

ឧទាហរណ៍: បោះពុម្ព Midterm ១១: ថ្ងៃ ១៩.

បោះពុម្ព ឡូហ្គូ/ដេរីវេ របស់ $f(x) = (x^2 - 2x - 3)^{\frac{1}{3}}$
ដំណើរការ.

$\Rightarrow$ យើងចង់ដឹងថា $f'(x) = 0$ មានឯកសារឬទេ?

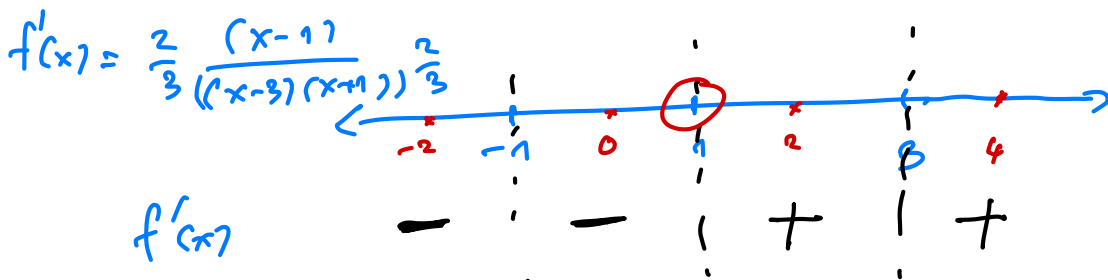
$$\text{ដូច្នេះ } f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} (x^2 - 2x - 3)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{2x - 2}{(x^2 - 2x - 3)^{\frac{2}{3}}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{3} \frac{2(x-1)}{(x-3)(x+1)^{\frac{2}{3}}} = 0.$$

ដំណើរការ: ដាក់កំណត់ $f'(x) = 0$ ជា $x = 1$

ឯកសារ $f'(x)$ មានឯកសារជា $x = 3, -1$

តាមការប៉ាន់ស្មានចំណុច $x = 1, 3, -1$.

$\Rightarrow$ ដេរីវេ f'' ដោយសេរី.



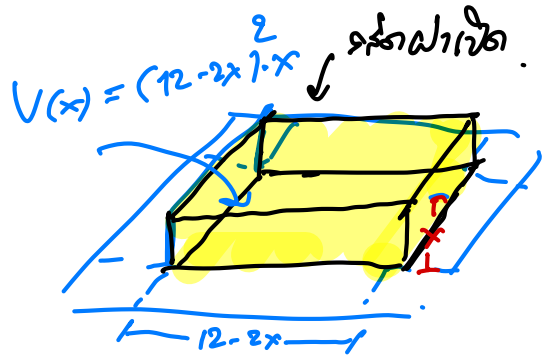
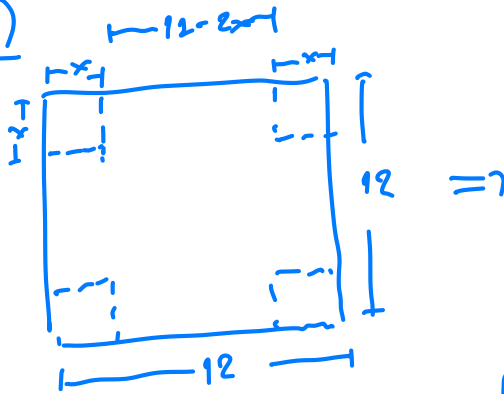
$\rightarrow$ តេស្ត:

- ឡូហ្គូដេរីវេដោយសេរី $f'(x)$ ដោយសេរី $+$ $\rightarrow$ $-$
ឯកសារដេរីវេដោយសេរី.



- ឧទាហរណ៍ដំណោះស្រាយ $f'(x)$ លើក្នុង $- \rightarrow +$ ចាប់ពី $x=1$ លើកឧទាហរណ៍ដំណោះស្រាយ.

Ex:



បញ្ហាដែលយើង ចង់ដឹង គឺ តើ ផ្ទៃក្រឡា ដែល បាន បង្កើត ឡើង មាន បរិមាត្រ ប៉ុន្មាន?

បរិមាត្រ $V(x) = x(12-2x)^2$

យើង ចង់ ដឹង បរិមាត្រ:

① $\Rightarrow$ យើង ចង់ ដឹង: តើ $V'(x) = 0$ ឬ ទេ?

$$\frac{dV}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} \underbrace{(x)}_{①} \underbrace{(12-2x)^2}_{②} = x \cdot 2(12-2x)(-2) + (12-2x)^2 \cdot 1$$

$$= (12-2x) \underbrace{(-4x + (12-2x))}_{(12-6x)}$$

$$= 12(6-x)(2-x)$$

ដូច្នេះ យើង បាន ដឹង ថា $x = 6, 2$

พหุนามกำลังสอง. $V(x) = x \cdot (12 - 2x)^2$

• $x = 6$ จะได้ $V(6) = 6 \cdot (12 - 2 \cdot 6)^2 = 0$.

• $x = 2$ จะได้ $V(2) = 2 \cdot (12 - 2 \cdot 2)^2 = 2 \cdot 64 = 128$

ดังนั้น $x = 2$ จะได้พหุนามกำลังสองเป็น 128 หน่วย³

⇒ อธิบายทฤษฎีบทและแสดงกรณแบบลอรีน.

นิยาม: ให้ $f(x)$ มีอนุพันธ์ทุกอันดับที่ x_0 และ
“อนุกรมเทย์เลอร์” ของ f รอบจุด x_0 ได้ดังนี้

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

ถ้าให้ $x_0 = 0$ แล้วจะได้ อนุกรมเทย์เลอร์รอบจุด 0 เป็น
“อนุกรมแมคลอริน” นั่นคือ

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!} x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!} x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!} x^3 + \dots$$

ឧទាហរណ៍: ឃ្លុយធានាថា ជាន់ (n) របស់ f រួមមាន x_0 និង a ផង

$$P_n^T(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(a)}{k!} (x-a)^k = f(a) + \frac{f'(a)}{1!} (x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!} (x-a)^2$$

(ឯកសារដែលបានផ្តល់) $+ \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n$.

• ឃ្លុយធានា ឯកសារ ជាន់ (n) របស់ f ផង

$$P_n^M(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!} x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n$$

ឧទាហរណ៍: $P_n^T(x)$ ដែល $n=1$ គឺជាជាន់ដែលមានលក្ខណៈជា ជាន់ រួមមាន x_0 និង a

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ } \left[P_1^T(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) = L_{x_0}(x) \right] \checkmark$$

$\Rightarrow$ យើងបានឯកសារថា $f(x)$ រួមមាន x_0 និង a នឹងមាន
 ទំហំ $P_n^T(x)$ ឯកសារ ($P_n^M(x)$ រួមមាន x_0 និង 0) ទាំងពីរ ដូច្នេះ

$$\boxed{f(x) \approx P_n^T(x) \text{ រួមមាន } x_0} \quad \text{ឯ} \quad \boxed{f(x) \approx P_n^M(x) \text{ រួមមាន } x_0 \text{ និង } 0}$$

(៥២)

ဇွဲ: ၁) မာမဗုဏ္ဍာ ကေဇ်(၁၀)နှစ် ၄ မှုဝါပဉ္စာဏတရ ချိန်ခံပါ

$$f(x) = \ln(3+2x) \quad \text{လဲၤ ပဉ္စာဏတရ } f(0.1)$$

• လိဝ်ဝါ $x_0 = 0$ နီၣ် $P_4^T(x) = \sum_{k=0}^4 \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} (x-0)^k$

မိဝ် $P_4^T(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)x^2}{2!} + \frac{f'''(0)x^3}{3!} + \frac{f^{(4)}(0)x^4}{4!}$
(ကဗျာ $x_0 = 0$)

သီၣ်လဲၤ ကေဇ်ခါတရတရ $f(0), f'(0), f''(0), f'''(0), f^{(4)}(0)$

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{(3+2x)} \cdot 2 \Rightarrow f'(0) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{-2 \cdot 2}{(3+2x)^2} \Rightarrow f''(0) = -\frac{4}{9}$$

$$f'''(x) = \frac{(-4) \cdot (-2) \cdot 2}{(3+2x)^3} \Rightarrow f'''(0) = \frac{16}{27}$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \frac{16 \cdot (-3) \cdot 2}{(3+2x)^4} \Rightarrow f^{(4)}(0) = -\frac{96}{81}$$

လဲၤကဗျာ $P_4^T(x)$ ခါၣ်

$$f(x) = \arctan(x) \Rightarrow f(1) = \arctan(1) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

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

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

$$f'''(x) = \frac{(1+x^2)^2(-2) - (-2x)2(1+x^2) \cdot 2x}{(1+x^2)^4} \Rightarrow f'''(1) = \frac{-8+16}{16} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{ดังนั้น } P_3^T(x) = \frac{\pi}{4} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(x-1) + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2!} \cdot (x-1)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{3!} (x-1)^3$$

(รอบจุด $x_0 = 1$)

$$\text{ดังนั้น } \arctan(1.01) = f(1.01) \approx P_3^T(1.01)$$

(รอบจุด $x_0 = 1$)

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2}(1.01-1) + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2!} \cdot (1.01-1)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{3!} \cdot (1.01-1)^3$$

ข้อชี้แจง: (แบบฝึกหัด M, d term 5 ข้อ 1 ข้อ 17.)

ผู้รู้ข้อนี้พอ, หากใครรู้แล้วช่วยกันแชร์
รอบๆ $x = 0$ และ $x = \pi$ และ $x = 2\pi$

$$f(x) = xe^x$$

0.01 $e^{0.01}$