

ເບີນລົດໃຫຍ່ Midterm ການຟັງ:

① ລົມໄສຮູ່ຈິບນີ້ໃກ່ກົດໆກວ່າຂຶ້ນສະເໜີ $\Rightarrow \frac{0}{0}$ ແລ້ວ $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ ດີຈິກປັບປຸງ.

ກົດ້ວານ.
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$

15. ຂາຍ ຄືນຕົກທີ່ງຈຸດ.

15.1.) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 0$

15.2.) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{2x+4}{x^2-4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{2(x+2)}{(x-2)(x+2)}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{2}{x-2} = -\infty$$

ກົດ້ວານ.

15.3.) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x + 1} \rightarrow \frac{-\infty + \infty}{-\infty + 1} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$

16. ອານວັດທິນຂອງກົດ້ວານ.

16.1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1-x)}{\ln(1+x)} \rightarrow \frac{0}{0}$ ✓ (ກົດ້ວານ.)

(ກົດ້ວານ.) $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{d}{dx}(\ln(1-x))}{\frac{d}{dx}(\ln(1+x))} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2\cos(2x)}{-1}}{\frac{1}{(1-x)}}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -2\cos(2x)(1-x) = -2 \quad \text{D}$$

$$16.2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x}{\ln x - 1} - \frac{x}{\ln x + 1} \right)$$

(Satz) $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{(x \ln x + x) - (x \ln x - x)}{(\ln x)^2 - 1} \right)$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x}{(\ln x)^2 - 1} \rightarrow \frac{\infty}{\infty} \quad \text{v.a.l.}$$

(Division) $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\frac{2 \ln x}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{\ln x} \rightarrow \frac{\infty}{\infty} \quad \text{v.a.l.}$

(Kehrm.) $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x = \infty \quad \text{D}$

$$16.3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{x/(x^2-1)}$$

W.s. $\ln \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{x/(x^2-1)} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\ln x^{x/(x^2-1)} \right)$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln x}{(x^2-1)} \rightarrow \frac{0 \cdot (-\infty)}{-1} x$$

(Satz). $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln x}{(x^2-1)/x} \rightarrow \frac{-\infty}{-\infty} \quad \text{v.a.l.}$

$$(\text{证}) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{d}{dx} (\ln x)}{\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^2-1}{x} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{x(2x) - (x^2-1)}{x^2}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x^2}{x^2+1} \rightarrow \frac{0}{0+1} = 0$$

故得 $\ln \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{\frac{x}{x^2-1}} \right) = 0$

从而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{\frac{x}{x^2-1}} = e^0 = 1$ ■

② დეგრადინგის შემთხვევა. ვთ $f(x)$

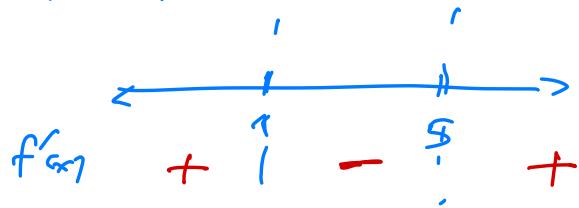
- ასეთი გვ. აღნიშნული $f'(x) = 0$ ან $f'(x)$ უარისა:
- ასეთ f'' მატ/და.
- აგრძელებული დეგრადინგი რჩეს $f(x) + \rightarrow -$
და დანართი $+ \rightarrow -$ დეგრადინგი რჩეს $f(x) - \rightarrow +$

13). მოცე. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ მოქმედი გარემოებრივი მართვის მისამართი

ვთ $f(x)$ და $x = 1, 5$. ასეთი გვ. $f(x)$ უარის $(-2, 1] \cup [2, 5)$ და $f(x) = e^{-f(x)+2}$ ცადას. $f''(x) = e^{-f(x)+2} f'(x)^2 < 0$ არ არის გრაფიკი.

$\Rightarrow f(x)$: چیزی که $x \in [1, 5]$.

ویرایش f'' بین ۱ و ۵:



لذا $g(x) = e^{-f(x)+c}$ باید f'' بین ۱ و ۵ را $g(x)$ را بخواهد.

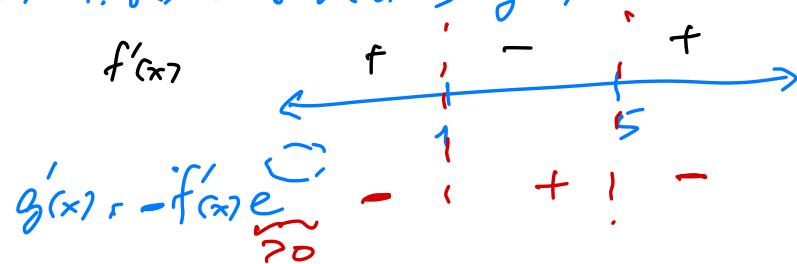
$$\begin{aligned} \text{ماجرا این است} g(x) \Rightarrow g'(x) &= e^{-f(x)+c} \frac{d}{dx}(-f(x)+c) \\ &= -f'(x) e^{-f(x)+c} \end{aligned}$$

> 0

اما $f'(x)$ را در ۱ و ۵

$g'(x) \neq 0$ برای $x \in [1, 5]$. ($g'(x)=0 \Leftrightarrow f'(x)=0$)

\Rightarrow این نتیجه f'' بین ۱ و ۵ را $g(x)$.



پس $g(x)$ بین f'' بین ۱ و ۵

برای اینکه $f'' \geq 0$ باشد $(-\infty, 1] \cup [5, \infty)$



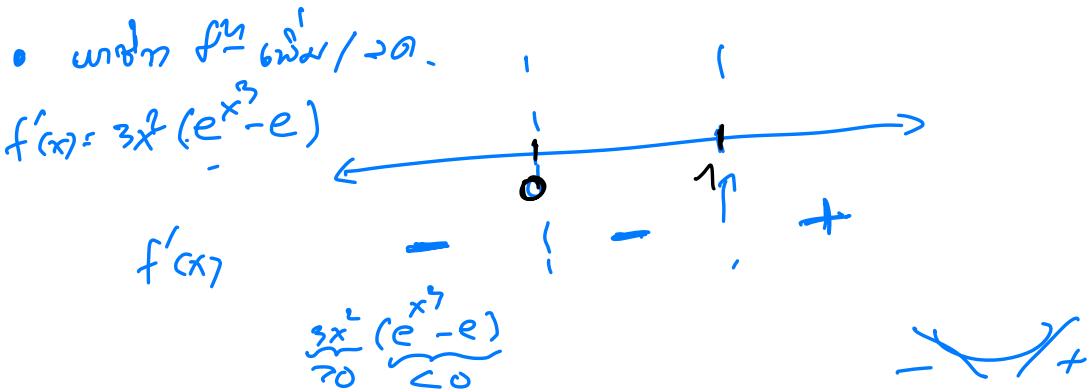
14. ດາວລັກ ຂໍ້ງອາ / ອົງກອນວິນວອ $f(x) = e^{x^3} - ex^3$
- ມີພາບ ພັດທະນາ $f(x)$: ດົກກຳ¹ $f'(x) = 0$ ໃຫ້ $f'(x)$ ມີຫຼຸດ

$$f'(x) = e \cdot (3x^2) - e(3x^2) = \overbrace{3x^2}^{>0} (\overbrace{e^{x^3} - e}^{=0}) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \text{ ບໍ່ມີຄວາມ } 3x^2 = 0 \text{ ຫຼື } (e^{x^3} - e) = 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} x < 0 \\ x = 0 \end{matrix} \qquad \qquad \qquad x^3 = 1 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

ອັນດີກຳທັງໝົດຂອງ $f(x)$ ດັ່ງ $x = 0, 1$.



- ດັ່ງນີ້ວ່າ $x = 1$ ລົງດີກຳທັງໝົດ $f'(x) \rightarrow +$
 ແລ້ວ $x = 1$ ຮົມໄດ້ກຳທັງໝົດຂອງ $f(x)$ ~~ແລ້ວ~~
 (ຢູ່ນີ້ແກ່ບໍລິຫານ ຂີ່ນີ້)

(3). ມີກຳທັງໝົດ $f(x)$ + ມີກຳທັງໝົດຂອງ $f(x)$.
 $P_n^T(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(a)}{k!} (x-a)^k$, $P_n^M(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(a)}{k!} x^k$

$$\text{vianas. } f(x) \approx P_n^T(x) \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} f(x) \approx P_n^M(x) \\ \text{jeigu } x \neq a \end{array} \right.$$

[12]. Įmano g?i? $f(x) = \ln(x+1)$.

(12.17) man $P_2^T(x)$ vos $f(x)$ jeigu $x=1$

$$(12.2) \quad P_2^T(x) = \sum_{k=0}^2 \frac{f^{(k)}(1)}{k!} (x-1)^k$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{jeigu } x=1 \\ & = f(1) + \frac{f'(1)(x-1)}{1!} + \frac{f''(1)(x-1)^2}{2!} \end{aligned}$$

man $f(1), f'(1), f''(1)$

$$m \& f(x) = \ln(x+1) \Rightarrow f(1) = \ln(2)$$

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

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

$$\text{t?k } P_2^T(x) = \ln(2) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(x-1) + \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2!} (x-1)^2$$

12.3) Jeigu $f(x) = \ln(x+1)$ neraudin $\ln(2.1)$

(nors $\ln 2 = 0.6931$)

$$\ln(2.1) = \ln(1.1+1) = f(2.1) \leftarrow \text{dabar } f(x) \text{ jeigu } x=1$$

தேவை செய்தால் முறை $f(x) \approx P_2^T(x)$
 கூறும் $x = 1$

எனில் $\ln(2.1) = f(1.1) \approx P_2^T(1.1)$
 கூறும் 1

$$= \left(\ln(2) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot (x-1) + \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2!} (x-1)^2 \right) \Big|_{x=1.1}$$

$$= \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \underbrace{(1.1-1)}_{0.1} + -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \underbrace{(1.1-1)}_{0.1}^2$$

$$\approx 0.6931$$

$$= \dots \quad \text{□}$$

நூ. 4.) முறை $P_n^M(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k$

எனில் $f(x) = \ln(x+1) \Rightarrow f(0) = \ln(1) = 0$

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

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

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

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \frac{2 \cdot (-3)}{(x+1)^4} \Rightarrow f^{(4)}(0) = -3!$$

$$f^{(k)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{(x+1)^k} \cdot (k-1)! \Rightarrow f^{(k)}(0) = (-1)^{k-1} (k-1)!$$

$$\text{证. } P_n^M(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} \cdot x^k = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^{k-1} (k-1)!}{k!} \cdot x^k$$

因为当 k=0, f(0)=0

$$\text{证. } P_n(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} \cdot x^k \quad \blacksquare$$

\Rightarrow 证明完毕的步骤：构造 $f(x)$ 使得 $x=x_0$

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

当 $x=x_0$ (即 x_0)

例 求 $y=3\cos^2(x)$ 在 $x=\frac{\pi}{4}$ 处的值

$$\text{圆周率 } \pi = 3.14$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{设 } f(x) = 3\cos^2(x)$$

$$\text{令 } x_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

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

$$\text{且. } f(x_0) \text{ 为 } f'(x_0) \text{ 为 } x_0 = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow 90^\circ$$

$$f(x) = 3\cos^2(x) \Rightarrow f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 3 \cdot \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{3}{2}$$

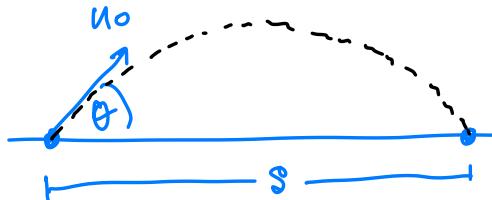
$$f'(x) = 6 \cos(x) (-\sin x) \Rightarrow f'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = -3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{d.h. } L_{x_0}(x) &= \frac{3}{2} + (-3) (x - x_0) \\
 &\stackrel{x_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}}{=} \frac{44\pi}{180} = \frac{44\pi}{180} \\
 \text{Jedam. } 3 \cos^2(44^\circ) &= f(\underline{\underline{44^\circ}}) \approx L_{x_0}(44^\circ) \\
 &\stackrel{x_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}}{=} \frac{3}{2} + (-3) \left(\frac{44\pi}{180} - \frac{45\pi}{180} \right) \\
 &\stackrel{\pi}{=} \frac{3}{2} + (-3) \left(-\frac{\pi}{180} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(\pi = 3.14), \approx \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3 \cdot (3.14)}{180} = \dots \quad \blacksquare$$

- ⇒ Definitionen: $\Delta y \approx dy = y'(x) dx$
- Definition $dy \approx \Delta y = y(x_0 + \Delta x) - y(x_0)$
- Ableitungsfunktion: $\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x_0}$
- Ableitungsmaßstab: $\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x_0} \times 100$

10.



$$S = u_0^2 \sin(2\theta) / g.$$

Sei die Anfangsgeschwindigkeit $\theta = 5^\circ$.
Dann ist der Abstand zwischen S.
 $\sqrt{\theta} = \frac{\pi}{6}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{dissertation zu } S &= \frac{ds}{S} \times 100, \quad ds = S'(\theta) d\theta \\
 &= \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\frac{u_0^2 \cos(2\theta)}{g} \right) d\theta \\
 ds &= \frac{2u_0^2 \cos(2\theta)}{g} d\theta
 \end{aligned}$$

V2lR. absonanz von S ist

$$\frac{ds}{S} \times 100 = \frac{\frac{2u_0^2 \cos(2\theta)}{g} d\theta}{S(\theta)} \times 100 = \frac{\cancel{2u_0^2} \cos(2\theta)}{\cancel{g} \sin(2\theta)} \frac{d\theta}{S(\theta)} \times 100$$

$$\left(\text{voraussetzung: } \frac{d\theta}{\theta} \times 100 = 5 \right) \quad = \quad \frac{2 \cos(2\theta) g (d\theta \times 100)}{\sin(2\theta) \cancel{\theta}} = 5$$

$$\text{mit } \theta = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad = \quad \frac{2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)} \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot 5$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot 5 = \frac{5\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}$$