

លីមីត និង ភាពជាប់

នៃអនុគមន៍

១. និយមន័យលីមីត (Definition of Limit)

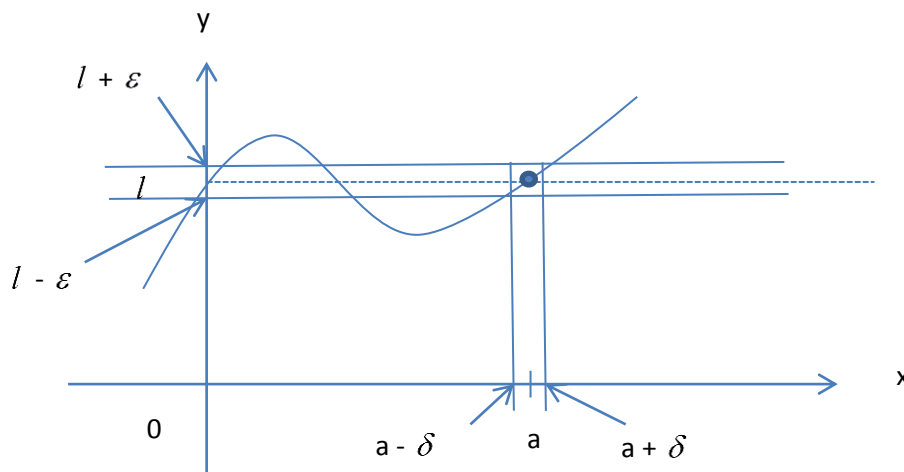
f ជាអនុគមន៍កំណត់បាន ក្នុងចន្លោះបើកណាមួយ ដែលផ្ទុកនូវចំនួនពិត a ។

គេនិយាយថា លីមីតនៃ $f(x)$ ពេល x ខិតទៅរក a គឺ L ហើយយើងសរសេរ

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \text{ ដែល } |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon \text{ ពេល } 0 < |x - a| < \delta$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = l$ មានន័យថា តម្លៃ $f(x)$ អាចយកកាន់តែជិតតម្លៃ l ពេលយើងយកតម្លៃ x កាន់តែជិត a (ប៉ុន្តែ មិនមែនស្មើ a ទេ) ។

$|x - a|$ ជាចំងាយពី x ទៅ a ហើយ $|f(x) - l|$ ជាចំងាយពី $f(x)$ ទៅ l



ឧទាហរណ៍ ៖ ដោយប្រើនិយមន័យបង្ហាញថា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (4x - 5) = 7$

ដំណោះស្រាយ ៖ $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ ដែល $0 < |x - 3| < \delta$ គេបាន $|4x - 5 - 7| < \varepsilon$

តែ $|4x - 5 - 7| = |4(x - 3)| = 4|x - 3|$ នោះ $4|x - 3| < \varepsilon$ ឬ $|x - 3| < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}$ យើងយកតម្លៃ $\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{4}$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (4x - 5) = 7$ ។

លីមីតឆ្វេង

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = L \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \text{ ដែល } |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon \text{ ពេល } a - \delta < x < a$$

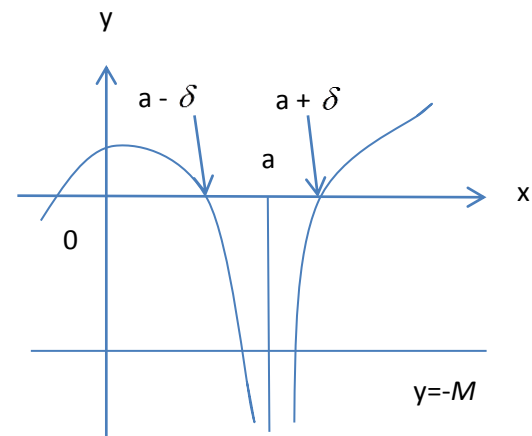
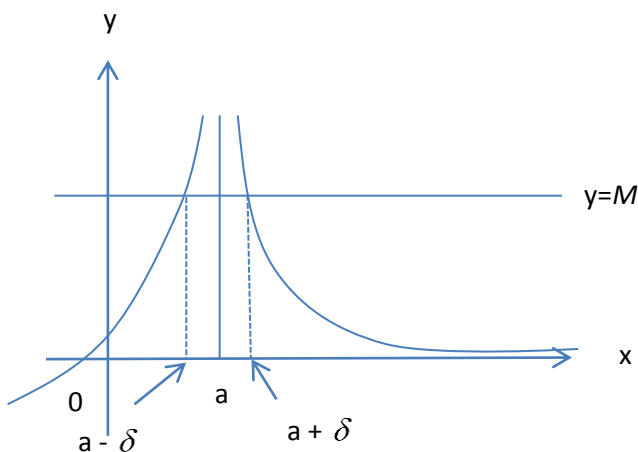
លីមីតស្តាំ

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = L \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \text{ ដែល } |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon \text{ ពេល } a < x < a + \delta$$

លីមីតមានតម្លៃអនន្ត

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = +\infty \Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \text{ ដែល } f(x) > M \text{ ពេល } 0 < |x - a| < \delta$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = -\infty \Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \text{ ដែល } f(x) < -M \text{ ពេល } 0 < |x - a| < \delta$$



ឧទាហរណ៍៖ ដោយប្រើនិយមន័យបង្ហាញថា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} = +\infty$ ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ ៖ ចំពោះ $\forall M > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ ដែល $0 < |x - 0| < \delta$ គេបាន $\frac{1}{x^2} > M$ នាំអោយ

$$x^2 < \frac{1}{M}$$

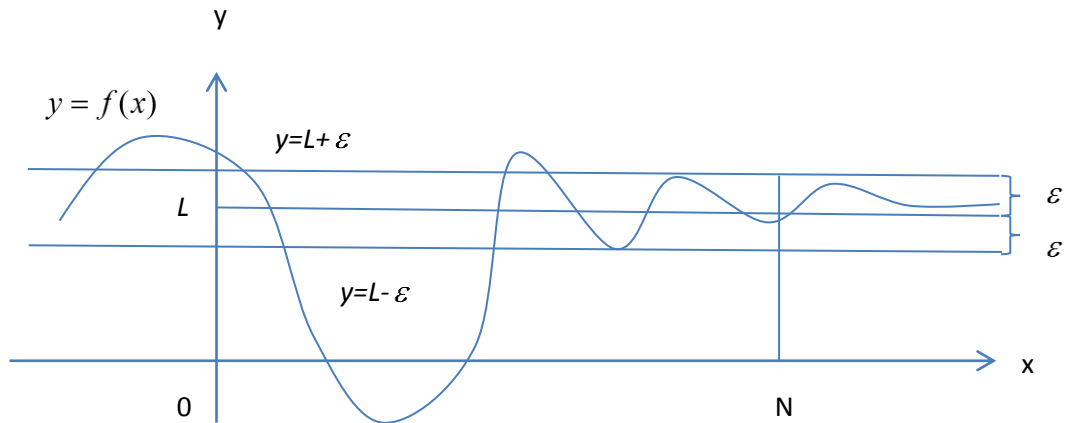
$$\text{រឺ } |x| < \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \text{ យក } \delta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}}$$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} = +\infty$ ។

លីមីតត្រង់តម្លៃអនន្ត

ឧបមាអនុគមន៍ f អាចកំណត់បានលើចន្លោះ $(a, +\infty)$ នោះ

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = L \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, \forall x > N \text{ ដែល } |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon \text{ ។}$$



ឧទាហរណ៍ ៖ ដោយប្រើនិយមន័យបង្ហាញថា $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$

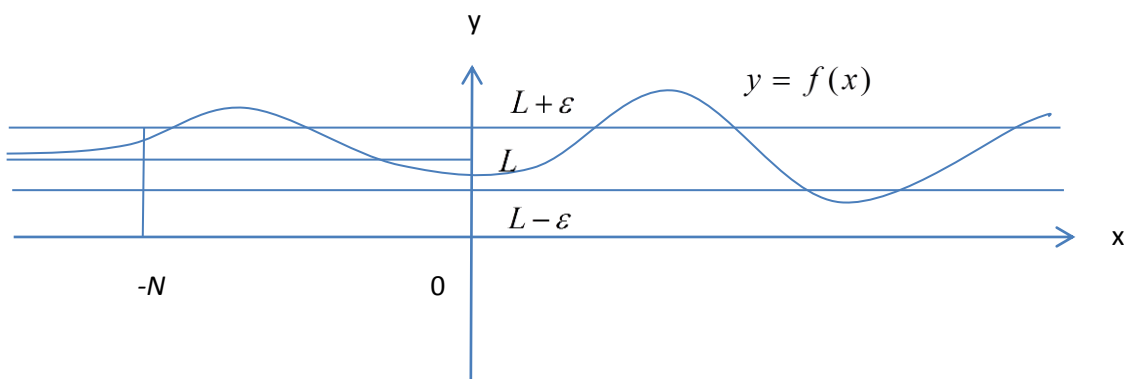
ដំណោះស្រាយ ៖ ចំពោះ $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, \forall x > N$ គេបាន $|\frac{1}{x} - 0| < \varepsilon$ នាំអោយ $x > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$

យក $N = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$ ។

ឧបមាអនុគមន៍ f អាចកំណត់បានលើចន្លោះ $(-\infty, a)$ នោះ

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = L \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, \forall x < -N \text{ ដែល } |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon \text{ ។}$$



ឧទាហរណ៍៖ ដោយប្រើនិយមន័យបង្ហាញថា $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x-1}{x+2} = 1$

ដំណោះស្រាយ ចំពោះ $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, \forall x < -N$ គេបាន $|\frac{x-1}{x+2} - 1| < \varepsilon$

$$\Rightarrow |\frac{-3}{x+2}| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow |x+2| > \frac{3}{\varepsilon}$$

គេបាន $-x-2 > \frac{3}{\varepsilon} \Leftrightarrow x < -\frac{3}{\varepsilon} - 2 = \frac{-3-2\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}$ យក $-N = \frac{-3-2\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x-1}{x+2} = 1$

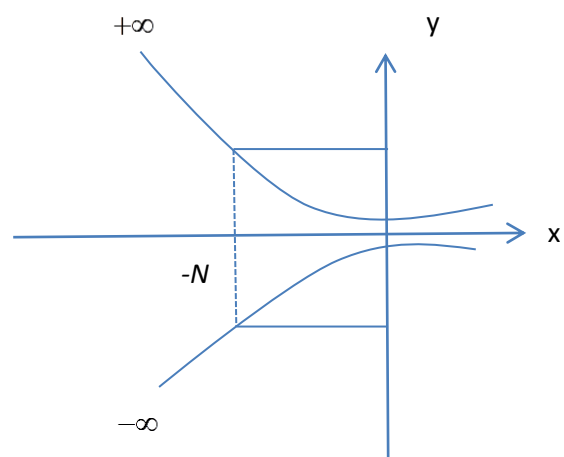
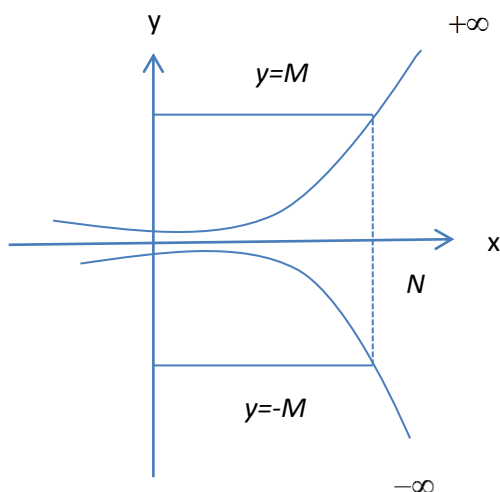
ឧបមាអនុគមន៍ f អាចកំណត់បានលើចន្លោះ $(a, +\infty)$ [រៀងគ្នា $(-\infty, a)$]

► $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$ (រៀងគ្នា $-\infty$) $\Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0, \exists N > 0, \forall x > N \Rightarrow f(x) > M$

(រៀងគ្នា $f(x) < -M$) ។

► $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = +\infty$ (រៀងគ្នា $-\infty$) $\Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0, \exists N > 0, \forall x < -N \Rightarrow f(x) > M$

(រៀងគ្នា $f(x) < -M$) ។



ឧទាហរណ៍៖ ដោយប្រើនិយមន័យបង្ហាញថា $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^2 - 4x + 3) = +\infty$

ដំណោះស្រាយ៖ ចំពោះ $\forall M > 0, \exists N > 0$ ដែល $x > N$ គេបាន $x^2 - 4x + 3 > M$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 3 - M > 0$$

$$\Delta' = 4 - (3 - M) = 1 + M$$

$$x_1 = 2 + \sqrt{1 + M}, x_2 = 2 - \sqrt{1 + M}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in]-\infty, 2 - \sqrt{1 + M}[\cup]2 + \sqrt{1 + M}, +\infty[$$

តែ $x > 0$ គេបាន $x \in]2 + \sqrt{1 + M}, +\infty[$ នាំអោយ $x > 2 + \sqrt{1 + M} = N$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^2 - 4x + 3) = +\infty$$

២. លក្ខណៈនៃលីមីត (limit law)

ឧបមាថា c ជាចំនួនថេរ ហើយលីមីត នៃ $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$ និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)$ មានតម្លៃ គេបាន

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x) \pm g(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \pm \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)$ (except the case $(+\infty, -\infty)$)
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [cf(x)] = c \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x)g(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)$ (except the case $(0, \pm\infty)$)
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)}, \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) \neq 0$ (except the case $(0, 0), (\pm\infty, \pm\infty)$)
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x)]^n = [\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)]^n, \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sqrt[n]{f(x)} = \sqrt[n]{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)} (\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \geq 0)$
 $, n \in \mathbb{N}(1, 2, 3, \dots)$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} c = c, \lim_{x \rightarrow a} x = a$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x))^{g(x)} = (\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x))^{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)}$ (except the case $(1, \pm\infty), (\infty, 0), (0, 0)$)

ទ្រឹស្តីបទ ១

➤ បើ $f(x) \leq g(x)$ ពេល x ខិតទៅរក a ហើយលីមីតនៃ $f(x)$ និង $g(x)$ មានតម្លៃនោះ:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)$$

➤ បើ $f(x) \leq g(x) \leq h(x)$ និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} h(x) = l \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = l$

(The Squeeze Theorem)

➤ $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = l$ លុះត្រាតែ $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = l$

៣. រូបមន្តសំខាន់ៗនៃលីមីត

រាងដែលយើងមិនអាចវាយតម្លៃភ្លាមៗបាន 0^0 , $\frac{0}{0}$, $0 \times \infty$, ∞^0 , $\pm \infty \mp \infty$, $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$, 1^∞

បើ $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = 0$ នោះ

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\sin f(x)}{f(x)} = 1$
2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\tan f(x)}{f(x)} = 1$
3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\arcsin f(x)}{f(x)} = 1$
4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\arctan f(x)}{f(x)} = 1$
5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (1 + f(x))^{\frac{1}{f(x)}} = e$
6. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\ln(1 + f(x))}{f(x)} = 1$
7. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{a^{f(x)} - 1}{f(x)} = \ln a, a > 0$
8. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{(1 + f(x))^r - 1}{f(x)} = r \quad (r \in \mathbb{R})$

បើ $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \infty$ នោះ

9. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (1 + \frac{1}{f(x)})^{f(x)} = e$
10. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\ln f(x)}{f(x)} = 0$

សម្គាល់ ៖ $\ln x < x^n < e^x$ ពេលដែល x ខិតទៅរក $+\infty$ ហើយ n ជាចំនួនពិតវិជ្ជមាន ។

គេបាន $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{e^x} = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^n}{e^x} = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^n} = 0$ ហើយ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x = -\infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^n \ln x = 0$

៤. ភាពជាប់នៃអនុគមន៍ (Continuity of Function)

យើងសង្កេតឃើញថាកាលណាតម្លៃលីមីត ពេល x ខិតទៅរកតម្លៃកំណត់ណាមួយ យើងក៏អាចគណនាតម្លៃនោះបាន តាមរយៈការគណនាតម្លៃអនុគមន៍ដោយផ្ទាល់ នៅត្រង់តម្លៃនោះដែរ។ អនុគមន៍ដែលមាន លក្ខណៈបែបនេះ ត្រូវបានគេហៅថាអនុគមន៍ជាប់ ។ យើងនឹងឃើញថា ភាពជាប់នៃអនុគមន៍ក្នុងន័យ គណិតវិទ្យា គឺឆ្លើយតបយ៉ាងស៊ីជម្រៅទៅនឹង ភាពជាប់ ក្នុងជីវភាពប្រចាំថ្ងៃដែរ។ មានន័យថា ភាពជាប់សំដៅ លើអ្វីដែលកើតឡើងរហូត ដោយគ្មានការរំខានឡើយ ។

អនុគមន៍ f ជាប់ ត្រង់ចំណុច a កាលណា

១. $f(a)$ អាចកំណត់បាន (មានន័យថា a នៅក្នុងដែនកំណត់នៃ f)

$$២. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \text{ មាន}$$

$$៣. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$$

ឧទាហរណ៍: តើអនុគមន៍មួយណាដែល មិនជាប់ ?

$$(a) \quad f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x - 2}$$

$$(b) \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x^2} & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ 1 & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(c) \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x - 2} & \text{if } x \neq 2 \\ 1 & \text{if } x = 2 \end{cases}$$

ដំណោះស្រាយ:

យើងឃើញថា $f(2)$ គឺមិនអាចកំណត់បានទេ ដូចនេះ $f(x)$ មិនជាប់ត្រង់ 2 ទេ។

ចំនុចនេះយើងបាន $f(0)=1$ គឺអាចកំណត់បាន តែ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2}$ មិនមានតម្លៃទេ

ដូចនេះ $f(x)$ មិនមែនជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់ត្រង់ 0 ទេ។

ចំនុចនេះយើងបាន $f(2)=1$ អាចកំណត់បាន ហើយ

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x+1)}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x+1) = 3 \text{ មានតម្លៃតែ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) \neq f(2)$$

ដូចនេះ $f(x)$ ក៏មិនមែនជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់ត្រង់ 2 ដែរ។

ចំណាំ: អនុគមន៍មួយជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់កាលណាយើងគូសក្រាបដោយគ្មានដកបិចចេញពីក្រដាសទេផ្ទុយទៅវិញបើអនុគមន៍នោះមិនជាប់ទេការគូសក្រាបនឹងត្រូវដកបិចចេញពីក្រដាស ព្រោះនឹងមាន ចំនុចជាប់ត្រង់ណាមួយជាមិនខាន។

និយមន័យ: អនុគមន៍ f ជាប់ពីខាងស្តាំនៃចំនុច a កាលណា $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = f(a)$

ហើយជាប់ពីខាងឆ្វេងនៃចំនុច a កាលណា $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = f(a)$

ឧទាហរណ៍: ចំពោះចំនួនគត់ណាមួយ n អនុគមន៍ $f(x) = x$ គឺជាប់ពីខាងស្តាំ តែមិនជាប់ពីខាងឆ្វេង ព្រោះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow n^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow n^+} x = n = f(n)$ តែ $\lim_{x \rightarrow n^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow n^-} x = n-1 \neq f(n)$ ។

និយមន័យ: អនុគមន៍ f ជាប់លើចន្លោះណាមួយកាលណាវា ជាប់ត្រង់គ្រប់ចំនុចលើចន្លោះនោះ។

វិធីសាស្ត្រ ៖ ដើម្បីបង្ហាញអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើចន្លោះណាមួយ

$f(x)$	f ជាប់លើ $]a, b[$	f ជាប់ខាងស្តាំត្រង់ a រឺ $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = f(a)$	f ជាប់ខាងស្តាំឆ្វេង b រឺ $\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x) = f(b)$
ជាប់លើ $[a, b[$ b អាច $+\infty$	ពិត	ពិត	មិនគិត
ជាប់លើ $]a, b]$ a អាច $-\infty$	ពិត	មិនគិត	ពិត
ជាប់លើ $[a, b]$	ពិត	ពិត	ពិត

ឧទាហរណ៍ ៖ បង្ហាញថាអនុគមន៍ $f(x) = 1 - \sqrt{1 - x^2}$ ជាប់លើចន្លោះ $[-1, 1]$

ដំណោះស្រាយ៖ បើ $-1 < a < 1$ គេបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (1 - \sqrt{1 - x^2}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} 1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sqrt{1 - x^2} = 1 - \sqrt{1 - a^2} = f(a) \text{ យើងឃើញថាពិតប្រាកដ } a$$

នៅចន្លោះ $] -1, 1[$ សុទ្ធតែធ្វើអោយ f ជាប់។

$$\text{ហើយ } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = 1 = f(-1) \text{ និង } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 1 = f(1)$$

ដូចនេះ f ជាប់លើចន្លោះ $[-1, 1]$ ។

ទ្រឹស្តីបទ ៤.២ ៖ ប្រសិនបើ f និង g ជាប់ត្រង់ចំណុច a ហើយ c ជាចំនួនថេរ នោះអនុគមន៍ខាងក្រោមនេះក៏ជាប់ដែរ

$$1. f \pm g \quad 2. cf \quad 3. fg \quad 4. \frac{f}{g}, g(a) \neq 0$$

សំរាយ៖ ដោយ f និង g ជាប់ត្រង់ចំណុច a នោះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$ និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = g(a)$

$$\text{គេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f + g)(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x) + g(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = f(a) + g(a) = (f + g)(a)$$

នេះបង្ហាញឱ្យឃើញថា $f+g$ ក៏ជាប់ត្រង់ a ដែរ ហើយដូចគ្នាចំពោះ 2, 3 និង 4 ។

ទ្រឹស្តីបទ ៤.៣ ៖

- រាល់អនុគមន៍ ពហុធាគឺជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើ $\mathbb{R} = (-\infty, +\infty)$
- រាល់អនុគមន៍ អសនិទានជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់កាលណា តម្លៃអាចកំណត់បាន មានន័យថា វាជាប់លើ ដែនកំណត់ របស់វា ។

សំរាយ ៖

អនុគមន៍ពហុធា ជាអនុគមន៍ដែលមានទម្រង់

$P(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$ ដែល $a_n, a_{n-1}, \dots, a_1, a_0$ ជាចំនួនថេរ ។

យើងឃើញថា $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} a_0 = a_0$ និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} x^n = a^n, n=1,2,3,\dots,n$

តែយើងដឹងថា $f(x) = x^n$ ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់ ហើយ តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទ ៤.២ $g(x) = cx^n$ ជាប់

និង $P(x)$ ជាផលបូកនៃ អនុគមន៍ប្រភេទ $g(x)$ នាំឱ្យ $P(x)$ ក៏ជាប់ ។

អនុគមន៍ អសនិទានជាអនុគមន៍ដែលមានទម្រង់

$f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$ ដែល $P(x)$ និង $Q(x)$ ជាអនុគមន៍ពហុធា។ ដែនកំណត់នៃ $f(x)$ គឺ

$D = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid Q(x) \neq 0\}$ ហើយយើងដឹងទៀតថា $P(x)$ និង $Q(x)$ ជាប់លើ $\mathbb{R}$ ។

ដូចនេះ តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទ ៤.២ នោះ $f(x)$ ជាប់លើដែនកំណត់របស់វា ។

ចំណាំ ៖ អនុគមន៍ប្រាសនៃ អនុគមន៍ជាប់ ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់ដែរ ព្រោះ ក្រាបនៃអនុគមន៍ប្រាស បានមកពីចំនុចឆ្លុះនៃអនុគមន៍ដើមធៀបទៅនឹង បន្ទាត់ $y=x$ ។ ដូចនេះ បើ ក្រាបអនុគមន៍ដើម គ្មានចំនុចដាច់ទេនោះ ក្រាបនៃអនុគមន៍ប្រាសក៏គ្មានចំនុចដាច់ដែរ ។

ទ្រឹស្តីបទ ៤.៤ ៖ ប្រភេទអនុគមន៍ខាងក្រោមនេះ គឺជាប់ត្រង់គ្រប់ចំនុចក្នុងដែន កំណត់របស់វា៖

ពហុធា អនុគមន៍សនិទាន អនុគមន៍រ៉ាឌីកាល អនុគមន៍ត្រីកោណមាត្រ

,អនុគមន៍ត្រីកោណមាត្រប្រាស អនុគមន៍អិចស្ប៉ូណង់ស្យែល អនុគមន៍លោការីត

ឧទាហរណ៍ ៖ តើអនុគមន៍ $f(x) = \frac{\ln x + \arctan x}{x^2 - 1}$ ជាប់នៅកន្លែងណាខ្លះ?

ដំណោះស្រាយ យើងដឹងថា អនុគមន៍ $\ln x$ ជាប់ចំពោះ $x > 0$ ហើយ $\arctan x$ ជាប់ចំពោះតម្លៃ $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ។ ដូចនេះ $\ln x + \arctan x$ ជាប់លើ $(0, +\infty)$ ម្យ៉ាងទៀត $x^2 - 1$ ជាប់ចំពោះតម្លៃ $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ។ ដូចនេះ f ជាប់ពេល $x^2 - 1 \neq 0$ នោះ f ជាប់លើចន្លោះ $(0, 1)$ និង $(1, +\infty)$ ។

វិធីម្យ៉ាងទៀតក្នុងការច្របាច់បញ្ចូលគ្នារវាងពីរអនុគមន៍ f និង g គឺអនុគមន៍បណ្តាក់

ទ្រឹស្តីបទ ៤.៥ ៖ បើអនុគមន៍ f ជាប់ត្រង់ b និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = b$ នោះ

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(g(x)) = f(b)$$

មានន័យថា

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(g(x)) = f(\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)) = f(b)$$

ឧទាហរណ៍ ៖ គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \arcsin\left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{x}}{1 - x}\right)$?

ដំណោះស្រាយ ៖ ដោយ $\arcsin$ ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើ $\mathbb{R}$ នោះយើងអាចប្រើទ្រឹស្តីបទ ៤.៥

$$\text{គេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \arcsin\left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{x}}{1 - x}\right) = \arcsin\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - \sqrt{x}}{1 - x}\right) = \arcsin\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - \sqrt{x}}{(1 - \sqrt{x})(1 + \sqrt{x})}\right) = \arcsin \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

ទ្រឹស្តីបទ ៤.៦ ៖ បើ f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់ត្រង់ $g(a)$ ហើយ g ជាប់ត្រង់ a នោះអនុគមន៍បណ្តាក់ $f \circ g = f(g(x))$ ក៏ជាប់ត្រង់ a ។

ឧទាហរណ៍ ៖

$\sqrt{x}$ ជាប់ត្រង់ $x_0 > 0$ ហើយ $\sin x$ ជាប់លើ $\mathbb{R}$ នោះ $f(x) = \sin x$ ជាប់ត្រង់ $x_0 > 0$

$\sin x$ ជាប់ត្រង់ $\forall x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ ហើយ x^n ជាប់ត្រង់ $\forall y_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ នោះ $f(x) = \sin^n x$ ជាប់ត្រង់ $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

ទ្រឹស្តីបទ ៤. ៧ ៖ គេអោយអនុគមន៍ f មានន័យត្រង់ voisinage នៃ x_0 លើកលែងត្រង់ x_0 ប៉ុន្តែ $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = l$ នោះគេអាចបង្កើត បន្លាយភាពជាប់ នៃអនុគមន៍ f ត្រង់ x_0 បានដែលកំណត់ដោយអនុគមន៍ថ្មីគឺ g

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & \text{if } x \neq x_0 \\ l & \text{if } x = x_0 \end{cases}$$

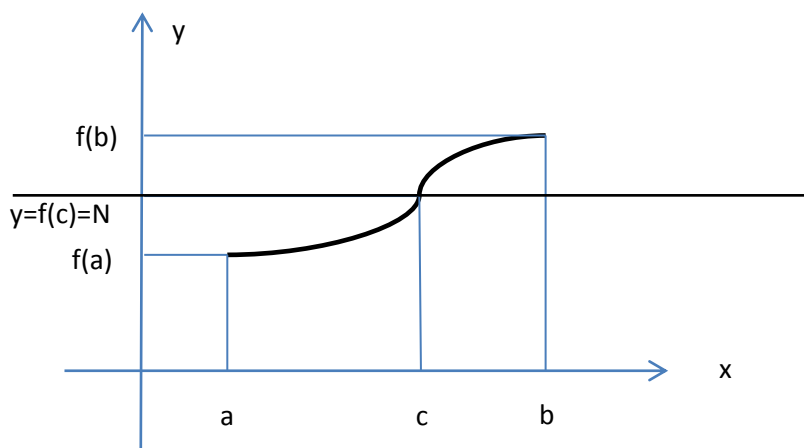
គឺ g ជាប់ត្រង់ x_0 ដោយ $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = l = g(x_0)$

ឧទាហរណ៍ ៖ រកបន្លាយភាពជាប់ នៃអនុគមន៍ f ត្រង់ x_0 ដែល $f(x) = \frac{\sin \pi x}{x-1}$

ដំណោះស្រាយ ៖ ដោយ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \frac{\sin \pi x}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin \pi(1-x)}{x-1} = -\pi$

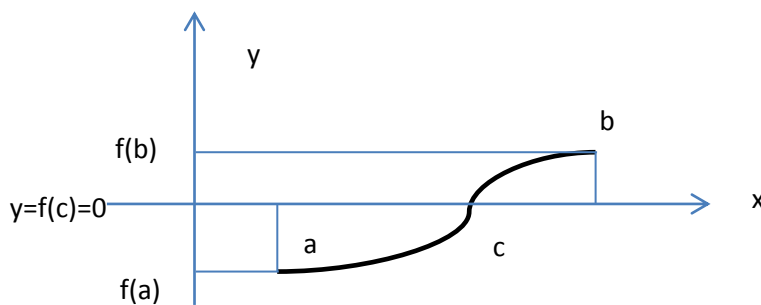
ដូចនេះបន្លាយភាពជាប់នៃ f ត្រង់ x_0 គឺ $g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin \pi x}{x-1} & \text{if } x \neq 1 \\ -\pi & \text{if } x = 1 \end{cases}$ ។

ទ្រឹស្តីបទ តម្លៃកណ្តាល ៖ ឧបមាថា f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើចន្លោះបិទ $[a, b]$ ហើយមានតម្លៃ N ណាមួយនៅចន្លោះ $[f(a), f(b)]$ ដែល $f(a) \neq f(b)$ ។ នោះប្រាកដជាមានតម្លៃ c យ៉ាងតិច មួយនៅចន្លោះ $[a, b]$ ដែលផ្ទៀងផ្ទាត់ $f(c) = N$ ។



យើងឃើញថាទ្រឹស្តីបទនេះពិតជាត្រឹមត្រូវ ក្នុងន័យធរណីមាត្រ ព្រោះបើយើងគូសបន្ទាត់ $y = N$ កាត់ចន្លោះ $[f(a), f(b)]$ នោះបន្ទាត់ប្រាកដជាកាត់ ខ្សែកោង រឺ បន្ទាត់ដែលគ្មានចំនុច ដាច់នោះ (f ជាប់) ។ នេះបង្ហាញឱ្យឃើញថាមានតម្លៃណាមួយដែលនៅចន្លោះ $[a, b]$ ដែល $f(c) = N$ ។ ទ្រឹស្តីបទនេះត្រូវបានបង្ហាញដោយលោក **Karl Weierstrass**¹ (1815-1897) ។

ករណីពិសេស ៖ ករណីដែល $f(a).f(b) < 0$ នោះមានតម្លៃ c យ៉ាងតិចមួយនៅចន្លោះ $[a, b]$ ដែលផ្ទៀងផ្ទាត់ $f(c) = N = 0$ ។ ករណីនេះភាគច្រើនត្រូវបានគេប្រើ ដើម្បីបង្ហាញថាសមីការ មានរឹសនៅចន្លោះចំណុចណាមួយ។



ឧទាហរណ៍ ៖ បង្ហាញថាមានរឹសមួយនៃសមីការ $4x^3 - 6x^2 + 3x - 2 = 0$ នៅចន្លោះ $[1, 2]$ ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ ៖ ដោយសមីការជាអនុគមន៍ពហុធានោះវាជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់ ដូចនេះ យើងអាចប្រើទ្រឹស្តីបទតម្លៃកណ្តាល ។ ដោយ $f(1) = -1 < 0$ និង $f(2) = 12 > 0$ នោះ $f(1).f(2) < 0$ មានន័យថាមានតម្លៃ x ណាមួយនៅចន្លោះ $[1, 2]$ ដែលធ្វើឱ្យសមីការខាងលើស្មើ សូន្យរឺមានរឹស។

¹ Karl Weierstrass ជាអ្នកគណិតវិទ្យាជនជាតិអាល្លឺម៉ង់ដែលបានស្រាយបញ្ជាក់ទ្រឹស្តីបទតម្លៃកណ្តាល និង មូលដ្ឋានមួយ ចំនួននៃ Calculus ។ លោកត្រូវបានគេស្គាល់ថាជាគ្រូបង្រៀនដ៏ល្អម្នាក់ ហើយអត្ថបទបង្រៀនរបស់គាត់ត្រូវបានពាំនាំទៅអឺរ៉ុប ដោយកូនសិស្សរបស់គាត់ ម្យ៉ាងទៀតគាត់ក៏ជាស្ថាបនិកនៃ គណិតវិភាគទំនើបដែរ។

៥. លំហាត់និងដំណោះស្រាយ

ដោយប្រើនិយមន័យគណនាលំហាត់ខាងក្រោម

$$១. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x^2 - 4x + 2}{x^2 + 1} = 0$$

$$២. \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} (x^2 - 2x - 1) = -1$$

$$៣. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^3 - 8) = 0$$

$$៤. \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (\sqrt{x^2 - x}) = \sqrt{2}$$

$$៥. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (3^x - 1) = 5$$

$$៦. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$៧. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 3}{(x-1)^2} = +\infty$$

$$៨. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 8x}{x^2 - 4x + 4} = -\infty$$

$$៩. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x - 4}{2x} = 3$$

$$១០. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 - x + 2}{2x^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$១១. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} = 0$$

$$១២. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-x^2 + x}{x^2 - 2} = -1$$

$$១៣. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x} = +\infty$$

$$១៤. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (-x^2 - 3x + 2) = -\infty$$

$$១៥. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + 1}{x}\right) = -\infty$$

$$១៦. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^x} - 3\right) = +\infty$$

ចំណើយ

ដោយប្រើនិយមន័យគណនាលំហាត់ខាងក្រោម

$$១. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x^2 - 4x + 2}{x^2 + 1} = 0$$

ចំពោះ $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ ដែល $0 < |x - 1| < \delta$ គេបាន $\left| \frac{2x^2 - 4x + 2}{x^2 + 1} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon$ តែ $0 < x < 2$

គេបាន $x^2 > 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + 1 > 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} < 1$ នោះ

$$\left| \frac{2x^2 - 4x + 2}{x^2 + 1} \right| < |2x^2 - 4x + 2| = 2|x^2 - 2x + 1| = 2(|x - 1|)^2 < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - 1| < \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}{2} \text{ យក } \delta = \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}{2}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x^2 - 4x + 2}{x^2 + 1} = 0$$

$$២. \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} (x^2 - 2x - 1) = 7$$

ចំពោះ $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ ដែល $0 < |x + 2| < \delta$ គេបាន $|x^2 - 2x - 1 - 7| < \varepsilon$ រឺ $|x^2 - 2x - 8| < \varepsilon$
 $\Leftrightarrow |(x+2)(x-4)| < \varepsilon$ តែ $-3 < x < -1 \Rightarrow x-4 < -5 \Rightarrow |(x+2)(x-4)| < 5|x+2| < \varepsilon$ យក

$$\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{5}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} (x^2 - 2x - 1) = 7$$

$$៣. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^3 - 8) = 0$$

ចំពោះ $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ ដែល $0 < |x - 2| < \delta$ គេបាន $|x^3 - 8 - 0| < \varepsilon$ រឺ $|(x-2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)| < \varepsilon$

តែ $1 < x < 3 \Rightarrow |x^2 + 2x + 4| < 19$ គេបាន $|(x-2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)| < 19|x-2| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x-2| < \frac{\varepsilon}{19}$

$$\text{យក } \delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{19}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^3 - 8) = 0$$

$$៤. \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (\sqrt{x^2 - x}) = \sqrt{2}$$

ចំពោះ $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ ដែល $0 < |x + 1| < \delta$ គេបាន $|\sqrt{x^2 - x} - \sqrt{2}| < \varepsilon$ គេបាន

$$\left| \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{\sqrt{x^2 - x} + \sqrt{2}} \right| < \varepsilon \text{ រឺ } \left| \frac{(x+1)(x-2)}{\sqrt{x^2 - x} + \sqrt{2}} \right| < \varepsilon \text{ តែ } -2 < x < 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} |-4| > |x-2| > |-2| \\ \sqrt{x^2 - x} + \sqrt{2} > 1 \end{cases} \text{ គេបាន}$$

$$\left| \frac{(x+1)(x-2)}{\sqrt{x^2 - x} + \sqrt{2}} \right| < (x+1)(x-2) < 4|x+1| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x+1| < \frac{\varepsilon}{4} \text{ យក } \delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{4}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (\sqrt{x^2 - x}) = \sqrt{2}$$

$$៥. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (3^x - 1) = 5$$

ចំពោះ $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ ដែល $0 < |x - 2| < \delta$ គេបាន $|3^x - 1 - 5| < \varepsilon$ តែ $3^x - 6 < 3^x - 6$ យក

$$3^x - 6 < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \frac{3^x}{3^2} - \frac{6}{9} < \frac{\varepsilon}{9} \Leftrightarrow 3^{x-2} < \frac{\varepsilon + 6}{2} \text{ គេបាន } x - 2 < \log_3 \frac{\varepsilon + 6}{2} \text{ ដោយ } \frac{\varepsilon + 6}{2} > 3$$

$$\text{នាំអោយ } |x-2| < \log_3 \frac{\varepsilon+6}{2} \text{ យក } \delta = \log_3 \frac{\varepsilon+6}{2}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (3^x - 1) = 5$$

$$\text{៦. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\text{ចំពោះ } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \text{ ដែល } 0 < |x - \frac{\pi}{2}| < \delta \text{ គេបាន } |\sin \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}| < \varepsilon \text{ តែ}$$

$$\sin \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sin \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = 2 \sin(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}) \cos(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}) = 2 \sin(\frac{x - \frac{\pi}{2}}{2}) \cos(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}) \text{ នាំអោយ}$$

$$|\sin \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}| = |2 \sin(\frac{x - \frac{\pi}{2}}{2}) \cos(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4})| < 2 |\sin(\frac{x - \frac{\pi}{2}}{2})| \text{ ព្រោះ } |\cos(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4})| \leq 1 \text{ ហើយ}$$

$$\sin |x| \leq |\sin x| \text{ គេបាន } 2 \sin |\frac{x - \frac{\pi}{2}}{2}| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x - \frac{\pi}{2}| < 2 \arcsin \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \text{ យក } \delta = 2 \arcsin \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\text{៧. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 3}{(x-1)^2} = +\infty$$

$$\text{ចំពោះ } \forall M > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \text{ ដែល } 0 < |x-1| < \delta \text{ គេបាន } \frac{x^2 - 2x + 3}{(x-1)^2} > M \text{ តែ } 0 < x < 2 \text{ នោះ}$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 3 > 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 2x + 3}{(x-1)^2} > \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} > M \text{ នាំអោយ } |x-1| < \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \text{ យក } \delta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 3}{(x-1)^2} = +\infty$$

$$\text{៨. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 8x}{x^2 - 4x + 4} = -\infty$$

$$\text{ចំពោះ } \forall M > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \text{ ដែល } 0 < |x-2| < \delta \text{ គេបាន } \frac{x^2 - 8x}{x^2 - 4x + 4} < -M \text{ តែ } 1 < x < 3 \text{ គេបាន}$$

$$x^2 - 8x > -23 \text{ គេបាន } \frac{-23}{(x-2)^2} < -M \Rightarrow |x-2| < \sqrt{\frac{23}{M}} \text{ យក } \delta = \sqrt{\frac{23}{M}}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 8x}{x^2 - 4x + 4} = -\infty$$

$$៩. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x-4}{2x} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{ចំពោះ: } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0 / \forall x > N \text{ គេបាន } \left| \frac{3x-4}{2x} - \frac{3}{2} \right| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \left| \frac{-4}{2x} \right| < \varepsilon \text{ តែ } x \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\text{គេបាន } \frac{4}{2x} < \varepsilon \Rightarrow x > \frac{4}{2\varepsilon} \text{ យក } N = \frac{4}{2\varepsilon}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x-4}{2x} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$១០. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2-x+2}{2x^2-1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{ចំពោះ: } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0 / \forall x > N \text{ គេបាន } \left| \frac{x^2-x+2}{2x^2-1} - \frac{1}{2} \right| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \left| \frac{-2x+5}{2(2x^2-1)} \right| < \varepsilon \text{ តែ } x \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\text{គេបាន } \frac{2x-5}{2(2x^2-1)} < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{2x^2-1} - \frac{5}{2(2x^2-1)} < \varepsilon \text{ តែ } \frac{5}{2(2x^2-1)} \rightarrow 0 \text{ ពេល } x \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\text{គេបាន } \frac{x}{2x^2-1} < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \frac{2x^2-1}{x} > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \Leftrightarrow x > \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} \text{ យក } N = \frac{1}{2\varepsilon}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2-x+2}{2x^2-1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$១១. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} = 0$$

$$\text{ចំពោះ: } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0 / \forall x < -N \text{ គេបាន } \left| \frac{1}{x^2} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon \text{ ដោយ } \frac{1}{x^2} > 0$$

$$\text{គេបាន } \frac{1}{x^2} < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow x^2 > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \text{ នាំអោយ } x \in]-\infty, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}[\cup]\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}, +\infty[$$

$$\text{ដោយ } x \rightarrow -\infty \text{ យក } x \in]-\infty, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}[\text{ នោះយើងអាចយក } -N = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} = 0$$

$$១២. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-x^2+x}{x^2-2} = -1$$

$$\text{ចំពោះ } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0 / \forall x < -N \text{ គេបាន } \left| \frac{-x^2+x}{x^2-2} + 1 \right| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \left| \frac{x-2}{x^2-2} \right| < \varepsilon \text{ តែ } x \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$\text{គេបាន } \frac{-x+2}{x^2-2} < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \frac{-\varepsilon x^2 - x + 2(1+\varepsilon)}{x^2-2} < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{គេបាន } x \in]-\infty, \frac{1+\sqrt{1+8\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)}}{-2\varepsilon}[\cup] \frac{1-\sqrt{1+8\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)}}{-2\varepsilon}, +\infty[\text{ តែ } x \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in]-\infty, \frac{1+\sqrt{1+8\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)}}{-2\varepsilon}[\text{ យើងអាចយក } -N = \frac{1+\sqrt{1+8\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)}}{-2\varepsilon}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-x^2+x}{x^2-2} = -1$$

$$9 \text{ ៣. } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2+1}{x} = +\infty$$

$$\text{ចំពោះ } \forall M > 0, \exists N > 0 / \forall x > N \text{ គេបាន } \frac{x^2+1}{x} > M \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2-Mx+1}{x} > 0$$

$$\text{-ករណី } M \leq 2 \text{ គេបាន } x \in]0, +\infty[\text{ យើងអាចយក } N = 0$$

$$\text{-ករណី } M > 2 \text{ គេបាន } x \in]-\infty, \frac{M-\sqrt{M^2-4}}{2}[\cup] \frac{M+\sqrt{M^2-4}}{2}, +\infty[\text{ តែ } x \rightarrow +\infty \text{ នោះ}$$

$$\text{យើងយក } x \in] \frac{M+\sqrt{M^2-4}}{2}, +\infty[\text{ យក } N = \frac{M+\sqrt{M^2-4}}{2}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2+1}{x} = +\infty$$

$$9 \text{ ៤. } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (-x^2-3x+2) = -\infty$$

$$\text{ចំពោះ } \forall M > 0, \exists N > 0 / \forall x > N \text{ គេបាន } -x^2-3x+2 < -M \Leftrightarrow -x^2-3x+2+M < 0 \text{ គេ}$$

$$\text{បាន } x \in]-\infty, \frac{\sqrt{17+4M}-3}{2}[\cup] \frac{\sqrt{17+4M}+3}{2}, +\infty[\text{ ដោយ } x \rightarrow +\infty \text{ នាំអោយ}$$

$$x \in] \frac{\sqrt{17+4M}+3}{2}, +\infty[\text{ យើងអាចយក } N = \frac{\sqrt{17+4M}+3}{2}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (-x^2-3x+2) = -\infty$$

$$១៥. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{x^2+1}{x} \right) = -\infty$$

$$\text{ចំពោះ } \forall M > 0, \exists N > 0 / \forall x < -N \text{ គេបាន } \frac{x^2+1}{x} < -M \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2+Mx+1}{x} < 0$$

-ករណី $M \leq 2$ នាំអោយ $x \in]-\infty, 0[$ យើងអាចយក $N = 0$

$$\text{-ករណី } M > 2 \text{ នាំអោយ } x \in]-\infty, \frac{-M - \sqrt{M^2 - 4}}{2} [\text{ ព្រោះ } x \rightarrow -\infty \text{ យក } N = \frac{M + \sqrt{M^2 - 4}}{2}$$

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

$$១៦. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^x} - 3 \right) = +\infty$$

$$\text{ចំពោះ } \forall M > 0, \exists N > 0 / \forall x < -N \text{ គេបាន } \frac{1}{2^x} - 3 > M \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{M+3} > 2^x \Rightarrow x < -\log_2(3+M)$$

$$\text{យក } N = \log_2(3+M)$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^x} - 3 \right) = +\infty$$

ភាពជាប់

១៧. កំណត់តម្លៃ m និង n ដើម្បីឲ្យអនុគមន៍ $f(x)$ ជាប់លើចន្លោះ $] -\infty, +\infty [$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & \text{if } x \leq 1 \\ mx+n, & \text{if } 1 < x < 4 \\ -2x, & \text{if } x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$១៨. \text{ គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1+\cos x}{(x-\pi)^2}, & x > \pi \\ \cos x + m^2, & x \leq \pi \end{cases} \text{ កំណត់តម្លៃ } m \text{ ដើម្បីឲ្យ } f(x) \text{ ជាប់ត្រង់ } x = \pi$$

$$១៩. \text{ គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ } f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2\cos x} - 1}{2\cos 2x + 1}, x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right] - \left[\frac{\pi}{3} \right]$$

តើគេអាចបន្លាយអនុគមន៍ $f(x)$ ឲ្យជាប់ត្រង់ $x_0 = \frac{\pi}{3}$ ដែរឬទេ?

២០. គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f កំណត់ដោយ $f(x) = \frac{x}{|x|+3}$ ។ សិក្សាភាពជាប់នៃអនុគមន៍ f ត្រង់ $x_0 = 0$ ។

២១. គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ $f(x) = \begin{cases} (x+a)e^{-3x}, & x < 0 \\ ax^2 + 2x + 1, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$

កំណត់តម្លៃ a ដើម្បីឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f ជាប់ត្រង់ $x=0$ ។

២២. គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}}$ ។ សិក្សាលីមីតឆ្វេង លីមីតស្តាំត្រង់ចំនុច $x_0 = 0$ ។ តើគេអាច

បន្លាយអនុគមន៍ f ឲ្យជាប់ត្រង់ចំនុច $x_0 = 0$ បានដែរឬទេ?

២៣. គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ $f: \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad x \mapsto f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x + \frac{\sqrt{1-\cos 2x}}{\sin x}, & x \neq 0 \\ \sqrt{2}, & x = 0 \end{cases}$

តើអនុគមន៍ f នេះជាប់ត្រង់ចំនុច $x_0 = 0$ ឬទេ?

២៤. កំណត់តម្លៃ a ដើម្បីឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f ជាប់លើ $\mathbb{R}$ ដែលកំណត់ដោយ $f(x) = \begin{cases} -2x+a, & x \leq 1 \\ \log_3 x, & x > 1 \end{cases}$

២៥. រកតម្លៃ ដែលធ្វើឲ្យអនុគមន៍ $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}-1}{x^2-1}, & \text{if } x \neq 1 \\ a, & \text{if } x = 1 \end{cases}$ ជាប់ត្រង់ចំនុច $x=1$ ។

២៦. អនុគមន៍ កំណត់ដោយ $f(x) = \begin{cases} 3+x, & \text{if } x \leq a \\ x^2+1, & \text{if } x > a \end{cases}$

កំណត់ចំនួនពិត a ដើម្បីឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f ជាប់ត្រង់ $x=a$ ។

២៧. គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f កំណត់ដោយ $f(x) = \frac{x \sin x + x^2}{x^3 - \sin^2 x}$ ចំពោះ $x \neq 0$ ហើយមាន

$f(0) = \ln(\sqrt{a})$ ។ កំណត់តម្លៃ a ដើម្បីឲ្យ f ជាប់ត្រង់ចំនុច $x=0$ ។

២៨. g ជាអនុគមន៍កំណត់លើ $\mathbb{R}$ ដោយ $g(x) = \begin{cases} 2e^{3x} - 3e^x - 4, & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ 1 + 2x - 3m, & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$

កំណត់តម្លៃ m ដើម្បីឲ្យ g ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើ $\mathbb{R}$ ។

២៩. កំណត់តម្លៃ a ដើម្បីឲ្យអនុគមន៍ $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}, & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ a, & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}$ ជាប់ត្រង់ $x=0$ ។

$$\text{៣០. គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ } f(x) = \begin{cases} x - 2 + \frac{e}{\ln x}, & \text{if } x > 0, x \neq 1 \\ \ln(m-1), & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

កំណត់តម្លៃ m ដើម្បីឲ្យ f ជាប់ខាងស្តាំត្រង់ $x=0$ ។

$$\text{៣១. គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ } f(x) = \frac{\sin[\sin(\sin x)]}{x} \text{ បើ } x \neq 0 \text{ និង}$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ \log(k + \sqrt{6}) + \log(k - \sqrt{6}), & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

កំណត់តម្លៃ k ដើម្បីឲ្យ g ជាប់ស្របតាមភាពជាប់នៃ f ត្រង់ $x=0$ ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ

១៧. កំណត់តម្លៃ m និង n ដើម្បីឲ្យអនុគមន៍ $f(x)$ ជាប់លើចន្លោះ $] -\infty, +\infty[$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & \text{if } x \leq 1 \\ mx + n, & \text{if } 1 < x < 4 \\ -2x, & \text{if } x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

អនុគមន៍ $f(x)$ ជាប់លើចន្លោះ $] -\infty, +\infty[$ លុះត្រាតែអនុគមន៍ $f(x)$ ជាប់ត្រង់ 1 និង 4 ៖

ករណីអនុគមន៍ $f(x)$ ជាប់ត្រង់ 1

$$\text{យើងមាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (mx + n) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} x \Leftrightarrow m + n = 1, \quad (1)$$

ករណីអនុគមន៍ $f(x)$ ជាប់ត្រង់ 4 ៖

$$\text{យើងមាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} f(x) \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} (mx + n) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} (-2x) \Leftrightarrow 4m + n = -8, \quad (2)$$

តាម (1) និង (2) យើងបាន $m = -3$ និង $n = 4$

ដូចនេះ: $\boxed{m = -3, n = 4}$

១៨. គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1+\cos x}{(x-\pi)^2}, & x > \pi \\ \cos x + m^2, & x \leq \pi \end{cases}$ កំណត់តម្លៃ m ដើម្បីឲ្យ $f(x)$ ជាប់ត្រង់ $x = \pi$ ។

$$\text{គេមាន } f(\pi) = \cos \pi + m^2 = m^2 - 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^+} \frac{1+\cos x}{(x-\pi)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^+} \frac{2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{2}{4} \times 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^+} \frac{2\sin^2 \frac{x-\pi}{2}}{\frac{(x-\pi)^2}{4} \times 4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} (\cos x + m^2) = m^2 - 1$$

ដើម្បីឲ្យ $f(x)$ ជាប់ត្រង់ $x = \pi$ លុះត្រាតែ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} f(x) = f(\pi)$

$$\Leftrightarrow m^2 - 1 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow m = \pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

ដូចនេះ: $m = \pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$

១៩. គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2\cos x} - 1}{2\cos 2x + 1}, x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] - \left[\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$

តើគេអាចបន្លាយអនុគមន៍ $f(x)$ ឲ្យជាប់ត្រង់ $x_0 = \frac{\pi}{3}$ ដែរឬទេ?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យើងមាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{2\cos x - 1}{2(2\cos^2 x - 1) + 1} (\sqrt{2\cos x} + 1) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{2\cos x - 1}{(2\cos x - 1)(2\cos x + 1)(\sqrt{2\cos x} + 1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{(2\cos x + 1)(\sqrt{2\cos x} + 1)} = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះ គេអាចបន្លាយអនុគមន៍ $f(x)$ ឲ្យជាប់ត្រង់ចំនុច $x_0 = \frac{\pi}{3}$ បានដោយគ្រាន់តែបន្ថែម

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{4} \text{ ។}$$

២០. គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f កំណត់ដោយ $f(x) = \frac{x}{|x|+3}$ ។ សិក្សាភាពជាប់នៃអនុគមន៍ f ត្រង់ $x_0 = 0$ ។

យើងមាន $f(x_0) = f(0) = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{|x|+3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{x+3} = 0 \quad \text{ព្រោះ } x \rightarrow 0^+ \text{ នោះ } |x| = x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x}{|x|+3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x}{-x+3} = 0 \quad \text{ព្រោះ } x \rightarrow 0^- \text{ នោះ } |x| = -x$$

$$\text{ដោយ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = f(0)$$

ដូចនេះ អនុគមន៍ f ជាប់ត្រង់ $x_0 = 0$ ។

$$២១. \text{ គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ } f(x) = \begin{cases} (x+a)e^{-3x}, & x < 0 \\ ax^2 + 2x + 1, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

កំណត់តម្លៃ a ដើម្បីឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f ជាប់ត្រង់ $x = 0$ ។

យើងមាន $f(0) = 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (ax^2 + 2x + 1) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (x+a)e^{-3x} = a$$

ដើម្បីឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f ជាប់ត្រង់ $x = 0$ លុះត្រាតែ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = f(0) \Leftrightarrow a = 1$

ដូចនេះ $\boxed{a=1}$

២២. គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}}$ ។ សិក្សាលីមីតឆ្វេង លីមីតស្តាំត្រង់ចំនុច $x_0 = 0$ ។ តើគេអាច

បន្លាយអនុគមន៍ f ឲ្យជាប់ត្រង់ចំនុច $x_0 = 0$ បានដែរឬទេ?

សិក្សាលីមីតឆ្វេង លីមីតស្តាំត្រង់ចំនុច $x_0 = 0$

$$\text{យើងមាន } f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = \frac{2\sin\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{2\sin^2\frac{x}{2}}} = \frac{2\sin\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{2}\left|\sin\frac{x}{2}\right|}$$

$$\text{បើ } x \rightarrow 0^+ \text{ នោះ } \sin\frac{x}{2} > 0 \Rightarrow \left|\sin\frac{x}{2}\right| = \sin\frac{x}{2}$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2\sin\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{2}\left|\sin\frac{x}{2}\right|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2\sin\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{2}\sin\frac{x}{2}} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ លីមីតស្តាំនៃ } f(x) \text{ គឺ } \boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{បើ } x \rightarrow 0^- \text{ នោះ } \sin\frac{x}{2} < 0 \Rightarrow \left|\sin\frac{x}{2}\right| = -\sin\frac{x}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2\sin\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{2}\left|\sin\frac{x}{2}\right|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2\sin\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{x}{2}}{-\sqrt{2}\sin\frac{x}{2}} = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ លីមីតឆ្វេងនៃ } f(x) \text{ គឺ } \boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -\sqrt{2}}$$

តើគេអាចបន្លាយអនុគមន៍ f ឲ្យជាប់ត្រង់ $x_0 = 0$ បានដែរឬទេ?

$$\text{ដោយ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \sqrt{2} \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -\sqrt{2} \text{ នេះបញ្ជាក់ថា } f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}}$$

គ្មានលីមីតត្រង់ $x_0 = 0$ ទេ

ដូចនេះគេមិនអាចបន្លាយអនុគមន៍ f ឲ្យជាប់ត្រង់ $x_0 = 0$ បានទេ។

$$២៣. \text{ គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ } f: \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \mapsto f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x + \frac{\sqrt{1-\cos 2x}}{\sin x}, & x \neq 0 \\ \sqrt{2}, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

តើអនុគមន៍ f នេះជាប់ត្រង់ចំនុច $x_0 = 0$ ឬទេ?

យើងមាន $f(x_0) = f(0) = \sqrt{2}$

$$f(x) = \sin x + \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos 2x}}{\sin x} = \sin x + \frac{\sqrt{2 \sin^2 x}}{\sin x} = \sin x + \frac{\sqrt{2} |\sin x|}{\sin x}$$

យើងបាន $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\sin x + \frac{\sqrt{2} |\sin x|}{\sin x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\sin x + \frac{\sqrt{2} \sin x}{\sin x} \right) = \sqrt{2}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left(\sin x + \frac{\sqrt{2} |\sin x|}{\sin x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left(\sin x - \frac{\sqrt{2} \sin x}{\sin x} \right) = -\sqrt{2}$$

ដោយ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \sqrt{2} \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -\sqrt{2}$

ដូចនេះ អនុគមន៍ f មិនជាប់ត្រង់ $x_0 = 0$ ទេ ។

២៤. កំណត់តម្លៃ a ដើម្បីឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f ជាប់លើ $\mathbb{R}$ ដែលកំណត់ដោយ $f(x) = \begin{cases} -2x + a, & x \leq 1 \\ \log_3 x, & x > 1 \end{cases}$

យើងមាន $f(1) = -2 + a$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (-2x + a) = -2 + a$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \log_3 x = 0$$

ដើម្បីឲ្យ f ជាប់លើ $\mathbb{R}$ លុះត្រាតែ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = f(1) \Leftrightarrow -2 + a = 0 \Rightarrow a = 2$

ដូចនេះ $\boxed{a = 2}$

២៥. រកតម្លៃ ដែលធ្វើឲ្យអនុគមន៍ $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}-1}{x^2-1}, & \text{if } x \neq 1 \\ a, & \text{if } x = 1 \end{cases}$ ជាប់ត្រង់ចំនុច $x = 1$ ។

យើងមាន $f(1) = a$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - 1}{x^2 - 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - 1}{(x - 1)(x + 1)(\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{x} + 1)} = \frac{1}{6}\end{aligned}$$

ដើម្បីឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f ជាប់ត្រង់ $x=1$ លុះត្រាតែ

$$f(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) \Leftrightarrow a = \frac{1}{6}$$

ដូចនេះ: $\boxed{a = \frac{1}{6}}$

២៦. អនុគមន៍ កំណត់ដោយ $f(x) = \begin{cases} 3+x, & \text{if } x \leq a \\ x^2+1, & \text{if } x > a \end{cases}$

កំណត់ចំនួនពិត a ដើម្បីឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f ជាប់ត្រង់ $x=a$ ។

យើងមាន $f(a) = 3+a$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} (3+x) = 3+a$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} (x^2+1) = a^2+1$$

ដើម្បីឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f ជាប់ត្រង់ $x=a$ លុះត្រាតែ

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = f(a)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a^2+1 = 3+a$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a^2 - a - 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a = -1, a = 2$$

ដូចនេះ: $\boxed{a \in \{-1, 2\}}$

២៧. គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f កំណត់ដោយ $f(x) = \frac{x \sin x + x^2}{x^3 - \sin^2 x}$ ចំពោះ $x \neq 0$ ហើយមាន

$$f(0) = \ln(\sqrt{a}) \quad \text{។ កំណត់តម្លៃ } a \text{ ដើម្បីឲ្យ } f \text{ ជាប់ត្រង់ចំនុច } x=0 \text{ ។}$$

យើងមាន $f(0) = \ln(\sqrt{a})$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin x + x^2}{x^3 - \sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} + 1 \right)}{x^2 \left(x - \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} \right)} = -2$$

ដើម្បីឲ្យ f ជាប់ត្រង់ចំណុច $x=0$ លុះត្រា

$$f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \Leftrightarrow \ln(\sqrt{a}) = -2 = \ln e^{-2} \Rightarrow a = e^{-4}$$

ដូចនេះ: $\boxed{a = e^{-4}}$

២៨. g ជាអនុគមន៍កំណត់លើ $\mathbb{R}$ ដោយ $g(x) = \begin{cases} 2e^{3x} - 3e^x - 4, & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ 1 + 2x - 3m, & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$

កំណត់តម្លៃ m ដើម្បីឲ្យ g ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើ $\mathbb{R}$ ។

យើងមាន $g(0) = 2 - 3 - 4 = -5$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (2e^{3x} - 3e^x - 4) = -5$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (1 + 2x - 3m) = 1 - 3m$$

g ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើ $\mathbb{R}$ លុះត្រាតែ

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} g(x) = g(0) \Leftrightarrow 1 - 3m = -5 \Rightarrow m = 2$$

ដូចនេះ: $\boxed{m = 2}$

២៩. កំណត់តម្លៃ a ដើម្បីឲ្យអនុគមន៍ $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}, & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ a, & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}$ ជាប់ត្រង់ $x=0$ ។

យើងមាន $f(0) = a$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = 0$$

ដើម្បីឲ្យ f ជាប់ត្រង់ $x=0$ លុះត្រាតែ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0) \Leftrightarrow a=0$

ដូចនេះ $\boxed{a=0}$

$$\text{៣០. គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ } f(x) = \begin{cases} x-2+\frac{e}{\ln x}, & \text{if } x>0, x \neq 1 \\ \ln(m-1), & \text{if } x=0 \end{cases}$$

កំណត់តម្លៃ m ដើម្បីឲ្យ f ជាប់ខាងស្តាំត្រង់ $x=0$ ។

យើងមាន $f(0) = \ln(m-1)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(x-2+\frac{e}{\ln x} \right) = -2$$

ដើម្បីឲ្យ f ជាប់ខាងស្តាំត្រង់ $x=0$ លុះត្រាតែ

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = f(0) \Leftrightarrow -2 = \ln(m-1) \Rightarrow m = 1 + e^{-2}$$

ដូចនេះ $\boxed{m = 1 + e^{-2}}$

$$\text{៣១. គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ } f(x) = \frac{\sin[\sin(\sin x)]}{x} \text{ បើ } x \neq 0 \text{ និង}$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ \log(k+\sqrt{6}) + \log(k-\sqrt{6}), & \text{if } x=0 \end{cases}$$

កំណត់តម្លៃ k ដើម្បីឲ្យ g ជាបន្លាយតាមភាពជាប់នៃ f ត្រង់ $x=0$ ។

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យើងមាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin[\sin(\sin x)]}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{\sin[\sin(\sin x)]}{\sin(\sin x)} \times \frac{\sin(\sin x)}{\sin x} \times \frac{\sin x}{x} \right\} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

ដើម្បីឲ្យ g ជាបន្លាយតាមភាពជាប់នៃ f ត្រង់ $x=0$

$$\text{លុះត្រាតែ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \log(k+\sqrt{6}) + \log(k-\sqrt{6})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 = \log(k^2 - 6) \Leftrightarrow k^2 - 6 = 10 \Rightarrow k = \pm 4$$

តែ $k = -4$ មិនយក

ដូចនេះ: $\boxed{k = 4}$

លីមីតអនុគមន៍ត្រីកោណមាត្រ

$$A = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\operatorname{tg} 2x} \text{ រាងមិនកំណត់ } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\text{តាង } u = \frac{\pi}{2} - x \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} - u \text{ បើ } x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow u \rightarrow 0$$

នោះយើងបាន:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\operatorname{tg} 2x} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - u\right)}{\operatorname{tg}\left[2\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - u\right)\right]} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - u\right)}{\operatorname{tg}(\pi - 2u)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin u}{-\operatorname{tg} 2u} \quad \text{ព្រោះ: } \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \sin \alpha \quad \operatorname{tg}(\pi - \alpha) = -\operatorname{tg} \alpha \\ &= -\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin u}{u} \times \frac{2u}{\operatorname{tg} 2u} \times \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះយើងបាន:

$$\boxed{A = -\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$B = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (a^2 - x^2) \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi x}{2a} \text{ រាងមិនកំណត់ } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\text{តាង } u = a - x \Rightarrow x = a - u \text{ បើ } x \rightarrow a \Rightarrow u \rightarrow 0$$

នោះយើងបាន:

$$\begin{aligned} B &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (a^2 - x^2) \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi x}{2a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (a - x)(a + x) \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{\pi x}{2a} \right) \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} u(2a - u) \operatorname{tg} \left[\frac{\pi(a - u)}{2a} \right] = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} u(2a - u) \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi u}{2a} \right) \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} u(2a - u) \cotg \frac{\pi x}{2a} \quad \text{ព្រោះ: } \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha \right) = \cotg \alpha \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2a - u)u}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi u}{2a}} \quad \text{ព្រោះ: } \cotg \alpha = \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\frac{\pi u}{2a}}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi u}{2a}} (2a - u) \frac{2a}{\pi} \right] = \frac{2a}{\pi} \times 2a = \frac{4a^2}{\pi}$$

ដូចនេះយើងបាន

$$B = \frac{4a^2}{\pi}$$

$$C = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(n \sin \frac{\pi}{n} \right) \text{ រាងមិនកំណត់ } \infty \times 0$$

$$\text{តាង } u = \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow n = \frac{1}{u} \text{ បើ } n \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow u \rightarrow 0$$

យើងបាន:

$$C = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(n \sin \frac{\pi}{n} \right) = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{u} \times \sin(\pi u) = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \pi u}{\pi u} \times \pi = \pi$$

ដូចនេះយើងបាន

$$C = \pi$$

$$D = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1 - x) \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi x}{2} \text{ រាងមិនកំណត់ } \infty \times 0$$

$$\text{តាង } u = 1 - x \Rightarrow x = 1 - u \text{ បើ } x \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow u \rightarrow 0$$

យើងបាន:

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1 - x) \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi x}{2} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} u \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi(1 - u)}{2} \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} u \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi u}{2} \right) = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} u \cot \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi u}{2} \\ \text{ស្រ្តី: } \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha \right) &= \cot \alpha \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{u}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi u}{2}} \quad \text{ស្រ្តី: } \cot \alpha = \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha} \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{\frac{\pi u}{2}}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi u}{2}} \right) \right] = \frac{2}{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះយើងបាន

$$D = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$E = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{1 - \sin \frac{x}{2}}{\pi - x} \text{ រាងមិនកំណត់ } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\text{តាង } u = \pi - x \Rightarrow x = \pi - u \text{ បើ } x \rightarrow \pi \Rightarrow u \rightarrow 0$$

យើងបាន:

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{1 - \sin \frac{x}{2}}{\pi - x} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sin \left(\frac{\pi - u}{2} \right)}{u} \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{u}{2} \right)}{u} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos \frac{u}{2}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ស្រ្តី: } \sin(\pi - \alpha) = \cos \alpha$$

$$= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sin^2\left(\frac{u}{4}\right)}{u} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin \frac{u}{4}}{\frac{u}{4}} \times \sin \frac{u}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \right) = 0$$

ដូចនេះយើងបាន

$$E = 0$$

$$F = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \operatorname{tg} 2x \cdot \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x \right) \text{ រាងមិនកំណត់ } \infty \times 0$$

$$\text{តាង } u = \frac{\pi}{4} - x \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} - u \text{ បើ } x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow u \rightarrow 0$$

យើងបាន:

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \operatorname{tg} 2x \cdot \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x \right) = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \operatorname{tg} 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - u \right) \times \operatorname{tg} u \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2u \right) \times \operatorname{tg} u = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \cotg 2u \times \operatorname{tg} u \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} u}{\operatorname{tg} 2u} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\operatorname{tg} u}{u} \times \frac{2u}{\operatorname{tg} 2u} \times \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះយើងបាន

$$F = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$G = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1 - 2\cos x}{\sin 3x} \quad \text{រាងមិនកំណត់ } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\text{តាង } u = \frac{\pi}{3} - x \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{3} - u \quad \text{បើ } x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow u \rightarrow 0$$

យើងបាន:

$$\begin{aligned} G &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1 - 2\cos x}{\sin 3x} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - 2\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - u\right)}{\sin 3\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - u\right)} \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - 2\left[\cos \frac{\pi}{3} \times \cos u + \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \times \sin u\right]}{\sin 3u} \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - 2\left[\frac{1}{2} \cos u + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \sin u\right]}{\sin 3u} \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos u - \sqrt{3} \sin u}{\sin 3u} \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sin^2 \frac{u}{2} - 2\sqrt{3} \sin \frac{u}{2} \cos \frac{u}{2}}{\sin 3u} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left[\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{u}{2}}{\frac{u}{2}} \times \frac{3u}{\sin 3u} \left(\sin \frac{u}{2} - \sqrt{3} \cos \frac{u}{2} \right) \right] = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះយើងបាន

$$G = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$H = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right) \operatorname{tg} x \quad \text{រាងមិនកំណត់ } 0 \times \infty$$

$$\text{តាង } u = \frac{\pi}{2} - x \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} - u \text{ បើ } x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow u \rightarrow 0$$

យើងបាន:

$$\begin{aligned} H &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right) \operatorname{tg} x = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} u \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - u \right) \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} u \cot u \quad \text{ព្រោះ } \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha \right) = \cot \alpha \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{u}{\operatorname{tg} u} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះយើងបាន

$$H = 1$$

$$I = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin \pi x}{\sin 3\pi x} \quad \text{រាងមិនកំណត់ } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\text{តាង } u = 1 - x \Rightarrow x = 1 - u \text{ បើ } x \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow u \rightarrow 0$$

យើងបាន:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin \pi x}{\sin 3\pi x} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \pi(1 - u)}{\sin 3\pi(1 - u)} \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\pi - \pi u)}{\sin(3\pi - 3\pi u)} \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \pi u}{\sin 3\pi u} \quad \text{ព្រោះ } \sin(\pi - \alpha) = \sin \alpha \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\frac{\sin \pi u}{u}}{\frac{\sin 3\pi u}{u}} \right] = \left[\frac{\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \pi u}{\pi u} \times \pi}{\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3\pi u}{3\pi u} \times 3\pi} \right] = \frac{\pi}{3\pi} = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះយើងបាន

$$I = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$J = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin(x - a)}{x^3 - a^3} \quad \text{រាងមិនកំណត់ } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\text{តាង } u = x - a \Rightarrow x = u + a \text{ បើ } x \rightarrow a \Rightarrow u \rightarrow 0$$

យើងបាន:

$$\begin{aligned} J &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin(x - a)}{x^3 - a^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin(x - a)}{(x - a)(x^2 + ax + a^2)} \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin u}{u} \times \frac{1}{(u + a)^2 + a(u + a) + a^2} = \frac{1}{(0 + a)^2 + a(0 + a) + a^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{a^2 + a^2 + a^2} = \frac{1}{3a^2} \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះយើងបាន

$$J = \frac{1}{3a^2}$$

$$K = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2008x}{\sin 2009x} \quad \text{រាងមិនកំណត់ } \frac{0}{0}$$

យើងបាន:

$$K = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2008x}{\sin 2009x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2008x}{2008x} \times \frac{2009x}{\sin 2009x} \times \frac{2008}{2009} = \frac{2008}{2009}$$

ដូចនេះយើងបាន:

$$K = \frac{2008}{2009}$$

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan nx}{\sin mx} \text{ រាងមិនកំនត់ } \frac{0}{0}$$

យើងបាន:

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan nx}{\sin mx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan nx}{nx} \times \frac{mx}{\sin mx} \times \frac{n}{m} = \frac{n}{m}$$

ដូចនេះយើងបាន:

$$L = \frac{n}{m}$$

$$M = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(3x + 2009\pi)}{\sin(4x + 2008\pi)} \text{ រាងមិនកំនត់ } \frac{0}{0}$$

យើងបាន:

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(3x + 2009\pi)}{\sin(4x + 2008\pi)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2009\pi + 3x)}{\sin(2008\pi + 4x)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin[2008\pi + (\pi + 3x)]}{\sin(2008\pi + 4x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\pi + 3x)}{\sin 4x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin 3x}{\sin 4x} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \times \frac{4x}{\sin 4x} \times \frac{3}{4} = -\frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះយើងបាន:

$$M = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$N = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\sin 2x} \text{ រាងមិនកំនត់ } \frac{0}{0}$$

យើងបាន:

$$N = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\sin 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{\sin 2x} \times \frac{x}{2} = 0$$

ដូចនេះយើងបាន:

$$N = 0$$

$$O = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - \cos 3x^2}{\sin^2 x} \text{ រាងមិនកំនត់ } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\text{តាមរូបមន្ត: } \cos p - \cos q = -2 \sin \frac{p+q}{2} \sin \frac{p-q}{2}$$

យើងបាន:

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - \cos 3x^2}{\sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sin \frac{x+3x^2}{2} \sin \frac{x-3x^2}{2}}{\sin^2 x} \\
 &= -2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\sin \left(\frac{x+3x^2}{2} \right)}{\frac{x+3x^2}{2}} \times \frac{\sin \left(\frac{x-3x^2}{2} \right)}{\frac{x-3x^2}{2}} \times \left(\frac{x}{\sin x} \right)^2 \times \frac{(x-3x^2)(x+3x^2)}{4} \times \frac{1}{x^2} \right] \\
 &= -2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - 9x^4}{4x^2} = -2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{9x^2}{4} \right) = -\frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះយើងបាន:

$$0 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$P = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^3 x}{x \sin 2x}$ រាងមិនកំនត់ $\frac{0}{0}$

យើងបាន:

$$\begin{aligned}
 F &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^3 x}{x \sin 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x + \cos^2 x)}{2 \sin x \cos x} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} (1 + \cos x + \cos^2 x)}{4x \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} \cos x} \quad \text{ប្រែ៖ } 1 - \cos x = 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \text{ និង } \sin x \\
 &= 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} \cos x \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2} (1 + \cos x + \cos^2 x)}{x \cos \frac{x}{2} \cos x} = \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\left(\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}} \right) \times \frac{(1 + \cos x + \cos^2 x)}{\cos \frac{x}{2} \cos x} \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 + \cos x + \cos^2 x)}{\cos \frac{x}{2} \cos x} = \frac{3}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះយើងបាន:

$$P = \frac{3}{4}$$

$Q = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x - \sin x}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}}$ រាងមិនកំនត់ $\frac{0}{0}$

យើងបាន:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x - \sin x}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x - \sin x}{\sqrt{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x - \sin x}{\sqrt{2} \left| \sin \frac{x}{2} \right|} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x - 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{2} \left| \sin \frac{x}{2} \right|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{2x}{\sqrt{2} \left| \sin \frac{x}{2} \right|} - \frac{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{2} \left| \sin \frac{x}{2} \right|} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\frac{x}{2}}{\left| \sin \frac{x}{2} \right|} - \frac{\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{x}{2}}{\left| \sin \frac{x}{2} \right|} \times \cos \frac{x}{2} \right)$$

បើ $x \rightarrow 0^+$; $\sin \frac{x}{2} > 0 \Rightarrow \left| \sin \frac{x}{2} \right| = \sin \frac{x}{2}$

យើងបាន:

$$= 2\sqrt{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\frac{x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} \times \cos \frac{x}{2} \right) = 2\sqrt{2} (1 - \sqrt{2}) = \sqrt{2}$$

ដូចនេះ:

$$Q = \sqrt{2}$$

ចំពោះ $x \rightarrow 0^+$

បើ $x \rightarrow 0^-$; $\sin \frac{x}{2} < 0 \Rightarrow \left| \sin \frac{x}{2} \right| = -\sin \frac{x}{2}$

យើងបាន:

$$= -2\sqrt{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\frac{x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} \times \cos \frac{x}{2} \right) = -2\sqrt{2} (1 - \sqrt{2})$$

$$= -\sqrt{2}$$

ដូចនេះ:

$$Q = -\sqrt{2}$$

ចំពោះ $x \rightarrow 0^-$

$R = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin 3x}{2x - 3 \sin 2x}$ រាងមិនកំនត់ $\frac{0}{0}$

យើងបាន:

$$R = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin 3x}{2x - 3 \sin 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2 \sin 3x}{x}}{\frac{2x - 3 \sin 2x}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{6 \sin 3x}{3x}}{2 - \frac{6 \sin 2x}{2x}}$$

$$= \frac{6}{2 - 6} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

ដូចនេះ:

$$R = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$S = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+9} - 3}{\sin 2009x}$ រាងមិនកំនត់ $\frac{0}{0}$

យើងបាន:

$$S = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+9} - 3}{\sin 2009x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{x+9} - 3)(\sqrt{x+9} + 3)}{\sqrt{x+9} + 3(\sin 2009x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + 9 - 9}{(\sqrt{x+9} + 3)(\sin 2009x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{(\sqrt{x+9} + 3)(\sin 2009x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{x+9} + 3) \frac{\sin 2009x}{2009x} \times 2009} = \frac{1}{12054}$$

ដូចនេះ

$$S = \frac{1}{12054}$$

$$T = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin^2 x} \text{ រាងមិនកំនត់ } \frac{0}{0}$$

យើងបាន

$$T = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{4\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

ដូចនេះ

$$T = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$U = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{\sin^2 x} - \frac{1}{1 - \cos x} \text{ រាងមិនកំនត់ } \frac{0}{0}$$

យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned} U &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{\sin^2 x} - \frac{1}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{1 - \cos^2 x} - \frac{1 + \cos x}{1 - \cos^2 x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 - \cos^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x)} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះ

$$U = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$V = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3} \text{ រាងមិនកំនត់ } \frac{0}{0}$$

យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - \sin x \cos x}{x^3 \cos x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \times \frac{(1 - \cos x)}{x^2} \times \frac{1}{\cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \times \frac{\left(2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}\right)}{x^2} \times \frac{1}{\cos x} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \times \left(\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}}\right)^2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{\cos x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

ដូចនេះ

$$V = \frac{1}{2}$$

អនុគមន៍សនិទាន និង អសនិទាន

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម

$$៥៣. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2013x^{2013} - 2x + 1}{x^{2013} - 2}$$

$$៥៤. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \dots + a_n}{b_0x^n + b_1x^{n-1} + \dots + b_n}$$

$$៥៥. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}}{\sqrt{x + 1}}$$

$$៥៦. \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{(x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^n + (x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})}{x^n}$$

$$៥៧. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x^{2013} - 2013}{x}$$

$$៥៨. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{2014x + 1}{\ln x} \right)$$

$$៥៩. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 3x - 4} + x)$$

$$៦០. \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ x > 0}} (\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} - x\sqrt{x})$$

$$៦១. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [\sqrt[3]{n^3 - 2n^2} - n]$$

$$៦២. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \ln x + x \right)$$

$$៦៣. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x [\ln(x + a) - \ln x]$$

$$៦៤. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [\ln(3x + 5) - \ln(x - 1)]$$

ចម្លើយ

$$៥៣. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2013x^{2013} - 2x + 1}{x^{2013} - 2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2013x^{2013} - 2x + 1}{x^{2013} - 2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{2013} \left(2013 - \frac{2}{x^{2012}} + \frac{1}{x^{2013}} \right)}{x^{2013} \left(1 - \frac{2}{x^{2013}} \right)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\left(2013 - \frac{2}{x^{2012}} + \frac{1}{x^{2013}} \right)}{\left(1 - \frac{2}{x^{2013}} \right)} = \boxed{2013} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2013x^{2013} - 2x + 1}{x^{2013} - 2} = 2013$$

$$៥៤. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \dots + a_n}{b_0x^n + b_1x^{n-1} + \dots + b_n}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_n}{b_0 x^n + b_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + b_n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_0 x^n}{b_0 x^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_0}{b_0} = \boxed{\frac{a_0}{b_0}}$$

ដូចនេះ:
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_n}{b_0 x^n + b_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + b_n} = \frac{a_0}{b_0}$$

៥៥. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}}{\sqrt{x+1}}$ មានរាង $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$

យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}}{\sqrt{x+1}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}{x}} \right)}{\sqrt{x} \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{\frac{x + \sqrt{x}}{x^2}}}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^2}}}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{x \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}}}{x^2}}}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}}}}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}}} = \boxed{1} \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះ:
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}}{\sqrt{x+1}} = 1$$

៥៦. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{(x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^n + (x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^n}{x^n}$ មានរាង $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^n + (x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^n}{x^n} &= \left(\frac{x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{x} \right)^n + \left(\frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{x} \right)^n \\ &= \left(\frac{x - (x^2 - 1)}{x(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})} \right)^n + \left(\frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{x} \right)^n \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left(\frac{x^2 \left(-1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)}{x \left(x + |x| \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}} \right)} \right)^n + \left(\frac{x + |x| \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}}}{x} \right)^n$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } |x| = \begin{cases} -x, & x < 0 \\ x, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

យើងចែកជាពីរករណីគឺ៖

$$\diamond \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^n + (x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})}{x^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[\left(\frac{-1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}{1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}}} \right)^n + \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}} \right)^n \right] = \boxed{(-1)^n}$$

$$\diamond \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^n + (x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})}{x^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\left(\frac{-1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}{1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}}} \right)^n + \left(1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}} \right)^n \right] = \boxed{(-1)^n + 2^n}$$

៥៧. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x^{2013} - 2013}{x}$ មានរាង $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$

$$\text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x^{2013} - 2013}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2013 \ln x - 2013}{x} = 2013 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2013}{x} = \boxed{0}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x^{2013} - 2013}{x} = 0$$

៥៨. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{2014x + 1}{\ln x} \right)$ មានរាង $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$

$$\text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{2014x + 1}{\ln x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2014 + \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{\ln x}{x}} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(2014 + \frac{1}{x} \right)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{\ln x}{x} \right)} = \boxed{2014}$$

$$\text{ព្រោះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = 0$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{2014x + 1}{\ln x} \right) = 2014$$

៥៩. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 3x - 4} + x)$ មានរាង $-\infty + \infty$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 3x - 4} + x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(x^2 + 3x - 4) - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3x - 4} - x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3x - 4}{\sqrt{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{3}{x} - \frac{4}{x^2}\right)} - x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x \left(3 - \frac{4}{x}\right)}{|x| \sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{x} - \frac{4}{x^2}} - x} \end{aligned}$$

កាលណា $x \rightarrow -\infty$, $|x| = -x$

$$\text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x \left(3 - \frac{4}{x}\right)}{|x| \sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{x} - \frac{4}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x \left(3 - \frac{4}{x}\right)}{-x \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{x} - \frac{4}{x^2}} + 1\right)} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 3x - 4} + x) = \boxed{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

៦០. $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ x > 0}} (\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} - x\sqrt{a})$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $-\infty + \infty$

យើងបាន

$$\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} - x\sqrt{a} = \frac{ax^2 + bx + c - ax^2}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} + x\sqrt{a}} = \frac{bx + c}{x \left(\sqrt{a + \frac{b}{x} + \frac{c}{x^2}} + \sqrt{a}\right)} = \frac{b + \frac{c}{x}}{\sqrt{a + \frac{b}{x} + \frac{c}{x^2}} + \sqrt{a}}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} - x\sqrt{a}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{b + \frac{c}{x}}{\sqrt{a + \frac{b}{x} + \frac{c}{x^2}} + \sqrt{a}} = \boxed{\frac{b}{2\sqrt{a}}}$$

៦១. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [\sqrt[3]{n^3 - 2n^2} - n]$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $-\infty + \infty$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sqrt[3]{3n^3 - 2n^2} - n &= \frac{n^3 - 2n^2 - n^3}{\left(\sqrt[3]{3n^3 - 2n^2}\right)^2 + n\sqrt[3]{3n^3 - 2n^2} + n^2} \\
 &= \frac{-2n^2}{n^2 \left[\sqrt[3]{\left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right)^2} + \sqrt[3]{1 - \frac{2}{n}} + 1 \right]} \\
 &= \frac{-2}{\sqrt[3]{\left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right)^2} + \sqrt[3]{1 - \frac{2}{n}} + 1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\sqrt[3]{3n^3 - 2n^2} - n \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2}{\sqrt[3]{\left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right)^2} + \sqrt[3]{1 - \frac{2}{n}} + 1} = \boxed{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

៦២. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \ln x + x \right)$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $-\infty + \infty$

ចំពោះគ្រប់ $x > 0$ គេបាន $x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \ln x + x = x^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(1 - \frac{\ln x}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right) + x$

ដោយ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 0$

ដូចនេះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \ln x + x \right) = \boxed{+\infty}$

៦៣. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x [\ln(x+a) - \ln x]$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $-\infty + \infty$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x [\ln(x+a) - \ln x] &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \ln \left(\frac{x+a}{x} \right) \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \left(1 + \frac{a}{x} \right)^x \\
 &= \ln \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{a}{x} \right)^{\frac{x}{a} \cdot a} \right] \\
 &= \ln(e^a) \\
 &= a
 \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x [\ln(x+a) - \ln x] = \boxed{a}$

៦៨. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [\ln(3x+5) - \ln(x-1)]$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $-\infty + \infty$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [\ln(3x+5) - \ln(x-1)] &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \ln\left(\frac{3x+5}{x-1}\right) \\ &= \ln\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3x+5}{x-1}\right) \\ &= \ln\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x\left(3+\frac{5}{x}\right)}{x\left(1-\frac{1}{x}\right)}\right) = \ln 3 \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [\ln(3x+5) - \ln(x-1)] = \ln 3$

លីមីតនៃអនុគមន៍អិចស្ប៉ូណង់ស្យែលនិងលោការីត

គណនាលីមីតនៃអនុគមន៍អិចស្ប៉ូណង់ស្យែលនិងលោការីតខាងក្រោម

- $$\begin{array}{lll}
 65. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{x}\right)^x & 66. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x^2 - 2x + 3}{x^2 - 3x + 2}\right)^{\frac{\sin x}{x}} & 67. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \\
 68. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x}} & 69. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+a}{x+b}\right)^{x+c} & 70. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{x-2}} \\
 71. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} - 1}{x} & 72. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} - e^{bx}}{x} \quad (a \neq b) & 73. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} - e^{bx}}{\sin ax - \sin bx} \quad (a \neq b) \\
 74. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} - e^{\sin 2x}}{x} & 75. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8^x - 7^x}{6^x - 5^x} & 76. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [\ln(2x+1) - \ln(x+2)] \\
 77. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x [\ln(x+1) - \ln x] & 78. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} n(\sqrt[n]{a} - 1) \quad (a > 0) & 79. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+kx)}{x} \\
 80. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\lg(1+10x)}{x} & 81. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{\ln(1+x)} & 82. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \cos x}{x^2} \\
 83. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^x - 1}{x \ln x} & 84. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{4x+3}{4x-3}\right)^{2x+1} & 85. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{5x^4+9} + 2 \cos 4x - 5}{\ln(1+4x^2) - 3e^{4x^2} + 3} \\
 86. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \ln(1+3x)}{x + \sin 3x} & 87. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{3x^2} \cos 6x - 1}{x^2 + \sin 3x^2} & 88. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(3x+2)e^{3x} - 2}{\sin 6x} \\
 89. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2 - 5x + 8}{x^2 - 6x + 3}\right)^x & 90. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x \sqrt{1+x} & 91. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2^{\sin x} \sqrt{\cos x} \\
 92. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+e^{3x})}{\sin x} & 93. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin 2015x} - e^{\sin 2014x}}{\sin 2013x - \sin 2012x} & 94. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2013^x - 2012^x}{2011^x - 2010^x}
 \end{array}$$

ចម្លើយ

គណនាលីមីតនៃអនុគមន៍អិចស្ប៉ូណង់ស្យែលនិងលោការីតខាងក្រោម៖

65) គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{x}\right)^x$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ 1^∞

តាមរូបមន្ត $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$ យើងបាន៖

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{x}\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{2}{x}\right)^{\frac{x}{2}}\right]^2 = e^2 \quad \text{ព្រោះ} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{x}\right)^{\frac{x}{2}} = e$$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{x}\right)^x = e^2$ ។

66) គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x^2 - 2x + 3}{x^2 - 3x + 2} \right)^{\frac{\sin x}{x}}$

យើងមាន:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x^2 - 2x + 3}{x^2 - 3x + 2} \right) = \left(\frac{0^2 - 2(0) + 3}{0^2 - 3(0) + 2} \right) = \frac{3}{2} \text{ និង } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = 1$$

នាំឱ្យ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x^2 - 2x + 3}{x^2 - 3x + 2} \right)^{\frac{\sin x}{x}} = \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^1 = \frac{3}{2}$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x^2 - 2x + 3}{x^2 - 3x + 2} \right)^{\frac{\sin x}{x}} = \frac{3}{2}$ ។

67) គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ 1^∞

យើងមាន:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x} \times \frac{\sin x}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[(1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}} \right]^{\frac{\sin x}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}} = e^1 = e$$

ពីព្រោះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}} = e$ និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$ ។

68) គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ 1^∞

យើងមាន: $\cos x = 1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}$ នាំឱ្យ

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{-2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} \times \frac{-2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\left(1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{-2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}} \right]^{\frac{-2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x}} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x}} = e^{-2 \times 0} = e^0 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

ពីព្រោះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{-2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}} = e$ និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2} \times \frac{x}{4} = 1 \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{4} = 1 \times 0 = 0$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = 1$ ។

69) គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+a}{x+b} \right)^{x+e}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់

យើងមាន:

$$\frac{x+a}{x+b} = \frac{(x+b)+a-b}{x+b} = 1 + \frac{a-b}{x+b}$$

$$\text{នាំឱ្យ } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+a}{x+b} \right)^{x+c} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{a-b}{x+b} \right)^{\frac{x+b}{a-b}} \right]^{\frac{(a-b)(x+c)}{x+b}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(a-b)(x+c)}{x+b}} = e^{a-b}$$

$$\text{ពីព្រោះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{a-b}{x+b} \right)^{\frac{x+b}{a-b}} = e \text{ និង}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(a-b)(x+c)}{x+b} = (a-b) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x \left(1 + \frac{c}{x} \right)}{x \left(1 + \frac{b}{x} \right)} = (a-b) \times 1 = a-b$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+a}{x+b} \right)^{x+c} = e^{a-b} \quad \text{។}$$

70) គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x-2}}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ 1^∞

យើងអាចសរសេរ:

$$\frac{x}{2} = \frac{2+x-2}{2} = 1 + \frac{x-2}{2}$$

$$\text{នោះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x-2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(1 + \frac{x-2}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x-2}}$$

$$\text{តាង } \infty = x-2 \Rightarrow x = \infty + 2 \text{ បើ } x \rightarrow 2 \Rightarrow \infty \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{គេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(1 + \frac{x-2}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x-2}} = \lim_{\infty \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{\infty}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{\infty}} = \lim_{\infty \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{\infty}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{\infty} \times \frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{\infty \rightarrow 0} \left[\left(1 + \frac{\infty}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{\infty}} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{e}$$

$$\text{ពីព្រោះ } \lim_{\infty \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{\infty}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{\infty}} = e$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x-2}} = \sqrt{e} \quad \text{។}$$

71) គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} - 1}{x}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$

$$\text{តាង } u = e^{ax} - 1 \Leftrightarrow e^{ax} = u + 1 \text{ បំពាក់លោការីតេអន្តរាគមន៍ទាំងពីរ}$$

$$\text{គេបាន } \ln e^{ax} = \ln(u+1) \Leftrightarrow ax = \ln(u+1) \Rightarrow x = \frac{\ln(u+1)}{a}$$

$$\text{បើ } x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow u \rightarrow 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{នាំឱ្យ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} - 1}{x} &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{u}{\frac{\ln(u+1)}{a}} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{au}{\ln(u+1)} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{a}{\frac{1}{u} \ln(u+1)} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{a}{\ln(u+1)^{\frac{1}{u}}} \\ &= \frac{a}{\ln \left[\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} (u+1)^{\frac{1}{u}} \right]} = \frac{a}{\ln e} = a \end{aligned}$$

ពីព្រោះ: $\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} (u+1)^{\frac{1}{u}} = e$ និង $\ln e = 1$

ដូចនេះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} - 1}{x} = a$ ។

72) គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} - e^{bx}}{x}$ ($a \neq b$) មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$

យើងអាចសរសេរ:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} - e^{bx}}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} - 1 - e^{bx} + 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^{ax} - 1) - (e^{bx} - 1)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{(e^{ax} - 1)}{x} - \frac{(e^{bx} - 1)}{x} \right] \\ &= a - b \end{aligned}$$

ពីព្រោះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} - 1}{x} = a$ និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{bx} - 1}{x} = b$

ដូចនេះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} - e^{bx}}{x} = a - b$ ។

73) គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} - e^{bx}}{\sin ax - \sin bx}$ ($a \neq b$) មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$

យើងមាន:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} - e^{bx}}{\sin ax - \sin bx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{e^{ax} - e^{bx}}{x}}{\frac{\sin ax - \sin bx}{x}} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} - e^{bx}}{x}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{a \sin ax}{ax} - \frac{b \sin bx}{bx} \right)} = \frac{a - b}{a - b} = 1$$

ពីព្រោះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} - e^{bx}}{x} = a - b$ (មើលសម្រាយខាងលើ) និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{ax} = 1; \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin bx}{bx} = 1$

ដូចនេះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} - e^{bx}}{\sin ax - \sin bx} = 1$ ។

74) គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} - e^{\lg 2x}}{x}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$

យើងមាន:

$$\frac{e^{\sin x} - e^{\lg 2x}}{x} = \frac{e^{\sin x} - 1 - e^{\lg 2x} + 1}{x} = \frac{(e^{\sin x} - 1) - (e^{\lg 2x} - 1)}{x} = \frac{e^{\sin x} - 1}{x} - \frac{e^{\lg 2x} - 1}{x} \text{ នោះ:}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} - e^{\lg 2x}}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} - 1 - e^{\lg 2x} + 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^{\sin x} - 1) - (e^{\lg 2x} - 1)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^{\sin x} - 1}{x} \right) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^{\lg 2x} - 1}{x} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^{\sin x} - 1}{\sin x} \right) \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^{\lg 2x} - 1}{\lg 2x} \right) \left(\frac{\lg 2x}{x} \right) \times 2 \\ &= 1 \times 1 - 1 \times 1 \times 2 = -1 \end{aligned}$$

ពីព្រោះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^{\sin x} - 1}{\sin x} \right) = 1; \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^{\lg 2x} - 1}{\lg 2x} \right) = 1; \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = 1; \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\lg 2x}{2x} \right) = 1$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} - e^{\lg 2x}}{x} = -1 \quad \text{។}$$

$$75) \text{ គណនា } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{8^x - 7^x}{6^x - 5^x} \text{ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\text{តាមរូបមន្ត: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \ln a$$

$$\text{យើងមាន: } \frac{8^x - 7^x}{6^x - 5^x} = \frac{7^x \left(\frac{8^x}{7^x} - 1 \right)}{5^x \left(\frac{6^x}{5^x} - 1 \right)} = \frac{7^x \left[\left(\frac{8}{7} \right)^x - 1 \right]}{5^x \left[\left(\frac{6}{5} \right)^x - 1 \right]}$$

$$\text{នោះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{8^x - 7^x}{6^x - 5^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{7^x \left[\left(\frac{8}{7} \right)^x - 1 \right]}{5^x \left[\left(\frac{6}{5} \right)^x - 1 \right]} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{7^x \frac{\left(\frac{8}{7} \right)^x - 1}{x}}{5^x \frac{\left(\frac{6}{5} \right)^x - 1}{x}} = \frac{1 \times \ln \frac{8}{7}}{1 \times \ln \frac{6}{5}} = \frac{\ln \frac{8}{7}}{\ln \frac{6}{5}}$$

$$\text{ពីព្រោះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{8}{7} \right)^x - 1}{x} = \ln \frac{8}{7}, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{6}{5} \right)^x - 1}{x} = \ln \frac{6}{5}, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 7^x = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 5^x = 1$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{8^x - 7^x}{6^x - 5^x} = \frac{\ln \frac{8}{7}}{\ln \frac{6}{5}} \quad \text{។}$$

$$76) \text{ គណនា } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [\ln(2x+1) - \ln(x+2)] \text{ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ } \infty - \infty$$

យើងមាន:

$$\ln(2x+1) - \ln(x+2) = \ln \frac{2x+1}{x+2} = \ln \frac{2x+4-3}{x+2} = \ln \left(2 - \frac{3}{x+2} \right)$$

$$\text{នោះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [\ln(2x+1) - \ln(x+2)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\ln \left(2 - \frac{3}{x+2} \right) \right] = \ln \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(2 - \frac{3}{x+2} \right) \right] = \ln 2$$

$$\text{ពីព្រោះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(2 - \frac{3}{x+2} \right) = 2$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [\ln(2x+1) - \ln(x+2)] = \ln 2 \quad \text{។}$$

$$77) \text{ គណនា } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [\ln(x+1) - \ln x] \text{ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ } \infty \times \infty$$

$$\text{យើងមាន: } x [\ln(x+1) - \ln x] = x \ln \left(\frac{x+1}{x} \right) = \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x$$

$$\text{នោះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x [\ln(x+1) - \ln x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x \right] = \ln \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x \right] = \ln e = 1$$

$$\text{ពីព្រោះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = e$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x [\ln(x+1) - \ln x] = 1 \quad \text{។}$$

78) គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(\sqrt[n]{a} - 1)$ ($a > 0$) មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\infty \times 0$

យើងមាន:

$$n(\sqrt[n]{a} - 1) = n \left(a^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right)$$

$$\text{តាង } n = \frac{1}{t} \text{ នោះ: } t = \frac{1}{n} \text{ កាលណា } n \rightarrow \infty \text{ នោះ: } t \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{នាំឱ្យ } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(\sqrt[n]{a} - 1) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(a^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{t} (a^t - 1) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a^t - 1)}{t} = \ln a$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(\sqrt[n]{a} - 1) = \ln a \quad \text{។}$$

79) គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+kx)}{x}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$

យើងមាន:

$$\frac{\ln(1+kx)}{x} = \frac{1}{x} \ln(1+kx) = \ln(1+kx)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\text{នោះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+kx)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln(1+kx)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \ln \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+kx)^{\frac{1}{x}} \right] = \ln \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+kx)^{\frac{1}{kx}} \right]^k = \ln e^k = k$$

$$\text{ពីព្រោះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+kx)^{\frac{1}{kx}} = \ln e$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+kx)}{x} = k \quad \text{។}$$

80) គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+10x)}{x}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$

$$\text{តាមរូបមន្តប្តូរគោល: } \log_a x = \log_a b \cdot \log_b x$$

$$\text{នោះគេបាន } \log(1+10x) = \log e \cdot \log_e (1+10x) = \log e \cdot \ln(1+10x)$$

$$\text{នាំឱ្យ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+10x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log e \cdot \ln(1+10x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\log e \cdot \frac{\ln(1+10x)}{x} \right]$$

$$= \log e \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+10x)}{10x} \times 10 = \log e \times 1 \times 10 = 10 \log e$$

$$\text{ពីព្រោះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+10x)}{10x} = 1$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+10x)}{x} = 10 \log e \quad \text{។}$$

81) គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{\ln(1+x)}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$

យើងអាចសរសេរ:

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{\ln(1+x)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin 2x}{x}}{\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \times 2}{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \times 2}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}} = \frac{1 \times 2}{\ln \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \right]} \\ &= \frac{2}{\ln e} = 2\end{aligned}$$

ពីព្រោះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} = 1$; $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$

ដូចនេះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{\ln(1+x)} = 2$ ។

82) គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \cos x}{x^2}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$

យើងមាន: $\cos x = 1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}$

នោះគេអាចសរសេរ: $\frac{\ln \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{\ln \left(1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \right)}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} \ln \left(1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \right) = \ln \left(1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$

នាំឱ្យ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\ln \left(1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \right] = \ln \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \right]$

$$= \ln \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} \times \left(-\frac{2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x^2} \right)} \right] = \ln \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} \left(-\frac{2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x^2} \right)} \right]$$

$$= \ln \left[e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(-\frac{2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x^2} \right)} \right] = \ln \left[e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(-\frac{2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\left(\frac{x}{2} \right)^2 \times 4} \right)} \right] = \ln \left[e^{-\frac{2}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\left(\frac{x}{2} \right)^2} \right)} \right] = \ln \left(e^{-\frac{1}{2} \times 1} \right) = \ln e^{-\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \ln e = -\frac{1}{2}$$

ពីព្រោះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}} = e$; $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\left(\frac{x}{2} \right)^2} = 1$

ដូចនេះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \cos x}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{2}$ ។

83) គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^x - 1}{x \ln x}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$

ដោយដឹងថា: $x^x = e^{x \ln x}$

តាង $u = x \ln x$, កាលណា $x \rightarrow 1$ នោះ: $u \rightarrow 0$

$$\text{នាំឱ្យ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^x - 1}{x \ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^{x \ln x} - 1}{x \ln x} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^u - 1}{u} = 1$$

$$\text{ពីព្រោះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^x - 1}{x \ln x} = 1 \quad \text{។}$$

$$84) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{4x-3}{4x+3} \right)^{2x+1} \text{ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ } 1^\infty$$

$$\text{យើងអាចសរសេរ: } \frac{4x-3}{4x+3} = \frac{4x+3-3-3}{4x+3} = 1 - \frac{6}{4x+3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{4x-3}{4x+3} \right)^{2x+1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{6}{4x+3} \right)^{2x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{6}{4x+3} \right)^{\left(-\frac{4x+3}{6} \right) \left(-\frac{6}{4x+3} \right)^{2x+1}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 - \frac{6}{4x+3} \right)^{-\frac{4x+3}{6}} \right]^{\frac{6(2x+1)}{4x+3}} = e^{-\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6(2x+1)}{4x+3}} = e^{-\frac{12}{4}} = e^{-3} = \frac{1}{e^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ពីព្រោះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{6}{4x+3} \right)^{-\frac{4x+3}{6}} = e \text{ និង}$$

$$-\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6(2x+1)}{4x+3} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6x \left(2 + \frac{1}{x} \right)}{x \left(4 + \frac{3}{x} \right)} = -\frac{6 \times 2}{4} = -\frac{12}{4} = -3$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{4x-3}{4x+3} \right)^{2x+1} = \frac{1}{e^3} \quad \text{។}$$

$$85) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{5x^4+9} + 2 \cos 4x - 5}{\ln(1+4x^2) - 3e^{4x^2} + 3} \text{ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ } \frac{0}{0}$$

យើងបាន:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{5x^4+9} + 2 \cos 4x - 5}{\ln(1+4x^2) - 3e^{4x^2} + 3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{5x^4+9} - 3 + 2 \cos 4x - 2}{\ln(1+4x^2) - 3(e^{4x^2} - 1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{5x^4+9} - 3 + 2(\cos 4x - 1)}{\ln(1+4x^2) - 3(e^{4x^2} - 1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{5x^4+9} - 3 + 2(-2 \sin^2 2x)}{\ln(1+4x^2) - 3(e^{4x^2} - 1)}, \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \cos 4x - 1 = -(1 - \cos 4x) \\ \quad \quad \quad = -2 \sin^2 \frac{4x}{2} = -2 \sin^2 2x \end{array} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{5x^4+9} - 3 - 4(\sin^2 2x)}{\frac{x^2}{\ln(1+4x^2) - 3(e^{4x^2} - 1)}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\frac{x^2}{\ln(1+4x^2) - 3(e^{4x^2} - 1)}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sqrt{5x^4+9}-3}{x^2} - 4 \frac{\sin 2x}{x^2}}{\frac{\ln(1+4x^2)}{x^2} - 3 \frac{e^{4x^2}-1}{x^2}} \\
&= \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{5x^4+9}-3}{x^2} - 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{x^2}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+4x^2)}{x^2} - 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{4x^2}-1}{x^2}} \\
\text{ដោយ } \bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{5x^4+9}-3}{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{5x^4+9}-3)(\sqrt{5x^4+9}+3)}{x^2(\sqrt{5x^4+9}+3)} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{5x^4+9})^2 - 3^2}{x^2(\sqrt{5x^4+9}+3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x^4+9-9}{x^2(\sqrt{5x^4+9}+3)} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x^4}{x^2(\sqrt{5x^4+9}+3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x^2}{\sqrt{5x^4+9}+3} \\
&= \frac{5 \times 0^2}{\sqrt{5 \times 0^4+9}+3} = \frac{0}{6} = 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 2x}{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 2x}{(2x)^2} \times 4 = 1 \times 4 = 4, \quad \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 2x}{(2x)^2} = 1 \right) \\
\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+4x^2)}{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+4x^2)}{4x^2} \times 4 = 1 \times 4 = 4, \quad \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+4x^2)}{4x^2} = 1 \right) \\
\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{4x^2}-1}{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{4x^2}-1}{4x^2} \times 4 = 1 \times 4 = 4, \quad \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{4x^2}-1}{4x^2} = 1 \right)
\end{aligned}$$

គេបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{5x^4+9} + 2 \cos 4x - 5}{\ln(1+4x^2) - 3e^{4x^2} + 3} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{5x^4+9}-3}{x^2} - 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{x^2}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+4x^2)}{x^2} - 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{4x^2}-1}{x^2}} = \frac{0 - 4 \times 4}{4 - 3 \times 4} = \frac{-16}{-8} = 2$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{5x^4+9} + 2 \cos 4x - 5}{\ln(1+4x^2) - 3e^{4x^2} + 3} = 2 \text{ ។}$$

$$86) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \ln(1+3x)}{x + \sin 3x} \text{ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ } \frac{0}{0}$$

យើងមាន:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \ln(1+3x)}{x + \sin 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x - \ln(1+3x)}{x}}{\frac{x + \sin 3x}{x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{\ln(1+3x)}{x}}{1 + \frac{\sin 3x}{x}} = \frac{1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+3x)}{x}}{1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{x}}$$

ដោយ

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+3x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+3x)}{3x} \times 3 = 1 \times 3 = 3$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \times 3 = 1 \times 3 = 3$$

$$\text{នាំឱ្យ} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \ln(1+3x)}{x + \sin 3x} = \frac{1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+3x)}{x}}{1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{x}} = \frac{1-3}{1+3} = -\frac{2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ:} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \ln(1+3x)}{x + \sin 3x} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$87) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x^2} \cos 6x - 1}{x^2 + \sin 3x^2} \text{ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ } \frac{0}{0}$$

យើងបាន:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x^2} \cos 6x - 1}{x^2 + \sin 3x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x^2} \cos 6x - 1 + e^{2x^2} - e^{2x^2}}{x^2 + \sin 3x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x^2} \cos 6x - e^{2x^2} + e^{2x^2} - 1}{x^2 + \sin 3x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-e^{2x^2} (1 - \cos 6x) + e^{2x^2} - 1}{x^2 + \sin 3x^2}, \quad \left(1 - \cos 6x = 2 \sin^2 \frac{6x}{2} = 2 \sin^2 3x \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-e^{2x^2} (2 \sin^2 3x) + e^{2x^2} - 1}{x^2 + \sin 3x^2} \end{aligned}$$

យកភាគយកនិងភាគបែងចែកនឹង x^2

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{-2e^{2x^2} \sin^2 3x + e^{2x^2} - 1}{x^2}}{\frac{x^2 + \sin 3x^2}{x^2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{-2e^{2x^2} \sin^2 3x}{x^2} + \frac{e^{2x^2} - 1}{x^2}}{1 + \frac{\sin 3x^2}{x^2}} \\ &= \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (-2e^{2x^2}) \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 3x}{x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x^2} - 1}{x^2}}{1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x^2}{x^2}} \end{aligned}$$

ដោយ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (-2e^{2x^2}) = -2e^{2 \times 0^2} = -2e^0 = -2e^0 = -2 \times 1 = -2$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 3x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 3x}{(3x)^2} \times 9 = 1 \times 9 = 9$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x^2}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x^2}{3x^2} \times 3 = 1 \times 3 = 3$$

នាំឱ្យ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x^2} \cos 6x - 1}{x^2 + \sin 3x^2} = \frac{-2 \times 9 + 2}{1 + 3} = \frac{-18 + 2}{4} = -4$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x^2} \cos 6x - 1}{x^2 + \sin 3x^2} = -4$ ។

88) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(3x+2)e^{3x} - 2}{\sin 6x}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$

យើងមាន:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(3x+2)e^{3x} - 2}{\sin 6x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3xe^{3x} + 2e^{3x} - 2}{\sin 6x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3xe^{3x} + 2(e^{3x} - 1)}{\sin 6x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3xe^{3x} + 2(e^{3x} - 1)}{\frac{x}{\sin 6x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3e^{3x} + \frac{2(e^{3x} - 1)}{x}}{\frac{\sin 6x}{x}} \\ &= \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 3e^{3x} + 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^{3x} - 1)}{x}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 6x}{x}} \end{aligned}$$

ដោយ

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 3e^{3x} &= 3e^{3 \times 0} = 3e^0 = 3 \times 1 = 3 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^{3x} - 1)}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^{3x} - 1)}{3x} \times 3 = 1 \times 3 = 3 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 6x}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 6x}{6x} \times 6 = 1 \times 6 = 6 \end{aligned}$$

នោះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(3x+2)e^{3x} - 2}{\sin 6x} = \frac{3 + 2 \times 3}{6} = \frac{9}{6} = \frac{3}{2}$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(3x+2)e^{3x} - 2}{\sin 6x} = \frac{3}{2}$ ។

$$89) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2 - 5x + 8}{x^2 - 6x + 3} \right)^x \text{ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ } 1^\infty$$

យើងមាន:

$$\frac{x^2 - 5x + 8}{x^2 - 6x + 3} = \frac{x^2 - 6x + 3 + x + 5}{x^2 - 6x + 3} = 1 + \frac{x + 5}{x^2 - 6x + 3}$$

គេបាន:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2 - 5x + 8}{x^2 - 6x + 3} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x + 5}{x^2 - 6x + 3} \right)^x$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x^2 - 6x + 3}{x + 5}} \right)^x$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x^2 - 6x + 3}{x + 5}} \right)^x$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x^2 - 6x + 3}{x + 5}} \right)^{\frac{x^2 - 6x + 3}{x + 5} \cdot \frac{x(x + 5)}{x^2 - 6x + 3}}$$

តាមរូបមន្ត

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{u(x)} \right)^{u(x)} = e$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x^2 - 6x + 3}{x + 5}} \right)^{\frac{x^2 - 6x + 3}{x + 5}} \right]^{\frac{x^2 + 5x}{x^2 - 6x + 3}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 5x}{x^2 - 6x + 3}} = e^1 = e$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2 - 5x + 8}{x^2 - 6x + 3} \right)^x = e \quad \checkmark$$

$$90) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{\sin x} \text{ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ } 1^\infty$$

យើងមាន:

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + x)^{\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{\sin x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[(1 + x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \right]^{\frac{x}{\sin x}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x}} = e^1 = e$$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt[2\sin x]{1+x} = e$ ។

91) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt[2\sin x]{\cos x}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ 1^∞

យើងមាន:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt[2\sin x]{\cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{2\sin x}} \quad \text{តាមរូបមន្ត} \cos x = 1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}$$

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\left(1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{-2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}} \right]^{\frac{-\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\sin x}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\sin x}}$$

ពីព្រោះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{-2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}} = e$

ដោយ

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{2\sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}} \quad \text{តាមរូបមន្ត}$$

$$\left(\sin x = 2\sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin \frac{x}{2}}{2\cos \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{0}{2 \times 1} = 0$$

នាំឱ្យ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt[2\sin x]{\cos x} = e^0 = 1$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt[2\sin x]{\cos x} = 1$ ។

92) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+3x)}{\sin x}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$

យើងមាន:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+3x)}{\sin x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\ln(1+3x)}{x}}{\frac{\sin x}{x}} \\ &= \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+3x)}{x}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}} \end{aligned}$$

ដោយ

$$\cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+3x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+3x)}{3x} \times 3 = 1 \times 3 = 3$$

$$\cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

នាំឱ្យ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+3x)}{\sin x} = \frac{3}{1} = 3$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+3x)}{\sin x} = 3$ ។

93) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2015x} - e^{2014x}}{\sin 2013x - \sin 2012x}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$

យើងបាន:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2015x} - e^{2014x}}{\sin 2013x - \sin 2012x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2015x} - 1 - e^{2014x} + 1}{\sin 2013x - \sin 2012x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2015x} - 1 - (e^{2014x} - 1)}{\sin 2013x - \sin 2012x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin 2013x - \sin 2012x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\frac{e^{2015x} - 1}{x} - \frac{e^{2014x} - 1}{x}}$$

$$= \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2015x} - 1}{x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2014x} - 1}{x}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2013x}{x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2012x}{x}}$$

ដោយ $\cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2015x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2015x} - 1}{2015x} \times 2015 = 1 \times 2015 = 2015$

$$\cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2014x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2014x} - 1}{2014x} \times 2014 = 1 \times 2014 = 2014$$

$$\cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2013x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2013x}{2013x} \times 2013 = 1 \times 2013 = 2013$$

$$\cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2012x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2012x}{2012x} \times 2012 = 1 \times 2012 = 2012$$

នាំឱ្យ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2015x} - e^{2014x}}{\sin 2013x - \sin 2012x} = \frac{2015 - 2014}{2013 - 2012} = 1$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2015x} - e^{2014x}}{\sin 2013x - \sin 2012x} = 1$ ។

$$94) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2013^x - 2012^x}{2011^x - 2010^x} \quad \text{មានរាងមិនកំណត់} \quad \frac{0}{0}$$

យើងបាន:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2013^x - 2012^x}{2011^x - 2010^x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2013^x - 1 - 2012^x + 1}{2011^x - 1 - 2010^x + 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2013^x - 1 - (2012^x - 1)}{2011^x - 1 - (2010^x - 1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2013^x - 1 - (2012^x - 1)}{2011^x - 1 - (2010^x - 1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{2011^x - 1 - (2010^x - 1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\frac{2013^x - 1}{x} - \frac{2012^x - 1}{x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\frac{2013^x - 1}{x} - \frac{2012^x - 1}{x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2013^x - 1}{x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2012^x - 1}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2013^x - 1}{x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2012^x - 1}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2013^x - 1}{x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2012^x - 1}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2013^x - 1}{x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2012^x - 1}{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដោយ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2013^x - 1}{x} = \ln 2013 \quad (\text{តាមរូបមន្ត } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \ln a)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2012^x - 1}{x} = \ln 2012$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2011^x - 1}{x} = \ln 2011$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2010^x - 1}{x} = \ln 2010$$

$$\text{នាំឱ្យ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2013^x - 2012^x}{2011^x - 2010^x} = \frac{\ln 2013 - \ln 2012}{\ln 2011 - \ln 2010} = \frac{\ln \frac{2013}{2012}}{\ln \frac{2011}{2010}}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2013^x - 2012^x}{2011^x - 2010^x} = \frac{\ln \frac{2013}{2012}}{\ln \frac{2011}{2010}} \quad \text{។}$$

លំហាត់បន្ថែម

គណនា

៩៥. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 2x^2 + 1} - \sqrt[3]{x^3 - 1}), \pm\infty \mp \infty$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 2x^2 + 1} - \sqrt[3]{x^3 - 1}) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + 1 - x^3 + 1}{\sqrt[3]{(x^3 + 2x^2 + 1)^2} + \sqrt[3]{x^3 + 2x^2 + 1} \sqrt[3]{x^3 - 1} + \sqrt[3]{(x^3 - 1)^2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2(2 + \frac{2}{x^2})}{x^2[\sqrt[3]{(1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^3})^2} + \sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^3}} \sqrt[3]{1 - \frac{1}{x^3}} + \sqrt[3]{(1 - \frac{1}{x^3})^2}]} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

៩៦. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\sqrt[3]{5x+2} + 2}{\sqrt{3x+10} - 2}, \frac{0}{0}$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\sqrt[3]{5x+2} + 2}{\sqrt{3x+10} - 2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\frac{5x+10}{\sqrt[3]{(5x+2)^2} - 2\sqrt[3]{5x+2} + 4}}{\frac{3x+6}{\sqrt{3x+10} + 2}} = \frac{5}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\sqrt{3x+10} + 2}{\sqrt[3]{(5x+2)^2} - 2\sqrt[3]{5x+2} + 4} = \frac{5}{9} \end{aligned}$$

៩៧. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{K!.K}{(n+1)!}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{K!.K}{(n+1)!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(K+1)! - K!}{(n+1)!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{n+1}) = 1$$

៩៨. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{2^2})(1 - \frac{1}{3^2}) \cdots (1 - \frac{1}{n^2})$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{2^2})(1 - \frac{1}{3^2}) \cdots (1 - \frac{1}{n^2}) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{r=2}^n (1 - \frac{1}{r^2}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{r=2}^n (\frac{r^2 - 1}{r^2}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{r=2}^n (\frac{(r-1)(r+1)}{r^2}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n}) = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

៩៩. រកចំនួនពិត a និង b ដែលផ្ទៀងផ្ទាត់

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[3]{1-n^3} - an - b) = 0$$

ដោយ

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[3]{1-n^3} - an - b) = 0 &\Rightarrow b = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[3]{1-n^3} - an) \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1-n^3-a^3n^3}{\sqrt[3]{(1-n^3)^2} + \sqrt[3]{an(1-n^3)} + \sqrt[3]{a^2n^2}} \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3(-1-a^3+\frac{1}{n^3})}{n^2[\sqrt[3]{(\frac{1}{n^2}-1)^2} + \sqrt[3]{a(\frac{1}{n^5}-\frac{1}{n^2})} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{a^2}{n^4}}]} \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(-1-a^3+\frac{1}{n^3})}{[\sqrt[3]{(\frac{1}{n^2}-1)^2} + \sqrt[3]{a(\frac{1}{n^5}-\frac{1}{n^2})} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{a^2}{n^4}}]}
\end{aligned}$$

ប្រសិនបើ $-1-a^3 \neq 0 \Rightarrow b = \infty$ ដែលវាមិនមែនជាចំនួនពិតឡើយនោះ

$$-1-a^3 = 0 \Rightarrow a = -1 \text{ នាំអោយ } b = 0$$

១០០. $p \in \mathbb{N}$ ហើយ $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_p$ ដែលជាចំនួនវិជ្ជមានផ្សេងៗគ្នា គណនា

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\alpha_1^n + \alpha_2^n + \dots + \alpha_p^n}$$

តាង $\alpha_j = \max\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_p\}, 1 \leq j \leq p$ គេបាន

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\alpha_1^n + \alpha_2^n + \dots + \alpha_p^n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_j \sqrt[n]{\frac{\alpha_1^n}{\alpha_j^n} + \frac{\alpha_2^n}{\alpha_j^n} + \dots + \frac{\alpha_{j-1}^n}{\alpha_j^n} + 1 + \frac{\alpha_{j+1}^n}{\alpha_j^n} + \dots + \frac{\alpha_p^n}{\alpha_j^n}} \\
&= \alpha_j \\
&= \max\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_p\}
\end{aligned}$$

១០១. $a \in \mathbb{R}^*$ គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow -a} \frac{\cos x - \cos a}{x^2 - a^2} \quad \left(-\frac{\sin a}{2a}\right)$

១០២. $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x+x^2+\dots+x^n)}{nx}, \frac{0}{0}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x+x^2+\dots+x^n)}{nx} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x+x^2+\dots+x^n)}{x+x^2+\dots+x^n} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+x^2+\dots+x^n}{nx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+x+\dots+x^{n-1}}{n} \\
&= \frac{1}{n}
\end{aligned}$$

១០៣. គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n^2 + n - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2k^3 + 8k^2 + 6k - 1}{k^2 + 4k + 3})$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n^2 + n - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2k^3 + 8k^2 + 6k - 1}{k^2 + 4k + 3}) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n^2 + n - 2 \sum_{k=1}^n k + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k+1} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k+3}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k+1} - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k+3}) \\
 &= \frac{5}{12} - \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{1}{n+2} + \frac{1}{n+3}) \\
 &= \frac{5}{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

១០៤. រកតម្លៃ $a \in \mathbb{R}^*$ ដែលផ្ទៀងផ្ទាត់ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos ax}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin x}{\pi - x}$

ដោយ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos ax}{x^2} = \frac{a^2}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{ax}{2}}{a^2 x^2} = \frac{a^2}{2}$ និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin x}{\pi - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin(\pi - x)}{\pi - x} = 1$

គេបាន $\frac{a^2}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow a = \pm \sqrt{2}$

១០៥. គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2 + 7} - \sqrt{x+3}}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2 + 7} - \sqrt{x+3}}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2 + 7} - 2 + 2 - \sqrt{x+3}}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = \frac{1}{12}$$

១០៦. $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{2n^2 + n} - \lambda \sqrt{2n^2 - n})$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{2n^2 + n} - \lambda \sqrt{2n^2 - n}) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^2 + n - \lambda^2(2n^2 - n)}{\sqrt{2n^2 + n} + \lambda \sqrt{2n^2 - n}} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n(1 - \lambda^2) + (1 + \lambda^2)}{\sqrt{2 + \frac{1}{n}} + \lambda \sqrt{2 - \frac{1}{n}}} \\
 &= \begin{cases} +\infty, \lambda \in (-\infty, 1) \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \lambda = 1 \\ -\infty, \lambda \in (1, +\infty) \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

១០៧. $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (a\sqrt{x+1} + b\sqrt{x+2} + c\sqrt{x+3})$

-ករណី $a + b + c \neq 0$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (a\sqrt{x+1} + b\sqrt{x+2} + c\sqrt{x+3}) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x} \left(a\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}} + b\sqrt{1+\frac{2}{x}} + c\sqrt{1+\frac{3}{x}} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x} (a+b+c) \\ &= \begin{cases} -\infty, a+b+c < 0 \\ +\infty, a+b+c > 0 \end{cases}\end{aligned}$$

-ករណី $a+b+c=0$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (a\sqrt{x+1} + b\sqrt{x+2} + c\sqrt{x+3}) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (a\sqrt{x+1} - a + b\sqrt{x+2} - b + c\sqrt{x+3} - c) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x}}} + \frac{b + \frac{b}{x}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x}}} + \frac{c + \frac{2c}{x}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x}}} \right) \\ &= 0\end{aligned}$$

១០៨. គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+k}}$

យើងមាន $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+k}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}}, 1 \leq k \leq n$

ពេលយើងបូកចំពោះតម្លៃ $k=1, n$ គេបាន

$$\frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+k}} \leq \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} \text{ ដោយ } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} = 1$$

តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទ Squeeze គេបាន $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+k}} = 1$

១០៩. ចំពោះ $a > 0, p \geq 2$ គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{n^p+ka}}$

ដូចគ្នានឹងខាងលើដែរគេបាន $\frac{n}{\sqrt[p]{n^p+na}} \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{n^p+ka}} \leq \frac{n}{\sqrt[p]{n^p+a}}$

ដោយ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt[p]{n^p+na}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt[p]{n^p+a}} = 1$ តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទ Squeeze គេបាន $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{n^p+ka}} = 1$

១១០. គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{(1+1^2)(1+2^2)\dots(1+n^2)}$ យើងដឹងថា

$$0 \leq \frac{n!}{(1+1^2)(1+2^2)\dots(1+n^2)} < \frac{n!}{1^2 \cdot 2^2 \dots n^2} = \frac{n!}{(1 \cdot 2 \dots n) \cdot (1 \cdot 2 \dots n)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 \leq \frac{n!}{(1+1^2)(1+2^2)\dots(1+n^2)} < \frac{n!}{(n!)^2} = \frac{1}{n!}$$

តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទ Squeeze គេបាន

$$0 \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{(1+1^2)(1+2^2)\dots(1+n^2)} < \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n!} = 0$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{(1+1^2)(1+2^2)\dots(1+n^2)} = 0$$

១១១. គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2n^2 - 3}{2n^2 - n + 1} \right)^{\frac{n^2 - 1}{n}}, 1^\infty$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2n^2 - 3}{2n^2 - n + 1} \right)^{\frac{n^2 - 1}{n}} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{n - 4}{2n^2 - n + 1} \right)^{\frac{n^2 - 1}{n}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{n - 4}{2n^2 - n + 1} \right)^{\frac{2n^2 - n + 1}{n - 4}} \right]^{\frac{(n - 4)(n^2 - 1)}{2n^3 - 2n^2 + n}} \\ &= e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n - 4)(n^2 - 1)}{2n^3 - 2n^2 + n}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{e} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2n^2 - 3}{2n^2 - n + 1} \right)^{\frac{n^2 - 1}{n}} = \sqrt{e}$$

១១២. គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x} - \cos x}{1 - \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x}}, \frac{0}{0}$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x} - \cos x}{1 - \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 + \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x)(1 + \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x})}{(1 - 1 - \tan^2 x)(\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x} + \cos x)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 x (1 + \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x})}{-\tan^2 x (\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x} + \cos x)} \\ &= \frac{-2 \cos^2 x (1 + \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x})}{\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x} + \cos x} = -2 \end{aligned}$$

១១៣. គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x + \sqrt{x}}{x - \sqrt{x}} \right)^x, \infty^\infty$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x + \sqrt{x}}{x - \sqrt{x}} \right)^x &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{x - \sqrt{x}} \right)^x \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{x - \sqrt{x}} \right)^{\frac{x - \sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{x}}} \right]^{\frac{2x\sqrt{x}}{x - \sqrt{x}}} \\
 &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x\sqrt{x}}{x - \sqrt{x}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}}} = e^{+\infty} = +\infty
 \end{aligned}$$

១១៤. គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}}, 1^\infty$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[(1 + (\cos x - 1))^{\frac{1}{\cos x - 1}} \right]^{\frac{\cos x - 1}{\sin x}} \\
 &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2\sin \frac{x}{2}}{2\sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\tan \frac{x}{2}} = e^0 = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

១១៥. គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x}}, 1^\infty$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[e^x \left(1 + \frac{\sin x}{e^x} \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\left(1 + \frac{\sin x}{e^x} \right)^{\frac{e^x}{\sin x}} \right]^{\frac{\sin x}{xe^x}} \\
 &= e \cdot e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{xe^x}} = e^2
 \end{aligned}$$

១១៦. បើ $a, b \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$ គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(\frac{a - 1 + \sqrt[n]{b}}{a} \right)^n, 1^\infty$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{n \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(\frac{a - 1 + \sqrt[n]{b}}{a} \right)^n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{\sqrt[n]{b} - 1}{a} \right)^{\frac{a}{\sqrt[n]{b} - 1}} \right]^{\frac{n(\sqrt[n]{b} - 1)}{a}} \\
 &= e^{\frac{1}{a} \lim_{n \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{b^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{\frac{1}{n}}} = e^{\frac{\ln b}{a}} = b^{\frac{1}{a}}
 \end{aligned}$$

១១៧. បើ $a > 0$, គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a+x)^x - 1}{x}, \frac{0}{0}$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a+x)^x - 1}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \ln(a+x)} - 1}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \ln(a+x)} - 1}{x \ln(a+x)} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln(a+x) = \ln a \end{aligned}$$

១១៨. គណនា

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \arctan \frac{1}{2k^2}$$

ដោយ $\arctan \frac{1}{2k^2} = \arctan \frac{k}{k+1} - \arctan \frac{k-1}{k}$ ព្រោះ

$$\tan \left(\arctan \frac{k}{k+1} - \arctan \frac{k-1}{k} \right) = \frac{\frac{k}{k+1} - \frac{k-1}{k}}{1 + \frac{k}{k+1} \cdot \frac{k-1}{k}} = \frac{1}{2k^2}$$

គេបាន $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \arctan \frac{1}{2k^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \arctan \frac{n}{n+1} = \frac{\pi}{4}$

១១៩. គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{4k^4 + 1}$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{4k^4 + 1} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2k^2 - 2k + 1} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2k^2 + 2k + 1} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n^2 + 2n + 1} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

១២០. គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(x \cos \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} \right)^{\frac{x}{x^2 + 1}}, 0^0$

ដោយ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x)^{\frac{x}{x^2 + 1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x^x)^{\frac{1}{x^2 + 1}} = 1^1$ ព្រោះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{x \ln x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\frac{-\ln t}{t}} = e^0 = 1$

ហើយ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\cos \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} \right)^{\frac{x}{x^2 + 1}} = 1^0 = 1$

ដូចនេះ
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(x \cos \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} \right)^{\frac{x}{x^2 + 1}} = 1$$

១២១.គណនា
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos(\sin(x)))^{\frac{1}{x^2}}, 1^\infty$$

តាង

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos \sin x)^{x^{-2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \exp\left(\frac{\ln \cos \sin x}{x^2}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \exp\left[\frac{\ln \cos \sin x}{\cos \sin x - 1} \cdot \frac{\cos \sin x - 1}{\sin^2 x} \cdot \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^2\right]$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

ព្រោះ $\lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln t}{t-1} = 1$; $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos t - 1}{t^2} = -\frac{1}{2}$; $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = 1$

ដូចនេះ
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos(\sin(x)))^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

១២២.គណនា
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin x + \sqrt{3} \cos x}{-\sin 2x + \sqrt{3} \cos 2x}, \quad \frac{0}{0}$$

តាង
$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin x + \sqrt{3} \cos x}{-\sin 2x + \sqrt{3} \cos 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sin x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \cos x}{-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sin 2x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \cos 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + x\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - 2x\right)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + x\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2x\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + x\right)}{\sin 2\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + x\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + x\right)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

ដូចនេះ
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin x + \sqrt{3} \cos x}{-\sin 2x + \sqrt{3} \cos 2x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

១២៣.គណនា
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^{x^2} \cos^2 x - 1}{\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1}, \quad \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^{x^2} \cos^2 x - 1}{\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + 1) \left(2^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \cos x + 1 \right) \left(2^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \cos x - 1 \right)}{x^2} = 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \cos x - 1}{x^2}$$

$$= 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[2^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \left(\frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} \right) + \frac{2^{\frac{x^2}{2}} - 1}{x^2} \right] = -2 + 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^{\frac{x^2}{2}} - 1}{\frac{x^2}{2}} = -2 + \ln 4$$

ព្រោះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$; $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^{\frac{x^2}{2}} - 1}{\frac{x^2}{2}} = \ln 2$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^{x^2} \cos^2 x - 1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2} - 1} = -2 + \ln 4$

១២៤.គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \cdot \cos^2 2x \dots \cos^n nx}{x^2}, \quad \frac{0}{0}$

ពិនិត្យ $b_k = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^k(kx)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{k^3 \cos^{k-1}(kx)}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{\sin(kx)}{kx} \right) = \frac{k^3}{2}$ ចំពោះ $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$

តាង

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \cdot \cos^2 2x \dots \cos^n nx}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} + \frac{\cos x (1 - \cos^2 2x \cdot \cos^3 3x \dots \cos^n nx)}{x^2} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 2x (1 - \cos^3 3x \cdot \cos^4 4x \dots \cos^n nx)}{x^2} \\ &= b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k^3}{2} = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{8} \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \cdot \cos^2 2x \dots \cos^n nx}{x^2} = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{8}$

១២៥.គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cos(x)\right)}{\sin(\sin x)}, \quad \frac{0}{0}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cos(x)\right)}{\sin(\sin x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} \cos(x)\right)}{\frac{\sin(\sin x)}{\sin x} \cdot \sin x} = \frac{1}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\sin x)}{\sin x}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} (1 - \cos(x))\right)}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\pi \sin^2 \frac{x}{2})}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin(\pi \sin^2 \frac{x}{2})}{\pi \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \frac{\pi \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot \frac{\frac{x}{2}}{\frac{\sin x}{x}} \right) = 0$$

ដូចនេះ:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cos(x)\right)}{\sin(\sin x)} = 0$$

សូមអរគុណ!