

အောက် 1.7 အတွက် နှစ်ခု/ပို့ဂေါ်က  $f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{3}}(x-4)$ .

$$2.7 f(x) = (x^2 - 2x + 3)^{\frac{1}{3}}.$$

1.) မှန်ရှိခြင်း/ပို့ဂေါ်က  $f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{3}}(x-4)$

• မြန်လိုက်: ထို့ကြောင်း  $f'(x) = 0$  မှာ မှတ်၏။

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow f'(x) &= \frac{d}{dx} \left( \underbrace{x^{\frac{1}{3}}}_{\textcircled{1}} \underbrace{(x-4)}_{\textcircled{2}} \right) = \frac{\frac{1}{3}x^{\frac{-2}{3}}}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}} (x-4) + \frac{1}{3}x^{\frac{-2}{3}} \\ &= \frac{1}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}} \left( x^{\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{(x-4)}{3} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}} \left( \frac{4x-4}{3} \right) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

ဒါ့၌  $x=1$  သို့ကြောင်း. :  $f'(1) = 0$ .

$x=0$  သို့ကြောင်း :  $f'(0)$  မှတ်၏။

• ပုံစံက  $f''(x)$  ပို့ဂေါ်က.

$$f'(x) = \frac{4}{3} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}} (x-1)$$



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ဒါ့ကြောင်း:  $f'(x)$  မျှတော်း မှာ,  $+ \rightarrow -$

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ဒါ့ကြောင်း:  $f'(x)$  မျှတော်း မှာ,  $- \rightarrow +$ .  $x=1$  ပြုလုပ်ခဲ့ဖြစ်ပါ.



$$2.7 f(x) = (x^2 - 2x + 3)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

⇒ աղանդը: զանում  $f'(x)=0$  առաջակած:

$$f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} (x^2 - 2x + 3)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{3} (x^2 - 2x + 3)^{\frac{-2}{3}} \frac{d}{dx} (x^2 - 2x + 3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \frac{(2x-2)}{(x^2 - 2x + 3)^{\frac{2}{3}}} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{(x-1)}{(x^2 - 2x + 3)^{\frac{2}{3}}} = 0.$$

Ճշգրիտ.  $x=1$  էլլորդում:  $f'(1) = 0$

⇒ մասմաս առ թիվ  $f''(1) \geq 0$ .

$$f'(x) = \frac{2}{3} \frac{(x-1)}{(x^2 - 2x + 3)^{\frac{2}{3}}}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} & (x^2 - 2x + 3) \neq 0 \\ & x = 2 \pm \frac{\sqrt{4 - 12}}{2} < 0. \\ & \text{Խնդիրը հայտնաբերվել է.} \end{aligned}$$



Ճշգրիտ էլլորդում  $f'(x) \rightarrow + \rightarrow -$   
(պատճենական էլլորդում  $f'(x) \rightarrow - \rightarrow +$ )

• պատճենական էլլորդում  $f'(x) \rightarrow - \rightarrow +$   
Ճշգրիտ էլլորդում  $f'(x) \rightarrow + \rightarrow -$

⇒ պարագայություն ԱՐԾՎՐԱԿԱՆԻ ԱՄԱՆՈՒՅՆ

⇒ մասմաս էլլորդ.  $f(x)$  առաջ ցանց է  $x_0$

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

ବେଳାକ ପରିବହନ କରିଲୁ.

ଫଂକ୍ଷନ: (ଅଗ୍ରମଣିତ ଏବଂ ଅଗ୍ରମଣିତ କାଣ୍ଡିଟିପ).

ଯେ ଫଂକ୍ଷନ ଅନୁମତି କରିଲାମ କି  $x_0 = a$  କିମ୍ବା.

ଅଗ୍ରମଣିତ ଏବଂ  $f(x)$  ଜୀବନାମ୍ବା କାଣ୍ଡିଟିପ.

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(a)}{k!} (x-a)^k = \frac{f^{(0)}(a)(x-a)}{0!} + \frac{f^{(1)}(a_0)(x-a)}{1!} +$$
$$+ \frac{f^{(2)}(a_1)(x-a)}{2!} + \dots$$
$$\text{Let } x_0 = - \frac{2!}{2!} - \dots$$
$$= f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(x-a)^2$$
$$+ \frac{f'''(a)}{3!}(x-a)^3 + \dots$$

( $\text{ଜୀବନାମ୍ବା } x_0 = a$ )

କିମ୍ବା ଅଗ୍ରମଣିତ ଏବଂ ଅଗ୍ରମଣିତ କାଣ୍ଡିଟିପ କାଣ୍ଡିଟିପ  $x_0 = 0$

ଫଂକ୍ଷନ:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} (x-0)^k$$

$$= f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)x^2}{2!} + \frac{f'''(0)x^3}{3!} + \dots$$

ଅନୁମତି:

ଏବଂ ଏବଂ

ଅଗ୍ରମଣିତ କାଣ୍ଡିଟିପ

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

- សេចក្តីមុនិតខាងក្រោមនៃសំគាល់នៅលើនៅ.

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(a)}{k!} (x-a)^k$$

លើកដែល.

- សេចក្តីមុនិតវេចសង្គម (នូវរាយការណ៍) នៅលើនៅ.

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k$$

Ex: ស្វែងរកអនុម័តខាងក្រោមនៃ  $f(x) = \sin(\pi x)$  នៅពី  $x_0 = -\frac{1}{3}$ .

$$f(x) = \sin(\pi x) \quad \text{ស្វែងរក } x_0 = -\frac{1}{3}.$$

ស្វែងរកអនុម័តខាងក្រោម:  $f(x) = \sin(\pi x)$  នៅពី  $x_0 = -\frac{1}{3}$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^k}{k!} = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)(x-x_0)^2}{2!} + \dots$$

វិនិចនា:  $f(x) = \sin(\pi x) \Rightarrow f\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) = \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$

$\nwarrow x_0 = -\frac{1}{3}$   $f(x) = \pi \cos(\pi x) \Rightarrow f'\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) = \pi \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$

$$f''(x) = -\pi^2 \sin(\pi x) \Rightarrow f''\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) = -\pi^2 \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$f'''(x) = -\pi^3 \cos(\pi x) \Rightarrow f'''\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) = -\pi^3 \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = +\pi^4 \sin(\pi x) \Rightarrow f^{(4)}\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) = +\pi^4 \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

ទៀតឡប់.  $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)(x+\frac{1}{3})^k}{k!} = \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \pi \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \cdot (x+\frac{1}{3})^1$

$$+ \frac{(-\pi)^2 \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)}{2!} \left(x + \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{(-\pi)^3 \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)}{3!} \left(x + \frac{1}{3}\right)^3$$

+ ...

$$(证.) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f^{(k)}\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) \frac{x^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \begin{cases} \frac{\frac{k}{2} \frac{k}{3} \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)}{k!} \left(x + \frac{1}{3}\right)^k, k \text{ 偶数} \\ \frac{\frac{k-1}{2} \frac{k}{3} \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)}{k!} \left(x + \frac{1}{3}\right)^k, k \text{ 奇数}. \end{cases}$$

由此可知，此级数收敛于  $\cos(x)$  在  $x = -\frac{1}{3}$  处的值。

证： 令  $x = -\frac{1}{3}$ ，则由上式得  $\cos(x) \approx P_n^T(x)$ .

- $f(x) \approx P_n^T(x)$  — 级数收敛于  $f(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处的值。
- $f(x) \approx P_n^M(x)$  — 级数收敛于  $f(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处的导数值。

例：求  $\sin x$  在  $x = 0$  处的泰勒级数  $\underline{\text{设 }} f(x) = \sin(x)$  在  $x = 0$ 。

$$\text{解. } P_5^T(x) = \sum_{k=0}^5 \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} (x-0)^k$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{解法1}) &= f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)x^2}{2!} + \frac{f'''(0)x^3}{3!} \\ &\quad + \frac{f^{(4)}(0)x^4}{4!} + \frac{f^{(5)}(0)x^5}{5!} \end{aligned}$$

由  $\sin x$  在  $x = 0$  处的值

$$f(0) = \sin(0) = 0$$

$$f'(0) = \cos(0) = 1$$

$$f''(x) = -\cos(x) \Rightarrow f''(0) = -\cos(0) = -1$$

$$f'''(x) = +\sin(x) \Rightarrow f'''(0) = +\sin(0) = 0$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \cos(x) \Rightarrow f^{(4)}(0) = \cos(0) = 1$$

$$f^{(5)}(x) = -\sin(x) \Rightarrow f^{(5)}(0) = -\sin(0) = 0.$$

$$\text{durch } P_5^T(x) = 1 + 0 \cdot x + \frac{(-1) \cdot x^2}{2!} + \frac{0 \cdot x^3}{3!} + \frac{1 \cdot x^4}{4!} + \frac{0 \cdot x^5}{5!}$$

(aus  $x_0=0$ )

$$P_5^T(x) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4!} \quad \blacksquare$$

(aus  $x_0=0$ )

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Ex: 當我們知道某個函數在某點的四個導數時  
求  $f(x) = \ln(3+2x)$  在  $x_0=0$  處的四次泰勒級數

$$\text{解: } P_4^M(x) = \sum_{k=0}^4 \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k$$
$$= f(0) + \frac{f'(0) \cdot x}{1!} + \frac{f''(0) \cdot x^2}{2!} + \frac{f'''(0) \cdot x^3}{3!} + \frac{f^{(4)}(0) \cdot x^4}{4!}$$

由題意知  
 $x_0=0$ :

$$f(x) = \ln(3+2x) \Rightarrow f(0) = \ln(3)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dx} 2 \cdot (3+2x)^{-1} \\ &= -2 \cdot (3+2x)^{-2} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{1}{(3+2x)} \cdot (2) \Rightarrow f'(0) = \frac{2}{3} \\ f''(x) &= \frac{-2 \cdot 2}{(3+2x)^2} \Rightarrow f''(0) = -\frac{4}{3^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$f'''(x) = \frac{-4 \cdot (-2) \cdot 2}{(3+2x)^3} = \frac{16}{(3+2x)^3} \Rightarrow f'''(0) = \frac{16}{3^3}$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \frac{16 \cdot (-3) \cdot 2}{(3+2x)^4} \Rightarrow f^{(4)}(0) = \frac{-32 \cdot 3}{3^4} = \frac{-32}{3^3}$$

ດែល  $\Rightarrow P_4^M(x) = \ln 3 + \frac{2}{3}x + \left(-\frac{4}{9}\right) \frac{x^2}{2!} + \left(\frac{16}{27}\right) \frac{x^3}{3!} + \left(\frac{-32}{27}\right) \frac{x^4}{4!}$

និងអ្នកមានបញ្ហាសូចតារៗនៃ  $f(x) = \ln(3+2x)$

ដោយ  $f(0.5) \approx P_4^M(0.5)$

$$= \ln 3 + \cancel{\frac{2}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} + \cancel{\left(-\frac{4}{9}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2!} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$+ \cancel{\frac{16 \cdot 2}{27} \cdot \frac{1}{3!} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3} + \cancel{-\frac{16 \cdot 2}{27} \cdot \frac{1}{4!} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4}$$

$$= \ln 3 + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{18} + \frac{1}{27 \cdot 3} - \frac{1}{27 \cdot 12}$$

សរុប: ឈុបចំណួន  $2.13$  ( $3.3$ ).

រវាងសម្រួលរាយ និង តាមរឿងទីនេះ គឺជាការប្រាក់ប្រាក់.

arctan(1.01).

[ $\Rightarrow$  នឹងព័ត៌មាន  $f(x)$  ឬ  $-$  ]