

แบบฝึกหัด Midterm 99.1.3:

① $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 0$ หรือ $\frac{0}{0}$ ใช้ L'Hôpital.

$$\text{ใช้ L'Hôpital: } \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} \right]$$

[15] ขอบเขตของฟังก์ชัน

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

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

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

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

[16] ขอบเขตของฟังก์ชัน

16.1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{\ln(1-x)} \rightarrow \frac{0}{0}$ ใช้ L'Hôpital.

(ใช้ L'Hôpital) $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{d}{dx}(\sin(x))}{\frac{d}{dx}(\ln(1-x))} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x)}{\frac{-1}{1-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x)}{\frac{-1}{1-x}} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$

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

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

$$(\text{L'H\^opital}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\cancel{(x \ln x + x)} - \cancel{(x \ln x - x)}}{(\ln x)^2 - 1} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x}{(\ln x)^2 - 1} \rightarrow \frac{\infty}{\infty} \quad \checkmark \text{ (L'H\^opital)}$$

$$(\text{L'H\^opital}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cancel{2}}{\cancel{2} \frac{\ln x}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{\ln x} \rightarrow \frac{\infty}{\infty} \quad \checkmark$$

$$(\text{L'H\^opital}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x = \infty \quad \text{D}$$

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

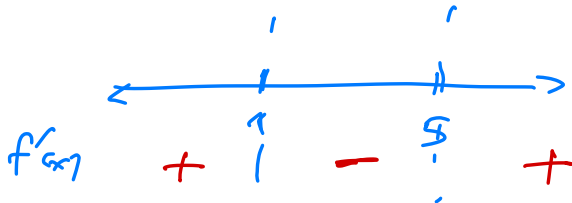
$$\text{L'H\^opital: } \ln \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{x/(x^2-1)} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\ln x \cdot \frac{x}{x^2-1} \right)$$

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

$$(\text{L'H\^opital}). = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln x}{(x^2-1)/x} \rightarrow \frac{-\infty}{-\infty} \quad \checkmark \text{ (L'H\^opital)}$$

→ $f(x)$: သိရှိရန် $x = 1, 5$.

စဉ်း f'' မြေပုံဆွဲရန် :



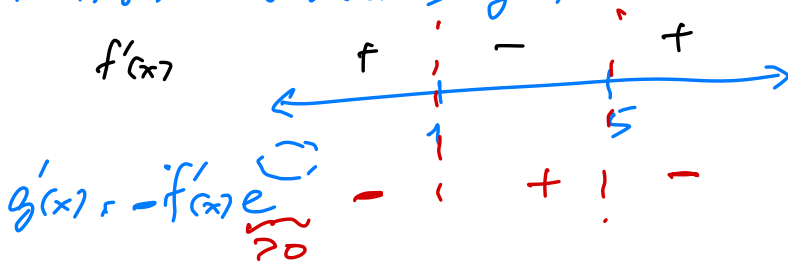
မှီ $g(x) = e^{-f(x)+e}$ နှစ်ခု f'' မြေပုံဆွဲရန် $g(x)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \text{သိရှိရန် } g(x) &\Rightarrow g'(x) = e^{-f(x)+e} \frac{d}{dx}(-f(x)+e) \\
 &= -f'(x) \underbrace{e^{-f(x)+e}}_{>0}
 \end{aligned}$$

သိရှိရန် $g(x)$ သိရန်

$g(x) = 0$ $x = 1, 5$. ($g'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f'(x) = 0$)

→ နှစ်ခု f'' မြေပုံဆွဲရန် $g(x)$.



သိရှိရန် $g(x)$ မြေပုံဆွဲရန် f'' မြေပုံဆွဲရန် $[1, 5]$

သိရှိရန် f'' မြေပုံဆွဲရန် $(-\infty, 1] \cup [5, \infty)$

14. ឃើញ ដេរីវេ / ដេរីវេនៃ $f(x) = e^{x^3} - ex^3$

- ឃើញ ដេរីវេនៃ $f(x)$: ដូច្នេះ $f(x) = 0$ ឬ $f'(x)$ ឃើញ

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

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

$$x = 0 \quad x^3 = 1 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

ចំណុច ឆ្លងដេរីវេនៃ $f(x)$ គឺ $x = 0, 1$.

- ឃើញ f'' ដើម្បី រក

$$f'(x) = 3x^2(e^{x^3} - e)$$

$$f'(x)$$

$$\underbrace{3x^2}_{>0} \underbrace{(e^{x^3} - e)}_{<0}$$



- ចំណុច $x = 1$ ត្រូវបាន កំណត់ ដោយ $f'(x) \rightarrow +$ ដំណើរ

ឆ្លង $x = 1$ ត្រូវបាន កំណត់ ដោយ $f(x)$

(ឃើញ ដេរីវេនៃ $f(x)$)

3. ឃើញ ដេរីវេនៃ $f(x)$ + ឃើញ ដេរីវេនៃ $f(x)$

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

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

$$\text{π-ανελ. } f(x) \approx P_n^T(x) \mid \text{συναρ. } x \in \alpha \quad \bigg| \quad f(x) \approx P_n^M(x) \mid \text{συναρ. } x \in \delta$$

112 . Πάλιν οίη? $f(x) = \ln(x+1)$.

(12.11) ομοί $P_2^T(x)$ για $f(x)$ συναρ. $x \in 1$
 * 12.2

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

συναρ. $x \in 1$

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

υπολ. $f(1), f'(1), f''(1)$

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

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

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

οίη $P_2^T(x) = \ln(2) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot (x-1) + \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2!} (x-1)^2$
 συναρ. $x \in 1$

12.3.) Γδ $f(x) = \ln(x+1)$ νεκνυόη $\ln(2.1)$

(οίησιν $\ln 2 \approx 0.6931$)

$\ln(2.1) = \ln(1.1+1) = f(1.1) \leftarrow \text{οίησιν } f(x) \text{ για } x \in 1$

$$\text{אם } f(x) \approx P_2^T(x) \text{ סביב } x=1$$

$$\text{דוג'. } \ln(2.1) = f(1.1) \approx P_2^T(1.1)$$

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

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

$$= \dots$$

$$\text{מ.4.3) } P_n^M(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k$$

$$\text{דוג'. } f(x) = \ln(x+1) \Rightarrow f(0) = \ln(1) = 0$$

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

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

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

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

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

2.2. $P_n^M(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(a)}{k!} \cdot x^k = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^{k-1} \cancel{(k-1)!}}{k!} \cdot x^k$
 2.3. $P_n^M(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} \cdot x^k$

2.4. $P_n^M(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} \cdot x^k$

$\Rightarrow$ 2.5. $P_n^M(x)$ is a polynomial of degree n : $f(x)$ is a function of x

$f(x) \approx L_{x_0}(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0)$
 (where x_0 is a point)

2.6. $f(x) = 3 \cos^2(44^\circ)$

$\pi = 3.14$

$\Rightarrow f(x) = 3 \cos^2(x)$

$x_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$

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

$u. f(x_0) = f'(x_0) \text{ for } x_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{သိသောများအားလုံးကို } S &= \frac{dS_{x100}}{S}, \quad dS = S'(\theta) d\theta \\ &= \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\frac{u_0^2 \sin(2\theta)}{g} \right) d\theta \\ dS &= \frac{2u_0^2 \cos(2\theta)}{g} d\theta \end{aligned}$$

ပျံ့ဝှံ့ သိသောများအားလုံးကို S ပေါ်

$$\frac{dS}{S} \times 100 = \frac{\frac{2u_0^2 \cos(2\theta)}{g} d\theta}{S(\theta)} \times 100 = \frac{2u_0^2 \cos(2\theta)}{\cancel{g} \cancel{u_0^2 \sin(2\theta)}} d\theta_{x100}$$

$$\left(\text{ပျံ့ဝှံ့} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{\theta} \times 100 = 5 \right)$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\text{သို့ } \theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cos(2\theta) d\theta \times 100}{\sin(2\theta) \theta} = 5$$

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

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