវបានប្រើប្រាស់) $\Delta y = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = (1.1)^5 + 3(1.1) - (1^5 + 3 \cdot 1)$

ตัวอย่าง:

- การเปลี่ยนแปลงเล็กน้อย f ของ $\frac{df}{dx} = f'(x) dx$
- ค่าสัมพัทธ์ของการเปลี่ยนแปลง $\frac{df}{f(x)}$
- ค่าสัมพัทธ์ของการเปลี่ยนแปลงร้อยละ $\frac{df}{f(x)} \times 100$.

⇒ Ex: ในทรงกลมรัศมี r ความหนาแน่นของปริมาตรใกล้เคียงกับค่าคงที่รัศมี $r = 5$ เมตร การเปลี่ยนแปลง



ความหนาแน่นของทรงกลมรัศมี $r = 5$ เมตร เพิ่มขึ้น 0.1 ม. (dr) ①
 จงหา ค่าสัมพัทธ์ของการเปลี่ยนแปลง (ค่า) ของ การเปลี่ยนแปลง
ปริมาตรค่าสัมพัทธ์ของการเปลี่ยนแปลงร้อยละ ของทรงกลมตัวนี้.
 $(\frac{dV}{V} \times 100)$ ②

⇒ หา การเปลี่ยนแปลงเล็กน้อย.

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

$$\Rightarrow dV = (4\pi r^2) \cdot dr$$

⇒ หาราก ΔV และ dV ที่ $r = 5$, $dr = 0.1$ เมตร

$$\Delta V \approx dV = (4\pi r^2) \Big|_{r=5} \cdot 0.1 = 4\pi \cdot 25 \cdot 0.1 = 10\pi$$

ดังนั้น ความหนาแน่นของ V ของรัศมี การเปลี่ยนแปลงเล็กน้อย เป็น $\pm 10\pi \text{ m}^3$

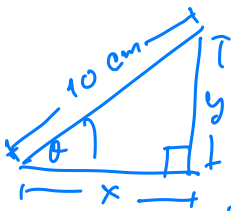
⇒ หา ค่าสัมพัทธ์ของการเปลี่ยนแปลง. $\frac{dV}{V(r_0)} \times 100$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\cancel{4\pi r^2} \cdot dr}{\frac{\cancel{4\pi r^2}}{3}} \times 100 = \frac{3}{r} \cdot dr \times 100 = \frac{3 \cdot 0.1}{5} \times 100$$

$$= 0.06 \times 100 = 6 \text{ เปอร์เซ็นต์}$$

∴ ค่าผิดพลาดร้อยละเป็น $\pm 6\%$

Ex: แบบฝึกหัด 2.11 (5.)



ถ้า θ ใกล้เคียง 30° ค่าผิดพลาดของค่าของ y เป็น 1%
 หารด้วยค่าผิดพลาดของ x จะได้ค่าผิดพลาดของ y (เมื่อ θ ใกล้เคียง 30°)
 ค่าผิดพลาดของ x -

ค่าผิดพลาดของ x : ค่าผิดพลาดของ y

หรือ $x = 10 \cos \theta$

หรือ $\Delta x \approx dx = \frac{d}{d\theta}(10 \cos \theta) \cdot d\theta$

$\Rightarrow dx = 10(-\sin \theta) \cdot d\theta$

เมื่อ $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$, $d\theta = \frac{\pi}{180}$ หรือ 1°

$dx = -10 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cdot \frac{\pi}{180} = -10 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{180}$

ค่าผิดพลาดของ x

ค่าผิดพลาดของ y : ค่าผิดพลาดของ y $y = 10 \sin \theta$

หรือ $\Delta y \approx dy = \frac{d}{d\theta}(10 \sin \theta) \cdot d\theta$

$\Rightarrow dy = 10 \cos \theta \cdot d\theta$

การแปลงองศาเป็น rad

$30^\circ \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}$
$1^\circ \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{180}$

การแปลงองศาเป็น rad!

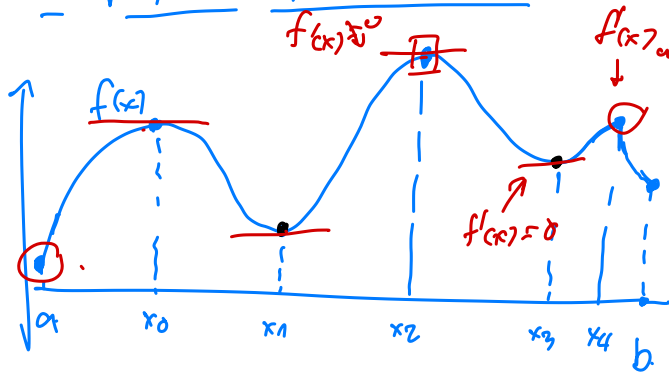
$\theta = 30^\circ \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$
 $d\theta = 1^\circ \Rightarrow d\theta = \frac{\pi}{180}$

ដំបូង $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$, $d\theta = \frac{\pi}{180}$ រដូវ

$dy = 10 \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cdot \frac{\pi}{180} = 10 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{180}$

ឧបាយ: របបជំរក 2.11 (4.)

⇒ ជំរកចំនុច/ចំណុច កាត់ដេរីវេ.



• ជំរកចំនុចដំបូង
(local maximum.)

នៃ x_0, x_2, x_4

• ជំរកចំនុចដំបូង
(local minimum.)

នៃ a, x_1, x_3, b .

• ជំរកចំនុចដំបូង (Global Max.)

x_2

• ចំណុចដំបូង
 a

$f(x)$ នៃ $[a, b]$

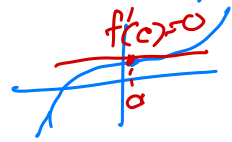
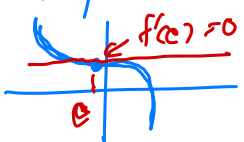
ឧបាយ: (ប្រើដេរីវេ)

រកចំនុច c ដំបូង

$f'(c) = 0$ ឬ $f'(c)$ អវិជ្ជមាន/វិជ្ជមាន រវាង a និង b

ឧបាយ: នៃ ជំរកចំណុចដំបូង/ចំណុចកាត់ដេរីវេ

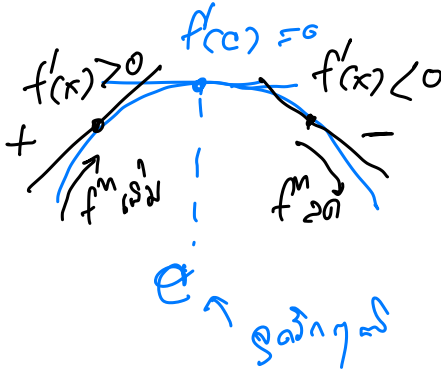
Ex:



នៃ c ដំបូង
នៃ ជំរកចំណុចដំបូង
នៃ ជំរកចំណុចកាត់ដេរីវេ

⇒ រក check ចំណុចកំពូល/ចំណុចខ្ពស់ (ត្រូវដឹងស្នើសុំ/២០.)

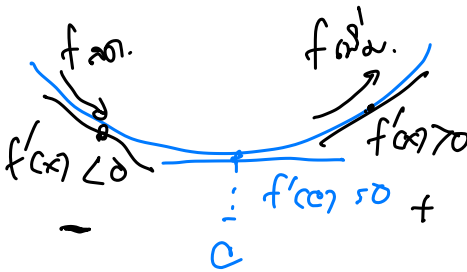
ចំណុចកំពូល
ខ្ពស់



ដំណោះស្រាយ ០ រក f'' ត្រូវ
វិជ្ជមាន \rightarrow កំពូល

$$f'(x) \quad + \rightarrow -$$

ចំណុចកំពូល
ទាប



ដំណោះស្រាយ ០ រក f'' ត្រូវ
អវិជ្ជមាន \rightarrow កំពូល

$$f'(x) \quad - \rightarrow +$$

Ex: រកចំណុចកំពូល/ចំណុចខ្ពស់ រក
 $f(x) = x^3 - 12x - 5$

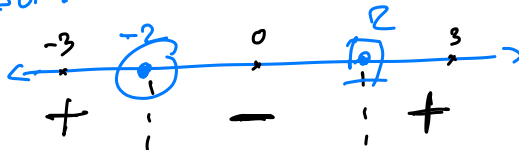
• រកចំណុចកំពូល រក $f(x)$ ដំណោះស្រាយ $f'(x) = 0$ រកចំណុចកំពូល


$$\text{ដំណោះស្រាយ} \quad f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx}(x^3 - 12x - 5) = 3x^2 - 12 = 0$$


$$\Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{12}{3} = 4 \quad \Rightarrow x = \pm 2 \quad \text{រកចំណុចកំពូល រក } f(x)$$

• រក f'' ត្រូវ (វិជ្ជមាន/អវិជ្ជមាន)

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 12$$



• ឧទាហរណ៍: ឧទាហរណ៍នៃអនិច្ចាតិ: ឧទាហរណ៍នៃអនិច្ចាតិ $f(x) \rightarrow +$ 
 ឧទាហរណ៍ $x=2$. លើក្រាហ្វិកនៃអនិច្ចាតិ.

ឧទាហរណ៍: ឧទាហរណ៍នៃអនិច្ចាតិ $f(x) \rightarrow -$ 
 ឧទាហរណ៍ $x=-2$ លើក្រាហ្វិកនៃអនិច្ចាតិ.

(Ex:) គណនាអនិច្ចាតិ (ឧទាហរណ៍នៃអនិច្ចាតិ) របស់
 $f(x) = x^{3/5}(4-x)$

• ឧទាហរណ៍: ដើម្បីរកអនិច្ចាតិ $f(x)$ យើងរក $f'(x)$ ហើយយើងដាក់វាស្មើនឹង ០ ដើម្បីរកចំណុចកំពូល/ចំណុចកំពង់។

$$\text{ដើម្បីរក} \quad f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} (x^{3/5}(4-x)) = \frac{d}{dx} (4x^{3/5} - x^{8/5}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 \cdot \frac{3}{5} x^{(3/5)-1} - \frac{8}{5} x^{8/5-1} = \frac{12}{5} x^{-2/5} - \frac{8}{5} x^{3/5}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^{-2/5} \left(\frac{12}{5} - \frac{8}{5} x^{3/5+2/5} \right) = \frac{1}{x^{2/5}} \left(\frac{12}{5} - \frac{8}{5} x \right) = 0$$

$x^{2/5} \neq 0$

ឧទាហរណ៍: ឧទាហរណ៍ $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{12}{5} - \frac{8}{5} x = 0$

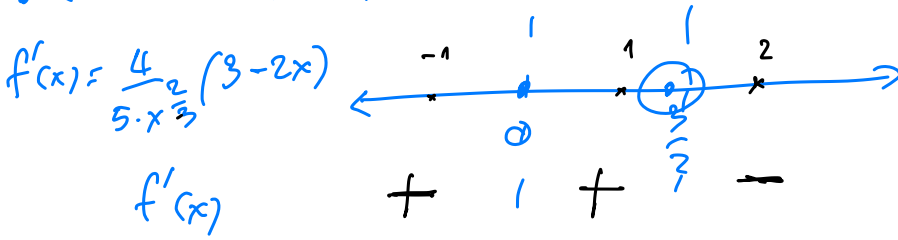
$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{12}{8} = \frac{3}{2} \checkmark$$

ឧទាហរណ៍ $f'(x)$ យើងរក

$\Rightarrow x=0$, លើក្រាហ្វិកនៃអនិច្ចាតិ.

ដូច្នេះ $x=0, \frac{3}{2}$ លើក្រាហ្វិកនៃអនិច្ចាតិរបស់ $f(x)$

• ជំនួយ $f''(x) \neq 0$.



• ឧទាហរណ៍: ប្រសិនបើមានដេរីវេ $f'(x) > 0$ ឬ $f'(x) < 0$ តើមានន័យអ្វី?
: វាបង្ហាញពីលក្ខណៈនៃអនុគមន៍។

• ឧទាហរណ៍: ប្រសិនបើមានដេរីវេ $f'(x) > 0$ ឬ $f'(x) < 0$ តើមានន័យអ្វី?
: ប្រសិនបើ $x = \frac{3}{2}$ គឺជាចំណុចប្រសព្វ។



ឧទាហរណ៍: ប្រសិនបើមានដេរីវេ $f'(x) > 0$ ឬ $f'(x) < 0$ តើមានន័យអ្វី?
: ប្រសិនបើ $x = \frac{3}{2}$ គឺជាចំណុចប្រសព្វ។

ឧទាហរណ៍: ប្រសិនបើមានដេរីវេ $f'(x) > 0$ ឬ $f'(x) < 0$ តើមានន័យអ្វី?
: ប្រសិនបើ $x = \frac{3}{2}$ គឺជាចំណុចប្រសព្វ។

ឧទាហរណ៍: ប្រសិនបើមានដេរីវេ $f'(x) > 0$ ឬ $f'(x) < 0$ តើមានន័យអ្វី?
: ប្រសិនបើ $x = \frac{3}{2}$ គឺជាចំណុចប្រសព្វ។