

មូលដ្ឋានគ្រឹះ

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រៀបរៀងដោយ លោក ពិសិដ្ឋ

អារម្ភកថា

សៀវភៅនេះត្រូវបានរៀបរៀងបន្តចេញពីសៀវភៅគណិតវិភាគ I ដែលត្រូវបានរៀបរៀងដោយខ្ញុំបាទនៅឆ្នាំ ២០១៤ ។ ខ្ញុំបាទរៀបរៀងសៀវភៅប្រភេទនេះបន្តក៏ព្រោះថាគណិតវិភាគជាផ្នែកមួយដ៏សំខាន់នៃវិទ្យាសាស្ត្រជាពិសេសគឺផ្នែកវិស្វកម្ម ។ មួយវិញទៀតគណិតវិភាគជាលំហាត់ដែលពេញនិយមបំផុតក្នុងការប្រឡងបាក់ឌុប និងអាហារូបករណ៍នានា ។

សៀវភៅនេះត្រូវបានចងក្រងឡើងដោយមានជំនួយពីឯកសារខ្មែរ និង បរទេសជាច្រើន ។ ក្នុងសៀវភៅនេះខ្ញុំបាទសង្កត់ធ្ងន់ទៅលើការគណនាលីមីតនៃអនុគមន៍លីមីតស្ថិត រួមទាំងទ្រឹស្តីបទមួយចំនួនទៀតទាក់ទងនឹងដេរីវេ ។

សៀវភៅនេះត្រូវបានចែកចេញជាបីជំពូកសំខាន់ គឺ ទ្រឹស្តី និង មេរៀន ប្រធានលំហាត់ និង ដំណោះស្រាយ ។ ក្នុងផ្នែកទ្រឹស្តី និង មេរៀនខ្ញុំបាទបានលើកយកទ្រឹស្តីសំខាន់ៗមកបកស្រាយពន្យល់ដោយភ្ជាប់ជាមួយនឹងឧទាហរណ៍ដើម្បីឲ្យមិត្តអ្នកអានងាយស្រួលយល់ ។ ធ្វើបែបនេះគឺខ្ញុំបាទចង់ឲ្យមិត្តអ្នកអានយល់ច្បាស់ពីផ្នែកមេរៀនជាមុនសិនមុននឹងចាប់ផ្តើមធ្វើលំហាត់ ។ ក្នុងផ្នែកប្រធានលំហាត់វិញខ្ញុំបានដកស្រង់លំហាត់ចេញពីសៀវភៅនានា និង លំហាត់ធ្លាប់ប្រឡងចេញមួយចំនួនមកដាក់ជាបញ្ហាដើម្បីឲ្យមិត្តអ្នកអានធ្វើការត្រិះរិះពិចារណា ។ ក្នុងផ្នែកនេះសូមមិត្តអ្នកអានព្យាយាមគិតឲ្យអស់ពីសមត្ថភាពជាមុនសិន មុននឹងមើលដំណោះស្រាយលំហាត់ទាំងនោះ ។ រីឯផ្នែកដំណោះស្រាយវិញ ខ្ញុំបាទបានខិតខំបកស្រាយចម្លើយនៃលំហាត់ដោយផ្ចិតផ្ចង់ដើម្បីឲ្យមិត្តអ្នកអានងាយយល់ ងាយចាំពីគន្លឹះក្នុងការដោះស្រាយ ។

ក្នុងនាមជាអ្នករៀបរៀងសៀវភៅមួយក្បាលនេះ ខ្ញុំបាទសង្ឃឹមយ៉ាងមុតមាំថាសៀវភៅនេះនឹងក្លាយជាឯកសារដ៏ល្អមួយសម្រាប់មិត្តអ្នកអាន ជាពិសេសប្អូនៗដែលកំពុងតែត្រៀមប្រឡងបាក់ឌុប អាហារូបករណ៍ និង សិស្សពូកែជាដើម ។ ជាចុងក្រោយ យើងខ្ញុំមានតែសូមអរគុណដល់មិត្តអ្នកអានដែលតែងតែគាំទ្រស្នាដៃសៀវភៅដែលរៀបរៀងដោយខ្ញុំបាទកន្លងមក។ សូមអរគុណ!

ភ្នំពេញ ០១ ខែធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧
រៀបរៀងដោយ ជា ពិសិដ្ឋ

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ជំពូក 1

ទ្រឹស្តីបទ និង គន្លឹះសំខាន់ៗ

1 លីមីតរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$

1.1 ប្រភាគសនិទាន

ជំនួយ

ដើម្បីគណនាលីមីតរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$ ចំពោះប្រភាគសនិទាន $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ ពេល $x \rightarrow a$ គេ

ត្រូវ

+ ដាក់ភាគយក ($f(x)$) និង ភាគបែង ($g(x)$) ជាកត្តា

+ សម្រួលកត្តារួមចោល ($x-a$ ជាកត្តារួម)

+ គណនាលីមីតនៃកន្សោមថ្មី ។

ឧទាហរណ៍ ១

គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 + x^2 - 3x + 1}{x^4 + 2x^3 - 3}$ ។

ចម្លើយ

យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 + x^2 - 3x + 1}{x^4 + 2x^3 - 3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - x^2 + 2x^2 - 2x - x + 1}{x^4 - x^3 + 3x^3 - 3} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2(x-1) + 2x(x-1) - (x-1)}{x^3(x-1) + 3(x^3-1)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x^2 + 2x - 1)}{x^3(x-1) + 3(x-1)(x^2 + x + 1)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x^2 + 2x - 1)}{(x-1)[x^3 + 3(x^2 + x + 1)]} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 1}{x^3 + 3(x^2 + x + 1)} = \frac{1 + 2 - 1}{1 + 9} = \frac{2}{10} = \frac{1}{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

ឧទាហរណ៍ ២

គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - x^2}{x^4 - x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x}$ ។

ចម្លើយ

យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - x^2}{x^4 - x^3 + 2x^2 - 2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1-x)(1+x)}{x^3(x-1) + 2(x^2-1)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-(x-1)(x+1)}{x^3(x-1) + 2(x-1)(x+1)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-(x-1)(x+1)}{(x-1)[x^3 + 2(x+1)]} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-(x+1)}{x^3 + 2x + 2} = -\frac{2}{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

1.2 ប្រភាគអសនិទាន

ដើម្បីគណនាលីមីតរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$ ចំពោះប្រភាគអសនិទានគេត្រូវ

+បំបាត់កំណត់ (បើកំណត់នៅភាគយកបំបាត់នៅភាគយក បើកំណត់នៅភាគបែបបំបាត់នៅភាគបែង)

1. ចំពោះវិសករណ៍គុណនឹងកន្សោមធ្លាស់ដើម្បីឲ្យចូលរូបមន្ត $a^2 - b^2 = (a-b)(a+b) +$
 បើមាន $a-b$ គុណចំនួន $a+b$
 + បើមាន $a+b$ គុណចំនួន $a-b$

2. ចំពោះវ៉ិសគូបគេគណនឹងកន្សោមបំពេញដើម្បីឲ្យចូលរូបមន្ត

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

$$\text{រឺ } a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2) \text{ ។}$$

+ក្រោយពីបំបាត់វ៉ិកាល់រួច គេនឹងទទួលបានកត្តារួម ។ សម្រួលកត្តារួមនេះចោល

+គណនាលីមីតនៃកន្សោមថ្មី ។

សម្គាល់

រូបមន្តទូទៅសម្រាប់បំបាត់វ៉ិកាល់ $a^n - b^n = (a - b)(a^{n-1} + a^{n-2}b + \dots + ab^{n-2} + b^{n-1})$

រឺ $a^n + b^n = (a + b)(a^{n-1} - a^{n-2}b + \dots - ab^{n-2} + b^{n-1})$ ។

ឧទាហរណ៍ ១

គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - 1}{x}$ ។

ចម្លើយ

យើងមាន

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

ឧទាហរណ៍ ២

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

ចម្លើយ

យើងមាន

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

1.3 ត្រីកោណមាត្រ

ជំនួយ

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

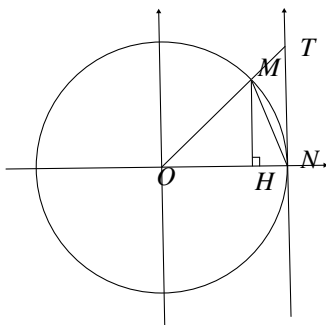
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = 1$$

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

សម្រាយ

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



តាមរូបគេបាន $S_{\triangle OMN} \leq S_{\text{ចម្រៀកថាស } OMN} \leq S_{\triangle OTN}$

ដោយ $S_{\triangle OMN} = \frac{1}{2} \times ON \times MH = \frac{1}{2} \sin x$

$S_{\triangle OTN} = \frac{1}{2} \times ON \times TN = \frac{1}{2} \tan x$

តាមសមាមាត្រ

2π ត្រូវគ្នានឹងក្រឡាផ្ទៃ $\pi r^2 = \pi$

x ត្រូវគ្នានឹងក្រឡាផ្ទៃ $S_{\text{ចម្រៀកថាស } OMN}$

គេបាន $S_{\text{ចម្រៀកថាស } OMN} = \frac{x \times \pi}{2\pi} = \frac{x}{2}$

យើងបាន $\frac{1}{2} \sin x \leq \frac{x}{2} \leq \frac{1}{2} \tan x \Rightarrow \sin x \leq x \leq \tan x$

+ចំពោះ $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ យើងបាន $\sin x > 0$ នោះ $1 \leq \frac{x}{\sin x} \leq \frac{1}{\cos x}$

$\Rightarrow \cos x \leq \frac{\sin x}{x} \leq 1$

ដោយ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \cos x = \cos 0 = 1$ និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 1 = 1$

$$\text{គេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$$+\text{ចំពោះ } -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < 0$$

$$\text{យក } t = -x \text{ នោះ } 0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ គេបាន}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin t}{t} = 1$$

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

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

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

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

$$+\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} = 0$$

យើងមាន

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

$$+\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = 1$$

$$\text{យើងមាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos x} \times \frac{\sin x}{x} = \frac{1}{\cos 0} \times 1 = 1$$

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

យើងមាន

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

ឧទាហរណ៍ ១គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + \sin x}{2x - \sin x}$ ។**ចម្លើយ**យើងមាន $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + \sin x}{2x - \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x + \sin x}{x}}{\frac{2x - \sin x}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \frac{\sin x}{x}}{2 - \frac{\sin x}{x}} = \frac{1 + 1}{2 - 1} = 2$ **ឧទាហរណ៍ ២**គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{1 - \cos 4x}$ ។**ចម្លើយ**

យើងមាន

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

1.4 អនុគមន៍អិចស្ប៉ូណង់ស្យែល

$$\text{ជាទូទៅ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1 \text{ ។}$$

សម្រាយតាង $t = e^x - 1 \Rightarrow e^x = 1 + t \Rightarrow x = \ln(1 + t)$ ពេល $x \rightarrow 0$ នោះ $t \rightarrow 0$

$$\text{គេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\ln(1 + t)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{t} \ln(1 + t)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\ln(1 + t)^{\frac{1}{t}}} = \frac{1}{\ln e} = 1$$

ឧទាហរណ៍ ១គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - \cos x}{x}$ ។**ចម្លើយ**

$$\text{យើងមាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - \cos x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 + 1 - \cos x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} + \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} = 1 + 0 = 1$$

ឧទាហរណ៍ ២

គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} + e^{bx} + e^{cx} - 3}{x}$ ចំពោះ a, b និង $c \neq 0$ ។

ចម្លើយ

យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} + e^{bx} + e^{cx} - 3}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} - 1 + e^{bx} - 1 + e^{cx} - 1}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^{ax} - 1}{x} \right) + \left(\frac{e^{bx} - 1}{x} \right) + \left(\frac{e^{cx} - 1}{x} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^{ax} - 1}{ax} \right) a + \left(\frac{e^{bx} - 1}{bx} \right) b + \left(\frac{e^{cx} - 1}{cx} \right) c = a + b + c \end{aligned}$$

1.5 អនុគមន៍លោការីតនេព័

$$\text{ជាទូទៅ} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1 \quad \text{។}$$

សម្រាយ

យើងមាន $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \ln e = 1$

ឧទាហរណ៍

គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x)}{x^2}$ ។

ចម្លើយ

យើងមាន

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

2 លីមីតរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$

វិធាន ដើម្បីគណនាលីមីតរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ នៃប្រភាគ $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ គេត្រូវ

- + ចាប់តួដែលមានដឺក្រេខ្ពស់នៃភាគយក និង ភាគបែងជាកត្តា
- + សម្រួលកត្តារួមចោល
- + គណនាលីមីតនៃកន្សោមថ្មី ។

ឧទាហរណ៍ ១

គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + 3x + 2}{x^2 + 4x - 2}$ ។

ចម្លើយ

$$\text{យើងមាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + 3x + 2}{x^2 + 4x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{3}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}}{1 + \frac{4}{x} - \frac{2}{x^2}} = \frac{1 + 0 + 0}{1 + 0 - 0} = 1$$

ឧទាហរណ៍ ២

គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_m x^m + a_{m-1} x^{m-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0}{b_n x^n + b_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + b_1 x + b_0}$ ។

ចម្លើយ

យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_m x^m + a_{m-1} x^{m-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0}{b_n x^n + b_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + b_1 x + b_0} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^m \left(a_m + \frac{a_{m-1}}{x} + \dots + \frac{a_1}{x^{m-1}} + \frac{a_0}{x^m} \right)}{x^n \left(b_n + \frac{b_{n-1}}{x} + \dots + \frac{b_1}{x^{n-1}} + \frac{b_0}{x^n} \right)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_m x^m}{b_n x^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_m}{b_n} x^{m-n} \end{aligned}$$

+ ចំពោះ $m > n$ គេបាន $A = +\infty$

+ ចំពោះ $m < n$ គេបាន $A = 0$

+ ចំពោះ $m = n$ គេបាន $A = \frac{a_m}{b_n}$

3 លីមីតរាងមិនកំណត់ $\infty - \infty$

3.1 ចំពោះពហុធា

វិធាន ដើម្បីគណនាលីមីតរាងមិនកំណត់ $\infty - \infty$ ចំពោះពហុធាយើងត្រូវចាប់តួដែលមានដឺក្រេខ្ពស់ជាងគេ ។

ឧទាហរណ៍

គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^3 + x^2 - 2)$ ។

ចម្លើយ

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

3.2 អនុគមន៍អសនិទាន

វិធាន ដើម្បីគណនាលីមីតរាងមិនកំណត់ $\infty - \infty$ នៃអនុគមន៍អសនិទានគេត្រូវបំបាត់ភាគីដ៏សំខាន់ ។ ក្រោយពីបំបាត់ភាគីដ៏សំខាន់រួច គេនឹងទទួលបានកន្សោមថ្មីដែលលីមីតរបស់វាមានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ ។ អនុវត្តការគណនាលីមីតនេះតាមចំណុច 2 យើងនឹងទទួលបានលទ្ធផល ។

ឧទាហរណ៍ ១

គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 3x} - x)$ ។

ចម្លើយ

យើងមាន

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

ឧទាហរណ៍ ២

គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt[3]{x^3 - x} - \sqrt{x^2 + x})$ ។

ចម្លើយ

យើងមាន

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

4 លីមីតនៃអនុគមន៍អ៊ុចស្ប៉ូណង់ស្យែល

ជាទូទៅគេកំណត់យក $e = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \sim 2.7182$ ។

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

សម្រាយ

5 លីមីតរាងមិនកំណត់ 1^∞

ដើម្បីគណនាលីមីតរាងមិនកំណត់ 1^∞ គេប្រើ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$ ។

ឧទាហរណ៍

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

ចម្លើយ

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

6 The Stolz-Cesaro

ទ្រឹស្តីបទ

គេឲ្យ (a_n) និង (b_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតនៃចំនួនពិត ។ បើ (b_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតនៃចំនួនពិតវិជ្ជមានកើន ទៅរក $+\infty$ និង $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_{n+1} - a_n}{b_{n+1} - b_n} = l$ នោះ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = l$ ។

សម្រាយ

ដោយ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_{n+1} - a_n}{b_{n+1} - b_n} = l$

តាមនិយមន័យលីមីតយើងបាន $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_\varepsilon \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n \geq N_\varepsilon : l - \varepsilon < \frac{a_{n+1} - a_n}{b_{n+1} - b_n} < l + \varepsilon$

ដោយ (b_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតកើនជានិច្ច នោះ $b_{n+1} - b_n > 0$

យើងបាន $(l - \varepsilon)(b_{n+1} - b_n) < a_{n+1} - a_n < (l + \varepsilon)(b_{n+1} - b_n)$

ឧបមាថា k ជាចំនួនគត់ដែល $k \geq N_\varepsilon$ យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned} (l - \varepsilon) \sum_{n=N_\varepsilon}^k (b_{n+1} - b_n) &< \sum_{n=N_\varepsilon}^k (a_{n+1} - a_n) < (l + \varepsilon) \sum_{n=N_\varepsilon}^k (b_{n+1} - b_n) \\ (l - \varepsilon)(b_{k+1} - b_{N_\varepsilon}) &< a_{k+1} - a_{N_\varepsilon} < (l + \varepsilon)(b_{k+1} - b_{N_\varepsilon}) \\ (l - \varepsilon) \left(1 - \frac{b_{N_\varepsilon}}{b_{k+1}} \right) &< \frac{a_{k+1}}{b_{k+1}} - \frac{a_{N_\varepsilon}}{b_{k+1}} < (l + \varepsilon) \left(1 - \frac{b_{N_\varepsilon}}{b_{k+1}} \right) \\ (l - \varepsilon) \left(1 - \frac{b_{N_\varepsilon}}{b_{k+1}} \right) + \frac{a_{N_\varepsilon}}{b_{k+1}} &< \frac{a_{k+1}}{b_{k+1}} < (l + \varepsilon) \left(1 - \frac{b_{N_\varepsilon}}{b_{k+1}} \right) + \frac{a_{N_\varepsilon}}{b_{k+1}} \end{aligned}$$

ដោយ b_k កើនទៅរក $+\infty$ យើងបាន $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{b_{N_\varepsilon}}{b_{k+1}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_{N_\varepsilon}}{b_{k+1}} = 0$

នោះ $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_{k+1}}{b_{k+1}} = l = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_{n+1} - a_n}{b_{n+1} - b_n}$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = l$

វិបាក

គេឲ្យ (a_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតនៃចំនួនពិតវិជ្ជមានដាច់ខាតដែល $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = l$ ។

យើងបាន $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$ ។

សម្រាយ

តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទ The Stolz-Cesaro យើងបាន

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\ln \sqrt[n]{a_n}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln a_n}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln a_{n+1} - \ln a_n}{(n+1) - n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \left(\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right) = \ln l$$

$$\text{គេបាន } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\ln \sqrt[n]{a_n}} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \sqrt[n]{a_n}} = e^{\ln l} = l$$

ឧទាហរណ៍ ១

គេឲ្យ (x_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតនៃចំនួនពិតដែល $x_n > 0$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $n \geq 1$ ។ បើគេដឹងថា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x_n}{n} = +\infty$

$$\text{បង្ហាញថា } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_k}} = 0$$

សម្រាយ

$$\text{បង្ហាញថា } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_k}} = 0$$

តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទ The Stolz-Cesaro យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_k}} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_k}}}{\sqrt{n}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_k}} - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_k}}}{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x_{n+1}}}}{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{x_{n+1}}(\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n})} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\sqrt{\frac{n+1}{x_{n+1}}} + \sqrt{\frac{n}{x_n}} \right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ព្រោះ } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x_n}{n} = +\infty$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_k}} = 0$$

ឧទាហរណ៍ ២

គេឲ្យ (x_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតនៃចំនួនពិតកំណត់ដោយ $x_n = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n kk!}{(n+1)! - 1}$ ។

$$\text{គណនា } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_n$$

ចម្លើយ

តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទ The Stolz-Cesaro យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n kk!}{(n+1)! - 1} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n+1} kk! - \sum_{k=1}^n kk!}{(n+2)! - 1 - ((n+1)! - 1)} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(n+1)(n+1)!}{(n+1)(n+1)!} = 1\end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_n = 1$

ឧទាហរណ៍ ៣

គេឲ្យ (x_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតនៃចំនួនពិតដែល $x_1 = 1$ និង $x_{n+1} = \sqrt{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}$ ។

គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x_n}{n}$ ។

ចម្លើយ

ដោយ $x_1 = 1$ និង $x_{n+1} = \sqrt{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}$

នោះ (x_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតកើន និង វិជ្ជមានជានិច្ច ហើយ $x_{n+1}^2 = x_n^2 + x_n$

ឧបមាថា (x_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់ នោះ (x_n) មានលីមីតតាងដោយ l

យើងបាន $l^2 = l^2 + l \Rightarrow l = 0$ មិនពិត ព្រោះ $x_n \geq 1$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $n \geq 1$

នេះបញ្ជាក់ថា (x_n) មិនមែនជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់ $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_n = +\infty$

តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទ The Stolz-Cesaro យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x_n}{n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x_{n+1} - x_n}{n+1 - n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x_{n+1}^2 - x_n^2}{x_{n+1} + x_n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x_n}{x_{n+1} + x_n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} + 1}\end{aligned}$$

ម្យ៉ាងទៀត $x_{n+1}^2 = x_n^2 + x_n \Rightarrow \frac{x_{n+1}^2}{x_n} = 1 + \frac{1}{x_n} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x_{n+1}^2}{x_n^2} = 1$

យើងបាន $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = 1$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x_n}{n} = \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2}$

ឧទាហរណ៍ ៤

$$\text{គណនា } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln n! - n \ln n}{n} \text{ ។}$$

ចម្លើយ

តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទ The Stolz-Cesaro យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln n! - n \ln n}{n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(n+1)! - (n+1) \ln(n+1) - \ln n! + n \ln n}{n+1-n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} [\ln(n+1) - (n+1) \ln(n+1) + n \ln n] \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} [-n \ln(n+1) + n \ln n] \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} -\frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)}{\frac{1}{n}} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln n! - n \ln n}{n} = -1$$

7 ទ្រឹស្តីបទ Rolle**ទ្រឹស្តីបទ**

គេឲ្យ f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើចន្លោះបិទ $[a, b]$ និង មានដេរីវេលើចន្លោះបើក (a, b) ដែល $f(a) = f(b)$ នោះមានចំនួនពិត $c \in (a, b)$ មួយយ៉ាងតិចដែល $f'(c) = 0$ ។

សម្រាយ

$$\text{យក } f(a) = f(b) = d$$

+ បើ $f(x) = d$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $x \in [a, b]$ នោះ $f'(x) = 0$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $x \in [a, b]$

នេះបញ្ជាក់ថា មានចំនួនពិត $c \in (a, b)$ មួយយ៉ាងតិចដែល $f'(c) = 0$

+ បើ $f(x) > d$ ចំពោះ $x \in (a, b)$ នោះ $f(x)$ មានតម្លៃអតិបរមាមួយយ៉ាងតិចត្រង់ $x = c \in (a, b)$

នេះបញ្ជាក់ថា មានចំនួនពិត $c \in (a, b)$ មួយយ៉ាងតិចដែល $f'(c) = 0$

+ បើ $f(x) < d$ ចំពោះ $x \in (a, b)$ នោះ $f(x)$ មានតម្លៃអប្បបរមាយ៉ាងតិចត្រង់ $x = c \in (a, b)$

នេះបញ្ជាក់ថា មានចំនួនពិត $c \in (a, b)$ មួយយ៉ាងតិចដែល $f'(c) = 0$

ឧទាហរណ៍ ១

គេឲ្យ f ជាអនុគមន៍កំណត់ដោយ $f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 2$ ។

ក) រកអាប់ស៊ីសនៃចំណុចប្រសព្វតាងដោយ x_1, x_2 នៃក្រាបតាងអនុគមន៍ និង អ័ក្សអាប់ស៊ីស ។

ខ) បង្ហាញថាមានចំនួនពិត c មួយនៅចន្លោះ (x_1, x_2) ដែល $f'(c) = 0$ រួចគណនា c ។

ចម្លើយ

ក) រកអាប់ស៊ីសនៃចំណុចប្រសព្វតាងដោយ x_1, x_2 នៃក្រាបតាងអនុគមន៍ និង អ័ក្សអាប់ស៊ីស បើ $f(x) = 0$ យើងបាន $x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$

ដោយ $a + b + c = 1 - 3 + 2 = 0$ នោះ $x_1 = 1, x_2 = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$

ដូចនេះ $x_1 = 1$ និង $x_2 = 2$

ខ) បង្ហាញថាមានចំនួនពិត c មួយនៅចន្លោះ (x_1, x_2) ដែល $f'(c) = 0$ រួចគណនា c

ដោយ $f(x_1) = f(1) = 0 = f(2) = f(x_2)$

តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទ Rolle មាន c មួយយ៉ាងតិចនៅចន្លោះ (x_1, x_2) ដែល $f'(c) = 0$
+គណនា c

ដោយ $f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 2 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2x - 3$

បើ $f'(c) = 0 \Rightarrow 2c - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow c = \frac{3}{2} \in (1, 2)$

ដូចនេះ $c = \frac{3}{2}$

ឧទាហរណ៍ ២

ក) គេឲ្យ $f(x) = x^2 - 2x$ ។ បញ្ជាក់អត្ថិភាព និង រកគ្រប់ $c \in [0, 2]$ ដែល $f'(c) = 0$ ។

ខ) គេឲ្យ $f(x) = (x-3)(x+1)^2$ ។ បញ្ជាក់អត្ថិភាព និងរកគ្រប់ $c \in [-1, 3]$ ដែល $f'(c) = 0$ ។

ចម្លើយ

ក) បញ្ជាក់អត្ថិភាព និង រកគ្រប់ $c \in [0, 2]$ ដែល $f'(c) = 0$

យើងមាន $f(x) = x^2 - 2x \Rightarrow f(0) = 0$ និង $f(2) = 2^2 - 2(2) = 0$

តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទ Rolle មាន $c \in [0, 2]$ ដែល $f'(c) = 0$

ម្យ៉ាងទៀត $f'(x) = 2x - 2$

ដោយ $f'(c) = 0 \Rightarrow 2c - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow c = 1 \in [0, 2]$

ដូចនេះ $c = 1$

ខ) បញ្ជាក់អត្ថិភាព និង រកគ្រប់ $c \in [-1, 3]$ ដែល $f'(c) = 0$

យើងមាន $f(x) = (x-3)(x+1)^2$

នោះ $f(-1) = (-1-3)(-1+1)^2 = 0$

នោះ $f(3) = (3-3)(3+1)^2 = 0$

តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទ Rolle មាន $c \in [-1, 3]$ ដែល $f'(c) = 0$

ដោយ

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= (x+1)^2 + 2(x+1)(x-3) \\ &= (x+1)[(x+1) + 2(x-3)] \\ &= (x+1)(3x-2) \end{aligned}$$

តាម $f'(c) = 0$ គេបាន $(c+1)(3c-2) = 0 \Rightarrow c = -1, c = \frac{3}{2}$

ដូចនេះ $c \in \{-1, \frac{3}{2}\}$

8 ទ្រឹស្តីបទតម្លៃមធ្យម

ទ្រឹស្តីបទ

គេឲ្យ f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើចន្លោះ $[a, b]$ និង មានដេរីវេលើ (a, b) ។ បង្ហាញថា មាន $c \in (a, b)$ មួយយ៉ាងតិចដែលបំពេញលក្ខខណ្ឌ $f'(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$ ។

សម្រាយ

បន្ទាត់ដែលកាត់តាមចំណុច $A(a, f(a))$ និង $B(b, f(b))$ កំណត់ដោយ

$$(l) : y = \left[\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} \right] (x - a) + f(a)$$

$$\text{យក } g(x) = f(x) - y = f(x) - \left[\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} \right] (x - a) - f(a)$$

ដោយ f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើចន្លោះ $[a, b]$ និង មានដេរីវេលើចន្លោះ (a, b)

យើងបាន g ក៏ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់ និង មានដេរីវេលើ (a, b) ដែរ

$$\text{ហើយ } g'(x) = f'(x) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$

$$\text{ម្យ៉ាងទៀត } g(a) = 0 = g(b)$$

តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទ Rolle មាន $x \in (a, b)$ មួយយ៉ាងតិចដែលបំពេញលក្ខខណ្ឌ $g'(c) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow f'(c) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = 0$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } f'(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$

ឧទាហរណ៍

បង្ហាញថា បន្ទាត់ប៉ះនឹងប៉ារ៉ាបូលតាងអនុគមន៍ $f(x) = x^2$ ត្រង់ $\frac{a+b}{2}$ ស្របទៅនឹងបន្ទាត់កាត់ប៉ារ៉ាបូលត្រង់ $A(a, a^2)$ និង $B(b^2, b)$ ។

ចម្លើយ

យើងមាន $f(x) = x^2$ ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់ និង មានដេរីវេលើ $\mathbb{R}$

តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទតម្លៃមធ្យមមាន $c \in (a, b)$ មួយយ៉ាងតិចដែល $\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = f'(c)$

គេបាន $f'(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$ ជាមេគុណប្រាប់ទិសនៃបន្ទាត់ប៉ះប៉ាកបូលត្រង់ $x = c$

ម្យ៉ាងទៀត $\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$ ជាមេគុណប្រាប់ទិសនៃ (AB)

នោះ (AB) ស្របនឹងបន្ទាត់ប៉ះប៉ាកបូលត្រង់ $x = c$

ដោយ $f'(x) = 2x \Rightarrow f'(c) = 2c$

យើងបាន $2c = \frac{b^2 - a^2}{b - a} \Rightarrow c = \frac{a + b}{2}$

ដូចនេះ បន្ទាត់ប៉ះប៉ាកបូលត្រង់ $c = \frac{a + b}{2}$ ស្របនឹងបន្ទាត់ (AB)

9 ទ្រឹស្តីបទ Cauchy

ទ្រឹស្តីបទ បើ f និង g ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើ $[a, b]$ និង មានដេរីវេលើ (a, b) ដែល $g'(x) \neq 0$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $x \in (a, b)$ ហើយ $g(a) \neq g(b)$ នោះមាន $c \in (a, b)$ ដែល $\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} = \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)}$ ។

សម្រាយ

យក $h(x) = f(x) - kg(x)$ ដែល $h(a) = h(b)$

តាម $h(a) = h(b)$ យើងបាន $f(a) - kg(a) = f(b) - kg(b) \Rightarrow k = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)}$

ម្យ៉ាងទៀត f និង g ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើ $[a, b]$ និង មានដេរីវេលើ (a, b) នោះ h ក៏ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើ $[a, b]$ និង មានដេរីវេលើ (a, b) ដែរ

តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទ Rolle មាន $c \in (a, b)$ ដែល $h'(c) = 0$

ដោយ $h'(x) = f'(x) - kg'(x) \Rightarrow h'(c) = f'(c) - kg'(c)$

យើងបាន $f'(c) - kg'(c) = 0 \Rightarrow k = \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)}$

ដូចនេះ $\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} = \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)}$

10 វិធាន L'Hospital

ទ្រឹស្តីបទ បើ f និង g ជាអនុគមន៍មានដេរីវេលើ voisinage នៃ a ដែល $f(a) = g(a) = 0$ និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = l$ នោះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = l$ ។

សម្រាយ

$$\text{ដោយ } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = l$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \eta > 0, \forall \zeta \in (a - \eta, a + \eta), \left| \frac{f'(\zeta)}{g'(\zeta)} - l \right| < \varepsilon$$

ចំពោះ $x \in (a - \eta, a + \eta)$ តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទ Cauchy

$$\text{មាន } \zeta \in (a, x) \text{ ពេលគឺ } \zeta \in (a - \eta, a + \eta) \text{ ដែល } \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{g(x) - g(a)} = \frac{f'(\zeta)}{g'(\zeta)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{f'(\zeta)}{g'(\zeta)} \text{ ព្រោះ } f(a) = g(a) = 0$$

$$\text{គេបាន } \left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} - l \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = l$$

ឧទាហរណ៍

គណនា

$$\text{ក) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x - \tan x}$$

$$\text{ខ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} \quad ?$$

ចម្លើយ

គណនា

$$\text{ក) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x - \tan x} \text{ រាងមិនកំណត់ } \frac{0}{0}$$

តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទ L'Hospital យើងបាន

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

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x - \tan x} = -\frac{1}{2}$

ខ) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3}$ រាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$

តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទ L'Hospital យើងបាន

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

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} = \frac{1}{6}$

ជំពូក 2

ប្រធានលំហាត់

កម្រិតមូលដ្ឋាន

លំហាត់ ១

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម

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

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{4x - 5}{5x - 1}$

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$

4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - x^2}{x^2 + 2 - 3x}$

5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x - 2}{x^2 - 6x + 8}$

6. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^3 - x}$

7. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{2}{x^2-1} \right)$

8. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 4}{x^3 - 1}$

9. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x - 3 + x^2}{x^3 + 2 - x - 2x^2}$

10. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 - 3x - 4}{5x + 5}$

11. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 8}{x - 2}$

12. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x - 8}$

13. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2+x)^3 - 8}{x}$

14. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{1}{2}}{x}$

15. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^3 - a^3}{x - a}$ ចំពោះ $a \neq 0$

16. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^5 + 6x^3 - 5x - 2}{x^4 - 5x^2 + 4}$

$$17. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - x^2 + x - 1}{x - 1}$$

$$18. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^5 - 1}{x^7 - 1}$$

$$19. \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{3}}{x - 3}$$

$$20. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - 1}{x - 1}$$

$$21. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + x} - \sqrt{2}}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$22. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(x - 1)}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$$

$$23. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + x} - \cos x}{\sin x}$$

$$24. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x + 2 \sin x}{x - 3 \sin x}$$

$$25. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2017 \sin x - 2018 \tan x}{2019x - \sin x}$$

$$26. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2} - 2\sqrt[3]{x} + 1}{x - 1}$$

$$27. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x + 3} - (x + 1)}{x - 1}$$

$$28. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x + 1} - 1}{x}$$

$$29. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-x^2 + x + 1}{3x^2 - 2x + 1}$$

$$30. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x - \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$$

$$31. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(x + 2)(3x + 4)(5 - 6x)}{(3x^2 + 2)(2x + 1)}$$

$$32. \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} \frac{x}{x + 2}$$

$$33. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \tan x$$

$$34. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x}{x - 1}$$

$$35. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{x + \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$36. \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x}$$

$$37. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\pi - 2x) \tan x$$

$$38. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 + \cos \pi x}{(x - 1)^2}$$

$$39. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(2x - \pi) \cos 3x}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$40. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(x \tan x - \frac{\pi}{2 \cos x} \right)$$

$$41. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3} \cos x \right) \times \frac{1}{x - \frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$42. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x - 2}$$

$$43. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 - x}$$

$$44. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^3 + 1}$$

$$45. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + 2}{x^2}$$

$$46. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + 5x - 1}{x^2 - 3x + 7}$$

$$47. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + 5x + 2}{x - 1}$$

$$48. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|x - 1|}{\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 4}}$$

$$49. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}}}{x}$$

$$50. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}}{\sqrt{x+1}}$$

$$51. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{x^2+1}$$

$$52. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + \ln x}{e^x}$$

$$53. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 3e^x + 2}{e^x - 1}$$

$$54. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x \ln x + \ln x)$$

$$55. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{xe^x + x^2}{e^x + x^4}$$

$$56. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + \sin x - 1}{\tan x}$$

$$57. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[n]{x} - 1}{\sqrt[m]{x} - 1}$$

$$58. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt{x-b} - \sqrt{a-b}}{x^2 - a^2} \text{ ចំពោះ } a > 0 \text{ និង } b < 0$$

$$59. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - x \sin x}{x^2 - \sin^2 x}$$

$$60. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x - \sin x}{\frac{1 - \cos x}{x}}$$

$$61. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \left(\frac{x}{x+1} \right)$$

$$62. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \ln(e^x + 1)$$

$$63. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln(\ln x)$$

$$64. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{e^x - 1}$$

$$65. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{xe^x + 2}{x^2 - 2} \right)$$

$$66. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^4 - 5x}{x^2 - 3x + 1}$$

$$67. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt[4]{x^3 + x} - x^4}$$

$$68. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(x+1)^{100} + (x+2)^{100} + \dots + (x+100)}{x^{100} - 10^{100}}$$

$$69. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{2}}{x}$$

$$70. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2}$$

$$71. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3e^x + 1}{5e^x + 2}$$

$$72. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x - 1}$$

$$73. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 - \sqrt{x+4}}{x}$$

$$74. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left(\frac{4}{1 - \sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{1 - x} \right)$$

$$75. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin 5x + x \sin 10x}{\sin 5x - x \sin 10x} \right)$$

$$76. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{2e^x - x}{1 + e^x} \right)$$

$$77. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - \cos x}}{\frac{\pi}{2} - x} \right)$$

$$78. \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1 + x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3} - 2}$$

$$79. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 - x + 2}{(e^x + 2)(e^x - 1)}$$

$$80. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x + e^x - 1}{x^2 + x}$$

$$81. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x + 2}{x + 1}$$

$$82. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x \ln x + 1}{x^2}$$

$$83. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x - 1}{2e^x + 5}$$

$$84. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sqrt{2 \cos x} - 1}{2 \cos 2x + 1}$$

$$85. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{(a+x)^3} - \frac{1}{a^3}}{x}$$

$$86. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+3} - \sqrt{3}}{x}$$

$$87. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\pi - 2x}{\cos x}$$

$$88. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{2 \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4})}{\frac{\pi}{4} - x}$$

$$89. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sin 5x}{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{x+5}}$$

$$90. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 3x}{-2x^2}$$

$$91. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - x}{|x|}$$

$$92. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x - 1}{\sin x + 1}$$

$$93. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x^4 + x^2} - x^2$$

$$94. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x + e^{-x}) \sin^2 x}{2x^2}$$

$$95. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x}-1}$$

$$96. \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+6} - 3}{x^3 - 27}$$

$$97. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5 \sin 5x}{x}$$

$$98. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{\sin x}$$

$$99. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{4x^2 + 1} - \sqrt{x^2 - 1})$$

$$100. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sqrt{3} \cos x - \sin x}{x - \frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$101. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 2x - 1}{2x}$$

$$102. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2}) - 1}{\frac{\pi}{2} - x}$$

$$103. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 x - 1}{x(\cos x + 1)}$$

$$104. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x - 1}{1 - \sin x}$$

$$105. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \tan x + \sin x}{3x}$$

$$106. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \ln \left(\frac{x+1}{x+2} \right)$$

$$107. \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} \ln \left(\frac{x+1}{x+2} \right)$$

$$108. \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \ln \left(\frac{x+1}{x+2} \right)$$

$$109. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x-1) \ln x$$

$$110. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x-1) \ln x$$

សំណួរ ២

កំណត់តម្លៃ a ដើម្បីឲ្យ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+ax-\sqrt{1+x}}{x} = \frac{1}{8}$ ។

លំហាត់ ៣

កំណត់ចំនួនពិត a និង b ដើម្បីឲ្យ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + ax + b}{x - 1} = 5$ ។

លំហាត់ ៤

កំណត់ចំនួនពិត p និង q ដើម្បីឲ្យ $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2 + px - 6}{2x^2 + 3x - 2} = q$ ។

កម្រិតមធ្យម

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1}{\sqrt{x + 1} - 1}$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1}{\sqrt{x + 1} - 1}$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{2017} + x - 2}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^m - a^m}{x^n - a^n} \quad \text{ចំពោះ } m, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 + x^2 + x - 3}{x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x - 4}$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^p - p}{x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^n - n}$$

ចំពោះ $p, n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{nx^{n+1} - (n+1)x^n + 1}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$8. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[m]{1+ax} - \sqrt[n]{1+bx}}{x}$$

$$9. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[m]{1+ax} - \sqrt[n]{1+bx}}{\sqrt[p]{1+cx} - \sqrt[q]{1+dx}}$$

$$10. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x + \sin 2x + \dots + \sin nx}{x}$$

$$11. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \tan x}$$

$$12. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

$$13. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3}$$

$$14. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x}{x^4}$$

$$15. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{2x - \sin 2x}$$

$$16. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} + \sin ax - 1}{e^{bx} + \sin bx - 1}$$

$$17. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin^2(x^2 - 1)}{x^3 - 1}$$

$$18. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \sin 2x \sin 3x \dots \sin nx}{x^n}$$

$$19. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin mx + \cos x - 1}{\sin nx + \cos x - 1}$$

ចំពោះ $m, n \in \mathbb{R}$

$$20. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+nx)^m - (1-mx)^n}{x^2}$$

$$21. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos ax + \cos bx + \cos cx - 3}{\cos dx + \cos ex + \cos fx - 3}$$

$$22. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - x^2 - \cos 2x}{x^3 + 4x^2}$$

$$23. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x(\ln(x+1) - \ln x)$$

$$24. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 1} + \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 1} + \dots + \sqrt{x^2 + 2nx + 1} - \sqrt{n^2 x^2 + 1})$$

25. $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{3^2}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)$ 33. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x - 1}{x}$
26. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3}$ 34. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{x}$
27. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \cos 2x}{x^2}$ 35. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} - 1}{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}$
28. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(a-b)}{\sin ax - \sin bx}$ ចំពោះ $a, b \neq 0$ និង $a \neq b$ 36. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)^2}{\tan^3 x - \sin^3 x}$
29. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{2 \sin^2 x - 3 \sin x + 1}{4 \sin^2 x - 1}$ 37. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{1 + \cos x}}{\sin^2 x}$
30. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 3x} - \sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1)$ 38. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x}$
31. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x}}{x^2}$ 39. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + x \sin x - \cos 2x}{\sin^2 x}$
32. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sqrt{1 + \sin x} - \cos x}$ 40. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt[3]{x^2+1}}$
41. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^x$

កម្រិតខ្ពស់

លំហាត់ ១

គេមានពហុកោណនិយ័តមួយមានរង្វាស់ជ្រុងស្មើនឹង n ចារឹកក្នុងរង្វង់មួយដែលមានរង្វាស់កាំស្មើនឹង a ។ យក S_n ជាក្រឡាផ្ទៃនៃពហុកោណនេះ ។ គណនា S_n និង $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n$ ។

លំហាត់ ២

គេឲ្យ $P(x)$ ជាពហុធាដែលមានមេគុណជាចំនួនវិជ្ជមាន ។ គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{P(x)}{P([x])}$ ដែល $[x]$ តាង

ឲ្យផ្នែកគត់នៃ x ។

លំហាត់ ៣

គណនា

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cos \frac{1}{x}$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \left[\frac{1}{x} \right]$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{a} \left[\frac{b}{x} \right] \text{ ចំពោះ } a, b > 0$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[x]}{x}$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x(\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - \sqrt{x^3 + 1})$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cos x\right)}{\sin(\sin x)}$$

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^4 + 2x^2 + 2} - x\sqrt[3]{x^3 + x + 1})$$

$$8. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 3} + \sqrt{9x^2 + 10x + 11} - \sqrt{16x^2 + 17x + 18})$$

$$9. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \left(1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + \left[\frac{1}{|x|} \right] \right)$$

$$10. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \left(\left[\frac{1}{x} \right] + \left[\frac{2}{x} \right] + \dots + \left[\frac{k}{x} \right] \right) \text{ ចំពោះ } k \in \mathbb{N}$$

សំណួរ ៤

$$1. \text{ ចំពោះ } a > b > 0 \text{ បង្ហាញថា } \frac{a-b}{a} < \ln \frac{a}{b} < \frac{a-b}{b} \text{ ។}$$

$$2. \text{ បង្ហាញថា } \ln(x+1) > x - \frac{x^2}{2} \text{ ចំពោះគ្រប់ } x > 0 \text{ ។}$$

$$3. \text{ គណនា } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{\ln(x+1)} - \frac{1}{x} \right] \text{ ។}$$

សំណួរ ៥

ឧបមាថា $f: (-a, a) - \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ។ បង្ហាញថា

$$\text{ក) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = l \text{ លុះត្រាតែ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(\sin x) = l \text{ ។}$$

$$\text{ខ) បើ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = l \text{ នោះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(|x|) = l \text{ ។ តើសំណើប្រាសនៃសំណើនេះពិតដែរ រឺទេ?}$$

សំណួរ ៦

$$\text{គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ } f: (-a, a) - \{0\} \rightarrow (0, +\infty) \text{ និង បំពេញលក្ខខណ្ឌ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[f(x) + \frac{1}{f(x)} \right] = 2$$

$$\text{។ បង្ហាញថា } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1 \text{ ។}$$

1. គេមាន f ជាអនុគមន៍កំណត់លើ $(0, +\infty)$ ដោយ $f(x) = \frac{x}{e^x - 1}$ ។ គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$ ។

2. គេមានស្វ៊ីត u_n មួយកំណត់ដោយ $u_n = \frac{1}{n} [1 + e^{\frac{1}{n}} + e^{\frac{2}{n}} + \dots + e^{\frac{n-1}{n}}]$ ។ បង្ហាញថា $1 + e^{\frac{1}{n}} + e^{\frac{2}{n}} + \dots + e^{\frac{n-1}{n}} = \frac{1-e}{1-e^{\frac{1}{n}}}$ រួចទាញថា $u_n = (e-1)f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$ ។

3. តាមសំណួរ 2 ទាញរក $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n$ ។

លំហាត់ ៨

គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt[3]{n^3 + 2n^2 + 1} - \sqrt[3]{n^3 - 1})$ ។

លំហាត់ ៩

គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\sqrt[3]{5x+2} + 2}{\sqrt{3x+10} - 2}$ ។

លំហាត់ ១០

គេឲ្យ $\{a_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ ជាស្វ៊ីតដែលបំពេញលក្ខខណ្ឌ $\sum_{k=1}^n a_k = \frac{3n^2 + 9n}{2}$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $n \geq 1$ ។ បង្ហាញថា

$\{a_n\}$ ជាស្វ៊ីតរាងឡីនេអ៊ែរ រួចគណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{na_n} \sum_{k=1}^n a_k$ ។

លំហាត់ ១១

គេឲ្យស្វ៊ីត a_n កំណត់ដោយ $a_1 = a_2 = 0$ និង $a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{3}(a_n + a_{n-1}^2 + b)$ ដែល $0 \leq b < 1$ ។

បង្ហាញថា a_n ជាស្វ៊ីតរួម និង គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n$ ។

លំហាត់ ១២

គេឲ្យស្វ៊ីតចំនួនពិត $\{x_n\}$ កំណត់ដោយ $x_1 = 1$ និង $x_n = 2x_{n-1} + \frac{1}{2}$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $n \geq 2$ ។

គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_n$ ។

លំហាត់ ១៣

គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[n \left(\frac{4}{5} \right)^n + n^2 \sin^n \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos \left(2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{n} \right) \right]$ ។

លំហាត់ ១៤

គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k!k}{(n+1)!}$ ។

លំហាត់ ១៥

គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{3^{3n}(n!)^3}{(3n)!}}$ ។

លំហាត់ ១៦

គេឲ្យស្លឹកនៃចំនួនពិតវិជ្ជមាន $\{x_n\}$ ដែល $(n+1)x_{n+1} - nx_n < 0$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $n \geq 1$ ។ បង្ហាញថា $\{x_n\}$ ជាស្លឹករួម និង គណនាលីមីតរបស់វា ។

លំហាត់ ១៧

រកតម្លៃ a និង b ដើម្បីឲ្យ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt[3]{1-n^3} - an - b) = 0$ ។

លំហាត់ ១៨

គេឲ្យ $p \in \mathbb{N}$ និង $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_p$ ជា p ចំនួនពិតវិជ្ជមានផ្សេងគ្នា ។

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

លំហាត់ ១៩

ចំពោះ $a \in \mathbb{R}^*$ គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow -a} \frac{\cos x - \cos a}{x^2 - a^2}$ ។

លំហាត់ ២០

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

លំហាត់ ២១

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

លំហាត់ ២២

កំណត់ $a \in \mathbb{R}^*$ ដែលបំពេញលក្ខខណ្ឌ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos ax}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin x}{\pi - x}$ ។

លំហាត់ ២៣

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

លំហាត់ ២៤

គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{2n^2+n} - \lambda \sqrt{2n^2-n})$ ។

លំហាត់ ២៥

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

លំហាត់ ២៦

កំណត់សំណុំ A ដែល $A \subset \mathbb{R}$ ដើម្បីឲ្យ $ax^2 + x + 3 \geq 0$ ចំពោះ $\forall a \in A$ និង $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ ។

ចំពោះគ្រប់ $a \in A$ គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x+1 - \sqrt{ax^2+x+3})$ ។

លំហាត់ ២៧

ចំពោះ $k \in \mathbb{R}$ គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^k \left(\sqrt{\frac{n}{n+1}} - \sqrt{\frac{n+2}{n+3}} \right)$ ។

លំហាត់ ២៨

គេឲ្យ $k \in \mathbb{N}$ និង $a \in \mathbb{R}_+ \setminus \{1\}$ ។

គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^k (a^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1) \left(\sqrt{\frac{n-1}{n}} - \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n+2}} \right)$ ។

លំហាត់ ២៩

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

លំហាត់ ៣០

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

លំហាត់ ៣១

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

លំហាត់ ៣២

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

លំហាត់ ៣៣

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

លំហាត់ ៣៤

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

លំហាត់ ៣៥

គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}}$ ។

លំហាត់ ៣៦

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

លំហាត់ ៣៧

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

លំហាត់ ៣៨

គេឲ្យស្វ៊ីត (a_n) កំណត់ដោយ $a_n = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{បើ } n \leq k, k \in \mathbb{N}^* \\ \frac{(n+1)^k - n^k}{C_n^{k-1}} & \text{បើ } n > k \end{cases}$

ក) គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n$

ខ) បើ $b_n = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^n k \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n$ គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{b_n^2}{b_{n-1}b_{n+1}} \right)^n$ ។

លំហាត់ ៣៩

គេឲ្យ (x_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតនៃចំនួនពិតដែលបំពេញលក្ខខណ្ឌ $x_{n+2} = \frac{x_{n+1} + x_n}{2}$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

។ បើ $x_1 \leq x_2$

ក) បង្ហាញថា (x_{2n+1}) ជាស្វ៊ីតកើន ហើយ (x_{2n}) ជាស្វ៊ីតចុះ

ខ) បង្ហាញថា $|x_{n+2} - x_{n+1}| = \frac{x_2 - x_1}{2^n}$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

គ) បង្ហាញថា $2x_{n+2} + x_{n+1} = 2x_2 + x_1$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

ឃ) បង្ហាញថា (x_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតរួម ហើយមានលីមីត $\frac{x_1 + 2x_2}{3}$ ។

លំហាត់ ៤០

គេឲ្យ $a_n, b_n \in \mathbb{Q}$ ដែលបំពេញលក្ខខណ្ឌ $(1 + \sqrt{2})^n = a_n + b_n\sqrt{2}$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ ។

គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n}$ ។

លំហាត់ ៤១

គេឲ្យ $a > 0$ ។ គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a+x)^x - 1}{x}$ ។

លំហាត់ ៤២

គេឲ្យ $|a_1 \sin x + a_2 \sin 2x + \dots + a_n \sin nx| \leq |\sin x|$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ។ បង្ហាញថា $|a_1 + 2a_2 + \dots + na_n| \leq 1$ ។

លំហាត់ ៤៣

ឧបមាថា f និង g ជាអនុគមន៍មានដេរីវេត្រង់ $x = a$ ។ គណនា

ក) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{xf(a) - af(x)}{x - a}$

ខ) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)g(a) - f(a)g(x)}{x - a}$ ។

លំហាត់ ៤៤

គេឲ្យ f ជាអនុគមន៍មានឌីផេរ៉ង់ស្យែលត្រង់ $x = a$ ។ គណនា

ក) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a^n f(x) - x^n f(a)}{x - a}$

ខ) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)e^x - f(a)}{f(x)\cos x - f(a)}$ ចំពោះ $a = 0$ និង $f'(0) \neq 0$

គ) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \left[f\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) + f\left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right) + \dots + f\left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right) - kf(a) \right]$

ឃ) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \left[f\left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right) + f\left(1 + \frac{2}{n^2}\right) + \dots + f\left(1 + \frac{n}{n^2}\right) - nf(a) \right]$ ។

លំហាត់ ៤៥

គេឲ្យស្វ៊ីត (a_n) កំណត់ដោយ $a_1 = \frac{3}{2}$ និង $a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n^2 - a_n + 1}{a_n}$ ។ បង្ហាញថា (a_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតរួម

និង គណនាលីមីតរបស់វា ។

លំហាត់ ៤៦

គេឲ្យស្វ៊ីត (x_n) មួយកំណត់ដោយ $x_0 \in (0, 1)$ និង $x_{n+1} = x_n - x_n^2 + x_n^3 - x_n^4$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $n \geq 0$ ។ បង្ហាញថា (x_n) គឺជាស្វ៊ីតរួម និង គណនាលីមីតរបស់វា ។

លំហាត់ ៤៧

គេឲ្យ $a > 0$ និង $b \in (a, 2a)$ ។ យក (x_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតកំណត់ដោយ $x_0 = b$ និង $x_{n+1} = a + \sqrt{x_n(2a - x_n)}$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $n \geq 0$ ។ សិក្សាភាពរួមនៃ (x_n) ។

លំហាត់ ៤៨

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

លំហាត់ ៤៩

គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(n + 1 - \sum_{i=2}^n \sum_{k=2}^i \frac{k-1}{k!} \right)$ ។

លំហាត់ ៥០

គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1^1 + 2^2 + 3^3 + \dots + n^n}{n^n}$ ។

លំហាត់ ៥១

គេឲ្យស្វ៊ីត (a_n) កំណត់ដោយ $a_0 = 1$ និង $a_{n-1} - a_n = \frac{n}{(n+1)!}$ ចំពោះ $n \geq 1$ ។

គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (n+1)! \ln a_n$ ។

លំហាត់ ៥២

គេឲ្យស្វ៊ីតចំនួនពិត (x_n) កំណត់ដោយ $x_1 = a > 0$ និង $x_{n+1} = \frac{x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 + \dots + nx_n}{n}$

ចំពោះ $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ។ គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_n$ ។

លំហាត់ ៥៣

គេឲ្យ $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ។ គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \cos 2x \dots \cos nx}{x^2}$ ។

លំហាត់ ៥៤

គេឲ្យ f ជាអនុគមន៍កំណត់ដោយ $f(0) = 0$ និង មានឌីផេរ៉ង់ស្យែលត្រង់ 0 ។ ចំពោះ $k \in \mathbb{N}$

គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left[f(x) + f\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + f\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + \dots + f\left(\frac{x}{k}\right) \right]$ ។

លំហាត់ ៥៥

គេឲ្យ $k, m \in \mathbb{N}$ ។ គណនា

ក) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(n+1)^m + (n+2)^m + \dots + (n+k)^m}{n^{m-1}} - kn$

ខ) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\left(a + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \left(a + \frac{2}{n}\right)^n \dots \left(a + \frac{k}{n}\right)^n}{a^{nk}}$

គ) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{a}{n^2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{2a}{n^2}\right) \dots \left(1 + \frac{na}{n^2}\right)$ ។

លំហាត់ ៥៦

ឧបមាថា f ជាអនុគមន៍មានឌីផេរ៉ង់ស្យែលក្រុង a ហើយ (x_n) និង (z_n) ជាស្វ៊ីត្យូមទៅរក a ដែល

$$x_n < a < z_n \text{ ចំពោះគ្រប់ } n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ ។ បង្ហាញថា } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x_n) - f(z_n)}{x_n - z_n} = f'(a) \text{ ។}$$

លំហាត់ ៥៧

គេឲ្យ f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើចន្លោះបិទ $[a, b]$ និង មានឌីផេរ៉ង់ស្យែលលើចន្លោះបើក (a, b) ។

បើគេដឹងថា $f(a) = f(b) = 0$ បង្ហាញថា មាន $\alpha \in (a, b)$ ដែល $\alpha f(x) + f'(x) = 0$ ។

លំហាត់ ៥៨

គេឲ្យ f និង g ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើចន្លោះបិទ $[a, b]$ និង មានឌីផេរ៉ង់ស្យែលលើចន្លោះបើក (a, b)

។ បើគេដឹងថា $f(a) = f(b) = 0$ បង្ហាញថា មាន $x \in (a, b)$ ដែល $g'(x)f(x) + f'(x) = 0$ ។

លំហាត់ ៥៩

គេឲ្យ f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើចន្លោះបិទ $[a, b]$ និង មានឌីផេរ៉ង់ស្យែលលើចន្លោះបើក (a, b) ។

ឧបមាថា $\frac{f(a)}{a} = \frac{f(b)}{b}$ បង្ហាញថា មាន $x \in (a, b)$ ដែល $xf'(x) = f(x)$ ។

លំហាត់ ៦០

គេឲ្យ f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើចន្លោះបិទ $[a, b]$ និង មានឌីផេរ៉ង់ស្យែលលើចន្លោះបើក (a, b) ។

បើគេដឹងថា $f^2(b) - f^2(a) = b^2 - a^2$ បង្ហាញថា សមីការ $f'(x)f(x) = x$ មានរឹសមួយយ៉ាងតិចនៅលើចន្លោះ (a, b) ។

លំហាត់ ៦១

គេឲ្យ f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់ និង មិនសូន្យលើ $[a, b]$ ហើយមានឌីផេរ៉ង់ស្យែលលើ (a, b) ។ បើគេ

ដឹងថា $f(a)g(b) = f(b)g(a)$ បង្ហាញថា មាន $x \in (a, b)$ ដែល $\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{g'(x)}{g(x)}$ ។

លំហាត់ ៦២

គណនា

ក) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1^k + 2^k + \dots + n^k}{n^{k+1}} \right)$

ខ) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right)$

គ) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{n}{n^2+1} + \frac{n}{n^2+4} + \frac{n}{n^2+9} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2+n^2} \right)$

លំហាត់ ៦៣

ឧបមាថា $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n$ ជាចំនួនពិតវិជ្ជមានដែលបំពេញលក្ខខណ្ឌ $\frac{a_0}{n+1} + \frac{a_1}{n} + \dots + \frac{a_{n-1}}{2} + a_n = 0$ ។ បង្ហាញថា ពហុធា $P(x) = a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \dots + a_n$ មានរឹសយ៉ាងហោចណាស់មួយលើចន្លោះ $(0, 1)$ ។

លំហាត់ ៦៤

ចំពោះ $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n$ ជាចំនួនពិតដែលបំពេញលក្ខខណ្ឌ

$$\frac{a_0}{1} + \frac{2a_1}{2} + \frac{2^2a_2}{3} + \dots + \frac{2^{n-1}a_{n-1}}{n} + \frac{2^na_n}{n+1} = 0 \quad \forall$$

បង្ហាញថា អនុគមន៍ $f(x) = a_n \ln^n x + a_{n-1} \ln^{n-1} x + \dots + a_1 \ln x + a_0$ មានរឹសយ៉ាងហោចណាស់មួយលើ $(1, e^2)$ ។

លំហាត់ ៦៥

គេឲ្យ $P(x)$ ជាពហុធាដែលមានដឺក្រេ $n, n \geq 2$ ។ បង្ហាញថា បើ $P(x)$ មានរឹសទាំងអស់ជាចំនួនពិត នោះ $P'(x)$ ក៏មានរឹសទាំងអស់ជាចំនួនពិតដែរ ។

លំហាត់ ៦៦

គេឲ្យ f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់ និង មានឌីផេរ៉ង់ស្យែលលើ $[a, b]$ និង មានឌីផេរ៉ង់ស្យែលលំដាប់ ២ លើ (a, b) ។ ឧបមាថា $f(a) = f'(a) = f(b) = 0$ បង្ហាញថា មាន $x_1 \in (a, b)$ ដែល $f'(x_1) = 0$ ។

លំហាត់ ៦៧

គេឲ្យ f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់ និង មានឌីផេរ៉ង់ស្យែលលើចន្លោះ $[a, b]$ ហើយ មានឌីផេរ៉ង់ស្យែលលំដាប់ ២ លើចន្លោះ (a, b) ។ ឧបមាថា $f(a) = f(b)$ និង $f'(a) = f'(b) = 0$ បង្ហាញថា មាន $x_1, x_2 \in (a, b)$ ដែល $x_1 \neq x_2$ និង $f''(x_1) = f''(x_2)$ ។

លំហាត់ ៦៨

បង្ហាញថា សមីការ

$$\text{ក) } x^{13} + 7x^3 - 5 = 0$$

$$\text{ខ) } 3^x + 4^x = 5^x \text{ មានរឹសជាចំនួនពិតតែមួយគត់ ។}$$

លំហាត់ ៦៩

ចំពោះចំនួនពិតមិនសូន្យ $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$ និង n ចំនួនពិតផ្សេងគ្នា $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ បង្ហាញថា សមីការ $a_1 x^{\alpha_1} + a_2 x^{\alpha_2} + \dots + a_n x^{\alpha_n} = 0$ មានរឹសជាចំនួនពិតយ៉ាងច្រើន $n-1$ លើ $(0, +\infty)$ ។

លំហាត់ ៧០

ចំពោះ f, g និង h ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើ $[a, b]$ និង មានឌីផេរ៉ង់ស្យែលលើ (a, b) គេកំណត់

$$\text{អនុគមន៍ } F \text{ ដោយ } F(x) = \begin{vmatrix} f(x) & g(x) & h(x) \\ f(a) & g(a) & h(a) \\ f(b) & g(b) & h(b) \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{ចំពោះ } x \in [a, b] \text{ ។}$$

បង្ហាញថា $\exists x_0 \in (a, b)$ ដែល $f'(x_0) = 0$ រួចទាញបញ្ជាក់ទ្រឹស្តីបទតម្លៃមធ្យម និង ទ្រឹស្តីបទ Cauchy ។

លំហាត់ ៧១

គេឲ្យ f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើ $[0, 2]$ និង មានឌីផេរ៉ង់ស្យែលលើ $(0, 2)$ ។ បើគេដឹងថា $f(0) = 0, f(1) = 1$ និង $f(2) = 2$ បង្ហាញថា $\exists x_0 \in (0, 2)$ ដែល $f''(x_0) = 0$ ។

លំហាត់ ៧២

គេឲ្យ f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើ $[a, b]$ និង មានឌីផេរ៉ង់ស្យែលលើ (a, b) ។ បើ f មិនមែនជាអនុគមន៍លីនេអ៊ែរ បង្ហាញថា $\exists x_1, x_2 \in (a, b)$ ដែល $f'(x_1) < \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} < f'(x_2)$ ។

លំហាត់ ៧៣

គេឲ្យ f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើ $[0, 1]$ និង មានឌីផេរ៉ង់ស្យែលលើ $(0, 1)$ ។ ឧបមាថា $f(0) = f(1) = 0$ និង មាន $x_0 \in (0, 1)$ ដែល $f(x_0) = 1$ បង្ហាញថា $\exists c \in (0, 1) |f'(c)| > 2$ ។

ជំពូក 3

ដំណោះស្រាយ

កម្រិតមូលដ្ឋាន

លំហាត់ ១

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម

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

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

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

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{4x - 5}{5x - 1}$

យើងមាន $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{4x - 5}{5x - 1} = \frac{4(1) - 5}{5(1) - 1} = \frac{-1}{4} = -\frac{1}{4}$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{4x - 5}{5x - 1} = -\frac{1}{4}$

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$

យើងមាន

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

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

4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x^2}{x^2+2-3x}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$
យើងមាន

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

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

5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{x^2-6x+8}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$
យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{x^2-6x+8} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{(x-2)(x-4)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{x-4} \\ &= \frac{1}{2-4} = -\frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{x^2-6x+8} = -\frac{1}{2}$

6. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^3 - x}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$
 យើងមាន

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

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^3 - x} = 0$

7. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{2}{x^2-1} \right)$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\infty - \infty$
 យើងមាន

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

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

8. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 4}{x^3 - 1}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$
 យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 4}{x^3 - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x-4)}{(x-1)(x^2 + x + 1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-4}{x^2 + x + 1} \\ &= \frac{1-4}{1^2 + 1 + 1} = -\frac{3}{3} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 4}{x^3 - 1} = -1$$

9. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x - 3 + x^2}{x^3 + 2 - x - 2x^2}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$
យើងមាន

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

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

10. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 - 3x - 4}{5x + 5}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$
យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 - 3x - 4}{5x + 5} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)(x-4)}{5(x+1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x-4}{5} \\ &= \frac{-1-4}{5} = \frac{-5}{5} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 - 3x - 4}{5x + 5} = -1$$

11. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 8}{x - 2}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$

យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 8}{x - 2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 2^3}{x - 2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x - 2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)}{x - 2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2 + 2x + 4) \\ &= 2^2 + 2(2) + 4 = 4 + 4 + 4 = 12\end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 8}{x - 2} = 12$

12. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x - 8}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$
យើងមាន

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

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x - 8} = -\frac{1}{8}$

13. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2+x)^3 - 8}{x}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$
យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2+x)^3 - 8}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 + 3(x^2)(2) + 3(x)(2^2) + 2^3 - 8}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 + 6x^2 + 12x}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x^2 + 6x + 12) = 12\end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2+x)^3 - 8}{x} = 12$

14. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{1}{2}}{x}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$
យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{1}{2}}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 - (x+2)}{2x(x+2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x}{2x(2+x)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\frac{1}{2(2+x)} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2(2)} = -\frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

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

15. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^3 - a^3}{x - a}$ ចំពោះ $a \neq 0$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$
យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^3 - a^3}{x - a} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x-a)(x^2 + ax + a^2)}{x - a} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (x^2 + ax + a^2) = a^2 + a^2 + a^2 = 3a^2 \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^3 - a^3}{x - a} = 3a^2$

16. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^5 + 6x^3 - 5x - 2}{x^4 - 5x^2 + 4}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$
យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^5 + 6x^3 - 5x - 2}{x^4 - 5x^2 + 4} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^5 - x^4 + x^4 - x^3 + 7x^3 - 7x^2 + 7x^2 - 7x + 2x - 2}{(x^2 - 1)(x^2 - 4)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^4(x-1) + x^3(x-1) + 7x^2(x-1) + 7x(x-1) + 2(x-1)}{(x-1)(x+1)(x^2-4)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x^4 + x^3 + 7x^2 + 7x + 2)}{(x-1)(x+1)(x^2-4)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^4 + x^3 + 7x^2 + 7x + 2}{(x+1)(x^2-4)} \\ &= \frac{1+1+7+7+2}{2(1-4)} = \frac{18}{-6} = -3 \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^5 + 6x^3 - 5x - 2}{x^4 - 5x^2 + 4} = -3$

17. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - x^2 + x - 1}{x - 1}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$
យើងមាន

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

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

18. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^5 - 1}{x^7 - 1}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$
យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^5 - 1}{x^7 - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x - 1)(x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1)}{(x - 1)(x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1}{x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1} \\ &= \frac{1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1}{1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1} = \frac{5}{7} \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^5 - 1}{x^7 - 1} = \frac{5}{7}$

19. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{3}}{x - 3}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$

យើងមាន

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

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{3}}{x - 3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}$

20. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - 1}{x - 1}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$
យើងមាន

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

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - 1}{x - 1} = \frac{1}{3}$

21. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + x} - \sqrt{2}}{x^2 - 1}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$

យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+x}-\sqrt{2}}{x^2-1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+x}-\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{x^2+x}+\sqrt{2})}{(x-1)(x+1)(\sqrt{x^2+x}+\sqrt{2})} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2+x-2}{(x-1)(x+1)(\sqrt{x^2+x}+\sqrt{2})} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x+2)}{(x-1)(x+1)(\sqrt{x^2+x}+\sqrt{2})} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+2}{(x+1)(\sqrt{x^2+x}+\sqrt{2})} \\
 &= \frac{3}{(2)(2\sqrt{2})} \\
 &= \frac{3}{4\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+x}-\sqrt{2}}{x^2-1} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{8}$

22. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(x-1)}{x^2-3x+2}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$
យើងមាន

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

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

23. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x}-\cos x}{\sin x}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$

យើងមាន

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

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

24. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x + 2 \sin x}{x - 3 \sin x}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$

យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x + 2 \sin x}{x - 3 \sin x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\tan x}{x} + \frac{2 \sin x}{x}}{1 - 3 \frac{\sin x}{x}} \\
 &= \frac{1+2}{1-3} = \frac{3}{-2}
 \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x + 2 \sin x}{x - 3 \sin x} = -\frac{3}{2}$

25. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2017 \sin x - 2018 \tan x}{2019x - \sin x}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$

យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2017 \sin x - 2018 \tan x}{2019x - \sin x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2017 \sin x}{x} - \frac{2018 \tan x}{x}}{2019 - \frac{\sin x}{x}} \\
 &= \frac{2017 - 2018}{2019 - 1} = -\frac{1}{2018}
 \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2017 \sin x - 2018 \tan x}{2019x - \sin x} = -\frac{1}{2018}$

26. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2} - 2\sqrt[3]{x} + 1}{x - 1}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$
 យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2} - 2\sqrt[3]{x} + 1}{x - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt[3]{x} - 1)^2}{\sqrt[3]{x^3} - 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt[3]{x} - 1)^2}{(\sqrt[3]{x} - 1)(\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{x} + 1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - 1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{x} + 1} \\ &= \frac{1 - 1}{1 + 1 + 1} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2} - 2\sqrt[3]{x} + 1}{x - 1} = 0$

27. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+3} - (x+1)}{x - 1}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$
 យើងមាន

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

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+3} - (x+1)}{x - 1} = -\frac{3}{4}$

28. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - 1}{x}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$
យើងមាន

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

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

29. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-x^2 + x + 1}{3x^2 - 2x + 1}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$
យើងមាន

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

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

30. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x - \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\infty - \infty$
យើងមាន

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

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

31. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(x+2)(3x+4)(5-6x)}{(3x^2+2)(2x+1)}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$
យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(x+2)(3x+4)(5-6x)}{(3x^2+2)(2x+1)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^3 \left(1 + \frac{2}{x}\right) \left(3 + \frac{4}{x}\right) \left(\frac{5}{x} - 6\right)}{x^3 \left(3 + \frac{2}{x^2}\right) \left(2 + \frac{1}{x}\right)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{2}{x}\right) \left(3 + \frac{4}{x}\right) \left(\frac{5}{x} - 6\right)}{\left(3 + \frac{2}{x^2}\right) \left(2 + \frac{1}{x}\right)} \\ &= \frac{(1)(3)(-6)}{(3)(2)} = -3 \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(x+2)(3x+4)(5-6x)}{(3x^2+2)(2x+1)} = -3$

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

33. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \tan x = +\infty$

34. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x}{x-1} = -\infty$

35. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{x + \frac{\pi}{2}}$ រាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$
តាង $t = x + \frac{\pi}{2}$ នោះ $x = t - \frac{\pi}{2}$
ពេល $x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}$ នោះ $t \rightarrow 0$
យើងបាន

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

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

36. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x}$ រាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$
តាង $t = \pi - x$ នោះ $x = \pi - t$

ពេល $x \rightarrow \pi$ នោះ $t \rightarrow 0$
យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin n(\pi - t)}{\sin(\pi - t)} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(n\pi - nt)}{\sin t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin nt}{\sin t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin nt}{nt} \times \frac{t}{\sin t} \times \frac{nt}{t} \\ &= 1 \times 1 \times n = n\end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} = n$

37. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\pi - 2x) \tan x$ រាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$

យក $t = \frac{\pi}{2} - x$ នោះ $x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t$

ពេល $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$ នោះ $t \rightarrow 0$

យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\pi - 2x) \tan x &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left[\pi - 2\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t\right) \right] \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t\right) \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} 2t \cot t \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} 2 \times \frac{t}{\tan t} = 2\end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\pi - 2x) \tan x = 2$

38. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 + \cos \pi x}{(x - 1)^2}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$

តាង $t = 1 - x$ នោះ $x = 1 - t$

ពេល $x \rightarrow 1$ នោះ $t \rightarrow 0$

ឃើងបាន

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

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

39. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(2x - \pi) \cos 3x}{\cos^2 x}$ រាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$

យក $t = \frac{\pi}{2} - x \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t$

ពេល $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$ នោះ $t \rightarrow 0$

ឃើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(2x - \pi) \cos 3x}{\cos^2 x} &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{[2(\frac{\pi}{2} - t) - \pi] \cos 3(\frac{\pi}{2} - t)}{\cos^2(\frac{\pi}{2} - t)} \\
 &= -\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{2t \cos(\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} - 3t)}{\sin^2 t} \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{2t \sin 3t}{\sin^2 t} \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} 2 \times \frac{t^2}{\sin^2 t} \times \frac{\sin 3t}{3t} \times 3 = 6
 \end{aligned}$$

40. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(x \tan x - \frac{\pi}{2 \cos x} \right)$ រាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$

យក $t = \frac{\pi}{2} - x \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t$

ពេល $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$ គេបាន $t \rightarrow 0$

យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(x \tan x - \frac{\pi}{2 \cos x} \right) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t \right) \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t \right) - \frac{\pi}{2 \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t \right)} \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t \right) \cot t - \frac{\pi}{2 \sin t} \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} -t \cot t + \frac{\pi}{2} \cot t - \frac{\pi}{2 \sin t} \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} -t \cot t + \frac{\pi \cos t}{2 \sin t} - \frac{\pi}{2 \sin t} \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} -t \cot t + \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\frac{\cos t - 1}{\sin t} \right) \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} -\frac{t}{\tan t} + \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\frac{\cos t - 1}{t} \right) \times \frac{t}{\sin t} \\
 &= -1 + \frac{\pi}{2} \times 0 \times 1 = -1
 \end{aligned}$$

41. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3} \cos x \right) \times \frac{1}{x - \frac{\pi}{3}}$ រាងមិនកំណត់ $0 \times \infty$

តាង $t = \frac{\pi}{3} - x \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{3} - t$

ពេល $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}$ គេបាន $t \rightarrow 0$

យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3} \cos x \right) \times \frac{1}{x - \frac{\pi}{3}} &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - t \right) - \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - t \right) \right] \times \frac{1}{t} \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{t}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} \cos t + \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \sin t \right) \right] \times \frac{1}{t} \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{t}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3} \left(\frac{\cos t}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3} \sin t}{2} \right) \right] \times \frac{1}{t} \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{t}{2} - \frac{\pi \cos t}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3} \pi \sin t}{6} \right) \times \frac{1}{t} \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\pi(1 - \cos t)}{6t} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3} \pi}{6} \times \frac{\sin t}{t} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3} \pi}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

42. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x-2} = 0$

$$43. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{x^2(1 - \frac{1}{x})} = 0$$

$$44. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^3 + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{x^2}} = 0$$

$$45. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x+2}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{2}{x}}{x} = 0$$

$$46. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + 5x - 1}{x^2 - 3x + 7} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{5}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}}{1 - \frac{3}{x} + \frac{7}{x^2}} = 1$$

$$47. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + 5x + 2}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + 5 + \frac{2}{x}}{1 - \frac{1}{x}} = +\infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} 48. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|x-1|}{\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 4}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 4}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x(1 - \frac{1}{x})}{x\sqrt{1 - \frac{3}{x} + \frac{4}{x^2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{3}{x} + \frac{4}{x^2}}} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 49. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}}}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + 1}{x^4}}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 50. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}}{\sqrt{x+1}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}{x}}}{\sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x}}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^2}}}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^2}}}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^3}}}}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}}} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$51. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{x^2+1} = +\infty$$

$$52. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + \ln x}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{x}{e^x} + \frac{\ln x}{x}}{\frac{e^x}{x}} = 0$$

$$53. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 3e^x + 2}{e^x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - 1)(e^x - 2)}{e^x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x - 2) = e^0 - 2 = 1 - 2 = -1$$

$$54. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x \ln x + \ln x) = -\infty$$

$$55. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{xe^x + x^2}{e^x + x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{x}{e^x}}{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{x^3}{e^x}} = +\infty$$

$$56. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + \sin x - 1}{\tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 + \sin x}{\tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{e^x - 1}{x} + \frac{\sin x}{x}}{\frac{\tan x}{x}} = \frac{1 + 1}{1} = 2$$

$$57. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[n]{x} - 1}{\sqrt[m]{x} - 1} \text{ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ } \frac{0}{0}$$

យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[n]{x} - 1}{\sqrt[m]{x} - 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt[n]{x} - 1) \left(\sqrt[n]{x^{n-1}} + \sqrt[n]{x^{n-2}} + \dots + \sqrt[n]{x} + 1 \right) \left(\sqrt[m]{x^{m-1}} + \sqrt[m]{x^{m-2}} + \dots + \sqrt[m]{x} + 1 \right)}{(\sqrt[m]{x} - 1) \left(\sqrt[m]{x^{m-1}} + \sqrt[m]{x^{m-2}} + \dots + \sqrt[m]{x} + 1 \right) \left(\sqrt[n]{x^{n-1}} + \sqrt[n]{x^{n-2}} + \dots + \sqrt[n]{x} + 1 \right)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x - 1) \left(\sqrt[m]{x^{m-1}} + \sqrt[m]{x^{m-2}} + \dots + \sqrt[m]{x} + 1 \right)}{(x - 1) \left(\sqrt[n]{x^{n-1}} + \sqrt[n]{x^{n-2}} + \dots + \sqrt[n]{x} + 1 \right)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[m]{x^{m-1}} + \sqrt[m]{x^{m-2}} + \dots + \sqrt[m]{x} + 1}{\sqrt[n]{x^{n-1}} + \sqrt[n]{x^{n-2}} + \dots + \sqrt[n]{x} + 1} \\ &= \frac{\underbrace{1 + 1 + \dots + 1}_m}{\underbrace{1 + 1 + \dots + 1}_n} = \frac{m}{n} \end{aligned}$$

$$58. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt{x-b} - \sqrt{a-b}}{x^2 - a^2} \text{ ចំពោះ } a > 0 \text{ និង } b < 0$$

យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt{x-b} - \sqrt{a-b}}{x^2 - a^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(\sqrt{x-b} - \sqrt{a-b})(\sqrt{x-b} + \sqrt{a-b})}{(x-a)(x+a)(\sqrt{x-b} + \sqrt{a-b})} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt{(x-b)^2} - \sqrt{(a-b)^2}}{(x-a)(x+a)(\sqrt{x-b} + \sqrt{a-b})} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x-b - (a-b)}{(x-a)(x+a)(\sqrt{x-b} + \sqrt{a-b})} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x-b-a+b}{(x-a)(x+a)(\sqrt{x-b} + \sqrt{a-b})} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x-a}{(x-a)(x+a)(\sqrt{x-b} + \sqrt{a-b})} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{(x+a)(\sqrt{x-b} + \sqrt{a-b})} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2a(2\sqrt{a-b})} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{a-b}}{4a(a-b)}
 \end{aligned}$$

59. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - x \sin x}{x^2 - \sin^2 x}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$
យើងមាន

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

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

61. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln\left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln\left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{x}}\right) = \ln 1 = 0$

$$62. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \ln(e^x + 1) = \ln 1 = 0$$

$$63. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln(\ln x) = +\infty$$

$$64. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{e^x - 1} = 0$$

$$65. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{xe^x + 2}{x^2 - 2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{2}{xe^x}}{\frac{x}{e^x} - \frac{2}{xe^x}} \right) = \infty$$

$$66. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^4 - 5x}{x^2 - 3x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 - \frac{5}{x}}{1 - \frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} = +\infty$$

$$67. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt[4]{x^3 + x} - x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + \sqrt{x}}{x}}{\frac{\sqrt[4]{x^3 + x} - x^4}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}}}{\sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^3}} - x^3} = 0$$

$$68. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(x+1)^{100} + (x+2)^{100} + \dots + (x+100)^{100}}{x^{100} - 10^{100}} \text{ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ } \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(x+1)^{100} + (x+2)^{100} + \dots + (x+100)^{100}}{x^{100} - 10^{100}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{(x+1)^{100} + (x+2)^{100} + \dots + (x+100)^{100}}{x^{100}}}{1 - \frac{10^{100}}{x^{100}}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{100} + \left(1 + \frac{2}{x}\right)^{100} + \dots + \left(1 + \frac{100}{x}\right)^{100}}{1 - \frac{10^{100}}{x^{100}}} \\ &= \frac{\underbrace{1 + 1 + \dots + 1}_{100}}{1} = 100 \end{aligned}$$

69.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{2}}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{2})}{x(\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{2})} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{(x+2)^2 - 2^2}}{x(\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{2})} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+2-2}{x(\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{2})} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x(\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{2})} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{2}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$70. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2 \times \left(\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}} \right)^2 \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$71. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3e^x + 1}{5e^x + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3 + \frac{1}{e^x}}{5 + \frac{2}{e^x}} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$72. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{\ln x}{x}}{1 - \frac{1}{x}} = 0$$

73.

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 - \sqrt{x+4}}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2 - \sqrt{x+4})(2 + \sqrt{x+4})}{x(2 + \sqrt{x+4})} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^2 - \sqrt{(x+4)^2}}{x(2 + \sqrt{x+4})} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4 - (x+4)}{x(2 + \sqrt{x+4})} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4 - x - 4}{x(2 + \sqrt{x+4})} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x}{x(2 + \sqrt{x+4})} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{2 + \sqrt{x+4}} \\
&= -\frac{1}{2+2} = -\frac{1}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

74.

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

75.

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin 5x + x \sin 10x}{\sin 5x - x \sin 10x} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\frac{\sin 5x + x \sin 10x}{x}}{\frac{\sin 5x - x \sin 10x}{x}} \right) \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\frac{\sin 5x}{x} + \sin 10x}{\frac{\sin 5x}{x} - \sin 10x} \right) \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{5 \times \frac{\sin 5x}{5x} + \sin 10x}{5 \times \frac{\sin 5x}{5x} - \sin 10x} \right) \\
&= \frac{5+0}{5+0} = 1
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 76. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{2e^x - x}{1 + e^x} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{2 - \frac{x}{e^x}}{\frac{1}{e^x} + 1} \right) \\
 &= \frac{2-0}{0+1} = 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 77. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - \cos x}}{\frac{\pi}{2} - x} \right) \\
 \text{តាង } t = \frac{\pi}{2} - x \text{ នោះ } x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t \\
 \text{ពេល } x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ គេបាន } t \rightarrow 0 \\
 \text{យើងបាន}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

78.

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

$$79. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2-x+2}{(e^x+2)(e^x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1-\frac{1}{x}+\frac{2}{x^2}}{\left(\frac{e^x}{x^2}+\frac{2}{x^2}\right)(e^x-1)} = 0$$

$$80. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x + e^x - 1}{x^2 + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{x} + \frac{e^x - 1}{x}}{x + 1} = \frac{1+1}{1} = 2$$

$$81. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x + 2}{x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{\ln x}{x} + \frac{2}{x}}{1 + \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

$$82. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x \ln x + 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{e^x \ln x}}{\frac{x^2}{e^x \ln x}} = +\infty$$

83.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin 3x}{\sin 5x - 2x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{\sin 3x}{x}}{\frac{\sin 5x}{x} - 2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \times 3}{\frac{\sin 5x}{5x} \times 5 - 2} \\
 &= \frac{1 - 3}{5 - 2} = -\frac{2}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$84. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x - 1}{2e^x + 5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{e^x}}{2 + \frac{5}{e^x}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

85.

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

86.

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{(a+x)^3} - \frac{1}{a^3}}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{a^3 - (a+x)^3}{(a+x)^3 a^3}}{x} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^3 - (a+x)^3}{(a+x)^3 a^3} \times \frac{1}{x} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^3 - (a+x)^3}{(a+x)^3 a^3 x} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[a - (a+x)] [a^2 + a(a+x) + (a+x)^2]}{(a+x)^3 a^3 x} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x(a^2 + a^2 + ax + a^2 + 2ax + x^2)}{(a+x)^3 a^3 x} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-(a^2 + a^2 + ax + a^2 + 2ax + x^2)}{(a+x)^3 a^3} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-(3a^2 + 3ax + x^2)}{(a+x)^3 a^3} \\
&= \frac{-3a^2}{a^6} \\
&= -\frac{3}{a^4}
\end{aligned}$$

87.

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

88. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\pi - 2x}{\cos x}$ យក $t = \frac{\pi}{2} - x \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t$

ពេល $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$ គេបាន $t \rightarrow 0$

យើងបាន

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

89. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{2 \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4})}{\frac{\pi}{4} - x} = -2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4})}{x - \frac{\pi}{4}} = -2$

90.

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sin 5x}{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{x+5}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \left(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{x+5} \right) \sin 5x}{\left(\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{x+5} \right) \left(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{x+5} \right)} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \left(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{x+5} \right) \sin 5x}{\sqrt{5^2} - \sqrt{(x+5)^2}} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \left(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{x+5} \right) \sin 5x}{5 - (x+5)} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \left(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{x+5} \right) \sin 5x}{-x} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{5x} \times 5 \times 2 \left(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{x+5} \right) \\
&= 10 \left(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} \right) \\
&= 20\sqrt{10}
\end{aligned}$$

91.

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

$$92. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - x}{|x|}$$

+ ចំពោះ $x \rightarrow 0^+$ យើងបាន $x > 0 \Rightarrow |x| = x$

$$\text{នោះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 - x}{|x|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 - x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x - 1) = -1$$

+ ចំពោះ $x \rightarrow 0^-$ យើងបាន $x < 0 \Rightarrow |x| = -x$

$$\text{នោះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2 - x}{|x|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2 - x}{-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (-x + 1) = 1$$

93.

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

94.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x^4 + x^2} - x^2 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^4 + x^2} - x^2)(\sqrt{x^4 + x^2} + x^2)}{\sqrt{x^4 + x^2} + x^2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^4 + x^2 - x^4}{\sqrt{x^4 + x^2} + x^2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^4 + x^2} + x^2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} + 1} \\
 &= \frac{1}{1 + 1} = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

95.

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

96.

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

97.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+6}-3}{x^3-27} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(\sqrt{x+6}-3)(\sqrt{x+6}+3)}{(x-3)(x^2+3x+9)(\sqrt{x+6}+3)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x+6-9}{(x-3)(x^2+3x+9)(\sqrt{x+6}+3)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x-3}{(x-3)(x^2+3x+9)(\sqrt{x+6}+3)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{1}{(x^2+3x+9)(\sqrt{x+6}+3)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{(9+9+9)(3+3)} = \frac{1}{102}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$98. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5 \sin 5x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 5 \times \frac{\sin 5x}{5x} = 5$$

99.

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

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

101.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sqrt{3} \cos x - \sin x}{x - \frac{\pi}{3}} &= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x}{x - \frac{\pi}{3}} \\
 &= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cos x - \sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{3}}{x - \frac{\pi}{3}} \\
 &= -2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x \right)}{\frac{\pi}{3} - x} = -2
 \end{aligned}$$

102.

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

$$103. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) - 1}{\frac{\pi}{2} - x}$$

$$\text{យក } t = \frac{\pi}{2} - x \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t$$

$$\text{ពេល } x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ គេបាន } t \rightarrow 0$$

យើងបាន

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

104.

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

105.

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

$$106. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \tan x + \sin x}{3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{\tan x}{x} \right) + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = 1$$

$$107. \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \ln \left(\frac{x+1}{x+2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \ln \left(\frac{1 + \frac{1}{x}}{1 + \frac{2}{x}} \right) = \ln 1 = 0$$

$$108. \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} \ln \left(\frac{x+1}{x+2} \right) = +\infty$$

$$109. \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \ln \left(\frac{x+1}{x+2} \right) = -\infty$$

$$110. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x-1) \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x - \ln x = +\infty$$

$$111. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x-1) \ln x = +\infty$$

លំហាត់ ២

កំណត់តម្លៃ a ដើម្បីឲ្យ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + ax - \sqrt{1+x}}{x} = \frac{1}{8}$ ។

សម្រាយ

ឃើងមាន

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

ដោយ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+ax-\sqrt{1+x}}{x} = \frac{1}{8}$

ឃើងបាន $\frac{2a-1}{2} = \frac{1}{8} \Rightarrow 2a = \frac{1}{4} + 1 = \frac{5}{4}$

ដូចនេះ $a = \frac{5}{8}$

លំហាត់ ៣

កំណត់ចំនួនពិត a និង b ដើម្បីឲ្យ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2+ax+b}{x-1} = 5$ ។

ចម្លើយ

ឃើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^2+ax+b) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{x^2+ax+b}{x-1} \right) \times (x-1) \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} 5 \times 0 = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

ឃើងបាន $1+a+b=0 \Rightarrow b=-a-1$ (1)

តាម $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2+ax+b}{x-1} = 5$

យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned}
 5 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + ax - a - 1}{x - 1} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^2 - 1) + (ax - a)}{x - 1} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x - 1)(x + 1) + a(x - 1)}{x - 1} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x - 1)(x + 1 + a)}{x - 1} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x + 1 + a) = 2 + a \\
 &\Rightarrow a = 3
 \end{aligned}$$

តាម (1) យើងបាន $b = -a - 1 = -3 - 1 = -4$

ដូចនេះ $a = 3$ និង $b = -4$

លំហាត់ ៤

កំណត់ចំនួនពិត p និង q ដើម្បីឲ្យ $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2 + px - 6}{2x^2 + 3x - 2} = q$ ។

ចម្លើយ

យើងមាន $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} (x^2 + px - 6) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2 + px - 6}{2x^2 + 3x - 2} \times (2x^2 + 3x - 2) = q \times 0 = 0$

នោះ $(-2)^2 - 2p - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow 4 - 2p - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow -2p = 2 \Rightarrow p = -1$

ចំពោះ $p = -1$ គេបាន

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2 + px - 6}{2x^2 + 3x - 2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2 - x - 6}{2x^2 + 3x - 2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x - 3)(x + 2)}{(2x - 1)(x + 2)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x - 3}{2x - 1} = \frac{-2 - 3}{2(-2) - 1} = \frac{-5}{-5} = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

គេបាន $q = 1$

ដូចនេះ $p = -1$ និង $q = 1$

កម្រិតមធ្យម

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}-1}{\sqrt{x+1}-1}$ រាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$
យើងមាន

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

2.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{2017}+x-2}{x^2-1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{2017}-1+x-1}{(x-1)(x+1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x^{2016}+x^{2015}+\dots+x+1)+x-1}{(x-1)(x+1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x^{2016}+x^{2015}+\dots+x+2)}{(x-1)(x+1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{2016}+x^{2015}+\dots+x+2}{x+1} \\ &= \frac{\underbrace{1+1+\dots+1}_{2016}+2}{1+1} \\ &= \frac{2018}{2} = 1009 \end{aligned}$$

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^m - a^m}{x^n - a^n}$ ចំពោះ $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$

យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^m - a^m}{x^n - a^n} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x-a)(x^{m-1} + ax^{m-2} + \dots + a^{m-2}x + a^{m-1})}{(x-a)(x^{n-1} + ax^{n-2} + \dots + a^{n-2}x + a^{n-1})} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^{m-1} + ax^{m-2} + \dots + a^{m-2}x + a^{m-1}}{x^{n-1} + ax^{n-2} + \dots + a^{n-2}x + a^{n-1}} \\
 &= \frac{\underbrace{a^{m-1} + a^{m-1} + \dots + a^{m-1}}_m}{\underbrace{a^{n-1} + a^{n-1} + \dots + a^{n-1}}_n} \\
 &= \frac{ma^{m-1}}{na^{n-1}} \\
 &= \frac{m}{n} a^{m-n}
 \end{aligned}$$

4.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 + x^2 + x - 3}{x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x - 4} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 1 + x^2 - 1 + x - 1}{x^4 - 1 + x^3 - 1 + x^2 - 1 + x - 1} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x^2 + x + 1) + (x-1)(x+1) + x-1}{(x-1)(x^3 + x^2 + x + 1) + (x-1)(x^2 + x + 1) + (x-1)(x+1) + x-1} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)[(x^2 + x + 1) + (x+1) + 1]}{(x-1)[(x^3 + x^2 + x + 1) + (x^2 + x + 1) + (x+1) + 1]} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^2 + x + 1) + (x+1) + 1}{(x^3 + x^2 + x + 1) + (x^2 + x + 1) + (x+1) + 1} \\
 &= \frac{3 + 2 + 1}{4 + 3 + 2 + 1} \\
 &= \frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^p - p}{x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^n - n}$ ចំពោះ $p, n \in \mathbb{N}$

យើងមាន

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 6. \quad & \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{nx^{n+1} - (n+1)x^n + 1}{(x-1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{nx^{n+1} - nx^n - x^n + 1}{(x-1)^2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{nx^n(x-1) - (x^n-1)}{(x-1)^2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{nx^n(x-1) - (x-1)(x^{n-1} + x^{n-2} + \dots + x + 1)}{(x-1)^2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)[nx^n - (x^{n-1} + x^{n-2} + \dots + x + 1)]}{(x-1)^2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^n - x^{n-1}) + (x^n - x^{n-2}) + \dots + (x^n - 1)}{x-1} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{n-1}(x-1) + x^{n-2}(x^2-1) + \dots + (x^n-1)}{x-1} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{n-1}(x-1) + x^{n-2}(x-1)(x+1) + \dots + (x-1)(x^{n-1} + x^{n-2} + \dots + x + 1)}{x-1} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} [x^{n-1} + x^{n-2}(x+1) + \dots + (x^{n-1} + x^{n-2} + \dots + x + 1)] \\
 &= 1 + 2 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[m]{1+ax} - \sqrt[n]{1+bx}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sqrt[m]{1+ax} - 1}{x} - \frac{\sqrt[n]{1+bx} - 1}{x} \right)$$

ដោយ

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[m]{1+ax} - 1}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt[m]{1+ax} - 1) \left[\sqrt[m]{(1+ax)^{m-1}} + \sqrt[m]{(1+ax)^{m-2}} + \dots + 1 \right]}{x \left[\sqrt[m]{(1+ax)^{m-1}} + \sqrt[m]{(1+ax)^{m-2}} + \dots + 1 \right]} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[m]{(1+ax)^m} - 1}{x \left[\sqrt[m]{(1+ax)^{m-1}} + \sqrt[m]{(1+ax)^{m-2}} + \dots + 1 \right]} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+ax-1}{x \left[\sqrt[m]{(1+ax)^{m-1}} + \sqrt[m]{(1+ax)^{m-2}} + \dots + 1 \right]} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a}{\sqrt[m]{(1+ax)^{m-1}} + \sqrt[m]{(1+ax)^{m-2}} + \dots + 1} \\ &= \underbrace{\frac{a}{1+1+\dots+1}}_m = \frac{a}{m} \end{aligned}$$

ស្រាយដូចគ្នាឃើងបាន $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[n]{1+bx} - 1}{x} = \frac{b}{n}$

$$\text{ឃើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[m]{1+ax} - \sqrt[n]{1+bx}}{x} = \frac{a}{m} - \frac{b}{n} = \frac{an - bm}{mn}$$

8.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[m]{1+ax} - \sqrt[n]{1+bx}}{\sqrt[p]{1+cx} - \sqrt[q]{1+dx}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sqrt[m]{1+ax} - \sqrt[n]{1+bx}}{x}}{\frac{\sqrt[p]{1+cx} - \sqrt[q]{1+dx}}{x}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{an-bm}{mn}}{\frac{cq-dp}{pq}} \\ &= \left(\frac{an-bm}{mn} \right) \left(\frac{pq}{cq-dp} \right) \\ &= \frac{pq(an-bm)}{mn(cq-dp)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 9. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x + \sin 2x + \dots + \sin nx}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} + 2 \times \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} + \dots + n \times \frac{\sin nx}{nx} \right) \\ &= 1 + 2 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$10. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} \times \frac{x}{\tan x}$$

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

$$11. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$12. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3}$$

យក $x = 3t$ ពេល $x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0$

យក $A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3}$ យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{3t - \sin 3t}{(3t)^3} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{3t - 3\sin t + 4\sin^3 t}{27t^3} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t - \sin t}{9t^3} + \frac{4}{27} \left(\frac{\sin t}{t} \right)^3 \\ &= \frac{1}{9}A + \frac{4}{27} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow A - \frac{1}{9}A &= \frac{4}{27} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{8}{9}A &= \frac{4}{27} \\ \Rightarrow A &= \frac{4}{27} \times \frac{9}{8} = \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

13.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x}{x^4} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x - \sin x)(x + \sin x)}{x^4} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} \right) \left(\frac{x + \sin x}{x} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} \right) \left(1 + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \times 2 = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

14.

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{2x - \sin 2x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} \times \frac{(2x)^3}{2x - \sin 2x} \times \frac{1}{8} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \times 6 \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{8}\end{aligned}$$

15.

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

16.

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

$$17. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \sin 2x \sin 3x \dots \sin nx}{x^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \times \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \times \dots \times \frac{\sin nx}{nx} \times 1 \times 2 \times \dots \times n =$$

$$18. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin mx + \cos x - 1}{\sin nx + \cos x - 1} \quad \text{ចំពោះ } m, n \in \mathbb{R}$$

យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin mx + \cos x - 1}{\sin nx + \cos x - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x - \sin mx}{1 - \cos x - \sin nx} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1 - \cos x}{x} - \frac{\sin mx}{mx} \times m}{\frac{1 - \cos x}{x} - \frac{\sin nx}{nx} \times n} = \frac{m}{n}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}19. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x + x^2 - \sin x}{5x + x^2 - \sin 2x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4 + x - \frac{\sin x}{x}}{5 + x - \frac{\sin 2x}{2x}} \times 2 \\ &= \frac{4 + 0 - 1}{5 + 0 - 2} = \frac{3}{3} = 1\end{aligned}$$

20. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+nx)^m - (1-mx)^n}{x^2}$
 យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+nx)^m - (1-mx)^n}{x^2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{(1+nx)^m - 1}{x^2} - \frac{(1-mx)^n - 1}{x^2} \right] \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+nx-1) \left[(1+nx)^{m-1} + (1+nx)^{m-2} + \dots + 1 \right]}{x^2} \\
 &\quad - \frac{(1-mx-1) \left[(1-mx)^{n-1} + (1-mx)^{n-2} + \dots + 1 \right]}{x^2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{nx \left[(1+nx)^{m-1} + (1+nx)^{m-2} + \dots + 1 \right]}{x^2} \\
 &\quad - \frac{mx \left[(1-mx)^{n-1} + (1-mx)^{n-2} + \dots + 1 \right]}{x^2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{n \left[(1+nx)^{m-1} + (1+nx)^{m-2} + \dots + 1 \right]}{x} \\
 &\quad - \frac{m \left[(1-mx)^{n-1} + (1-mx)^{n-2} + \dots + 1 \right]}{x} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{n \left[(1+nx)^{m-1} + (1+nx)^{m-2} + \dots + (1+nx) + 1 - m \right]}{x} \\
 &\quad - \frac{m \left[(1-mx)^{n-1} + (1-mx)^{n-2} + \dots + (1-mx) + 1 - n \right]}{x}
 \end{aligned}$$

ដោយ

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{n \left[(1+nx)^{m-1} + (1+nx)^{m-2} + \dots + (1+nx) + 1 - m \right]}{x} \\
&= n \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+nx)^{m-1} - 1 + (1+nx)^{m-2} - 1 + \dots + (1+nx) - 1}{x} \\
&= n \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+nx)^{m-1} - 1}{x} + \frac{(1+nx)^{m-2} - 1}{x} + \dots + \frac{(1+nx) - 1}{x} \\
&= n [n(m-1) + n(m-2) + \dots + n] = n^2 [(m-1) + (m-2) + \dots + 1] \\
&= \frac{n^2 m(m-1)}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

ស្រាយដូចគ្នាគេបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{m \left[(1+mx)^{n-1} + (1+mx)^{n-2} + \dots + (1+mx) + 1 - n \right]}{x} = \frac{m^2 n(n-1)}{2}$$

យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned}
A &= \frac{n^2 m(m-1)}{2} - \frac{m^2 n(n-1)}{2} \\
&= \frac{mn [n(m-1) - m(n-1)]}{2} \\
&= \frac{mn(m-n)}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

21.

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos ax + \cos bx + \cos cx - 3}{\cos dx + \cos ex + \cos fx - 3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 - \cos ax - \cos bx - \cos cx}{3 - \cos dx - \cos ex - \cos fx} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos ax + 1 - \cos bx + 1 - \cos cx}{1 - \cos dx + 1 - \cos ex + 1 - \cos fx} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1 - \cos ax}{x^2} + \frac{1 - \cos bx}{x^2} + \frac{1 - \cos cx}{x^2}}{\frac{1 - \cos dx}{x^2} + \frac{1 - \cos ex}{x^2} + \frac{1 - \cos fx}{x^2}} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^2 \times \frac{1 - \cos ax}{(ax)^2} + b^2 \times \frac{1 - \cos bx}{(bx)^2} + c^2 \times \frac{1 - \cos cx}{(cx)^2}}{d^2 \times \frac{1 - \cos dx}{(dx)^2} + e^2 \times \frac{1 - \cos ex}{(ex)^2} + f^2 \times \frac{1 - \cos fx}{(fx)^2}} \\
&= \frac{a^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + b^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + c^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{d^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + e^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + f^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} \\
&= \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{d^2 + e^2 + f^2}
\end{aligned}$$

22.

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

23.

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

$$\begin{aligned}
24. \quad &\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 1} + \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 1} + \dots + \sqrt{x^2 + 2nx + 1} - \sqrt{n^2 x^2 + 1}) \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 1} - x \right) + \left(\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 1} - x \right) + \dots + \left(\sqrt{x^2 + 2nx + 1} - x \right) - \\
&\quad \left(\sqrt{n^2 x^2 + 1} - nx \right) \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1 - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 1} + x} + \frac{x^2 + 4x + 1 - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 1} + x} + \dots + \frac{x^2 + 2nx + 1 - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2nx + 1} + x} \\
&\quad - \frac{n^2 x^2 + 1 - n^2 x^2}{\sqrt{n^2 x^2 + 1} + nx} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 1} + x} + \frac{4x + 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 1} + x} + \dots + \frac{2nx + 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2nx + 1} + x} \\
&\quad - \frac{\sqrt{n^2 x^2 + 1} + nx}{1} \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + 1} + \frac{4 + \frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + 1} + \dots + \frac{2n + \frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{2n}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + 1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 x^2 + 1}} \\
&= \frac{2}{2} + \frac{4}{2} + \dots + \frac{2n}{2} = 1 + 2 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$25. \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{3^2}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)$$

យើងមាន $1 - \frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{k^2 - 1}{k^2} = \frac{(k-1)(k+1)}{k^2} = \frac{k-1}{k} \times \frac{k+1}{k}$

យើងបាន

$$1 - \frac{1}{2^2} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{2}$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{3^2} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{3}$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{4^2} = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{4}$$

...

$$1 - \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{n-1}{n} \times \frac{n+1}{n}$$

គុណអង្គ និង អង្គយើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{3^2}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \dots \times \frac{n-1}{n}\right) \times \left(\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{5}{4} \times \dots \times \frac{n+1}{n}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \times \frac{n+1}{2} = \frac{n+1}{2n} \end{aligned}$$

គេបាន $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{3^2}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n+1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2}$

26.

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

27.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \cos 2x}{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x + \cos x - \cos x \cos 2x}{x^2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} + \frac{(1 - \cos 2x) \cos x}{x^2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} + \frac{(1 - \cos 2x) \cos x}{(2x)^2} \times 4 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} + 4 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{5}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

28. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(a-b)}{\sin ax - \sin bx}$ ចំពោះ $a, b \neq 0$ និង $a \neq b$

យើងមាន $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(a-b)}{\sin ax - \sin bx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a-b}{\frac{\sin ax}{ax} \times a - \frac{\sin bx}{bx} \times b} = \frac{a-b}{a-b} = 1$

29.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{2 \sin^2 x - 3 \sin x + 1}{4 \sin^2 x - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{(2 \sin x - 1)(\sin x - 1)}{(2 \sin x - 1)(2 \sin x + 1)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\sin x - 1}{2 \sin x + 1} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{1}{2} - 1}{2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) + 1} \\
 &= \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{2} = -\frac{1}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

30.

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

31.

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

32.

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

$$33. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{e^x}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = +\infty$$

$$34. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{x} = -\infty$$

35.

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

36.

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

37.

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{1 + \cos x}}{\sin^2 x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{1 + \cos x})(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1 + \cos x})}{(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1 + \cos x}) \sin^2 x} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 - 1 - \cos x}{(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1 + \cos x}) \sin^2 x} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1 + \cos x}) \sin^2 x} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} \times \frac{x^2}{\sin^2 x} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1 + \cos x}} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}
\end{aligned}$$

38. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x}$

យើងមាន $\left| x \sin \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq |x|$ ដោយ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x| = 0$

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

39.

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

40.

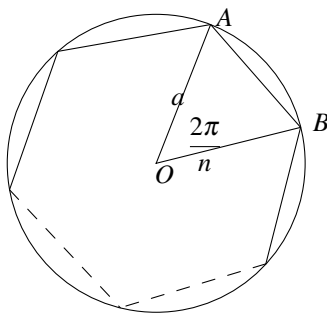
$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt[3]{x^2+1}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \times 3}{\frac{\sqrt{x+1}-1}{x} - \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2+1}-1}{x}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \times 3}{\frac{x+1-1}{x(\sqrt{x+1}+1)} - \frac{x^2+1-1}{x\left[\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2} + \sqrt[3]{x+1}+1\right]}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \times 3}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}+1} - \frac{x}{\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2} + \sqrt[3]{x+1}+1}} \\
 &= \frac{3}{\frac{1}{2}} = 6
 \end{aligned}$$

$$41. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\ln x^x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x^x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x} = e^0 = 1$$

កម្រិតខ្ពស់

លំហាត់ ១

គេមានពហុកោណនិយ័តមួយមានរង្វាស់ជ្រុងស្មើនឹង n បារីកក្នុងរង្វង់មួយដែលមានរង្វាស់កាំស្មើនឹង a ។ យក S_n ជាក្រឡាផ្ទៃនៃពហុកោណនេះ ។ គណនា S_n និង $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n$ ។



សម្រាយ

ដោយពហុកោណដែលឲ្យជាពហុកោណនិយ័តដែលមាន n ជ្រុង នោះ $\angle AOB = \frac{2\pi}{n}$

នោះ

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\triangle AOB} &= \frac{1}{2} \times OA \times OB \times \sin \angle AOB \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times a \times a \times \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} a^2 \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} \end{aligned}$$

គេបាន $S_n = nS_{\triangle AOB} = n \times \frac{1}{2} a^2 \sin \frac{2\pi}{n}$

ដូចនេះ $S_n = \frac{1}{2} a^2 n \sin \frac{2\pi}{n}$

+ គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n$

យើងមាន $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2} a^2 n \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{2\pi}{n}}{\frac{2\pi}{n}} \times \pi a^2 = \pi a^2$

ដូចនេះ $S_n = \pi a^2$

លំហាត់ ២

គេឲ្យ $P(x)$ ជាពហុធាដែលមានមេគុណជាចំនួនវិជ្ជមាន ។ គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{P(x)}{P([x])}$ ដែល $[x]$ តាង

ឲ្យផ្នែកគត់នៃ x ។

សម្រាយ

តាមនិយមន័យផ្នែកគត់ $x-1 < [x] \leq x$

ចំពោះ $x > 1$ យើងបាន $P(x-1) < P([x]) \leq P(x)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{P(x)} \leq \frac{1}{P([x])} < \frac{1}{P(x-1)} \quad (1)$$

និង $P(x)-1 < [P(x)] \leq P(x)$ (2)

តាម (1) និង (2) គេបាន $\frac{P(x)-1}{P(x)} < \frac{[P(x)]}{P([x])} < \frac{P(x)}{P(x-1)}$

ដោយ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{P(x)-1}{P(x)} = 1$ និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{P(x)}{P(x-1)} = 1$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{[P(x)]}{P([x])} = 1$

លំហាត់ ៣

គណនា

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cos \frac{1}{x}$

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \left[\frac{1}{x} \right]$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{a} \left[\frac{b}{x} \right] \text{ ចំពោះ } a, b > 0$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[x]}{x}$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x(\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - \sqrt{x^3 + 1})$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cos x\right)}{\sin(\sin x)}$$

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^4 + 2x^2 + 2} - x\sqrt[3]{x^3 + x + 1})$$

$$8. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 3} + \sqrt{9x^2 + 10x + 11} - \sqrt{16x^2 + 17x + 18})$$

$$9. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \left(1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + \left[\frac{1}{|x|} \right] \right)$$

$$10. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \left(\left[\frac{1}{x} \right] + \left[\frac{2}{x} \right] + \dots + \left[\frac{k}{x} \right] \right) \text{ ចំពោះ } k \in \mathbb{N}$$

ចម្លើយ

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cos \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\text{យើងមាន } \left| x \cos \frac{1}{x} \right| = |x| \left| \cos \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq |x|$$

$$\text{ដោយ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x| = 0$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cos \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \left[\frac{1}{x} \right]$$

$$\text{តាមនិយមន័យផ្នែកគត់យើងបាន } \frac{1}{x} - 1 < \left[\frac{1}{x} \right] \leq \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\text{នោះ } 1 - x < x \left[\frac{1}{x} \right] \leq 1 \text{ ចំពោះ } x > 0 \text{ និង } 1 - x > x \left[\frac{1}{x} \right] \geq 1 \text{ ចំពោះ } x < 0$$

$$\text{ដោយ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - x) = 1 \text{ និង } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1 = 1$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \left[\frac{1}{x} \right] = 1$$

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{a} \left[\frac{b}{x} \right]$ ចំពោះ $a, b > 0$

តាមនិយមន័យផ្នែកគត់គេបាន $\frac{b}{x} - 1 < \left[\frac{b}{x} \right] \leq \frac{b}{x}$

នោះ $\frac{b}{a} - \frac{x}{a} < \frac{x}{a} \left[\frac{b}{x} \right] \leq \frac{b}{a}$ ចំពោះ $x > 0$

និង $\frac{b}{a} - \frac{x}{a} > \frac{x}{a} \left[\frac{b}{x} \right] \geq \frac{b}{a}$ ចំពោះ $x < 0$

ដោយ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{b}{a} - \frac{x}{a} \right) = \frac{b}{a}$ និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{b}{a} = \frac{b}{a}$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{a} \left[\frac{b}{x} \right] = \frac{b}{a}$

4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[x]}{x}$

ចំពោះ $x \rightarrow 0^+ \Rightarrow 0 < x < 1 \Rightarrow [x] = 0$

នោះ $\frac{[x]}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{[x]}{x} = 0$

ចំពោះ $x \rightarrow 0^- \Rightarrow -1 < x < 0 \Rightarrow [x] = -1$

នោះ $\frac{[x]}{x} = -\frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{[x]}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left(-\frac{1}{x} \right) = +\infty$

ដោយ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{[x]}{x} \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{[x]}{x}$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[x]}{x}$ គ្មានលីមីត

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

យើងមាន

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

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

យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cos x\right)}{\sin(\sin x)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} \cos x\right)}{\sin(\sin x)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin\left(\pi \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}\right)}{\pi \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} \times \frac{\sin x}{\sin(\sin x)} \times \frac{x}{\sin x} \times \frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2} \times \frac{\pi x}{4} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

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

7. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^4 + 2x^2 + 2} - x\sqrt[3]{x^3 + x + 1})$ យើងមាន

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

8. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 3} + \sqrt{9x^2 + 10x + 11} - \sqrt{16x^2 + 17x + 18})$

យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 3} + \sqrt{9x^2 + 10x + 11} - \sqrt{16x^2 + 17x + 18} \right) \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 3} - x \right) + \left(\sqrt{9x^2 + 10x + 11} - 3x \right) - \left(\sqrt{16x^2 + 17x + 18} - 4x \right) \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + 2x + 3 - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 3} + x} + \frac{9x^2 + 10x + 11 - 9x^2}{\sqrt{9x^2 + 10x + 11} + 3x} - \frac{16x^2 + 17x + 18 - 16x^2}{\sqrt{16x^2 + 17x + 18} + 4x} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x + 3}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 3} + x} + \frac{10x + 11}{\sqrt{9x^2 + 10x + 11} + 3x} - \frac{17x + 18}{\sqrt{16x^2 + 17x + 18} + 4x} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{3}{x}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2} + 1}} + \frac{10 + \frac{11}{x}}{\sqrt{9 + \frac{10}{x} + \frac{11}{x^2} + 3}} - \frac{17 + \frac{18}{x}}{\sqrt{16 + \frac{17}{x} + \frac{18}{x^2} + 4}} \\
 &= \frac{2}{2} + \frac{10}{6} - \frac{17}{8} \\
 &= 1 + \frac{5}{3} - \frac{17}{8} \\
 &= \frac{24 + 40 - 51}{24} = \frac{13}{24}
 \end{aligned}$$

9. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \left(1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + \left\lfloor \frac{1}{|x|} \right\rfloor \right)$

$$\text{យើងមាន } 1+2+3+\dots+\left[\frac{1}{|x|}\right] = \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{1}{|x|}\right]\left(\left[\frac{1}{|x|}\right]+1\right)$$

$$\text{នោះ } x^2\left(1+2+3+\dots+\left[\frac{1}{|x|}\right]\right) = \frac{1}{2}x^2\left[\frac{1}{|x|}\right]\left(\left[\frac{1}{|x|}\right]+1\right)$$

$$\text{ដោយ } \frac{1}{|x|}-1 < \left[\frac{1}{|x|}\right] \leq \frac{1}{|x|} \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{|x|} < \left[\frac{1}{|x|}\right] + 1 \leq \frac{1}{|x|} + 1 \quad (2)$$

គុណ (1) និង (2) គេបាន

$$\frac{1}{|x|}\left(\frac{1}{|x|}-1\right) < \left[\frac{1}{|x|}\right]\left(\left[\frac{1}{|x|}\right]+1\right) \leq \frac{1}{|x|}\left(\frac{1}{|x|}+1\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}x^2\left(\frac{1}{|x|}-1\right) < \frac{1}{2}x^2\left[\frac{1}{|x|}\right]\left(\left[\frac{1}{|x|}\right]+1\right) \leq \frac{1}{2}x^2\left(\frac{1}{|x|}+1\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(1-|x|) < \frac{1}{2}x^2\left[\frac{1}{|x|}\right]\left(\left[\frac{1}{|x|}\right]+1\right) \leq \frac{1}{2}(1+|x|)$$

$$\text{ម្យ៉ាងទៀត } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2}(1-|x|) = \frac{1}{2} \text{ និង } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2}(1+|x|) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2\left(1+2+3+\dots+\left[\frac{1}{|x|}\right]\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$10. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x\left(\left[\frac{1}{x}\right] + \left[\frac{2}{x}\right] + \dots + \left[\frac{k}{x}\right]\right) \text{ ចំពោះ } k \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\text{យើងមាន } \frac{i}{x}-1 < \left[\frac{i}{x}\right] \leq \frac{i}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^k \left(\frac{i}{x}-1\right) < \sum_{i=1}^k \left[\frac{i}{x}\right] \leq \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{i}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} \frac{k(k+1)}{2} - k < \sum_{i=1}^k \left[\frac{i}{x}\right] \leq \frac{1}{x} \frac{k(k+1)}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{k(k+1)}{2} - kx < x \sum_{i=1}^k \left[\frac{i}{x}\right] \leq \frac{k(k+1)}{2} \quad \text{ព្រោះ } x > 0$$

$$\text{ដោយ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{k(k+1)}{2} - kx = \frac{k(k+1)}{2} \text{ និង } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{k(k+1)}{2} = \frac{k(k+1)}{2}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x\left(\left[\frac{1}{x}\right] + \left[\frac{2}{x}\right] + \dots + \left[\frac{k}{x}\right]\right) = \frac{k(k+1)}{2}$$

លំហាត់ ៤

1. ចំពោះ $a > b > 0$ បង្ហាញថា $\frac{a-b}{a} < \ln \frac{a}{b} < \frac{a-b}{b}$ ។

2. បង្ហាញថា $\ln(x+1) \geq x - \frac{x^2}{2}$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $x \geq 0$ ។

3. គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{\ln(x+1)} - \frac{1}{x} \right]$ ។

សម្រាយ

1. យក $f(x) = \ln x \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

ចំពោះ $x \in (a, b)$ គេបាន $\frac{1}{b} < f'(x) < \frac{1}{a}$

តាមវិសមភាពកំណើនមានកំណត់យើងបាន $\frac{a-b}{a} < \ln a - \ln b < \frac{a-b}{b}$

ដូចនេះ $\frac{a-b}{a} < \ln \frac{a}{b} < \frac{a-b}{b}$

2. យក $g(x) = \ln(x+1) - x + \frac{x^2}{2} \Rightarrow g'(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} - 1 + x$

$= \frac{1+x^2-1}{x+1} = \frac{x^2}{x+1} \geq 0$ ចំពោះ $x \geq 0$

នោះ g ជាអនុគមន៍កើន គេបាន $g(x) \geq g(0)$ ចំពោះ $x \geq 0$

$\Rightarrow \ln(x+1) - x + \frac{x^2}{2} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \ln(1+x) \geq x - \frac{x^2}{2}$

ដូចនេះ $\ln(x+1) \geq x - \frac{x^2}{2}$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $x \geq 0$

3. គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{\ln(x+1)} - \frac{1}{x} \right]$

យក $f(x) = 2x - 2\ln(x+1) - x\ln(x+1)$ ចំពោះ $x > -1$

នោះ

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 2 - \frac{2}{x+1} - \ln(x+1) - \frac{x}{x+1} \\ &= \frac{2x+2-2-x}{x+1} - \ln(x+1) \\ &= \frac{x}{x+1} - \ln(x+1) \end{aligned}$$

ចំពោះ $x+1 > x > 0$ គេបាន $\ln(x+1) > \frac{x+1-1}{x+1} = \frac{x}{x+1}$

យើងបាន $f'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f$ ជាអនុគមន៍កើន

នោះ $f(x) > f(0), \forall x > 0$

$$\Rightarrow 2x - 2\ln(x+1) - x\ln(x+1) > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2[x - \ln(x+1)] > x\ln(x+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\ln(x+1)} - \frac{1}{x} > \frac{1}{2}(1)$$

ម្យ៉ាងទៀត $\ln(x+1) > x - \frac{x^2}{2}$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $x > 0$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(x+1) > x\left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\ln(x+1)} < \frac{1}{x\left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right)}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\ln(x+1)} - \frac{1}{x} < \frac{1}{2\left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right)}(2)$$

តាម (1) និង (2) យើងបាន $\frac{1}{2} < \frac{1}{\ln(x+1)} - \frac{1}{x} < \frac{1}{2\left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right)}$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $x > 0$

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

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

ស្រាយដូចគ្នាចំពោះ $-1 < x < 0$ គេបាន $\frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{\ln(x+1)} - \frac{1}{x} > \frac{1}{2\left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right)}$

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

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

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

លំហាត់ ៥

ឧបមាថា $f: (-a, a) - \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ។ បង្ហាញថា

ក) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = l$ លុះត្រាតែ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(\sin x) = l$ ។

ខ) បើ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = l$ នោះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(|x|) = l$ ។ តើសំណើប្រាសនៃសំណើនេះពិតដែរ រឺទេ ?

សម្រាយ

ក) បង្ហាញថា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = l$ លុះត្រាតែ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(\sin x) = l$

$\Rightarrow$ ឧបមាថា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = l$ យើងនឹងបង្ហាញថា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(\sin x) = l$

តាមនិយមន័យ $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0 : |f(x) - l| < \varepsilon$ ចំពោះ $0 < |x| < \delta$

ដោយ $0 < |\sin x| < |x| < \delta$

យើងបាន $|f(\sin x) - l| < \varepsilon$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(\sin x) = l$

$\Leftarrow$ ឧបមាថា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(\sin x) = l$ យើងនឹងបង្ហាញថា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = l$

តាមនិយមន័យ $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0 : |f(\sin x) - l| < \varepsilon$ ចំពោះ $0 < |x| < \delta$

ចំពោះ $0 < |y| < \sin \delta < \delta \Rightarrow 0 < |\arcsin y| < \delta$

យើងបាន $|f(\sin(\arcsin y)) - l| < \varepsilon$

នោះ $|f(y) - l| < \varepsilon$ ចំពោះ $0 < |y| < \delta$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = l$

លំហាត់ ៦

គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ $f : (-a, a) - \{0\} \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$ និង បំពេញលក្ខខណ្ឌ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[f(x) + \frac{1}{f(x)} \right] = 2$

។ បង្ហាញថា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1$ ។

សម្រាយ

បង្ហាញថា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1$

យើងមាន $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[f(x) + \frac{1}{f(x)} \right] = 2$

តាមនិយមន័យយើងបាន $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0 : \left| f(x) + \frac{1}{f(x)} - 2 \right| < \varepsilon$ ចំពោះ $0 < |x| < \delta$

ម្យ៉ាងទៀត តាមវិសមភាព Cauchy យើងបាន $f(x) + \frac{1}{f(x)} \geq 2$

នោះ $0 \leq f(x) + \frac{1}{f(x)} - 2 < \varepsilon$

$\Rightarrow 0 \leq f(x) - 1 + \frac{1}{f(x)} - 1 < \varepsilon(1)$

$\Rightarrow 0 \leq (f(x) - 1) \left(1 - \frac{1}{f(x)} \right) < \varepsilon(2)$

តាម (1) យើងបាន $[f(x) - 1]^2 + 2[f(x) - 1] \left[\frac{1}{f(x)} - 1 \right] + \left[1 - \frac{1}{f(x)} \right]^2 < \varepsilon^2$

$\Rightarrow [f(x) - 1]^2 + \left[1 - \frac{1}{f(x)} \right]^2 < \varepsilon^2 + 2[f(x) - 1] \left[1 - \frac{1}{f(x)} \right]$

តាម (2) យើងបាន $[f(x) - 1]^2 + \left[1 - \frac{1}{f(x)}\right]^2 < \varepsilon^2 + 2\varepsilon$

នោះ $[f(x) - 1]^2 \leq \varepsilon^2 + 2\varepsilon \Rightarrow |f(x) - 1| < \sqrt{\varepsilon^2 + 2\varepsilon} = \varepsilon'$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1$

លំហាត់ ៧

1. គេមាន f ជាអនុគមន៍កំណត់លើ $(0, +\infty)$ ដោយ $f(x) = \frac{x}{e^x - 1}$ ។ គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$ ។

2. គេមានស្វ៊ីត u_n មួយកំណត់ដោយ $u_n = \frac{1}{n} [1 + e^{\frac{1}{n}} + e^{\frac{2}{n}} + \dots + e^{\frac{n-1}{n}}]$ ។ បង្ហាញថា $1 + e^{\frac{1}{n}} + e^{\frac{2}{n}} + \dots + e^{\frac{n-1}{n}} = \frac{1 - e}{1 - e^{\frac{1}{n}}}$ រួចទាញថា $u_n = (e - 1)f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$ ។

3. តាមសំណួរ 2 ទាញរក $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n$ ។

សម្រាយ

1. គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$
+ គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$

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

+ គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$

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

2. បង្ហាញថា $1 + e^{\frac{1}{n}} + e^{\frac{2}{n}} + \dots + e^{\frac{n-1}{n}} = \frac{1 - e}{1 - e^{\frac{1}{n}}}$

$1 + e^{\frac{1}{n}} + e^{\frac{2}{n}} + \dots + e^{\frac{n-1}{n}}$ ជាផលបូកស្វ៊ីតធរណីមាត្រដែលមានតួទី 1 ស្មើនឹង 1 និង រស្មី $q = e^{\frac{1}{n}}$

យើងបាន $1 + e^{\frac{1}{n}} + e^{\frac{2}{n}} + \dots + e^{\frac{n-1}{n}} = \frac{1 - \left(e^{\frac{1}{n}}\right)^n}{1 - e^{\frac{1}{n}}} = \frac{1 - e}{1 - e^{\frac{1}{n}}}$

+ ទាញថា $u_n = (e - 1)f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$

យើងមាន $f(x) = \frac{x}{e^x - 1} \Rightarrow f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{e^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1} = \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{e^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}\right)$

គេបាន

$$\begin{aligned}(e-1)f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) &= \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{e-1}{e^{\frac{1}{n}}-1} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1-e}{1-e^{\frac{1}{n}}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \left(1+e^{\frac{1}{n}}+e^{\frac{2}{n}}+\dots+e^{\frac{n-1}{n}} \right) = u_n\end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះ $u_n = (e-1)f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$

3. ទាញរក $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n$

យើងមាន $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (e-1)f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = (e-1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = (e-1)(1) = e -$

1
ដូចនេះ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = e - 1$

លំហាត់ ៨

គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt[3]{n^3+2n^2+1} - \sqrt[3]{n^3-1})$ ។

ចម្លើយ

យើងមាន $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt[3]{n^3+2n^2+1} - \sqrt[3]{n^3-1})$

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

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt[3]{n^3+2n^2+1} - \sqrt[3]{n^3-1}) = \frac{2}{3}$

លំហាត់ ៩

គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\sqrt[3]{5x+2}+2}{\sqrt{3x+10}-2}$ ។

ចម្លើយ

យើងមាន $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\sqrt[3]{5x+2}+2}{\sqrt{3x+10}-2}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(\sqrt[3]{5x+2}+2)(\sqrt[3]{(5x+2)^2}-2\sqrt[3]{5x+2}+4)(\sqrt{3x+10}+2)}{(\sqrt{3x+10}-2)(\sqrt{3x+10}+2)(\sqrt[3]{(5x+2)^2}-2\sqrt[3]{5x+2}+4)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(5x+2+8)(\sqrt{3x+10}+2)}{(3x+10-4)(\sqrt[3]{(5x+2)^2}-2\sqrt[3]{5x+2}+4)}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{5(x+2)(\sqrt{3x+10}+2)}{3(x+2)(\sqrt[3]{(5x+2)^2}-2\sqrt[3]{5x+2}+4)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{5(\sqrt{3x+10}+2)}{3(\sqrt[3]{(5x+2)^2}-2\sqrt[3]{5x+2}+4)}$$

$$= \frac{5(\sqrt{-6+10}+2)}{3(\sqrt[3]{(-1)^2}-2\sqrt[3]{-1}+4)}$$

$$= \frac{5(4)}{3(7)} = \frac{20}{21}$$

លំហាត់ ១០

គេឲ្យ $\{a_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ ជាស្វ៊ីតដែលបំពេញលក្ខខណ្ឌ $\sum_{k=1}^n a_k = \frac{3n^2+9n}{2}$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $n \geq 1$ ។ បង្ហាញថា

$\{a_n\}$ ជាស្វ៊ីតធួន រួចគណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{na_n} \sum_{k=1}^n a_k$ ។

ចម្លើយ

យើងមាន $\sum_{k=1}^n a_k = \frac{3n^2+9n}{2}$ ។ $S_n = \frac{3n^2+9n}{2}$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $n \geq 1$

នោះ

$$\begin{aligned} S_{n-1} &= \frac{3(n-1)^2+9(n-1)}{2} \\ &= \frac{3(n^2-2n+1)+9n-9}{2} \\ &= \frac{3n^2-6n+3+9n-9}{2} \\ &= \frac{3n^2+3n-6}{2} \text{ ចំពោះគ្រប់ } n \geq 2 \end{aligned}$$

ហេតុនេះ

$$\begin{aligned} S_n - S_{n-1} &= \frac{3n^2 + 9n}{2} - \frac{3n^2 + 3n - 6}{2} \\ &= \frac{3n^2 + 9n - 3n^2 - 3n + 6}{2} \\ &= \frac{6n + 6}{2} = 3n + 3 \text{ ចំពោះ } \forall n \geq 2 \end{aligned}$$

គេបាន $a_n = 3n + 3$ ចំពោះ $\forall n \geq 2$

ម្យ៉ាងទៀត $a_1 = S_1 = \frac{3+9}{2} = 6$

នោះ $a_n = 3n + 3$ ចំពោះ $\forall n \geq 1$

យើងបាន $a_{n+1} - a_n = 3(n+1) + 3 - 3n - 3 = 3$

ដូចនេះ a_n ជាស្វ៊ីតនព្វន្ត

+គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{na_n} \sum_{k=1}^n a_k$

ដោយ $a_n = 3n + 3$ យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{na_n} \sum_{k=1}^n a_k &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n(3n+3)} \left(\frac{3n^2 + 9n}{2} \right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3n^2}{3n^2(2)} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

លំហាត់ ១១

គេឲ្យស្វ៊ីត $\{a_n\}$ កំណត់ដោយ $a_1 = a_2 = 0$ និង $a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{3}(a_n + a_{n-1}^2 + b)$ ដែល $0 \leq b < 1$

។ បង្ហាញថា $\{a_n\}$ ជាស្វ៊ីតរួម និង គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n$ ។

ចម្លើយ

+បង្ហាញថា $\{a_n\}$ ជាស្វ៊ីតរួម

យើងមាន $a_1 = a_2 = 0$ និង $a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{3}(a_n + a_{n-1}^2 + b)$

នោះ $a_3 = \frac{1}{3}(a_2 + a_1^2 + b) = \frac{b}{3}$

គេបាន $a_2 \geq a_1$ និង $a_3 - a_2 = \frac{b}{3} \geq 0 \Rightarrow a_3 \geq a_2$

ឧបមាថា $a_n \geq a_{n-1}$ និង $a_{n+1} \geq a_n$

យើងនឹងបង្ហាញថា $a_{n+2} \geq a_{n+1}$

ដោយ $a_{n+2} = \frac{1}{3}(a_{n+1} + a_n^2 + b) \geq \frac{1}{3}(a_n + a_{n-1}^2 + b) = a_{n+1}$ ពិត

នោះ $a_{n+1} \geq a_n$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $n \geq 1$

គេបាន $\{a_n\}$ ជាស្វ៊ីតកើន

ម្យ៉ាងទៀត $a_1 = a_2 = 0 \leq b$ ព្រោះ $0 \leq b < 1$

ឧបមាថា $a_{n-1} \leq b$ និង $a_n \leq b$

យើងនឹងបង្ហាញថា $a_{n+1} \leq b$

គេបាន $a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{3}(a_n + a_{n-1}^2 + b) \leq \frac{1}{3}(b + b^2 + b) \leq \frac{1}{3}(b + b + b) = b$ ពិត

យើងបាន $a_n \leq b$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $n \geq 1$

នោះ $\{a_n\}$ ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់លើ

ដូចនេះ $\{a_n\}$ ជាស្វ៊ីតរួម

គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n$

តាមសម្រាយខាងលើ $\{a_n\}$ ជាស្វ៊ីតរួម យើងឧបមាថា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = l$

ដោយ $a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{3}(a_n + a_{n-1}^2 + b)$

$\Rightarrow l = \frac{1}{3}(l + l^2 + b)$

$\Rightarrow 3l = l + l^2 + b$

$\Rightarrow l^2 - 2l + b = 0$ មាន $\Delta' = 1 - b \geq 0$

នោះ $l_1 = 1 - \sqrt{1 - b}$ និង $l_2 = 1 + \sqrt{1 - b}$ តែ $a_n \in [0, 1)$

ដូចនេះ $l = 1 - \sqrt{1 - b}$ ព្រោះ $0 \leq l_1 \leq 1$ និង $l_2 > 1$

លំហាត់ ១២

គេឲ្យស្វ៊ីតចំនួនពិត $\{x_n\}$ កំណត់ដោយ $x_1 = 1$ និង $x_n = 2x_{n-1} + \frac{1}{2}$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $n \geq 2$ ។

គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_n$ ។

ចម្លើយ

គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_n$

យក $\{r_n\}$ ដែល $r_n = r$ ជាស្វ៊ីតជំនួយនៃស្វ៊ីត $\{a_n\}$

នោះ $r_n = 2r_{n-1} + \frac{1}{2}$

យើងបាន $r = 2r + \frac{1}{2}$ នោះ $r = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow r_n = -\frac{1}{2}$

ម្យ៉ាងទៀត $x_n = 2x_{n-1} + \frac{1}{2}$ និង $r_n = 2r_{n-1} + \frac{1}{2}$

គេបាន $x_n - r_n = 2(x_{n-1} - r_{n-1})$

$\Rightarrow \{x_n - r_n\}$ ជាស្វ៊ីតធរណីមាត្រដែលមានផលសង្កេតស្មើនឹង 2 និង ភ្ជួរទី ១ កំណត់ដោយ $x_1 -$

$r_1 = 1 - (-\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{3}{2}$

យើងបាន $x_n = \frac{3}{2}(2^{n-1})$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_n = +\infty$

លំហាត់ ១៣

គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[n \left(\frac{4}{5} \right)^n + n^2 \sin^n \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos \left(2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{n} \right) \right]$ ។

ចម្លើយ

យើងមាន $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[n \left(\frac{4}{5} \right)^n + n^2 \sin^n \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos \left(2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{n} \right) \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[n \left(\frac{4}{5} \right)^n + \frac{n^2}{2^n} + \cos \frac{\pi}{n} \right]$

ដោយ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \left(\frac{4}{5} \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{e^n} \times \left(\frac{4}{5e} \right)^n = 0$ និង $0 \leq \frac{n^2}{2^n} \leq \frac{1}{n}$ ចំពោះ $n \geq 10$

ព្រោះ $n^2 < 2^n$ ចំពោះ $n \geq 10$

នោះ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^2}{2^n} = 0$

ហេតុនេះ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[n \left(\frac{4}{5} \right)^n + n^2 \sin^n \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos \left(2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{n} \right) \right] = \cos 0 = 1$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[n \left(\frac{4}{5} \right)^n + n^2 \sin^n \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos \left(2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{n} \right) \right] = 1$

លំហាត់ ១៤

គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k!k}{(n+1)!}$ ។

ចម្លើយ

យើងមាន $k!k = k!(k+1-1) = k!(k+1) - k! = (k+1)! - k!$

នោះ $\sum_{k=1}^n k!k = \sum_{k=1}^n (k+1)! - k! = (n+1)! - 1$

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

លំហាត់ ១៥

គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{3^{3n}(n!)^3}{(3n)!}}$ ។

ចម្លើយ

យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{3^{3n}(n!)^3}{(3n)!}} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{3^{3(n+1)}[(n+1)!]^3}{[3(n+1)]!}}{\frac{3^{3n}(n!)^3}{(3n)!}} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3^{3(n+1)}[(n+1)!]^3}{[3(n+1)]!} \times \frac{(3n)!}{3^{3n}(n!)^3} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{27(n+1)^3}{(3n+1)(3n+2)(3n+3)} = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{3^{3n}(n!)^3}{(3n)!}} = 1$

លំហាត់ ១៦

គេឲ្យស្ថិតនៃចំនួនពិតវិជ្ជមាន $\{x_n\}$ ដែល $(n+1)x_{n+1} - nx_n < 0$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $n \geq 1$ ។ បង្ហាញថា $\{x_n\}$ ជាស្វ៊ីត្រួម និង គណនាលីមីតរបស់វា ។

ចម្លើយ

យើងមាន $(n+1)x_{n+1} - nx_n < 0$

នោះ $nx_n > (n+1)x_{n+1} \Rightarrow x_1 > 2x_2 > 3x_3 > \dots > nx_n$

យើងបាន $0 < x_n < \frac{x_1}{n}$

ដោយ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x_1}{n} = 0$

តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទសំដែងគេបាន $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_n = 0$

ដូចនេះ $\{x_n\}$ ជាស្វ៊ីត្រួមដែល $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_n = 0$

លំហាត់ ១៧

កេតម្លៃ a និង b ដើម្បីឲ្យ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt[3]{1-n^3} - an - b) = 0$ ។

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

យើងបាន

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

ចំពោះ $-1-a^3 \neq 0$ គេមិនអាចរកតម្លៃ b ដែលផ្ទៀងផ្ទាត់ (1) បានទេ

ចំពោះ $-1-a^3 = 0 \Rightarrow a = -1$ គេបាន $b = 0$

ដូចនេះ $a = -1$ និង $b = 0$

លំហាត់ ១៨

គេឲ្យ $p \in \mathbb{N}$ និង $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_p$ ជា p ចំនួនពិតវិជ្ជមានផ្សេងគ្នា ។

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

ចម្លើយ

ឧបមាថា $\alpha_i = \max\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_p\}$

នោះ

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{\alpha_1^n + \alpha_2^n + \dots + \alpha_p^n} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{\alpha_i^n \left[\left(\frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_i}\right)^n + \left(\frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_i}\right)^n + \dots + 1 + \dots + \left(\frac{\alpha_p}{\alpha_i}\right)^n \right]} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \alpha_i \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_i}\right)^n + \left(\frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_i}\right)^n + \dots + 1 + \dots + \left(\frac{\alpha_p}{\alpha_i}\right)^n} \\
 &= \alpha_i \sqrt[n]{0+0+1+\dots+0} = \alpha_i
 \end{aligned}$$

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

លំហាត់ ១៩

ចំពោះ $a \in \mathbb{R}^*$ គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow -a} \frac{\cos x - \cos a}{x^2 - a^2}$ ។

ចម្លើយ

$$\text{តាមរូបមន្ត } \cos p - \cos q = -2 \sin\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{p-q}{2}\right)$$

យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow -a} \frac{\cos x - \cos a}{x^2 - a^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -a} \frac{-2 \sin \frac{x-a}{2} \sin \frac{x+a}{2}}{(x-a)(x+a)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -a} \frac{-\sin \frac{x-a}{2} \sin \frac{x+a}{2}}{(x-a) \left(\frac{x+a}{2}\right)} \\ &= -\frac{\sin(-a)}{-2a} = -\frac{\sin a}{2a}\end{aligned}$$

ដូច្នេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow -a} \frac{\cos x - \cos a}{x^2 - a^2} = -\frac{\sin a}{2a}$

លំហាត់ ២០

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

ចម្លើយ

យើងមាន

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

ព្រោះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+u)}{u} = 0$ ចំពោះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} u = 0$

លំហាត់ ២១

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

ចម្លើយ

យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{2k^3 + 8k^2 + 6k - 1}{k^2 + 4k + 3} &= \frac{2k(k^2 + 4k + 3) - 1}{k^2 + 4k + 3} \\ &= 2k - \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+3)} \\ &= 2k - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{k+3} - \frac{1}{k+1} \right)\end{aligned}$$

នោះ

$$\begin{aligned}
 n^2 + n - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2k^3 + 8k^2 + 6k - 1}{k^2 + 4k + 3} &= n^2 + n - \sum_{k=1}^n \left[2k - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{k+1} - \frac{1}{k+3} \right) \right] \\
 &= n^2 + n - 2 \sum_{k=1}^n k + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{k+1} - \frac{1}{k+3} \right) \\
 &= n^2 + n - 2 \times \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+3} \right) \\
 &= n^2 + n - n^2 - n + \frac{5}{12} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{n+2} + \frac{1}{n+3} \right) \\
 &= \frac{5}{12} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{n+2} + \frac{1}{n+3} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

គេបាន $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(n^2 + n - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2k^3 + 8k^2 + 6k - 1}{k^2 + 4k + 3} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{5}{12} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{n+2} + \frac{1}{n+3} \right) = \frac{5}{12}$

លំហាត់ ២២

កំណត់ $a \in \mathbb{R}^*$ ដែលបំពេញលក្ខខណ្ឌ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos ax}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin x}{\pi - x}$ ។

ចម្លើយ

ពិនិត្យ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos ax}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{ax}{2}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a^2}{2} \times \frac{\sin^2 \frac{ax}{2}}{\left(\frac{ax}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{2} a^2$

និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin x}{\pi - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin(\pi - x)}{\pi - x} = 1$

ដោយ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos ax}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin x}{\pi - x}$

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

ដូចនេះ $a = \pm\sqrt{2}$

លំហាត់ ២៣

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

ចម្លើយ

យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2+7} - \sqrt{x+3}}{x^2-3x+2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt[3]{x^2+7} - 2) - (\sqrt{x+3} - 2)}{x^2-3x+2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2+7} - 2}{x^2-3x+2} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+3} - 2}{x^2-3x+2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt[3]{x^2+7} - 2)[\sqrt[3]{(x^2+7)^2} + 2\sqrt[3]{x^2+7} + 4]}{(x-1)(x-2)[\sqrt[3]{(x^2+7)^2} + 2\sqrt[3]{x^2+7} + 4]} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt{x+3} - 2)(\sqrt{x+3} + 2)}{(x-1)(x-2)(\sqrt{x+3} + 2)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2+7-8}{(x-1)(x-2)[\sqrt[3]{(x^2+7)^2} + 2\sqrt[3]{x^2+7} + 4]} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+3-4}{(x-1)(x-2)(\sqrt{x+3} + 2)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(x-1)(x-2)[\sqrt[3]{(x^2+7)^2} + 2\sqrt[3]{x^2+7} + 4]} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{(x-1)(x-2)(\sqrt{x+3} + 2)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+1}{(x-2)[\sqrt[3]{(x^2+7)^2} + 2\sqrt[3]{x^2+7} + 4]} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{(x-2)(\sqrt{x+3} + 2)} \\
 &= \frac{2}{(-1)(12)} - \frac{1}{(-1)(4)} \\
 &= -\frac{2}{12} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

លំហាត់ ២៤

គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{2n^2+n} - \lambda \sqrt{2n^2-n})$ ។

ចម្លើយ

យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{2n^2+n} - \lambda \sqrt{2n^2-n}) \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2n^2+n - \lambda^2(2n^2-n)}{\sqrt{2n^2+n} + \lambda \sqrt{2n^2-n}} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2n^2(1-\lambda^2) + n(1+\lambda^2)}{n \left(\sqrt{2+\frac{1}{n}} + \lambda \sqrt{2-\frac{1}{n}} \right)} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2n(1-\lambda^2) + (1+\lambda^2)}{\sqrt{2+\frac{1}{n}} + \lambda \sqrt{2-\frac{1}{n}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

+ចំពោះ $\lambda \in (-\infty, 1)$ គេបាន $A = +\infty$

+ចំពោះ $\lambda \in (1, +\infty)$ គេបាន $A = -\infty$

+ចំពោះ $\lambda = 1$ គេបាន $A = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

លំហាត់ ២៥

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

ចម្លើយ

+ចំពោះ $a+b+c \neq 0$ គេបាន

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

· បើ $a+b+c > 0$ គេបាន $L = +\infty$

· បើ $a+b+c < 0$ គេបាន $L = -\infty$

+ចំពោះ $a+b+c = 0$ គេបាន

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

លំហាត់ ២៦

កំណត់សំណុំ A ដែល $A \subset \mathbb{R}$ ដើម្បីឲ្យ $ax^2 + x + 3 \geq 0$ ចំពោះ $\forall a \in A$ និង $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ ។

ចំពោះគ្រប់ $a \in A$ គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x+1 - \sqrt{ax^2 + x+3})$ ។

ចម្លើយ

ដើម្បីឲ្យ $ax^2 + x + 3 \geq 0$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $x \in \mathbb{R}$ លុះត្រាតែ $a > 0$ និង $\Delta \leq 0$

ដោយ $\Delta = 1^2 - 4(a)(3) = 1 - 12a$

នោះ $\Delta \leq 0$ សមមូលនឹង $1 - 12a \leq 0 \Rightarrow a \geq \frac{1}{12}$

$\Rightarrow a \in \left[\frac{1}{12}, +\infty \right)$

ដូចនេះ $A = \left[\frac{1}{12}, +\infty \right)$

គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x+1 - \sqrt{ax^2+x+3})$

យើងមាន

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

+ចំពោះ $a \in \left[\frac{1}{12}, 1 \right)$ គេបាន $A = +\infty$

+ចំពោះ $a = 1$ គេបាន $A = \frac{1}{2}$

+ចំពោះ $a \in (1, +\infty)$ គេបាន $A = -\infty$

លំហាត់ ២៧

ចំពោះ $k \in \mathbb{R}$ គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^k \left(\sqrt{\frac{n}{n+1}} - \sqrt{\frac{n+2}{n+3}} \right)$ ។

ចម្លើយ

យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^k \left(\sqrt{\frac{n}{n+1}} - \sqrt{\frac{n+2}{n+3}} \right) \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^k \times \frac{\frac{n}{n+1} - \frac{n+2}{n+3}}{\sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n+2}} + \sqrt{\frac{n+2}{n+3}}} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^k \times \frac{\frac{n^2+3n-n^2-3n-2}{(n+1)(n+3)}}{\sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n+2}} + \sqrt{\frac{n+2}{n+3}}} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^k}{(n+1)(n+3)} \times \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-2}{\sqrt{\frac{n}{n+1}} + \sqrt{\frac{n+2}{n+3}}} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-n^k}{(n+1)(n+3)} \times (-1) \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-n^k}{n^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(1 + \frac{3}{n}\right)}
 \end{aligned}$$

+ចំពោះ $k < 2$ យើងបាន $A = 0$

+ចំពោះ $k = 2$ យើងបាន $A = -1$

+ចំពោះ $k > 2$ យើងបាន $A = -\infty$

សំណួរ ២៨

គេឲ្យ $k \in \mathbb{N}$ និង $a \in \mathbb{R}_+ \setminus \{1\}$ ។

គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^k (a^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1) \left(\sqrt{\frac{n-1}{n}} - \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n+2}} \right)$ ។

ចម្លើយ

យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^k (a^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1) \left(\sqrt{\frac{n-1}{n}} - \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n+2}} \right) \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^k \left(a^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right) \times \frac{\frac{n-1}{n} - \frac{n+1}{n+2}}{\sqrt{\frac{n-1}{n}} + \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n+2}}} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^k \left(a^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right) \times \frac{\frac{n^2+n-2-n^2-n}{n(n+2)}}{\sqrt{\frac{n-1}{n}} + \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n+2}}} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^k (a^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1)}{n(n+2)} \times \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-2}{\sqrt{\frac{n-1}{n}} + \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n+2}}} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-n^{k-1}}{n(n+2)} \times \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{\frac{1}{n}} \\
 &= \ln a \times \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-n^{k-2}}{n+2}
 \end{aligned}$$

+ចំពោះ $k \in \{0, 1, 2\}$ គេបាន $A = 0$

+ចំពោះ $k = 3$ គេបាន $A = -\ln a$

+ចំពោះ $k \geq 4$ និង $a \in (0, 1)$ យើងបាន $A = +\infty$

+ចំពោះ $k \geq 4$ និង $a > 1$ យើងបាន $A = -\infty$

លំហាត់ ២៩

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

សម្រាយ

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

យើងបាន $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+k}} \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}}$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $1 \leq k \leq n$

នោះ $\frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+k}} \leq \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}}$

ដោយ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}}} = 1$ និង $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n^2}}} = 1$

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

លំហាត់ ៣០

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

ចម្លើយ

យើងមាន $\frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{n^p + na}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{n^p + ka}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{n^p + a}}$ ចំពោះ $1 \leq k \leq n$

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

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

ដោយ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt[p]{n^p + a}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{1 + \frac{a}{n^p}}} = 1$

និង $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt[p]{n^p + na}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{1 + \frac{a}{n^{p-1}}}} = 1$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{n^p + ka}} = 1$

លំហាត់ ៣១

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

ចម្លើយ

យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \frac{n!}{(1+1^2)(1+2^2)\dots(1+n^2)} < \frac{n!}{1^2 \times 2^2 \times \dots \times n^2} \\ &= \frac{n!}{(1 \times 2 \times \dots \times n)(1 \times 2 \times \dots \times n)} \\ &= \frac{n!}{(n!)(n!)} \\ &= \frac{1}{n!} \end{aligned}$$

ដោយ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n!} = 0$

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

លំហាត់ ៣២

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

ចម្លើយ

យើងមាន

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

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

លំហាត់ ៣៣

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

ចម្លើយ

យើងមាន

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

លំហាត់ ៣៤

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

ចម្លើយ

យើងមាន

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

លំហាត់ ៣៥

គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}}$ ។

ចម្លើយ

យើងមាន

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

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

លំហាត់ ៣៦

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

ចម្លើយ

យើងមាន

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

លំហាត់ ៣៧

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

សម្រាយ

យើងមាន

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

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{a-1+\sqrt[n]{b}}{a} \right)^n = b^{\frac{1}{a}}$

លំហាត់ ៣៨

គេឲ្យស្វ៊ីត (a_n) កំណត់ដោយ $a_n = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{បើ } n \leq k, k \in \mathbb{N}^* \\ \frac{(n+1)^k - n^k}{C_n^{k-1}} & \text{បើ } n > k \end{cases}$

ក) គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n$

ខ) បើ $b_n = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^n k \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n$ គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{b_n^2}{b_{n-1} b_{n+1}} \right)^n$ ។

ចម្លើយ

ក) គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n$

យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(n+1)^k - n^k}{C_n^{k-1}} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^k C_k^0 + n^{k-1} C_k^1 + \dots + n C_k^{k-1} + 1 - n^k}{C_n^{k-1}} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^k + n^{k-1} C_k^1 + \dots + n C_k^{k-1} + 1 - n^k}{\frac{n!}{(k-1)! [n-(k-1)]!}} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^{k-1} C_k^1 + \dots + n C_k^{k-1} + 1}{\frac{n(n-1)(n-2) \dots [n-(k-2)]}{(k-1)!}} \\
 &= (k-1)! \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^{k-1} C_k^1 + \dots + n C_k^{k-1} + 1}{n^{k-1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{k-2}{n}\right)} \\
 &= (k-1)! C_k^1 \\
 &= (k-1)! \times \frac{k!}{(k-1)!} = k!
 \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះ: $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = k!$

ខ) យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned}
 b_n &= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^n k \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n \\
 &= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^n k k! \\
 &= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^n [(k+1)! - k!] \\
 &= 1 + (n+1)! - 1 = (n+1)!
 \end{aligned}$$

នោះ

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

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{b_n^2}{b_{n-1}b_{n+1}} \right)^n = \frac{1}{e}$

លំហាត់ ៣៩

គេឲ្យ (x_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតនៃចំនួនពិតដែលបំពេញលក្ខខណ្ឌ $x_{n+2} = \frac{x_{n+1} + x_n}{2}$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

។ បើ $x_1 \leq x_2$

ក) បង្ហាញថា (x_{2n+1}) ជាស្វ៊ីតកើន ហើយ (x_{2n}) ជាស្វ៊ីតចុះ

ខ) បង្ហាញថា $|x_{n+2} - x_{n+1}| = \frac{x_2 - x_1}{2^n}$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

គ) បង្ហាញថា $2x_{n+2} + x_{n+1} = 2x_2 + x_1$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

ឃ) បង្ហាញថា (x_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតរួម ហើយមានលីមីត $\frac{x_1 + 2x_2}{3}$ ។

សង្ខេប

ក) បង្ហាញថា (x_{2n+1}) ជាស្វ៊ីតកើន ហើយ (x_{2n}) ជាស្វ៊ីតចុះ

យើងមាន $x_1 \leq x_2$

ឧបមាថា $x_{2n-1} \leq x_{2n}$

យើងនឹងបង្ហាញថា $x_{2n+1} \leq x_{2n+2}$

យើងមាន $x_{2n+2} = \frac{x_{2n+1} + x_{2n}}{2} \Rightarrow x_{2n+2} - x_{2n} = \frac{x_{2n+1} + x_{2n}}{2} - x_{2n} = \frac{x_{2n+1} - x_{2n}}{2} \leq 0$

ព្រោះ $x_{2n+1} = \frac{x_{2n} + x_{2n-1}}{2} \leq \frac{x_{2n} + x_{2n}}{2} = x_{2n}$

គេបាន $x_{2n-1} \leq x_{2n}$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $n \in \mathbb{N}$

យើងបាន $x_{2n+1} = \frac{x_{2n} + x_{2n-1}}{2} \geq \frac{x_{2n-1} + x_{2n-1}}{2} = x_{2n-1}$

ដូចនេះ (x_{2n+1}) ជាស្វ៊ីតកើន

ស្រាយដូចគ្នាដែរគេបាន (x_{2n}) ជាស្វ៊ីតចុះ

ខ) បង្ហាញថា $|x_{n+2} - x_{n+1}| = \frac{x_2 - x_1}{2^n}$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

$$\text{យើងមាន } x_3 = \frac{x_2 + x_1}{2} \Rightarrow x_3 - x_2 = \frac{x_2 - x_1}{2} \Rightarrow |x_3 - x_2| = \frac{x_2 - x_1}{2}$$

$$\text{ឧបមាថា } |x_{k+2} - x_{k+1}| = \frac{x_2 - x_1}{2^k}$$

$$\text{យើងនឹងបង្ហាញថា } |x_{k+3} - x_{k+2}| = \frac{x_2 - x_1}{2^{k+1}}$$

$$\text{យើងមាន } |x_{k+3} - x_{k+2}| = \left| \frac{x_{k+2} + x_{k+1}}{2} - x_{k+2} \right| = \frac{|x_{k+2} - x_{k+1}|}{2} = \frac{|x_2 - x_1|}{2^{k+1}}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } |x_{n+2} - x_{n+1}| = \frac{x_2 - x_1}{2^n} \text{ ចំពោះគ្រប់ } n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$\text{គ) បង្ហាញថា } 2x_{n+2} + x_{n+1} = 2x_2 + x_1 \text{ ចំពោះគ្រប់ } n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$\text{យើងមាន } 2x_{n+2} + x_{n+1} = 2 \left(\frac{x_{n+1} + x_n}{2} \right) + x_{n+1} = x_{n+1} + x_n + x_{n+1} = 2x_{n+1} + x_n \text{ ចំពោះ}$$

$$\text{គ្រប់ } n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$\text{នេះបញ្ជាក់ថា } \{2x_{n+1} + x_n\} \text{ ជាស្វ៊ីតថេរ} \Rightarrow 2x_{n+2} + x_{n+1} = 2x_2 + x_1$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } 2x_{n+2} + x_{n+1} = 2x_2 + x_1 \text{ ចំពោះគ្រប់ } n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$\text{យ) បង្ហាញថា } (x_n) \text{ ជាស្វ៊ីតរួម ហើយមានលីមីត } \frac{x_1 + 2x_2}{3}$$

$$\text{តាម ក } (x_{2n+1}) \text{ ជាស្វ៊ីតកើន ហើយ } (x_{2n}) \text{ ជាស្វ៊ីតចុះ}$$

$$\text{ម្យ៉ាងទៀត } x_1 \leq x_2 \text{ នោះ } (x_{2n+1}) \text{ និង } (x_{2n}) \text{ ជាស្វ៊ីតរួម និង មានលីមីតស្មើគ្នា}$$

$$\text{នោះ } (x_n) \text{ ជាស្វ៊ីតរួម}$$

$$\text{យក } l \text{ ជាលីមីត គឺ } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_n = l$$

$$\text{តាម គ យើងមាន } 2x_{n+2} + x_{n+1} = 2x_2 + x_1 \text{ ចំពោះគ្រប់ } n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$\text{នោះ } 2l + l = x_1 + 2x_2 \Rightarrow l = \frac{x_1 + 2x_2}{3}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } (x_n) \text{ ជាស្វ៊ីតរួម ហើយមានលីមីត } \frac{x_1 + 2x_2}{3}$$

លំហាត់ ៤០

$$\text{គេឲ្យ } a_n, b_n \in \mathbb{Q} \text{ ដែលបំពេញលក្ខខណ្ឌ } (1 + \sqrt{2})^n = a_n + b_n\sqrt{2} \text{ ចំពោះគ្រប់ } n \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ ។}$$

$$\text{គណនា } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} \text{ ។}$$

ចម្លើយ

$$\text{យើងមាន } (1 + \sqrt{2})^n = a_n + b_n\sqrt{2} \text{ នោះ } (1 - \sqrt{2})^n = a_n - b_n\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{គេបាន } a_n = \frac{1}{2}[(1 + \sqrt{2})^n + (1 - \sqrt{2})^n]$$

$$\text{និង } b_n = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}[(1 + \sqrt{2})^n - (1 - \sqrt{2})^n]$$

គេបាន

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

នោះ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \sqrt{2} \times \frac{1+0}{1-0}$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \sqrt{2}$

លំហាត់ ៤១

គេឱ្យ $a > 0$ ។ គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a+x)^x - 1}{x}$ ។

ចម្លើយ

យើងមាន

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

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a+x)^x - 1}{x} = \ln a$

លំហាត់ ៤២

គេឱ្យ $|a_1 \sin x + a_2 \sin 2x + \dots + a_n \sin nx| \leq |\sin x|$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ។ បង្ហាញថា $|a_1 + 2a_2 + \dots + na_n| \leq 1$ ។

សម្រាយ

របៀបទី ១

យើងមាន $|a_1 \sin x + a_2 \sin 2x + \dots + a_n \sin nx| \leq |\sin x|$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $x \in \mathbb{R}$

នោះ $\frac{|a_1 \sin x + a_2 \sin 2x + \dots + a_n \sin nx|}{|x|} \leq \frac{|\sin x|}{|x|} = \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right|$

$$\Rightarrow \left| a_1 \frac{\sin x}{x} + a_2 \frac{\sin 2x}{x} + \dots + \frac{\sin nx}{x} \right| \leq \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right|$$

នោះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left| a_1 \frac{\sin x}{x} + a_2 \frac{\sin 2x}{x} + \dots + \frac{\sin nx}{x} \right| \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right|$

ដូចនេះ $|a_1 + 2a_2 + \dots + na_n| \leq 1$

របៀបទី ២

តាង $f(x) = a_1 \sin x + a_2 \sin 2x + \dots + a_n \sin nx$

នោះ

$$\begin{aligned} |a_1 + 2a_2 + \dots + na_n| &= |f'(0)| \\ &= \left| \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} \right| \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left| \frac{f(x)}{x} \right| \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left| \frac{f(x)}{\sin x} \right| \times \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| \end{aligned}$$

ដោយ $|a_1 \sin x + a_2 \sin 2x + \dots + a_n \sin nx| \leq |\sin x|$

នោះ $|f(x)| \leq |\sin x| \Rightarrow \left| \frac{f(x)}{x} \right| \leq 1$

ដូច្នេះ $|a_1 + 2a_2 + \dots + na_n| \leq 1$

លំហាត់ ៤៣

ឧបមាថា f និង g ជាអនុគមន៍មានដេរីវេត្រង់ $x = a$ ។ គណនា

ក) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{xf(a) - af(x)}{x - a}$

ខ) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)g(a) - f(a)g(x)}{x - a}$ ។

ចម្លើយ

ដោយ f និង g ជាអនុគមន៍មានដេរីវេត្រង់ $x = a$ នោះ $f'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}$

និង $g'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{g(x) - g(a)}{x - a}$

គណនា

ក) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{xf(a) - af(x)}{x - a}$

យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{xf(a) - af(x)}{x - a} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{xf(a) - xf(x) + xf(x) - af(x)}{x - a} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{-x(f(x) - f(a))}{x - a} + \frac{(x - a)f(x)}{x - a} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) - x \times \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} \\ &= f(a) - af'(a) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{xf(a) - af(x)}{x - a} = f(a) - af'(a)$$

$$ខ) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)g(a) - f(a)g(x)}{x - a}$$

យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)g(a) - f(a)g(x)}{x - a} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)g(a) - g(a)f(a) + g(a)f(a) - f(a)g(x)}{x - a} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{g(a)(f(x) - f(a))}{x - a} - \frac{f(a)(g(x) - g(a))}{x - a} \\ &= g(a)f'(a) - f(a)g'(a) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)g(a) - f(a)g(x)}{x - a} = g(a)f'(a) - f(a)g'(a)$$

លំហាត់ ៤៤

គេឲ្យ f ជាអនុគមន៍មានឌីផេរ៉ង់ស្យែលត្រង់ $x = a$ ។ គណនា

$$ក) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a^n f(x) - x^n f(a)}{x - a}$$

$$ខ) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)e^x - f(a)}{f(x)\cos x - f(a)} \quad \text{ចំពោះ: } a = 0 \text{ និង } f'(0) \neq 0$$

$$គ) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \left[f\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) + f\left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right) + \dots + f\left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right) - kf(a) \right]$$

$$ឃ) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \left[f\left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right) + f\left(1 + \frac{2}{n^2}\right) + \dots + f\left(1 + \frac{n}{n^2}\right) - nf(a) \right] \quad ?$$

ចម្លើយ

$$ក) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a^n f(x) - x^n f(a)}{x - a}$$

$$\text{ដោយ } f \text{ មានឌីផេរ៉ង់ស្យែលត្រង់ } x = a \text{ នោះ: } f'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}$$

យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a^n f(x) - x^n f(a)}{x - a} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a^n f(x) - a^n f(a) + a^n f(a) - x^n f(a)}{x - a} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} a^n \times \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} - \frac{x^n - a^n}{x - a} \times f(a) \\ &= a^n f'(a) - \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x - a)(x^{n-1} + x^{n-2}a + \dots + a^{n-1})}{x - a} \times f(a) \\ &= a^n f'(a) - \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (x^{n-1} + x^{n-2}a + \dots + a^{n-1}) f(a) \\ &= a^n f'(a) - (a^{n-1} + a^{n-1} + \dots + a^{n-1}) f(a) \\ &= a^n f'(a) - na^{n-1} f(a) \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a^n f(x) - x^n f(a)}{x - a} = a^n f'(a) - na^{n-1} f(a)$

ខ) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)e^x - f(a)}{f(x)\cos x - f(a)}$ ចំពោះ $a = 0$ និង $f'(0) \neq 0$

យើងមាន

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

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)e^x - f(a)}{f(x)\cos x - f(a)} = 1 + \frac{f(0)}{f'(0)}$

គ) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \left[f\left(a + \frac{1}{n}\right) + f\left(a + \frac{2}{n}\right) + \dots + f\left(a + \frac{k}{n}\right) - kf(a) \right]$

យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned} &\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \left[f\left(a + \frac{1}{n}\right) + f\left(a + \frac{2}{n}\right) + \dots + f\left(a + \frac{k}{n}\right) - kf(a) \right] \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \sum_{i=1}^k f\left(a + \frac{i}{n}\right) - f(a) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n i \times \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f\left(a + \frac{i}{n}\right) - f(a)}{\frac{i}{n}} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n i f'(a) \\ &= \frac{k(k+1)}{2} f'(a) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \left[f\left(a + \frac{1}{n}\right) + f\left(a + \frac{2}{n}\right) + \dots + f\left(a + \frac{k}{n}\right) - kf(a) \right] = \frac{k(k+1)}{2} f'(a)$$

$$\text{យ) } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f\left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right) + f\left(1 + \frac{2}{n^2}\right) + \dots + f\left(1 + \frac{n}{n^2}\right) - nf(a)$$

យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f\left(a + \frac{1}{n^2}\right) + f\left(a + \frac{2}{n^2}\right) + \dots + f\left(a + \frac{n}{n^2}\right) - nf(a) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(a + \frac{k}{n^2}\right) - f(a) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{f\left(a + \frac{k}{n^2}\right) - f(a)}{\frac{k}{n^2}} \times \frac{k}{n^2} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n^2} f'(a) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n(n+1)}{2n^2} f'(a) = \frac{1}{2} f'(a) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \left[f\left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right) + f\left(1 + \frac{2}{n^2}\right) + \dots + f\left(1 + \frac{n}{n^2}\right) - nf(a) \right] = \frac{1}{2} f'(a)$$

លំហាត់ ៤៥

គេឲ្យស្វ៊ីត (a_n) កំណត់ដោយ $a_1 = \frac{3}{2}$ និង $a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n^2 - a_n + 1}{a_n}$ ។ បង្ហាញថា (a_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតរួម

និង គូណនាលីមីតរបស់វា ។

ចម្លើយ

យើងមាន $a_1 > 0$

ឧបមាថា $a_n > 0$

កន្សោម $a_n^2 - a_n + 1$ មាន $\Delta = 1 - 4 = -3 < 0$

នោះ $a_n^2 - a_n + 1 > 0$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $a_n \in \mathbb{R}$

យើងបាន $a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n^2 - a_n + 1}{a_n} > 0$

ហេតុនេះ $a_n > 0$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $n \in \mathbb{N}$

តាមវិសមភាព Cauchy យើងបាន $a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n^2 - a_n + 1}{a_n} = a_n + \frac{1}{a_n} - 1 \geq 2 - 1 = 1$

នេះបញ្ជាក់ថា (a_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់ក្រោម

ម្យ៉ាងទៀត $a_{n+1} - a_n = \frac{1}{a_n} - 1 \leq 0$

នោះ (a_n) គឺជាស្វ៊ីតចុះ

យើងបាន (a_n) គឺជាស្វ៊ីតរួម

ឧបមាថា l គឺជាលីមីតនៃស្វ៊ីត (a_n)

ដោយ $a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n^2 - a_n + 1}{a_n}$ យើងបាន $l = \frac{l^2 - l + 1}{l} \Rightarrow l = 1$

ដូចនេះ (a_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតរួម និង មានលីមីតស្មើនឹង 1

លំហាត់ ៤៦

គេឲ្យស្វ៊ីត (x_n) មួយកំណត់ដោយ $x_0 \in (0, 1)$ និង $x_{n+1} = x_n - x_n^2 + x_n^3 - x_n^4$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $n \geq 0$

។ បង្ហាញថា (x_n) គឺជាស្វ៊ីតរួម និង គណនាលីមីតរបស់វា ។

ចម្លើយ

តាមបម្រាប់ $x_0 \in (0, 1)$

ឧបមាថា $0 < x_n < 1$

យើងនឹងបង្ហាញថា $0 < x_{n+1} < 1$

យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned} x_{n+1} &= x_n - x_n^2 + x_n^3 - x_n^4 \\ &= x_n(1 - x_n + x_n^2 - x_n^3) \\ &= x_n[(1 - x_n) + x_n^2(1 - x_n)] \\ &= x_n(1 - x_n)(1 + x_n^2) \\ &\leq \left(\frac{x_n + 1 - x_n + 1 + x_n^2}{3} \right)^3 \\ &= \left(\frac{2 + x_n^2}{3} \right)^3 < \left(\frac{2 + 1}{3} \right)^3 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow x_n < 1$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $n \geq 0$

គេបាន $x_{n+1} = x_n(1 - x_n)(1 + x_n^2) > 0$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $n \in \mathbb{N}$ និង $x_0 \in (0, 1) \Rightarrow x_n > 0$ ចំពោះ

គ្រប់ $n \geq 0$

នេះបញ្ជាក់ថា (x_n) គឺជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់ក្រោម

ម៉្យាងទៀត

$$\begin{aligned} x_{n+1} - x_n &= -x_n^2 + x_n^3 - x_n^4 \\ &= -x_n^2(1 - x_n + x_n^2) < 0 \end{aligned}$$

នោះ (x_n) គឺជាស្វ៊ីតចុះ

$\Rightarrow (x_n)$ គឺជាស្វ៊ីតរួម

ឧបមាថា l គឺជាលីមីតនៃស្វ៊ីត (x_n)

តាម $x_{n+1} = x_n - x_n^2 + x_n^3 - x_n^4$ គេបាន $l = l - l^2 + l^3 - l^4 \Rightarrow l = 0$

ដូចនេះ (x_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតរួម និង មានលីមីត 0

ឧទាហរណ៍ ៤៧

គេឲ្យ $a > 0$ និង $b \in (a, 2a)$ ។ យក (x_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតកំណត់ដោយ $x_0 = b$ និង $x_{n+1} = a + \sqrt{x_n(2a - x_n)}$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $n \geq 0$ ។ សិក្សាភាពរួមនៃ (x_n) ។

សម្រាយ

យើងមាន $x_0 = b$ និង $x_{n+1} = a + \sqrt{x_n(2a - x_n)}$
នោះ:

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= a + \sqrt{x_0(2a - x_0)} \\ &= a + \sqrt{b(2a - b)} \end{aligned}$$

ហើយ

$$\begin{aligned} x_2 &= a + \sqrt{x_1(2a - x_1)} \\ &= a + \sqrt{[a + \sqrt{b(2a - b)}][a - \sqrt{b(2a - b)}]} \\ &= a + \sqrt{a^2 - b(2a - b)} \\ &= a + \sqrt{a^2 - 2ab + b^2} \\ &= a + \sqrt{(b - a)^2} = a + b - a = b \end{aligned}$$

គេបាន (x_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតខួប គឺ $x_{2k} = b$ និង $x_{2k-1} = a + \sqrt{b(2a - b)}$

ដើម្បីឲ្យ (x_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតរួម លុះត្រាតែ $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} x_{2k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} x_{2k-1}$

ដោយ $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} x_{2k} = b$ និង $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} x_{2k} = a + \sqrt{b(2a - b)}$

នោះ $b = a + \sqrt{b(2a - b)}$

$$\Rightarrow (b - a)^2 = b(2a - b) \Rightarrow b^2 - 2ab + a^2 = 2ab - b^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2b^2 - 4ab + a^2 = 0$$

$$\text{មាន } \Delta' = 4a^2 - 2a^2 = 2a^2$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } b = \frac{2a \pm \sqrt{2a^2}}{2} = a \pm a \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = a(1 \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$$

$$\text{តែ } b > a \text{ នោះ } b = a(1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$$

ដូចនេះ (x_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតរួមចំពោះ $b = a(1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$ ហើយលីមីតរបស់វាស្មើនឹង b

លំហាត់ ៤៨

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

ចម្លើយ

យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{k}{4k^4 + 1} &= \frac{k}{4k^4 + 2(2k^2) + 1 - (2(2k^2))} \\ &= \frac{k}{(2k^2 + 1)^2 - (2k)^2} \\ &= \frac{k}{(2k^2 - 2k + 1)(2k^2 + 2k + 1)} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2k^2 - 2k + 1} - \frac{1}{2k^2 + 2k + 1} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{1}{2k(k-1) + 1} - \frac{1}{2k(k+1) + 1} \right] \end{aligned}$$

នោះ

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

ហេតុនេះ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{4k^4 + 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{4} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2n(n+1) + 1} \right] = \frac{1}{4}$

លំហាត់ ៤៩

គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(n + 1 - \sum_{i=2}^n \sum_{k=2}^i \frac{k-1}{k!} \right)$ ។

ចម្លើយ

យើងមាន

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

លំហាត់ ៥០

គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1^1 + 2^2 + 3^3 + \dots + n^n}{n^n}$ ។

ចម្លើយ

តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទ Cesaro-Stolz យើងបាន

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

លំហាត់ ៥១

គេឲ្យស្តីត (a_n) កំណត់ដោយ $a_0 = 2$ និង $a_{n-1} - a_n = \frac{n}{(n+1)!}$ ចំពោះ $n \geq 1$ ។

គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (n+1)! \ln a_n$ ។

ចម្លើយ

យើងមាន $a_{k-1} - a_k = \frac{k}{(k+1)!}$ នោះ $a_k - a_{k-1} = -\frac{k}{(k+1)!} = \frac{1}{(k+1)!} - \frac{1}{k!}$ ចំពោះ $1 \leq$

$k \leq n$

$$\text{នោះ } \sum_{k=1}^n a_k - a_{k-1} = \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{(k+1)!} - \frac{1}{k!} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n - a_0 = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} - 1$$

$$\text{គេបាន } a_n = a_0 + \frac{1}{(n+1)!} - 1 = 2 + \frac{1}{(n+1)!} - 1 = 1 + \frac{1}{(n+1)!}$$

ហេតុនេះ

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (n+1)! \ln a_n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (n+1)! \ln \left[1 + \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \right] \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \left[1 + \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \right]^{(n+1)!} \\ &= \ln e = 1\end{aligned}$$

លំហាត់ ៥២

គេឲ្យស្វ៊ីតចំនួនពិត (x_n) កំណត់ដោយ $x_1 = a > 0$ និង $x_{n+1} = \frac{x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 + \dots + nx_n}{n}$

ចំពោះ $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ។ គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_n$ ។

ចម្លើយ

ដោយ $x_1 = a > 0$ និង $x_{n+1} = \frac{x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 + \dots + nx_n}{n}$

នោះ $x_n > 0$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $n \in \mathbb{N}$

គេបាន $x_{n+1} - x_n = \frac{x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 + \dots + nx_n}{n} - x_n = \frac{x_1 + 2x_2 + \dots + (n-1)x_{n-1}}{n} > 0$

គេបាន (x_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតកើន $\Rightarrow x_n > a$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $n \geq 2$

នោះ $x_{n+1} > \frac{a + 2a + 3a + \dots + na}{n} = \frac{n(n+1)a}{2n} = \frac{(n+1)a}{2}$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_n = +\infty$

លំហាត់ ៥៣

គេឲ្យ $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ។ គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \cos 2x \dots \cos nx}{x^2}$ ។

ចម្លើយ

តាង $a_n = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \cos 2x \dots \cos nx}{x^2}$

នោះ $a_0 = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 - \cos 0}{x^2} = 0$

យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_{n+1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \cos 2x \dots \cos nx \cos(n+1)x}{x^2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \cos 2x \dots \cos nx}{x^2} \\
 &\quad + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x \cos 2x \dots \cos nx (1 - \cos(n+1)x)}{x^2} \\
 &= a_n + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(n+1)x}{x^2} \\
 &= a_n + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{(n+1)x}{2}}{x^2} \\
 &= a_n + \frac{(n+1)^2}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{(n+1)x}{2}}{\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)x} \right]^2 \\
 &= a_n + \frac{(n+1)^2}{2} \\
 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} - a_n &= \frac{(n+1)^2}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

យើងបាន $\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (a_{k+1} - a_k) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{(k+1)^2}{2}$

នោះ $a_n - a_0 = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k^2}{2} = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{12} \Rightarrow a_n = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{12} + a_0$ ដោយ $a_0 = 0$

ដូចនេះ $a_n = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{12}$

លំហាត់ ៥៤

គេឲ្យ f ជាអនុគមន៍កំណត់ដោយ $f(0) = 0$ និង មានឌីផេរ៉ង់ស្យែលត្រង់ 0 ។ ចំពោះ $k \in \mathbb{N}$

គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left[f(x) + f\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + f\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + \dots + f\left(\frac{x}{k}\right) \right]$ ។

ចម្លើយ

ដោយ $f(0) = 0$ និង f មានឌីផេរ៉ង់ស្យែលត្រង់ $x = 0$ គេបាន

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left[f(x) + f\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + f\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + \dots + f\left(\frac{x}{k}\right) \right] &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=1}^k f\left(\frac{x}{n}\right) \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sum_{n=1}^k \frac{f\left(\frac{x}{n}\right)}{\frac{x}{n}} \times \frac{1}{n} \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^k \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f\left(\frac{x}{n}\right) - f(0)}{\frac{x}{n} - 0} \times \frac{1}{n} \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^k \frac{1}{n} \times f'(0) \\
&= \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{k}\right) f'(0)
\end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left[f(x) + f\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + f\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + \dots + f\left(\frac{x}{k}\right) \right] = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}\right) f'(0)$

លំហាត់ ៥៥

គេឱ្យ $k, m \in \mathbb{N}$ ។ គណនា

ក) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(n+1)^m + (n+2)^m + \dots + (n+k)^m}{n^{m-1}} - kn$

ខ) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\left(a + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \left(a + \frac{2}{n}\right)^n \dots \left(a + \frac{k}{n}\right)^n}{a^{nk}}$

គ) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{a}{n^2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{2a}{n^2}\right) \dots \left(1 + \frac{na}{n^2}\right)$ ។

ចម្លើយ

គណនា

ក) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(n+1)^m + (n+2)^m + \dots + (n+k)^m}{n^{m-1}} - kn$

យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(n+1)^m + (n+2)^m + \dots + (n+k)^m}{n^{m-1}} - kn \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(n+1)^m + (n+2)^m + \dots + (n+k)^m - kn^m}{n^{m-1}} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{(n+i)^m - n^m}{n^{m-1}} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{(1 + \frac{i}{n})^m - 1}{\frac{i}{n}} \times i \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^k i f'(0) \\
 &= \frac{k(k+1)}{2} f'(0)
 \end{aligned}$$

ដែល $f(x) = (1+x)^m$

ដោយ $f'(x) = m(1+x)^{m-1}$ នោះ $f'(0) = m$

ហេតុនេះ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(n+1)^m + (n+2)^m + \dots + (n+k)^m}{n^{m-1}} - kn = \frac{mk(k+1)}{2}$

$$2) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(a + \frac{1}{n})^n (a + \frac{2}{n})^n \dots (a + \frac{k}{n})^n}{a^{nk}}$$

$$\text{យក } A = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(a + \frac{1}{n})^n (a + \frac{2}{n})^n \dots (a + \frac{k}{n})^n}{a^{nk}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \ln A &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \frac{(a + \frac{1}{n})^n (a + \frac{2}{n})^n \dots (a + \frac{k}{n})^n}{a^{nk}} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \ln \left(a + \frac{1}{n} \right) + n \ln \left(a + \frac{2}{n} \right) + \dots + n \ln \left(a + \frac{k}{n} \right) - nk \ln a \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \sum_{i=1}^k \ln \left(a + \frac{i}{n} \right) - \ln a \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{\ln \left(a + \frac{i}{n} \right) - \ln a}{\frac{i}{n}} \times i \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^k f'(0) \times i = \frac{k(k+1)}{2} \times f'(0)
 \end{aligned}$$

ដែល $f(x) = \ln(a+x) \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{a+x}$ នោះ $f'(0) = \frac{1}{a}$

$$\text{ហេតុនេះ } \ln A = \frac{k(k+1)}{2} \times \frac{1}{a} = \frac{k(k+1)}{2a}$$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(a + \frac{1}{n})^n (a + \frac{2}{n})^n \dots (a + \frac{k}{n})^n}{a^{nk}} = e^{\frac{k(k+1)}{2a}}$

គ) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{a}{n^2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{2a}{n^2}\right) \dots \left(1 + \frac{na}{n^2}\right)$

យើងមាន $A = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{a}{n^2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{2a}{n^2}\right) \dots \left(1 + \frac{na}{n^2}\right)$

$$\Rightarrow \ln A = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \left(1 + \frac{a}{n^2}\right) + \ln \left(1 + \frac{2a}{n^2}\right) + \dots + \ln \left(1 + \frac{na}{n^2}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \ln \left(1 + \frac{ka}{n^2}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \ln a \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{k}{n^2}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \ln \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{k}{n^2}\right) - \ln \frac{1}{a}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\ln \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{k}{n^2}\right) - \ln \frac{1}{a}}{\frac{k}{n^2}} \times \frac{k}{n^2}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n f'(0) \times \frac{k}{n^2}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n(n+1)}{2n^2} f'(0)$$

ដែល $f(x) = \ln \left(\frac{1}{a} + x\right)$ នោះ $f'(x) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{a} + x} \Rightarrow f'(0) = a$

គេបាន $\ln A = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{an(n+1)}{2n^2} = \frac{a}{2}$

ដូចនេះ $A = e^{\frac{a}{2}}$

លំហាត់ ៥៦

ឧបមាថា f ជាអនុគមន៍មានឌីផេរ៉ង់ស្យែលត្រង់ a ហើយ (x_n) និង (z_n) ជាស្វ៊ីត្យូមទៅរក a ដែល

$x_n < a < z_n$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ។ បង្ហាញថា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x_n) - f(z_n)}{x_n - z_n} = f'(a)$ ។

សម្រាយ

យើងមាន $\frac{f(x_n) - f(z_n)}{x_n - z_n} = \frac{f(x_n) - f(a)}{x_n - a} \times \frac{x_n - a}{x_n - z_n} + \frac{f(z_n) - f(a)}{z_n - a} \times \frac{a - z_n}{x_n - z_n}$

ដោយ $x_n < a < z_n$ នោះ $0 < \frac{a - z_n}{x_n - z_n} < 1$ និង $0 < \frac{x_n - a}{x_n - z_n} < 1$

ម្យ៉ាងទៀត $\frac{a - z_n}{x_n - z_n} + \frac{x_n - a}{x_n - z_n} = 1$

គេបាន $\frac{f(x_n) - f(z_n)}{x_n - z_n}$ នៅចន្លោះពីចំនួន $\frac{f(x_n) - f(a)}{x_n - a}$ និង $\frac{f(z_n) - f(a)}{z_n - a}$

តាមបម្រាប់ (x_n) និង (z_n) រួមទៅរក $a \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x_n) - f(a)}{x_n - a} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(z_n) - f(a)}{z_n - a} = f'(a)$

ហេតុនេះ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x_n) - f(z_n)}{x_n - z_n} = f'(a)$

លំហាត់ ៥៧

គេឲ្យ f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើចន្លោះបិទ $[a, b]$ និង មានឌីផេរ៉ង់ស្យែលលើចន្លោះបើក (a, b) ។

បើគេដឹងថា $f(a) = f(b) = 0$ បង្ហាញថា មាន $\alpha \in (a, b)$ ដែល $\alpha f(x) + f'(x) = 0$ ។

សម្រាយ

យក $h(x) = e^{\alpha x} f(x)$

នោះ $h(a) = e^{\alpha a} f(a) = 0$ និង $h(b) = e^{\alpha b} f(b) = 0$

$\Rightarrow h(a) = h(b)$

តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទ Rolle មាន $x \in (a, b)$ ដែល $h'(x) = 0$

ដោយ $h'(x) = \alpha e^{\alpha x} f(x) + e^{\alpha x} f'(x) = e^{\alpha x} (\alpha f(x) + f'(x))$

យើងបាន $e^{\alpha x} (\alpha f(x) + f'(x)) = 0$

ដូចនេះ $\alpha f(x) + f'(x) = 0$

លំហាត់ ៥៨

គេឲ្យ f និង g ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើចន្លោះបិទ $[a, b]$ និង មានឌីផេរ៉ង់ស្យែលលើចន្លោះបើក (a, b)

។ បើគេដឹងថា $f(a) = f(b) = 0$ បង្ហាញថា មាន $x \in (a, b)$ ដែល $g'(x)f(x) + f'(x) = 0$ ។

ចម្លើយ

យក $h(x) = e^{g(x)} f(x)$ នោះ $h(a) = e^{g(a)} f(a) = 0$ និង $h(b) = e^{g(b)} f(b) = 0$

គេបាន $h(a) = h(b)$

តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទ Rolle មាន $x \in (a, b)$ ដែល $h'(x) = 0$

ដោយ $h'(x) = g'(x)e^{g(x)} f(x) + e^{g(x)} f'(x) = e^{g(x)} (g'(x)f(x) + f'(x))$

យើងបាន $e^{g(x)} (g'(x)f(x) + f'(x)) = 0$

ដូចនេះ $g'(x)f(x) + f'(x) = 0$

លំហាត់ ៥៩

គេឲ្យ f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើចន្លោះបិទ $[a, b]$ និង មានឌីផេរ៉ង់ស្យែលលើចន្លោះបើក (a, b) ។

ឧបមាថា $\frac{f(a)}{a} = \frac{f(b)}{b}$ បង្ហាញថា មាន $x \in (a, b)$ ដែល $xf'(x) = f(x)$ ។

ចម្លើយ

យក $h(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x}$ នោះ $h(a) = \frac{f(a)}{a} = \frac{f(b)}{b} = h(b)$ ព្រោះ $\frac{f(a)}{a} = \frac{f(b)}{b}$

តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទ Rolle មាន $x \in (a, b)$ ដែល $h'(x) = 0$

ដោយ $h'(x) = \frac{xf'(x) - f(x)}{x^2}$

យើងបាន $\frac{xf'(x) - f(x)}{x^2} = 0$

ដូចនេះ $xf'(x) = f(x)$

លំហាត់ ៦០

គេឲ្យ f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើចន្លោះបិទ $[a, b]$ និង មានឌីផេរ៉ង់ស្យែលលើចន្លោះបើក (a, b) ។ បើគេដឹងថា $f^2(b) - f^2(a) = b^2 - a^2$ បង្ហាញថា សមីការ $f'(x)f(x) = x$ មានវិសម្មយ៉ាងតិចនៅលើចន្លោះ (a, b) ។

ចម្លើយ

យក $h(x) = f^2(x) - x^2$ នោះ $h(a) = f^2(a) - a^2$ និង $h(b) = f^2(b) - b^2$ យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned} h(b) - h(a) &= [f^2(b) - b^2] - [f^2(a) - a^2] \\ &= [f^2(b) - f^2(a)] - (b^2 - a^2) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

ព្រោះ $f^2(b) - f^2(a) = b^2 - a^2$

នោះ $h(a) = h(b)$

តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទ Rolle មាន $x \in (a, b)$ ដែល $h'(x) = 0$

ដោយ $h'(x) = 2f'(x)f(x) - 2x = 2[f'(x)f(x) - x]$

គេបាន $2[f'(x)f(x) - x] = 0$

ដូចនេះ សមីការ $f'(x)f(x) = x$ មានវិសម្មយ៉ាងតិចនៅលើចន្លោះ (a, b)

លំហាត់ ៦១

គេឲ្យ f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់ និង មិនសូន្យលើ $[a, b]$ ហើយមានឌីផេរ៉ង់ស្យែលលើ (a, b) ។ បើគេដឹងថា $f(a)g(b) = f(b)g(a)$ បង្ហាញថា មាន $x \in (a, b)$ ដែល $\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{g'(x)}{g(x)}$ ។

សម្រាយ

យក $h(x) = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ ដោយ $f(a)g(b) = f(b)g(a) \Rightarrow \frac{f(a)}{g(a)} = \frac{f(b)}{g(b)}$

នោះ $h(a) = \frac{f(a)}{g(a)} = \frac{f(b)}{g(b)} = h(b)$

តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទ Rolle មាន $x \in (a, b)$ ដែល $h'(x) = 0$

ដោយ $h'(x) = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{g^2(x)}$

យើងបាន $\frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{g^2(x)} = 0$

នោះ $\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{g'(x)}{g(x)}$

ដូចនេះ មាន $x \in (a, b)$ ដែល $\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{g'(x)}{g(x)}$

លំហាត់ ៦២

គណនា

$$\text{ក) } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1^k + 2^k + \dots + n^k}{n^{k+1}} \right)$$

$$\text{ខ) } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right)$$

$$\text{គ) } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{n}{n^2+1} + \frac{n}{n^2+4} + \frac{n}{n^2+9} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2+n^2} \right)$$

ចម្លើយ

គណនា

$$\text{ក) } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1^k + 2^k + \dots + n^k}{n^{k+1}} \right)$$

យើងមាន

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

ពិនិត្យអនុគមន៍ f កំណត់ដោយ $f(x) = x^k$

f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើចន្លោះ $[0, 1]$

បើយើងចែកអង្កត់ $[0, 1]$ ជា n អង្កត់ស្មើគ្នាដោយស្វ៊ីតកំណត់ដោយ (x_i) ដែល

$$x_0 = 0, x_1 = 0 + 1 \times \frac{1-0}{n} = \frac{1}{n}, x_2 = 0 + 2 \times \frac{1-0}{n} = \frac{2}{n}, \dots \text{និង } x_n = 0 + n \times \frac{1-0}{n} = \frac{n}{n}$$

$$\text{ហើយ } \Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{1-0}{n} = \frac{1}{n}$$

តាមនិយមន័យអាំងតេក្រាលកំណត់យើងបាន

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \Delta x = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{i}{n} \right)^k$$

$$\text{ដោយ } \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 x^k dx = \left[\frac{x^{k+1}}{k+1} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{k+1}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1^k + 2^k + \dots + n^k}{n^{k+1}} \right) = \frac{1}{k+1}$$

$$\text{ខ) } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right)$$

ឃើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right) \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{n \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)} + \frac{1}{n \left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)} + \dots + \frac{1}{n \left(1 + \frac{n}{n}\right)} \right] \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2}{n}} + \dots + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{n}{n}} \right) \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{i}{n}} \right) \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta x f(x_i) \text{ ដែល } f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} \\
 &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx \\
 &= [\ln|x+1|]_0^1 = \ln 2
 \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right) = \ln 2$

គ) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{n}{n^2+1} + \frac{n}{n^2+4} + \frac{n}{n^2+9} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2+n^2} \right)$

ឃើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{n}{n^2+1} + \frac{n}{n^2+4} + \frac{n}{n^2+9} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2+n^2} \right) \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{n}{n^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)} + \frac{n}{n^2 \left(1 + \frac{4}{n^2}\right)} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2 \left(1 + \frac{n^2}{n^2}\right)} \right] \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{n \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)} + \frac{1}{n \left(1 + \frac{4}{n^2}\right)} + \dots + \frac{1}{n \left(1 + \frac{n^2}{n^2}\right)} \right] \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \left[\frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^2} \right] \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta x f(x_i) \text{ ដែល } f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \\
 &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = [\arctan x]_0^1 = \arctan 1 = \frac{\pi}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

លំហាត់ ៦៣

ឧបមាថា $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n$ ជាចំនួនពិតវិជ្ជមានដែលបំពេញលក្ខខណ្ឌ $\frac{a_0}{n+1} + \frac{a_1}{n} + \dots + \frac{a_{n-1}}{2} + a_n = 0$ ។ បង្ហាញថា ពហុធា $P(x) = a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \dots + a_n$ មានរឹសយ៉ាងហោចណាស់មួយលើចន្លោះ $(0, 1)$ ។

សម្រាយ

$$\text{យក } h(x) = \frac{a_0}{n+1}x^{n+1} + \frac{a_1}{n}x^n + \dots + \frac{a_{n-1}}{2}x^2 + a_nx$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } h(0) = 0$$

$$\text{ហើយ } h(1) = \frac{a_0}{n+1} + \frac{a_1}{n} + \dots + \frac{a_{n-1}}{2} + a_n = 0$$

$$\text{នោះ } h(0) = h(1)$$

តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទ Rolle មាន $x \in (0, 1)$ ដែល $h'(x) = 0$

$$\text{ដោយ } h'(x) = a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \dots + a_n = P(x)$$

$$\text{គេបាន } P(x) = 0$$

ដូចនេះ ពហុធា $P(x) = a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \dots + a_n$ មានរឹសយ៉ាងហោចណាស់មួយលើចន្លោះ $(0, 1)$

លំហាត់ ៦៤

ចំពោះ $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n$ ជាចំនួនពិតដែលបំពេញលក្ខខណ្ឌ

$$\frac{a_0}{1} + \frac{2a_1}{2} + \frac{2^2a_2}{3} + \dots + \frac{2^{n-1}a_{n-1}}{n} + \frac{2^na_n}{n+1} = 0 \quad \forall$$

បង្ហាញថា អនុគមន៍ $f(x) = a_n \ln^n x + a_{n-1} \ln^{n-1} x + \dots + a_1 \ln x + a_0$ មានរឹសយ៉ាងហោចណាស់មួយលើ $(1, e^2)$ ។

សម្រាយ

$$\text{យក } h(x) = \frac{a_n \ln^{n+1} x}{n+1} + \frac{a_{n-1} \ln^n x}{n} + \dots + \frac{a_2 \ln^2 x}{2} + a_0 \ln x$$

$$\text{នោះ } h(1) = 0$$

$$\text{ហើយ } h(e^2) = \frac{a_0}{1} + \frac{2a_1}{2} + \frac{2^2a_2}{3} + \dots + \frac{2^{n-1}a_{n-1}}{n} + \frac{2^na_n}{n+1} = 0$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } h(1) = h(e^2) = 0$$

តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទ Rolle មាន $x \in (1, e^2)$ ដែល $h'(x) = 0$

$$\text{ដោយ } h'(x) = \frac{a_n \ln^n x}{x} + \frac{a_{n-1} \ln^{n-1} x}{x} + \dots + \frac{a_1 \ln x}{x} + \frac{a_0}{x}$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } \frac{a_n \ln^n x}{x} + \frac{a_{n-1} \ln^{n-1} x}{x} + \dots + \frac{a_1 \ln x}{x} + \frac{a_0}{x} = 0$$

$$\text{នោះ } a_n \ln^n x + a_{n-1} \ln^{n-1} x + \dots + a_1 \ln x + a_0 = 0$$

ដូចនេះ អនុគមន៍ $f(x) = a_n \ln^n x + a_{n-1} \ln^{n-1} x + \dots + a_1 \ln x + a_0$ មានរឹសយ៉ាងហោចណាស់មួយលើ $(1, e^2)$

លំហាត់ ៦៥

គេឲ្យ $P(x)$ ជាពហុធាដែលមានដឺក្រេ $n, n \geq 2$ ។ បង្ហាញថា បើ $P(x)$ មានរឹសទាំងអស់ជាចំនួនពិត នោះ $P'(x)$ ក៏មានរឹសទាំងអស់ជាចំនួនពិតដែរ ។

ចម្លើយ

ឧបមាថា $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ ជារឹសពិតនៃពហុធា $P(x)$ ដែល $x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n$

នោះ $P(x_1) = P(x_2) = \dots = P(x_n)$

តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទ Rolle មាន $y_k \in (x_k, x_{k+1}), k = \overline{1, n}, x_{k+1} = x_1$ ដែល $P'(y_k) = 0$

នេះបញ្ជាក់ថា $P'(x)$ ដែលមានដឺក្រេ $n - 1$ មានរឹសជាចំនួនពិតចំនួន $n - 1$

ដូចនេះ $P'(x)$ មានរឹសទាំងអស់ជាចំនួនពិត

លំហាត់ ៦៦

គេឲ្យ f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់ និង មានឌីផេរ៉ង់ស្យែលលើ $[a, b]$ ហើយ មានឌីផេរ៉ង់ស្យែលលំដាប់ ២ លើ (a, b) ។ ឧបមាថា $f(a) = f'(a) = f(b) = 0$ បង្ហាញថា មាន $x_1 \in (a, b)$ ដែល $f'(x_1) = 0$ ។

សម្រាយ

ដោយ $f(a) = f(b)$

តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទ Rolle មាន $x \in (a, b)$ ដែល $f'(x) = 0$

នោះ $f'(a) = f'(x) = 0$

តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទ Rolle មាន $x_1 \in (a, x)$ ដែល $f''(x_1) = 0$

ដូចនេះ មាន $x_1 \in (a, b)$ ដែល $f'(x_1) = 0$

លំហាត់ ៦៧

គេឲ្យ f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់ និង មានឌីផេរ៉ង់ស្យែលលើចន្លោះ $[a, b]$ ហើយ មានឌីផេរ៉ង់ស្យែលលំដាប់ ២ លើចន្លោះ (a, b) ។ ឧបមាថា $f(a) = f(b)$ និង $f'(a) = f'(b) = 0$ បង្ហាញថា មាន $x_1, x_2 \in (a, b)$ ដែល $x_1 \neq x_2$ និង $f''(x_1) = f''(x_2) = 0$ ។

សម្រាយ

ដោយ $f(a) = f(b)$

តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទ Rolle មាន $x \in (a, b)$ ដែល $f'(x) = 0$

តាមបម្រាប់ $f'(a) = f'(b) = 0$

គេបាន $f'(a) = f'(x) = f'(b) = 0$

នោះតាមទ្រឹស្តីបទ Rolle មាន $x_1 \in (a, x)$ និង $x_2 \in (x, b)$ ដែល $f''(x_1) = 0$ និង $f''(x_2) = 0$

ដូចនេះ មាន $x_1, x_2 \in (a, b)$ ដែល $x_1 \neq x_2$ និង $f''(x_1) = f''(x_2)$

លំហាត់ ៦៨

បង្ហាញថា សមីការ

$$\text{ក) } x^{13} + 7x^3 - 5 = 0$$

$$\text{ខ) } 3^x + 4^x = 5^x \text{ មានរឹសជាចំនួនពិតតែមួយគត់ ។}$$

ចម្លើយ

បង្ហាញថា សមីការមានរឹសជាចំនួនពិតតែមួយគត់

$$\text{ក) } x^{13} + 7x^3 - 5 = 0$$

យក $f(x) = x^{13} + 7x^3 - 5$

នោះ $f'(x) = 13x^{12} + 21x^2 \geq 0$

$\Rightarrow f$ ជាអនុគមន៍កើនជានិច្ច

ដោយ $f(0) = -5$ និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$

តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទតម្លៃកណ្តាល សមីការ $f(x) = 0$ មានរឹសតែមួយគត់លើ $(0, +\infty)$

ម្យ៉ាងទៀត ចំពោះ $x \leq 0$ គេបាន $x^{13} + 7x^3 - 5 < 0$

នេះបញ្ជាក់ថាសមីការ $f(x) = 0$ គ្មានរឹសចំពោះ $x \leq 0$

ដូចនេះ សមីការ $x^{13} + 7x^3 - 5 = 0$ មានរឹសជាចំនួនពិតតែមួយគត់

ខ) $3^x + 4^x = 5^x$

ចំពោះ $x = 2$ គេបាន $3^2 + 4^2 = 5^2 \Leftrightarrow 25 = 25$ ពិត

នេះបញ្ជាក់ថា $x = 2$ ជារឹសនៃសមីការ

យើងនឹងបង្ហាញថា $x = 2$ ជារឹសនៃសមីការតែមួយគត់

យើងមាន $3^x + 4^x = 5^x \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^x = 1$

ដោយ $f(x) = \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^x$ ជាអនុគមន៍ចុះ ហើយ $g(x) = 1$ ជាអនុគមន៍ថេរ

នោះសមីការ $f(x) = g(x)$ រឺ $\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^x = 1$ មានចម្លើយតែមួយគត់

ដូចនេះ សមីការមានរឹសតែមួយគត់ គឺ $x = 2$

ឧទាហរណ៍ ៦៩

ចំពោះចំនួនពិតមិនសូន្យ $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$ និង n ចំនួនពិតផ្សេងគ្នា $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ បង្ហាញថា សមីការ $a_1x^{\alpha_1} + a_2x^{\alpha_2} + \dots + a_nx^{\alpha_n} = 0$ មានរឹសជាចំនួនពិតយ៉ាងច្រើន $n-1$ លើ $(0, +\infty)$ ។

សម្រាយ

យើងនឹងស្រាយបញ្ជាក់សំណើខាងលើដោយប្រើវាចារកំណើន

ចំពោះ $n = 1$ យើងបាន $a_1x^{\alpha_1} = 0 \Rightarrow x^{\alpha_1} = 0$ មិនអាច

នោះសមីការគ្មានរឹស

ក្នុងករណីនេះសំណើពិត

ឧបមាថាសំណើពិតចំពោះ n គឺ $a_1x^{\alpha_1} + a_2x^{\alpha_2} + \dots + a_nx^{\alpha_n} = 0$ មានរឹសជាចំនួនពិតយ៉ាងច្រើន $n-1$ លើ $(0, +\infty)$

យើងនឹងបង្ហាញថាសមីការ $a_1x^{\alpha_1} + a_2x^{\alpha_2} + \dots + a_nx^{\alpha_n} + a_{n+1}x^{\alpha_{n+1}} = 0$ មានរឹសជាចំនួនពិតយ៉ាងច្រើន n លើ $(0, +\infty)$

យើងមាន $a_1x^{\alpha_1} + a_2x^{\alpha_2} + \dots + a_nx^{\alpha_n} + a_{n+1}x^{\alpha_{n+1}} = 0$

សមមូលនឹង $a_1x^{\alpha_1 - \alpha_{n+1}} + a_2x^{\alpha_2 - \alpha_{n+1}} + \dots + a_nx^{\alpha_n - \alpha_{n+1}} + a_{n+1} = 0$

តាង $f(x) = a_1x^{\alpha_1 - \alpha_{n+1}} + a_2x^{\alpha_2 - \alpha_{n+1}} + \dots + a_nx^{\alpha_n - \alpha_{n+1}} + a_{n+1}$

នោះ $f'(x) = a_1(\alpha_1 - \alpha_{n+1})x^{\alpha_1 - \alpha_{n+1} - 1} + a_2(\alpha_2 - \alpha_{n+1})x^{\alpha_2 - \alpha_{n+1} - 1} + \dots + a_n(\alpha_n - \alpha_{n+1})x^{\alpha_n - \alpha_{n+1} - 1}$

ឧបមាថា $a_1x^{\alpha_1} + a_2x^{\alpha_2} + \dots + a_nx^{\alpha_n} + a_{n+1}x^{\alpha_{n+1}} = 0$ មានរឹសច្រើនជាង n លើ $(0, +\infty)$
តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទ Rolle គេបាន $f'(x) = 0$ មានរឹសយ៉ាងហោចណាស់ n ដែលផ្ទុយពីសម្មតិកម្ម
កំណើន

$\Rightarrow a_1x^{\alpha_1} + a_2x^{\alpha_2} + \dots + a_nx^{\alpha_n} + a_{n+1}x^{\alpha_{n+1}} = 0$ មានរឹសជាចំនួនពិតយ៉ាងច្រើន n លើ $(0, +\infty)$

ដូចនេះ សំណើត្រូវបានស្រាយបញ្ជាក់

លំហាត់ ៧០

ចំពោះ f, g និង h ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើ $[a, b]$ និង មានឌីផេរ៉ង់ស្យែលលើ (a, b) គេកំណត់

$$F(x) = \begin{vmatrix} f(x) & g(x) & h(x) \\ f(a) & g(a) & h(a) \\ f(b) & g(b) & h(b) \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{ចំពោះ } x \in [a, b]$$

បង្ហាញថា $\exists x_0 \in (a, b)$ ដែល $f'(x_0) = 0$ រួចទាញបញ្ជាក់ទ្រឹស្តីបទតម្លៃមធ្យម និង ទ្រឹស្តីបទ Cauchy ។

សម្រាយ

$$F(x) = \begin{vmatrix} f(x) & g(x) & h(x) \\ f(a) & g(a) & h(a) \\ f(b) & g(b) & h(b) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{នោះ } F(a) = \begin{vmatrix} f(a) & g(a) & h(a) \\ f(a) & g(a) & h(a) \\ f(b) & g(b) & h(b) \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\text{និង } F(b) = \begin{vmatrix} f(b) & g(b) & h(b) \\ f(a) & g(a) & h(a) \\ f(b) & g(b) & h(b) \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

គេបាន $F(a) = F(b)$

ម្យ៉ាងទៀត f, g និង h ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើ $[a, b]$ និង មានឌីផេរ៉ង់ស្យែលលើ (a, b)

នោះ $F(x)$ ក៏ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើ $[a, b]$ និង មានឌីផេរ៉ង់ស្យែលលើ (a, b) ដែរ

$$\text{គឺ } F'(x) = \begin{vmatrix} f'(x) & g'(x) & h'(x) \\ f(a) & g(a) & h(a) \\ f(b) & g(b) & h(b) \end{vmatrix}$$

តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទតម្លៃមធ្យម $\exists x_0 \in (a, b)$ ដែល $F'(x_0) = 0$

+ ទាញបញ្ជាក់ទ្រឹស្តីបទតម្លៃមធ្យម

$$\text{យក } g(x) = x \text{ និង } h(x) = 1 \text{ គេបាន } F'(x_0) = \begin{vmatrix} f'(x_0) & 1 & 0 \\ f(a) & a & 1 \\ f(b) & b & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(b) - f(a) = f'(x_0)(b - a)$$

+ ទាញបញ្ជាក់ទ្រឹស្តីបទ Cauchy

$$\text{យក } h(x) = 1 \text{ គេបាន } F'(x_0) = \begin{vmatrix} f'(x_0) & g'(x_0) & 0 \\ f(a) & g(a) & 1 \\ f(b) & g(b) & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} = \frac{f'(x_0)}{g'(x_0)}$$

លំហាត់ ៧១

គេឲ្យ f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើ $[0, 2]$ និង មានឌីផេរ៉ង់ស្យែលលើ $(0, 2)$ ។ បើគេដឹងថា $f(0) = 0, f(1) = 1$ និង $f(2) = 2$ បង្ហាញថា $\exists x_0 \in (0, 2)$ ដែល $f''(x_0) = 0$ ។

សម្រាយ

ដោយ f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើ $[0, 2]$ និង មានឌីផេរ៉ង់ស្យែលលើ $(0, 2)$ តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទតម្លៃមធ្យម $\exists x_1 \in (0, 1)$ និង $x_2 \in (1, 2)$ ដែល $f(1) - f(0) = f'(x_1)(1 - 0)$
 $\Rightarrow f'(x_1) = 1 - 0 = 1$

ហើយ $f(2) - f(1) = f'(x_2)(2 - 1)$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x_2) = 2 - 1 = 1$$

គេបាន $f'(x_1) = f'(x_2) = 1$

តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទ Rolle $\exists x_0 \in (x_1, x_2)$ ដែល $f''(x_0) = 0$

ដូចនេះ $\exists x_0 \in (0, 2)$ ដែល $f''(x_0) = 0$

លំហាត់ ៧២

គេឲ្យ f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើ $[a, b]$ និង មានឌីផេរ៉ង់ស្យែលលើ (a, b) ។ បើ f មិនមែនជាអនុគមន៍លីនេអ៊ែរ បង្ហាញថា $\exists x_1, x_2 \in (a, b)$ ដែល $f'(x_1) < \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} < f'(x_2)$ ។

សម្រាយ

ដោយ f មិនមែនជាអនុគមន៍លីនេអ៊ែរ នោះ $\exists c \in (a, b)$

ដែល $f(c) < f(a) + \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}(c - a)$ ឬ $f(c) > f(a) + \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}(c - a)$

ចំពោះ $f(c) < f(a) + \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}(c - a)$

យើងបាន $\frac{f(c) - f(a)}{c - a} < \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$

និង $\frac{f(c) - f(b)}{c - b} > \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$

យើងបាន $\frac{f(c) - f(a)}{c - a} < \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} < \frac{f(c) - f(b)}{c - b}$

តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទតម្លៃមធ្យមមាន $x_1, x_2 \in (a, b)$ ដែល $\frac{f(c) - f(a)}{c - a} = f'(x_1)$

និង $\frac{f(c) - f(b)}{c - b} = f'(x_2)$

ដូចនេះ $\exists x_1, x_2 \in (a, b)$ ដែល $f'(x_1) < \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} < f'(x_2)$

លំហាត់ ៧៣

គេឲ្យ f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើ $[0, 1]$ និង មានឌីផេរ៉ង់ស្យែលលើ $(0, 1)$ ។ ឧបមាថា $f(0) = f(1) = 0$ និង មាន $x_0 \in (0, 1)$ ដែល $f(x_0) = 1$ បង្ហាញថា $\exists c \in (0, 1)$ ដែល $|f'(c)| > 2$

។

សម្រាយ

+ ចំពោះ $x_0 \neq \frac{1}{2}$ នោះមួយក្នុងចំណោមចន្លោះ $[0, x_0]$ និង $[x_0, 1]$ ត្រូវមានប្រវែងខ្លីជាង $\frac{1}{2}$

· បើ $[x_0, 1]$ មានប្រវែងខ្លីជាង $\frac{1}{2}$

តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទតម្លៃមធ្យម $\exists c \in (x_0, 1)$ ដែល $\frac{f(1) - f(x_0)}{1 - x_0} = f'(c)$

$$\Rightarrow f'(c) = -\frac{1}{1 - x_0}$$

$$\text{តែ } x_0 > \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 1 - x_0 < 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{គេបាន } f'(c) < -2$$

$$\text{នោះ } |f'(c)| > 2$$

ស្រាយដូចគ្នាករណី $[0, x_0]$ មានប្រវែងខ្លីជាង $\frac{1}{2}$

$$+ \text{ចំពោះ } x_0 = \frac{1}{2}$$

-ករណី f ជាអនុគមន៍លីនេអ៊ែរលើ $[0, \frac{1}{2}]$ គឺ $f(x) = ax + b$

$$\text{តាម } f(0) = 0 \text{ និង } f(x_0) = 1$$

$$\text{គេបាន } f(x) = 2x \text{ ចំពោះ } \forall x \in [0, \frac{1}{2}]$$

$$\text{ដោយ } f'(\frac{1}{2}) = 2 \text{ នោះ } \exists x_1 > \frac{1}{2} \text{ ដែល } f(x_1) > 1$$

$$\text{តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទតម្លៃមធ្យមយើងបាន } \frac{f(1) - f(x_1)}{1 - x_1} = f'(c) \Rightarrow -\frac{f(x_1)}{1 - x_1} = f'(c)$$

$$\text{ដោយ } 1 - x_1 < 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1 - x_1} > 2$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{f(x_1)}{1 - x_1} < -2f(x_1) < -2$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(c) < -2 \Rightarrow |f'(c)| > 2$$

-ករណីដែល f មិនមែនជាអនុគមន៍លីនេអ៊ែរលើ $[0, \frac{1}{2}]$

$$\text{នោះ } \exists x_2 \in (0, \frac{1}{2}) \text{ ដែល } f(x_2) > 2x_2 \text{ រឺ } f(x_2) < 2x_2$$

$$+ f(x_2) > 2x_2$$

$$\text{តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទតម្លៃមធ្យម } \exists c \in (0, x_2) \text{ ដែល } \frac{f(0) - f(x_2)}{0 - x_2} = f'(c)$$

$$\frac{f(x_2)}{x_2} = f'(c) \Rightarrow f'(c) > 2$$

$$\text{នោះ } |f'(c)| > 2$$

ស្រាយដូចគ្នាចំពោះ $f(x_2) < 2x_2$

សរុបមក $\exists c \in (0, 1)$ ដែល $|f'(c)| > 2$

លំហាត់ ៧៤

គេឲ្យ f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើ $[a, b]$, $a > 0$ និង មានឌីផេរ៉ង់ស្យែលលើ (a, b) ។ បង្ហាញថា $\exists x_1 \in (a, b)$ ដែល $\frac{bf(a) - af(b)}{b - a} = f(x_1) - x_1 f'(x_1)$ ។

សម្រាយ

ពិនិត្យ $g(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x}$ និង $h(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើ $[a, b]$ និង មានឌីផេរ៉ង់ស្យែលលើ (a, b)

ព្រោះ f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើ $[a, b]$, $a > 0$ និង មានឌីផេរ៉ង់ស្យែលលើ (a, b)

តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទ Cauchy $\exists x_1 \in (a, b)$ ដែល $\frac{g(b) - g(a)}{h(b) - h(a)} = \frac{g'(x_1)}{h'(x_1)}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\frac{f(b)}{b} - \frac{f(a)}{a}}{\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{a}} = \frac{\frac{x_1 f'(x_1) - f(x_1)}{x_1^2}}{-\frac{1}{x_1^2}} = f(x_1) - x_1 f'(x_1)$$

ដូចនេះ $\exists x_1 \in (a, b)$ ដែល $\frac{bf(a) - af(b)}{b - a} = f(x_1) - x_1 f'(x_1)$

លំហាត់ ៧៥

ឧបមាថា $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $b - a \geq 4$ មានឌីផេរ៉ង់ស្យែលលើ (a, b) ។ បង្ហាញថា $\exists x_0 \in (a, b)$ ដែល $f'(x_0) < 1 + f^2(x_0)$ ។

សម្រាយ

ពិនិត្យ $g(x) = \arctan x$

ចំពោះ x_1, x_2 ដែល $a < x_1 < x_2 < b$ និង $x_2 - x_1 > \pi$

តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទតម្លៃមធ្យមយើងបាន $g(x_2) - g(x_1) = g'(x_0)(x_2 - x_1)$ ចំពោះ $x_0 \in (x_1, x_2)$

$$\Rightarrow \arctan x_2 - \arctan x_1 = \frac{f'(x_0)}{1 + f^2(x_0)}(x_2 - x_1) \quad \text{ព្រោះ } g'(x) = \frac{f(x)}{1 + f^2(x)}$$

$$\Rightarrow |\arctan x_2 - \arctan x_1| = \left| \frac{f'(x_0)}{1 + f^2(x_0)}(x_2 - x_1) \right| = \frac{|f'(x_0)|}{1 + f^2(x_0)}(x_2 - x_1)$$

$$\text{តែ } -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \arctan x_2 - \arctan x_1 \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow |\arctan x_2 - \arctan x_1| \leq \pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{|f'(x_0)|}{1 + f^2(x_0)}(x_2 - x_1) \leq \pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{|f'(x_0)|}{1 + f^2(x_0)} \leq \frac{\pi}{x_2 - x_1} < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow |f'(x_0)| < 1 + f^2(x_0)$$

ដូចនេះ $\exists x_0 \in (a, b)$ ដែល $f'(x_0) < 1 + f^2(x_0)$ ព្រោះ $f'(x_0) \leq |f'(x_0)|$

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