

Room: RB3302

$\Rightarrow$ Impl. diff: was y ist f 2 von x und $\frac{dy}{dx}$, so $\frac{d}{dx}$.

7.) $y = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+3}}{2^x \ln x}$ sur $\frac{dy}{dx}$ (au) derivative.

$$\begin{aligned}\ln(a \cdot b) &= \ln a + \ln b \\ \ln\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) &= \ln a - \ln b \\ \ln a^b &= b \ln a\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 2^x \ln x \\ \text{brahn} \\ \Rightarrow \ln y &= \ln \left(\frac{(x^2+3)^{\frac{1}{2012}}}{2^x \ln x} \right) \\ &= \ln(x^2+3)^{\frac{1}{2012}} - \ln(2^x \ln x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\ln y = \frac{1}{2017} \ln(x^2 + 3) - x \ln 2^x - \ln(\cos x)$$

(Imp. diff:) $\frac{d}{dx}(\ln y) = \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1}{2017} \ln(x^2+3) - x \ln 2^{\frac{x}{2}} - \ln(\cos x) \right]$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2017(x^2+3)} \cdot 2x - \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2 \ln x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = y \left[\frac{2x}{2017 \cdot (x^2 + 3)} - \ln 2 - \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \right] \quad (9)$$

8.) Παλ. ξαντος (2 και 3) η' διαγρα (0,2) και α' 2, 3 και 4 και 5 και 6 και 7 και 8.
 $xy^2 = x^2 + y - 2$, η' διαγρα $x \in \mathbb{C}$.

Input: $\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(xy^2) = \frac{d}{dx}(x^2 + y - 2)$

$$x \cdot 2y \frac{dy}{dx} + y^2 = 2x + \frac{dy}{dx}$$

So, $\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}(2xy - 1) = 2x - y^2$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(2x - y^2)}{(2xy - 1)}$$

At $x = 0$ or $y = 0$, $xy^2 = x^2 + y - 2$ then $x = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = 0 + y - 2 \Rightarrow y = 2$$

At $x = 0$ or $y = 2$

At $x = 0$ or $y = 2$, $\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=0, y=2} = \frac{(2 \cdot 0 - 2^2)}{(2 \cdot 0 \cdot 2 - 1)} = +4$

At $x = 0$ or $y = 2$, $m \cdot (x - 0) = y - 2 \Rightarrow m = -\frac{1}{4}$

At $x = 0$ or $y = 2$, $m = -\frac{1}{4}$

$L(x) = (-\frac{1}{4})x + C$ At $x = 0$, $y = 2 \Rightarrow 2 = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot 0 + C$

$\Rightarrow C = 2$

At $x = 0$ or $y = 2$, $m = -\frac{1}{4}$

$L(x) = -\frac{1}{4}x + 2$

6.) Given: $f(x) = \ln(2x+1) + \ln(x)$ or

6.1) $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2x+1} \cdot 2 + \ln(x)$

6.2) $f''(x) = -2(2x+1)^{-2} = -2 \ln(x)$

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

6.4) $f^{(4)}(x) = \underbrace{2 \cdot 2 \cdot (-3)}_{2 \cdot -3!} (2x+1)^{-4} + \ln(x)$

$$\Rightarrow f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^{n+1} (n-1)! (2x+1)^{-n} + \begin{cases} \ln(x), & \frac{n}{4} \text{ odd } 1 \\ -\ln(x), & \frac{n}{4} \text{ odd } 2 \\ +\ln(x), & \frac{n}{4} \text{ odd } 3 \\ +\ln(x), & \frac{n}{4} \text{ odd } 4 \end{cases}$$

6.5) $f^{(100)}(x) = (-1)^{99} \cdot 99! (2x+1)^{-100} + \ln(x)$

5.) $V(h) = 18h + \frac{9}{2}(4+h) \cdot h$ or $\frac{dV}{dh} \Big|_{h=4}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dV}{dh} = \frac{d}{dh} \left(18h + \frac{9}{2}(4h+h^2) \right)$$

$$= 18 + \frac{9}{2}(4+2h)$$

$$\frac{d}{dh} \Big|_{h=4} \Rightarrow \frac{dV}{dh} \Big|_{h=4} = 18 + \frac{9}{2} \cdot (4+2 \cdot 4) = 18 + 54 = 72$$

$$\text{ft}^3/\text{ft}$$

4.) omooxpxdrow $f_{-a!_0}^M y_{U\bar{u}}$.

$$4.1.) y = (\log_{10} (\underbrace{12x^3 + 4x + e}_{99}))^{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 100 (\log_{10} (12x^3 + 4x + e)) \cdot \frac{1}{\ln 10 (12x^3 + 4x + e)} \cdot (6x^2 + 4) \quad \square$$

$$4.2.) y = \underbrace{\pi}_{(1)} \underbrace{e^x \sec(x^3 + 1)}_{(2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \pi e^x \sec(x^3 + 1) \tan(x^3 + 1) \cdot (3x^2) + \sec(x^3 + 1) (\pi e^x) \quad \square$$

$$4.3.) y = (\arctan(x^2 + 1))^2 + 2^{\tan x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 2(\arctan(x^2 + 1)) \cdot \frac{1}{1 + (x^2 + 1)^2} \cdot (2x) + (\ln 2) 2^{\tan x} e^{\tan x} \quad \square$$

$$4.4.) y = \arcsin(\ln(x^2 + 2) + \pi)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \cos(\ln(x^2 + 2) + \pi) \cdot \frac{1}{x^2 + 2} \cdot 2x \quad \square$$

$$4.5.) y = 4^x + \ln 4 + x^4 + \cos^4\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \arcsin(e^{-4})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = (\ln 4) 4^x + \ln 4 + 4(x^3) + 0 + 0 \quad \square$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(a) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+\Delta x) - f(a)}{\Delta x}$$

or equivalently $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-}$

3.1 Given: $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 28, & x \leq 2 \\ 16\sqrt{x+2}, & x > 2 \end{cases}$ — ①

— ②

3.1.7 or. $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(2+\Delta x) - f(2)}{\Delta x}$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{① ((2+\Delta x)^2 + 28) - ① (2^2 + 28)}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(\cancel{4} + \cancel{4\Delta x} + \cancel{\Delta x^2} + \cancel{28}) - (\cancel{4} + \cancel{28})}{\cancel{\Delta x}}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} (4 + \Delta x) = 4. \quad \square$$

3.2.7 or. $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(2+\Delta x) - f(2)}{\Delta x}$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{② 16\sqrt{(2+\Delta x)+2} - ① \cdot ③ (4\sqrt{2})}{\Delta x}$$

$$= 16 \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(\sqrt{\Delta x + 4} - 2)}{\Delta x} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{\Delta x + 4} + 2)}{(\sqrt{\Delta x + 4} + 2)}$$

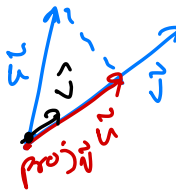
$$= 16 \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cancel{\Delta x} + 4 - \cancel{4}}{\cancel{\Delta x} (\sqrt{\Delta x + 4} + 2)} = 16 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 4 \quad \square$$

3.3.1 $f'(2)$ exists? $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2+\Delta x) - f(2)}{\Delta x}$ exists ($\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-}$)

សប្បុរស Midterm ១!

1.) ឆ្លើយ $\vec{u} = 2\vec{i} + 3\vec{j}$, $\vec{v} = \vec{i} - \vec{k}$ ឬ $\vec{u} = (2, 3, 0)$
 $\vec{v} = (1, 0, -1)$

1.1.) $\boxed{\text{proj}_{\vec{v}} \vec{u} = \frac{(\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v})}{\|\vec{v}\|^2} \vec{v}}$ (ឬ $(\vec{u} \cdot \hat{v}) \hat{v}$, $\hat{v} = \frac{\vec{v}}{\|\vec{v}\|}$)



ឬ $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = (2, 3, 0) \cdot (1, 0, -1) = 2 + 0 + 0 = 2$

$\|\vec{v}\|^2 = \|(1, 0, -1)\|^2 = 1^2 + 0^2 + (-1)^2 = 2$

ឬ $\text{proj}_{\vec{v}} \vec{u} = \frac{2}{2} \vec{v} = \vec{v} = (1, 0, -1)$

1.2) ឬ $\vec{u} \times \vec{v}$, $\vec{u} = (2, 3, 0)$, $\vec{v} = (1, 0, -1)$

$\vec{u} \times \vec{v} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \vec{i}(-3-0) + \vec{j}(0+2) + \vec{k}(0-3)$
 $= -3\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} - 3\vec{k}$

$\Rightarrow \vec{u} \times \vec{v} = (-3, 2, -3)$

2.)

ឬ $2(x-1) + (y-1) - 2(z-1) = 0$

ឬ $n_1(x-x_0) + n_2(y-y_0) + n_3(z-z_0) = 0$

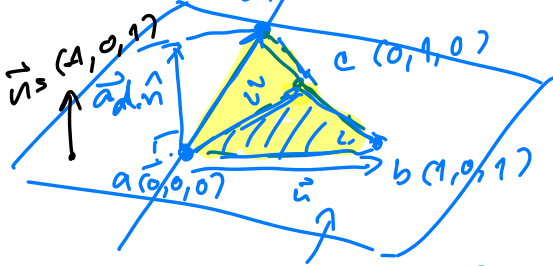
• $\vec{n} = (n_1, n_2, n_3) = (2, 1, -2)$

• $P_0 = (x_0, y_0, z_0) = (1, 1, 1)$

• ឬ $2x + y - 2z = 0$

$$\vec{r}(t) = \vec{p} + \vec{v}t = (1, 2, 3) + (2, 1, -2)t \quad \square$$

$$3.) \quad \vec{r}(t) = (0, 0, 0) + (-1, 1, 1)t$$



$$V_{\text{khối}} = 4 \text{ đơn vị}^3$$

tìm ra d. thích hợp

$$\text{mặt } -x+z=0 \quad \left(\text{gọi: } V = \frac{1}{3} \times \text{mặt} \times \text{độ} \right)$$

$$\text{mặt: } \frac{1}{2} |\vec{u} \times \vec{v}|$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -1(x-0) + 0(y-0) + 1(z-0) = 0 \\ & \vec{n} = (-1, 0, 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{gọi: } \vec{ad} \cdot \hat{n} = \vec{ad} \cdot \frac{\vec{n}}{\|\vec{n}\|} \quad , \vec{ad} \Rightarrow d = (-1, 1, 1)t$$

$a = (0, 0, 0)$
mặt $\vec{ad} = (-t, t, t)$

$$\text{gọi: } (-t, t, t) \cdot \frac{(-1, 0, 1)}{\sqrt{(-1)^2 + 1^2}} = \frac{t+0+t}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2t}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{mặt: } \frac{1}{2} \|\vec{u} \times \vec{v}\| \quad , \vec{u} = \vec{ab} = (1, 0, 1)$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{ac} = (0, 1, 0)$$

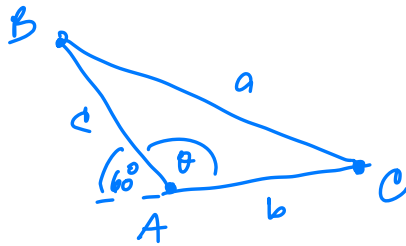
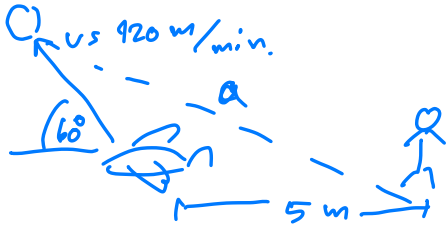
$$\Rightarrow \vec{u} \times \vec{v} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)\vec{i} + 0\vec{j} + (1)\vec{k} = (-1, 0, 1)$$

$$\text{điều: mặt: } \frac{1}{2} \|\vec{u} \times \vec{v}\| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{gọi: } V = \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2} \right) \times \left(\frac{2t}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \frac{t}{3} = 4 \Rightarrow t = 12$$

$$\therefore d = (-t, t, t) = (-12, 12, 12) \quad \square$$

15.)



$$\frac{dc}{dt} = 120.$$

or. $\frac{da}{dt} = ?$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 = b^2 + c^2 + 2bc \frac{1}{2} \quad (b=5)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{a^2 = 25 + c^2 + 5c}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\frac{da}{dt}}_{(1)} = \underbrace{\frac{da}{dc}}_{(2)} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{dc}{dt}}_{(3) = 120} = \frac{d(25 + c^2 + 5c)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{dc} \cdot 120$$

$$\frac{da}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} (c^2 + 5c + 25)^{-\frac{1}{2}} (2c + 5) \cdot 120$$

when $c = 10 \text{ m}$ i.e. $\frac{da}{dt} \bigg|_{c=10} = \frac{1}{2} (100 + 50 + 25)^{-\frac{1}{2}} (25) \cdot 120$

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