

# គណិតវិទ្យា

សម្រាប់ថ្នាក់វិទ្យាល័យ  
និងមហាវិទ្យាល័យ

$$\begin{array}{c} 2 > -3 \\ 0.999... = 1 \\ \pi \approx 3.14 \\ \sqrt{2} \\ 1 + 2 \cdot 3 \\ (1 - 2) + 3 \\ 5(2 + 2) \\ 101_2 = 5_{10} \end{array}$$

រៀបរៀងដោយ និស្សិត លឿ សុវណ្ណារ៉ា

នេះជាសៀវភៅ គណិតវិទ្យា ដែលប្រមូលផ្តុំនូវមេរៀនសង្ខេប និងលំហាត់អមដោយដំណោះស្រាយមកជាមួយ។ សៀវភៅនេះសរសេរឡើងក្នុងឆ្នាំ ២០១៧។

រក្សាសិទ្ធិគ្រប់យ៉ាង  
២០១៧



# គណិតវិទ្យា



មេស៊ីន ២០១៧

**អ្នករៀបរៀង ៖** លឿ សុវណ្ណារ៉ា (និស្សិតសាកលវិទ្យាល័យភូមិន្ទភ្នំពេញ)

**អ្នករចនាក្រប និងកំលាំង ៖** លឿ សុវណ្ណារ៉ា

**អ្នកត្រួតពិនិត្យ ៖**

លឿ សុវណ្ណារ៉ា

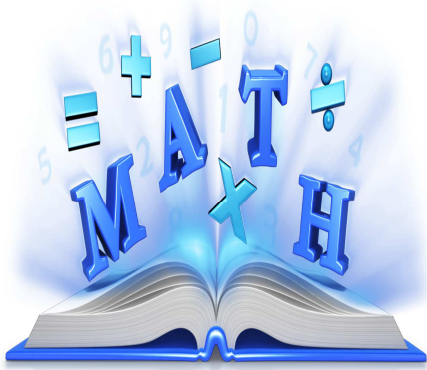
ការកើតឡើងនេះ គឺដោយសារខិតខំប្រឹងប្រែងរបស់ខ្ញុំ ទម្រាំវាយអត្ថបទ ការ  
គណនា វិះគិត និងការស្រាវជ្រាវយ៉ាងយូរនេះ ប្រើពេលជិត ២ឆ្នាំ ទើបបានសៀវភៅនេះ  
លេចរូបរាងឡើង។ដូច្នេះ សូមអ្នកសិក្សាទាំងឡាយជួយគាំទ្រស្នាដៃនេះ ទើបសៀវភៅ  
លើកក្រោយនឹងចេញមកបន្តបន្ទាប់ទៀត។ សូមអរគុណ !!

**ហាមថតចម្លង ឬផលិតសៀវភៅនេះ ឡើងវិញដោយ  
គ្មានការអនុញ្ញាតពីអ្នករៀបរៀងឡើយ**

ផលិតឆ្នាំ ២០១៧

រាជធានី ភ្នំពេញ , ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា

# អារម្ភកថា



$$\begin{array}{l}
 2 > -3 \\
 0.999... = 1 \\
 \pi \approx 3.14 \\
 \sqrt{2} \\
 1 + 2 \cdot 3 \\
 5(2 + 2) \\
 101_2 = 5_{10}
 \end{array}$$



ប្រាសសូមស្នើមិត្តអ្នកសិក្សាទាំងឡាយ!!

ខ្ញុំប្រាសសូមជម្រាបថា សៀវភៅកម្រិតឧត្តមសិក្សានេះខ្ញុំបានសិក្សារៀនសូត្រកាលពីខ្ញុំរៀនឆ្នាំទី១ នៃដេប៉ាតេម៉ង់គណិតវិទ្យា។ កាលខ្ញុំរៀនឆ្នាំទី១ នោះខ្ញុំប្រឡងមុខវិជ្ជានេះបានត្រឹមមួយជាប់ៗ ប៉ុណ្ណោះ ដូច្នេះខ្ញុំមិនមែនជាអ្នកពូកែអីប៉ុន្មានទេ តែដោយចិត្តចង់សរសេរនឹងស្រាវជ្រាវលំហាត់ខ្ញុំក៏សម្រេចចិត្តសរសេរសៀវភៅនេះឡើង ។ ការសរសេរសៀវភៅនេះឡើង ក៏គ្មានគោលបំណងចង់បង្ហាញថាខ្ញុំនេះមានចំណេះដឹងប្រើប្រាស់អ្វីដែរ តែវាគ្រាន់តែជាការចែករំលែកនូវចំណេះដឹងផ្សេងៗកាលនៅរៀនឆ្នាំទី១ ជូនទៅដល់អ្នករាល់គ្នាតែប៉ុណ្ណោះ ។ សូមបញ្ជាក់ថា សៀវភៅនេះមិនមែនជាសៀវភៅមេរៀនលំអិតទេ វាគ្រាន់តែជាគន្លឹះ និងមេរៀនសង្ខេបនៃសៀវភៅកាលពីខ្ញុំរៀន ចំណែករូបវិទ្យាខ្ញុំបានដកស្រង់យកលំហាត់ខ្លះដែលខ្ញុំអាចយល់ និងចេះធ្វើមកពីសៀវភៅរបស់លោកគ្រូ ស្តេស សុភ័ក្ត្រ និងលំហាត់ផ្សេងទៀត យកចេញពីបណ្តាញសង្គមមាតា ។

ដូច្នេះហើយប្រសិនបើមិត្តអ្នកសិក្សា អានទៅមានអារម្មណ៍ថាមានកន្លែងខុសឆ្គងច្រើនណា សូមមេត្តាផ្តល់មតិយោបល់គាត់មកកាន់យើងខ្ញុំតាមរយៈ

[Loeur.sovannra1@gmail.com](mailto:Loeur.sovannra1@gmail.com) យើងខ្ញុំនឹងទទួលយកការកែលំអរដោយក្តីរីករាយ នឹងគោរព។

ជាចុងបញ្ចប់នៃអារម្ភកថានេះ ខ្ញុំសូមជូនពរលោកឱ្យអ្នកគ្រូ  
សិស្សនិស្សិតទាំងអស់មានសុខភាពល្អ និងជោគជ័យលើការងារ និង  
ការសិក្សា។ សូមអរគុណ !!

ភ្នំពេញ ០៥ / ០១ / ២០១៤

សិស្សេភកណ្ឌតម្យា

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**ជំពូកទី១**


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**ស្វ៊ីតចំនួនពិត**


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**1. និយមន័យ៖**

ដែលហៅថា ស្វ៊ីតចំនួនពិត គឺគ្រប់អនុគមន៍អនុវត្តន៍សំណុំចំនួនពិតធម្មជាតិ  $(IN)$  ទៅសំណុំចំនួនពិត  $(IR)$  ។

$$\text{គឺ } IN \rightarrow IR : n \mapsto u_n$$

**2. ស្លឹករង**

គេមាន  $\{u_n\}$  និង  $\{v_n\}$  គេថា  $(v_n)$  ជាស្លឹករងនៃ  $(u_n)$  កាលណា គ្រប់តួនៃស្លឹក  $(v_n)$  ជាតួខ្លះនៃស្លឹក  $(u_n)$  ។

**3. ស្លឹកម៉ូណូតូន**

- គេថា  $(u_n)$  ជាស្លឹកកើនកាលណា  $\forall n \in IN, u_{n+1} \geq u_n$  ។
- គេថា  $(u_n)$  ជាស្លឹកកើនដាច់ខាតកាលណា  $\forall n \in IN, u_{n+1} > u_n$  ។
- គេថា  $(u_n)$  ជាស្លឹកចុះកាលណា  $\forall n \in IN, u_{n+1} \leq u_n$  ។
- គេថា  $(u_n)$  ជាស្លឹកចុះដាច់ខាតកាលណា  $\forall n \in IN, u_{n+1} = u_n$  ។
- ស្លឹកកើនរហូត ឬចុះរហូតជាស្លឹកម៉ូណូតូន

**4. ស្លឹកទាល់**

- គេថា  $(u_n)$  ជាស្លឹកទាល់លើកាលណា  $\exists M \in IR, \forall n \in IN, u_n \leq M$  ។

- គេថា  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់ក្រោមកាលណា  $\exists m \in \mathbb{R}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, m \leq u_n, (u_n \geq m)$
- គេថា  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់កាលណា  $(u_n)$  ទាល់លើផង ទាល់ក្រោមផង ឬអាចសរសេរ៖
  - $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់  $\Leftrightarrow \exists m, M \in \mathbb{R}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, m \leq u_n \leq M$
  - $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់  $\Leftrightarrow \exists \mu > 0, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, -\mu \leq u_n \leq \mu$   
 $|u_n| \leq \mu$

## 5. ស្វ៊ីតបង្រួម

### 5.1. និយមន័យ

គេថា  $(u_n)$  មានលីមីត  $l$  ( $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = l, l \in \mathbb{R}$ ) លុះត្រាតែ  $\forall \varepsilon > 0,$   
 $\exists \delta \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n \geq \delta, |u_n - l| < \varepsilon$  ។

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = l \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n \geq \delta, |u_n - l| < \varepsilon$$

ចំនាំ៖ ស្វ៊ីតមានលីមីត ជាស្វ៊ីតរួម។

- និយមន័យផ្នែកគត់

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \exists x \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{ដែល} \quad [x] = k \Leftrightarrow k \leq x < k + 1$$

### 5.2. ទ្រឹស្តីបទ

គ្រប់ស្វ៊ីតរួម ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់ តែគ្រប់ស្វ៊ីតទាល់ពុំមែនសុទ្ធតែជាស្វ៊ីតរួមទេ។

### 5.3. ស្ថិតរងនៃស្ថិតរួម

**ទ្រឹស្តីបទ៖** គ្រប់ស្ថិតរងនៃស្ថិតរួម ជាស្ថិតរួម ហើយមានលីមីតដូចស្ថិតរួម។

បើ  $(u_n)$  ជាស្ថិតទាល់ និងម៉ូឌូតូននោះ  $(u_n)$  ជាស្ថិតរួម។ តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទខាងលើ យើងអាចទាញបាន៖

- បើ  $(u_n)$  ជាស្ថិតទាល់លើ និងកើននោះ  $(u_n)$  ជាស្ថិតរួម។
- បើ  $(u_n)$  ជាស្ថិតទាល់ក្រោម និងចុះនោះ  $(u_n)$  ជាស្ថិតរួម។

## 6. ស្ថិតកូស៊ី (Cauchy)

### 6.1. និយមន័យ

គេថា  $(u_n)$  ជាស្ថិតកូស៊ីលុះត្រាតែ  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > IN, \forall n > \delta,$

$$\forall m > \delta, |u_n - u_m| < \varepsilon$$

### 6.2. ទ្រឹស្តីបទ

**ទ្រឹស្តីបទទី១៖** គ្រប់ស្ថិតរួម ជាស្ថិតកូស៊ី។

**ទ្រឹស្តីបទទី២៖** គ្រប់ស្ថិតកូស៊ី ជាស្ថិតទាល់។

**ទ្រឹស្តីបទទី៣៖** គ្រប់ស្ថិតកូស៊ីក្នុង  $IR$  ជាស្ថិតរួម។

**ផ្នែកលំហាត់ស្វ៊ីតចំនួនពិត**

**សម្រាប់ត្រូវប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធនានា**

**លំហាត់ទី០១**៖ គេមានស្វ៊ីត  $(u_n)$  កំណត់ដោយ

$$u_n = \sqrt{2 \times \sqrt{2 \times \sqrt{2 \times \dots \times \sqrt{2}}}}$$

មានបូសការចំនួន  $n$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ ។

1. បង្ហាញថា  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតកើន។
2. បង្ហាញថា  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់។

**លំហាត់ទី០២**៖ គេមានស្វ៊ីត  $(u_n)$  មួយកំណត់ដោយ ៖

$$u_{n+1} = \frac{eu_n + 2}{e} \quad (e = 2.718281 \dots)$$

បង្ហាញថា  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតកើន។

**លំហាត់ទី០៣** បង្ហាញថាស្វ៊ីត  $(u_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}^*}$  ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់។

$$\text{ដោយ } u_n = \frac{1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2}{n^3}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ ។}$$

**លំហាត់ទី០៤**៖ គេមានស្វ៊ីត  $(u_n)$  កំណត់ដោយ៖

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = -1 \\ u_{n+1} = \frac{n}{2(n+1)} u_n + \frac{3(2+n)}{2(n+1)} \end{cases}$$

បង្ហាញថា  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតកើន  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$  ។

**លំហាត់ទី០៥:** បង្ហាញថាស្វ៊ីត  $\{U_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}^*}$  ដែលមានតួទូទៅ

$$U_n = \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n} \text{ ជាស្វ៊ីតចុះ។}$$

**លំហាត់ទី០៦:** បង្ហាញថាស្វ៊ីត  $(U_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់។

$$\text{ដែល } U_n = \frac{3n}{n^2 + 1}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

**លំហាត់ទី០៧:** គណនាតួទី  $n$  នៃស្វ៊ីត  $(U_n)$  កំណត់ដោយ

$$\begin{cases} U_0 = -4 \\ U_{n+1} = \frac{2}{3}U_n - 3 \end{cases}$$

**លំហាត់ទី០៨:** គណនាតួទី  $n$  នៃស្វ៊ីត  $(U_n)$  កំណត់ដោយ៖

$$\begin{cases} u_0 = u_1 = 1 \\ u_{n+2} = u_{n+1} + 6u_n \end{cases}$$

**លំហាត់ទី០៩:** ប្រើទ្រឹស្តីស្វ៊ីតម៉ូណូតូន និងស្វ៊ីតទាល់បង្ហាញថាស្វ៊ីត  $(u_n)$

ជាស្វ៊ីតរួម។

$$\text{ដោយ } u_n = \frac{n}{n+1} \left( 2 - \frac{1}{n^2} \right), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}^* \quad \text{។}$$

**លំហាត់ទី១០:** ប្រើទ្រឹស្តីស្វ៊ីតម៉ូណូតូន និងស្វ៊ីតទាល់បង្ហាញថា  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីត

ត្រូវ។

$$\text{ដែល } u_n = \left( 1 - \frac{1}{4} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{1}{9} \right) \times \dots \times \left( 1 - \frac{1}{n^2} \right), \quad n \geq 2$$

**លំហាត់ទី១១:** គេមានស្វ៊ីត  $(u_n)$  កំណត់ដោយ

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = 1 \\ u_{n+1} = \sqrt{u_n^2 + \frac{1}{2^n}}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}^* \end{cases}$$

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

**លំហាត់ទី១២៖** ចូរគណនាលីមីតស្វ៊ីត

$$(1). \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{n^2} \sin n!}{n+1}$$

$$(2). \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \cos \frac{a}{2} \times \cos \frac{a}{2^2} \times \dots \times \cos \frac{a}{2^n} \right), a \in ]0, \pi[$$

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

$$(4). \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt[4]{2} \times \sqrt[8]{2} \times \dots \times \sqrt[n]{2})$$

**លំហាត់ទី១៣៖** បង្ហាញថា ស្វ៊ីត  $(u_n)$  កំណត់ដោយ ៖

$$u_n = \frac{\sin 1^0}{2} + \frac{\sin 2^0}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{\sin n^0}{n^2}$$

ជាស្វ៊ីត Cauchy ។ ( $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ ) ។

**លំហាត់ទី១៤៖** គេមានស្វ៊ីត  $(u_n)$  កំណត់ដោយ ៖

$$u_n = \frac{1}{1 \times 2} + \frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \frac{1}{3 \times 4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)}, n \geq 1$$

បង្ហាញថា  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតកូស៊ី (Cauchy) ។

**លំហាត់ទី១៥៖** បង្ហាញថា ចំពោះ  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$  ៖

$$A. \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{2^n} = 0, \quad B = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^n}{n!} = 0$$

**លំហាត់ទី០១៖** គេមានស្វ៊ីត  $(u_n)$  កំណត់ដោយ

$$u_n = \sqrt{2 \times \sqrt{2 \times \sqrt{2 \times \dots \times \sqrt{2}}}}$$

មានបួសការេចំនួន  $n$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ ។

1. បង្ហាញថា  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតកើន។
2. បង្ហាញថា  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់។

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖**

1. បង្ហាញថា  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតកើន

$$\text{គេមាន } u_n = \sqrt{2 \times \sqrt{2 \times \sqrt{2 \times \dots \times \sqrt{2}}}}$$

$$= 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 2^{\frac{1}{4}} \times 2^{\frac{1}{8}} \times \dots \times 2^{\frac{1}{2^n}}$$

$$= 2^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n}}$$

តាង  $S_n = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n}$  ជាផលបូកតួស្វ៊ីតធរណីមាត្រ

$$\text{ដែល } q = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_n = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{\frac{1}{2^n} - 1}{\frac{1}{2} - 1}\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } u_n = 2^{1 - \frac{1}{2^n}}$$

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

$$\text{យក } \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \frac{2^{1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}}}{2^{1 - \frac{1}{2^n}}} = 2^{-\frac{1}{2^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{2^n}}$$

$$= 2^{\frac{1}{2^{n+1}}} = 2^{\frac{1}{2^{n+1}}} \sqrt{2}$$

ចំពោះ  $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$  នោះ  $n + 1 > n$

$$\text{បើ } n = 1 : 2 > 1 \text{ ឬ } {}^{2^{n+1}}\sqrt{2} > {}^{2^{n+1}}\sqrt{1} = 1$$

$$\text{ដោយ } \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} > 1 \text{ ឬ } u_{n+1} > u_n$$

ដូចនេះ  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតកើន។

2. បង្ហាញថា  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់

$$\text{យើងមាន } u_n = 2^{1-\frac{1}{2^n}}$$

ចំពោះ  $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$  :  $u_n > 0$  , នោះ ស្វ៊ីត  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់ក្រោម (1)

$$\text{ចំពោះ } n \in \mathbb{N}^* : 2^{1-\frac{1}{2^n}} < 2^1 \text{ ឬ } u_n < 2$$

នោះ  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់លើ (2) ។

តាម (1) & (2) គេអាចទាញបាន ស្វ៊ីត  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់។

ដូចនេះ ស្វ៊ីត  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់។

**លំហាត់ទី០២៖** គេមានស្វ៊ីត  $(u_n)$  មួយកំណត់ដោយ ៖

$$u_{n+1} = \frac{eu_n + 2}{e} \quad (e = 2.718281 \dots)$$

បង្ហាញថា  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតកើន។

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖** បង្ហាញថា  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតកើន

$$\text{គេមាន } u_{n+1} = \frac{eu_n + 2}{e}$$

$$eu_{n+1} = eu_n + 2$$

$$e(u_{n+1} - u_n) = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow u_{n+1} - u_n = \frac{2}{e} > 0$$

ដោយ  $u_{n+1} - u_n > 0$  ឬ  $u_{n+1} > u_n$

ដូចនេះ  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតកើន។

**លំហាត់ទី០៣៖** បង្ហាញថាស្វ៊ីត  $(u_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}^*}$  ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់។

$$\text{ដោយ } u_n = \frac{1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2}{n^3}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ ។}$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖** បង្ហាញថាស្វ៊ីត  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់

$$\begin{aligned} \text{គេមាន } u_n &= \frac{1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2}{n^3} \\ &= \frac{\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}}{n^3} \\ &= \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{6n^2} = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{n+1}{n} \times \frac{2n+1}{n} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{6}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(2 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \end{aligned}$$

ចំពោះ  $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$  យើងបាន ៖

$$\frac{1}{n} > 0 \text{ នោះ } u_n > \frac{1}{6}(1)(2) = \frac{1}{3}$$

នោះ  $u_n > \frac{1}{3}$  នោះយើងបាន  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់ក្រោមត្រង់  $\frac{1}{3}$  ។ (1)

តាមវិសមភាព  $AM \geq GM$  យើងបាន

$$\frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) + \left(2 + \frac{1}{n}\right)}{2} \geq \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)\left(2 + \frac{1}{n}\right)}$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) + \left(2 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \geq 2\sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)\left(2 + \frac{1}{n}\right)}$$

$$\text{ម្យ៉ាងទៀត } \frac{2}{n} \leq 2, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$3 + \frac{2}{n} \leq 5$$

$$\text{នោះ: } 2\sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)\left(2 + \frac{1}{n}\right)} \leq 5$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)\left(2 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \leq \frac{25}{4}$$

គុណអង្គសងខាង នឹង  $\frac{1}{6}$  យើងបាន ៖

$$\frac{1}{6}\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)\left(2 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \leq \frac{25}{24}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_n \leq \frac{25}{24} \text{ នោះ: } (u_n) \text{ ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់លើត្រង់ } \frac{25}{24} \text{ ។ (2)}$$

តាម (1) និង (2) យើងបាន  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់ ។

ដូចនេះ:  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់។

**លំហាត់ទី០៤៖** គេមានស្វ៊ីត  $(u_n)$  កំណត់ដោយ៖

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = -1 \\ u_{n+1} = \frac{n}{2(n+1)}u_n + \frac{3(2+n)}{2(n+1)} \end{cases}$$

បង្ហាញថា  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតកើន  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$  ។

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖** បង្ហាញថា  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតកើន  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

$$\text{យើងមាន } u_{n+1} = \frac{n}{2(n+1)} u_n + \frac{3(2+n)}{2(n+1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យក } u_{n+1} - u_n &= \frac{n}{2(n+1)} u_n + \frac{3(2+n)}{2(n+1)} - u_n \\ &= \frac{nu_n + 3(2+n) - 2u_n(1+n)}{2(n+1)} \\ &= \frac{nu_n + 6 + 3n - 2u_n - 2nu_n}{2(n+1)} \\ &= \frac{3(n+2) - 2u_n - nu_n}{2(n+1)} \\ &= \frac{3(n+2) - u_n(n+2)}{2(n+1)} \\ &= \frac{(n+2)(3 - u_n)}{2(n+1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ចំពោះ } \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ គេមាន } \begin{cases} (n+2) > 0 \\ 2(n+1) > 0 \end{cases}$$

ដើម្បីឲ្យ  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតកើនកាលណា  $3 - u_n > 0$

នោះយើងត្រូវស្រាយថា  $u_n < 3$

ចំពោះ  $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$  នោះប្រសិនបើ

$$n = 1, \quad 3 - u_1 = 3 - (-1) = 4 > 0, u_1 < 3 \text{ ពិត}$$

ឧបមាថាពិតដល់  $n = k, u_k < 3$  ពិត

យើងនឹងស្រាយថាពិតរហូតដល់  $n = k + 1, u_{k+1} < 3$

យើងមាន  $u_k < 3$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{k}{2(k+1)}u_k &< \frac{3k}{2(k+1)} \\ \frac{k}{2(k+1)}u_k + \frac{3(2+k)}{2(k+1)} &< \frac{3k}{2(k+1)} + \frac{3(2+k)}{2(k+1)} \\ u_{k+1} &< \frac{3k+6+3k}{2(k+1)} \\ u_{k+1} &< \frac{6(k+1)}{2(k+1)} = 3 \quad \text{ពិត}\end{aligned}$$

នោះ  $u_n < 3$

យើងបាន  $3 - u_n > 0$

គេទាញបាន  $u_{n+1} - u_n > 0$

ដូចនេះ  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតកើន។

**លំហាត់ទី០៥:** បង្ហាញថាស្វ៊ីត  $\{U_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}^*}$  ដែលមានតួទូទៅ

$$U_n = \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n} \quad \text{ជាស្វ៊ីតចុះ។}$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ:** បង្ហាញថាស្វ៊ីត  $\{U_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}^*}$  ជាស្វ៊ីតចុះ

យើងមាន  $U_n = \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}$

$$\Rightarrow U_{n+1} = \sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{យក } \frac{U_{n+1}}{U_n} &= \frac{\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n+1}}{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}} \\ &= \frac{(\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n+1})(\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n+1})(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})}{(\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n})(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})(\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n+1})} \\ &= \frac{(n+2 - n - 1)(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})}{(n+1 - n)(\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n+1})}\end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})}{\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n+1}}$$

ចំពោះ  $\forall x \in \mathbb{N}^*$  យើងមាន

$$n+2 > n$$

$$\sqrt{n+2} > \sqrt{n}$$

$$\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n+1} > \sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}$$

$$\frac{(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})}{\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n+1}} < 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{U_{n+1}}{U_n} < 1$$

ដូចនេះ  $(U_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតចុះ ។

**លំហាត់ទី០៦៖** បង្ហាញថាស្វ៊ីត  $(U_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់។

$$\text{ដែល } U_n = \frac{3n}{n^2 + 1}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖** បង្ហាញថាស្វ៊ីត  $(U_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់

$$\text{យើងមាន } U_n = \frac{3n}{n^2 + 1}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$U_n = \frac{3n}{n^2 + 1} \geq 0, \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (1)$$

តាមវិសមភាព Cauchy យើងមាន៖

$$a^2 + b^2 > 2ab$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 + 1 > 2n$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3n}{n^2 + 1} < \frac{3n}{2n} = \frac{3}{2} \quad (2)$$

តាម (1) & (2) គេទាញបាន

$$0 \leq u_n < \frac{3}{2}$$

ដូចនេះ  $(U_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់

**លំហាត់ទី០៧:** គណនាតួទី  $n$  នៃស្វ៊ីត  $(U_n)$  កំណត់ដោយ

$$\begin{cases} U_0 = -4 \\ U_{n+1} = \frac{2}{3}U_n - 3 \end{cases}$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ:** គណនាតួទី  $n$  នៃស្វ៊ីត

គេមាន  $\begin{cases} U_0 = -4 \\ U_{n+1} = \frac{2}{3}U_n - 3 \end{cases}$

តាង  $V_n = U_n - a$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow V_{n+1} &= U_{n+1} - a \\ &= \frac{2}{3}U_n - 3 - a \\ &= \frac{2}{3}U_n - \frac{2}{3}a + \frac{2}{3}a - a - 3 \\ &= \frac{2}{3}(U_n - a) - \frac{a}{3} - 3 \end{aligned}$$

ដើម្បីឲ្យស្វ៊ីត  $(V_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតធរណីមាត្រកាលណា  $-\frac{a}{3} - 3 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow a = -9$$

យើងបាន  $V_n = U_n + 9 \Rightarrow V_0 = U_0 + 9 = -4 + 9 = 5$

ដោយ  $V_{n+1} = \frac{2}{3}V_n \Rightarrow q = \frac{2}{3}$

$$\text{តែ } V_n = V_0 \cdot q^n = 5 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n$$

$$\text{គេបាន } 5 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n = U_n + 9 \Rightarrow U_n = 5 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n - 9$$

$$\boxed{\text{ដូចនេះ: } U_n = 5 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n - 9}$$

**លំហាត់ទី០៨:** គណនាតួទី  $n$  នៃស្វ៊ីត  $(U_n)$  កំណត់ដោយ:

$$\begin{cases} u_0 = u_1 = 1 \\ u_{n+2} = u_{n+1} + 6u_n \end{cases}$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ:** គណនាតួទី  $n$  នៃស្វ៊ីត  $(U_n)$

$$\text{យើងមាន } \begin{cases} u_0 = u_1 = 1 \\ u_{n+2} = u_{n+1} + 6u_n \end{cases}$$

$$\text{សមីការសម្គាល់ស្វ៊ីត } (u_n) \text{ គឺ } r^2 = r + 6$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 - r - 6 = 0$$

$$\Delta = (-1)^2 - 4(1)(-6) = 25 = 5^2$$

$$\Rightarrow r_1 = \frac{1-5}{2} = -2, \quad r_2 = \frac{1+5}{2} = 3$$

តាងស្វ៊ីតជំនួយដូចខាងក្រោម:

$$\begin{cases} X_n = u_{n+1} + 2u_n \\ Y_n = u_{n+1} - 3u_n \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X_{n+1} = u_{n+2} + 2u_{n+1} & (1) \\ Y_{n+1} = u_{n+2} - 3u_{n+1} & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{តាម (1): } X_{n+1} &= u_{n+2} + 2u_{n+1} \\ &= u_{n+1} + 6u_n + 2u_{n+1} \\ &= 3u_{n+1} + 6u_n \\ &= 3(u_{n+1} + 2u_n) \end{aligned}$$

$$X_{n+1} = 3X_n$$

នាំឲ្យ  $(X_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតធរណីមាត្រមានរេសុង  $q = 3$

តាមរូបមន្ត  $X_n = X_0 \cdot q^n$  ,  $X_0 = u_1 + 2u_0 = 1 + 2 = 3$

$$X_n = 3(3)^n \quad (i)$$

តាម (2) :  $Y_{n+1} = u_{n+2} - 3u_{n+1}$

$$= u_{n+1} + 6u_n - 3u_{n+1}$$

$$= 6u_n - 2u_{n+1}$$

$$= -2(u_{n+1} - 3u_n)$$

$$= -2Y_n$$

នាំឲ្យ  $(Y_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតធរណីមាត្រ ដែលមានស្រាប់  $q = -2$

តាមរូបមន្ត  $Y_n = Y_0 q^n$  ,  $Y_0 = u_1 - 3u_0 = 1 - 3 = -2$

$$Y_n = -2(-2)^n \quad (ii)$$

តាម (1) និង (2) យើងបាន

$$\begin{cases} X_n = 3(3)^n \\ Y_n = -2(-2)^n \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u_{n+1} + 2u_n = 3(3)^n \\ u_{n+1} - 3u_n = -2(-2)^n \end{cases}$$

ដោយ បូកបំបាត់  $u_{n+1}$  យើងទទួលបាន  $-5u_n = -3(3)^n - 2(-2)^n$

$$\text{នោះ } u_n = -\frac{1}{5}(-3(3)^n - 2(-2)^n)$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } u_n = -\frac{1}{5}[-3(3)^n - (-2)^n]$$

**លំហាត់ទី០៥:** ប្រើទ្រឹស្តីស្វ៊ីតមូលដ្ឋាន និងស្វ៊ីតទាល់បង្ហាញថាស្វ៊ីត  $(u_n)$

ជាស្វ៊ីតរួម។

$$\text{ដោយ } u_n = \frac{n}{n+1} \left( 2 - \frac{1}{n^2} \right) , n \in \mathbb{N}^* \quad \text{។}$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖** បង្ហាញថា  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតរួម

$$\text{យើងមាន } u_n = \frac{n}{(n+1)} \left( 2 - \frac{1}{n^2} \right), n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

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

$$\Rightarrow u_{n+1} = \frac{2(n+1)^2 - 1}{(n+1)(n+2)}$$

$$= \frac{2n^2 + 4n + 1}{(n+1)(n+2)}$$

$$\text{យក } u_{n+1} - u_n = \frac{2n^2 + 4n + 1}{(n+1)(n+2)} - \frac{2n^2 - 1}{n(n+1)}$$

$$= \frac{n(2n^2 + 4n + 1)}{n(n+1)(n+2)} - \frac{(2n^2 - 1)(n+2)}{n(n+1)(n+2)}$$

$$= \frac{2n^3 + 4n^2 + n - 2n^3 - 4n^2 + n + 2}{n(n+1)(n+2)}$$

$$= \frac{2n + 2}{n(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{2}{n(n+2)} > 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

នាំឱ្យ  $u_{n+1} - u_n > 0$  នោះ  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតកើន (1) ។

$$\text{ម្យ៉ាងទៀត៖ } u_n = \frac{n}{n+1} \left( 2 - \frac{1}{n^2} \right), \frac{n}{n+1} < 1, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$\text{នាំឱ្យ } u_n < 2 - \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$u_n < 2, \frac{1}{n^2} > 0$$

ដោយ  $u_n < 2$  នោះគេបាន  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់លើ (2)

តាម (1) និង (2) យើងបាន៖  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតរួម។

ដូចនេះ  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតរួម។

**លំហាត់ទី១០:** ប្រើទ្រឹស្តីស្វ៊ីតមូល្យាតូន និងស្វ៊ីតទាល់បង្ហាញថា  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតរួម។

$$\text{ដែល } u_n = \left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{9}\right) \times \dots \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right), n \geq 2$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ:** បង្ហាញថា  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតរួម

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យើងមាន } u_n &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{9}\right) \times \dots \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right) \\ &= \left(\frac{2^2 - 1}{2^2}\right) \left(\frac{3^2 - 1}{3^2}\right) \times \dots \times \left(\frac{n^2 - 1}{n^2}\right) \\ &= \frac{(2-1)(2+1)(3-1)(3+1) \dots (n-1)(n+1)}{(n!)^2} \\ &= \frac{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times \dots \times (n-1)n(n+1)}{(n!)^2} \\ &= \frac{(n+1)!}{(n!)^2} = \frac{(n!)(n+1)}{(n!)^2} = \frac{n+1}{n!} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{នោះ } u_{n+1} = \frac{n+2}{(n+1)!}$$

$$\text{យក } \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \frac{\frac{n+2}{(n+1)!}}{\frac{n+1}{n!}} = \frac{(n+2)n!}{(n+1)(n+1)!} = \frac{n+2}{(n+1)^2} < 1, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

គេទាញបាន  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតចុះ គ្រប់  $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$  (1) ។

$$\text{ហើយ } u_n = \frac{n+1}{n!} > 0, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

នោះ  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់ក្រោម។ (2)

តាម (1) និង (2) នោះ  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតរួម។

ដូចនេះ  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតរួម ។

**លំហាត់ទី១១៖** គេមានស្វ៊ីត  $(u_n)$  កំណត់ដោយ

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = 1 \\ u_{n+1} = \sqrt{u_n^2 + \frac{1}{2^n}}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}^* \end{cases}$$

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

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖** គណនាលីមីត

យើងមាន  $\begin{cases} u_1 = 1 \\ u_{n+1} = \sqrt{u_n^2 + \frac{1}{2^n}}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}^* \end{cases}$

ពិនិត្យ ៖  $u_{n+1} = \sqrt{u_n^2 + \frac{1}{2^n}}$

$$u_{n+1}^2 = u_n^2 + \frac{1}{2^n}$$

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

ចំពោះគ្រប់  $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$  ,  $n = 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$

$$n = 1 : u_2^2 - u_1^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$n = 2 : u_3^2 - u_2^2 = \frac{1}{2^2}$$

$$n = 3 : u_4^2 - u_3^2 = \frac{1}{2^3}$$

.....

$$n = k : u_{k+1}^2 - u_k^2 = \frac{1}{2^k}$$

បូកពីលើរហូតដល់ក្រោម យើងបាន

$$u_{k+1}^2 - 1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^k}$$

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

$$= 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2^k} - 1\right)$$

$$= 2 - \frac{1}{2^k} \Rightarrow u_{k+1} = \sqrt{2 - \frac{1}{2^k}} \Rightarrow u_{n+1} = \sqrt{2 - \frac{1}{2^n}}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_n = \sqrt{2 - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{2 - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}} = 2, \left( \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} = 0 \right)$$

ដូច្នេះ  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = 2$

**លំហាត់ទី១២៖** ចូរគណនាលីមីតស្វ៊ីត

(1).  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{n^2} \sin n!}{n+1}$

(2).  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \cos \frac{a}{2} \times \cos \frac{a}{2^2} \times \dots \times \cos \frac{a}{2^n} \right), a \in ]0, \pi[$

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

(4).  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt[4]{2} \times \sqrt[8]{2} \times \dots \times \sqrt[n]{2})$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖** គណនាលីមីត

$$(1). \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{n^2} \sin n!}{n+1}$$

យើងមាន  $-1 \leq \sin n! \leq 1$

$$-\sqrt[3]{n^2} \leq \sqrt[3]{n^2} \sin n! \leq \sqrt[3]{n^2}$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt[3]{n^2}}{n+1} \leq \frac{\sqrt[3]{n^2} \sin n!}{n+1} \leq \frac{\sqrt[3]{n^2}}{n+1}$$

$$-\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{n^2}}{n+1} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{n^2} \sin n!}{n+1} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{n^2}}{n+1}$$

$$0 \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{n^2} \sin n!}{n+1} \leq 0$$

ដូចនេះ  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{n^2} \sin n!}{n+1} = 0$

$$(2). \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \cos \frac{a}{2} \times \cos \frac{a}{2^2} \times \dots \times \cos \frac{a}{2^n} \right)$$

$$\text{let : } S = \cos \frac{a}{2} \times \cos \frac{a}{2^2} \times \dots \times \cos \frac{a}{2^n}$$

$$\text{by : } 2 \sin a \cos a = \sin 2a \Rightarrow \cos a = \frac{\sin 2a}{2 \sin a}$$

$$\text{we have : } \cos \frac{a}{2^n} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{a}{2^{n-1}}}{\sin \frac{a}{2^n}}$$

$$\text{if } n = 1 : \cos \frac{a}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin a}{\sin \frac{a}{2}}$$

$$\text{if } n = 2 : \cos \frac{a}{2^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin \left( \frac{a}{2} \right)}{\sin \frac{a}{2^2}}$$

.....

$$\text{if } n = n : \cos \frac{a}{2^n} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{a}{2^{n-1}}}{\sin \frac{a}{2^n}}$$

$$\text{we have : } S_n = \frac{\sin a}{\sin \frac{a}{2}} \times \frac{\sin \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)}{\sin \frac{a}{2^2}} \times \dots \times \frac{\sin \frac{a}{2^{n-1}}}{\sin \frac{a}{2^n}} \times \frac{1}{2^n} = \frac{1}{2^n} \frac{\sin a}{\sin \frac{a}{2^n}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2^n} \sin a}{\sin \frac{a}{2^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{a}{2^n} \left(\frac{\sin a}{a}\right)}{\sin \frac{a}{2^n}}$$

$$\text{let } t = \frac{a}{2^n}, \text{ when } n \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{t}{\sin t} \left( \frac{\sin a}{a} \right) \right) = \frac{\sin a}{a}$$

$$\text{So , } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \cos \frac{a}{2} \times \cos \frac{a}{2^2} \times \dots \times \cos \frac{a}{2^n} \right) = \frac{\sin a}{a}$$

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

$$\text{តាង } S_n = \frac{n}{n^2 + 1} + \frac{n}{n^2 + 2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2 + n}$$

$$\text{យើងមាន } \frac{n}{n^2 + 1} \leq \frac{n}{n^2 + 1} < \frac{n}{n^2 + n}$$

$$\frac{n}{n^2 + 1} < \frac{n}{n^2 + 2} < \frac{n}{n^2 + n}$$

$$\frac{n}{n^2 + 1} < \frac{n}{n^2 + 3} < \frac{n}{n^2 + n}$$

.....

$$\frac{n}{n^2 + 1} < \frac{n}{n^2 + n} \leq \frac{n}{n^2 + n}$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } \frac{n^2}{n^2 + 1} \leq S_n \leq \frac{n^2}{n^2 + n}$$

$$\frac{n^2}{n^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)} \leq S_n \leq \frac{n^2}{n^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} \right)$$

$$1 \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n \leq 1$$

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

$$(4). \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt[4]{2} \times \sqrt[8]{2} \times \dots \times \sqrt[n]{2})$$

$$\text{តាង } S_n = \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt[4]{2} \times \sqrt[8]{2} \times \dots \times \sqrt[n]{2}$$

$$= 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 2^{\frac{1}{4}} \times 2^{\frac{1}{8}} \times \dots \times 2^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$= 2^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n}}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 2^{(1 - \frac{1}{2^n})} = 2$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt[4]{2} \times \sqrt[8]{2} \times \dots \times \sqrt[n]{2}) = 2$$

**លំហាត់ទី១៣** : បង្ហាញថា ស្វ៊ីត  $(u_n)$  កំណត់ដោយ :

$$u_n = \frac{\sin 1^0}{2} + \frac{\sin 2^0}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{\sin n^0}{n^2}$$

ជាស្វ៊ីត Cauchy ។ ( $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ )

**ដំណោះស្រាយ** : បង្ហាញថា  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីត Cauchy

$$\text{គេមាន } u_n = \frac{\sin 1^0}{2} + \frac{\sin 2^0}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{\sin n^0}{n^2}$$

$$\text{យើងឲ្យ } u_{n+p} = u_n + u_{n+1} + u_{n+2} + \dots + u_{n+p}, p \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$= u_n + \frac{\sin(n+1)^0}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{\sin(n+2)^0}{(n+2)^2} + \dots + \frac{\sin(n+p)^0}{(n+p)^2}$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } |u_{n+1} - u_n| = \left| \frac{\sin(n+1)^0}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{\sin(n+2)^0}{(n+2)^2} + \dots + \frac{\sin(n+p)^0}{(n+p)^2} \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \frac{\sin(n+1)^0}{(n+1)^2} \right| + \left| \frac{\sin(n+2)^0}{(n+2)^2} \right| + \dots + \left| \frac{\sin(n+p)^0}{(n+p)^2} \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\leq \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(n+2)^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(n+p)^2}, \text{ ព្រោះ } \sin a \leq 1 \\
 &< \frac{1}{n(n+1)} + \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(n+p-1)(n+p)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+p-1} - \frac{1}{n+p} \\
 &= \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+p} \\
 &< \frac{1}{n}, \quad \left( \frac{1}{n+p} > 0, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ និង } \forall p \in \mathbb{N}^* \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

នោះ  $|u_{n+1} - u_n| < \frac{1}{n}$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$  ដើម្បីបាន  $|u_{n+p} - u_n| < \varepsilon$ , យើងគ្រាន់តែយក  $\frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon \Rightarrow n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$

កំណត់យក  $\delta = \left[ \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right]$  ។

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \left[ \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right] \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n, n+p > \delta, |u_{n+p} - u_n| < \varepsilon$

នាំឱ្យ  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតកូស៊ី (Cauchy)

ដូចនេះ  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតកូស៊ី (Cauchy) ។

**លំហាត់ទី១៤:** គេមានស្វ៊ីត  $(u_n)$  កំណត់ដោយ ៖

$$u_n = \frac{1}{1 \times 2} + \frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \frac{1}{3 \times 4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)}, n \geq 1$$

បង្ហាញថា  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតកូស៊ី (Cauchy) ។

**ដំណោះស្រាយ:** បង្ហាញថា  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតកូស៊ី (Cauchy)

យើងមាន  $u_n = \frac{1}{1 \times 2} + \frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \frac{1}{3 \times 4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)},$

យើងឲ្យ  $u_{n+p} = u_n + u_{n+1} + u_{n+2} + \dots + u_{n+p}, n \geq 1$

$$= u_n + \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} + \frac{1}{(n+2)(n+3)} + \dots$$

$$+ \frac{1}{(n+p)(n+p+1)}$$

យើងបាន  $|u_{n+1} - u_n|$

$$= \left| \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} + \frac{1}{(n+2)(n+3)} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n+p)(n+p+1)} \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} \right| + \left| \frac{1}{(n+2)(n+3)} \right| + \dots + \left| \frac{1}{(n+p)(n+p+1)} \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+p} - \frac{1}{n+p+1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+p+1} < \frac{1}{n+1}$$

គេបាន  $|u_{n+1} - u_n| < \frac{1}{n+1}$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$  ដើម្បីឲ្យបាន  $|u_{n+p} - u_n| < \varepsilon$  យើងគ្រាន់តែយក  $\frac{1}{n+1} < \varepsilon$

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{1-\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}$$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists n \in \left[ \frac{1-\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \right], \forall n, n+p > \left[ \frac{1-\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \right], |u_{n+1} - u_n| < \varepsilon$

នោះ នាំឲ្យ  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតកូស៊ី (Cauchy)

ដូចនេះ  $(u_n)$  ជាស្វ៊ីតកូស៊ី (Cauchy) ។

**លំហាត់ទី១៤៖** បង្ហាញថា ចំពោះ  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ :

$$A. \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{2^n} = 0 \quad , \quad B = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^n}{n!} = 0$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖**

A. បង្ហាញថា  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{2^n} = 0$

យើងមាន  $\frac{n}{2^n} > 0, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ម្យ៉ាងទៀត} \quad \frac{n}{(1+1)^n} &= \frac{n}{1 + C_n^1 + C_n^2 + \dots + C_n^n} \\ &\leq \frac{n}{C_n^2} = \frac{n}{\frac{n!}{(n-2)!2!}} \\ &= \frac{n(n-2)!2!}{n!} \\ &= \frac{2n}{n(n-1)} = \frac{2}{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

នោះគេបាន  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0 < \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{2^n} < \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{n-1}$

$$0 < \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{2^n} < 0$$

យើងទាញបាន  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{2^n} = 0$  ពិត ។

ដូចនេះ  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{2^n} = 0$

B. បង្ហាញថា  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^n}{n!} = 0$

ចំពោះ  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$  នោះ  $\frac{2^n}{n!} > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ម្យ៉ាងវិញទៀត} \quad \frac{2^n}{n!} &= \frac{2^n}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times \dots \times n} \\ &= \frac{2}{1} \times \frac{2}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \dots \times \frac{2}{n} \end{aligned}$$

$$< 2 \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \dots \times \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= 2 \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^{n-2}$$

នោះ  $0 < \frac{2^n}{n!} < 2 \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^{n-2}$

យើងបាន  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0 < \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^n}{n!} < \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 2 \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^{n-2}$

$$0 < \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^n}{n!} < 0$$

នោះយើងទាញបាន  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^n}{n!} = 0$  ពិតៗ

ដូចនេះ  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^n}{n!} = 0$

## ជំពូក ២

### អនុគមន៍ពិតនៃមួយអថេរពិត

#### 1. និយមន័យ -ដែនកំណត់

##### 1.1. និយមន័យ

ដែលហៅថាអនុគមន៍មួយអថេរតាងដោយ  $y = f(x)$  គឺ

$$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \mapsto y = f(x)$$

- $x$  ជាអថេរមិនទាក់ទង (ឬអថេរឯករាជ្យ)
- $y$  ជាអថេរទាក់ទង (ឬអថេរមិនឯករាជ្យ)

ឧទាហរណ៍៖  $+y = ch(x)$  ជាអនុគមន៍កូស៊ីនុស អ៊ីពែបូលិក

$+y = \coth x$  ជាអនុគមន៍កូតង់សង់អ៊ីពែបូលិក

$+y = [x]$  ជាអនុគមន៍ផ្នែកគត់

$+y = \begin{cases} 5 & , 0 < x \leq 3 \\ 5 + 0.5x & , x > 3 \end{cases}$  ជាអនុគមន៍ពហុបូមន្ត

##### 1.2. ដែនកំណត់

ដែលហៅថា ដែនកំណត់នៃអនុគមន៍  $y = f(x)$  តាងដោយ  $D$  គឺជា  
សំណុំនៃតំលៃ  $x$  ដែលធ្វើឲ្យ  $y = f(x)$  មានន័យ(ឬធ្វើឲ្យ  $y = f(x)$   
អាចកំណត់តម្លៃបាន) ។

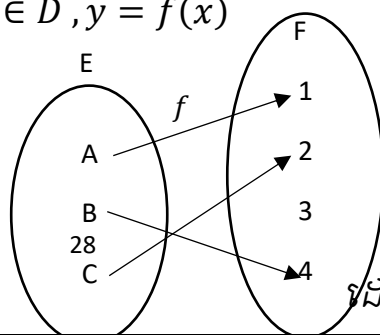
$$\text{គេអាចសរសេរ} : D = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : \exists y, y = f(x)\}$$

##### 1.3. រូបភាព

ដែលហៅថារូបភាពនៃ  $y = f(x)$  មានដែនកំណត់  $D$  គឺ

$$f(D) = \{y \in \mathbb{R} : \exists x \in D, y = f(x)\}$$

ឧទាហរណ៍៖



ដោយ ៖ ល្បី សុវណ្ណា

### 1.4. ខ្សែកោង

ដែលហៅថា ខ្សែកោងនៃ  $y = f(x)$  តាងដោយ  $(C)$  គឺជាសំណុំ  
ចំនុច  $(x, y)$  ដែល  $x$  ចេញពីដែនកំណត់នៃ  $y = f(x)$  ហើយ  
 $y = f(x)$  គេអាចសរសេរ

$$(C) : \{(x, y) : x \in D, y = f(x)\}$$

### 2. អនុគមន៍ទាល់

✚ គេថា  $f(x)$  ទំលលើ លើ  $D$  លុះត្រាតែ  $\exists M \in \mathbb{R}, \forall x \in D$  ។

✚ គេថា  $f(x)$  ទំលក្រោមលើ  $D$  លុះត្រាតែ  $\exists m \in \mathbb{R}, \forall x \in D$  ។

✚ គេថា  $f(x)$  ជាអនុគមន៍ទំល លើ  $D$  លុះត្រាតែ

$$\exists m, M \in \mathbb{R}, \forall x \in D, m \leq f(x) \leq M$$

$$\text{ឬ } \exists \mu > 0, \forall x \in D, -\mu \leq f(x) \leq \mu$$

**ឧទាហរណ៍៖**  $f(x) = \sin x$  ជាអនុគមន៍ទាល់  $\forall x \in [0, 2\pi]$  ។

ព្រោះ  $\forall x \in [0, 2\pi], -1 \leq \sin x \leq 1$

$y = x - [x]$  ជាអនុគមន៍ទាល់  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$  ។

ព្រោះ  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, [x] \leq x < [x] + 1$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 \leq x - [x] \leq 1$$

### 3. អនុគមន៍ម៉ូណូតូន

✚ គេថា  $f(x)$  កើនលើ  $D$  លុះត្រាតែ  $\forall x_1, x_2 \in D, x_1 < x_2$

$$\Rightarrow f(x_1) \leq f(x_2)$$

✚ គេថា  $f(x)$  កើនដាច់ខាតលើ  $D$  លុះត្រាតែ  $\forall x_1, x_2 \in D, x_1 < x_2$

$$\Rightarrow f(x_1) < f(x_2)$$

✚ គេថា  $f(x)$  ថុះលើ  $D$  លុះត្រាតែ  $\forall x_1, x_2 \in D$

$$x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) \geq f(x_2)$$

✚ គេថា  $f(x)$  ចុះដាច់ខាតលើ  $D$  លុះត្រាតែ  $\forall x_1, x_2 \in D$

$$x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) > f(x_2)$$

#### 4. ចំណុចបរមាធៀប

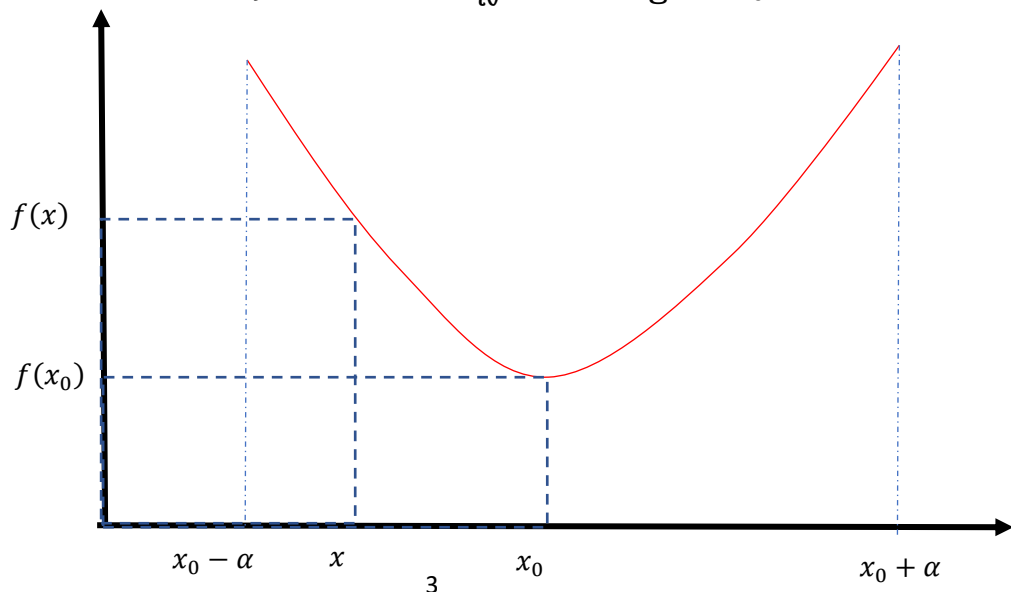
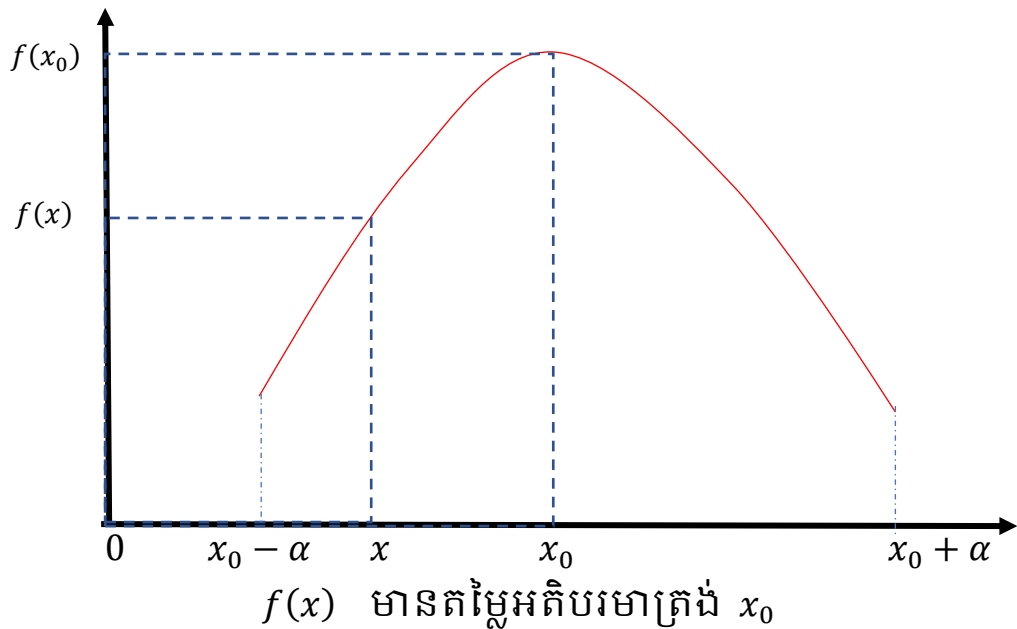
គេមាន  $y = f(x)$  មានន័យលើ  $D$  ត្រង់ Voisinage នៃ  $x_0$  ។

✚ គេថា  $f(x)$  មានតម្លៃអតិបរមាត្រង់  $x_0$  កាលណា  $\exists \alpha$  ដែល

$$x \in (x_0 - \alpha, x_0 + \alpha), f(x) \leq f(x_0)$$

✚ គេថា  $f(x)$  មានតម្លៃអប្បបរមាត្រង់  $x_0$  កាលណា  $\exists \alpha$  ដែល

$$x \in (x_0 - \alpha, x_0 + \alpha), f(x) \geq f(x_0) \text{ ។}$$



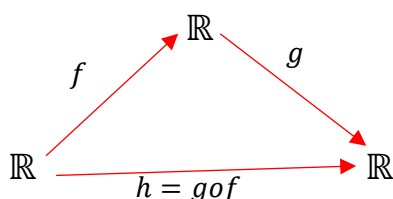
$f(x)$  មានតម្លៃអប្បបរមាត្រង់  $x_0$

## 5. បណ្តាក់អនុគមន៍

គេមាន  $f(x)$  និង  $g(x)$  ជាអនុគមន៍អនុវត្តន៍ពី  $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  ។

ដែលហៅថា អនុគមន៍បណ្តាក់នៃ  $f(x)$  ដោយ  $g(x)$  គឺជាអនុគមន៍

$h = g \circ f$  ដែលអាចសរសេរ  $h(x) = (g \circ f)(x) = g[f(x)]$  ។



**ឧទាហរណ៍៖** គេមាន  $f(x) = \log(3x + 5)$  និង  $g(x) = \sqrt{5x + 1}$  ។

គណនា  $g[f(x)]$  និង  $f[g(x)]$  ។

ចម្លើយ៖  $g[f(x)] = \sqrt{5 \log(3x + 5) + 1}$

$f[g(x)] = \log(3\sqrt{5x + 1} + 5)$

ជាទូទៅ៖  $g \circ f \neq f \circ g$

**លក្ខណៈ៖**

+  $h \circ (g \circ f) = (h \circ g) \circ f$  លក្ខណៈផ្គុំ

+ បើ  $f$  ជាអនុវត្តន៍មួយទាល់មួយនោះ  $f \circ f^{-1} = f^{-1} \circ f$

## 6. អនុគមន៍សេសគ្នា

គេមាន  $y = f(x)$  មានន័យលើ  $D$  ( $\forall x \in D, -x \in D$ ) ។

**លក្ខណៈ៖** គេថា  $f(x)$  ជាអនុគមន៍សេសលុះត្រាតែ  $\forall x \in D, f(-x) = -f(x)$

។

✚ គេថា  $f(x)$  ជាអនុគមន៍គូ លុះត្រាតែ  $\forall x \in D, f(-x) = f(x)$

▪ សម្គាល់៖

✚ ចំពោះខ្សែកោងអនុគមន៍សេស ឆ្លុះគ្នាជៀបនឹងគល់  $o$  (គល់តម្រុយ) ។

✚ ចំពោះខ្សែកោងអនុគមន៍គូ ឆ្លុះគ្នាជៀបនឹងអ័ក្ស  $(oy)$

ឧទាហរណ៍៖  $\sin x, \tan x, \cot x$  ជាអនុគមន៍សេស។

ព្រោះ  $\sin(-x) = -\sin(x)$

$$\tan(-x) = -\tan x$$

$$\cot(-x) = -\cot x$$

$+\cos x$  ជាអនុគមន៍គូព្រោះ  $\cos(-x) = \cos x$

$+f(x) = \lg_a(x - \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$  ជាអនុគមន៍សេសព្រោះ

$$\text{ដោយ } f(x) = \lg_a\left(\frac{x^2 - x^2 - 1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}}\right)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow f(-x) = \lg_a\left(-\frac{1}{-x + \sqrt{(-x)^2 + 1}}\right)$$

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

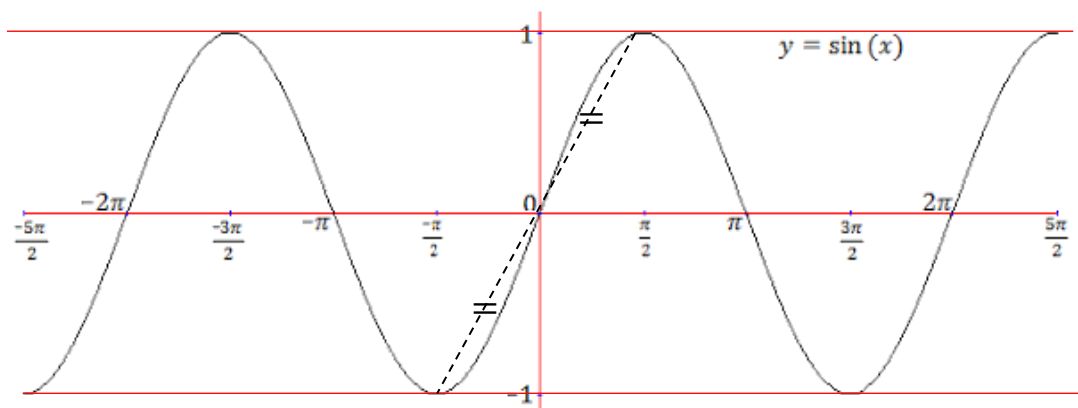
$$= -\lg_a(x - \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) = -f(x)$$

❖ ចំណាំ៖ បើ  $f(x)$  ជាអនុគមន៍សេសមានន័យត្រង់  $x = 0$  នោះ

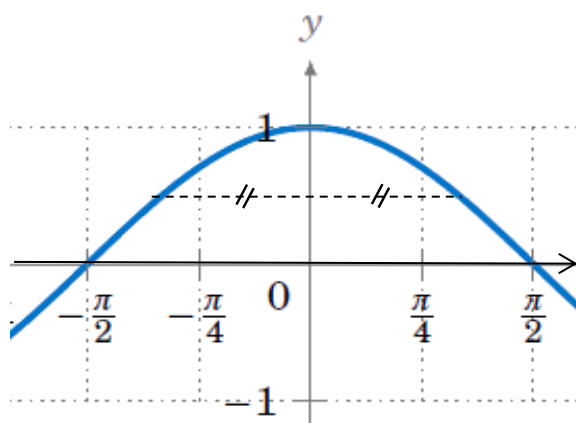
$$f(0) = 0 \text{ ។}$$

ឧទាហរណ៍៖

$$+f(x) = \sin(x) \quad , \quad x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$



$$+f(x) = \cos(x) \quad , \quad x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$



## អនុគមន៍ខួប

ឧទាហរណ៍៖ រកខួបតូចជាងគេនៃអនុគមន៍

(1).  $f(x) = \sin(x)$

ដោយ  $f(x + T) = f(x)$

$$\Rightarrow f(x + T) - f(x) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin(x + T) - \sin x = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \sin\left(\frac{x+T-x}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{x+T+x}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$2 \sin\left(\frac{T}{2}\right) \cos\left(x + \frac{T}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin\left(\frac{T}{2}\right) = 0 = \sin(\pi)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{T}{2} = \pi \Rightarrow T = 2\pi$$

ដូច្នេះ:  $T = 2\pi$

(2).  $f(x) = \sin(2x) + \cos\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)$

ដោយ  $\sin(2x)$  មានខួប  $T_1 = \frac{2k\pi}{2} = k\pi$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\cos\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)$  មានខួប  $T_2 = \frac{2k\pi}{\frac{1}{3}} = 6k\pi$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

|       |        |         |         |         |         |         |
|-------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| $k$   | 1      | 2       | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6       |
| $T_1$ | $\pi$  | $2\pi$  | $3\pi$  | $4\pi$  | $5\pi$  | $6\pi$  |
| $T_2$ | $6\pi$ | $12\pi$ | $18\pi$ | $24\pi$ | $30\pi$ | $36\pi$ |

ដូច្នេះ:  $T = 6\pi$  ។

(3). បង្ហាញថា  $f(x) = x - E(x)$  មានខួប  $T = 1$  ។

ដោយ  $f(x+k) = x+k - E(x+k)$ , (i)

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $E(x) \leq x \leq E(x) + 1$ , (\*)

$\Leftrightarrow E(x) + k \leq x+k \leq E(x) + k + 1$

តាម (\*) សមមូល  $E(x+k) \leq x+k < E(x+k) + 1$

$\Rightarrow E(x+k) = E(x) + k$ , (ii)

តាម (i) និង (ii) នាំឲ្យ

$f(x+k) = x+k - (E(x) + k) = x+k - E(x) - k = x - E(x) = f(x)$

ដូច្នេះ:  $f(x) = x - E(x)$  មានខ្ទប់  $T = 1$  ។

## 7. លីមីតនៃអនុគមន៍

### 7.1. និយមន័យ

គេថា  $f(x)$  មានលីមីត  $L$  ( $L \in \mathbb{R}$ ) ពេល  $x \rightarrow x_0$

$\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = L\right)$  លុះត្រាតែ  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \alpha > 0, \forall x \neq x_0, |x - x_0| < \alpha,$

$$|f(x) - L| < \varepsilon \quad \forall$$

ឬគេសរសេរ៖

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = L \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \alpha > 0, \forall x \neq x_0, |x - x_0| < \alpha, \\ |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$$

### 7.2. លីមីតឆ្វេង និងលីមីតស្តាំ

✚ លីមីតឆ្វេងត្រង់  $x_0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = L \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \alpha > 0, \forall x \neq x_0^- \\ 0 < x_0 - x < \alpha, |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$$

✚ លីមីតស្តាំត្រង់  $x_0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = L \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \alpha > 0, \forall x \neq x_0^+ \\ 0 < x - x_0 < \alpha, |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$$

**មូលហេតុដែល**  $\div 0 < x_0 - x < \alpha$  និង  $0 < x - x_0 < \alpha$

$$(i). x \rightarrow x_0^- \Rightarrow x - x_0 < 0 \Rightarrow |x - x_0| = -(x - x_0) = x_0 - x$$

$$(ii). x \rightarrow x_0^+ \Rightarrow x - x_0 > 0 \Rightarrow |x - x_0| = x - x_0$$

### 7.3. អនុគមន៍មានលីមីតអនន្តពេល $x \rightarrow x_0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = +\infty \Leftrightarrow \forall A > 0, \exists \alpha > 0, \forall x \neq x_0, |x - x_0| < \alpha$$

$$f(x) > A$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = -\infty \Leftrightarrow \forall A > 0, \exists \alpha > 0, \forall x \neq x_0, |x - x_0| < \alpha$$

$$f(x) < -A$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = +\infty \Leftrightarrow \forall A > 0, \exists \alpha > 0, \forall x \neq x_0^-$$

$$0 < x - x_0 < \alpha, f(x) > A$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = -\infty \Leftrightarrow \forall A > 0, \exists \alpha > 0, \forall x \neq x_0^-$$

$$0 < x_0 - x < \alpha, f(x) < -A$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = +\infty \Leftrightarrow \forall A > 0, \exists \alpha > 0, \forall x \neq x_0^-$$

$$0 < x_0 - x < \alpha, f(x) > A$$

#### 7.4. អនុគមន៍មានលីមីតពេល $x \rightarrow +\infty$

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

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

#### 7.5. អនុគមន៍មានលីមីតអនន្តពេល $x \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty \Leftrightarrow \forall A > 0, \exists B > 0, x > B, f(x) > A$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -\infty \Leftrightarrow \forall A > 0, \exists B > 0, x > B, f(x) < -A$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = +\infty \Leftrightarrow \forall A > 0, \exists B > 0, x < -B, f(x) > A$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty \Leftrightarrow \forall A > 0, \exists B > 0, x < -B, f(x) < -A$$

#### 7.6. ប្រមាណវិធីលីមីតនៃអនុគមន៍

បើ  $f(x)$  និង  $g(x)$  មានលីមីតពេល  $x \rightarrow x_0$  នោះ

$$(a). \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \alpha f(x) = \alpha \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x), \quad (\alpha \text{ ថេរ})$$

$$(b). \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} [f(x) \pm g(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \pm \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x)$$

$$(c). \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} [f(x) \times g(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \times \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x)$$

$$(d). \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x)} \quad \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) \neq 0 \right)$$

$$(e). \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} [f(x)]^{g(x)} = \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \right]^{\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x)}$$

$$(f). \text{ បើ } f(x) \leq g(x) \text{ នោះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x)$$

#### 8. អនុគមន៍មានលីមីតរាងមិនកំណត់ ( $1^\infty$ )

(ក). ជ្រើសរើស៖

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e \quad (e = 2.718281 \dots)$$

សម្រាយបញ្ជាក់៖

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

តាមនិយមន័យផ្នែកគត់

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}_+, \exists n \in \mathbb{N}, [x] = n \Leftrightarrow n \leq x < n + 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{n+1} < \frac{1}{x} \leq \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{n+1} < 1 + \frac{1}{x} \leq 1 + \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^n < \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^n \leq \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^n < \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^n \leq \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^n < \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^n < \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x < \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{c} n \leq x \\ n \rightarrow +\infty \end{array} \middle| \Rightarrow x \rightarrow +\infty \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{n+1} \times \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n+1}} < \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$$

$$< \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

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

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e \quad \text{។}$$

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

តាង  $x = -t - 1$  ពេល  $x \rightarrow -\infty \Rightarrow t \rightarrow +\infty$

យើងបាន

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

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

(ខ). **វិធាន**

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

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

## 9. អនុគមន៍ជាប់

### 9.1. និយមន័យ (ជាប់ត្រង់មួយចំនុច)

គេមាន  $f(x)$  មានន័យត្រង់ *Voisinage* នៃ  $x_0$  គេថា  $f(x)$  ជាប់

ត្រង់  $x_0$  កាលណា៖

(i).  $f(x)$  មានន័យត្រង់  $x_0$

(ii). មាន  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$

ឬ  $f(x)$  ជាប់ត្រង់  $x_0$  លុះត្រាតែ  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \alpha > 0, \forall x \neq$

$x_0, |x - x_0| < \alpha, |f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$  ។

**ឧទាហរណ៍១:** សិក្សាភាពជាប់នៃអនុគមន៍  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$  ត្រង់  $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$  ។

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ដោយ } |f(x) - f(x_0)| &= |\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x_0}| \\ &= \left| \frac{x - x_0}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x_0}} \right| = \frac{|x - x_0|}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x_0}} < \frac{|x - x_0|}{\sqrt{x_0}} \\ \forall \varepsilon > 0, \quad &\text{ដើម្បីបាន } |f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon \text{ យើងគ្រាន់តែយក} \\ \frac{|x - x_0|}{\sqrt{x_0}} < \varepsilon &\Leftrightarrow |x - x_0| < \varepsilon \sqrt{x_0} \\ \text{កំណត់យក } \alpha &= \varepsilon \sqrt{x_0} \\ \forall \varepsilon > 0, \quad \exists \alpha &= \varepsilon \sqrt{x_0} > 0, \quad \forall x \neq x_0, |x - x_0| < \alpha \\ |f(x) - f(x_0)| &= |\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x_0}| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{x} \text{ ជាប់ } \forall x_0 \in \mathbb{R}_+^* \text{ ។} \end{aligned}$$

**\*សម្គាល់**

✚ បើ  $f(x)$  មិនបំពេញលក្ខខណ្ឌណាមួយក្នុងចំណោមលក្ខខ័ណ្ឌទាំង ៣ របស់អនុគមន៍ជាប់នោះ  $f(x)$  ជាប់ត្រង់  $x_0$  ។

✚ ឬ  $f(x)$  ជាប់ត្រង់  $x_0 \Leftrightarrow \exists \varepsilon > 0, \forall \alpha > 0, |x - x_0| > \alpha$   
 $|f(x) - f(x_0)| > \varepsilon$

**ឧទាហរណ៍២:** សិក្សាភាពជាប់នៃអនុគមន៍

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3 - 8}{x^2 - 4}, & x \neq 2 \\ 3, & x = 2 \end{cases} \text{ ត្រង់ } x_0 = 2 \text{ ។}$$

**ចម្លើយ:**

$$+ f(2) = 3 \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ មានន័យត្រង់ } x_0 = 2 \text{ (i)}$$

$$+ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 8}{x^2 - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x - 2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)}{(x - 2)(x + 2)} = \frac{12}{4} = 3 \text{ (ii)}$$

$$\text{តាម (i) \& (ii) នាំឲ្យ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = f(2) = 3$$

ដូច្នេះ  $f(x)$  ជាប់ត្រង់  $x_0 = 2$  ។

**ឧទាហរណ៍៖** សិក្សាភាពជាប់នៃ

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{x} & ; x \neq 0 \\ 0 & ; x = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{ត្រង់ } x_0 = 0 \text{ ។}$$

+ ដោយ  $f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x)$  មានន័យត្រង់  $x_0 = 0$  (i) ។

$$+ \text{ដោយ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \text{ (ii) ។}$$

តាម (1)&(2) គេទាញបាន  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \neq f(0)$

$\Rightarrow f(x)$  ជាប់ត្រង់  $x_0 = 0$  ។

## 9.2. បណ្តាក់នៃអនុគមន៍ជាប់

បើ  $f(x)$  ជាប់ត្រង់  $x_0$  ហើយ  $g(x)$  ជាប់ត្រង់  $f(x_0)$  នោះ

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g[f(x)] \text{ ជាប់ត្រង់ } x_0 \text{ ។}$$

**ឧទាហរណ៍៖** គេមាន  $f(x) = 5x^2 + 2$  ជាប់ត្រង់  $x_0 = 2$  ហើយ

$$g(x) = 3x + 1 \text{ ជាប់ត្រង់ } f(2) = 22$$

$$\Rightarrow g[f(x)] = 3(5x^2 + 2) + 1 = 15x^2 + 7 \text{ ជាប់ត្រង់ } x_0 = 2 \text{ ។}$$

**ប្រោះ៖**

$$+ g[f(2)] = 67 \Rightarrow g[f(x)] \text{ មានន័យត្រង់ } x_0 = 2, \quad (i)$$

$$+ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} g[f(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (15x^2 + 7) = 67, \quad (ii)$$

$$\text{តាម (i) \& (ii) នោះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} g[f(x)] = g[f(2)] = 67$$

## 9.3. បន្ទាយភាពជាប់នៃ $f(x)$ ត្រង់ $x_0$

**និយមន័យ៖** គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍  $f(x)$  មានន័យលើ  $\text{Voisinage}$  នៃ  $x_0$

តែ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = L$  ។ ដែលហៅថា បន្ទាយភាពជាប់នៃ  $f(x)$  ត្រង់  $x_0$

គឺជាអនុគមន៍  $g(x)$  កំណត់ដោយ

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & x \neq x_0 \\ L, & x = x_0 \end{cases}$$

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

**ឧទាហរណ៍៖** រកបន្លាយភាពជាប់នៃ  $f(x)$  ត្រង់  $x_0 = 0$

$$\text{ដែល } f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x} \quad \text{។}$$

**ចម្លើយ៖** រកបន្លាយភាពជាប់នៃ  $f(x)$

$$\text{ដោយ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases} \text{ ជាបន្លាយតាមភាពជាប់នៃ } f(x) \text{ ត្រង់}$$

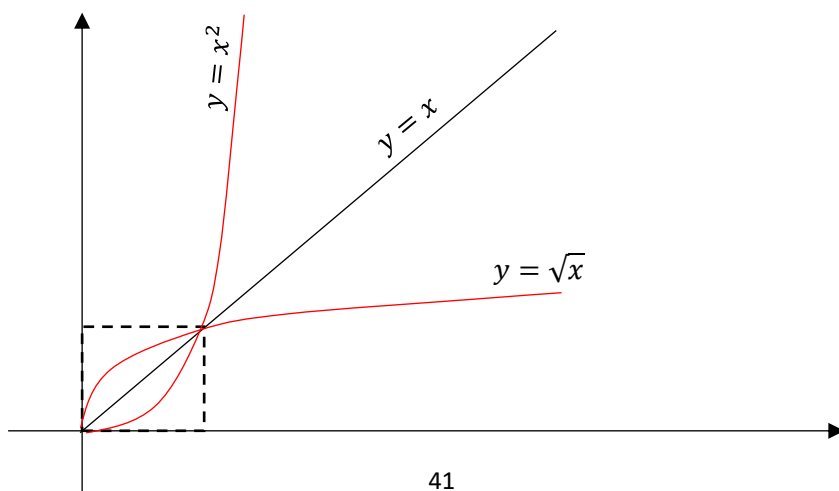
$$x_0 = 0 \quad \text{។}$$

## 10. លក្ខណៈខ្សែកោងអនុគមន៍ពីប្រាសគ្នាក្នុងតម្រុយតែមួយ

ខ្សែកោងរវាង  $y = f(x)$  និង  $y = f^{-1}(x)$  ឆ្លុះគ្នាជៀបនឹងបន្ទាត់ពុះមុំទី១ ( $y = x$ ) ។

អនុគមន៍មួយមានអនុគមន៍ប្រាសលុះត្រាតែវាមានន័យជាប់នឹងម៉ូឌូតូន ។

**ឧទាហរណ៍៖** ខ្សែកោងរវាង  $y = x^2$  និង  $y = \sqrt{x}$  ឆ្លុះជៀបនឹង  $y = x$  (កន្លះបន្ទាត់ពុះមុំទី១) ។



## 11. អនុគមន៍ប្រាសត្រីកោណមាត្រ

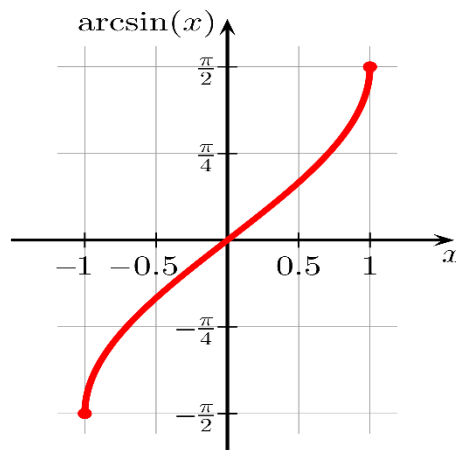
$y = \arcsin x$

ដោយ  $x = \sin y$  មានន័យជាប់លើ  $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$  នាំឲ្យអនុគមន៍  
ប្រាសតាងដោយ  $y = \arcsin x$  កំណត់ដោយ៖

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = \sin y \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq y \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array} \right| \Rightarrow \left| \begin{array}{l} y = \arcsin x \\ -1 \leq x \leq 1 \end{array} \right.$$

**ឧទាហរណ៍៖**  $\arcsin(0) = 0$  ;  $\arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$  ;  $\arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{3}$

$$\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

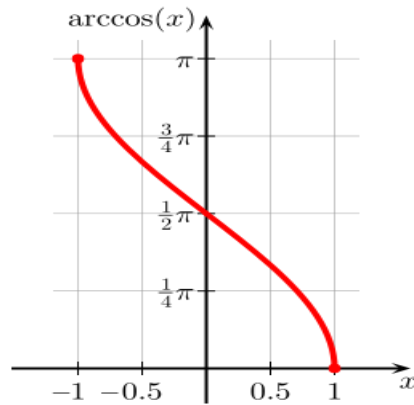


$y = \arccos(x)$

ដោយ  $x = \cos y$  មានន័យជាប់និងចុះលើ  $[0, \pi]$  នាំឲ្យមាន  
អនុគមន៍ប្រាសតាងដោយ  $y = \arccos(x)$  កំណត់ដោយ៖

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = \cos(y) \\ 0 \leq y \leq \pi \end{array} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| \begin{array}{l} y = \arccos(x) \\ -1 \leq x \leq 1 \end{array} \right.$$

**ឧទាហរណ៍៖**  $\arccos\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{3}$  ;  $\arccos\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$  ;  $\arccos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{6}$



\* **លក្ខណៈ**

$$\arcsin x + \arccos x = \frac{\pi}{2}, -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

**ស្រាយ**

$$\text{តាង } a = \arcsin x \Rightarrow x = \sin a = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - a\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} - a = \arccos x \Rightarrow a + \arccos x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{តែ } a = \arcsin x$$

$$\text{នាំឲ្យ } \arcsin x + \arccos x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad x \in [-1, 1]$$

$$y = \arctan x$$

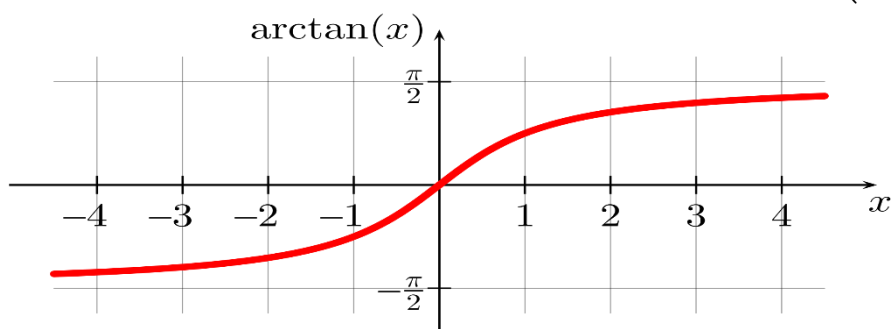
ដោយ  $x = \tan y$  មានន័យជាប់នឹងកើនលើ  $]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[$  នាំឲ្យមាន

អនុគមន៍ប្រាសតាងដោយ  $a = \arctan x$  កំណត់ដោយ៖

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} x = \tan y \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} < y < \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array} \Leftrightarrow \begin{array}{l} y = \arctan x \\ -\infty < x < +\infty \end{array}}$$

**ឧទាហរណ៍៖**  $\arctan(0) = 0$

$$\arctan(1) = \frac{\pi}{4}; \arctan(\sqrt{3}) = \frac{\pi}{3}; \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

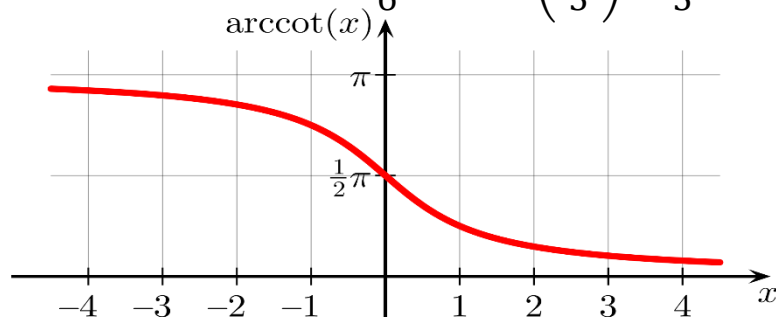


$y = \operatorname{arccot} x$

ដោយ  $x = \cot y$  មានន័យ ជាប់នឹងចុះលើ  $]0, \pi[$  នាំឲ្យមាន  
អនុគមន៍ប្រាស តាងដោយ  $y = \operatorname{arccot} x$  កំណត់ដោយ៖

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = \cot y \\ 0 < y < \pi \end{array} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| \begin{array}{l} y = \operatorname{arccot} x \\ -\infty < x < +\infty \end{array} \right|$$

ឧទាហរណ៍៖  $\operatorname{arccot}(\sqrt{3}) = \frac{\pi}{6}$  ;  $\operatorname{arccot}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) = \frac{\pi}{3}$  ;  $\operatorname{arccot}(1) = \frac{\pi}{4}$



\* លក្ខណៈ:

- (a).  $\arccos(\cos x) = x$  ,  $0 \leq x \leq \pi$
- (b).  $\cos(\arccos x) = x$  ,  $-1 \leq x \leq 1$
- (c).  $\arcsin(\sin x) = x$  ,  $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$
- (d).  $\sin(\arcsin x) = x$  ,  $-1 \leq x \leq 1$
- (e).  $\tan(\arctan x) = x$  ,  $-\infty < x < +\infty$
- (f).  $\arctan(\tan x) = x$  ,  $-\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$
- (g).  $\cot(\operatorname{arccot} x) = x$  ,  $-\infty < x < +\infty$
- (h).  $\operatorname{arccot}(\cot x) = x$  ,  $0 < x < \pi$
- (i).  $\arctan x + \arctan y = \arctan\left(\frac{x+y}{1-xy}\right)$
- (j).  $\arctan x - \arctan y = \arctan\left(\frac{x-y}{1+xy}\right)$
- (k).  $\arcsin x + \arcsin y = \arcsin\left(x\sqrt{1-y^2} + y\sqrt{1-x^2}\right)$
- (l).  $\arcsin x - \arcsin y = \arcsin\left(x\sqrt{1-y^2} - y\sqrt{1-x^2}\right)$
- (m).  $\arccos x + \arccos y = \arccos\left(xy - \sqrt{(1-x^2)(1-y^2)}\right)$
- (n).  $\arccos x - \arccos y = \arccos\left(xy + \sqrt{(1-x^2)(1-y^2)}\right)$

## សម្រាយបញ្ជាក់

$$(j). \arctan x - \arctan y = \arctan\left(\frac{x - y}{1 - xy}\right)$$

$$\text{ដោយ } \tan(a - b) = \frac{\tan a - \tan b}{1 - \tan a \tan b}$$

នាំឲ្យ

$$\begin{aligned} \tan(\arctan x - \arctan y) &= \frac{\tan(\arctan x) - \tan(\arctan y)}{1 + \tan(\arctan x) \tan(\arctan y)} \\ &= \frac{x - y}{1 + xy} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{នោះគេទាញបាន } \arctan x - \arctan y = \arctan\left(\frac{x - y}{1 - xy}\right)$$

$$(k). \arcsin x + \arcsin y = \arcsin\left(x\sqrt{1 - y^2} + y\sqrt{1 - x^2}\right)$$

$$\text{ដោយ } \sin(a + b) = \sin a \cos b + \sin b \cos a$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(\arcsin x + \arcsin y)$$

$$= \sin(\arcsin x) \cos(\arcsin y) + \sin(\arcsin y) \cos(\arcsin x)$$

$$= x\sqrt{1 - \sin^2(\arcsin y)} + y\sqrt{1 - \sin^2(\arcsin x)}$$

$$= x\sqrt{1 - y^2} + y\sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \arcsin x + \arcsin y = \arcsin\left(x\sqrt{1 - y^2} + y\sqrt{1 - x^2}\right)$$

**លំហាត់អនុវត្តន៍៖** ចូរស្រាយលក្ខណៈខាងលើ ដែលនៅសល់។

## 12. ទំហំអនេក-តូចអនេក

### 12.1. ទំហំតូចអនេក

→ **និយមន័យ** ៖ គេថា  $\alpha(x)$  ជាទំហំតូចអនេកពេល  $x \rightarrow a$

$$\text{កាលណា } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \alpha(x) = 0 \text{ ។}$$

ឧទាហរណ៍៖  $\sin x$ ,  $\tan x$ ,  $(1 - \cos x)$ ,  $(e^x - 1)$ ,  $\ln(1 + x)$  សុទ្ធតែ

ជាទំហំតូចអនេក កាលណា  $x \rightarrow 0$  ។

$+\frac{1}{e^x}$ ;  $\frac{1}{\ln x}$ ;  $\frac{1}{(1+x)^n}$  សុទ្ធតែជាទំហំតូចអនេកពេល  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  ។

⊕ បើ  $\frac{\alpha(x)}{\beta(x)} \rightarrow 0$  នោះទំហំតូចអនេក  $\alpha(x)$  មានលំដាប់ខ្ពស់ជាង

ទំហំតូចអនេក  $\beta(x)$  ។

⊕ បើ  $\frac{\alpha(x)}{\beta(x)} \rightarrow l \ (l \neq 0)$  ពេល  $x \rightarrow a$  នោះ ទំហំតូចអនេក  $\alpha(x)$

និង  $\beta(x)$  មានលំដាប់ស្មើគ្នា។

⊕ បើ  $\frac{\alpha(x)}{\beta(x)} \rightarrow 1$  ពេល  $x \rightarrow a$  នោះ  $\alpha(x)$  សមមូល  $\beta(x)$  ឬ

$\alpha(x) \sim \beta(x)$  ។

## 12.2. ទំហំធំអនេក

**និយមន័យ៖** គេថា  $\beta(x)$  ជាទំហំធំអនេកពេល  $x \rightarrow a$  កាលណា

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \beta(x) = \pm\infty$$

ឧទាហរណ៍៖  $e^x$  ;  $\ln x$  ;  $(1+x)^n$  សុទ្ធតែជាទំហំធំអនេកពេល

$x \rightarrow +\infty$  ។

## លំហាត់

**លំហាត់ទី០១:** គេឲ្យ  $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{3x+5}$  ។ ចូរកំណត់  $f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$  ។

**លំហាត់ទី០២:** ប្រសិនបើ  $f(a) = \tan(a)$  ។

$$\text{ចូរផ្ទៀងផ្ទាត់ថា } f(2a) = \frac{2f(a)}{1 - [f(a)]^2} \quad \text{។}$$

**លំហាត់ទី០៣:** គេឲ្យ  $f(x) = \ln x$  និង  $g(x) = x^3$  , ចូរកំណត់៖

$$(f \circ g)(2), (f \circ g)(a) \text{ និង } (g \circ f)(a) \quad \text{។}$$

**លំហាត់ទី០៤:** រកដែនកំណត់នៃអនុគមន៍ខាងក្រោម

$$(a). y = \sqrt{3-x^2} \quad , \quad (b). f(x) = \sqrt{3+x} + \sqrt[4]{7-x}$$

$$(c). y = \sqrt{\ln x + 1} \quad , \quad (d). y = \ln(\ln x)$$

$$(e). y = \arcsin(3x-5) ;$$

$$(f). y = \ln(x^2 - 3x + 2) + \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x + 5}$$

$$(g). y = \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4}} \quad , \quad (h). y = \sqrt{1 - \cos x}$$

**លំហាត់ទី០៥:**

$$\text{បើ } f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad , \quad \text{នោះចូរផ្តោតថា } f(a) - f(b) = f\left(\frac{ab}{b-a}\right) \quad \text{។}$$

**លំហាត់ទី០៦:** ចូរគណនា

$$(1). \arctan 1 + \arccos\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \arcsin\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$(2). \arcsin\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) + \arccos\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) - \arctan(-\sqrt{3}) + \arctan\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

$$(3). \sin(2 \arctan 3) \quad ; \quad (4). \cos(2 \arctan 2)$$

$$(5). \sin\left(\frac{1}{2} \arccos \frac{1}{9}\right) \quad ; \quad (6). \cos\left(\frac{1}{2} \arccos \frac{1}{8}\right)$$

$$(7). \sin\left(2 \arctan \frac{1}{3}\right) + \cos(\arctan 2\sqrt{2})$$

$$(8). \sin\left[\arcsin\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) - \arccos\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)\right]$$

**លំហាត់ទី០៨៖** សម្រួលកន្សោម

$$(a). \sin\left(\arccos \frac{3}{5}\right) \quad ; \quad (b). \cos\left(\arcsin \frac{4}{5}\right)$$

$$(c). \sin(\arctan 2) \quad ; \quad (d). \cos(\arctan 2)$$

$$(e). \arctan \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}}, 0 \leq x < 2\pi, x \neq \pi$$

**លំហាត់ទី០៩៖** ចូរស្រាយបញ្ជាក់ថា

$$(a). 2 \arctan \frac{1}{2} = \arctan \frac{4}{3}$$

$$(b). \arctan \frac{1}{2} + \arctan \frac{1}{5} + \arctan \frac{1}{8} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

**លំហាត់ទី១០៖** ចូរបង្ហាញថា

$$(a). \sin(\arccos x) = \sqrt{1 - x^2} \quad ; \quad (b). \cos(\arcsin x) = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

$$(c). \tan(\arcsin x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \quad ; \quad (d). \sin(\arctan x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}$$

**លំហាត់ទី១១:** បង្ហាញថា  $\tan^{-1} x + \tan^{-1} y = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x+y}{1-xy} \right)$  បើ

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} < \tan^{-1} x + \tan^{-1} y < \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{ហើយមកស្រាយបន្តទៀតថា៖}$$

$$(a). \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) + \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{\pi}{4} ; \quad (b). 2 \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) + \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{7} \right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

**លំហាត់ទី១២:** ចូរគណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម៖

$$(ក). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin 5x}$$

$$(ខ). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 2x}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$(គ). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin 2x}{(\arctan 3x)^2}$$

$$(ឃ). \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\tan^3 \frac{1}{x} \times \arctan \frac{3}{x\sqrt{x}}}{\sin \frac{2}{x^3} \times \tan \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \times \arcsin \frac{5}{x}}$$

**លំហាត់ទី១៣:** គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម

$$(ក). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin 3x}{\arctan 6x} ; \quad (ខ). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 2x \arcsin 3x}{\sin 3x \arctan 2x}$$

$$(គ). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1 - 7x^2}{\arcsin 3x + \arctan x^2} ; \quad (ឃ). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos ax)}{\ln(2 - \cos bx)}$$

$$(ង). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x+8} - 2}{\sqrt{x+9} - 3} ; \quad (ច). \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2) \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{4} x \right)}{\sin \pi x^2}$$

$$(ឆ). \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2 - 3x^3 - 5x^5}{8 - 7x^2 + 16x^4} ; \quad (ជ). \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{(a+2x^2)(b-x)^3}{(a+x)^5 + (b-2x)^5}$$

លំហាត់និងដំណោះស្រាយ

**លំហាត់ទី០១:** គេឲ្យ  $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{3x+5}$  ។ ចូរកំណត់  $f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$  ។

**ដំណោះស្រាយ:**

កំណត់  $f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$

យើងមាន  $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{3x+5}$

យើងជំនួស  $x$  ដោយ  $\frac{1}{x}$  ; ( $x \neq 0$ ) គេបាន  $f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)-1}{\frac{3}{x}+5} = \frac{1-x}{3+5x}$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1-x}{3+5x}$$

**លំហាត់ទី០២:** ប្រសិនបើ  $f(a) = \tan(a)$  ។

$$\text{ចូរផ្ទៀងផ្ទាត់ថា } f(2a) = \frac{2f(a)}{1-[f(a)]^2} \quad \text{។}$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ:**

$$\text{ផ្ទៀងផ្ទាត់ថា } f(2a) = \frac{2f(a)}{1-[f(a)]^2}$$

យើងមាន  $f(a) = \tan(a)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យើងបាន } f(2a) &= \tan(2a) = \frac{\tan a + \tan a}{1 - \tan a \tan a} \\ &= \frac{2 \tan a}{1 - \tan^2 a}, \quad f(a) = \tan a \\ &= \frac{2f(a)}{1 - [f(a)]^2} \text{ ផ្ទៀងផ្ទាត់} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } f(2a) = \frac{2f(a)}{1 - [f(a)]^2}$$

**លំហាត់ទី០៣៖** គេឲ្យ  $f(x) = \ln x$  និង  $g(x) = x^3$ , ចូរកំណត់៖  
 $(f \circ g)(2)$ ,  $(f \circ g)(a)$  និង  $(g \circ f)(a)$  ។

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖** កំណត់  $(f \circ g)(2)$ ,  $(f \circ g)(a)$  និង  $(g \circ f)(a)$

យើងមាន  $f(x) = \ln x$  និង  $g(x) = x^3$

យើងបាន  $(f \circ g)(x) = \ln(x^3) = 3 \ln x$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = (\ln x)^3$$

ចំពោះ  $x = 2$  យើងបាន  $(f \circ g)(2) = 3 \ln 2$

$x = a$  យើងបាន  $(f \circ g)(a) = 3 \ln a$

$$(g \circ f)(a) = (\ln a)^3$$

ដូចនេះ  $(f \circ g)(2) = 3 \ln 2$ ,  $(f \circ g)(a) = 3 \ln a$  និង  $(g \circ f)(a) = (\ln a)^3$

**លំហាត់ទី០៤៖** រកដែនកំណត់នៃអនុគមន៍ខាងក្រោម

$$(a). y = \sqrt{3 - x^2} \quad , \quad (b). f(x) = \sqrt{3 + x} + \sqrt[4]{7 - x}$$

$$(c). y = \sqrt{\ln x + 1} \quad , \quad (d). y = \ln(\ln x)$$

$$(e). y = \arcsin(3x - 5) ;$$

$$(f). y = \ln(x^2 - 3x + 2) + \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x + 5}$$

$$(g). y = \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4}} \quad , \quad (h). y = \sqrt{1 - \cos x}$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖** រកដែនកំណត់នៃអនុគមន៍

$$(a). y = \sqrt{3 - x^2}$$

អនុគមន៍នេះមានន័យកាលណា  $3 - x^2 \geq 0$

$$x^2 \leq 3 \Rightarrow -\sqrt{3} \leq x \leq \sqrt{3}$$

ដូចនេះ ដែនកំណត់  $D_y = [-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}]$  ។

(b).  $f(x) = \sqrt{3+x} + \sqrt[4]{7-x}$

អនុគមន៍នេះមានន័យកាលណា  $\begin{cases} 3+x \geq 0 \\ 7-x \geq 0 \end{cases}$

សមមូល  $\begin{cases} x \geq -3 \\ x \leq 7 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow -3 \leq x \leq 7$

ដូចនេះ ដែនកំណត់  $D_f = [-3, 7]$  ។

(c).  $y = \sqrt{\ln x + 1}$

អនុគមន៍នេះ មានន័យកាលណា  $\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ \ln x + 1 \geq 0 \end{cases}$   
 $x \geq e^{-1}$

ដូចនេះ ដែនកំណត់គឺ  $D_y = [e^{-1}, +\infty)$  ។

(d).  $y = \ln(\ln x)$

អនុគមន៍នេះមាន ន័យកាលណា  $\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ \ln x > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x > 1$

ដូចនេះ ដែនកំណត់គឺ  $D_y = ]1, +\infty[$  ។

(e).  $y = \arcsin(3x - 5)$

អនុគមន៍នេះមានន័យកាលណា

$$-1 \leq 3x - 5 \leq 1$$

$$4 \leq 3x \leq 6$$

$$\frac{4}{3} \leq x \leq 2$$

ដូចនេះ ដែនកំណត់នៃអនុគមន៍  $y$  គឺ  $D_y = \left[\frac{4}{3}, 2\right]$  ។

(f).  $y = \ln(x^2 - 3x + 2) + \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x + 5}$

អនុគមន៍នេះ មានន័យកាលណា

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - 3x + 2 > 0 & (1) \\ -x^2 + 4x + 5 \geq 0 & (2) \end{cases}$$

ចំពោះ (1) : បើ  $x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$

$$\text{តាម } a + b + c = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = a, x_2 = \frac{c}{a}$$

$$x_1 = 1, \quad x_2 = 2$$

តារាងសញ្ញា

| $x$                | $-\infty$ | 1 | 2 | $+\infty$ |
|--------------------|-----------|---|---|-----------|
| $x^2 - 3x + 2 > 0$ |           | + | - | +         |

តាមតារាងសញ្ញាខាងលើ យើងទាញបាន  $x < 1 \vee x > 2$  (i)

ចំពោះ (2) :  $-x^2 + 4x + 5 \geq 0$  បើ  $-x^2 + 4x + 5 = 0$

$$\text{ដោយ } a - b + c = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = a = -1, \quad x_2 = -\frac{c}{a} = 5$$

តារាងសញ្ញា

| $x$                    | $-\infty$ | -1 | 5 | $+\infty$ |
|------------------------|-----------|----|---|-----------|
| $-x^2 + 4x + 5 \geq 0$ |           | -  | + | -         |

តាមតារាងសញ្ញាខាងលើ យើងទាញបាន  $x \in [-1, 5]$  (ii)

តាម (i) និង (ii) យើងទាញបាន  $x \in [-1, 1] \cup [2, 5]$  ។

ដូចនេះ ដែនកំណត់នៃអនុគមន៍  $y$  គឺ  $D_y = [-1, 1] \cup [2, 5]$  ។

$$(g).y = \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4}}$$

ចំពោះ  $\sin x$  មានដែនកំណត់  $x \in IR$

ចំពោះ  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-4}}$  មានន័យកាលណា  $x^2 - 4 \neq 0 \wedge x^2 - 4 > 0$

$$x^2 - 4 > 0$$

$$x^2 \geq 4 \Rightarrow x \in ]-\infty, -2[ \cup ]2, +\infty[$$

ដូចនេះ ដែនកំណត់នៃអនុគមន៍  $y$  គឺ  $D_y = ]-\infty, -2[ \cup ]2, +\infty[$  ។

(h).  $y = \sqrt{1 - \cos x}$

អនុគមន៍នេះ មានន័យកាលណា

$$1 - \cos x \geq 0$$

$$\cos x \leq 1$$

$$\cos x \leq \cos 2\pi$$

$$2\pi + 2k\pi \leq x \leq -2\pi + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

ដូចនេះ ដែនកំណត់នៃអនុគមន៍  $y$  គឺ  $D_y = \mathbb{R}$  ។

### លំហាត់ទី០៥៖

បើ  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ , នោះចូរផ្ដោតថា  $f(a) - f(b) = f\left(\frac{ab}{b-a}\right)$  ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ: បង្ហាញថា  $f(a) - f(b) = f\left(\frac{ab}{b-a}\right)$

យើងមាន  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

នោះ  $f(a) = \frac{1}{a}$  ;  $f(b) = \frac{1}{b}$

យើងបាន  $f(a) - f(b) = \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} = \frac{b-a}{ab}$  (i)

តែ  $f\left(\frac{ab}{b-a}\right) = \frac{1}{\frac{ab}{b-a}} = \frac{b-a}{ab}$  (ii)

តាម (i) និង (ii) យើងបាន

$$f(a) - f(b) = f\left(\frac{ab}{b-a}\right) \text{ ពិត}$$

ដូចនេះ  $f(a) - f(b) = f\left(\frac{ab}{b-a}\right)$

**លំហាត់ទី០៦:** ចូរគណនា

(1).  $\arctan 1 + \arccos\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \arcsin\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$

(2).  $\arcsin\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) + \arccos\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) - \arctan(-\sqrt{3}) + \arctan\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$

(3).  $\sin(2 \arctan 3)$  ; (4).  $\cos(2 \arctan 2)$

(5).  $\sin\left(\frac{1}{2} \arccos \frac{1}{9}\right)$  ; (6).  $\cos\left(\frac{1}{2} \arccos \frac{1}{8}\right)$

(7).  $\sin\left(2 \arctan \frac{1}{3}\right) + \cos(\arctan 2\sqrt{2})$

(8).  $\sin\left[\arcsin\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) - \arccos\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)\right]$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ:** គណនា

(1).  $\arctan 1 + \arccos\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \arcsin\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$

តាមរូបមន្ត  $\arctan(\tan a) = a$

$$\arccos(\cos a) = a$$

$$\arcsin(\sin a) = a$$

យើងតាង  $S_1 = \arctan 1 + \arccos\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \arcsin\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យើងបាន } S_1 &= \arctan\left(\tan\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \arccos\left(\cos\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + \arcsin\left(\sin -\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{7\pi}{12} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ } S_1 = \arctan 1 + \arccos\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \arcsin\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{7\pi}{12}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2). \arcsin\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) + \arccos\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) - \arctan(-\sqrt{3}) + \arctan\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \\ = \arcsin\left(\sin\frac{-\pi}{4}\right) + \arccos\left(\cos\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) - \arctan\left(\tan\frac{-\pi}{3}\right) + \arctan\left(\tan\frac{-\pi}{6}\right) \\ = -\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi = \frac{-6\pi - 4\pi + 24\pi}{24} = \frac{14\pi}{24} = \frac{7\pi}{12} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ } \arcsin\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) + \arccos\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) - \arctan(-\sqrt{3}) + \arctan\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = \frac{7\pi}{12}$$

$$(3). \sin(2 \arctan 3)$$

$$\text{តាង } A = \sin(2 \arctan 3) \quad \text{និង } B = \arctan 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan B = 3 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sin B}{\cos B} = 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin^2 B = 9 \cos^2 B$$

$$\sin^2 B = 9(1 - \sin^2 B)$$

$$10 \sin^2 B = 9 \Rightarrow \sin B = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \Rightarrow \cos B = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\text{តាមរូបមន្ត } \sin 2B = 2 \sin B \cos B$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(2 \arctan 3) = 2 \sin B \cos B = (2) \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}\right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}\right) = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ } \sin(2 \arctan 3) = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$(4). \cos(2 \arctan 2)$$

**របៀបទី០១៖**

$$\text{តាង } A = \arctan 2 \Leftrightarrow \tan A = 2$$

$$\frac{\sin A}{\cos A} = 2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sin^2 A}{\cos^2 A} = 4$$

$$\sin^2 A = 4(1 - \sin^2 A) \Rightarrow 5 \sin^2 A = 4$$

$$\sin A = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \Rightarrow \cos A = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\text{តាមរូបមន្ត } \cos 2A = 2 \cos^2 A - 1$$

$$\cos(2 \arctan 2) = 2 \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right)^2 - 1 = \frac{2}{5} - 1 = -\frac{3}{5}$$

**រៀបចំ៖**

$$\text{តាង } A = \arctan 2 \Leftrightarrow \tan A = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 2A &= 2 \cos^2 A - 1 = 2 \left( \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 A} \right) - 1 \\ &= 2 \left( \frac{1}{1 + 4} \right) - 1 = -\frac{3}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \cos(2 \arctan 2) = -\frac{3}{5}$

$$(5). \sin \left( \frac{1}{2} \arccos \frac{1}{9} \right)$$

$$\text{តាង } A = \arccos \frac{1}{9} \Rightarrow \cos A = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$2 \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{8}{9} \Rightarrow \sin \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{9}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } \sin \left( \frac{1}{2} A \right) = \sin \left( \frac{1}{2} \arccos \frac{1}{9} \right) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\arccos\frac{1}{9}\right) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(6). \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\arccos\frac{1}{8}\right)$$

$$\text{តាង } A = \arccos\frac{1}{8} \Rightarrow \cos A = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$2\cos^2\frac{A}{2} - 1 = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$2\cos^2\frac{A}{2} = \frac{9}{8} \Rightarrow \cos^2\frac{A}{2} = \frac{9}{16} \Rightarrow \cos\frac{A}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\arccos\frac{1}{8}\right) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$(7). \sin\left(2\arctan\frac{1}{3}\right) + \cos(\arctan 2\sqrt{2})$$

$$\text{តាង } A = \arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \Rightarrow \tan A = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{\sin A}{\cos A} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{\sin^2 A}{\cos^2 A} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 9\sin^2 A = 1 - \sin^2 A$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \Rightarrow \cos A = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\text{ដោយ } \sin 2A = 2\sin A \cos A = 2\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}\right)\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}\right) = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\text{តាង } B = \arctan 2\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \tan B = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{(1 - \cos^2 B)}{\cos^2 B} = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2 B = \frac{1}{9} \Rightarrow \cos B = \frac{1}{3}$$

យើងបាន៖

$$\sin\left(2\arctan\frac{1}{3}\right) + \cos(\arctan 2\sqrt{2}) = \frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{14}{15}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \sin\left(2 \arctan \frac{1}{3}\right) + \cos(\arctan 2\sqrt{2}) = \frac{14}{15}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (8). & \sin\left[\arcsin\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) - \arccos\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\right] \\ &= \sin\left(\arcsin\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\right) \cos\left(\arccos\frac{3}{5}\right) - \sin\left(\arccos\frac{3}{5}\right) \cos\left(\arcsin\frac{3}{5}\right) \\ &= \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) - \sqrt{1 - \cos^2\left(\arccos\frac{3}{5}\right)} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \sin^2\left(\arcsin\frac{3}{5}\right)} \\ &= \frac{9}{25} - \left(\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2}\right)\left(\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2}\right) \\ &= \frac{9}{25} - \left(1 - \frac{9}{25}\right) = -\frac{7}{25} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \sin\left[\arcsin\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) - \arccos\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\right] = -\frac{7}{25}$$

**លំហាត់ទី០៨:** សម្រួលកន្សោម

$$(a). \sin\left(\arccos\frac{3}{5}\right) \quad ; \quad (b). \cos\left(\arcsin\frac{4}{5}\right)$$

$$(c). \sin(\arctan 2) \quad ; \quad (d). \cos(\arctan 2)$$

$$(e). \arctan \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}}, 0 \leq x < 2\pi, x \neq \pi$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ:** សម្រួលកន្សោម

$$\begin{aligned} (a). & \sin\left(\arccos\frac{3}{5}\right) \\ &= \sqrt{1 - \cos^2\left(\arccos\frac{3}{5}\right)} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{9}{25}} = \sqrt{\frac{16}{25}} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \sin\left(\arccos\frac{3}{5}\right) = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$(b). \cos\left(\arcsin\frac{4}{5}\right)$$

$$= \sqrt{1 - \sin^2\left(\arcsin\frac{4}{5}\right)}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{25}} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{25}} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \cos\left(\arcsin\frac{4}{5}\right) = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$(c). \sin(\arctan 2)$$

$$\text{តាង } A = \arctan 2 \Rightarrow \tan A = 2$$

$$\sin^2 A = 4(1 - \sin^2 A)$$

$$5 \sin^2 A = 4$$

$$\sin^2 A = \frac{4}{5} \Rightarrow \sin A = \sqrt{\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \sin(\arctan 2) = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$(d). \cos(\arctan 2)$$

$$\text{តាង } A = \arctan 2 \Rightarrow \tan A = 2$$

$$\frac{\sin A}{\cos A} = 2$$

$$\left(\frac{\sin A}{\cos A}\right)^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow 1 - \cos^2 A = 4 \cos^2 A$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos A = \sqrt{\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

ដូច្នេះ:  $\cos(\arctan 2) = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$

$$(e). \arctan \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}} ; 0 \leq x < 2\pi , \quad x \neq \pi$$

$$= \arctan \sqrt{\frac{(1 - \cos x)^2}{1 - \cos^2 x}}$$

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

$$= \arctan \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x}$$

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

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

ដូច្នេះ:  $\arctan \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}} = \frac{x}{2}$

**លំហាត់ទី០៩:** ចូរស្រាយបញ្ជាក់ថា

$$(a). 2 \arctan \frac{1}{2} = \arctan \frac{4}{3}$$

$$(b). \arctan \frac{1}{2} + \arctan \frac{1}{5} + \arctan \frac{1}{8} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖** ដោះស្រាយសមីការ

$$(a). 2 \arctan \frac{1}{2} = \arctan \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\arctan \frac{1}{2} + \arctan \frac{1}{2} = \arctan \frac{4}{3}$$

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

$$\arctan \left( \frac{\frac{4}{2}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right) = \arctan \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\arctan \left( \frac{4}{3} \right) = \arctan \left( \frac{4}{3} \right) \text{ ពិត}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } 2 \arctan \frac{1}{2} = \arctan \frac{4}{3}$$

$$(b). \arctan \frac{1}{2} + \arctan \frac{1}{5} + \arctan \frac{1}{8} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\arctan \left( \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{5}}{1 - \frac{1}{10}} \right) + \arctan \frac{1}{8} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\arctan \left( \frac{\frac{7}{10}}{\frac{9}{10}} \right) + \arctan \frac{1}{8} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\arctan \frac{7}{9} + \arctan \frac{1}{8} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\arctan \left( \frac{\frac{7}{9} + \frac{1}{8}}{1 - \frac{7}{72}} \right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\arctan \left( \frac{65}{65} \right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ ពិត}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \arctan \frac{1}{2} + \arctan \frac{1}{5} + \arctan \frac{1}{8} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

**លំហាត់ទី១០:** ចូរបង្ហាញថា

$$(a). \sin(\arccos x) = \sqrt{1 - x^2} \quad ; \quad (b). \cos(\arcsin x) = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

$$(c). \tan(\arcsin x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \quad ; \quad (d). \sin(\arctan x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ:** បង្ហាញថា

$$(a). \sin(\arccos x) = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

$$\text{តាង } A = \arccos x \Rightarrow x = \cos A$$

$$x^2 = \cos^2 A$$

$$x^2 = 1 - \sin^2 A \Rightarrow \sin A = \sqrt{1 - x^2} \text{ ពិត}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \sin(\arccos x) = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

$$(b). \cos(\arcsin x) = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

$$\text{តាង } B = \arcsin x \Rightarrow \sin B = x$$

$$\sin^2 B = x^2$$

$$1 - \cos^2 B = x^2 \Rightarrow \cos B = \sqrt{1 - x^2} \text{ ពិត}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \cos(\arcsin x) = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

$$(c). \tan(\arcsin x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$

$$\text{តាង } C = \arcsin x \Rightarrow x = \sin C$$

$$\text{យើងមាន } \sin^2 C + \cos^2 C = 1$$

$$\cos x = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 x} = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

$$\text{តាមរូបមន្ត } \tan C = \frac{\sin C}{\cos C} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \tan(\arcsin x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$(d). \sin(\arctan x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$\text{តាង } D = \arctan x \Rightarrow x = \tan D$$

$$\frac{\sin D}{\cos D} = x$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 D}{\cos^2 D} = x^2 \Rightarrow \sin^2 D = x^2(1 - \sin^2 D)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 D = \frac{x^2}{1+x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin D = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \quad \text{ពិត}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \sin(\arctan x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

**លំហាត់ទី១១:** បង្ហាញថា  $\tan^{-1} x + \tan^{-1} y = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x+y}{1-xy} \right)$  បើ

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} < \tan^{-1} x + \tan^{-1} y < \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{ហើយមកស្រាយបន្តទៀតថា:}$$

$$(a). \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) + \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{\pi}{4} ; \quad (b). 2 \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) + \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{7} \right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ:**

$$\text{បង្ហាញថា } \tan^{-1} x + \tan^{-1} y = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x+y}{1-xy} \right)$$

$$\text{តាង } X = \tan^{-1} x \Rightarrow x = \tan X$$

$$Y = \tan^{-1} y \Rightarrow y = \tan Y$$

$$\text{តាមរូបមន្ត } \tan(X + Y) = \frac{\tan X + \tan Y}{1 - \tan X \tan Y} = \frac{x + y}{1 - xy}$$

$$\Rightarrow X + Y = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x + y}{1 - xy} \right) \quad \text{ពិត}$$

$$\boxed{\text{ដូចនេះ: } \tan^{-1} x + \tan^{-1} y = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x + y}{1 - xy} \right)}$$

$$(a). \text{ស្រាយបញ្ជាក់ថា } \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) + \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{តាមរូបមន្តខាងលើ } \tan^{-1} x + \tan^{-1} y = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x + y}{1 - xy} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យើងបាន } \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) + \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) &= \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{6}} \right) \\ &= \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\frac{5}{6}}{\frac{5}{6}} \right) = \tan^{-1} 1 = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\text{ដូចនេះ: } \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) + \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$(b). \text{ស្រាយបញ្ជាក់ថា } 2 \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) + \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{7} \right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យើងបាន } 2 \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) + \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{7} \right) &= \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) + \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) + \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{7} \right) \\ &= \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{9}} \right) + \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{7} \right) \\ &= \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\frac{6}{9}}{\frac{8}{9}} \right) + \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{7} \right) \\ &= \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{6}{8} \right) + \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{7} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\frac{6}{8} + \frac{1}{7}}{1 - \frac{6}{56}} \right) = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\frac{50}{56}}{\frac{50}{56}} \right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

ដូចនេះ:  $2 \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) + \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{7} \right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$

### រូបមន្តអនុគមន៍សមមូល

(1).  $\sin a(x) \sim a(x)$  ; (2).  $\arcsin a(x) \sim a(x)$

(3).  $\tan a(x) \sim a(x)$  ; (4).  $\arctan a(x) \sim a(x)$

(5).  $1 - \cos a(x) \sim \frac{1}{2} a^2(x)$  ; (6).  $\ln(1 + a(x)) \sim a(x)$

(7).  $\log_a(1 + a(x)) \sim \frac{a(x)}{\ln a}$  ; (8).  $b^{a(x)} - 1 \sim a(x) \ln b$

(9).  $e^{a(x)} - 1 \sim a(x)$  ; (10).  $[1 + a(x)]^b - 1 \sim ba(x)$

(11).  $\sqrt[n]{1 + a(x)} - 1 \sim \frac{a(x)}{n}$  ;

ដែល  $a(x)$  ជាទំហំតូចអនេកពេល  $x \rightarrow x_0$  ( $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} a(x) = 0$ )

**លំហាត់ទី១២:** ចូរគណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម៖

(ក).  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin 5x}$

(ខ).  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 2x}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}$

(គ).  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin 2x}{(\arctan 3x)^2}$

(ឃ).  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\tan^3 \frac{1}{x} \times \arctan \frac{3}{x\sqrt{x}}}{\sin \frac{2}{x^3} \times \tan \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \times \arcsin \frac{5}{x}}$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ:** គណនាលីមីត

$$(ក). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin 5x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x}{5x} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$(ខ). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2(2x)}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2x)^2}{\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2} = 16$$

$$(គ). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin 2x}{(\arctan 3x)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot 2x}{(3x)^2} = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$(ឃ). \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\tan^3 \frac{1}{x} \arctan \frac{3}{x\sqrt{x}}}{\sin \frac{2}{x^3} \tan \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \arcsin \frac{5}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^3 \left(\frac{3}{x\sqrt{x}}\right)}{\left(\frac{2}{x^3}\right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right) \left(\frac{5}{x}\right)} = \frac{3}{10}$$

**លំហាត់ទី១៣៖** គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម

$$(ក). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin 3x}{\arctan 6x} \quad ; \quad (ខ). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 2x \arcsin 3x}{\sin 3x \arctan 2x}$$

$$(គ). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1 - 7x^2}{\arcsin 3x + \arctan x^2} \quad ; \quad (ឃ). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos ax)}{\ln(2 - \cos bx)}$$

$$(ង). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x+8} - 2}{\sqrt{x+9} - 3} \quad ; \quad (ច). \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}x\right)}{\sin \pi x^2}$$

$$(ឆ). \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2 - 3x^3 - 5x^5}{8 - 7x^2 + 16x^4} \quad ; \quad (ជ). \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{(a + 2x^2)(b - x)^3}{(a + x)^5 + (b - 2x)^5}$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖** គណនាលីមីត

$$(ក). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin 3x}{\arctan 6x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x}{6x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(ខ). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 2x \arcsin 3x}{\sin 3x \arctan 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \cdot 3x}{3x \cdot 2x} = 1$$

$$(គ). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1 - 7x^2}{\arcsin 3x + \arctan x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x - 7x^2}{3x + x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{3x} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(ឃ). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos ax)}{\ln(2 - \cos bx)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + \cos ax - 1)}{\ln(1 + 1 - \cos bx)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos ax - 1}{1 - \cos bx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(ax)^2}{\frac{1}{2}(bx)^2} = -\frac{a^2}{b^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ង). } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x+8} - 2}{\sqrt{x+9} - 3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sqrt[3]{1+\frac{x}{8}} - 2}{3\sqrt{1+\frac{x}{9}} - 3} = \frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+\frac{x}{8}} - 1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{x}{9}} - 1} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\left(\frac{x}{8}\right)}{\frac{3}{x} \frac{9}{2}} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x}{24} \times \frac{18}{x} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{(ង). } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2 - 3x^3 - 5x^5}{8 - 7x^2 + 16x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{-5x^5}{16x^4} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{5}{16}x = \pm\infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ឃ). } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{(a+2x)^2(b-x)^3}{(a+x)^5 + (b-2x)^5} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{(2x)^2(-x)^3}{x^5 + (-2x)^5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} -\frac{4x^5}{31x^5} \\ &= -\frac{4}{31} \end{aligned}$$

## ជំពូកទី៣

### ដេរីវេនៃអនុគមន៍

#### 1. ដេរីវេត្រង់ចំណុចមួយ

ដេរីវេត្រង់  $x_0$  នៃអនុគមន៍  $y = f(x)$  ជាលីមីត (បើមាន) នៃផលធៀប

$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$  កាលណា  $\Delta x$  ខិតទៅជិត 0 ។

$$\begin{aligned} \text{គេសរសេរ} \colon y'_0 = f'(x_0) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h} \quad \text{។} \end{aligned}$$

#### 2. រូបមន្តដេរីវេខ្លះៗ

| អនុគមន៍                                          | ដេរីវេ                                                                         |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| $f(x) = a$                                       | $f'(x) = 0$                                                                    |
| $f(x) = ax + b$                                  | $f'(x) = a$                                                                    |
| $f(x) = x^n, \quad (n \in \mathbb{Z})$           | $f'(x) = nx^{n-1}$                                                             |
| $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$                                | $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$                                                 |
| $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^n}, \quad (n \in \mathbb{Z})$ | $f'(x) = \frac{n}{x^{n+1}}$                                                    |
| $f(x) \pm g(x)$                                  | $\{f(x) \pm g(x)\}' = f'(x) \pm g'(x)$                                         |
| $f(x) \cdot g(x)$                                | $\{f(x) \cdot g(x)\}' = f'(x)g(x) + g'(x)f(x)$                                 |
| $\{f(x)\}^n \quad (n \in \mathbb{Z})$            | $(\{f(x)\}^n)' = n\{f(x)\}^{n-1}f'(x)$                                         |
| $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$                              | $\left\{\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right\}' = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{\{g(x)\}^2}$ |
| $\frac{1}{f(x)}$                                 | $\left\{\frac{1}{f(x)}\right\}' = -\frac{f'(x)}{\{f(x)\}^2}$                   |
| $f(g(x))$                                        | $\{f(g(x))\}' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$                                          |
| $f(x) = a^x$                                     | $f'(x) = a^x \ln a$                                                            |

|                                         |                              |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| $f(u) = a^u$<br>ដែល $u$ ជាអនុគមន៍នៃ $x$ | $f'(u) = u' a^u \ln a$       |
| $f(x) = e^x$                            | $f'(x) = e^x$                |
| $f(u) = e^u$<br>ដែល $u$ ជាអនុគមន៍នៃ $x$ | $f'(u) = u' e^u$             |
| $f(x) = \ln x$                          | $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$        |
| $f(u) = \ln(u)$                         | $f'(u) = \frac{u'}{u}$       |
| $f(x) = \log_a x$                       | $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$  |
| $f(u) = \log_a u$                       | $f'(x) = \frac{u'}{u \ln a}$ |

### 3. ដេរីវេនៃអនុគមន៍ប្រាស

បើ  $f$  ជាអនុគមន៍មួយទល់មួយហើយ  $g$  ជាអនុគមន៍ប្រាសនៃ  $f$  គឺ  
 $g = f^{-1}$  នោះគេបានទំនាក់ទំនង  $y = f(x) \Leftrightarrow x = f^{-1}(y) = g(y)$  ។

**ទ្រឹស្តីបទ៖** បើ  $f$  មានដេរីវេត្រង់  $x_0$  ដែល  $f'(x_0) \neq 0$  នោះ

គេបាន  $g$  មានដេរីវេត្រង់  $y_0 = f(x_0)$  ដែល

$$g'(y_0) = \frac{1}{f'(x_0)}$$

យើងមាន  $y = f(x) \Rightarrow x = f^{-1}(y) = g(y)$

$$x = g[f(x)]$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = x' = g'[f(x)]f'(x)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{g'[f(x)]} \Rightarrow y'(x) = \frac{1}{g'(y)} = \frac{1}{x'(y)}$$

$$\text{គេសរសេរ៖ } y'(x) = \frac{1}{x'(y)} \quad \text{ឬ} \quad x'(y) = \frac{1}{y'(x)}$$

### 4. ដេរីវេទី $n$

\*វិធីសាស្ត្រដោះស្រាយដេរីវេទី  $n$  ៖

យើងមាន  $f(x)$  មានន័យកាលណា  $\forall x \in \mathbb{D} \subset \mathbb{R}$

យើងកំណត់

$$y' = f'(x) \quad \text{" ដេរីវេទី១ នៃ } y = f(x) \text{ "}$$

$$y'' = f''(x) \quad \text{" ដេរីវេទី២ នៃ } y=f(x) \text{ "}$$

$$y^{(3)} = f^{(3)}(x) \quad \text{" ដេរីវេទី៣ នៃ } y = f(x) \text{ "}$$

:

យើងឧបមាថា ពិតដល់ដេរីវេទី  $n$  ដែល  $y^{(n)} = f^{(n)}(x)$  (i)

យើងនឹងត្រូវបង្ហាញថា ពិតរហូតដល់ ដេរីវេទី  $(n+1)$

$$\text{គឺ } y^{(n+1)} = [f^{(n)}(x)]' = f^{(n+1)}(x) \quad (ii)$$

→បើ (ii) ពិត នោះ (i) ក៏ពិតដែរ។

ឧទាហរណ៍៖ រក  $y^{(n)}$  នៃ  $y = \sin x$  ។

យើងមាន

$$y' = \cos x = \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$y'' = -\sin x = \sin\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{2}\right)$$

:

ឧបមាថា ពិតដល់ដេរីវេទី  $n$  ដែល

$$y^{(n)} = \sin\left(x + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right)$$

យើងនឹងបង្ហាញថាពិតរហូតដល់ ដេរីវេទី  $(n+1)$  ដែល

$$\begin{aligned} y^{(n+1)} &= \left[\sin\left(x + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right)\right]' = \cos\left(x + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right) = \sin\left(x + \frac{n\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\ &= \sin\left(x + \frac{(n+1)\pi}{2}\right) \quad \text{ពិត} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ } y^{(n)} = \sin\left(x + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \quad \text{។}$$

## 5. ទ្រឹស្តីបទ Roll

បើ  $f$  ជាប់លើចន្លោះ  $[a, b]$  និងមានដេរីវេលើចន្លោះបើក  $]a, b[$  ដែល  $f(a) = f(b)$  នោះមានតម្លៃ  $x = c$  ក្នុងចន្លោះបើក  $]a, b[$  (មានន័យថា  $a < c < b$ ) ដែលដេរីវេទីមួយនៃអនុគមន៍  $f'(c) = 0$  ។

**សម្រាយបញ្ជាក់៖** គេឲ្យ  $f(a) = d = f(b)$

**ករណីទី១** បើ  $f(x) = d$  គ្រប់  $x \in [a, b]$  នោះ  $f$  ថេរលើចន្លោះ  $[a, b]$

និង  $f'(x) = 0$  គ្រប់  $x \in (a, b)$  ។

**ករណីទី២** បើ  $f(x) > d$  គ្រប់  $x \in (a, b)$  នោះ  $f(x)$  មានតម្លៃអតិបរមា

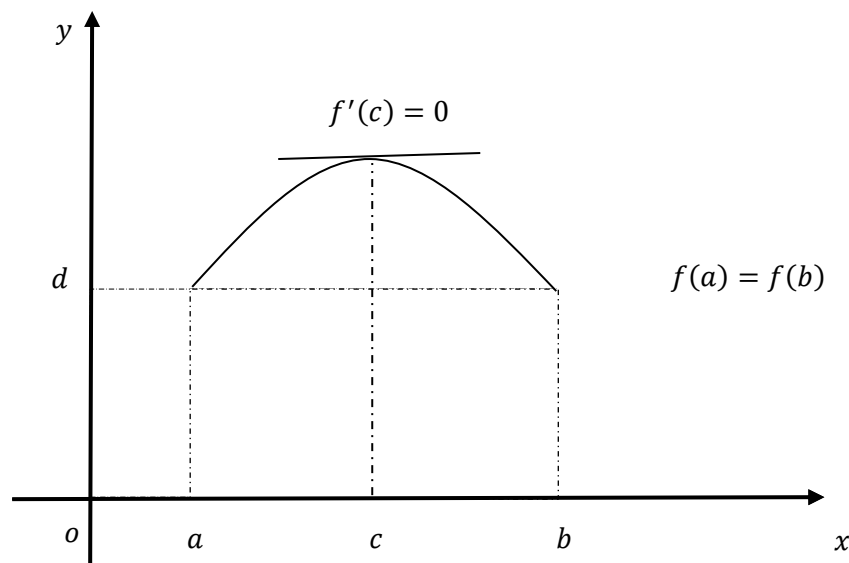
យ៉ាងតិច 1 ត្រង់  $x = c$  ដោយ  $f(x)$  មានដេរីវេត្រង់  $x = c$  គេ

បាន  $f'(c) = 0$  ។

**ករណីទី៣** បើ  $f(x) < d$  គ្រប់  $x \in (a, b)$  នោះ  $f(x)$  មានតម្លៃអប្បបរមា

យ៉ាងតិច 1 ត្រង់  $x = c$  ដោយ  $f(x)$  មានដេរីវេត្រង់  $x = c$

គេបាន  $f'(c) = 0$  ។



## 6. វិសមភាពកំណើនមានកំណត់

**ទ្រឹស្តីបទ៖** គេឲ្យ  $f$  ជាអនុគមន៍កំណត់និងជាប់ហើយមានដេរីវេលើចន្លោះ  $I$  ។ បើមានពីរចំនួនពិត  $m$  និង  $M$  ដែលចំពោះគ្រប់  $x \in I$   $m \leq f'(x) \leq M$  នោះគ្រប់ចំនួនពិត  $a, b \in I$  ដែល  $a < b$  គេបាន

$$m(b-a) \leq f(b) - f(a) \leq M(b-a)$$

**សម្រាយបញ្ជាក់៖**

គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍  $g : x \mapsto f(x) - mx$  មានដេរីវេលើ  $I$

និង  $g'(x) = f'(x) - m$  គេបាន  $g'(x) \geq 0$  គ្រប់  $x \in I$  ។

មានន័យថា  $g(x)$  ជាអនុគមន៍កើនលើ  $I$  និងកើនលើ  $[a, b]$

គេបាន  $g(b) - g(a) \geq 0$

ឬ  $[f(b) - mb] - [f(a) - ma] \geq 0$  ឬ  $m(b-a) \leq f(b) - f(a)$ , (1)

ដូចគ្នានេះដែរ គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍  $h : x \mapsto f(x) - Mx$  មានដេរីវេលើ  $I$  និងលើ  $[a, b]$

គេបាន  $h'(x) \leq 0$  គ្រប់  $x \in I$  មានន័យថា  $h(x)$  ជាអនុគមន៍ចុះលើ  $I$

និងលើ  $[a, b]$  គេបាន  $h(b) - h(a) \leq 0$

ឬ  $[f(b) - Mb] - [f(a) - Ma] \leq 0$  ឬ  $f(b) - f(a) \leq M(b-a)$ , (2)

តាម (1) និង (2) គេទាញបាន បើ  $f$  ជាអនុគមន៍មានដេរីវេលើ  $I$

ដែលគ្រប់  $x \in I$ ,  $m \leq f'(x) \leq M$  នោះគេបាន

$$m(b-a) \leq f(b) - f(a) \leq M(b-a)$$

**ទ្រឹស្តីបទ៖** គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍  $f$  មានដេរីវេលើចន្លោះ  $[a, b]$  ។ បើមានចំនួនពិត  $M$  ដែល  $|f'(x)| \leq M$  ចំពោះ  $x \in [a, b]$  នោះគេបានវិសមភាព

$$|f(b) - f(a)| \leq M|b - a|$$

**សម្រាយបញ្ជាក់៖**

គេមានអនុគមន៍  $f$  មានដេរីវេលើ  $I$  ហើយចំពោះគ្រប់  $x \in I$  គេបាន

$$-M \leq f'(x) \leq M$$

តាមវិសមភាពកំណើនមានកំណត់

$$\text{ចំពោះ } a < b \text{ គេបាន } -M(b-a) \leq f(b) - f(a) \leq M(b-a) \quad (1)$$

$$\text{ចំពោះ } a > b \text{ គេបាន } -M(a-b) \leq f(a) - f(b) \leq M(a-b) \quad (2)$$

$$\text{តាម (1) និង (2) គេបាន } |f(b) - f(a)| \leq M|b-a| \quad \forall$$

## 7. ទ្រឹស្តីបទតម្លៃកណ្តាល

បើ  $f$  ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើចន្លោះ  $[a, b]$  មានដេរីវេលើ  $[a, b]$  នោះមាន  $c \in (a, b)$  មួយយ៉ាងតិច ដែល  $f'(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b-a}$  ។

**សម្រាយបញ្ជាក់៖**

ខ្នាតដែលកាត់តាមពីរចំណុច  $(a, f(a))$  និង  $(b, f(b))$  មានសមីការ

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

$$\text{តាង } g(x) = f(x) - y$$

គេបាន៖

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

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

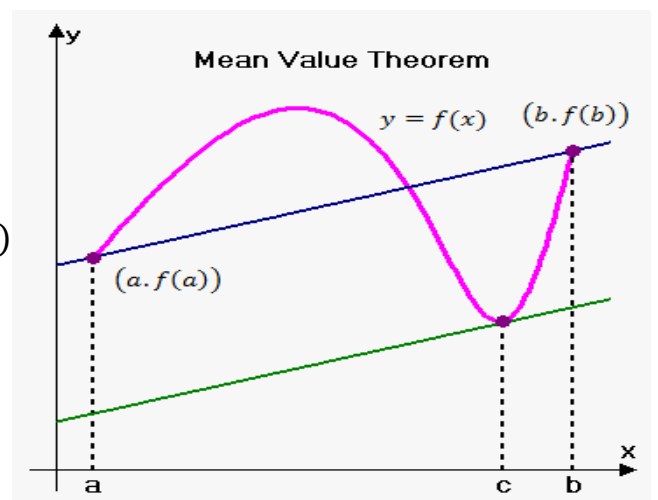
$$\text{ចំពោះ } x = a \text{ គេបាន } g(a) = 0$$

$$\text{ចំពោះ } x = b \text{ គេបាន } g(b) = 0$$

$g$  ជាអនុគមន៍ពហុធាជាប់លើ  $[a, b]$

ដោយ  $g(a) = g(b) = 0$  តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទរ៉ូល មានចំនួន  $c \in (a, b)$  មួយ

$$\text{យ៉ាងតិចដែល } g'(c) = 0$$



ហើយ  $g'(c) = f'(c) - \left[ \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} \right] = 0$  នាំឲ្យ  $f'(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$

ដូច្នេះ  $\exists c \in (a, b)$  មួយយ៉ាងតិច ដែល  $f'(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$

---

## លំហាត់

**លំហាត់ទី០១.** បង្ហាញថា ៖

$$\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}\right)' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}}{(cx+d)^2}$$

**លំហាត់ទី០២.** គណនាដេរីវេនៃអនុគមន៍៖

$$(1). y = \frac{2x}{1-x^2} \quad ; \quad (2). y = \frac{1+x-x^2}{1-x+x^2}$$

$$(3). y = \frac{x^p(1-x)^q}{1+x} \quad ; \quad (4). y = \frac{(1-x)^p}{(1+x)^q}$$

$$(5). y = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} \quad ; \quad (6). y = x\sqrt{1+x^4}$$

$$(7). y = \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} \quad ; \quad (8). y = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1+x^3}{1-x^3}}$$

$$(9). y = (2-x^2) \cos x + 2x \sin x$$

$$(10). y = \sin(\cos^2 x) \cos(\sin^2 x)$$

**លំហាត់ទី០៣.** គណនាដេរីវេនៃអនុគមន៍ដែលបានបង្ហាញដូចខាងក្រោម៖

$$(ក). y = \frac{x^2}{1-x} \quad \text{គណនា } y^{(8)} \text{ ។}$$

$$(ខ). y = x^2 e^{2x} \quad \text{គណនា } y^{(20)} \text{ ។}$$

$$(គ). y = x \ln x \quad \text{គណនា } y^{(5)} \text{ ។}$$

**លំហាត់ទី០៤.** គណនាដេរីវេ  $y'_x$  ,  $y''_{x^2}$  នៃអនុគមន៍មានរាងជាប៉ារ៉ាម៉ែត្រ

$$(1). x = 2t - t^2 \quad , \quad y = 3t - t^3$$

$$(2). x = a(t - \sin t) \quad , \quad y = a(1 - \cos t)$$

$$(3). x = f'(t) \quad , \quad y = tf'(t) - f(t)$$

**លំហាត់ទី០៥.** គណនា  $y^{(n)}$  នៃអនុគមន៍ខាងក្រោម៖

(1).  $y = \sin(3x + 2)$  ; (2).  $y = \cos(2x + 3)$

**លំហាត់ទី០៦៖** សិក្សាភាពជាប់ និងភាពមានដេរីវេ (ត្រង់ 0 និង 1 នៃអនុគមន៍) នីមួយៗ ដែលកំណត់លើ  $\mathbb{R}$  ដូចខាងក្រោម៖

i.  $f : x \mapsto (x - 1)|x^2 - x|$

ii.  $f : x \mapsto x|x - x^2|$

**លំហាត់ទី០៧៖** គណនាដេរីវេនៃអនុគមន៍ខាងក្រោម៖

i.  $f(x) = 3x^3 - 4x + 2$

ii.  $f(x) = (2x - 1)^5$

iii.  $f(x) = \sqrt{1 + x^2}$

iv.  $f(x) = x(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})$

**លំហាត់ទី០៨៖** គណនាដេរីវេនៃអនុគមន៍

ក.  $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 1}}$

ខ.  $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5x^3 + 2}}$

គ.  $y = \left(\frac{x+2}{2-x}\right)^2$

**លំហាត់ទី០៩៖** រក  $y'$  នៃអនុគមន៍នៃ  $x$  និង  $y$

i.  $x = \tan y$

ii.  $x = \sin y$

iii.  $xy + \sin y = 0$

iv.  $x + \sin y = xy$

**លំហាត់ទី១០៖**

ក. គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍

$$y = f(x) = \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{2x^3}{3} + x$$

។ ចូរបង្ហាញថា  $f$  ជាអនុគមន៍កើនលើ  $\mathbb{R}$  ។

ខ. គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍  $f(x) = -\frac{x^3}{3} - 2x^2 - 5x + 3$  ។

ចូរបង្ហាញថា  $f$  ជាអនុគមន៍ចុះលើ  $\mathbb{R}$  ។

**លំហាត់ទី១១**៖ តាមរូបមន្ត ដេរីវេនៃអនុគមន៍  $f(x) = x^n$  នោះ

$f'(x) = nx^{n-1}$  ។ ចូរស្រាយបញ្ជាក់រូបមន្តដោយប្រើ

i. អនុមាត្ររូបគណិតវិទ្យា

ii. ទ្រឹស្តីបទទ្វេធា

**លំហាត់ទី១២** ៖  $f$  ជាអនុគមន៍កំណត់ដោយ  $f(x) = \ln x$  ដែល  $x \in (0, +\infty)$  ។

1) បង្ហាញថា ចំពោះគ្រប់  $x \in [9, 10]$  គេបាន  $\frac{1}{10} \leq f'(x) \leq \frac{1}{9}$  ។

2) ដោយអនុគមន៍វិសមភាពកំណើនមានកំណត់ ចំពោះគ្រប់  $x \in [9, 10]$  ។

ចូរបង្ហាញថា  $\frac{1}{10} \leq \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{9}\right) \leq \frac{1}{9}$  ។

**លំហាត់ទី១៣**៖ គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍  $f$  មួយកំណត់លើ  $]0, +\infty[$  ដោយ

$f(x) = \ln x$  ។

1) បង្ហាញថាចំពោះគ្រប់  $x \in [n-1, n]$  គេបាន៖

$$\frac{1}{n} \leq f'(x) \leq \frac{1}{n-1}, (n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2)$$

2) អនុវត្តន៍វិសមភាពកំណើនមានកំណត់ទៅ នឹងអនុគមន៍  $f$

លើចន្លោះ  $[n-1, n]$  គេបាន  $\frac{1}{n} \leq \ln \frac{n}{n-1} \leq \frac{1}{n-1}$  ។

ទាញបញ្ជាក់ថា  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \leq \ln x \leq 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n-1}$  ។

**លំហាត់ទី១៤៖** គណនាដេរីវេនៃអនុគមន៍  $f(x)$  ។

$$\text{យើងមាន } f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos x}}} \quad \text{ចំពោះ } x \in ]0, \frac{\pi}{2}[ \quad \text{។}$$

**លំហាត់ទី១៥៖**

- 1) គណនាដេរីវេទី ៥ នៃអនុគមន៍ពហុធា  $x \mapsto x^5 - 2x^4 + 3x^3 - 2$  ។
- 2) កំណត់ដេរីវេទី  $n$  នៃអនុគមន៍  $x \mapsto x^n$  ; ( $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ )

**លំហាត់ទី០១. បង្ហាញថា ៖**

$$\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}\right)' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}}{(cx+d)^2}$$

ដំណោះស្រាយ៖ បង្ហាញ

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យើងមាន } \left(\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}\right)' &= \frac{(ax+b)'(cx+d) - (cx+d)'(ax+b)}{(cx+d)^2} \\ &= \frac{a(cx+d) - c(ax+b)}{(cx+d)^2} \\ &= \frac{ad - cd}{(cx+d)^2} \\ &= \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}}{(cx+d)^2} \quad \text{ពិត} \end{aligned}$$

ដូច្នេះ  $\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}\right)' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}}{(cx+d)^2}$

**លំហាត់ទី០២. គណនាដេរីវេអនុគមន៍៖**

- (1).  $y = \frac{2x}{1-x^2}$  ;      (2).  $y = \frac{1+x-x^2}{1-x+x^2}$
- (3).  $y = \frac{x^p(1-x)^q}{1+x}$  ;      (4).  $y = \frac{(1-x)^p}{(1+x)^q}$
- (5).  $y = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}$  ;      (6).  $y = x\sqrt{1+x^4}$
- (7).  $y = \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}$  ;      (8).  $y = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1+x^3}{1-x^3}}$
- (9).  $y = (2-x^2)\cos x + 2x\sin x$
- (10).  $y = \sin(\cos^2 x)\cos(\sin^2 x)$

ដំណោះស្រាយ៖ គណនាដេរីវេ

$$(1). y = \frac{2x}{1-x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យើងបាន } y' &= \frac{(2x)'(1-x^2) - (2x)(1-x^2)'}{(1-x^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{2(1-x^2) + 4x^2}{(1-x^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{2-2x^2+4x^2}{(1-x^2)^2} = \frac{2+2x^2}{(1-x^2)^2} = \frac{2(x^2+1)}{(1-x^2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2). y = \frac{1+x-x^2}{1-x+x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow y' &= \frac{(1+x-x^2)'(1-x+x^2) - (1+x-x^2)(1-x+x^2)'}{(1-x+x^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{(1-2x)(1-x+x^2) - (1+x-x^2)(2x-1)}{(1-x+x^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{1-x+x^2-2x+2x^2-2x^3 - (2x+2x^2-2x^3-1-x+x^2)}{(1-x+x^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{1-3x+3x^2-2x^3 - (x+3x^2-2x^3-1)}{(1-x+x^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{2-4x}{(1-x+x^2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3). y = \frac{x^p(1-x)^q}{1+x} \Rightarrow \ln y = p \ln x + q \ln(1-x) - \ln(1+x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{y'}{y}\right) = \frac{p}{x} + \frac{-q}{1-x} - \frac{1}{1+x}$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{x^p(1-x)^q}{1+x} \left( \frac{p}{x} + \frac{-q}{1-x} - \frac{1}{1+x} \right)$$

$$(4). y = \frac{(1-x)^p}{(1+x)^q} \Rightarrow \ln y = p \ln(1-x) - q \ln(1+x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y'}{y} = \frac{-p}{1-x} - \frac{q}{1+x}$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{(1-x)^p}{(1+x)^q} \left( \frac{-p}{1-x} - \frac{q}{1+x} \right)$$

$$(5). y = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} \Rightarrow y' = -\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{2x\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{3x^{\frac{2}{3}}}$$

$$(6). y = x\sqrt{1+x^4} \Rightarrow \ln y = \ln x + \frac{1}{2}\ln(1+x^4)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y'}{y} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{4x^3}{1+x^4} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2x^3}{1+x^4}$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = x\sqrt{1+x^4} \left( \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2x^3}{1+x^4} \right)$$

$$(7). y = \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}$$

$$\text{តាង } U = x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow U' = 1 + \frac{(x + \sqrt{x})'}{2\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right)}{2\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}$$

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

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}} + 2\sqrt{x} + 1}{4\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = (\sqrt{U})' = \frac{U'}{2\sqrt{U}} = \frac{\frac{4\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}} + 2\sqrt{x} + 1}{4\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}}{2\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}} = \frac{4\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}} + 2\sqrt{x} + 1}{8\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}}$$

$$(8). y = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1+x^3}{1-x^3}} \Rightarrow \ln y = \frac{1}{3}\ln(1+x^3) - \frac{1}{3}\ln(1-x^3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y'}{y} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{3x^2}{1+x^3} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{3x^2}{1-x^3} = \frac{2x^2}{1-x^6}$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1+x^3}{1-x^3}} \left( \frac{2x^2}{1-x^6} \right)$$

$$(9). y = (2 - x^2) \cos x + 2x \sin x$$

$$\text{តាង } V = (2 - x^2) \cos x \Rightarrow V' = -2x \cos x - (2 - x^2) \sin x$$

$$U = 2x \sin x \Rightarrow U' = 2 \sin x + 2x \cos x$$

$$\text{ដោយ } y' = (V + U)' = V' + U'$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } y' = -2x \cos x - (2 - x^2) \sin x + 2 \sin x + 2x \cos x = x^2 \sin x$$

$$(10). y' = -\sin 2x \cos(\cos 2x)$$

**លំហាត់ទី០៣.** គណនាដេរីវេនៃអនុគមន៍ដែលបានបង្ហាញដូចខាងក្រោម៖

$$(ក). y = \frac{x^2}{1-x} \quad \text{គណនា } y^{(8)} \text{ ។}$$

$$(ខ). y = x^2 e^{2x} \quad \text{គណនា } y^{(20)} \text{ ។}$$

$$(គ). y = x \ln x \quad \text{គណនា } y^{(5)} \text{ ។}$$

ដំណោះស្រាយ៖ គណនាដេរីវេ

$$(ក). y = \frac{x^2}{1-x}$$

$$\text{គេអាចសរសេរ } y = x^2 \frac{1}{1-x} \quad \text{ រាង } y = uv$$

$$\text{តាង } v = x^2 \Rightarrow v' = 2x$$

$$u = \frac{1}{1-x} \Rightarrow u' = -\frac{(1-x)'}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{1!}{(1-x)^2}$$

យើងបាន

$$v = x^2 \qquad u = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$v' = 2x \qquad u' = \frac{1!}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$v'' = 2 \qquad u' = -\frac{2(1-x)'(1-x)}{(1-x)^4} = \frac{2!}{(1-x)^3}$$

$$v''' = 0 \qquad u' = \frac{3!}{(1-x)^4}$$

.....

$$v^{(n)} = 0 \qquad u^{(n)} = \frac{n!}{(1-x)^{n+1}}$$

$$\text{តាមរូបមន្ត } (uv)^{(n)} = u^{(n)}v + nu^{(n-1)}v' + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}u^{(n-2)}v'' + \dots + uv^{(n)}$$

យក  $n = 8$  គេបាន៖

$$y^{(8)} = \frac{8!}{(1-x)^9}x^2 + 16x \frac{7!}{(1-x)^8} + 56 \frac{6!}{(1-x)^7}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ } y^{(8)} = \frac{8!}{(1-x)^9}x^2 + 16x \frac{7!}{(1-x)^8} + 56 \frac{6!}{(1-x)^7}$$

(ខ).  $y = x^2 e^{2x}$  គណនា  $y^{(20)}$

|               |                        |
|---------------|------------------------|
| តាង $v = x^2$ | $u = e^{2x}$           |
| $v' = 2x$     | $u' = 2e^{2x}$         |
| $v'' = 2$     | $u'' = 2^2 e^{2x}$     |
| $v''' = 0$    | $u''' = 2^3 e^{2x}$    |
| $\vdots$      | $\vdots$               |
| $v^{(n)} = 0$ | $u^{(n)} = 2^n e^{2x}$ |

$$\text{តាមរូបមន្ត } (uv)^{(n)} = u^{(n)}v + nu^{(n-1)}v' + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}u^{(n-2)}v'' + \dots + uv^{(n)}$$

$$\Rightarrow y^{(20)} = 2^{20}e^{2x}x^2 + n2^{20}e^{2x}x + n(n-1)2^{18}e^{2x}$$

**លំហាត់ទី០៤.** គណនាដេរីវេ  $y'_x$  ,  $y''_{x^2}$  នៃអនុគមន៍មានរាងជាប៉ារ៉ាម៉ែត្រ

(1).  $x = 2t - t^2$  ,  $y = 3t - t^3$

(2).  $x = a(t - \sin t)$  ,  $y = a(1 - \cos t)$

(3).  $x = f'(t)$  ,  $y = tf'(t) - f(t)$

ដំណោះស្រាយ៖

(1).  $x = 2t - t^2$  ,  $y = 3t - t^3$

$$x'_t = 2 - 2t \quad , \quad y'_t = 3 - 3t^2$$

$$x''_{t^2} = -2 \quad , \quad y''_{t^2} = -6t$$

យើងបាន  $y'_x = \frac{y'_t}{x'_t} = \frac{3 - 3t^2}{2 - 2t} = \frac{3}{2}(1 + t)$

$$\begin{aligned} y''_{x^2} &= \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) \frac{dt}{dx} \\ &= \frac{y''_{t^2} x'_t - x''_{t^2} y'_t}{(x'_t)^3} = \frac{-12t(1 - t) + 6(1 - t^2)}{[2(1 - t)]^3} \\ &= \frac{3}{4(1 - t)} \end{aligned}$$

|                                                                          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ដូច្នេះ $y'_x = \frac{3}{2}(1 + t)$ និង $y''_{x^2} = \frac{3}{4(1 - t)}$ |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|

(2).  $x = a(t - \sin t) \quad , \quad y = a(1 - \cos t)$

$$x'_t = a(1 - \cos t) \quad , \quad y'_t = a \sin t$$

$$x''_{t^2} = a \sin t \quad , \quad y''_{t^2} = a \cos t$$

$$y'_x = \frac{y'_t}{x'_t} = \frac{a \sin t}{a(1 - \cos t)} = \frac{\sin t}{1 - \cos t}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y''_{x^2} &= \frac{y''_{t^2} x'_t - x''_{t^2} y'_t}{(x'_t)^3} = \frac{a^2 \cos t (1 - \cos t) - a^2 \sin^2 t}{a^3 (1 - \cos t)^3} \\ &= \frac{\cos t - \cos^2 t - \sin^2 t}{a(1 - \cos t)^3} = \frac{\cos t - 1}{a(1 - \cos t)^3} = -\frac{1}{a(1 - \cos t)^2} \end{aligned}$$

|                                                                                         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ដូច្នេះ $y'_x = \frac{\sin t}{1 - \cos t}$ និង $y''_{x^2} = -\frac{1}{a(1 - \cos t)^2}$ |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

(3).  $x = f'(t) \quad , \quad y = tf'(t) - f(t)$

$$x'_t = f''(t) \quad , \quad y'_t = f'(t) + tf''(t) - f'(t) = tf''(t)$$

$$x''_{t^2} = f'''(t) \quad , \quad y''_{t^2} = f''(t) + tf'''(t)$$

$$y'_x = \frac{y'_t}{x'_t} = \frac{tf''(t)}{f''(t)} = t$$

$$y''_{x^2} = \frac{y''_{t^2} x'_t - x''_{t^2} y'_t}{(x'_t)^3} = \frac{(f''(t) + tf'''(t))f''(t) - f'''(t)tf''(t)}{[f''(t)]^3}$$

$$= \frac{f''(t) + tf'''(t) - tf'''(t)}{[f''(t)]^2} = \frac{1}{f''(t)}$$

$$\boxed{\text{ដូច្នេះ } y'_x = t \text{ និង } y''_{x^2} = \frac{1}{f''(t)}}$$

**លំហាត់ទី០៥.** គណនា  $y^{(n)}$  នៃអនុគមន៍ខាងក្រោម៖

(1).  $y = \sin(3x + 2)$  ; (2).  $y = \cos(2x + 3)$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖**

(1).  $y = \sin(3x + 2)$

$$y' = (3x + 2)' \cos(3x + 2) = 3 \cos(3x + 2) = 3 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + (3x + 2)\right)$$

$$y'' = 3 \left[\frac{\pi}{2} + (3x + 2)\right]' \cos\left[\frac{\pi}{2} + (3x + 2)\right] = 3^2 \sin\left[\frac{2\pi}{2} + (3x + 2)\right]$$

$$y''' = 3^3 \sin\left[\frac{3\pi}{2} + (3x + 2)\right]$$

⋮

$$y^{(n)} = 3^n \sin\left[\frac{n\pi}{2} + (3x + 2)\right]$$

យើងនឹងស្រាយឲ្យពិតដល់  $n + 1$  គឺ

$$y^{(n+1)} = 3^{n+1} \sin\left[\frac{(n+1)\pi}{2} + (3x + 2)\right]$$

យើងមាន  $y^{(n)} = 3^n \sin\left[\frac{n\pi}{2} + (3x + 2)\right]$

$$\Rightarrow [y^{(n)}]' = 3^n \left[\frac{n\pi}{2} + (3x + 2)\right]' \cos\left[\frac{n\pi}{2} + (3x + 2)\right]$$

$$y^{(n+1)} = 3^{n+1} \sin\left[\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{n\pi}{2} + (3x + 2)\right]$$

$$= 3^{n+1} \sin\left(\frac{(1+n)\pi}{2} + (3x + 2)\right) \text{ ពិត}$$

$$\boxed{\text{ដូច្នេះ } y^{(n)} = 3^n \sin\left[\frac{n\pi}{2} + (3x + 2)\right]}$$

(2).  $y = \cos(2x + 3)$

$$y' = -(2x + 3) \sin(2x + 3) = 2 \cos \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} + (2x + 3) \right]$$

$$y'' = -2 \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} + (2x + 3) \right]' \sin \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} + (2x + 3) \right] = 2^2 \cos \left[ \frac{2\pi}{2} + (2x + 3) \right]$$

$$y''' = 2^3 \cos \left[ \frac{3\pi}{2} + (2x + 3) \right]$$

⋮

$$y^{(n)} = 2^n \cos \left[ \frac{n\pi}{2} + (2x + 3) \right]$$

យើងនឹងស្រាយថាវាពិតរហូតដល់  $n + 1$  គឺ

$$y^{(n+1)} = 2^{n+1} \cos \left[ \frac{n\pi}{2} + (2x + 3) \right]$$

យើងមាន  $y^{(n)} = 2^n \cos \left[ \frac{n\pi}{2} + (2x + 3) \right]$

$$[y^{(n)}]' = -2^n \sin \left[ \frac{n\pi}{2} + (2x + 3) \right] = 2^n \cos \left[ \frac{(n+1)\pi}{2} + (2x + 3) \right] \text{ ពិត}$$

ដូច្នេះ  $y^{(n)} = 2^n \cos \left[ \frac{n\pi}{2} + (2x + 3) \right]$

**លំហាត់ទី០៦៖** សិក្សាភាពជាប់ និងភាពមានដេរីវេ(ត្រង់ 0 និង 1 នៃអនុគមន៍) នីមួយៗ ដែលកំណត់លើ  $\mathbb{R}$  ដូចខាងក្រោម៖

i.  $f : x \mapsto (x - 1)|x^2 - x|$

ii.  $f : x \mapsto x|x - x^2|$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖** សិក្សាភាពជាប់ និងភាពមានដេរីវេ(ត្រង់ 0 និង 1

i.  $f : x \mapsto (x - 1)|x^2 - x|$

ដោយ  $x^2 - x = 0$  មានឫស  $x = 0$  និង  $x = 1$

| $x$         | $-\infty$   | $0$ | $1$          | $+\infty$   |
|-------------|-------------|-----|--------------|-------------|
| $x^2 - x$   | +           |     | -            | +           |
| $ x^2 - x $ | $(x^2 - x)$ |     | $-(x^2 - x)$ | $(x^2 - x)$ |

$$\text{នោះ } f(x) = \begin{cases} (x-1)(x^2-x) & \text{បើ } 0 \geq x \geq 1 \\ -(x-1)(x^2-x) & \text{បើ } 0 < x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(0) = 0, \quad f(1) = 0$$

▪ ត្រង់  $x_0 = 0$

• ភាពជាប់

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

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

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

នោះគេទាញបាន អនុគមន៍  $f$  ជាប់ត្រង់  $0$  ។

• ភាពមានដេរីវេ

$$\begin{aligned} f'(0^+) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-(x-1)(x^2-x) - 0}{x - 0} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-x(x-1)^2}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} [-(x-1)^2] = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(0^-) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(x-1)(x^2-x) - 0}{x - x_0} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x(x-1)^2}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (x-1)^2 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

ដោយ  $f'(0^+) \neq f'(0^-)$

នោះគេទាញបាន អនុគមន៍  $f$  គ្មានដេរីវេ(ត្រង់  $x_0 = 0$  ទេ ។

▪ ត្រង់  $x_0 = 1$

• ភាពជាប់

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

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

$$\text{ដោយ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = f(1) = 0$$

នោះគេទាញបាន អនុគមន៍  $f$  ជាប់(ត្រង់  $x_0 = 1$  ។

• ភាពមានដេរីវេ

$$f'(1^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

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

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

$$f'(1^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

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

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

ដោយ  $f'(1^+) = f'(1^-)$  នាំឲ្យអនុគមន៍  $f$  មានដេរីវេ(ត្រង់  $1$  ។

ii.  $f : x \mapsto x|x - x^2|$

ដោយ  $x - x^2 = 0$  មានឫស  $x = 0$  ឬ  $x = 1$

| $x$         | $-\infty$    | $0$ | $1$       | $+\infty$    |
|-------------|--------------|-----|-----------|--------------|
| $x - x^2$   | $-$          |     | $+$       | $-$          |
| $ x - x^2 $ | $-(x - x^2)$ |     | $x - x^2$ | $-(x - x^2)$ |

$$\text{នោះ } f(x) = \begin{cases} -x(x - x^2) & \text{បើ } x \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (1, +\infty) \\ x(x - x^2) & \text{បើ } x \in [0, 1] \end{cases}$$

$$f(0) = 0, f(1) = 0$$

▪ ត្រង់  $x_0 = 0$

• ភាពជាប់

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} [x(x - x^2)] = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} [-x(x - x^2)] = 0$$

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

នោះគេទាញបាន  $f$  ជាប់ត្រង់  $x_0 = 0$  ។

• ភាពមានដេរីវេ

$$\begin{aligned} f'(0^+) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-x(x - x^2) - 0}{x} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(0^-) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-x(x - x^2)}{x - 0} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} [-(x - x^2)] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដោយ } f'(0^-) = f'(0^+)$$

គេទាញបាន អនុគមន៍  $f$  មានដេរីវេត្រង់  $x_0 = 0$  ។

- ត្រង់  $x_0 = 1$

- ភាពជាប់

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

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

$$\text{ដោយ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = f(1) = 0$$

គេទាញបាន អនុគមន៍  $f$  ជាប់ត្រង់  $x_0 = 1$

- ភាពមានដេរីវេ

$$f'(1^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

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

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

$$f'(1^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

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

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

$$= -1$$

ដោយ  $f'(1^+) \neq f'(1^-)$

គេទាញបាន អនុគមន៍  $f$  គ្មានដេរីវេត្រង់  $x_0 = 1$  ទេ។

**លំហាត់ទី០៧៖** គណនាដេរីវេនៃអនុគមន៍ខាងក្រោម៖

i.  $f(x) = 3x^3 - 4x + 2$

ii.  $f(x) = (2x - 1)^5$

iii.  $f(x) = \sqrt{1 + x^2}$

iv.  $f(x) = x(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖** គណនាដេរីវេនៃអនុគមន៍

i.  $f(x) = 3x^3 - 4x + 2$

$$f'(x) = 9x^2 - 4$$

ii.  $f(x) = (2x - 1)^5$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 5(2x - 1)'(2x - 1)^4 \\ &= 10(2x - 1)^4 \end{aligned}$$

iii.  $f(x) = \sqrt{1 + x^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{(1 + x^2)'}{2\sqrt{1 + x^2}} \\ &= \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{1 + x^2}} \end{aligned}$$

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

iv.  $f(x) = x(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) = x^2 + x\sqrt{1 + x^2}$

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

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

**លំហាត់ទី០៨៖** គណនាដេរីវេនៃអនុគមន៍

ក.  $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 1}}$

ខ.  $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5x^3 + 2}}$

គ.  $y = \left(\frac{x+2}{2-x}\right)^2$

ដំណោះស្រាយ៖ គណនាដេរីវេ

ក.  $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 1}} = (4x^2 + 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

តាមរូបមន្ត  $(u^m)' = mu'u^{m-1}$

យើងបាន  $y' = -\frac{1}{2}(4x^2 + 1)'(4x^2 + 1)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$   
 $= -4x(4x^2 + 1)^{-\frac{3}{2}} = -\frac{4x}{\sqrt{(4x^2 + 1)^3}}$

ដូចនេះ  $y' = -\frac{4x}{\sqrt{(4x^2 + 1)^3}}$

ខ.  $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5x^3 + 2}}$

យើងអាចសរសេរ  $y = (5x^3 + 2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

យើងបាន  $y' = -\frac{1}{2}(5x^3 + 2)'(5x^3 + 2)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$   
 $= -\frac{15x^2}{2\sqrt{(5x^3 + 2)^3}}$

ដូចនេះ  $y' = -\frac{15x^2}{2\sqrt{(5x^3 + 2)^3}}$

គ.  $y = \left(\frac{x+2}{x-2}\right)^3$

យើងបាន  $y' = 3\left(\frac{x+2}{x-2}\right)' \left(\frac{x+2}{x-2}\right)^2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 3 \left( \frac{(2-x)'(x+2) - (x+2)'(2-x)}{(2-x)^2} \right) \left( \frac{x+2}{2-x} \right)^2 \\
 &= 3 \left( -\frac{4}{(2-x)^2} \right) \left( \frac{x+2}{2-x} \right)^2 \\
 &= -\frac{12(x+2)^2}{(2-x)^4}
 \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះ  $y' = -\frac{12(x+2)^2}{(2-x)^4}$

**លំហាត់ទី០៩៖** រក  $y'$  នៃអនុគមន៍នៃ  $x$  និង  $y$

- i.  $x = \tan y$
- ii.  $x = \sin y$
- iii.  $xy + \sin y = 0$
- iv.  $x + \sin y = xy$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖**

- i.  $x = \tan y$   
 $x' = (\tan y)'$   
 $1 = y'(1 + \tan^2 y)$   
 $y' = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 y}$

$y' = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 y}$

- ii.  $x = \sin y$   
 $x' = (\sin y)'$   
 $1 = y' \cos y$   
 $y' = \frac{1}{\cos y}$

$$y' = \frac{1}{\cos y}$$

iii.  $xy + \sin y = 0$

$$(xy)' + (\sin y)' = 0$$

$$x'y + y'x + y' \cos y = 0$$

$$y + y'x + y' \cos y = 0$$

$$y'(x + \cos y) = -y$$

$$y' = -\frac{y}{x + \cos y}$$

$$y' = -\frac{y}{x + \cos y}$$

iv.  $x + \sin y = xy$

$$x' + (\sin y)' = (xy)'$$

$$1 + y' \cos y = x'y + y'x$$

$$y' \cos y - y'x = x'y - 1$$

$$y'(\cos y - x) = y - 1$$

$$y' = \frac{y - 1}{\cos y - x}$$

$$y' = \frac{y - 1}{\cos y - x}$$

### លំហាត់ទី១០៖

ក. គេឱ្យអនុគមន៍

$$y = f(x) = \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{2x^3}{3} + x \text{ ។ ចូរបង្ហាញថា } f \text{ ជាអនុគមន៍កើនលើ } \mathbb{R} \text{ ។}$$

ខ. គេឱ្យអនុគមន៍  $f(x) = -\frac{x^3}{3} - 2x^2 - 5x + 3$  ។

ចូរបង្ហាញថា  $f$  ជាអនុគមន៍ចុះលើ  $\mathbb{R}$  ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ៖

ក. បង្ហាញថា  $f$  ជាអនុគមន៍កើនលើ  $\mathbb{R}$

$$\text{យើងមាន } y = f(x) = \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{2x^3}{3} + x$$

$$y' = f'(x) = \frac{1}{5}(x^5)' + \frac{2}{3}(x^3)' + x'$$

$$= x^4 + 2x^2 + 1 = (x^2 + 1)^2 > 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

ដូចនេះ អនុគមន៍  $f$  ជាអនុគមន៍កើនលើ  $\mathbb{R}$  ។

ខ. បង្ហាញថា  $f$  ជាអនុគមន៍ចុះលើ  $\mathbb{R}$

$$\text{យើងមាន } f(x) = -\frac{x^3}{3} - 2x^2 - 5x + 3$$

$$f'(x) = -x^2 - 4x - 5$$

$$= -(x^2 + 4x + 5) = -(x^2 + 4x + 4 + 1)$$

$$= -[(x + 2)^2 + 1] < 0, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

ដូចនេះ អនុគមន៍  $f$  ជាអនុគមន៍ចុះលើ  $\mathbb{R}$  ។

**លំហាត់ទី១១៖** តាមរូបមន្ត ដេរីវេនៃអនុគមន៍  $f(x) = x^n$  នោះ

$f'(x) = nx^{n-1}$  ។ ចូរស្រាយបញ្ជាក់រូបមន្តដោយប្រើ

- i. អនុមាត្រមគណិតវិទ្យា
- ii. ទ្រឹស្តីបទទ្វេធា

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖** ស្រាយបញ្ជាក់រូបមន្តដោយប្រើ

- i. អនុមាត្រមគណិតវិទ្យា

ចំពោះ  $n = 1$ ,  $f(x) = x$  នោះ  $f'(x) = 1 \cdot x^{1-1} = 1$  ពិត

ឧបមាថា  $n = k$  ពិត

$$f(x) = x^k \text{ នៅ: } f'(x) = kx^{k-1}$$

តាមនិយមន័យយើងបាន៖

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^k - x^k}{h} = kx^{k-1}$$

យើងនឹងស្រាយថាពិតប្រាកដដល់  $n = k + 1$  យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) = x^{k+1} \text{ នៅ: } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^{k+1} - x^{k+1}}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)(x+h)^k - x^k x}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)(x+h)^k - x^k h - x^k k + x^k h}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)(x+h)^k - (x+h)x^k + x^k h}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{(x+h)((x+h)^k - x^k)}{h} \right) + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} x^k \\ &= xkx^{k-1} + x^k = kx^k + x^k = (k+1)x^k \text{ ពិត} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\text{ដូចនេះ: } f(x) = x^n \text{ នៅ: } f'(x) = nx^{n-1} \quad \square}$$

ii. ស្រាយតាមទ្រឹស្តីបទទ្វេធា

$$\text{គេមាន } f(x) = x^n$$

$$\text{តាមនិយមន័យ: } f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^n - x^n}{h}$$

តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទទ្វេធា៖

$$(x+h)^n = C_n^0 x^n + C_n^1 x^{n-1} h + C_n^2 x^{n-2} h^2 + \dots + C_n^n h^n$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{C_n^1 x^{n-1} h + C_n^2 x^{n-2} h^2 + \dots + C_n^n h^n}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (C_n^1 x^{n-1} + C_n^2 x^{n-2} h + \dots + C_n^n h^{n-1})$$

$$= nx^{n-1} \quad \text{ពិត}$$

ដូចនេះ:  $f'(x) = nx^{n-1}$  ។

**លំហាត់ទី១២ :**  $f$  ជាអនុគមន៍កំណត់ដោយ  $f(x) = \ln x$  ដែល  $x \in (0, +\infty)$  ។

1) បង្ហាញថា ចំពោះគ្រប់  $x \in [9, 10]$  គេបាន  $\frac{1}{10} \leq f'(x) \leq \frac{1}{9}$  ។

2) ដោយអនុគមន៍វិសមភាពកំណើនមានកំណត់ ចំពោះគ្រប់  $x \in [9, 10]$  ។

ចូរបង្ហាញថា  $\frac{1}{10} \leq \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{9}\right) \leq \frac{1}{9}$  ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ៖

1) បង្ហាញថា  $\frac{1}{10} \leq f'(x) \leq \frac{1}{9}$

គេមាន  $f(x) = \ln x$  នោះ  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

ចំពោះគ្រប់  $x \in [9, 10]$  យើងបាន  $9 \leq x \leq 10$

$$\frac{1}{9} \geq \frac{1}{x} \geq \frac{1}{10}$$

ដូចនេះ:  $\forall x \in [9, 10], \quad \frac{1}{10} \leq f'(x) \leq \frac{1}{9}$  ។

2) បង្ហាញថា  $\frac{1}{10} \leq \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{9}\right) \leq \frac{1}{9}$

តាមរូបមន្តវិសមភាពកំណើនមានកំណត់

$$m(b - a) \leq f(b) - f(a) \leq M(b - a), \quad b > a$$

$$\text{តាមសម្មតិកម្មខាងលើ} \quad \frac{1}{10} \leq f'(x) \leq \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\text{នាំឲ្យ} \quad m = \frac{1}{10} \quad , \quad M = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\text{ដោយ } x \in [9, 10] \quad \text{យក } a = 9 \quad , \quad b = 10$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } \frac{1}{10} \leq \ln 10 - \ln 9 \leq \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\frac{1}{10} \leq \ln \frac{10}{9} \leq \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\frac{1}{10} \leq \ln \frac{9+1}{9} \leq \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\frac{1}{10} \leq \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{9}\right) \leq \frac{1}{9} \quad \text{ពិត}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ } \frac{1}{10} < \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{9}\right) \leq \frac{1}{9}$$

**លំហាត់ទី១៣៖** គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍  $f$  មួយកំណត់លើ  $]0, +\infty[$  ដោយ

$$f(x) = \ln x \quad ?$$

1) បង្ហាញថាចំពោះគ្រប់  $x \in [n-1, n]$  គេបាន៖

$$\frac{1}{n} \leq f'(x) \leq \frac{1}{n-1} \quad , (n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2)$$

2) អនុវត្តន៍វិសមភាពកំណើនមានកំណត់ទៅ និងអនុគមន៍  $f$

$$\text{លើចន្លោះ } [n-1, n] \text{ គេបាន } \frac{1}{n} \leq \ln \frac{n}{n-1} \leq \frac{1}{n-1} \quad ?$$

$$\text{ទាញបញ្ជាក់ថា } \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \leq \ln x \leq 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n-1} \quad ?$$

ដំណោះស្រាយ៖

$$1) \text{ បង្ហាញថា } x \in [n-1, n] \quad \frac{1}{n} \leq f'(x) \leq \frac{1}{n-1}$$

$$\text{គេមាន } f(x) = \ln x$$

នောက်  $x \in [n-1, n]$  ,  $n-1 \leq x \leq n$

$$\frac{1}{n} \leq f'(x) \leq \frac{1}{n-1}$$

2) អនុវត្តវិសមភាពកំណើនមានកំណត់ទៅលើអនុគមន៍

$$\text{Ex: } m(b-a) = \frac{1}{n} \quad , \quad M(b-a) = \frac{1}{n-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \leq \ln \frac{n}{n-1} \leq \frac{1}{n-1}$$

ទាញបញ្ជាក់ថា៖

យើងមាន  $\frac{1}{k} \leq \ln k - \ln(k-1) \leq \frac{1}{k-1}$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} \leq \ln n \leq 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n-1}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \leq \ln n \leq 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n-1}$$

**លំហាត់ទី១៤៖** គណនាដេរីវេនៃអនុគមន៍  $f(x)$  ។

យើងមាន  $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos x}}}$  ចំពោះ  $x \in ]0, \frac{\pi}{2}[$  ។

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖** គណនាដេរីវេនៃអនុគមន៍

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យើងមាន } f(x) &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos x}}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos x}{2}}}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}}}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\cos^2 \frac{x}{4}}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{x}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \frac{x}{4}}{2}} \\ &= \sqrt{\cos^2 \frac{x}{8}} = \cos \frac{x}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{នាំឲ្យ } f'(x) = -\left(\frac{x}{8}\right)' \sin \frac{x}{8} = -\frac{1}{8} \sin \frac{x}{8}$$

$$\boxed{\text{ដូចនេះ } f'(x) = -\frac{1}{8} \sin \frac{x}{8}}$$

### លំហាត់ទី១៥៖

1) គណនាដេរីវេទី ៥ នៃអនុគមន៍ពហុធា  $x \mapsto x^5 - 2x^4 + 3x^3 - 2$  ។

2) កំណត់ដេរីវេទី  $n$  នៃអនុគមន៍  $x \mapsto x^n$  ; ( $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ )

### ដំណោះស្រាយ៖

1) គណនាដេរីវេទី 5

$$\text{តាង } f(x) = x^5 - 2x^4 + 3x^3 - 2$$

$$f'(x) = 5x^4 - 8x^3 + 6x^2$$

$$f''(x) = 20x^3 - 24x^2 + 6x$$

$$f'''(x) = 60x^2 - 48x + 6$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = 120x - 48$$

$$f^{(5)}(x) = 120$$

$$\boxed{\text{ដូចនេះ } f^{(5)}(x) = 120 \text{ ។}}$$

2) កំណត់ដេរីវេទី  $n$

$$\text{តាង } g(x) = x^n$$

$$g'(x) = nx^{n-1}$$

$$g''(x) = n(n-1)x^{n-2}$$

$$g'''(x) = n(n-1)(n-2)x^{n-3}$$

... ..

$$g^{(n)}(x) = n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3) \dots (2)(1) = n!$$

|                                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| ដូច្នេះ $g^{(n)}(x) = n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3) \dots (2)(1) = n!$ |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|

**“អតីតកាល ប្រៀបបាននឹងទឹកហូរមិនត្រឡប់”**

## ជំពូក ៤

### អនុគមន៍លោការីត និងអិចស្ប៉ូណង់ស្យែល

#### 1. អនុគមន៍លោការីតនេពែ

##### 1.1. និយមន័យ

$G(x)$  ជាព្រីមីទីវនៃ  $f(x)$  ដែលយកតម្លៃ 0 ត្រង់  $x = x_0$  ។

ដែលហៅថា អនុគមន៍លោការីតនេពែ (ឬអនុគមន៍លោការីតគោល  $e$ ) តាងដោយ

$\ln$  គឺជាព្រីមីទីវនៃអនុគមន៍  $\frac{1}{x}$  ដែល  $x > 0$  ដោយយកតម្លៃ 0 ពេល  $x = 1$  ។

$$\text{យើងបាន } \int_1^x \frac{dt}{t} = \ln x, \forall x > 0$$

##### 1.2. លក្ខណៈ

(ក). បើ  $\forall a, b > 0$  នោះ  $\ln(ab) = \ln a + \ln b$  ។

(ខ).  $\ln \frac{1}{a} = -\ln a, a > 0$

(គ).  $\ln \frac{a}{b} = \ln a - \ln b, a, b > 0$

(ឃ). បើ  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n > 0$  នោះ  $\ln(a_1 \times a_2 \times \dots \times a_n) = \ln a_1 + \ln a_2 + \dots + \ln a_n$  (1)

(ង). ទាញចេញពី (1) ប្រសិនបើ  $a_1 = a_2 = \dots = a_n$

នោះ  $\ln a^n = n \ln a, n \in \mathbb{N}$

(ច).  $\ln a^{-n} = -\ln a^n = -n \ln a$

(ឆ).  $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{Z}, \ln a^\alpha = \alpha \ln a$

(ជ).  $\forall n \in \mathbb{Q}, \ln a^n = n \ln a$

+ បើ  $n \in \mathbb{N}^*, \ln a = \ln \left(a^{\frac{1}{n}}\right)^n = n \ln a^{\frac{1}{n}}$

$$+ \text{បើ } \forall b \in \mathbb{Q} \text{ នោះ } b = \frac{m}{n}, (m \in \mathbb{Z}; n \in \mathbb{N}^*)$$

$$\ln a^b = \ln a^{\frac{m}{n}} = \frac{m}{n} \ln a = b \ln a$$

### សម្រាយបញ្ជាក់៖

$$(ក). \text{ បើ } \forall a, b > 0 \text{ នោះ } \ln(ab) = \ln a + \ln b$$

$$\text{អនុគមន៍ } f(x) = \ln(ax), a > 0, x > 0$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } f'(x) = \frac{(ax)'}{ax} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\exists C \in \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \ln x + C$$

$$\text{ដោយ } f(x) = \ln(ax)$$

$$\text{នាំឲ្យ } \ln(ax) = \ln(x) + C$$

$$\text{ចំពោះតម្លៃ } x = 1 \Rightarrow \ln a = \ln 1 + C \Rightarrow \ln a = C$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } \ln(ax) = \ln x + \ln a$$

$$\underline{\text{ដូចនេះ: បើ } \forall a, b > 0 \text{ នោះ } \ln(ab) = \ln a + \ln b \text{ ។}}$$

### 1.3. **សិក្សាអនុគមន៍លោការីតនេពែ**

#### រូបមន្តទូទៅទាក់ទងនឹងលីមីត៖

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

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

$$(គ). \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{\ln x} = +\infty \text{ ឬ } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = 0$$

$$(ឃ). a \in \mathbb{Q}_+^*, \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^a} = 0 \text{ ឬ } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^a}{\ln x} = +\infty$$

$$(ង). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x} = 1 \quad (\text{ស្រាយតាមនិយមន័យដេរីវេ})$$

### សម្រាយបញ្ជាក់៖

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

$$\forall x \geq 1, \forall t \in [1, x], 0 \leq \frac{1}{t} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 \leq \int_1^x \frac{dt}{t} \leq \int_1^x \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}}$$

$$0 \leq \ln x \leq 2(\sqrt{x} - 1)$$

$$0 \leq \frac{\ln x}{x} \leq \frac{2(\sqrt{x} - 1)}{x}$$

$$0 \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 2 \left( \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$0 \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} \leq 0$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

### ដេរីវេនៃអនុគមន៍បណ្តាក់ដោយឡែកកាតនេតែ

$$(\ln|x|)' = \frac{1}{x} \Leftrightarrow \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + C$$

### សម្រាយបញ្ជាក់៖

$$y = \ln|x| = \begin{cases} \ln x & \text{បើ } x > 0 \\ \ln(-x) & \text{បើ } x < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y' = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} & \text{បើ } x > 0 \\ -\frac{1}{-x} = \frac{1}{x} & \text{បើ } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{ជាទូទៅ៖ } (\ln|u(x)|)' = \frac{u'(x)}{u(x)} \Leftrightarrow \int \frac{u'(x)}{u(x)} dx = \ln|u(x)| + C$$

### សិក្សាអនុគមន៍៖ $y = \ln x$

ក.អនុគមន៍  $y = \ln x$  កំណត់លើចន្លោះ  $]0, +\infty[$ , ហើយជាប់លើ

$]0, +\infty[$ , និងមានដេរីវេ  $y' = \frac{1}{x} > 0$  ។

យើងទាញបាន  $y = \ln x$  ជាអនុគមន៍កើនលើ  $]0, +\infty[$  ។

ខ.គណនាលីមីត

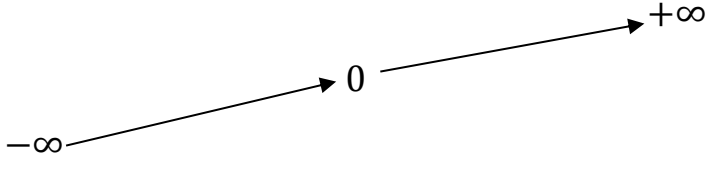
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln x = +\infty$$

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

គ.អថេរភាព និងខ្សែកោង

តាមការសិក្សាខាងលើ យើងបានតារាងអថេរភាពនៃ  $y = \ln x$  ដូច

ខាងក្រោម៖

| $x$         | 0                                                                                    | 1 | $+\infty$ |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-----------|
| $y'$        | +                                                                                    |   | +         |
| $y = \ln x$ |  |   |           |

តាមតារាងអថេរភាព គេទាញបានសញ្ញាដូចខាងក្រោម៖

$$+ \text{ បើ } 0 < x < 1 \Rightarrow \ln x < 0$$

$$+ \text{ បើ } x > 1 \Rightarrow \ln x > 0$$

$$+ \text{ បើ } x = e \simeq 2.7132 \Rightarrow \ln x = \ln e = 1$$

$$\text{ដោយ } f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow f'(1) = 1 \Rightarrow y = \ln x$$

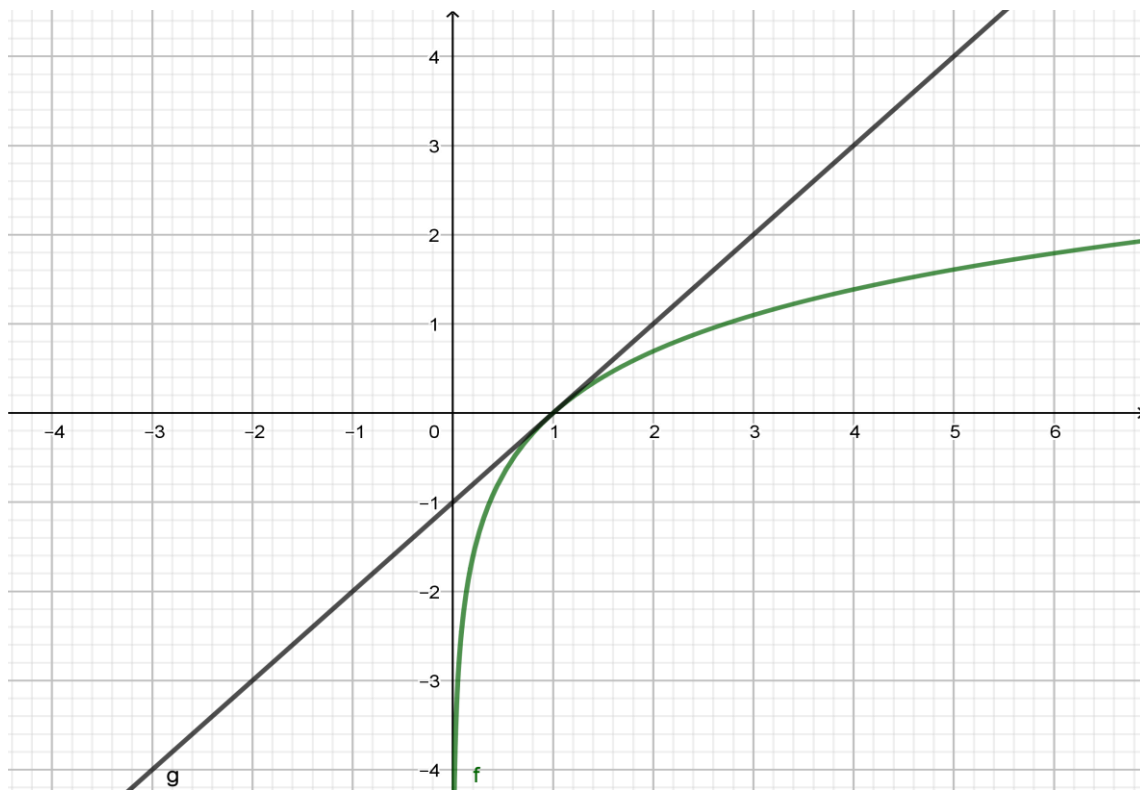
ដោយ  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow f'(1) = 1 \Rightarrow y = \ln x$

ប៉ះនឹងបន្ទាត់ប៉ះ  $y = x - 1$

ហើយ  $f''(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} < 0 \Rightarrow y = \ln x$  ជាអនុគមន៍ប៉ោង។

ម្យ៉ាងទៀត  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = 0$  នាំឲ្យខ្សែកោងមានមែកប៉ារ៉ាបូល បែទិស

ទៅខាង (ox) ។



#### 1.4. អនុគមន៍លោការីតគោលទូទៅ

##### 1.4.1. និយមន័យ

- បើ  $a > 0, a \neq 1$  នោះគេបាន

$$y = \log_a x = \frac{\ln x}{\ln a}, \quad x > 0$$

តាមនិយមន័យខាងលើយើងបាន៖

$$y' = (\log_a x)' = \left(\frac{\ln x}{\ln a}\right)' = \frac{1}{x} \times \frac{1}{\ln a} = \frac{1}{x \ln a} \begin{cases} > 0, a > 1 \\ < 0, 0 < a < 1 \end{cases}$$

ដូច្នេះ យើងទាញបាន៖

- $y = \log_a x$  ជាអនុគមន៍កើនដាច់ខាតលើ  $]0, +\infty[$  កាលណា  $a > 1$  ។
- $y = \log_a x$  ជាអនុគមន៍ចុះដាច់ខាតលើ  $]0, +\infty[$  កាលណា  $0 < a < 1$  ។

#### 1.4.2. លក្ខណៈ

(ក).  $\forall x, y > 0, \log_a xy = \log_a x + \log_a y$

(ខ).  $\forall x > 0, \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{Q}, \log_a x^\alpha = \alpha \log_a x$

(គ).  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \log_a x = \begin{cases} +\infty, a > 1 \\ -\infty, 0 < a < 1 \end{cases}$

(ឃ).  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \log_a x = \begin{cases} -\infty, a > 1 \\ +\infty, 0 < a < 1 \end{cases}$

(ង).  $\log_a x = \log_a b \times \log_b x$

**ឧទាហរណ៍៖** រក  $x$  ចេញពី

$$\log_5 x + \log_5 x^2 + \log_5 x^3 + \dots + \log_5 x^n = 2017$$

**ចម្លើយ៖**

$$\log_5 x + \log_5 x^2 + \log_5 x^3 + \dots + \log_5 x^n = 2017$$

$$\log_5 x + 2 \log_5 x + 3 \log_5 x + \dots + n \log_5 x = 2017$$

$$\log_5 x (1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n) = 2017$$

$$\left(\frac{(1+n)n}{2}\right) \log_5 x = 2017$$

$$\log_5 x = \frac{4034}{n(1+n)} \Leftrightarrow \log_5 x = \log_5 5^{\frac{4034}{n(n+1)}}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 5^{\frac{4034}{n(n+1)}}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } x = 5^{\frac{4034}{n(n+1)}} \text{ ។}$$

## 2. អនុគមន៍អិចស្ប៉ូណង់ស្យែល

### 2.1.1. និយមន័យ

ដោយអនុគមន៍  $y = \ln x$  មានន័យ ជាប់ និងកើនដាច់ខាតលើចន្លោះ

$]0, +\infty[$  នាំឲ្យមានអនុគមន៍ប្រាស ហៅថា អិចស្ប៉ូណង់ស្យែល

លក្ខណៈ  $e$  តាងដោយ  $\exp(x) = e^x$  កំណត់ដោយ៖

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = \ln y \\ y > 0 \end{array} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| \begin{array}{l} y = \exp(x) = e^x \\ x \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right.$$

តាមនិយមន័យខាងលើនេះ គេបានលក្ខណៈវិបាកដូចខាងក្រោម៖

- $\exp(\ln y) = y, \forall y > 0$
- $\ln(\exp(x)) = x$
- $\exp(0) = 1$
- $\exp(1) = e$

### 2.1.2. លក្ខណៈគ្រឹះ

- $\forall x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}, \exp(x_1 + x_2) = \exp(x_1) \times \exp(x_2)$   
 ឬ  $\exp(x_1 - x_2) = \frac{\exp(x_1)}{\exp(x_2)}$
- $[\exp(x)]^n = (e^x)^n = e^{nx} = \exp(nx)$
- $[\exp(x)]^n = \exp(nx), n \in \mathbb{N}$
- $[\exp(x)]^\alpha = \exp(\alpha x), n \in \mathbb{Q}$

### 2.1.3. ដេរីវេ

$\text{រូបមន្ត៖ } y = a^x \Rightarrow y' = a^x \ln a$

- សម្រាយបញ្ជាក់ ដោយប្រើនិយមន័យ៖

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^{x+h} - a^x}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x(a^h - 1)}{h} = a^x \cdot \ln a \quad \text{ពិត} \end{aligned}$$

|                                                                                                            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ចំណាំ៖ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$ ; $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \ln a$ |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

#### 2.1.4. អនុគមន៍អិចស្ប៉ូណង់ស្យែលគោលទូទៅ

##### 2.1.4.1. និយមន័យ

$$a > 0, a \neq 1, y = a^x \mid \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \log_a y \\ y > 0 \end{cases}$$

ដូច្នេះ គេបាន  $a^{\log_a y} = y$  ឬ  $\log_a a^x = x, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$  ។

##### 2.1.4.2. ទំនាក់ទំនងគ្រឹះ

$$+ a^x = e^{x \ln a}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ព្រោះ បើតាង } y = a^x &\Rightarrow x = \log_a y = \frac{\ln y}{\ln a} \\ &\Rightarrow \ln y = x \ln a = \ln e^{x \ln a} \\ \Leftrightarrow y = e^{x \ln a} &\Rightarrow a^x = e^{x \ln a} ; (y = a^x) \end{aligned}$$

##### 2.1.4.3. លក្ខណៈវិមាត

$$(1). a^{x_1+x_2} = a^{x_1} a^{x_2}$$

$$(2). a^{x_1-x_2} = \frac{a^{x_1}}{a^{x_2}} ; \left( a^{-x} = \frac{1}{a^x} \right)$$

$$(3). a^{\alpha x} = (a^x)^\alpha, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

## លំហាត់ និងដំណោះស្រាយ

\*\*\*\*\*

**លំហាត់ទី០១៖** យើងមាន  $a > 0, a \neq 1$  ហើយ  $x > 0, x \neq 1$  ។ ចូរបង្ហាញថា៖

$$\frac{1}{\log_a x} + \frac{1}{\log_{a^2} x} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\log_{a^n} x} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2 \log_a x}$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យើងមាន } \frac{1}{\log_a x} + \frac{1}{\log_{a^2} x} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\log_{a^n} x} &= \log_x a + \log_x a^2 + \cdots + \log_x a^n \\ &= (1 + 2 + \cdots + n) \log_x a \\ &= \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \log_x a \\ &= \frac{n(n+1)}{2 \log_a x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \frac{1}{\log_a x} + \frac{1}{\log_{a^2} x} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\log_{a^n} x} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2 \log_a x}$$

**លំហាត់ទី០២៖** ចូរគណនា  $y'$  នៃ  $y = \log_3 \sqrt{\arctan x}$  ។

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖** គណនា  $y'$

$$\text{យើងមាន } y = \log_3 \sqrt{\arctan x} = \frac{1}{2} \log_3 (\arctan x)$$

$$\text{តាង } u = \arctan x \Rightarrow u' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{u'}{2u \ln 3} = \frac{\frac{1}{1+x^2}}{2 \arctan x \ln 3} = \frac{1}{2(\arctan x)(\ln 3)(1+x^2)}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } y' = \frac{1}{2(\arctan x)(\ln 3)(1+x^2)}$$

**លំហាត់ទី០៣៖** ចូរគណនា  $y'$  នៃ  $y = \ln[\sin(\arcsin x)]$  ។

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖** គណនា  $y'$

$$\text{តាង } v = \arcsin x$$

$$u = \sin(\arcsin x) = \sin v$$

$$\text{យើងមាន } y = \ln[\sin(\arcsin x)] = \ln u$$

តែ

$$v' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \Rightarrow u' = v' \cos v = \frac{\cos(\arcsin x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } y' = \frac{u'}{u} = \frac{\frac{\cos(\arcsin x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{\sin(\arcsin x)} = \frac{\cos(\arcsin x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2} \sin(\arcsin x)} = \frac{\cot(\arcsin x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ } y' = \frac{\cot(\arcsin x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad \text{។}$$

**លំហាត់ទី០៤៖** ចូរសម្រួលកន្សោម៖

$$\log_3 2 \cdot \log_4 3 \dots \log_{n-1}(n-2) \cdot \log_n(n-1)$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖** សម្រួលកន្សោម

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យើងមាន } & \log_3 2 \cdot \log_4 3 \dots \log_{n-1}(n-2) \cdot \log_n(n-1) \\ &= \frac{\log 2}{\log 3} \times \frac{\log 3}{\log 4} \times \dots \times \frac{\log(n-2)}{\log(n-1)} \times \frac{\log(n-1)}{\log n} \\ &= \frac{\log 2}{\log n} = \log_n 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ } \log_3 2 \cdot \log_4 3 \dots \log_{n-1}(n-2) \cdot \log_n(n-1) = \log_n 2$$

**លំហាត់ទី០៥៖** ចូរសម្រួលកន្សោម

$$(\log_a b + \log_b a + 2)(\log_a b - \log_{ab} b) \log_b a - 1$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖** សម្រួលកន្សោម

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យើងមាន } & (\log_a b + \log_b a + 2)(\log_a b - \log_{ab} b) \log_b a - 1 \\ &= \left( \frac{\log b}{\log a} + \frac{\log a}{\log b} + 2 \right) \left( \frac{\log b}{\log a} - \frac{\log b}{\log ab} \right) \left( \frac{\log a}{\log b} \right) - 1 \\ &= \frac{\log^2 b + \log^2 a + 2 \log a \log b}{\log a \log b} \times \frac{\log b \log ab - \log a \log b}{\log a \log ab} \left( \frac{\log a}{\log b} \right) \\ &\quad - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{(\log a + \log b)^2}{\log a \log b} \times \frac{\log b (\log a + \log b) - \log a \log b}{\log a (\log a + \log b)} \times \frac{\log a}{\log b} - 1 \\
 &= \frac{(\log a + \log b)^2}{\log a \log b} \times \frac{\log^2 b + \log a \log b - \log a \log b}{\log a (\log a + \log b)} \times \frac{\log a}{\log b} - 1 \\
 &= \frac{(\log a + \log b)^2}{\log a \log b} \times \frac{\log^2 b}{\log a (\log a + \log b)} \times \frac{\log a}{\log b} - 1 \\
 &= \frac{\log a + \log b}{\log a} - 1 = \frac{\log b}{\log a} = \log_a b
 \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះ:  $(\log_a b + \log_b a + 2)(\log_a b - \log_{ab} b) \log_b a - 1 = \log_a b$

**លំហាត់ទី០៦:** គេឲ្យបីចំនួនវិជ្ជមាន  $a, b, c$  ដែល  $c \neq 1$  ។ ចូរស្រាយថា

$$a^{\log_c b} = b^{\log_c a}$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ:** សម្រាយបញ្ជាក់

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{យើងមាន } a^{\log_c b} &= a^{\log_a b \times \frac{1}{\log_a c}} \\
 &= (a^{\log_a b})^{\frac{1}{\log_a c}} \\
 &= (b)^{\frac{\log_a a}{\log_a c}} = b^{\log_c a} \quad \text{ពិត}
 \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះ:  $a^{\log_c b} = b^{\log_c a}$

**លំហាត់ទី០៧:** ចូរស្រាយបញ្ជាក់ថា

$$(ក). \frac{\log_a N}{\log_{ab} N} = 1 + \log_a b$$

$$(ខ). \log_{ab} N = \frac{\log_a N \log_b N}{\log_a N + \log_b N}$$

$$(គ). \log_a N \log_b N + \log_b N \log_c N + \log_c N \log_a N = \frac{\log_a N \log_b N}{\log_{abc} N}$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ:** សម្រាយបញ្ជាក់

(ក). ស្រាយថា  $\frac{\log_a N}{\log_{ab} N} = 1 + \log_a b$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យើងមាន } \frac{\log_a N}{\log_{ab} N} &= \frac{\frac{1}{\log_N a}}{\frac{1}{\log_N ab}} \\ &= \frac{\log_N ab}{\log_N a} = \log_a ab \\ &= \log_a a + \log_a b = 1 + \log_a b \quad \text{ពិត} \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះ  $\frac{\log_a N}{\log_{ab} N} = 1 + \log_a b$

(ខ). ស្រាយថា  $\log_{ab} N = \frac{\log_a N \log_b N}{\log_a N + \log_b N}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យើងមាន } \log_{ab} N &= \frac{1}{\log_N ab} \\ &= \frac{1}{\log_N a + \log_N b} \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\log_a N} + \frac{1}{\log_b N}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{\log_a N + \log_b N}{\log_a N \log_b N}} \\ &= \frac{\log_a N \log_b N}{\log_a N + \log_b N} \quad \text{ពិត} \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះ  $\log_{ab} N = \frac{\log_a N \log_b N}{\log_a N + \log_b N}$

(គ). ស្រាយថា  $\log_a N \log_b N + \log_b N \log_c N + \log_c N \log_a N$   
 $= \frac{\log_a N \log_b N \log_c N}{\log_{abc} N}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យើងមាន } \log_a N \log_b N + \log_b N \log_c N + \log_c N \log_a N \\ = \frac{\log N}{\log a} \times \frac{\log N}{\log b} + \frac{\log N}{\log b} \times \frac{\log N}{\log c} + \frac{\log N}{\log c} \times \frac{\log N}{\log a} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\log^2 N}{\log a \log b} + \frac{\log^2 N}{\log b \log c} + \frac{\log^2 N}{\log c \log a} \\
 &= \log^2 N \left( \frac{1}{\log a \log b} + \frac{1}{\log b \log c} + \frac{1}{\log c \log a} \right) \\
 &= \log^2 N \left( \frac{\log c + \log a + \log b}{\log a \log b \log c} \right) \\
 &= \log^2 N \left( \frac{\log abc}{\log a \log b \log c} \right) \\
 &= \frac{\log N}{\log a} \times \frac{\log N}{\log b} \times \frac{\log abc}{\log c} \times \frac{\log N}{\log N} \\
 &= \log_a N \times \log_b N \times \log_c N \times \frac{1}{\log_{abc} N} \\
 &= \frac{\log_a N \times \log_b N \times \log_c N}{\log_{abc} N} \quad \text{ពិត}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{ដូច្នេះ} \log_a N \log_b N + \log_b N \log_c N + \log_c N \log_a N \\
 &= \frac{\log_a N \log_b N \log_c N}{\log_{abc} N}
 \end{aligned}$$

**លំហាត់ទី០៨៖** បើ  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ ; ចូរស្រាយថា៖

$$\log_{c+b} a + \log_{c-b} a = 2 \log_{c+b} a \log_{c-b} a$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖** សម្រាយបញ្ជាក់

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{យើងមាន } \log_{c+b} a + \log_{c-b} a &= \frac{1}{\log_a(c+b)} + \frac{1}{\log_a(c-b)} \\
 &= \frac{\log_a(c-b) + \log_a(c+b)}{\log_a(c+b) \log_a(c-b)} \\
 &= \frac{\log_a(c^2 - b^2)}{\log_a(c+b) \log_a(c-b)} \\
 &= \frac{\log_a a^2}{\log_a(c+b) \log_a(c-b)} ; c^2 - b^2 = a^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\log_a(c+b) \log_a(c-b)} = 2 \log_{c+b} a \log_{c-b} a \quad \text{ពិត}$$

ដូច្នេះ  $\log_{c+b} a + \log_{c-b} a = 2 \log_{c+b} a \log_{c-b} a$

**លំហាត់ទី០៩៖** បើ  $a_i > 0$  ;  $a_i \neq 1$  ;  $x > 0$  ;  $x \neq 1$  ចូរស្រាយបញ្ជាក់ថា

$$\log_{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n} x = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\log_{a_1} x} + \frac{1}{\log_{a_2} x} + \dots + \frac{1}{\log_{a_n} x}}$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖** សម្រាយបញ្ជាក់

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យើងមាន } \log_{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n} x &= \frac{1}{\log_x(a_1 a_2 \dots a_n)} \\ &= \frac{1}{\log_x a_1 + \log_x a_2 + \dots + \log_x a_n} \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\log_{a_1} x} + \frac{1}{\log_{a_2} x} + \dots + \frac{1}{\log_{a_n} x}} \quad \text{ពិត} \end{aligned}$$

ដូច្នេះ  $\log_{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n} x = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\log_{a_1} x} + \frac{1}{\log_{a_2} x} + \dots + \frac{1}{\log_{a_n} x}}$

**លំហាត់ទី១០៖**

គេឱ្យ  $f(x) = \log \frac{1+x}{1-x}$  ។ បង្ហាញថា  $f(x) + f(y) = f\left(\frac{x+y}{1+xy}\right)$  ។

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖** សម្រាយបញ្ជាក់

យើងមាន  $f(x) = \log \frac{1+x}{1-x}$  នោះ  $f(y) = \log \frac{1+y}{1-y}$

យក  $f(x) + f(y) = \log \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \log \frac{1+y}{1-y}$

$$= \log \left[ \left( \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right) \left( \frac{1+y}{1-y} \right) \right]$$

$$= \log \left( \frac{1+y+x+xy}{1-y-x+xy} \right) \quad (1)$$

ម្យ៉ាងទៀត  $f\left(\frac{x+y}{1+xy}\right) = \log \left( \frac{1 + \frac{x+y}{1+xy}}{1 - \frac{x+y}{1+xy}} \right)$

$$= \log \left( \frac{1+x+y+xy}{1-x-y+xy} \right) \quad (2)$$

តាម (1) និង (2) យើងទាញបាន៖

$$f(x) + f(y) = f\left(\frac{x+y}{1+xy}\right) \quad \text{ពិត}$$

ដូចនេះ  $f(x) + f(y) = f\left(\frac{x+y}{1+xy}\right)$

**លំហាត់ទី១១៖** ចូរដោះស្រាយសមីការខាងក្រោម

(1).  $\ln(x-1) + \ln(x-3) = 3 \ln 2$

(2).  $\log_{\sqrt{2}} x \log_2 x \log_{2\sqrt{2}} x \log_4 x = 54$

(3).  $\log_4 \log_2 x + \log_2 \log_4 x = 2$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖** ដោះស្រាយសមីការ

(1).  $\ln(x-1) + \ln(x-3) = 3 \ln 2$

លក្ខខណ្ឌ  $\begin{cases} x-1 > 0 \\ x-3 > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x > 3$

សមីការអាចសរសេរជា  $\ln(x-1) + \ln(x-3) = \ln 2^3$

$$\ln[(x-1)(x-3)] = \ln 8$$

នោះ  $(x-1)(x-3) = 8$

$$x^2 - 4x + 3 = 8 \text{ ឬ } x^2 - 4x - 5 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = -1 \text{ មិនយក ; } x_2 = 5 \text{ យក}$$

ដូចនេះ សមីការមានឫសតែមួយគត់គឺ  $x = 5$

$$(2). \log_{\sqrt{2}} x \log_2 x \log_{2\sqrt{2}} x \log_4 x = 54 \quad (i)$$

បើ  $x > 0$  សមីការ (i) អាចសរសេរជា៖

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2^2}} x \cdot \log_2 x \cdot \log_{2^{\frac{3}{2}}} x \cdot \log_{2^2} x = 54$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} \log_2 x\right) (\log_2 x) \left(\frac{1}{3} \log_2 x\right) \left(\frac{1}{2} \log_2 x\right) = 54$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \log_2^4 x = 54$$

$$\log_2^4 x = 81 \Rightarrow \log_2 x = \pm \sqrt[4]{81} = \pm 3$$

$$\text{បើ } \log_2 x = 3 \Leftrightarrow \log_2 x = \log_2 8 \Rightarrow x = 8$$

$$\text{បើ } \log_2 x = -3 \Leftrightarrow \log_2 x = \log_2 \frac{1}{8} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{8}$$

ដូចនេះ សមីការមានឫសពីរគឺ  $x_1 = 8$ ;  $x_2 = \frac{1}{8}$

**លំហាត់ទី១២៖** ចូរដោះស្រាយសមីការ

$$(ក). \left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^{2x-7} = \left(\frac{7}{3}\right)^{7x-3} \quad ; \quad (ខ). 0.125 \times 4^{2x-8} = \left(\frac{0.25}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{-x}$$

$$(គ). 9^x + 6^x = 2.4^x \quad ; \quad (ឃ). \log_3(5 + 4 \log_3(x-1)) = 2$$

$$(ង). \log_2(9 - 2^x) = 10^{\log(3-x)} \quad ; \quad (ន). 1 + \log_2(x-1) = \log_{x-1} 4$$

$$(ដ). (x+1)^{\log(x+1)} = 100(x+1)$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖** ដោះស្រាយសមីការ

$$(ក). \left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^{2x-7} = \left(\frac{7}{3}\right)^{7x-3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^{2x-7} = \left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^{-(7x-3)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x - 7 = -7x + 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 9x = 10 \Rightarrow x = \frac{10}{9}$$

ដូច្នេះ:  $x = \frac{10}{9}$

$$(ខ). 0.125 \times 4^{2x-8} = \left(\frac{0.25}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{-x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2^{-3} \times 2^{4x-16} = \left(\frac{2^{-2}}{2^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{-x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2^{-3+4x-16} = \left(2^{2x} \times 2^{\frac{x}{2}}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2^{4x-19} = 2^{2x+\frac{x}{2}} \Rightarrow 2^{4x-19} = 2^{\frac{5x}{2}}$$

$$\text{គេបាន } 4x - 19 = \frac{5x}{2} \quad \text{ឬ} \quad 8x - 38 = 5x$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x = 38 \Rightarrow x = \frac{38}{3}$$

ដូច្នេះ:  $x = \frac{38}{3}$

$$(គ). 9^x + 6^x = 2.4^x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{9}{4}\right)^x + \left(\frac{6}{4}\right)^x = 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{9}{4}\right)^x + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x = 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{2x} + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x = 2$$

$$\text{តាង } A = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x, A > 0 \text{ យើងបាន:}$$

$$A^2 + A - 2 = 0 \quad \text{តាម } a + b + c = 0$$

$$\text{គេទាញបាន } \begin{cases} A = 1 \\ A = -2 \end{cases} \text{ មិនយក}$$

$$+ \text{ចំពោះ: } A = 1$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x = 1 \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^0 \\ \Rightarrow x = 0$$

ដូច្នេះ:  $x = 0$  ។

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ឃ). } \log_3(5 + 4\log_3(x - 1)) &= 2 \\ \log_3(5 + 4\log_3(x - 1)) &= \log_3 3^2 \\ 5 + 4\log_3(x - 1) &= 3^2 \\ 4\log_3(x - 1) &= 4 \\ \log_3(x - 1) &= 1 \\ \log_3(x - 1) &= \log_3 3 \\ \Leftrightarrow x - 1 &= 3 \Rightarrow x = 4 \end{aligned}$$

ដូច្នេះ:  $x = 4$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ង). } \log_2(9 - 2^x) &= 10^{\log(3-x)} \\ \text{លក្ខខណ្ឌ: } \begin{cases} 9 - 2^x > 0 \\ 3 - x > 0 \end{cases} &\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3^2 > 2^x \\ x < 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x < 2 \\ \Leftrightarrow \log_2(9 - 2^x) &= \log_2 2^{3-x} \\ 9 - 2^x &= \frac{2^3}{2^x} \\ \Rightarrow 2^{2x} - 9(2^x) + 8 &= 0 \\ \text{តាម } a + b + c &= 0 \Rightarrow 2^x = 1, 2^x = 8 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ចំពោះ: } 2^x = 1 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$\text{ចំពោះ: } 2^x = 2^2 \Rightarrow x = 2 \text{ មិនយក ព្រោះ } x < 2$$

ដូច្នេះ:  $x = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ច). } (x + 1)^{\log(x+1)} &= 100(x + 1) \\ \text{លក្ខខណ្ឌ: } x + 1 &> 0 \text{ ឬ } x > -1 \\ \Leftrightarrow \log(x + 1)^{\log(x+1)} &= \log 100(x + 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log(x+1) \log(x+1) = \log(x+1) + \log 10^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log^2(x+1) - \log(x+1) - 2 = 0$$

$$\text{តាម } \Delta = (-1)^2 - 4(1)(-2) = 1 + 8 = 9 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\Delta} = \sqrt{9} = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \log(x+1) = \frac{1+3}{2} = 2 \text{ or } \log(x+1) = \frac{1-3}{2} = -1$$

$$\text{ចំពោះ: } \log(x+1) = 2 \Leftrightarrow \log(x+1) = \log 10^2 \Rightarrow x = 99$$

$$\text{ចំពោះ: } \log(x+1) = -1 \text{ មិនយក}$$

$$(៨). 1 + \log_2(x-1) = \log_{x-1} 4$$

$$\text{លក្ខខណ្ឌ: } x-1 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 + \log_2(x-1) = 2 \log_{x-1} 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 + \log_2(x-1) = \frac{2}{\log_2(x-1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_2(x-1) + \log_2^2(x-1) = 2$$

$$\text{ឬ } (\log_2(x-1))^2 + \log_2(x-1) - 2 = 0$$

$$\text{តាម } \Delta = (1)^2 - 4(1)(-2) = 1 + 8 = 9$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\Delta} = \sqrt{9} = 3$$

$$\text{គេបាន } \log_2(x-1) = \frac{-1-3}{2} = -2 \text{ មិនយក}$$

$$\log_2(x-1) = \frac{-1+3}{2} = 1$$

$$\text{ចំពោះ: } \log_2(x-1) = 1 \Rightarrow x = 3$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } x = 3$$

**លំហាត់ទី១៣:** ចូរដោះស្រាយវិសមីការខាងក្រោម

$$(a). 2^{x+2} > \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} \quad ; \quad (b). (1.25)^{1-x} < (0.64)^{2(1+\sqrt{x})}$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖** ដោះស្រាយវិសមីការខាងក្រោម

$$(a). 2^{x+2} > \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2^{x+2} > 2^{\frac{-2}{x}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x + 2 > -\frac{2}{x} \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 2x > -2 \text{ ឬ } x^2 + 2x + 2 > 0$$

$$\text{តាម } \Delta = (2)^2 - 4(1)(2) = 4 - 8 < 0$$

ដូចនេះ វិសមីការមានឫស  $x$  កំណត់គ្រប់  $\mathbb{R}$

$$(b). (1.25)^{1-x} < (0.64)^{2(1+\sqrt{x})}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{5^3}{10^2}\right)^{1-x} < \left(\frac{8}{10}\right)^{4(1+\sqrt{x})}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^{1-x} < \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{4(1+\sqrt{x})}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 - x < -4 - 4\sqrt{x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4\sqrt{x} - x < -5$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4x^{\frac{1}{2}} - x + 5 < 0 \text{ ឬ } x - 4x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 5 > 0$$

$$\text{តាម } \Delta = (-4)^2 - 4(1)(-5) = 16 + 20 = 36 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\Delta} = \sqrt{36} = 6$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } \sqrt{x} = \frac{4-6}{2} = -1 \text{ មិនយក}$$

$$\sqrt{x} = \frac{4+6}{2} = \frac{10}{2} = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 25$$

ដូចនេះ  $x = 25$

**លំហាត់ទី១៤:** ចូរដោះស្រាយប្រព័ន្ធសមីការខាងក្រោម៖

$$(ក). \begin{cases} 2^{y-x}(x+y) = 1 \\ (x+y)^{x-y} = 2 \end{cases} ; \quad (ខ). \begin{cases} \log_3 x + \log_3 y = \log_3 9 + \log_3 2 \\ \log_{27}(x+y) = \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ:** ដោះស្រាយប្រព័ន្ធសមីការខាងក្រោម

$$(ក). \begin{cases} 2^{y-x}(x+y) = 1 & (i) \\ (x+y)^{x-y} = 2 & (ii) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{ចំពោះ } (i) \text{ គេមាន } 2^{y-x}(x+y) = 1 \Rightarrow x+y = 2^{(x-y)}$$

$$\text{យក } (i) \text{ ជំនួសក្នុង } (ii) \text{ គេបាន } 2^{(x-y)(x-y)} = 2 \Leftrightarrow 2^{(x-y)^2} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-y)^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x-y = \pm 1$$

$$\text{ចំពោះ } x-y = 1 \text{ យើងបាន } 2^{-1}(x+y) = 1 \Rightarrow x+y = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x-y = 1 \\ x+y = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2x = 3 \Rightarrow x = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow y = 2 - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{ចំពោះ } x-y = -1 \text{ យើងបាន } 2(x+y) = 1 \Rightarrow x+y = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x-y = -1 \\ x+y = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x-y = -1 \\ 2x+2y = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 4x = -1 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow y = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \begin{cases} x = \frac{3}{2} & \text{និង } y = \frac{1}{2} \\ x = -\frac{1}{4} & \text{និង } y = \frac{3}{4} \end{cases}$$

## ជំពូកទី ៥

### អនុគមន៍អ៊ីពែបូលីក និងប្រាស

(Hyperbolic Functions and Inverse Function of Hyperbolic)

#### 1. អនុគមន៍អ៊ីពែបូលីក (Hyperbolic Functions)

##### 1.1. និយមន័យ

អនុគមន៍អ៊ីពែបូលីក ជាអនុគមន៍អនុវត្តន៍ពី  $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  ដែលកំណត់ដោយ

$$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \mapsto y = shx$$

$$\text{ដែល } y = shx = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \quad (\text{Siness hyperbolic})$$

$$y = chx = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \quad (\text{cosiness hyperbolic})$$

$$y = thx = \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{e^{2x} + 1} \quad (\text{Tangant hyperbolic})$$

$$y = coth x = \frac{e^{2x} + 1}{e^{2x} - 1} \quad (\text{Cotangant Hyperbolic})$$

##### 1.2. រូបមន្ត

$$(i). ch^2(x) - sh^2(x) = 1$$

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

$$(ii). \frac{1}{ch^2(x)} = 1 - th^2(x)$$

$$\text{ព្រោះ } \frac{1}{ch^2(x)} = \frac{ch^2(x) - sh^2(x)}{ch^2(x)} = 1 - th^2(x)$$

$$\frac{1}{sh^2(x)} = coth^2(x) - 1$$

$$\text{ព្រោះ } \frac{1}{sh^2(x)} = \frac{ch^2(x) - sh^2(x)}{sh^2(x)} = coth^2 x - 1$$

$$(iii). (1). sh(a + b) = sh(a)ch(b) + sh(b).ch(a)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2). \quad sh(a-b) &= sh(a).ch(b) - sh(b).ch(a) \\
 (3). \quad ch(a+b) &= ch(a).ch(b) + sh(a).sh(b) \\
 (4). \quad ch(a-b) &= ch(a).ch(b) - sh(a).sh(b) \\
 (5). \quad th(a+b) &= \frac{th(a) + th(b)}{1 + th(a).th(b)} \\
 (6). \quad th(a-b) &= \frac{th(a) - th(b)}{1 - th(a).th(b)} \\
 (7). \quad coth(a+b) &= \frac{1 + coth(a).coth(b)}{coth(a) + coth(b)} \\
 (8). \quad coth(a-b) &= \frac{1 - coth(a).coth(b)}{coth(a) - coth(b)} \\
 (iv). \quad sh(2a) &= 2sh(a).ch(a) \\
 ch(2a) &= ch^2 a + sh^2 a = 2ch^2 a - 1 = 1 + 2sh^2 a
 \end{aligned}$$

### 1.3. រូបមន្តលីមីតរាងមិនកំណត់ ដេរីវេ និងអាំងតេក្រាល

(a). រូបមន្តលីមីត

$$(i). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{sh(x)}{x} = 1 \quad ; \quad (ii). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{th(x)}{x} = 1$$

**សម្រាយបញ្ជាក់៖**

$$(i). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{sh(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{e^x - 1}{x} + \frac{e^{-x} - 1}{-x} \right] = 1 \text{ ពិត}$$

$$(ii). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{th(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{sh(x)}{x} \left( \frac{1}{ch(x)} \right) = 1 \text{ ពិត}$$

(b). រូបមន្តដេរីវេ

$$(i). \quad y = sh(x) \Rightarrow y' = ch(x) \quad ; \quad (ii). \quad y = ch(x) \Rightarrow y' = sh(x)$$

$$(iii). \quad y = th(x) \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{ch^2(x)} = 1 - th^2(x)$$

$$(iv). \quad y = coth x \Rightarrow y' = -\frac{1}{sh^2(x)} = 1 - coth^2 x$$

**សម្រាយបញ្ជាក់៖**

$$(i). \quad y = sh(x) \Rightarrow y' = ch(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{យើងមាន } y' &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} \\
 &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{sh(x + \Delta x) - sh(x)}{\Delta x} \\
 &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{sh(x)ch(\Delta x) + sh(\Delta x)ch(x) - sh(x)}{\Delta x}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{sh(x)(ch(\Delta x) - 1) + sh(\Delta x)ch(x)}{\Delta x} \\
 &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left[ sh(x) \cdot \frac{sh^2\left(\frac{\Delta x}{2}\right)}{\Delta x} + \frac{sh(\Delta x)}{\Delta x} \cdot ch(x) \right] = ch(x)
 \end{aligned}$$

(c). រូបមន្តអាំងតេក្រាលមិនកំនត់

(i). ដោយ  $(shx)' = chx \Rightarrow \int ch(x)dx = sh(x) + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$

(ii). ដោយ  $(chx)' = sh(x) \Rightarrow \int shx dx = chx + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$

(iii). ដោយ  $(thx)' = \frac{1}{ch^2x} \Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{ch^2x} = thx + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$

(iv). ដោយ  $(coth x)' = -\frac{1}{sh^2x} \Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{sh^2x} = -coth x + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$

(v). ដោយ  $\int th(x)dx = \int \frac{sh(x)}{ch(x)} dx = \int \frac{d(ch(x))}{ch(x)} = \ln|chx| + c$

(vi).  $\int coth x dx = \int \frac{ch(x)}{sh(x)} dx = \int \frac{d(sh(x))}{sh(x)} = \ln|sh(x)| + c$

## 2. អនុគមន៍អ៊ីពែបូលីកប្រាស

2.1. អនុគមន៍ប្រាសនៃស៊ីនុសអ៊ីពែបូលីក (Inverse function of sinness hyperbolic)

### 2.1.1. និយមន័យ

អនុគមន៍ប្រាសនៃ  $y = sh(x)$  គឺជាអនុគមន៍មួយកំណត់ដោយ៖

$$f^{-1} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \mapsto y = argsh(x) \text{ "Argument sinness hyperbolic"}$$

យើងអាចសរសេរ៖  $y = argsh(x) \Rightarrow x = sh(x)$  ។

### 2.1.2. រូបមន្ត

$$y = argsh(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$$

**ស្រាយ៖**

យើងមាន  $y = argsh(x) \Rightarrow x = sh(y)$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{e^y - e^{-y}}{2} \Leftrightarrow 2x = e^y - e^{-y} \Leftrightarrow e^{2y} - 2xe^y - 1 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \Delta' &= (x)^2 + 1 > 0, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \\ \Rightarrow e^y &= x \pm \sqrt{x^2 + 1} = \begin{cases} x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \\ x - \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \end{cases} \text{ មិនយក} \\ \text{យើងយក } e^y &= x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \Rightarrow y = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) \\ &\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{argsh}(x) \\ &= \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) \text{ ពិត} \end{aligned}$$

### 2.1.3. ដេរីវេ

$$y = \operatorname{argsh}(x) \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$$

**ស្រាយ៖**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យើងមាន } y &= \operatorname{argsh}(x) \Rightarrow x = \operatorname{sh}(y) \Rightarrow x' = y' \operatorname{ch}(y) \\ \Rightarrow y' &= \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}(y)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \operatorname{sh}^2(x)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} \text{ ពិត} \end{aligned}$$

**កំណត់សម្គាល់៖**

(ក). ដេរីវេនៃអនុគមន៍  $y = f(x)$  កំណត់ដោយ៖

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

(ខ). ដេរីវេនៃអនុគមន៍ប្រាស  $x = f^{-1}(y)$  កំណត់ដោយ

$$y' = \frac{1}{x'(y)}$$

**ជាទូទៅ៖**

$$y = \operatorname{arcsh}(u) \Rightarrow y' = \frac{u'}{\sqrt{1 + u^2}}$$

### 2.1.4. សិក្សាអនុគមន៍(ខ្សែកោង)

គេមាន  $y = \operatorname{argsh}(x)$

$$\text{ដេរីវេ } y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} > 0, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

គេទាញបានអនុគមន៍នេះ ជាអនុគមន៍កើន ។

លីមីតចុងដែនកំណត់  $\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \operatorname{argsh}(x) = -\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \operatorname{argsh}(x) = +\infty \end{cases}$

តារាងអថេរភាព

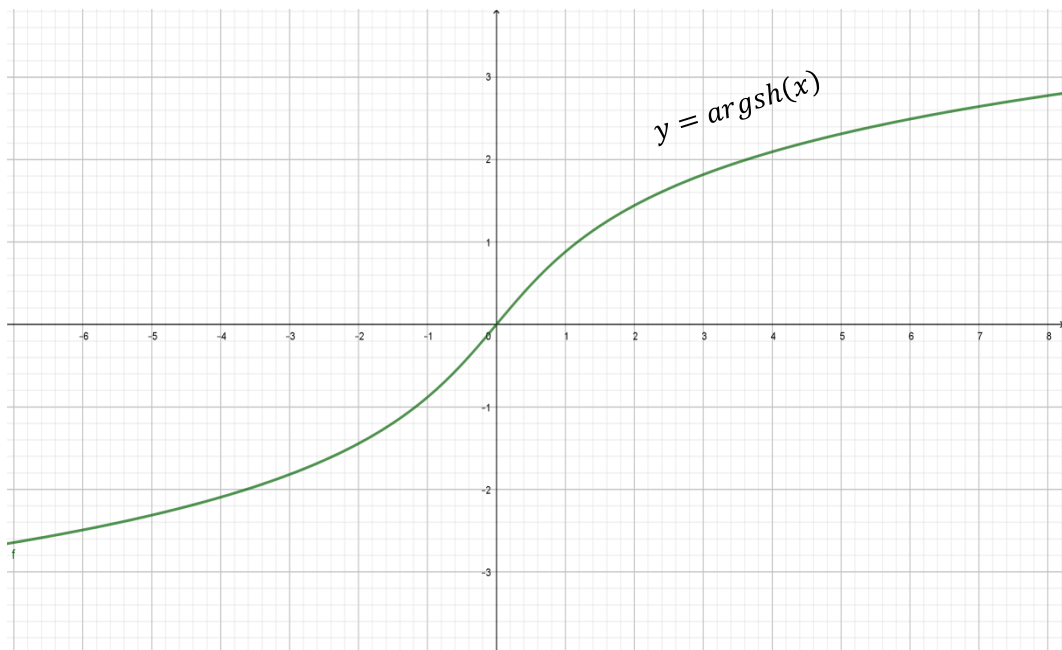
|      |                                                                   |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| $x$  | $-\infty$ <span style="float: right;"><math>+\infty</math></span> |
| $y'$ | $+$                                                               |
| $y$  | $-\infty$ <span style="float: right;"><math>+\infty</math></span> |

ខ្សែកោង ៖

បើ  $x = 0$  ,  $y = \ln 1 = 0$

$x = 1$  ,  $y = 0.87$

$x = -1, y = -0.87$



## 2.2. អនុគមន៍ប្រាសកូស៊ីនុសអ៊ីពែបូលិក

### 2.2.1. និយមន័យ

ភាពប្រាសនៃអនុគមន៍  $y = \operatorname{ch} x$  គឺ ៖

$$f^{-1} : [1, +\infty[ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$$

$$x \mapsto y = \operatorname{argch} x$$

( អាគុយម៉ង់កូស៊ីនុសអ៊ីពែបូលីក )

គេបាន ៖

$$y = \operatorname{argch} x \Leftrightarrow x = \operatorname{ch} y$$

### 2.2.2. សរសេរជាកន្សោមលោការីត

$$\operatorname{argch} x = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})$$

សម្រាយបញ្ជាក់៖

$$\text{យើងមាន } y = \operatorname{argch} x > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \operatorname{ch} y$$

$$x = \frac{e^y + e^{-y}}{2} \Rightarrow 2x = e^y + e^{-y} = e^y + \frac{1}{e^y}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{2y} - 2xe^y + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta' = (-x)^2 - 1 \geq 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{D}$$

$$\text{បើ } \Delta' > 0 \Rightarrow e^y = x \pm \sqrt{x^2 - 1} = \begin{cases} x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1} \\ x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1} \end{cases} \text{ មិនយក}$$

$$\text{បើ } \Delta' = 0 \Rightarrow e^y = x \Rightarrow y = \ln x \quad \text{។}$$

### 2.2.3. ដេរីវេ

$$\text{យើងមាន } y = \operatorname{argch} x = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})$$

ដេរីវេ :

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \frac{d(\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}))}{dx} \\ &= \frac{1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 1} + x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \end{aligned}$$

គេបាន ៖

$$y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

ជាទូទៅ៖

$$(argch(u))' = \frac{u'}{\sqrt{u^2 - 1}}$$

#### 2.2.4. សិក្សាអនុគមន៍(ខ្សែកោង)

យើងមាន  $y = argch(x)$  ,  $x \in [1, +\infty)$

ដេរីវេ :  $y' = (argch(x))'$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} > 0 , x > 1$$

គេទាញបាន អនុគមន៍នេះ ជាអនុគមន៍កើន ។

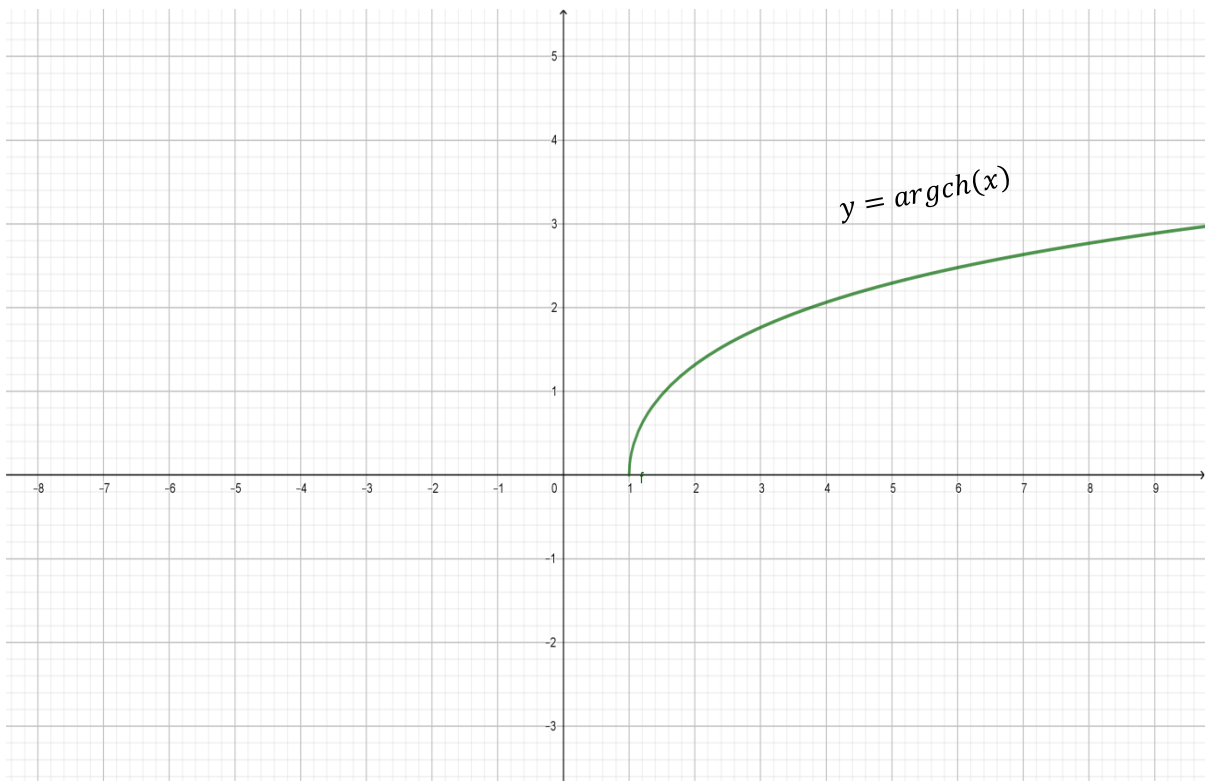
លីមីតចុងដែន :

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

តារាងអថេរភាព

|      |   |                    |
|------|---|--------------------|
| $x$  | 1 | $+\infty$          |
| $y'$ |   | +                  |
| $y$  | 0 | $\nearrow +\infty$ |

ខ្សែកោង៖



## 2.3. អនុគមន៍ប្រាសតង់សង់អ៊ីពែបូលិក

### 2.3.1. និយមន័យ

$x = th(y)$  ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់ និងម៉ូណូតូនកើន

$y \in (-\infty, +\infty)$  កំណត់ដោយ ៖

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = thy \\ -\infty < y < +\infty \end{array} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| \begin{array}{l} y = argh(x) \\ -1 < x < 1 \end{array} \right.$$

### 2.3.2. សរសេរជាលោការីតនេពែ

$$\text{ដោយ } y = argh(x) \Rightarrow x = th(y) = \frac{e^{2y} - 1}{e^{2y} + 1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow xe^{2y} + x = e^{2y} - 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{2y}(1 - x) = 1 + x$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{2y} = \frac{1 + x}{1 - x}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2y = \ln\left(\frac{1 + x}{1 - x}\right) \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1 + x}{1 - x}\right), -1 < x < 1$$

$$\text{គេបាន } \operatorname{argth}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right) \quad \text{។}$$

### 2.3.3. ដេរីវេ

$$\text{យើងមាន } y = \operatorname{argth}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ដេរីវេ} \colon y' &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\left( \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right)'}{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\frac{(1-x) + 1+x}{(1-x)^2}}{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{2}{\frac{(1-x)^2}{\frac{1+x}{1-x}}} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{2}{(1-x)(1+x)} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{1-x^2} \\ \text{គេបាន } y' &= \frac{1}{1-x^2} \quad \text{។} \end{aligned}$$

**ជាទូទៅ៖**

$$\boxed{(\operatorname{argth}(u))' = \frac{u'}{1-u^2}}$$

### 2.3.4. សិក្សាអនុគមន៍(ខ្សែកោង)

$$\text{យើងមាន } y = \operatorname{argth}(x)$$

$$\text{ដែនកំណត់} \colon \mathbb{D} = (-1, 1)$$

$$\text{ដេរីវេ} \colon y' = \frac{1}{1-x^2} > 0, x \in \mathbb{D} \Rightarrow y \text{ ជាអនុគមន៍កើន}$$

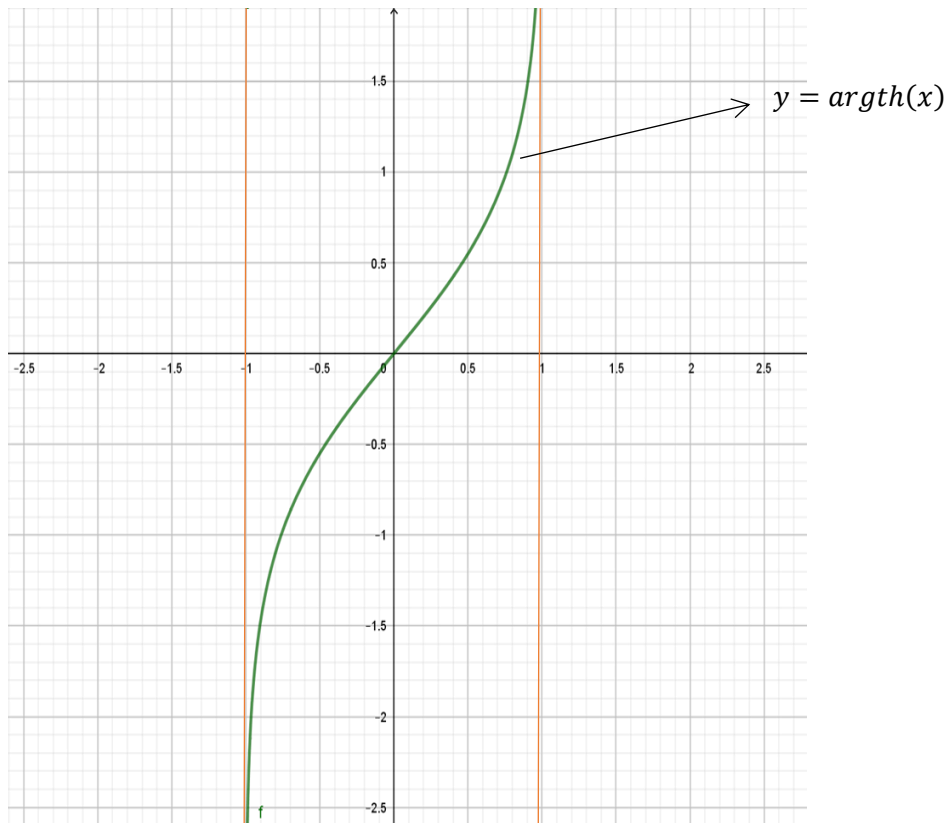
$$\text{លីមីត} \colon \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm 1} y = \begin{cases} -\infty, & \text{when } x \rightarrow -1 \\ +\infty, & \text{when } x \rightarrow +1 \end{cases}$$

តារាងអថេរភាព

|      |           |           |
|------|-----------|-----------|
| $x$  | -1        | +1        |
| $y'$ | +         |           |
| $y$  | $-\infty$ | $+\infty$ |

ខ្សែកោង៖

ចំពោះ  $x = 0, y = 0$



## 2.4. អនុគមន៍ប្រាសកូតង់សង់អ៊ីពែបូលិក

### 2.4.1. និយមន័យ

$x = \coth x$  ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់ហើយ ចុះគ្រប់  $y \in \mathbb{R}^*$  នាំឲ្យមានអនុគមន៍ប្រាសតាងដោយ  $\operatorname{argcoth}(x)$  (អាគុយម៉ង់កូតង់សង់អ៊ីពែបូលិក) ដែលកំណត់ដោយ៖

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = \coth x \\ y \in \mathbb{R}^* \end{array} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| \begin{array}{l} y = \operatorname{argcoth}(x) \\ |x| > 1 \end{array} \right.$$

## 2.4.2. សរសេរជាលោការីតនេពែ

$$\text{ដោយ } \operatorname{argcoth}(x) \Rightarrow x = \coth x = \frac{e^{2y} + 1}{e^{2y} - 1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow xe^{2y} - x = e^{2y} + 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{2y}(1 - x) = -x - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{2y} = \frac{x + 1}{x - 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{x + 1}{x - 1} \right), \quad |x| > 1$$

$$\boxed{\operatorname{argcoth}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{x + 1}{x - 1} \right)}$$

## 2.4.3. ដេរីវេ

$$\text{យើងមាន } y = \operatorname{argcoth}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{x + 1}{x - 1} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ដេរីវេ: } y' &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\left( \frac{x + 1}{x - 1} \right)'}{\left( \frac{x + 1}{x - 1} \right)} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{2(x - 1)}{(x - 1)^2(x + 1)} \right] = -\frac{1}{x^2 - 1} \end{aligned}$$

គេបាន៖

$$\boxed{y' = -\frac{1}{x^2 - 1}}$$

ជាទូទៅ៖

$$\boxed{[\operatorname{argcoth}(u)]' = -\frac{u'}{u^2 - 1}}$$

ដែនកំណត់នៃ  $y = \operatorname{argcoth}(x) : D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1, 1\}$

$$\text{ដោយ } y' = -\frac{1}{x^2 - 1} < 0, |x| > 1$$

$$\text{បើ } x \in (-1, 1), y' = -\frac{1}{x^2 - 1} > 0$$

នោះ អនុគមន៍នេះជាអនុគមន៍ចុះ ។

លីមីត៖

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm 1} \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{x+1}{x-1} \right) = \begin{cases} +\infty, & \text{if } x \rightarrow +1 \\ -\infty, & \text{if } x \rightarrow -1 \end{cases}$$

តារាងអថេរភាព

| $x$  | $-\infty$                      | $-1$                                 | $1$                            | $+\infty$ |
|------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| $y'$ | $-$                            | $+$                                  | $-$                            |           |
| $y$  | $0$<br>$\searrow$<br>$-\infty$ | $-\infty$<br>$\nearrow$<br>$+\infty$ | $+\infty$<br>$\searrow$<br>$0$ |           |

ខ្សែកោង៖



## 2.5. រូបមន្តលីមីតរាងមិនកំណត់ និងរូបមន្តអាំងតេក្រាលមិនកំណត់

### (ក). រូបមន្តលីមីតរាងមិនកំណត់

$$(a). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\argsh(x)}{x} = 1$$

ប្រោះ៖ តាង  $y = \argsh(x) \Rightarrow x = sh(y)$

ពេល  $x \rightarrow 0$  នោះ  $y \rightarrow 0$

$$\text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\argsh(x)}{x} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y}{sh(y)} = 1$$

$$(b). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\argth(x)}{x} = 1$$

ប្រោះ៖

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

### (ខ). រូបមន្តអាំងតេក្រាល

$$+\text{ដោយ } (\argsh x)' = \left[ \ln \left( x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \right) \right]' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = \argsh x + c = \ln \left( x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \right) + c$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ដូចគ្នានេះដែរ៖ } \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} &= \argsh \left( \frac{x}{a} \right) + c \\ &= \ln \left( x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \right) + c \end{aligned}$$

$$+\text{ដោយ } (\argch x)' = \left[ \ln \left( x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1} \right) \right]' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = \argch x + c = \ln \left( x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1} \right) + c$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ដូចគ្នានេះដែរ៖ } \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} &= \argch \left( \frac{x}{a} \right) + c \\ &= \ln \left( x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right) + c \end{aligned}$$

## លំហាត់ និងដំណោះស្រាយ

\*\*\*\*\*

### លំហាត់ទី០១៖

គណនាផលបូក :

$$S_n = Chx + Ch2x + \dots + Chnx \quad \text{និង} \quad T_n = Shx + Sh2x + \dots + Shnx$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖** គណនាផលបូក  $S_n + T_n$

$$\text{យើងមាន } S_n = Chx + Ch2x + \dots + Chnx$$

$$T_n = Shx + Sh2x + \dots + Shnx$$

$$\text{យក } S_n + T_n = Chx + Shx + Ch2x + Sh2x + \dots + Chnx + Shx$$

$$\text{ដោយ } Chx = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \quad \text{និង} \quad Shx = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned} S_n + T_n &= \frac{e^x + e^{-x} + e^x - e^{-x} + e^{2x} + e^{-2x} + e^{2x} - e^{-2x} + \dots + e^{nx} + e^{-nx} + e^{nx} - e^{-nx}}{2} \\ &= \frac{2e^x + 2e^{2x} + \dots + 2e^{nx}}{2} \\ &= e^x + e^{2x} + \dots + e^{nx} \\ &= \frac{e^x(e^{nx} - 1)}{e^x - 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } S_n + T_n = \frac{e^x(e^{nx} - 1)}{e^x - 1}$$

### លំហាត់ទី០២៖

បង្ហាញថា៖

$$(ក). 2\text{Argsh}x = \text{Argsh}2x\sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$

$$(ខ). \text{Argch}x = \text{Argsh}\sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖** បង្ហាញថា

$$(ក). 2Argshx = Argsh2x\sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$

$$\text{តាង } A = Argshx \Rightarrow x = ShA$$

$$\text{តាមរូបមន្ត } Sh2x = 2ShxChx$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } Sh2A = 2ShAChA ; ShA = x, ChA = \sqrt{1 + Sh^2A}$$

$$= 2x\sqrt{1 + x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2A = Argsh2x\sqrt{x^2 + 1} \text{ ពិត}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } 2Argshx = Argsh2x\sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$

$$(ខ). Argchx = Argsh\sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$

$$\text{តាង } A = Argchx \Rightarrow x = ChA$$

$$\text{តាមរូបមន្ត } Ch^2x - Sh^2x = 1 \Rightarrow Sh^2x = 1 + Ch^2x$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } Sh^2A = 1 + Ch^2A \Rightarrow ShA = \sqrt{1 + Ch^2A}; ChA = x$$

$$\Rightarrow ShA = \sqrt{1 + x^2} \Rightarrow A = Argsh\sqrt{x^2 + 1} \text{ ពិត}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } Argchx = Argsh\sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$

**លំហាត់ទី០៣៖**

$$\text{រក } Ch3a \text{ និង } Sh3a \text{ ចេញពី } (Cha + Sha)^3$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖** រក  $Ch 3a$  និង  $Sh3a$

$$\text{យើងមាន } (Cha + Sha)^3 = Ch^3a + 3Ch^2aSha + 3ChaSh^2a + Sh^3a$$

តាមផ្នែកគូ និងផ្នែកសេស យើងបាន៖

$$Ch3a = Ch^3a + 3ChaSh^2a$$

$$= Ch^3a + 3Cha(Ch^2a - 1)$$

$$= 4Ch^3a + 3Cha$$

$$Sh3a = Sh^3a + 3Ch^2aSha$$

$$= Sh^3a + 3(1 + Sh^2a)Sha$$

$$= 4Sh^3a + 3Sha$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \begin{cases} Ch3a = 4Ch^3a + 3Cha \\ Sh3a = 4Sh^3a + 3Sha \end{cases}$$

### លំហាត់ទី០៤៖

គេមាន  $Chx = \frac{5}{4}$  ។ ចូរគណនា  $shx$ ;  $thx$ ;  $cothx$  ។

### ដំណោះស្រាយ៖

- គណនា  $shx$

$$\text{តាមរូបមន្ត: } Ch^2x - Sh^2x = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow Shx = \sqrt{1 + Ch^2x} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{25}{16}} = \sqrt{\frac{41}{16}} = \frac{\sqrt{41}}{4}$$

- គណនា  $thx$

$$\text{តាមរូបមន្ត: } \frac{1}{Ch^2x} = 1 - th^2x \Rightarrow th^2x = 1 - \frac{1}{ch^2x}$$

$$\text{យើងបាន: } thx = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{\frac{25}{16}}} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{25}} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{25}} = \frac{3}{5}$$

- គណនា  $cothx$

$$\text{តាមរូបមន្ត: } \frac{1}{sh^2x} = coth^2x - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow cothx = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{sh^2x}}$$

**លំហាត់ទី០៥៖**

គណនាដេរីវេនៃអនុគមន៍

(a).  $f(x) = \operatorname{argth}(\sin x)$  ; (b).  $f(x) = \operatorname{argcoth}^3\left(\frac{1}{\operatorname{arcsh}\sqrt{\ln x}}\right)$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖**

(a).  $f(x) = \operatorname{argth}(\sin x)$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{d(\operatorname{argth}(\sin x))}{x} \\ &= \frac{1}{1 - \sin^2 x} \frac{d(\sin x)}{x} \\ &= \frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin^2 x} = \frac{\cos x}{\cos^2 x} = \sec x \end{aligned}$$

ដូច្នេះ  $f'(x) = \sec x$

(b).  $f(x) = \operatorname{argcoth}^3\left(\frac{1}{\operatorname{arcsh}\sqrt{\ln x}}\right)$

យើងមាន  $f(x) = u^3$

ដែល  $u = \operatorname{argcoth}x\left(\frac{1}{\operatorname{arcsh}(\sqrt{\ln x})}\right) = \operatorname{argcoth}v$

$$v = \frac{1}{\operatorname{argsh}(\sqrt{\ln x})} = \frac{1}{w}$$

$$w = \operatorname{argsh}(\sqrt{\ln x}) = \operatorname{argsht} \ , \quad t = \sqrt{\ln x} = \sqrt{s}$$

$$s = \ln x \Rightarrow s' = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow t' = \frac{s'}{2\sqrt{s}} = \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{2\sqrt{\ln x}} = \frac{1}{2x\sqrt{\ln x}}$$

$$\Rightarrow w' = \frac{t'}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} = \frac{1}{2x\sqrt{\ln x}\sqrt{1+\ln x}} = \frac{1}{2x\sqrt{\ln x + \ln^2 x}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow v' &= -\frac{w'}{w^2} = -\frac{1}{2x\sqrt{\ln x + \ln^2 x} \left( \operatorname{argsh}^2(\sqrt{\ln x}) \right)} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2x \operatorname{argsh}^2(\sqrt{\ln x}) \sqrt{\ln x + \ln^2 x}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow u' &= (\operatorname{argcoth} v)' = \frac{v'}{v^2 - 1} \\ &= \left( -\frac{1}{2x \operatorname{argsh}^2(\sqrt{\ln x}) \sqrt{\ln x + \ln^2 x}} \right) \left( \frac{1}{\left( \frac{1}{\operatorname{argsh}(\sqrt{\ln x})} \right)^2 - 1} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2x \operatorname{argsh}^2(\sqrt{\ln x}) \sqrt{\ln x + \ln^2 x} \left( \frac{1 - \operatorname{arcsh}^2(\sqrt{\ln x})}{\operatorname{arcsh}^2(\sqrt{\ln x})} \right)} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2x\sqrt{\ln x + \ln^2 x} \left( 1 - \operatorname{arcsh}^2(\sqrt{\ln x}) \right)}\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = (u^3)' = 3u'u^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= 3 \left( -\frac{1}{2x\sqrt{\ln x + \ln^2 x} \left( 1 - \operatorname{arcsh}^2(\sqrt{\ln x}) \right)} \operatorname{argcoth}^2 \left( \frac{1}{\operatorname{argsh}(\sqrt{\ln x})} \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{3}{2x} \left( \frac{\operatorname{argcoth}^2 \left( \frac{1}{\operatorname{argsh}(\sqrt{\ln x})} \right)}{\sqrt{\ln x + \ln^2 x} \left( 1 - \operatorname{arcsh}^2(\sqrt{\ln x}) \right)} \right)\end{aligned}$$

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>ដូច្នេះ <math>f'(x) = \frac{3}{2x} \left( \frac{\operatorname{argcoth}^2 \left( \frac{1}{\operatorname{argsh}(\sqrt{\ln x})} \right)}{\sqrt{\ln x + \ln^2 x} \left( 1 - \operatorname{arcsh}^2(\sqrt{\ln x}) \right)} \right)</math></p> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

(c). យើងមាន  $f(x) = \operatorname{argch}\left(\sqrt{\frac{\ln x}{\operatorname{argth}\sqrt{x}}}\right) = \operatorname{argch}(u)$

ដែល  $u = \sqrt{\frac{\ln x}{\operatorname{argth}\sqrt{x}}} = \sqrt{v}$

$$v = \frac{\ln x}{\operatorname{argth}\sqrt{x}} = \frac{t}{w}$$

$$t = \ln x \Rightarrow t' = \frac{1}{x}, \quad w = \operatorname{argth}\sqrt{x} = \operatorname{argth}(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow z' = (\sqrt{x})' = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow w' = \frac{z'}{1-z^2} = \frac{\operatorname{argth}\left(-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right)}{1-x}$$

$$\Rightarrow v' = \left(\frac{t}{w}\right)' = \frac{t'w - w't}{w^2}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \operatorname{argth}\sqrt{x} - \ln x \left(\operatorname{argth}\left(\frac{-1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right)\right)}{\operatorname{argth}^2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$= \frac{\operatorname{argth}\sqrt{x} - \ln x \left(\operatorname{argth}\left(\frac{-1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right)\right)}{x \operatorname{argth}^2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\Rightarrow u' = -\frac{v'}{2\sqrt{v}} = -\frac{\operatorname{argth}\sqrt{x} - \ln x \left(\operatorname{argth}\left(\frac{-1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right)\right)}{2x \operatorname{argth}^2\sqrt{x} \sqrt{\frac{\ln x}{\operatorname{argth}\sqrt{x}}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \operatorname{argch}(u) = \frac{u'}{\sqrt{u^2 - 1}}$$

$$= -\frac{\operatorname{argth}\sqrt{x} - \ln x \left(\operatorname{argth}\left(\frac{-1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right)\right)}{2x \operatorname{argth}^2\sqrt{x} \sqrt{\frac{\ln x}{\operatorname{argth}\sqrt{x}}} \sqrt{\left(\frac{\ln x}{\operatorname{argth}\sqrt{x}}\right)^2 - 1}}$$

**លំហាត់ទី០៦.** ចូរសម្រួលកន្សោមខាងក្រោម៖

(a).  $\operatorname{argsh}(4x^3 + 3x)$       និង      (b).  $\operatorname{argch}(4x^3 - 3x)$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ.** សម្រួលកន្សោម

(a).  $\operatorname{argsh}(4x^3 + 3x)$

តាង  $x = shy$

គេបាន  $4x^3 + 3x = 4sh^3y + 3shy = sh3y$

នោះនាំឱ្យ  $\operatorname{argsh}(4x^3 + 3x) = \operatorname{argsh}(sh3y) = 3y$

តែ  $x = shy \Leftrightarrow y = \operatorname{argsh}x$

យើងបាន  $\operatorname{argsh}(4x^3 + 3x) = 3\operatorname{argsh}x$

ដូច្នេះ  $\operatorname{argsh}(4x^3 + 3x) = 3\operatorname{argsh}x$

(b).  $\operatorname{argch}(4x^3 + 3x)$

តាង  $x = chy$

គេបាន  $4x^3 + 3x = 4ch^3y + 3chy = ch3y$

នោះនាំឱ្យ  $\operatorname{argch}(4x^3 + 3x) = \operatorname{argch}(ch3y) = 3y$

តែ  $x = chy \Leftrightarrow y = \operatorname{argch}x$

យើងបាន  $\operatorname{argch}(4x^3 + 3x) = 3\operatorname{argch}x$

ដូច្នេះ  $\operatorname{argch}(4x^3 + 3x) = 3\operatorname{argch}x$

## ជំពូក ៧

### អាំងតេក្រាល

#### 1. អាំងតេក្រាល ( ចំនេះដឹងមូលដ្ឋាន )

##### 1.1. និយមន័យព្រីមីទីវ

គេថា  $F(x)$  ជាព្រីមីទីវមួយនៃ  $f(x)$ , ចំពោះគ្រប់  $x \in I \subset \mathbb{R}$  ដែលបញ្ជាក់

បានថា ៖  $F'(x) = f(x)$  ។

☞ គេតាងអាំងតេក្រាល

$$\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C, C \text{ មានតម្លៃថេរ}$$

ឧទាហរណ៍៖  $F(x) = x^3$  ជាព្រីមីទីវមួយនៃ  $f(x) = 3x^2$  ។

ព្រោះ ៖  $F'(x) = (x^3)' = 3x^2 = f(x)$  ( ពិត )

##### 1.2. រូបមន្តអាំងតេក្រាលងាយ

$$(1). \int x^a dx = \frac{x^{a+1}}{a+1} + C ; a \neq -1 \text{ and } a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(2). \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + C$$

$$(3). \int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$(4). \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

$$(5). \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$(6). \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$(7). \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \int (1 + \tan^2 x) dx = \tan x + C$$

$$(8). \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = \int (1 + \cot^2 x) dx = -\cot x + C$$

$$(9). \int \tan x dx = -\ln|\cos x| + C$$

$$(10). \int \cot x dx = \ln|\sin x| + C$$

- (11).  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x + C$
- (12).  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$
- (13).  $\int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \arctan x + C$
- (14).  $\int \frac{dx}{a^2+x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C$
- (15).  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2+1}| + C = \operatorname{arcsinh} x + C$
- (16).  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2-1}| + C = \operatorname{arcch} x + C$
- (17).  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} = \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}| + C$
- (18).  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2-1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| + C = \operatorname{arctanh} x + C$
- (19).  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2-a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + C$
- (20).  $\int \operatorname{ch} x dx = \operatorname{sh} x + C$
- (21).  $\int \operatorname{sh} x dx = \operatorname{ch} x + C$
- (22).  $\int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x} = \int (1 - \operatorname{th}^2 x) dx = \operatorname{th} x + C$
- (23).  $\int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x} = \int (\operatorname{coth}^2 x - 1) dx = -\operatorname{coth} x + C$
- (24).  $\int \operatorname{th} x dx = \ln |\operatorname{ch} x| + C$
- (25).  $\int \operatorname{coth} x dx = \ln |\operatorname{sh} x| + C$

ដែល  $C \in \mathbb{R}$

**ឧទាហរណ៍៖** ចូរគណនាអាំងតេក្រាលខាងក្រោម៖

(1).  $\int (4x+3)^{2017} dx$

តាង  $T = 4x + 3$  នោះ  $dT = 4dx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dT}{4}$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{យើងបាន } \int (4x + 3)^{2017} dx &= \frac{1}{4} \int T^{2017} dT = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{T^{2018}}{2018} \right) + C \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{(4x + 3)^{2018}}{2018} \right) + C\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(2). \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{3-x^2}} dx &= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(3-x^2)}{\sqrt{3-x^2}} = -\frac{1}{2} (2\sqrt{3-x^2}) + C \\ &= -\sqrt{3-x^2} + C, C \text{ មានតម្លៃថេរ}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(3). \int \tan^4 x dx &= \int [(1 + \tan^2 x) \tan^2 x - \tan^2 x] dx \\ &= \int (1 + \tan^2 x) \tan^2 x dx - \int (\tan^2 x + 1 - 1) dx \\ &= \int \tan^2 x d(\tan x) - \int (\tan^2 x + 1) dx + \int dx \\ &= \frac{\tan^3 x}{3} - \int d(\tan x) + x + C \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 x - \tan x + x + C, C \text{ ជាតម្លៃថេរ ។}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(4). \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3-2x^2}} \text{ រួមមន្ត } \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} &= \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}-x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}} + C \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} x + C, C \text{ មានតម្លៃថេរ ។}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(5). \int \frac{dx}{3^x + 2} &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2dx}{3^x + 2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{3^x + 2 - 3^x}{3^x + 2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \left( 1 - \frac{3^x}{3^x + 2} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int dx - \frac{1}{2 \ln 3} \int \frac{d(3^x + 2)}{3^x + 2}, \text{ រួមមន្ត } (a^x)' = a^x \ln a \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{2 \ln 3} \ln |3^x + 2| + C, \text{ មានតម្លៃថេរ ។}\end{aligned}$$

$$(6). \int \sin^2(2-3x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ប្រើរូបមន្ត} \div \sin^2 x &= \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \\ \Rightarrow \int \sin^2(2 - 3x) dx &= \int \frac{1 - \cos(4 - 6x)}{2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \cos(4 - 6x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{12} \int (-6) \cos(4 - 6x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{12} \int \cos(4 - 6x) d(4 - 6x) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{12} \sin(4 - 6x) + C, C \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

$$(7). \int \frac{dx}{sh^4 x} = \int \left( \frac{1}{sh^2 x} \right)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យើងមាន } \frac{1}{sh^2 x} &= \coth^2 x - 1 \Rightarrow \left( \frac{1}{sh^2 x} \right)^2 = (\coth^2 x - 1)^2 \\ &= \coth^4 x - 2 \coth^2 x + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{sh^4 x} &= \int (\coth^4 x - 2 \coth^2 x + 1) dx \\ &= \int [(1 - \coth^2 x)(-\coth^2 x) + \coth^2 x] dx \\ &\quad - \int (2 \coth^2 x - 1) dx \\ &= - \int \coth^2 x d(\coth x) - \int \coth^2 x dx + \int dx \\ &= - \frac{\coth^3 x}{3} + \int (1 - \coth^2 x) \coth^0 x dx - \int dx + \int dx \\ &\quad + C \\ &= - \frac{\coth^3 x}{3} + \int \coth^0 x d(\coth x) + C \\ &= - \frac{\coth^3 x}{3} + \coth x + C, C \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

### 1.3. ព្រឹត្តិមីទីវង្សជាអាំងតេក្រាល

**ទ្រឹស្តីបទ** ៖ បើ  $f$  ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើចន្លោះ  $[a, b)$  ទូទៅ  $(b$  អាចស្មើ  $+\infty$ ) នោះ  $\forall x \in [a, b), F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt$  ជាព្រឹត្តិមីទីវង្ស

នៃ  $f$  លើ  $[a, b]$  ដែល  $f(a) = 0$  គឺ

$$F'(x) = \left( \int_a^x f(t) dt \right)' = f(x) \text{ និង } f(a) = 0$$

**វិធាន៖**

$G(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$  ជាព្រីមីទីរមួយនៃ  $f$  ដែល  $G(a) = 0$  ។

ដូច្នេះបើ  $F$  ជាព្រីមីទីស្គាល់មួយនៃ  $f$  គេបាន

$$G(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt = F(x) + C \quad ។$$

យក  $x = a$  គេបាន  $0 = F(a) + C \Leftrightarrow C = -F(a)$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ } \int_a^x f(t) dt = F(x) - F(a)$$

ជាពិសេសបើ  $f$  ជាប់លើ  $[a, b]$  គេបាន៖

$$\int_a^b f(t) dt = f(b) - f(a) = f(t)|_a^b$$

#### 1.4. រូបមន្តប្តូរអថេរ(អាំងតេក្រាលកំនត់)

**ទ្រឹស្តីបទ៖** គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍  $f(x)$  ជាប់លើ  $[a, b]$  ហើយ  $\varphi(x)$  ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើ  $[a, b]$  និងមានដេរីវេលើ  $]a, b[$  ដែល  $\forall t \in [A, B]$

,  $a \leq \varphi(t) \leq b$  ក្នុងករណីនេះគេអាចប្តូរអថេរ

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_{\varphi^{-1}(a)}^{\varphi^{-1}(b)} f[\varphi(t)] \varphi'(t) dt$$

តាង  $x = \varphi(t) \Rightarrow t = \varphi^{-1}(x)$

$$x = a \Rightarrow a = \varphi(t) \Rightarrow t = \varphi^{-1}(a)$$

$$x = b \Rightarrow b = \varphi(t) \Rightarrow t = \varphi^{-1}(b)$$

**ឧទាហរណ៍៖** គណនា

$$\begin{aligned} (1). \quad & \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{2-\log x}} ; \left( \text{តាង } u = 1 - \log x \Rightarrow du = -\frac{dx}{x \ln 10} \right) \\ & = \int \frac{-\ln 10 \, du}{\sqrt{u}} = -2 \ln 10 \sqrt{u} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$(2). \int \frac{\sqrt[3]{3+4\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$\text{តាង } u = 3 + 4\sqrt{x} \Rightarrow du = \frac{2dx}{\sqrt{x}} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} du = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យើងបាន: } \int \frac{\sqrt[3]{3+4\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt[3]{u} du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{u^{\frac{1}{3}+1}}{\frac{1}{3}+1} \right) + C = \frac{3}{8} \sqrt[3]{u^4} + C \\ &= \frac{3}{8} \sqrt[3]{(3+4\sqrt{x})^4} + C, C \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3). \int \sqrt{\frac{\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})}{1 + x^2}} dx &= \int \frac{\sqrt{\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})}}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{\sqrt{\operatorname{arcsinh} x}}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{តាង } u = \operatorname{arcsinh} x \Rightarrow du = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យើងបាន } \int \sqrt{\frac{\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})}{1 + x^2}} dx &= \int \sqrt{u} du = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{u^3} + C \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{[\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})]^3} + C \end{aligned}$$

### 1.5. អាំងតេក្រាលដោយផ្នែក(អាំងតេក្រាលកំនត់)

**ទ្រឹស្តីបទ៖** បើ  $f(x)$ ,  $g(x)$  មានដេរីវេលើ  $]a, b[$  ហើយជាប់លើ  $[a, b]$

នោះមានអាំងតេក្រាលលើ  $[a, b]$  ។

$$\text{ដែល } \int_a^b f(t)g'(t)dt = f(t)g(t)|_a^b - \int_a^b g(t)f'(t)dt$$

ហៅថា “អាំងតេក្រាលកម្មដោយផ្នែក” ។

**ប្រាមបញ្ជាក់៖**

$$\text{ដោយ } [f(t)g(x)]' = f'(t)g(t) + g'(t)f(t)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_a^b (f(t) \times g(t))' dt = \int_a^b f'(t)g(t)dt + \int_a^b g'(t)f(t)dt$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(t)g(t)|_a^b = \int_a^b f'(t)g(t)dt + \int_a^b g'(t)f(t)dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^b g'(t)f(t)dt = [f(t)g(t)]_a^b - \int_a^b f'(t)g(t)dt$$

ជាទូទៅគេអាចសរសេរជាដូច្នេះ៖

$$\int_a^b u dv = [uv]_a^b - \int_a^b v du$$

**ឧទាហរណ៍៖** គណនាអាំងតេក្រាលខាងក្រោម៖

$$I = \int x \sin x dx$$

$$\text{តាំង } \begin{cases} u = x \Rightarrow du = dx \\ dv = \sin x dx \Rightarrow v = -\cos x \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = -x \cos x + \int \cos x dx$$

$$= -x \cos x + \sin x + C$$

$$J = \int e^x \sin x dx \quad ; \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{តាំង } u = \sin x \Rightarrow du = \cos x dx \\ dv = e^x dx \Rightarrow v = e^x \end{array} \right)$$

$$= e^x \sin x - \int e^x \cos x dx \quad ; \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{តាំង } u_1 = \cos x \Rightarrow du_1 = -\sin x dx \\ dv_1 = e^x dx \Rightarrow v_1 = e^x \end{array} \right)$$

$$= e^x \sin x - \left( e^x \cos x + \int e^x \sin x dx \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2J = e^x \sin x - e^x \cos x$$

$$\Rightarrow J = \frac{e^x}{2} (\sin x - \cos x) + C, C \text{ មានតម្លៃថេរ}$$

1.6. អាំងតេក្រាលរាង  $\int \frac{dx}{ax^2 + bx + c}$  ឬ  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}}$

$$+ \text{ ចំពោះ } I_1 = \int \frac{dx}{ax^2 + bx + c}$$

$$\text{យើងមាន } ax^2 + bx + c = a \left[ \left( x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 + \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a^2} \right]$$

$$\text{តាំង } t = x + \frac{b}{2a} \Rightarrow dt = dx$$

$$k^2 = \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a^2} \text{ បើ } \Delta < 0 ; -k^2 = \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a^2} \text{ បើ } \Delta > 0$$

យើងបាន  $ax^2 + bx + c = a(t^2 \pm k^2)$

នោះ  $I_2 = \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{dt}{t^2 \pm k^2}$

ដូចនេះ  $I_1 = \frac{1}{ak} \arctan \frac{t}{k} + C$  (បើ  $t^2 + k^2$ )  
 ឬ  $I_1 = \frac{1}{2ak} \ln \left| \frac{t-k}{t+k} \right| + C$  (បើ  $t^2 - k^2$ )

+ ចំពោះ  $I_2 = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^2 \pm k^2}}$

ដូចនេះ  $+ \text{បើ } t^2 + k^2 ; I_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \ln \left| t + \sqrt{t^2 + k^2} \right| + C$   
 $+ \text{បើ } t^2 - k^2 ; I_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \arcsin \frac{t}{k} + C$

**ឧទាហរណ៍៖** គណនាអាំងតេក្រាលខាងក្រោម

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + x + 1}$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}}$$

តាង  $t = x + \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow dt = dx$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + \left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}\right)^2} \quad , \text{ រួមម្តង } \int \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}} \arctan \frac{t}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}} + C$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \arctan \left( \frac{2t\sqrt{3}}{3} \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \arctan \left( \frac{2\sqrt{3}x + \sqrt{3}}{3} \right) + C$$

ដូចនេះ  $I = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \arctan \left( \frac{2\sqrt{3}x + \sqrt{3}}{3} \right) + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$

$$J = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3x^2 - x + 2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3\left[\left(x - \frac{1}{6}\right)^2 + \frac{23}{36}\right]}}$$

តាង  $u = x - \frac{1}{6}$  នោះ  $du = dx$

$$\Rightarrow J = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{u^2 + \left(\sqrt{\frac{23}{36}}\right)^2}}$$

រូបមន្ត  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} = \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}| + C$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \ln \left| u + \sqrt{u^2 + \frac{23}{36}} \right| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \ln \left| x - \frac{1}{6} + \sqrt{\left(x - \frac{1}{6}\right)^2 + \frac{23}{36}} \right| + C$$

ដូចនេះ  $J = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \ln \left| x - \frac{1}{6} + \sqrt{\left(x - \frac{1}{6}\right)^2 + \frac{23}{36}} \right| + C$ ,  $C$  មានតម្លៃថេរ ។

1.6.1. អាំងតេក្រាលរាង  $\int \frac{xdx}{(ax^2 + b)(\sqrt{cx^2 + d})}$

ដើម្បីដោះស្រាយអាំងតេក្រាលរាង  $\int \frac{xdx}{(ax^2 + b)(\sqrt{cx^2 + d})}$  បាន៖

យើងតាង

$$t = \sqrt{cx^2 + d} \Rightarrow t^2 = cx^2 + d \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{t^2 - d}{c}; xdx = \frac{tdt}{c}$$

យើងមាន  $\int \frac{xdx}{(ax^2 + b)\sqrt{cx^2 + d}} = \frac{1}{c} \int \frac{tdt}{\left[a\left(\frac{t^2 - d}{c}\right) + b\right]t}$

$$= \frac{1}{c^2} \int \frac{dt}{at^2 + (ab - ad)}, \text{ ដោយប្រើរូបមន្តបន្តបន្ត ។}$$

ឧទាហរណ៍៖ គណនាអាំងតេក្រាលខាងក្រោម :

$$I = \int \frac{xdx}{(2x^2 + 1)\sqrt{x^2 + 4}}$$

$$\text{តាង } t = \sqrt{x^2 + 4} \Rightarrow t^2 = x^2 + 4 \Rightarrow x^2 = t^2 - 4 \Rightarrow xdx = tdt$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } I = \int \frac{tdt}{[2(t^2 - 4) + 1]t} = \int \frac{dt}{2t^2 - 7}$$

$$\text{ដោយប្រើរូបមន្ត } \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x - a}{x + a} \right| + C$$

$$\text{នោះ } I = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d(\sqrt{2}t)}{(t\sqrt{2})^2 - (\sqrt{7})^2} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{14}} \ln \left| \frac{t\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{7}}{t\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{7}} \right| + C$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{14}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2x^2 + 8} - \sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{2x^2 + 8} + \sqrt{7}} \right| + C, C \in \mathbb{R} \text{ ។}$$

$$J = \int \frac{8xdx}{(3x^2 - 2)\sqrt{2x^2 - 1}}$$

$$\left( \begin{aligned} \text{តាង } t = \sqrt{2x^2 - 1} &\Rightarrow t^2 = 2x^2 - 1 \Rightarrow 2x^2 = t^2 + 1 \\ &\Rightarrow 2xdx = tdt \end{aligned} \right)$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } J = 4 \int \frac{tdt}{\left[ 3 \left( \frac{t^2 + 1}{2} \right) - 2 \right] t}$$

$$= 4 \int \frac{dt}{\left( \frac{3t^2 - 1}{2} \right)} = 8 \int \frac{dt}{3t^2 - 1} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{d(t\sqrt{3})}{(t\sqrt{3})^2 - 1^2}$$

$$\text{ប្រើរូបមន្ត } \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x - a}{x + a} \right| + C$$

$$\text{នោះ } J = \frac{8}{2\sqrt{3}} \ln \left| \frac{t\sqrt{3} - 1}{t\sqrt{3} + 1} \right| + C$$

$$= \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{6x^2 - 3} - 1}{\sqrt{6x^2 - 3} + 1} \right| + C, C \text{ មានតម្លៃថេរ ។}$$

$$K = \int \frac{xdx}{(4x^2 + 3)\sqrt{3x^2 + 2}}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{តាង } t = \sqrt{3x^2 + 2} \Rightarrow t^2 = 3x^2 + 2 \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{t^2 - 2}{3} \\ \Rightarrow 3xdx = dt \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow K = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{tdt}{\left[4\left(\frac{t^2 - 2}{3}\right) + 3\right]t} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dt}{\frac{4t^2 + 1}{3}} = \int \frac{dt}{4t^2 + 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(2t)}{(2t)^2 + (1)^2}$$

ប្រើប្រាស់រូបមន្ត ៖  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + a} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C$

$$\Rightarrow K = \frac{1}{2} \arctan(2t) + C$$

$$K = \frac{1}{2} \arctan\left(2\sqrt{3x^2 + 2}\right) + C, C \text{ មានតំលៃថេរ ។}$$

1.6.2. អាំងតេក្រាលរាង  $\int \frac{dx}{(ax^2 + b)\sqrt{cx^2 + d}}$

យើងមាន  $F(x) = \int \frac{dx}{(ax^2 + b)\sqrt{cx^2 + d}}$

យើងនឹងតាង  $xt = \sqrt{cx^2 + d} \Rightarrow x^2 t^2 = cx^2 + d$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{d}{t^2 - c} \Rightarrow xdx = -\frac{td}{(t^2 - c)^2} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{\sqrt{cx^2 + d}} = \frac{xdx}{x(xt)} = -\frac{\frac{td \cdot dt}{(t^2 - c)^2}}{\frac{td}{t^2 - c}} = -\frac{dt}{t^2 - c}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ដូច្នេះ: } F(x) &= \int \frac{dx}{(ax^2 + b)\sqrt{cx^2 + d}} \\ &= -\int \frac{dt}{\left[a\left(\frac{d}{t^2 - c}\right) + b\right](t^2 - c)} \end{aligned}$$

$$F(x) = - \int \frac{dt}{ad + bt^2 - bc} = - \int \frac{dt}{bt^2 + (ad - bc)}$$

រួចប្រើប្រាស់ការគណនាមួយនឹងរូបមន្តបន្តទៀតដើម្បីទទួលបានលទ្ធផល។

### ឧទាហរណ៍៖ គណនាអាំងតេក្រាល

$$1. F(x) = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - 2)\sqrt{x^2 + 3}}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{តាង } xt = \sqrt{x^2 + 3} \Rightarrow x^2 t^2 = x^2 + 3 \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{3}{t^2 - 1} \\ \Rightarrow xdx = -\frac{3t \cdot dt}{(t^2 - 1)^2} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}} = \frac{xdx}{x^2 t} = \frac{\frac{-3t \cdot dt}{(t^2 - 1)^2}}{\frac{3t}{(t^2 - 1)}} = -\frac{dt}{t^2 - 1} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow F(x) &= - \int \frac{dt}{\left(\frac{3}{t^2 - 1} - 2\right)(t^2 - 1)} \\ &= - \int \frac{dt}{(3 - 2t^2 + 2)} = \int \frac{dt}{2t^2 - 5} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d(t\sqrt{2})}{(t\sqrt{2})^2 - (\sqrt{5})^2} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{10}} \ln \left| \frac{2t - \sqrt{5}}{2t + \sqrt{5}} \right| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ } F(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{10}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2(x^2 + 3)} - \sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{2(x^2 + 3)} + \sqrt{5}} \right| + C \quad \text{។}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. F(x) &= \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 2}}{x^2 + 1} dx = \int \frac{x^2 + 2}{(x^2 + 1)\sqrt{x^2 + 2}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2}} + \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + 1)\sqrt{x^2 + 2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{យើងតាង } I_1 = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2}} = \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 + 2}| + C$$

$$I_2 = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + 1)\sqrt{x^2 + 2}}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{តាង } xt = \sqrt{x^2 + 2} \Rightarrow x^2 t^2 = x^2 + 2 \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{2}{t^2 - 1} \\ \Rightarrow xdx = -\frac{2t}{(t^2 - 1)^2} dt \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2}} = \frac{xdx}{x^2 t} = \frac{-\frac{2t}{(t^2 - 1)^2} dt}{\frac{2t}{t^2 - 1}} = -\frac{dt}{t^2 - 1} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យើងបាន } I_2 &= -\int \frac{dt}{\left(\frac{2}{t^2 - 1} + 1\right)(t^2 - 1)} \\ &= -\int \frac{dt}{t^2 + 1} = -\arctan t + C = \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 2}}{x}\right) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ } F(x) = \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 + 2}| - \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 2}}{x}\right) + C \quad \text{។}$$

1.6.3. អាំងតេក្រាលរាង  $\int \frac{(mx + n)dx}{(ax^2 + b)\sqrt{cx^2 + d}}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យើងមាន } F(x) &= \int \frac{(mx + n)dx}{(ax^2 + b)\sqrt{cx^2 + d}} \\ &= \overbrace{m \int \frac{xdx}{(ax^2 + b)\sqrt{cx^2 + d}}}^{\text{ប្រើវិធី #1.6.1}} + \overbrace{n \int \frac{dx}{(ax^2 + b)\sqrt{cx^2 + d}}}^{\text{ប្រើវិធី #1.6.2}} \end{aligned}$$

ឧទាហរណ៍៖ គណនា  $F(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= \int \frac{(4x + 3)dx}{(x^2 - 2x - 4)\sqrt{3x^2 - 6x + 5}} \\ &= \int \frac{[4(x - 1) + 7]dx}{[(x - 1)^2 - 5]\sqrt{3(x - 1)^2 + 2}} \\ &= \int \frac{(4u + 7)du}{(u^2 - 5)\sqrt{3u^2 + 2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 4 \int \underbrace{\frac{udu}{(u^2 - 5)\sqrt{3u^2 + 2}}}_L + 7 \int \underbrace{\frac{du}{(u^2 - 5)\sqrt{3u^2 + 2}}}_M$$

$$= 4L + 7M$$

+ ចំពោះ៖

$$L = \int \frac{udu}{(u^2 - 5)\sqrt{3u^2 + 2}}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{តាង } t = \sqrt{3u^2 + 2} \Rightarrow t^2 = 3u^2 + 2 \Rightarrow u^2 = \frac{t^2 - 2}{3} \\ \Rightarrow u \cdot du = \frac{t \cdot dt}{3} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow L = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{t dt}{\left(\frac{t^2 - 2}{3} - 5\right)t} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dt}{\frac{t^2 - 17}{3}} = \int \frac{dt}{t^2 - 17}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{17}} \ln \left| \frac{t - \sqrt{17}}{t + \sqrt{17}} \right| + C_1 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{17}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{3(x-1)^2 + 2} - 17}{\sqrt{3(x-1)^2 + 2} + 17} \right|$$

+ ចំពោះ៖

$$M = \int \frac{du}{(u^2 - 5)\sqrt{3u^2 + 2}}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{តាង } ut = \sqrt{3u^2 + 2} \Rightarrow u^2 t^2 = 3u^2 + 2 \Rightarrow u^2 = \frac{2}{t^2 - 3} \\ \Rightarrow udu = -\frac{2t}{(t^2 - 3)^2} dt \\ \Rightarrow \frac{du}{\sqrt{3u^2 + 2}} = \frac{udu}{u^2 t} = \frac{-\frac{2t}{(t^2 - 3)^2} dt}{\frac{2t}{t^2 - 3}} = -\frac{dt}{t^2 - 3} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow M = - \int \frac{dt}{\left(\frac{2}{t^2 - 3} - 5\right)(t^2 - 3)}$$

$$= - \int \frac{dt}{2 - 5t^2 + 15} = - \int \frac{dt}{-5t^2 + 17} = \int \frac{dt}{5t^2 - 17}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \int \frac{d(t\sqrt{5})}{(t\sqrt{5})^2 - (\sqrt{17})^2} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{85}} \ln \left| \frac{t\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{17}}{t\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{17}} \right| + C_2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{85}} \ln \left| \frac{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3u^2+2}}{u}\right)\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{17}}{\frac{(\sqrt{3u^2+2})\sqrt{5}}{u}+\sqrt{17}} \right| + C_2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{85}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{5(3u^2+2)}-u\sqrt{17}}{\sqrt{5(3u^2+2)}+u\sqrt{17}} \right| + C_2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{85}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{15(x-1)^2+2}-(x-1)\sqrt{17}}{\sqrt{15(x-1)^2+2}+(x-1)\sqrt{17}} \right| + C_2
 \end{aligned}$$

យើងបាន

$$F(x) = \frac{4}{2\sqrt{17}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{3(x-1)^2+2}-17}{\sqrt{3(x-1)^2+2}+17} \right| + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{85}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{15(x-1)^2+2}-(x-1)\sqrt{17}}{\sqrt{15(x-1)^2+2}+(x-1)\sqrt{17}} \right| + C$$

**រូបមន្តអនេក្រាលបន្ថែមផ្សេងៗ៖**

- (i).  $\int (ax+b)^n dx = \frac{1}{(n+1)a} (ax+b)^{n+1} + C$
- (ii).  $\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C$
- (iii).  $\int \operatorname{cosec}^2 x dx = -\cot x + C$
- (iv).  $\int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + C$
- (v).  $\int \operatorname{cosec} x \cot x dx = -\operatorname{cosec} x + C$
- (vi).  $\int \cos(ax+b) dx = \frac{1}{a} \sin(ax+b) + C$
- (vii).  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-(ax)^2}} = \frac{1}{a} \arcsin(ax) + C$
- (viii).  $\int \frac{dx}{1+(ax)^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan(ax) + C$
- (ix).  $\int \cos x \cdot \sin^n x dx = -\frac{1}{n+1} \sin^{n+1} x + C$
- (x).  $\int \frac{dx}{ax+b} = \frac{1}{a} \ln|ax+b| + C$
- (xi).  $\int \sin x \cdot \cos^n x dx = \frac{1}{n+1} \cos^{n+1} x + C$

## 1.7. អាំងតេក្រាលរាង

$$F(x) = \int \frac{(Ax + B)dx}{ax^2 + bx + c} \quad \text{ឬ} \quad F(x) = \int \frac{Ax + B}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}} dx$$

យើងអាចសរសេរបាន៖

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= \int \frac{\frac{(2ax + b)A}{2a} - b \cdot \frac{A}{2a} + B}{ax^2 + bx + c} dx \\ &= \frac{A}{2a} \int \frac{d(ax^2 + bx + c)}{ax^2 + bx + c} dx + \left(B - \frac{bA}{2a}\right) \overbrace{\int \frac{dx}{ax^2 + bx + c}}^{\text{ប្រើ \# 1.6}} \end{aligned}$$

$$F(x) = \frac{A}{2a} \ln|ax^2 + bx + c| + \left(B - \frac{bA}{2a}\right) \overbrace{\int \frac{dx}{ax^2 + bx + c}}^{\text{use \# 1.6}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ឬ} \quad F(x) &= \int \frac{Ax + B}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}} dx \\ &= \frac{A}{2a} \int \frac{d(ax^2 + bx + c)}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}} + \left(B - \frac{bA}{2a}\right) \overbrace{\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}}}^{\text{ប្រើវិធីនៅ \#1.6}} \end{aligned}$$

$$F(x) = \frac{A}{a} \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} + \left(B - \frac{bA}{2a}\right) \overbrace{\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}}}^{\text{ប្រើវិធីនៅ \#1.6}}$$

**ឧទាហរណ៍១៖** គណនាអាំងតេក្រាល៖

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= \int \frac{(x - 3)dx}{x^2 + x - 2} \\ &= \int \frac{\frac{(2x + 1)1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - 3}{x^2 + x - 2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x + 1}{x^2 + x - 2} dx - \left(3 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + x - 2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2 + x + 1)}{x^2 + x - 2} - \frac{7}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{9}{4}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2 + x - 2| - \frac{7}{2} \int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2 + x - 2| - \frac{7}{6} \ln \left| \frac{x + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2}}{x + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2}} \right| + C$$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2 + x - 2| - \frac{7}{6} \ln \left| \frac{x - 1}{x + 2} \right| + C$$

ឧទាហរណ៍ទី២៖ គណនាអាំងតេក្រាល៖

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{(1 - 3x)dx}{\sqrt{2x^2 - x - 3}} \\ &= -\frac{3}{4} \int \frac{d(2x^2 - x - 3)}{\sqrt{2x^2 - x - 3}} + \left(1 - \frac{3}{4}\right) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2x^2 - x - 3}} \\ &= -\frac{3}{2} \sqrt{2x^2 - x - 3} + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2x^2 - x - 3}} \\ &= -\frac{3}{2} \sqrt{2x^2 - x - 3} + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2 \left( \left(x - \frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{-24 - 1}{16} \right)}} \\ &= -\frac{3}{2} \sqrt{2x^2 - x - 3} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\left(x - \frac{1}{4}\right)^2 - \frac{25}{16}}} \\ &= -\frac{3}{2} \sqrt{2x^2 - x - 3} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d\left(x - \frac{1}{4}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(x - \frac{1}{4}\right)^2 - \frac{25}{16}}} \end{aligned}$$

ដោយប្រើរូបមន្ត  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} = \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}| + C$

$$I = -\frac{3}{2} \sqrt{2x^2 - x - 3} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \left(x - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \sqrt{\left(x - \frac{1}{4}\right)^2 - \frac{25}{16}} \right| + C$$

### 1.8. អាំងតេក្រាលមានរាង

$$F(x) = \int \frac{dx}{(Ax + B) \cdot \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}}$$

យើងតាង  $Ax + B = \frac{1}{t} \Rightarrow Adx = -\frac{dt}{t^2}$  ឬ  $dx = -\frac{dt}{At^2}$

ដែល  $x = \frac{\frac{1}{t} - B}{A}$  ឬ  $t = \frac{1}{Ax + B}$

$$\text{នោះ } F(x) = \int \frac{-\frac{dt}{At^2}}{\frac{1}{t} \sqrt{a \left( \frac{\frac{1}{t} - B}{A} \right)^2 + b \left( \frac{\frac{1}{t} - B}{A} \right) + c}} = \int g(t) \cdot dt$$

ឧទាហរណ៍ទី១៖  $F(x) = \int \frac{dx}{(x+3)\sqrt{x^2+3x-1}}$

តាង  $x+3 = \frac{1}{t} \Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{x+3} \Rightarrow dx = -\frac{dt}{t^2}$ , ដែល  $x = \frac{1}{t} - 3$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow F(x) &= \int \frac{-\frac{dt}{t^2}}{\frac{1}{t} \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{t} - 3\right)^2 + 3\left(\frac{1}{t} - 3\right) - 1}} \\ &= - \int \frac{dt}{t \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{t^2} - \frac{6}{t} + 9\right) + \frac{3}{t} - 9 - 1}} \\ &= - \int \frac{dt}{t \sqrt{\frac{1}{t^2} - \frac{3}{t} - 1}} = - \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1 - 3t - t^2}} \\ &= - \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{-\left[\left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{-4-9}{4}\right]}} \\ &= - \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{-\left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{13}{4}}} = - \int \frac{d\left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{-\left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{13}{4}}} \\ \text{ប្រើរូបមន្ត } \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} &= \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C \\ &= - \arcsin \left( \frac{t + \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{13}}{2}} \right) + C, t = \frac{1}{x+3} \end{aligned}$$

### 1.8. អាំងតេក្រាលមានរាង

$$F(x) = \int \frac{(Ax+B)dx}{(Cx+D)\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{យើងអាចសរសេរ } F(x) &= \int \frac{(Cx + D)\frac{A}{C} - \frac{AD}{C} + B}{(Cx + D)\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}} dx \\ &= \frac{A}{C} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}} + \left(B - \frac{AD}{C}\right) \int \frac{dx}{(Cx + D)\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}}\end{aligned}$$

### 1.9. អាំងតេក្រាលសនិទាន

គេថា  $f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$  ជាអនុគមន៍សនិទានទៀងទាត់ លុះត្រាណា

$$\deg P(x) < \deg Q(x) \quad ។$$

⊕ នៅក្នុងលក្ខខណ្ឌនេះ គេប្រើការបំបែកជាផលបូកងាយ។

ឧទាហរណ៍៖ គណនា  $F(x) = \int \frac{x^3 - 3}{x^2 + 2} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{យើងមាន } \frac{x^3 - 3}{x^2 + 2} &= \frac{(x^2 + 2)x - 2x - 3}{x^2 + 2} \\ &= x - \frac{2x}{x^2 + 2} - \frac{3}{x^2 + 2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{យើងបាន } \int \frac{x^3 - 3}{x^2 + 2} dx &= \int x dx - \int \frac{2x}{x^2 + 2} dx - 3 \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2} \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} - \ln|x^2 + 2| - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + C\end{aligned}$$

### 1.10. ការបំបែករាងកាណូនិចក្នុងអនុគមន៍សនិទានទៀងទាត់

បើ  $f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$  ជាអនុគមន៍ប្រភាគសនិទានទៀងទាត់ នោះ

$$Q(x) = (x - a_1)^{m_1} (x - a_2)^{m_2} \dots (x - a_n)^{m_n} [(x - b_1)^2 + c_1^2]^{p_1} \dots [(x - b_n)^2 + c_n^2]^{p_n}$$

នោះ  $f(x)$  អាចសរសេរបំបែកជា រាងកាណូនិចដូចខាងក្រោម៖

$$\begin{aligned}f(x) &= \sum_{j=1}^{m_1} \frac{A_{1j}}{(x - a_1)^j} + \dots + \sum_{j=1}^{m_n} \frac{A_{nj}}{(x - a_n)^j} + \sum_{k=1}^{p_1} \frac{B_{1k}x + C_{1k}}{[(x - b_1)^2 + c_1^2]^k} + \dots \\ &\quad + \sum_{k=1}^{p_n} \frac{B_{nk}x + C_{nk}}{[(x - b_n)^2 + c_n^2]^k}\end{aligned}$$

### 1.11. អាំងតេក្រាលនៃអនុគមន៍ត្រីកោណមាត្រ

ចំពោះទម្រង់៖  $F(x) = \int \sin^m x \cdot \cos^n x \, dx$  ,  $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

ដើម្បីដោះស្រាយអាំងតេក្រាលប្រភេទនេះ គេចែកវាជា៤ករណីផ្សេងគ្នា ៖

- ករណីទី១៖ ប្រសិនបើ  $m$  ជាចំនួនគត់សេស គេបាន  
តាង  $U = \cos x$
- ករណីទី២៖ ប្រសិនបើ  $n$  ជាចំនួនគត់សេស គេបាន  
តាង  $U = \sin x$
- ករណីទី៣៖ ប្រសិនបើ  $m$  និង  $n$  ជាចំនួនគត់គូរវិជ្ជមាន យើង  
អាចនឹងត្រូវប្រើរូបមន្តត្រីកោណមាត្រមួយចំនួន៖  

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \quad \text{និង} \quad \sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$$

$$\cos p \cos q = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(p + q) + \cos(p - q)]$$

$$\sin p \sin q = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(p - q) - \cos(p + q)]$$

$$\sin p \cos q = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(p + q) + \sin(p - q)]$$
- ករណីទី៤៖ ប្រសិនបើ  $m$  និង  $n$  ជាចំនួនគត់គូរវិជ្ជមាន គេបាន  
តាង  $U = \tan x$  ឬ  $U = \cot x$

### 1.12. អាំងតេក្រាលរាង

$$F(x) = \int R(x, \sin x, \cos x, \dots) dx$$

យើងត្រូវតាង  $t = \tan \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$

ដែល ៖  $\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$  ;  $\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$

$\tan x = \frac{2t}{1-t^2}$  ;  $\cot x = \frac{1-t^2}{2t}$

ព្រោះ ៖

$$t = \tan \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \sin x \left( 1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sin x (1 + t^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \quad \text{ពិត}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos x = \sqrt{1 - \frac{4t^2}{(1+t^2)^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{(1+t^2)^2 - 4t^2}{(1+t^2)^2}} = \sqrt{\left( \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \quad (\text{ពិត})$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \frac{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}}{\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} = \frac{2t}{1-t^2} \quad (\text{ពិត})$$

$$\text{និង } \cot x = \frac{1}{\tan x} = \frac{1-t^2}{2t}$$

### 1.13. អាំងតេក្រាលរាង

$$F(x) = \int \frac{a_1 \sin x + b_1 \cos x}{a_2 \sin x + b_2 \cos x} dx$$

យើងនឹងសរសេរ៖

$$a_1 \sin x + b_1 \cos x = A(a_2 \sin x + b_2 \cos x) + B(a_2 \cos x - b_2 \sin x)$$

ហើយ រកតម្លៃអក្សរ  $A$  និង  $B$  ។

### 1.14. អាំងតេក្រាលរាង

$$F(x) = \int \frac{a_1 \sin x + b_1 \cos x + c_1}{a_2 \sin^2 x + b_2 \cos^2 x + c_2} dx$$

យើងអាចសរសេរ៖

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(x) &= a_1 \int \frac{\sin x}{(b_2 - a_2) \cos^2 x + (a_2 + c_2)} dx \\
 &\quad + b_1 \int \frac{\cos x dx}{(a_2 - b_2) \sin^2 x + (b_2 + c_2)} \\
 &\quad + c_1 \int \frac{dx}{a_2 \sin^2 x + b_2 \cos^2 x + c_2} \\
 &= -a_1 \int \frac{d(\cos x)}{(b_2 - a_2) \cos^2 x + (a_2 + c_2)} \\
 &\quad + b_1 \int \frac{d(\sin x)}{(a_2 - b_2) \sin^2 x + (b_2 + c_2)} \\
 &\quad + c_1 \int \frac{dx}{a_2 \sin^2 x + b_2 \cos^2 x + c_2}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 2. រូបមន្តអាំងតេក្រាល (Summary Formula Definite Integral)

- (1).  $\int u dv = uv - \int v du$
- (2).  $\int a^u du = \frac{a^u}{\ln a} + C, a \neq 1, a > 0$
- (3).  $\int \cos u du = \sin u + C$
- (4).  $\int \sin u du = -\cos u + C$
- (5).  $\int (ax + b)^n dx = \frac{(ax + b)^{n+1}}{n+1} + C, (n \neq -1)$
- (6).  $\int \frac{1}{ax + b} dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln|ax + b| + C$
- (7).  $\int x(ax + b)^n dx = \frac{(ax + b)^{n+1}}{a^2} \left[ \frac{ax + b}{m+2} - \frac{b}{n+1} \right] + C, n \neq -1, -2$
- (8).  $\int \frac{x}{ax + b} dx = \frac{x}{a} - \frac{b}{a^2} \ln|ax + b| + C$
- (9).  $\int \frac{x}{(ax + b)^2} dx = \frac{1}{a^2} \left[ \ln|ax + b| + \frac{b}{ax + b} \right] + C$
- (10).  $\int \frac{dx}{x(ax + b)} = \frac{1}{b} \ln \left| \frac{x}{ax + b} \right| + C$
- (11).  $\int (\sqrt{ax + b})^n dx = \frac{2(\sqrt{ax + b})^{n+2}}{n+2} + C, n \neq -2$

$$(12). \int \frac{\sqrt{ax+b}}{x} dx = 2\sqrt{ax+b} + b \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{ax+b}}$$

$$(13). (a). \text{បើ } b < 0 : \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{ax+b}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{-b}} \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{ax+b}{-b}} + C$$

$$(b). \text{បើ } b > 0 : \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{ax+b}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{ax+b} - \sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{ax+b} + \sqrt{b}} \right| + C$$

$$(14). \int \frac{\sqrt{ax+b}}{x^2} dx = -\frac{\sqrt{ax+b}}{x} + \frac{a}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{ax+b}} + C$$

$$(15). \int \frac{dx}{x^2\sqrt{ax+b}} = -\frac{\sqrt{ax+b}}{x} + \frac{a}{2a} \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{ax+b}} + C$$

$$(16). \int \frac{dx}{a^2+x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$(17). \int \frac{dx}{(a^2+x^2)^2} = \frac{x}{2a^2(a^2+x^2)} + \frac{1}{2a^3} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$(18). \int \frac{dx}{a^2-x^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x+a}{x-a} \right| + C$$

$$(19). \int \frac{dx}{(a^2-x^2)^2} = \frac{x}{2a^2(a^2-x^2)} + \frac{1}{2a^3} \int \frac{dx}{a^2-x^2}$$

$$(20). \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} = \sinh^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + C = \ln \left| x + \sqrt{a^2+x^2} \right| + C$$

$$(21). \int \sqrt{a^2+x^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2+x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \sinh^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$(22). \int x^2 \sqrt{a^2+x^2} dx = \frac{x(a^2+2x^2)\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}{8} - \frac{a^4}{8} \sinh^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$(23). \int \frac{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}{x} dx = \sqrt{a^2+x^2} - a \sinh^{-1} \left| \frac{a}{x} \right| + C$$

$$(24). \int \frac{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}{x^2} dx = \sinh^{-1} \frac{x}{a} - \frac{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}{x} + C$$

$$(25). \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} dx = -\frac{a^2}{2} \sinh^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{x\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}{2} + C$$

$$(26). \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} = -\frac{1}{a} \ln \left| \frac{a+\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}{x} \right| + C$$

$$(27). \int \frac{dx}{x^2\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}{a^2x} + C$$

$$(28). \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$(29). \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$(30). \int x^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{a^4}{8} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} - \frac{1}{8} x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} (a^2 - 2x^2) + C$$

$$(31). \int \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x} dx = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} - a \ln \left| \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x} \right| + C$$

$$(32). \int \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x^2} dx = -\sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} - \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x} + C$$

$$(33). \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} - \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + C$$

$$(34). \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = -\frac{1}{a} \ln \left| \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x} \right| + C$$

$$(35). \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{a^2 x} + C$$

$$(36). \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \cosh^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + C = \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right| + C$$

$$(37). \int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \cosh^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$(38). \int \left( \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right)^n dx = \frac{x \left( \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right)^n}{n+1} - \frac{na^2}{n+1} \int \left( \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right)^{n-2} dx, n \neq 1$$

$$(39). \int \frac{dx}{\left( \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right)^n} = \frac{x \left( \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right)^{2-n}}{(2-n)a^2} - \frac{n-3}{(n-2)a^2} \int \frac{dx}{\left( \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right)^{n-2}}, n \neq 2$$

$$(40). \int x \left( \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right)^n dx = \frac{\left( \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right)^{n+2}}{n+2} + C$$

$$(41). \int x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx = \frac{x}{8} (2x^2 - a^2) \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - \frac{a^4}{8} \cosh^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$(42). \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{x} dx = \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - a \sec^{-1} \left| \frac{x}{a} \right| + C$$

$$(43). \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{x^2} dx = \cosh^{-1} \frac{x}{a} - \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{x} + C$$

$$(44). \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx = \frac{a^2}{2} \cosh^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} + C$$

$$(45). \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \frac{1}{a} \sec^{-1} \left| \frac{x}{a} \right| + C = \frac{1}{a} \cos^{-1} \left| \frac{a}{x} \right| + C$$

$$(46). \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{a^2 x} + C$$

$$(47). \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2ax - x^2}} = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{x - a}{a} \right) + C$$

$$(48). \int \sqrt{2ax - x^2} dx = \frac{x - a}{2} \sqrt{2ax - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{x - a}{a} \right) + C$$

$$(49). \int (\sqrt{2ax - x^2})^n dx = \frac{(x - a)(\sqrt{2ax - x^2})^n}{n + 1} + \frac{na^2}{n + 1} \int (\sqrt{2ax - x^2})^{n-2} dx$$

$$(50). \int \frac{dx}{(\sqrt{2ax - x^2})^n} = \frac{(x - a)(\sqrt{2ax - x^2})^{2-n}}{(n - 2)a^2} + \frac{n - 3}{(n - 2)a^2} \int \frac{dx}{(\sqrt{2ax - x^2})^{n-2}}$$

$$(51). \int x (\sqrt{2ax - x^2}) dx = \frac{(x + a)(2x - 3a)(\sqrt{2ax - x^2})}{6} + \frac{a^3}{2} \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{x - a}{a} \right)$$

$$(52). \int \frac{\sqrt{2ax - x^2}}{x} dx = \sqrt{2ax - x^2} + a \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{x - a}{a} \right) + C$$

$$(53). \int \frac{\sqrt{2ax - x^2}}{x^2} dx = -2 \sqrt{\frac{2a - x}{x}} - \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{x - a}{a} \right) + C$$

$$(54). \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{2ax - x^2}} dx = a \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{x - a}{a} \right) + \sqrt{2ax - x^2} + C$$

$$(55). \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{2ax - x^2}} = -\frac{1}{a} \sqrt{\frac{2a - x}{x}} + C$$

$$(56). \int \sin ax dx = -\frac{1}{a} \cos ax + C$$

$$(57). \int \cos ax dx = \frac{1}{a} \sin ax + C$$

$$(58). \int \sin^2 ax dx = \frac{x}{a} - \frac{\sin 2ax}{4a} + C$$

$$(59). \int \cos^2 ax \, dx = \frac{x}{a} + \frac{\sin 2ax}{4a} + C$$

$$(60). \int \sin^n ax \, dx = -\frac{\sin^{n-1} ax \cdot \cos ax}{na} + \frac{n-1}{n} \int \sin^{n-2} ax \, dx$$

$$(61). \int \cos^n ax \, dx = \frac{\cos^{n-1} ax \cdot \sin ax}{na} + \frac{n-1}{n} \int \cos^{n-2} ax \, dx$$

$$(62). (a). \int \sin ax \cdot \cos bx \, dx = -\frac{\cos(a+b)x}{2(a+b)} - \frac{\cos(a-b)x}{2(a-b)} + C$$

$, a^2 \neq b^2$

$$(b). \int \sin ax \sin bx \, dx = \frac{\sin(a-b)x}{2(a-b)} - \frac{\sin(a+b)x}{2(a+b)} + C, a^2 \neq b^2$$

$$(c). \int \cos ax \cos bx \, dx = \frac{\sin(a-b)x}{2(a-b)} + \frac{\sin(a+b)x}{2(a+b)} + C, a^2 \neq b^2$$

$$(63). \int \sin ax \cos ax \, dx = -\frac{\cos 2ax}{4a} + C$$

$$(64). \int \sin^n ax \cos ax \, dx = \frac{\sin^{n+1} ax}{(n+1)a} + C, n \neq -1$$

$$(65). \int \frac{\cos ax}{\sin ax} \, dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln|\sin ax| + C$$

$$(66). \int \cos^n ax \sin ax \, dx = -\frac{\cos^{n+1} ax}{(n+1)a} + C, n \neq -1$$

$$(67). \int \frac{\sin ax}{\cos ax} \, dx = \int \tan ax \, dx = -\frac{1}{a} \ln|\cos ax| + C$$

$$(68). \int \sin^n ax \cos^m ax \, dx = -\frac{\sin^{n-1} ax \cos^{m+1} ax}{a(m+n)}$$

$$+ \frac{n-1}{m+n} \int \sin^{n-2} ax \cos^m ax \, dx, n \neq -m \text{ (if } n = -m, \text{ use } N^086)$$

$$(69). \int \sin^n ax \cos^m ax \, dx = \frac{\sin^{n+1} ax \cos^{m-1} ax}{a(m+n)}$$

$$+ \frac{m-1}{m+1} \int \sin^n ax \cos^{m-2} ax \, dx, m \neq -n \text{ (if } m = -n, \text{ use } N^087)$$

$$(70). \int \frac{dx}{b+c \sin ax} = -\frac{2}{a\sqrt{b^2-c^2}} \tan^{-1} \left[ \sqrt{\frac{b-c}{b+c}} \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{ax}{2} \right) \right] + C,$$

$b^2 > c^2$

$$(71). \int \frac{dx}{b+c \sin ax} = -\frac{1}{a\sqrt{c^2-b^2}} \ln \left| \frac{c+b \sin ax + \sqrt{c^2-b^2} \cos ax}{b+c \sin ax} \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & +C, \quad b^2 < c^2 \\
 (72). \int \frac{dx}{1 + \sin ax} &= -\frac{1}{a} \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{ax}{2}\right) + C \\
 (73). \int \frac{dx}{1 - \sin ax} &= \frac{1}{a} \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{ax}{2}\right) + C \\
 (74). \int \frac{dx}{b + c \cos ax} &= \frac{2}{a\sqrt{b^2 - c^2}} \tan^{-1} \left[ \sqrt{\frac{b-c}{b+c}} \tan\left(\frac{ax}{2}\right) \right] + C, \quad b^2 > c^2 \\
 (75). \int \frac{dx}{b + c \cos ax} &= \frac{1}{a\sqrt{c^2 - b^2}} \ln \left| \frac{c + b \cos ax + \sqrt{c^2 - b^2} \sin ax}{b + c \cos ax} \right| + C \\
 & b^2 < c^2 \\
 (76). \int \frac{dx}{1 + \cos ax} &= \frac{1}{a} \tan \frac{ax}{2} + C \\
 (77). \int \frac{dx}{(1 - \cos ax)} &= -\frac{1}{a} \cot \frac{ax}{2} + C \\
 (78). \int x \sin ax \, dx &= \frac{1}{a^2} \sin ax - \frac{x}{a} \cos ax + C \\
 (79). \int x \cos ax \, dx &= \frac{1}{a^2} \cos ax + \frac{x}{a} \sin ax + C \\
 (80). \int x^n \sin ax \, dx &= -\frac{x^n}{a} \cos ax + \frac{n}{a} \int x^{n-1} \cos ax \, dx \\
 (81). \int x^n \cos ax \, dx &= \frac{x^n}{a} \sin ax - \frac{n}{a} \int x^{n-1} \sin ax \, dx \\
 (82). \int \tan ax \, dx &= \frac{1}{a} \ln|\sec ax| + C \\
 (83). \int \cot ax \, dx &= \frac{1}{a} \ln|\sin ax| + C \\
 (84). \int \tan^2 ax \, dx &= \frac{1}{a} \tan ax - x + c \\
 (85). \int \cot^2 ax \, dx &= -\frac{1}{a} \cot ax - x + C \\
 (86). \int \tan^n ax \, dx &= \frac{\tan^{n-1} ax}{a(n-1)} - \int \tan^{n-2} ax \, dx, \quad n \neq 1 \\
 (87). \int \cot^n ax \, dx &= -\frac{\cot^{n-1} ax}{a(n-1)} - \int \cot^{n-2} ax \, dx, \quad n \neq 1 \\
 (88). \int \sec ax \, dx &= \frac{1}{a} \ln|\sec ax + \tan ax| + C
 \end{aligned}$$

- (89).  $\int \operatorname{cosec} ax \, dx = -\frac{1}{a} \ln |\operatorname{cosec} ax + \cotan ax| + C$
- (90).  $\int \sec^2 ax \, dx = \frac{1}{a} \tan ax + C$
- (91).  $\int \operatorname{cosec}^2 ax \, dx = -\frac{1}{a} \cotan ax + C$
- (92).  $\int \sec^n ax \, dx = \frac{\sec^{n-2} ax \tan ax}{a(n-1)} + \frac{n-2}{n-1} \int \sec^{n-2} ax \, dx, n \neq 1$
- (93).  $\int \operatorname{cosec}^n ax \, dx$   
 $= -\frac{\operatorname{cosec}^{n-2} ax \cotan ax}{a(n-1)} + \frac{n-2}{n-1} \int \operatorname{cosec}^{n-2} ax \, dx, n \neq 1$
- (94).  $\int \sec^n ax \tan ax \, dx = \frac{\sec^n ax}{na} + C, n \neq 0$
- (95).  $\int \operatorname{cosec}^n ax \cdot \cotan ax \, dx = -\frac{\operatorname{cosec}^n ax}{na} + C, n \neq 0$
- (96).  $\int \sin^{-1} ax \, dx = x \sin^{-1} ax + \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{1-a^2x^2} + C$
- (97).  $\int \cos^{-1} ax \, dx = x \cos^{-1} ax - \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{1-a^2x^2} + C$
- (98).  $\int \tan^{-1} ax \, dx = x \tan^{-1} ax - \frac{1}{2a} \ln(1+a^2x^2) + C$
- (99).  $\int x^n \sin^{-1} ax \, dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \sin^{-1} ax - \frac{a}{n+1} \int \frac{x^{n+1}}{\sqrt{1-a^2x^2}} dx,$   
 $n \neq -1$
- (100).  $\int x^n \cos^{-1} ax \, dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \cos^{-1} ax + \frac{a}{n+1} \int \frac{x^{n+1}}{\sqrt{1-a^2x^2}} dx,$   
 $n \neq -1$
- (101).  $\int x^n \tan^{-1} ax \, dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \tan^{-1} ax - \frac{a}{n+1} \int \frac{x^{n+1}}{\sqrt{1+a^2x^2}} dx,$   
 $n \neq -1$
- (102).  $\int e^{ax} \, dx = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} + C$
- (103).  $\int b^{ax} \, dx = \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{b^{ax}}{\ln b} + C, b > 0, b \neq 1$
- (104).  $\int x e^{ax} \, dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2} (ax - 1) + C$

$$(105). \int x^n e^{ax} dx = \frac{1}{a} x^n e^{ax} - \frac{n}{a} \int x^{n-1} e^{ax} dx$$

$$(106). \int x^n b^{ax} dx = \frac{x^n b^{ax}}{a \ln b} - \frac{n}{a \ln b} \int x^{n-1} b^{ax} dx, b > 0, b \neq 1$$

$$(107). \int e^{ax} \sin bx \, dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} (a \sin bx - b \cos bx) + C$$

$$(108). \int e^{ax} \cos bx \, dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} (a \cos bx + b \sin bx) + C$$

$$(109). \int \ln ax \, dx = x \ln ax - x + C$$

$$(110). \int x^n (\ln ax)^m dx = \frac{x^{n+1} (\ln ax)^m}{n+1} - \frac{m}{n+1} \int x^n (\ln ax)^{m-1} dx, \\ n \neq -1$$

$$(111). \int \frac{(\ln ax)^m}{x} dx = \frac{(\ln ax)^{m+1}}{m+1} + C, m \neq -1$$

$$(112). \int \frac{dx}{x \ln ax} = \ln |\ln ax| + C$$

$$(113). \int \sinh ax \, dx = \frac{1}{a} \cosh ax + C$$

$$(114). \int \cosh ax \, dx = \frac{1}{a} \sinh ax + C$$

$$(115). \int \sinh^2 ax \, dx = \frac{\sinh 2ax}{4a} - \frac{x}{2} + C$$

$$(116). \int \cosh^2 ax \, dx = \frac{\sinh 2ax}{4a} + \frac{x}{2} + C$$

$$(117). \int \sinh^n ax \, dx = \frac{\sinh^{n-1} ax \cosh ax}{na} - \frac{n-1}{n} \int \sinh^{n-2} ax \, dx, \quad n \\ \neq 0$$

$$(118). \int \cosh^n ax \, dx = \frac{\cosh^{n-1} ax \sinh ax}{na} + \frac{n-1}{n} \int \cosh^{n-2} ax \, dx \\ , n \neq 0$$

$$(119). \int x \cdot \sinh ax \, dx = \frac{x}{a} \cosh ax - \frac{1}{a^2} \sinh ax + C$$

$$(120). \int x \cdot \cosh ax \, dx = \frac{x}{a} \sinh ax - \frac{1}{a^2} \cosh ax + C$$

$$(121). \int x^n \sinh ax \, dx = \frac{x^n}{a} \cosh ax - \frac{n}{a} \int x^{n-1} \cosh ax \, dx$$

$$(122). \int x^n \cosh ax \, dx = \frac{x^n}{a} \sinh ax - \frac{n}{a} \int x^{n-1} \sinh ax \, dx$$

$$(123). \int \tanh ax \, dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln(\cosh ax) + C$$

$$(124). \int \coth ax \, dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln|\sinh ax| + C$$

$$(125). \int \tanh^2 ax \, dx = x - \frac{1}{a} \tanh ax + C$$

$$(126). \int \cot^2 ax \, dx = x - \frac{1}{a} \cot ax + C$$

$$(127). \int \tanh^n ax \, dx = -\frac{\tanh^{n-1} ax}{a(n-1)} + \int \tanh^{n-2} ax \, dx, \quad n \neq 1$$

$$(128). \int \coth^n ax \, dx = -\frac{\coth^{n-1} ax}{a(n-1)} + \int \coth^{n-2} ax \, dx, \quad n \neq 1$$

$$(129). \int \operatorname{sech} ax \, dx = \frac{1}{a} \sin^{-1}(\tanh ax) + C$$

$$(130). \int \operatorname{cosech} ax \, dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln \left| \tanh \frac{ax}{2} \right| + C$$

$$(131). \int \operatorname{sech}^2 ax \, dx = \frac{1}{a} \tanh ax + C$$

$$(132). \int \operatorname{cosech}^2 ax \, dx = -\frac{1}{a} \coth ax + C$$

$$(133). \int \operatorname{sech}^n ax \, dx = \frac{\operatorname{sech}^{n-2} ax \tanh ax}{a(n-1)} + \frac{n-2}{n-1} \int \operatorname{sech}^{n-2} ax \, dx, \\ n \neq 1$$

$$(134). \int \operatorname{cosech}^n ax \, dx = -\frac{\operatorname{cosech}^{n-2} ax \coth ax}{a(n-1)} \\ - \frac{n-2}{n-1} \int \operatorname{cosech}^{n-2} ax \, dx, \quad n \neq 1$$

$$(135). \int \operatorname{sech}^n ax \tanh ax \, dx = -\frac{\operatorname{sech}^n ax}{na} + C, \quad n \neq 0$$

$$(136). \int \operatorname{cosech}^n ax \coth ax \, dx = -\frac{\operatorname{cosech}^n ax}{na} + C, \quad n \neq 0$$

$$(137). \int e^{ax} \sinh bx \, dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{2} \left[ \frac{e^{bx}}{a+b} - \frac{e^{-bx}}{a-b} \right] + C, \quad a^2 \neq b^2$$

$$(138). \int e^{ax} \cosh bx \, dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{2} \left[ \frac{e^{bx}}{a+b} + \frac{e^{-bx}}{a-b} \right] + C, \quad a^2 \neq b^2$$

$$(139). \int_0^{\infty} x^{n-1} e^{-x} dx = T(n) = (n-1)!, \quad n > 0$$

$$(140). \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}}, \quad x > 0$$

$$(141). \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1.3.5 \dots (n-1)}{2.4.6 \dots n} & \text{បើ } n \text{ ជាចំនួនគត់គូ} \geq 2 \\ \frac{2.4.6 \dots (n-1)}{3.5.7 \dots n} & \text{បើ } n \text{ ជាចំនួនគត់សេស} \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

**លំហាត់ទី០១៖** គណនាអាំងតេក្រាលខាងក្រោម

$$\begin{aligned} (1). \int x(x+1)^{2017} dx & ; & (2). \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}\sqrt{1-x}} & ; & (3). \int \frac{dx}{a^2-x^2} \\ (4). \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} & ; & (5). \int \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx & \\ (6). \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} & ; & (7). \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \end{aligned}$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖** គណនាអាំងតេក្រាលខាងក្រោម

$$\begin{aligned} (1). \int x(x+1)^{2017} dx \\ &= \int (x+1-1)(x+1)^{2017} dx \\ &= \int (x+1)^{2018} dx - \int (x+1)^{2017} dx \\ & \text{( តាង } t = x+1 \Rightarrow dt = dx) \\ \Rightarrow \int x(x+1)^{2017} dx &= \int t^{2018} dt - \int t^{2017} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2019} t^{2019} - \frac{1}{2018} t^{2018} + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2019} (x+1)^{2019} - \frac{1}{2018} (x+1)^{2018} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \int x(x+1)^{2017} dx = \frac{1}{2019} (x+1)^{2019} - \frac{1}{2018} (x+1)^{2018} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2). \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}\sqrt{1-x}} \\ \text{តាង } t = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx \\ \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}\sqrt{1-x}} &= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} \\ &= \int \frac{2dx}{2\sqrt{x}\sqrt{1-(\sqrt{x})^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = 2 \arcsin t + C$$

$$= 2 \arcsin(\sqrt{x}) + C, \quad (C \text{ ជាចំនួនថេរ})$$

ដូច្នេះ:  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}\sqrt{1-x}} = 2 \arcsin(\sqrt{x}) + C, \quad (C \text{ ជាចំនួនថេរ})$

$$(3). \int \frac{dx}{a^2 - x^2}$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{(a-x)(a+x)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a} \int \frac{(x+a-x+a)}{(a-x)(a+x)} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a} \int \frac{x+a}{(a-x)(a+x)} dx - \frac{1}{2a} \int \frac{x-a}{(a-x)(a+x)} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a} \int \frac{dx}{a-x} + \frac{1}{2a} \int \frac{dx}{a+x}$$

(តាង  $t = a-x \Rightarrow dt = -dx$   
 $u = a+x \Rightarrow du = dx$ )

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{a^2 - x^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \int \frac{dt}{t} + \frac{1}{2a} \int \frac{du}{u}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a} (\ln|t| + \ln|u|) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a} (\ln|a-x| + \ln|a+x|)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{a+x}{a-x} \right| + C, \quad (C \text{ ជាចំនួនថេរ})$$

ដូច្នេះ:  $\int \frac{dx}{a^2 - x^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{a+x}{a-x} \right| + C, \quad (C \text{ ជាចំនួនថេរ})$

$$(4). \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$$

តាង  $x = \frac{a}{\sin t} \Rightarrow dx = -\frac{a \cos t}{\sin^2 t} dt$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} &= \int \frac{-a \cos t}{\sin^2 t \sqrt{\left(\frac{a}{\sin t}\right)^2 - a^2}} dt \\
 &= -a \int \frac{\cos t \sin t}{a \sin^2 t \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 t}} dt \\
 &= - \int \frac{1}{\sin t} dt = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 - \cos t}{1 + \cos t} \right| + C \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 + \cos \left( \arcsin \frac{a}{x} \right)}{1 - \cos \left( \arcsin \frac{a}{x} \right)} \right| + C, \quad (C \text{ ជាចំនួនថេរ})
 \end{aligned}$$

ដូច្នេះ:  $\ln \left| \frac{1 - \cos t}{1 + \cos t} \right| = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 + \cos \left( \arcsin \frac{a}{x} \right)}{1 - \cos \left( \arcsin \frac{a}{x} \right)} \right| + C$   
 $, \quad (C \text{ ជាចំនួនថេរ})$

(5).  $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$

តាង  $x = a \sin t \Rightarrow dx = a \cos t dt$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx &= \int \sqrt{a^2 - (a \sin t)^2} \times a \cos t dt \\
 &= \int a \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 t} \times a \cos t dt \\
 &= a^2 \int \cos^2 t dt \\
 &= a^2 \int \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt \\
 &= \frac{a^2}{2} \left( t + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t \right) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

(ដោយ  $\sin t = \frac{x}{a} \Rightarrow t = \arcsin \left( \frac{x}{a} \right)$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{យើងបាន } \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx &= \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \left( \frac{x}{a} \right) + \frac{a^2}{4} \sin 2 \left( \arcsin \left( \frac{x}{a} \right) \right) + C \\
 &= \frac{a^2}{4} \left( \arcsin \left( \frac{x}{a} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2 \left( \arcsin \left( \frac{x}{a} \right) \right) \right) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{a^2}{4} \left[ \arcsin \left( \frac{x}{a} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2 \left( \arcsin \left( \frac{x}{a} \right) \right) \right] + C$$

$$(6). \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

(តាង  $x = \sin t$  ដែល  $-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ) នោះ  $dx = \cos t dt, t = \arcsin x$ )

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} &= \int \frac{\cos t dt}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 t}} \\ &= \int \frac{\cos t dt}{\cos t} = \int dt = t + C = \arcsin x + C, C \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(7). \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$$

តាង  $x = \tan t$  ដែល  $-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$  នោះ  $dx = (1 + \tan^2 t) dt$

( $t = \arctan x$ )

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យើងបាន } \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} &= \int \frac{(1 + \tan^2 t) dt}{1 + (\tan^2 t)} \\ &= \int dt = t + C = \arctan x + C, C \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \arctan x + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

**លំហាត់ទី០២:** គណនាអាំងតេក្រាលខាងក្រោម

$$(1). I = \int \frac{dx}{\sin x} \quad ; \quad (2). J = \int \frac{dx}{\cos x} \quad ; \quad (3). K = \int \frac{dx}{\cos^6 x}$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ:** គណនាអាំងតេក្រាល

$$\begin{aligned} (1). I &= \int \frac{dx}{\sin x} \\ &= \int \frac{\sin x dx}{\sin^2 x} \end{aligned}$$

$$= - \int \frac{-\sin x \, dx}{1 - \cos^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x} \right|$$

ដូច្នេះ:  $I = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x} \right| + C$ ,  $C$  ជាចំនួនថេរ

(2).  $J = \int \frac{dx}{\cos x}$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{\cos x} \times \frac{\cos x}{\cos x}$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos x \, dx}{1 - \sin^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin x} \right| + C$$

ដូច្នេះ:  $J = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin x} \right| + C$ ,  $C$  ជាចំនួនថេរ

(3).  $K = \int \frac{dx}{\cos^6 x}$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \left( \frac{1}{\cos^4 x} \right) dx$$

$$= \int (1 + \tan^2 x)^2 \times \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int (1 + 2 \tan^2 x + \tan^4 x) \times \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= \tan x + \frac{2}{3} \tan^3 x + \frac{1}{5} \tan^5 x + C, \quad C \text{ ជាចំនួនថេរ}$$

ដូច្នេះ:  $K = \tan x + \frac{2}{3} \tan^3 x + \frac{1}{5} \tan^5 x + C$ ,  $C$  ជាចំនួនថេរ

**លំហាត់ទី០៣:** គណនាអាំងតេក្រាលខាងក្រោម

$$I = \int \frac{\sin x \, dx}{\sin x + \cos x} \quad ; \quad J = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖** គណនាអាំងតេក្រាលខាងក្រោម

$$I = \int \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx \quad ; \quad J = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$

យើងយក

$$\begin{cases} I + J = \int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \int dx & (1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} J - I = \int \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx & (2) \end{cases}$$

យើងយក (1) + (2) យើងបាន

$$2J = \int dx + \int \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx = x + \int \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx$$

តាង  $t = \cos x + \sin x \Rightarrow dt = (\cos x - \sin x)dx$

$$\begin{aligned} 2J &= x + \int \frac{dt}{t} \\ &= x + \ln|t| + C \\ &= x + \ln|\cos x + \sin x| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$J = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln|\cos x + \sin x| + C$$

ដោយ  $I + J = \int dx$  នោះ

$$I + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln|\cos x + \sin x| = \int dx$$

$$I = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln|\cos x + \sin x| + C \quad (C \text{ ជាចំនួនថេរ})$$

ដូច្នេះ  $I = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln|\cos x + \sin x| + C \quad (C \text{ ជាចំនួនថេរ})$

**លំហាត់ទី០៤.** គណនាអាំងតេក្រាលខាងក្រោម៖

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x^2 |\sin x|}{2006^x + 1} dx$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖**

យើងតាង  $f(x) = x^2 |\sin x|$  ជាអនុគមន៍គូ ហើយជាប់លើចន្លោះ

$[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$  នោះយើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x^2 |\sin x|}{2006^x + 1} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 |\sin x| dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \sin x dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{តាមរូបមន្ត} \quad \int x^n \sin ax dx = -\frac{x^n}{a} \cos ax + \frac{n}{a} \int x^{n-1} \cos ax dx$$

$$\text{យើងបាន} \quad \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x^2 |\sin x|}{2006^x + 1} dx = [-x^2 \cos x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cos x dx$$

$$= 2[x \sin x - \cos x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - 2 = \pi - 2$$

$$\text{ឬ} \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \sin x dx \quad \text{តាង} \quad \begin{cases} u = x^2 \Rightarrow du = 2x \\ dv = \sin x \Rightarrow v = -\cos x \end{cases}$$

$$\text{យើងបាន} \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \sin x dx = [x^2 \cos x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cos x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(\text{តាង } t = x \Rightarrow dt = dx) \\ &(ds = \cos x \Rightarrow s = \sin x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{យើងបាន} \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \sin x dx = 2[x \sin x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx$$

$$= \pi + \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \cos 0\right) 2 = \pi - 2$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x^2 |\sin x|}{2006^x + 1} dx = \pi - 2$$

**លំហាត់ទី០៤:** គណនាអាំងតេក្រាលខាងក្រោម

$$A = \int \left( \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x^3} + \frac{3}{x^4} \right) dx, \quad B = \int \frac{(1-x)^3}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx, \quad C = \int \sqrt{x} \sqrt{x} dx$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ:** គណនាអាំងតេក្រាល

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int \left( \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x^3} + \frac{3}{x^4} \right) dx \\ &= \int \frac{dx}{x^2} - 2 \int \frac{dx}{x^3} + 3 \int \frac{dx}{x^4} \\ &= -\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3} + c, c \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } A = -\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3} + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} B &= \int \frac{(1-x)^3}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{(1-x)(1-2x+x^2)}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{1-2x+x^2-x+2x^2-x^3}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{-x^3+3x^2-3x+1}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}} dx \\ &= \int \left( -x^{3-\frac{1}{3}} + 3x^{2-\frac{1}{3}} - 3x^{1-\frac{1}{3}} + x^{-\frac{1}{3}} \right) dx \\ &= \int \left( -x^{\frac{8}{3}} + 3x^{\frac{5}{3}} - 3x^{\frac{2}{3}} + x^{-\frac{1}{3}} \right) dx \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= -\frac{3}{11}x^{\frac{11}{3}} + \frac{9}{8}x^{\frac{8}{3}} - \frac{9}{5}x^{\frac{5}{3}} + \frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{2}{3}} + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

ដូច្នេះ:  $B = -\frac{3}{11}x^{\frac{11}{3}} + \frac{9}{8}x^{\frac{8}{3}} - \frac{9}{5}x^{\frac{5}{3}} + \frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{2}{3}} + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$

$$C = \int \sqrt{x\sqrt{x}dx}$$

$$= \int x^{\frac{1}{2}}x^{\frac{1}{4}}x^{\frac{1}{8}}dx$$

$$= \int x^{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{8}}dx$$

$$= \int x^{\frac{7}{8}}dx$$

$$= \frac{x^{\frac{7}{8}+1}}{\frac{7}{8}+1} + c = \frac{x^{\frac{15}{8}}}{\frac{15}{8}} + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

ដូច្នេះ:  $C = \frac{x^{\frac{15}{8}}}{\frac{15}{8}} + c = \frac{8}{15}x^{\frac{15}{8}} + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$

**លំហាត់ទី០៥:** គណនាអាំងតេក្រាលខាងក្រោម

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{x(x+1)} \quad ; \quad J = \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)(x+3)} \quad ; \quad K = \int \frac{dx}{x^2-3x+2}$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ:** គណនាអាំងតេក្រាល

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{x(x+1)}$$

$$= \int \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{x} - \int \frac{(x+1)'dx}{x+1}$$

$$= \ln|x| - \ln|x+1| + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

ដូច្នេះ:  $I = \ln|x| - \ln|x+1| + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$

$$J = \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)(x+3)}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{(x-1)'}{(x-1)} dx - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{(x+3)'}{x+3} dx$$

រូបមន្ត:  $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + c$

$$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \ln|f(x)| + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{4} \ln|x+3| + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

ដូច្នេះ:  $J = \frac{1}{4} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{4} \ln|x+3| + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$

$$K = \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - x - 2x + 2}$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)(x-2)}$$

$$= - \int \left( \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x-2} \right) dx$$

$$= - \int \left[ \frac{(x-1)'}{(x-1)} - \frac{(x-2)'}{(x-2)} \right] dx$$

$$= -(\ln|x-1| - \ln|x-2|) + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$= -\ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x-2} \right| + c$$

ដូច្នេះ:  $K = -\ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x-2} \right| + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$

**លំហាត់ទី០៦:** គណនាអាំងតេក្រាលខាងក្រោម

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} \quad ; \quad J = \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ:** គណនាអាំងតេក្រាល

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} \\ &= \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx \\ &= \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} + \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} \\ &= \tan x - \cot x + c, c \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

ដូច្នេះ:  $I = \tan x - \cot x + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} J &= \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx \\ &= \int \left( \frac{1 - 2 \sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} \right) dx \\ &= \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} - 2 \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} \\ &= \tan x - \cot x - 2 \tan x + c \\ &= -\tan x - \cot x + c, c \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

ដូច្នេះ:  $J = -\tan x - \cot x + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$

**លំហាត់ទី០៧:** គណនាអាំងតេក្រាលមិនកំណត់ខាងក្រោម

$$I = \int 2 \sin^2 x dx \quad ; \quad J = \int 4 \cos^3 x dx \quad ; \quad K = \int 4 \tan^2 x dx$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ:** គណនាអាំងតេក្រាល

$$I = \int 2 \sin^2 x dx \quad \text{ដោយ } \sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2 \int \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx \\
 &= \int (1 - \cos 2x) dx \\
 &= \left( x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) + c, c \in \mathbb{R}
 \end{aligned}$$

ដូច្នេះ:  $I = \left( x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$

$$J = \int 4 \cos^3 x dx$$

ដោយ  $\cos^3 x = \frac{1}{4}(3 \cos x + \cos 3x)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int (3 \cos x + \cos 3x) dx \\
 &= 3 \sin x + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x + c, c \in \mathbb{R}
 \end{aligned}$$

ដូច្នេះ:  $J = 3 \sin x + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 K &= \int 4 \tan^2 x dx \\
 &= \int 4(\tan^2 x + 1) dx - 4 \int dx \\
 &= 4 \tan x - 4x + c, c \in \mathbb{R}
 \end{aligned}$$

ដូច្នេះ:  $K = 4 \tan x - 4x + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$

**លំហាត់ទី០៨:** គណនាអាំងតេក្រាលខាងក្រោម

$$I = \int (\tan x - \cot x)^2 dx \quad ; \quad J = \int \sqrt{\tan^4 x + \cot^4 x + 2} dx$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ:** គណនាអាំងតេក្រាលខាងក្រោម

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int (\tan x - \cot x)^2 dx \\
 &= \int (\tan^2 x - 2 \tan x \cot x + \cot^2 x) dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int (\tan^2 x - 2 + \cot^2 x) dx \\
 &= \int (\tan^2 x + 1) dx + \int (\cot^2 x + 1) dx - 4 \int dx \\
 &= \tan x - \cot x - 4x + c, c \in \mathbb{R}
 \end{aligned}$$

ដូច្នេះ:  $I = \tan x - \cot x - 4x + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 J &= \int \sqrt{\tan^4 x + \cot^4 x + 2} dx \\
 &= \int \left( \sqrt{(\tan^2 x + \cot^2 x)^2} \right) dx \\
 &= \int (\tan^2 x + \cot^2 x) dx \\
 &= \int (\tan^2 x + 1) dx + \int (\cot^2 x + 1) dx - 2 \int dx \\
 &= \tan x - \cot x - 2x + c, c \in \mathbb{R}
 \end{aligned}$$

ដូច្នេះ:  $J = \tan x - \cot x - 2x + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$

**លំហាត់ទី០៩** ៖ គណនាអាំងតេក្រាលមិនកំណត់ខាងក្រោម

$$\text{ក) } \int \frac{3 \cos 2x - 2 \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx \quad ; \quad \text{ខ) } \int \left( \frac{4 \sin^2 x + 3 \cos 2x}{\sin^2 x} \right) dx$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ** ៖ គណនាអាំងតេក្រាលមិនកំណត់ខាងក្រោម

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ក) } &\int \frac{3 \cos 2x - 2 \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{3(2 \cos^2 x - 1) - 2 \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{6 \cos^2 x - 3 - 2 \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{4 \cos^2 x - 3}{\cos^2 x} dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 4 \int dx - 3 \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$= 4x - 3 \tan x + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

ដូច្នេះ:  $\int \frac{3 \cos 2x - 2 \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = 4x - 3 \tan x + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$

ខ)  $\int \left( \frac{4 \sin^2 x + 3 \cos 2x}{\sin^2 x} \right) dx$

$$= \int \left( \frac{4 \sin^2 x + 3(1 - 2 \sin^2 x)}{\sin^2 x} \right) dx$$

$$= \int \left( \frac{4 \sin^2 x + 3 - 6 \sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x} \right) dx$$

$$= \int \frac{3 - 2 \sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x} dx$$

$$= 3 \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} - 2 \int dx$$

$$= -3 \cot x - 2x + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

ដូច្នេះ:  $\int \left( \frac{4 \sin^2 x + 3 \cos 2x}{\sin^2 x} \right) dx = -3 \cot x - 2x + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$

**លំហាត់ទី១០:** គណនាអាំងតេក្រាលមិនកំណត់

ក.  $f(x) = \int \frac{4dx}{\sin^2 2x}$  ;      ខ.  $g(x) = \int \sin^4 x dx$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ:** គណនាអាំងតេក្រាលមិនកំណត់

ក.  $f(x) = \int \frac{4dx}{\sin^2 2x}$

$$= \int \left( \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} \right) dx$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} + \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$= \tan x - \cot x + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

ដូចនេះ  $f(x) = \tan x - \cot x + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. g(x) &= \int \sin^4 x \, dx \\ &= \int \left( \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \right)^2 dx \\ &= \int \left( \frac{1 - 2 \cos 2x + \cos^2 2x}{4} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x \, dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \cos^2 2x \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{4} \int \left( \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{2} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{8} x + \frac{1}{32} \sin 4x + c, c \in \mathbb{R} \\ &= \frac{3x}{8} - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{32} \sin 4x + c \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះ  $g(x) = \frac{3x}{8} - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{32} \sin 4x + c$

### លំហាត់ទី១១៖

1. គណនាអាំងតេក្រាល  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \cos 2x \, dx$  ។

2. គេយក  $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \cos^2 x \, dx$  និង  $J = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \sin^2 x \, dx$  ។

គណនា  $I + J, I - J$  រួចទាញរក  $I$  និង  $J$  ។

### ដំណោះស្រាយ៖

1. គណនាអាំងតេក្រាល

គេមាន  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \cos 2x \, dx$

តាង  $\begin{cases} u = x^2, du = 2x dx \\ dv = \cos 2x, v = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \end{cases}$

យើងបាន៖

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \cos 2x \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \sin 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin 2x \, dx, (1)$$

គណនា  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin 2x \, dx$ , តាង  $\begin{cases} u = x, du = dx \\ dv = \sin 2x, v = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យើងបាន } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin 2x \, dx &= -\frac{x}{2} \cos 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 2x \, dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4}, (2) \end{aligned}$$

យក (2) ជំនួសទៅក្នុង (1) យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \cos 2x \, dx &= \frac{x^2}{2} \sin 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin 2x \, dx \\ &= -\frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះ  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \cos 2x \, dx = -\frac{\pi}{4}$

2. គណនា  $I + J, I - J$

ដោយ  $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \cos^2 x \, dx$  និង  $J = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \sin^2 x \, dx$

យើងបាន  $I + J = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x^2 \cos^2 x + x^2 \sin^2 x) dx$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 (\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\frac{\pi^3}{8}}{3} = \frac{\pi^3}{24}$$

$$I - J = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x^2 \cos^2 x - x^2 \sin^2 x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \cos 2x dx$$

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

ដូចនេះ:  $I + J = \frac{\pi^3}{24}$  និង  $I - J = -\frac{\pi}{4}$

+ ទាញរក  $I$  និង  $J$

យើងបាន 
$$\begin{cases} I + J = \frac{\pi^3}{24} \\ I - J = -\frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases}$$

នោះ: 
$$2I = \frac{\pi^3}{24} - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$= \frac{\pi^3 - 6\pi}{24}$$

$$I = \frac{\pi^3 - 6\pi}{48}$$

នាំឱ្យ 
$$J = \frac{\pi^3 + 6\pi}{48}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ } I = \frac{\pi^3 - 6\pi}{48} \text{ និង } J = \frac{\pi^3 + 6\pi}{48}$$

**លំហាត់ទី១២.** ស្រាយបញ្ជាក់វិសមភាពខាងក្រោម៖

$$\frac{\pi}{16} < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{5 + 3 \cos^3 x} < \frac{\pi}{10}$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖** ស្រាយបញ្ជាក់វិសមភាព

យើងតាង  $f(x) = \frac{1}{5 + 3 \cos^3 x}$  ជាប់លើចន្លោះ  $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

ចំពោះ  $\forall x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ ,  $0 \leq \cos x \leq 1$

$$0 \leq \cos^3 x \leq 1$$

$$0 \leq 3 \cos^3 x \leq 3$$

$$5 \leq 5 + 3 \cos^3 x \leq 8$$

$$\frac{1}{8} \leq \frac{1}{5 + 3 \cos^3 x} \leq \frac{1}{5}$$

យើងបាន  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{8} < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{5 + 3 \cos^3 x} < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{5}$

$$\frac{1}{8}x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \leq \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{5 + 3 \cos^3 x} \leq \frac{1}{5}x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{16} \leq \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{5 + 3 \cos^3 x} \leq \frac{\pi}{10} \quad \text{ពិត}$$

ដូច្នេះ វិសមភាពត្រូវបានស្រាយបញ្ជាក់ ។

**លំហាត់ទី១៣.** ចូរស្រាយបញ្ជាក់វិសមភាពខាងក្រោម៖

$$\ln 2 < \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x\sqrt{x}} < \frac{\pi}{4}$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖** ស្រាយបញ្ជាក់វិសមភាព

ចំពោះ  $\forall x \in [0,1]$  :  $0 \leq x \leq \sqrt{x} \leq 1$

$$x^2 \leq x\sqrt{x} \leq x$$

$$1+x^2 \leq 1+x\sqrt{x} \leq 1+x$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x} \leq \frac{1}{1+x\sqrt{x}} \leq \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

យើងបាន  $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x} < \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x\sqrt{x}} < \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{d(1+x)}{1+x} < \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x\sqrt{x}} < \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$$

$$[\ln|x+1|]_0^1 < \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x\sqrt{x}} < [\arctan x]_0^1$$

$$\ln 2 < \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x\sqrt{x}} < \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \text{ពិត}$$

ដូច្នេះ វិសមភាពត្រូវបានស្រាយបញ្ជាក់។

**លំហាត់ទី១៤.** ចូរស្រាយបញ្ជាក់វិសមភាពខាងក្រោម៖

$$0 < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x\sqrt{\tan x} dx < \frac{\pi^2}{32}$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖** ស្រាយបញ្ជាក់វិសមភាព.

យើងតាង  $f(x) = x\sqrt{\tan x}$  ជាប់លើចន្លោះ  $[0, \frac{\pi}{4}]$

ចំពោះ  $x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right] : 0 \leq \tan x \leq 1$

$$0 \leq \sqrt{\tan x} \leq 1$$

$$0 \leq x\sqrt{\tan x} \leq x$$

យើងបាន  $0 < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x\sqrt{\tan x} dx < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x dx$

$$0 < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{1+x\sqrt{x}} < \left[\frac{1}{2}x^2\right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{32}$$

$$0 < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x\sqrt{\tan x} dx < \frac{\pi^2}{32} \quad \text{ពិត}$$

ដូច្នេះ វិសមភាពត្រូវបានស្រាយបញ្ជាក់។

**លំហាត់ទី១៥.** ចូរស្រាយបញ្ជាក់វិសមភាពខាងក្រោម៖

$$I = \int_{-1}^1 \left( \sqrt[4]{1+x^4} + \sqrt[3]{1+x^3} + \sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt[4]{1-x^4} + \sqrt[3]{1-x^3} + \sqrt{1-x^2} \right) dx \leq 12$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖** ស្រាយបញ្ជាក់វិសមភាព.

យើងមាន៖

$$\sqrt[4]{1+x^4} = \sqrt[4]{(1+x^4) \times 1 \times 1 \times 1} \leq \frac{(1+x^4) + 1 + 1 + 1}{4} = \frac{x^4 + 4}{4}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{1+x^3} = \sqrt[3]{(1+x^3) \times 1 \times 1} \leq \frac{(1+x^3) + 1 + 1}{3} = \frac{x^3 + 3}{3}$$

$$\sqrt{1+x^2} = \sqrt{(1+x^2) \times 1} \leq \frac{(1+x^2) + 1}{2} = \frac{x^2 + 2}{2}$$

$$\sqrt[4]{1-x^4} = \sqrt[4]{(1-x^4) \times 1 \times 1 \times 1} \leq \frac{(1-x^4) + 1 + 1 + 1}{4} = \frac{4-x^4}{4}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{1-x^3} = \sqrt[3]{(1-x^3) \times 1 \times 1} \leq \frac{(1-x^3) + 1 + 1}{3} = \frac{3-x^3}{3}$$

$$\sqrt{1-x^2} = \sqrt{(1-x^2) \times 1} \leq \frac{(1-x^2) + 1}{2} = \frac{2-x^2}{2}$$

យើងបាន៖

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt[4]{1+x^4} + \sqrt[3]{1+x^3} + \sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt[4]{1-x^4} + \sqrt[3]{1-x^3} + \sqrt{1-x^2} \\ & \leq \frac{x^4+4}{4} + \frac{4-x^4}{4} + \frac{x^3+3}{3} + \frac{3-x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2+2}{2} + \frac{2-x^2}{2} \\ & \leq 1+1+1+1+1+1 = 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$I \leq \int_{-1}^1 6dx = [6x]_{-1}^1 = 6+6 = 12$$

នោះ  $I \leq 12$  ពិត

ដូច្នេះ វិសមភាពត្រូវបានស្រាយបញ្ជាក់។

**លំហាត់ទី១៦.** ចូរគណនាអាំងតេក្រាលខាងក្រោម៖

$$(1). F(x) = \int \frac{dx}{x^2+x+1} \quad ; \quad (2). F(x) = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x-x^2}}$$

**ដំណោះស្រាយ៖** គណនាអាំងតេក្រាល.

$$\begin{aligned} (1). F(x) &= \int \frac{dx}{x^2+x+1} \\ &= \int \frac{dx}{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{4-1}{4}} = \int \frac{dx}{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} \\ &= \int \frac{d\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}} + C \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \left( \frac{2x}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + C, C \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } F(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan\left(\frac{2x}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2). F(x) &= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x-x^2}} \\ &= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\left(-x - \frac{1}{2(-1)}\right)^2 + \frac{-4 - (-1)^2}{4(-1)^2}}} \\ &= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\left(-x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{5}{4}}} \\ &= - \int \frac{d\left(-x + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(-x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \sqrt{\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^2}}} \\ &= \arcsin \frac{\left(-x + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}} + C = \arcsin \frac{-2x + 1}{\sqrt{5}} + C, C \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } F(x) = \arcsin\left(\frac{-2x + 1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

## **ឯកសារយោង**

1. សៀវភៅ វិភាគចំនួនពិតភាគ១ (លោកគ្រូ សួន សូរ្យាន់)
2. សៀវភៅ លំហាត់សម្រាប់គ្រូ និងសិស្សមធ្យមសិក្សាទុតិយភូមិភាគទី១ ដល់ទី១៥
3. ឯកសារនានាតាមបណ្តាញសង្គម Facebook , Google , ...