



ជំពូក ១

លិខិតនៃអនុតមន៍

លីមីតនៃអនុគមន៍

១. លីមីតនៃអនុគមន៍

១.១ អត្ថន័យនៃ $x \rightarrow a$

$x \rightarrow a$ គឺមានថា x ខិតទៅរក a ដែល x ជាអថេរ។

១.២ លីមីត

យើងនិយាយថា $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = l$ បើចំពោះគ្រប់ $\varepsilon > 0$ មាន $\delta > 0$ ដែល $|f(x) - l| < \varepsilon$ ។ មានន័យថា ផលដករវាង x និង a គឺកាន់តែតូច នោះផលដករវាង $f(x)$ និង l កាន់តែតូចដែរ។

១.៣ រាងមិនកំណត់

បើអនុគមន៍ $f(x)$ មានរាងដូចខាងក្រោមពេល $x = a$ នោះយើងថា $f(x)$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ត្រង់ $x = a$ ។

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. $\frac{0}{0}$ | 2. $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ | 3. $\infty - \infty$ |
| 4. $0 \times \infty$ | 5. 1^∞ | 6. 0^0 |
| 7. ∞^0 ។ | | |

១.៤ ពិសោធន៍នៃលីមីត

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x) + g(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)$
2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x) - g(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) - \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)$
3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [kf(x)] = k \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$
4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x) \cdot g(x)] = \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \right] \cdot \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) \right]$
5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right] = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)}, \quad \text{ពេល } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) \neq 0$ ។
6. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x)]^n = \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \right]^n$
7. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} e^{f(x)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)}$
8. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x)]^{g(x)} = e^{\left[\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) \log_e f(x) \right]}$
9. $\log \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} [\log f(x)], \quad \text{ពេល } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) > 0$ ។

១.៥ លីមីតឆ្វេង-ស្តាំ

គេកំណត់សរសេរ $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x)$ ហៅថា លីមីតឆ្វេង និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x)$ ហៅថា លីមីតស្តាំ ។

១.៦ កាលមានលីមីត

អនុគមន៍មួយមានលីមីត កាលណាវាមានលីមីតឆ្វេង និងលីមីតស្តាំស្មើគ្នា ។

$$\text{i.e. } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = l \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = l \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = l \end{cases} \quad \text{។ ដែល } l \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{។}$$

១.៧ លីមីតមិនកំណត់

□ លីមីតរាងសូន្យលើសូន្យ 0/0

វិធាន

ដើម្បីគណនាលីមីតរវាងមិនកំណត់សូន្យលើសូន្យបាន យើងត្រូវ៖

-  សរសេរកន្សោមភាគបែង និងភាគយកជាកត្តា ។
-  សម្រួលកត្តាដែលដូចគ្នាចោល ។
-  គណនាលីមីតកន្សោមថ្មី ។

□ លីមីតរវាងអនន្តលើអនន្ត

វិធាន

ដើម្បីគណនាលីមីតរវាងមិនកំណត់អនន្តលើអនន្តបាន យើងត្រូវ

-  ទាញអថេរណាដែលមាននិទស្សន្តធំជាងគេ ទាំងភាគយក និងភាគបែង
-  រួចសម្រួលចោល
-  បន្ទាប់មកគណនាលីមីតកន្សោមថ្មី ។

□ លីមីតរវាង $\infty - \infty$

វិធាន

ដើម្បីគណនាលីមីតរវាងមិនកំណត់អនន្តដកអនន្តបាន យើងត្រូវ

-  គុណកន្សោមឆ្លាស់
-  ទាញអថេរដែលមាននិទស្សន្តដែលធំជាងគេជាកត្តា
-  រួចសម្រួលជាមួយភាគបែង
-  បន្ទាប់មកគណនាលីមីតកន្សោមថ្មី ។

១.៨ លីមីតនៃអនុគមន៍ត្រីកោណមាត្រ

រូបមន្ត៖ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$; $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} = 0$ និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\tan x}{x} = 1$ ។

១.៩ លីមីតនៃអនុគមន៍អិចស្ប៉ូណង់ស្យែល

រូបមន្ត៖ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^x = +\infty$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x = 0$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{x} = +\infty$

បើ $n > 0$ នោះ៖ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{x^n} = +\infty$ និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^n}{e^x} = 0$ ។

១.១០ លីមីតនៃអនុគមន៍លោការីតនេពែ

រូបមន្ត៖ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln x = +\infty$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x = -\infty$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = 0$

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

បើ $n > 0$ នោះ៖ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^n} = 0$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^n \ln x = 0$ ។

១.១១ វិធានឡូព័តាល់ (មិនសម្រាប់ប្រើដើម្បីប្រឡងបាក់ឌុប)

បើ $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ មានរាង $\frac{0}{0}$ ឬ $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ ពេល $x = a$ នោះ

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

នេះគឺជា វិធានឡូព័តាល់ ។

១.១២ លីមីតលោការីត

យើងប្រើស៊េរី $\log(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \dots$ ដែល $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ យើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_a(1+x)}{x} = \log_a e; a > 0, \neq 1$$
 ។

១.១៣ គោលលីមីត 1^∞

ដើម្បីគណនាអ៊ីចស្ត្រាំងនៃស្វ័យលាង 1^∞ យើងប្រើលទ្ធផលលីមីតខាងក្រោម

$$\text{បើ } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = 0 \text{ នោះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} [1 + f(x)]^{1/g(x)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}} \text{ ឬ}$$

ពេល $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 1$ និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = \infty$ នោះ

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

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

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

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+ax)^{1/x} = e^a$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{a}{x}\right)^x = e^a$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} a^x = \begin{cases} \infty, & \text{if } a > 1 \\ 0, & \text{if } a < 1 \end{cases} \quad \forall$$

១.១៤ ដើម្បីគេ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$

ជំនួស x ដោយ $1/y$ និងយកលីមីត $y \rightarrow 0$ ។

លីមីត

$$1. \text{ បើ } |x| < 1 \text{ នោះ } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x^n = 0$$

$$2. \text{ បើ } x > 1 \text{ នោះ } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x^n = \infty$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^x = \infty$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-x} = 0$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \log x = \infty$$

$$6. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0 \quad \text{និង} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = 0$$

$$7. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x^{1/n} = 1$$

$$8. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos x}{x}$$

$$9. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin 1/x}{1/x} = 1 \quad \text{។}$$

១.១៥ រូបមន្តត្រីកោណមាត្រ

$$1. \sin(A + B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$$

$$2. \sin(A - B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B$$

$$3. \cos(A + B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$$

$$4. \cos(A - B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$$

$$5. \tan(A + B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}$$

$$6. \tan(A - B) = \frac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 + \tan A \tan B}$$

$$7. \sin C + \sin D = 2 \sin \frac{C + D}{2} \cos \frac{C - D}{2}$$

$$8. \sin C - \sin D = 2 \cos \frac{C + D}{2} \sin \frac{C - D}{2}$$

$$9. \cos C + \cos D = 2 \cos \frac{C + D}{2} \cos \frac{C - D}{2}$$

$$10. \cos C - \cos D = -2 \sin \frac{C + D}{2} \sin \frac{C - D}{2} \quad \text{។}$$

២ ភាពជាប់នៃអនុគមន៍

២.១ ភាពជាប់ត្រង់មួយចំនុច

អនុគមន៍ $y = f(x)$ ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់ត្រង់ចំនុច $x = a$ កាលណា f បំពេញលក្ខខណ្ឌលីមីតខាងក្រោម៖

- f កំណត់ ចំពោះ $x = a$
- f មានលីមីតកាលណា x ខិតជិត a
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$ ។

២.២ ភាពជាប់លើចន្លោះ

- អនុគមន៍ f ជាប់លើចន្លោះបើក (a, b) លុះត្រាតែ f ជាប់ចំពោះ គ្រប់តម្លៃ x នៃចន្លោះបើកនោះ ។
- អនុគមន៍ f ជាប់លើចន្លោះបិទ $[a, b]$ លុះត្រាតែ f ជាប់លើ (a, b) និងមានលីមីត $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = f(a)$ និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x) = f(b)$ ។

២.៣ ប្រភេទជាច្រើននៃអនុគមន៍ជាប់

 ខាងក្រោមសុទ្ធតែជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់ លើដែនកំណត់របស់ពួកវា៖

1. គ្រប់អនុគមន៍ពហុធា ;
2. គ្រប់អនុគមន៍សនិទាន ;
3. គ្រប់អនុគមន៍សនិទានមានស្វ័តគុណ $x^{m/n} = \sqrt[n]{x^m}$;

4. អនុគមន៍ស៊ីនុស, កូស៊ីនុស, តង់សង់, secant , cosecant និង cotangent

5. អនុគមន៍តម្លៃដាច់ខាត $|x|$ ។

 បើអនុគមន៍ f និង g ទាំងពីរសុទ្ធតែកំណត់លើចន្លោះផ្ទុក c និងជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់ត្រង់ c នោះអនុគមន៍ខាងក្រោមនឹងនៅតែជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់ត្រង់ c :

1. ប្រមាណវិធីបូក $f + g$ និងប្រមាណវិធីដក $f - g$;
2. ប្រមាណវិធីគុណ fg ;
3. ការគុណជាមួយចំនួនថេរ kf ដែល k ជាតម្លៃណាមួយ;
4. ប្រមាណវិធីចែក f/g (ឱ្យ $g(x) \neq 0$); និង
5. បូសទី n $(f(x))^{1/n}$ ឱ្យ $f(c) > 0$ បើ n គូ ។

 បើអនុគមន៍ $f(g(x))$ កំណត់បានលើចន្លោះផ្ទុក c និងបើ f ជាប់ត្រង់ L និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = L$, នោះ

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(g(x)) = f(L) = f\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x)\right) \text{ ។}$$

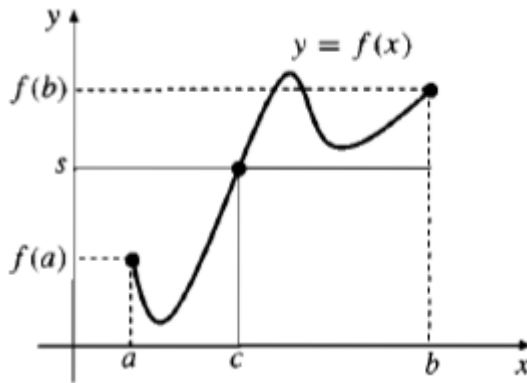
ត្រង់នេះ បើ g ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់ត្រង់ c (ដូច្នេះ $L = g(c)$) នោះបណ្តាក់ $f \circ g$ គឺជាប់ត្រង់ c :

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

២.៤ ទ្រឹស្តីបទតម្លៃកណ្តាល

ទ្រឹស្តីបទ. បើអនុគមន៍ f ជាប់លើចន្លោះបិទ $[a, b]$ និង s ជាចំនួនមួយនៅចន្លោះ $f(a)$ និង $f(b)$ នោះមានចំនួនពិត c មួយយ៉ាងតិចក្នុងចន្លោះបិទ $[a, b]$ ដែល $f(c) = s$ ។

វិបាក. បើអនុគមន៍ f ជាប់ ហើយកើនដាច់ខាត ឬចុះដាច់ខាតលើចន្លោះបិទ $[a, b]$ នោះចំពោះគ្រប់តម្លៃ s នៅចន្លោះ $f(a)$ និង $f(b)$ សមីការ $f(x) = s$ មានចម្លើយតែមួយគត់ក្នុងចន្លោះ $[a, b]$ ។



លំហាត់ និងដំណោះស្រាយ

លំហាត់ទី០១ លីមីតរាង ០/០

គណនាលីមីត 1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 + 3x + 2}{x^2 + 4x + 3}$ 2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x\sqrt{z^2 - (z-x)^2}}{\left(\sqrt[3]{8xz - 4x^2} + \sqrt[3]{8xz}\right)^4}$

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 + \log x - x}{1 - 2x + x^2}$ 4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\pi \cos^2 x)}{x^2}$ ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ. គណនាលីមីត

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x\sqrt{z^2 - (z-x)^2}}{\left(\sqrt[3]{8xz - 4x^2} + \sqrt[3]{8xz}\right)^4} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x\sqrt{z^2 - z^2 + 2xz - x^2}}{\left(\sqrt[3]{8xz - 4x^2} + \sqrt[3]{8xz}\right)^4} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x\sqrt{2xz - x^2}}{\left(\sqrt[3]{8xz - 4x^2} + \sqrt[3]{8xz}\right)^4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot x^{1/3} \sqrt[3]{2z-x}}{x^{4/3} \left(\sqrt[3]{8z-4x} + \sqrt[3]{8z} \right)^4} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^{\frac{4}{3}} \sqrt[3]{2z-x}}{x^{\frac{4}{3}} \left(\sqrt[3]{8z-4x} + \sqrt[3]{8z} \right)^4} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{2z-x}}{\left(\sqrt[3]{8z-4x} + \sqrt[3]{8z} \right)^4} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt[3]{2z}}{2^4 \left(\sqrt[3]{8z} \right)^4}
 \end{aligned}$$

ដូច្នេះ៖
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sqrt[3]{z^2 - (z-x)^2}}{\left(\sqrt[3]{8xz-4x^2} + \sqrt[3]{8xz} \right)^4} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{2z}}{\left[2 \sqrt[3]{8z} \right]^4} \quad \text{។}$$

3.
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 + \ln x - x}{1 - 2x + x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - 1}{-2 + 2x} \quad \text{ប្រើវិធានឡូព័តាស់}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1-x}{x}}{-2 + 2x} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x}{-2x(1-x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{-2x} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{។}
 \end{aligned}$$

ដូច្នេះ៖
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 + \ln x - x}{1 - 2x + x^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{។}$$

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

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

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

ដូច្នេះ $\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\pi \cos^2 x)}{x^2} = \pi} \quad \text{។}$

លំហាត់ទី០២ លីមីតរាង ០/០

គណនាលីមីត 1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x(\tan x - \sin x)}{(1 - \cos 2x)^2}$ 2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4^x - 1}{3^x - 1}$

3. បើ t ជាបួសនៃសមីការ $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ ចូរគណនា

$\lim_{x \rightarrow t} \frac{\sin(ax^2 + bx + c)}{(x - t)^2} \quad \text{។}$

4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2x)}}{x} \quad \text{។}$

ដំណោះស្រាយ. គណនាលីមីត

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

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\sin^2 x \cos x}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{។}$$

ដូច្នេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x(\tan x - \sin x)}{(1 - \cos 2x)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{។}$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4^x - 1}{3^x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4^x - 1}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{3^x - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4^x - 1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{3^x - 1}{x}}$$

$$= \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4^x - 1}{x} \right] \cdot \left[\frac{1}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x - 1}{x}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\log_e 4}{\log_e 3} = \log_3 4$$

ប្រើរូបមន្ត $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \log_e a, a > 0$

ដូច្នេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4^x - 1}{3^x - 1} = \log_3 4 \quad \text{។}$

3. ដោយ t គឺជាបួសនៃសមីការ $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ នោះយើងមាន

$$ax^2 + bx + c = a(x-t)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ឥឡូវ, } \lim_{x \rightarrow t} \frac{\sin(ax^2 + bx + c)}{a(x-t)^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow t} \frac{a \sin[a(x-t)^2]}{a(x-t)^2} \\ &= a \lim_{x \rightarrow t} \frac{\sin[a(x-t)^2]}{a(x-t)^2} = a \times 1 = a \quad \forall \end{aligned}$$

[ពេល $x \rightarrow t$ នោះ $a(x-t)^2 \rightarrow 0$]

$$4. \text{ យក } f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2x)}}{x} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(2 \sin^2 x)}}{x} = \frac{|\sin x|}{x} \quad \forall$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(0-h) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(-h) \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\sin(-h)|}{-h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|-\sin(h)|}{-h} \\ &= -\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(h)}{h} = -1, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(0+h) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(h) \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\sin(h)|}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(h)}{h} = 1, \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) \quad \forall$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2x)}}{x} \text{ គ្មានលីមីត } \forall}$$

លំហាត់ទី០៣ លីមីតធ្លាប់ចេញប្រឡងបាក់ឌុបឆ្នាំ ២០១៩ (ថ្នាក់សង្គម)

គណនាលីមីត 1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{2(x^2-1)}$

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

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

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

ដំណោះស្រាយ គណនាលីមីត

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{2(x^2-1)}$ រាង $0/0$

ប្រើរូបមន្ត $a^2 - b^2 = (a-b)(a+b)$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)}{2(x-1)(x+1)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{2(x+1)} = \frac{1}{2(1+1)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

ដូច្នេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{2(x^2-1)} = \frac{1}{4}$ ។

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2+x+1}{2x^2-x+1}$ រាង $0/0$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}{2 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{ព្រោះពេល } x \rightarrow +\infty, \text{ នោះ } \frac{1}{x}, \frac{1}{x^2} \rightarrow 0)$$

ដូច្នេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2+x+1}{2x^2-x+1} = \frac{1}{2}$ ។

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2e^x} = \frac{0}{2} = 0 \quad \text{។}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2e^x} = 0} \quad \text{។}$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - \sqrt{x}}{x - 1} \quad \text{រាង } 0/0$$

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

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

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

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - \sqrt{x}}{x - 1} = -\frac{1}{2}} \quad \text{។}$$

គុណកន្សោមឆ្លាស់

លំហាត់ទី០៤ លីមីតធ្លាប់ចេញប្រឡងបាក់ឌុបឆ្នាំ ២០១៥ (ថ្នាក់វិទ្យាសាស្ត្រ)

គណនាលីមីត

$$A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 8}{\sqrt{x + 2} - 2} ; \quad B = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{\sin^2 x} ; \quad C = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \sin 3x}{x}$$

ដំណោះស្រាយ. គណនាលីមីត

$$A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 8}{\sqrt{x + 2} - 2} \quad \text{រាង } \frac{0}{0}$$

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

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

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2+2x+4)(\sqrt{x+2}+2) = (2^2+2 \times 2+4)(\sqrt{2+2}+2)$$

$$= (4+4+4)(2+2) = 12 \times 4 = 48$$

ដូច្នេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3-8}{\sqrt{x+2}-2} = 48$ ។

ប្រើរូបមន្ត $1 - \cos a = 2 \sin^2 \frac{a}{2}$

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

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

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

$$= -\frac{2}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{(x/2)^2} \times \frac{x^2}{\sin^2 x}$$

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

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

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

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

ដូច្នេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \sin 3x}{x} = 1$ ។

លំហាត់ទី០៥ លីមីតធ្លាប់ចេញប្រឡងបាក់ឌុបឆ្នាំ ២០១៩ (ថ្នាក់វិទ្យាសាស្ត្រ)

គណនាលីមីត

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 3} - (x + 1)]$
2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2x \sin x}{1 - \cos^2 x}$
3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + \sin x}{\sin^4 x - 1}$

ដំណោះស្រាយ. គណនា

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

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

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

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

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

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

ដូច្នេះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 3} - (x + 1)] = 0$ ។

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

ប្រើរូបមន្ត $1 - \cos^2 x = \sin^2 x$

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

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

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

$$= -2 \times 1 \times 1^2 = -2$$

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

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + \sin x}{\sin^4 x - 1}$ រាង $\frac{0}{0}$

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

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

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

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

ដូច្នេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + \sin x}{\sin^4 x - 1} = -\frac{1}{4}$ ។

លំហាត់ទី០៦ លីមីតរាងមិនកំណត់

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម.

(a). $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{2(2x-3)}{x^3-3x^2+2x} \right)$ (b). $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2+x} - \sqrt{2}}{x}$
 (c). $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2+x) - \sin(2-x)}{x}$ (d). $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{\sin^3 x}$
 (f). $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos ax - \cos bx}{\cos cx - 1}$

ដំណោះស្រាយ. គណនាលីមីត៖

$$\begin{aligned} (a). \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{2(2x-3)}{x^3-3x^2+2x} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{2(2x-3)}{x(x-1)(x-2)} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x(x-1) - 2(2x-3)}{x(x-1)(x-2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x(x-1)(x-2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x-3)}{x(x-1)(x-2)} ; x-2 \neq 0 \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-3}{x(x-1)} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

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

(b). $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2+x} - \sqrt{2}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{2+x} - \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{2+x} + \sqrt{2})}{x(\sqrt{2+x} + \sqrt{2})}$

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

ដូច្នេះ: $\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2 + x} - \sqrt{2}}{x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \quad \forall}$

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

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

ដូច្នេះ: $\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2 + x) - \sin(2 - x)}{x} = 2 \cos 2 \quad \forall}$

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

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

ដូច្នេះ $\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{\sin^3 x} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{។}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (e). \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt{a+2x} - \sqrt{3x}}{\sqrt{3a+x} - 2\sqrt{x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt{a+2x} - \sqrt{3x}}{\sqrt{3a+x} - 2\sqrt{x}} \times \frac{\sqrt{a+2x} + \sqrt{3x}}{\sqrt{a+2x} + \sqrt{3x}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a+2x-3x}{(\sqrt{3a+x}-2\sqrt{x})(\sqrt{a+2x}+\sqrt{3x})} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(a-x)(\sqrt{3a+x}-2\sqrt{x})}{(\sqrt{3a+x}-2\sqrt{x})(\sqrt{a+2x}+\sqrt{3x})(\sqrt{3a+x}+2\sqrt{x})} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(a-x)(\sqrt{3a+x}-2\sqrt{x})}{(\sqrt{a+2x}+\sqrt{3x})(3a+x-4x)} \\
 &= \frac{4\sqrt{a}}{3 \times 2\sqrt{3a}} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9}
 \end{aligned}$$

ដូច្នេះ $\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt{a+2x} - \sqrt{3x}}{\sqrt{3a+x} - 2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9} \quad \text{។}}$

$$(f). \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos ax - \cos bx}{\cos cx - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin \left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) x \sin \frac{(a-b)x}{2}}{2 \left(\frac{\sin^2 \frac{cx}{2}}{2}\right)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin \frac{(a+b)x}{2} \sin \frac{(a-b)x}{2}}{x^2} \times \frac{x^2}{\sin^2 \frac{cx}{2}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{(a+b)x}{2}}{\frac{(a+b)x}{2} \times \frac{2}{a+b}} \times \frac{\sin \frac{(a-b)x}{2}}{\frac{(a-b)x}{2} \times \frac{2}{a-b}} \times \frac{\frac{cx^2}{2} \times \frac{4}{c^2}}{\sin^2 \frac{cx}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{a+b}{2} \times \frac{a-b}{2} \times \frac{4}{c^2} = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{c^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

ដូច្នេះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos ax - \cos bx}{\cos cx - 1} = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{c^2} \quad \forall$

លំហាត់ទី០៧ លីមីតរាងមិនកំណត់

រកចំនួនគត់វិជ្ជមាន n ដែល :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^n - 3^n}{x - 3} = 108 \quad \forall$$

ដំណោះស្រាយ. រកចំនួនគត់វិជ្ជមាន n

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^n - 3^n}{x - 3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x - 3)(x^{n-1} + 3x^{n-2} + \dots + x3^{n-2} + 3^{n-1})}{(x - 3)} \\
 &= \underbrace{3^{n-1} + 3^{n-1} + \dots + 3^{n-1} + 3^{n-1}}_{n \text{ តួរ}} \\
 &= n3^{n-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដោយ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^n - 3^n}{x - 3} = 108$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n(3)^{n-1} = 108 = 4(27) = 4(3)^{4-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 4$$

ដូច្នេះ $n = 4$ ។

លំហាត់ទី០៨

គណនាលីមីត (ក) $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \beta} \left[\frac{\sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \beta}{\alpha^2 - \beta^2} \right]$

(ខ) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{[1 - \tan(x/2)][1 - \sin x]}{[1 + \tan(x/2)][\pi - 2x]^3}$ ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ. គណនាលីមីត

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ក)} \quad \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \beta} \left[\frac{\sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \beta}{\alpha^2 - \beta^2} \right] & \text{ រវាង } \frac{0}{0} \\ &= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \beta} \left[\frac{(\sin \alpha - \sin \beta)(\sin \alpha + \sin \beta)}{(\alpha - \beta)(\alpha + \beta)} \right] \\ &= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \beta} \frac{2 \sin \left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right)}{\alpha - \beta} \times \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \beta} \frac{\sin \alpha + \sin \beta}{\alpha + \beta} \\ &= \cos \beta \cdot \frac{2 \sin \beta}{2\beta} \lim_{\alpha - \beta \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin \left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right)}{\left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right)} \times \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{2 \sin \beta \cos \beta}{2\beta} \times 1 = \frac{\sin 2\beta}{2\beta} \end{aligned}$$

ដូច្នេះ $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \beta} \left[\frac{\sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \beta}{\alpha^2 - \beta^2} \right] = \frac{\sin 2\beta}{2\beta}$ ។

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\left[1 - \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right][1 - \sin x]}{\left[1 + \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right][\pi - 2x]^3} \quad \text{រាង} \quad \frac{0}{0}$$

កន្សោមដែលឱ្យ អាចសរសេរបានជា

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

តាង $h = x - \frac{\pi}{2}$ នាំឱ្យ $x = h + \frac{\pi}{2}$ យើងបាន

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\left(h + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right) \times \frac{1 - \sin\left(h + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\left(\pi - 2\left(h + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)^3} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{h}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \times \frac{1 - \left(\sinh \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + \cosh \sin \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{(\pi - 2h - \pi)^3} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \tan\left(-\frac{h}{2}\right) \times \frac{1 - \cosh}{(2h)^3} \\ &= \frac{1}{2^3} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan\left(-\frac{h}{2}\right)}{h} \times \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{h}{2}}{h^2} = \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{4} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan\left(-\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\left(-\frac{h}{2}\right)} \times \frac{\sin^2\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{32} \quad \text{។}$$

ដូច្នេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{[1 - \tan(x/2)][1 - \sin x]}{[1 + \tan(x/2)][\pi - 2x]^3} = \frac{1}{32} \quad \text{។}$

លំហាត់ទី០៩

គណនាលីមីត (ក) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{3n} \right]$
 (ខ) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{1-n^2} + \frac{2}{1-n^2} + \frac{3}{1-n^2} + \dots + \frac{n}{1-n^2} \right]$

ដំណោះស្រាយ. គណនា

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ក)} \quad I &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{3n} \right] \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \left[\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n}} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{2}{n}} + \dots + \frac{1}{1+\frac{2n}{n}} \right] \right\} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{2n} \frac{1}{1+\frac{i}{n}} \end{aligned}$$

តាង $x = \frac{i}{n}$ និង $\frac{1}{n} = dx$ ពេល $i=0$ នោះ $x=0$ និងពេល $i=2n$ នោះ $x=2$ ។

ដូច្នេះតាមនិយមន័យអាំងតេក្រាល

$$I = \int_0^2 \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \left[\ln(1+x) \right]_0^2 = \ln 3 - \ln 1$$

$$= \ln 3$$

ដូច្នេះ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{3n} \right] = \ln 3$ ។

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{1-n^2} + \frac{2}{1-n^2} + \frac{3}{1-n^2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{1-n^2} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1+2+3+\cdots+n}{1-n^2} \right]$$

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

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

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

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

ដូច្នេះ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{1-n^2} + \frac{2}{1-n^2} + \frac{3}{1-n^2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{1-n^2} \right] = -\frac{1}{2}$ ។

លំហាត់ទី០១០

គណនាលីមីត (ក) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 7} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(2n-1) \cdot (2n+1)} \right]$

$$\begin{aligned} (ខ) \quad & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1^x + 2^x + 3^x + \cdots + n^x}{n} \right)^{a/x} \\ (គ) \quad & \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ \frac{1^{\cos^2 x} + 2^{\cos^2 x} + \cdots + n^{\cos^2 x}}{n} \right\}^{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}} \\ (ឃ) \quad & \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \sqrt{\left(1 - \cos \frac{1}{x}\right)} \sqrt{\left(1 - \cos \frac{1}{x}\right)} \sqrt{1 - \cos \frac{1}{x}} \sqrt{\cdots} \end{aligned}$$

ដំណោះស្រាយ. គណនាលីមីត

$$\begin{aligned} (ក) \quad & \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} \right] \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{3} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} \right) + \cdots + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) \right] \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

ដូច្នេះ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \quad \forall$

$$(ខ) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1^x + 2^x + 3^x + \cdots + n^x}{n} \right)^{a/x} \quad \text{រាង } 1^\infty$$

ប្រើរូបមន្ត $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [f(x)]^{g(x)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x)[f(x)-1]}$ យើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1^x + 2^x + 3^x + \cdots + n^x}{n} \right)^{a/x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a}{x} \left[\frac{1^x + 2^x + 3^x + \cdots + n^x}{n} - 1 \right]}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1^x + 2^x + 3^x + \dots + n^x - n}{x} \right] \cdot \frac{a}{n}} \\
 &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{1^x - 1}{x} + \frac{2^x - 1}{x} + \frac{3^x - 1}{x} + \dots + \frac{n^x - 1}{x} \right\} \frac{a}{n}} \\
 &= e^{\frac{a}{n} \{ \ln 1 + \ln 2 + \ln 3 + \dots + \ln n \}} = e^{\frac{a}{n} \{ \ln(1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot n) \}} \\
 &= e^{\frac{a}{n} \ln n!} = \ln(n!)^{\frac{a}{n}}
 \end{aligned}$$

ដូច្នេះ $\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1^x + 2^x + 3^x + \dots + n^x}{n} \right) = \ln(n!)^{\frac{a}{n}} \quad \forall}$

(គ) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ \frac{1^{\cos^2 x} + 2^{\cos^2 x} + \dots + n^{\cos^2 x}}{n} \right\}^{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}$ រវាង 1^∞

យើងប្រើរូបមន្ត $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} [f(x)]^{g(x)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} g(x)[f(x)-1]}$ ដោយ

យក $f(x) = \frac{1^{\cos^2 x} + 2^{\cos^2 x} + \dots + n^{\cos^2 x}}{n}$ និង $g(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$ យើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \left\{ \frac{1^{\cos^2 x} + 2^{\cos^2 x} + \dots + n^{\cos^2 x}}{n} \right\}^{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \left\{ \frac{1^{\cos^2 x} + 2^{\cos^2 x} + \dots + n^{\cos^2 x}}{n} - 1 \right\}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ \frac{1^{\cos^2 x} + 2^{\cos^2 x} + \dots + n^{\cos^2 x} - n}{\cos^2 x} \right\} \cdot \frac{1}{n}}$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{n} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ \frac{1^{\cos^2 x} - 1}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{2^{\cos^2 x} - 1}{\cos^2 x} + \dots + \frac{n^{\cos^2 x} - 1}{\cos^2 x} \right\}}$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{n} \{\ln 1 + \ln 2 + \ln 3 + \dots + \ln n\}} = e^{\ln(n!)^{1/n}}$$

$$= \ln(n!)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

ដូច្នេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ \frac{1^{\cos^2 x} + 2^{\cos^2 x} + \dots + n^{\cos^2 x}}{n} \right\}^{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}} = \ln(n!)^{1/n} \quad \text{។}$

(ឃ) យក $L = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \sqrt{\left(1 - \cos \frac{1}{x}\right)} \sqrt{\left(1 - \cos \frac{1}{x}\right)} \sqrt{\left(1 - \cos \frac{1}{x}\right)} \sqrt{\dots}$

យក $y = \sqrt{\left(1 - \cos \frac{1}{x}\right)} \sqrt{\left(1 - \cos \frac{1}{x}\right)} \sqrt{\left(1 - \cos \frac{1}{x}\right)} \sqrt{\dots}$

$$\Rightarrow y = \sqrt{\left(1 - \cos \frac{1}{x}\right)} y \Rightarrow y^2 = \left(1 - \cos \frac{1}{x}\right) y \Rightarrow y^2 - \left(1 - \cos \frac{1}{x}\right) y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 0 \quad \text{ឬ} \quad y = 1 - \cos \frac{1}{x}$$

យើងបាន

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 y$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \left(1 - \cos \frac{1}{x}\right) \quad \text{តាង} \quad t = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{t}$$

យើងបាន

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

ដូច្នេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \sqrt{\left(1 - \cos \frac{1}{x}\right)} \sqrt{\left(1 - \cos \frac{1}{x}\right)} \sqrt{\left(1 - \cos \frac{1}{x}\right)} \sqrt{\dots} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ ។}$

លំហាត់ទី១១

បើ $a = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{r=1}^n \frac{1}{(r+2)r!}$ និង $b = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} - e^x}{\sin x - x}$ ចូរស្រាយថា $2a = b$ ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ. ស្រាយថា $2a = b$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{តាង } t_r &= \frac{1}{(r+2)r!} = \frac{(r+1)}{(r+2)(r+1)r!} = \frac{r+1}{(r+2)!} \\
 &= \frac{(r+2)-1}{(r+2)!} = \frac{r+2}{(r+2)!} - \frac{1}{(r+2)!} \\
 &= \frac{1}{(r+1)!} - \frac{1}{(r+2)!}
 \end{aligned}$$

យើងបាន $\sum_{r=1}^n t_r = \sum_{r=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{(r+1)!} - \frac{1}{(r+2)!} \right)$

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

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

យើងបាន $a = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{r=1}^n \frac{1}{(r+2)r!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{(n+2)!} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$

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

ដូច្នេះ $\boxed{2a = b \quad \forall}$

លំហាត់ទី១២ ការគណនាលីមីត

ចូរគណនាលីមីត៖ (ក) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2a} \frac{\sqrt{x-2a} + \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{2a}}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4a^2}}$

(ខ) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^3 x}{x \sin x \cos x}$

(គ) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\tan \theta + \frac{1}{2} \tan \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} \tan \frac{\theta}{2^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n} \tan \frac{\theta}{2^n} \right)$

ដំណោះស្រាយ. គណនាលីមីត

(ក) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2a} \frac{\sqrt{x-2a} + \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{2a}}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4a^2}} \quad \text{រាង} \quad \frac{0}{0}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2a} \frac{\sqrt{x-2a}}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4a^2}} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 2a} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{2a}}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4a^2}}$$

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

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

ដូច្នេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2a} \frac{\sqrt{x-2a} + \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{2a}}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4a^2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}}$ ។

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^3 x}{x \sin x \cos x}$ រាង $\frac{0}{0}$

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

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

$$= \frac{3}{2} \times 1^2 \times 1 = \frac{3}{2} \quad \text{។}$$

ដូច្នេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^3 x}{x \sin x \cos x} = \frac{3}{2} \quad \text{។}$

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

យើងមាន $\tan 2\theta = \frac{\sin 2\theta}{\cos 2\theta}$

$$\frac{1}{\cot 2\theta} = \frac{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta}$$

$$\cot 2\theta = \frac{\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta}{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}$$

$$2 \cot 2\theta = \frac{\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta}$$

$$2 \cot 2\theta = \cot \theta - \tan \theta \Rightarrow \tan \theta = \cot \theta - 2 \cot 2\theta$$

យើងបាន

$$\tan \theta = \cot \theta - 2 \cot 2\theta$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cot \frac{\theta}{2} - \cot \theta$$

$$\frac{1}{2^2} \tan \frac{\theta}{2^2} = \frac{1}{2^2} \cot \frac{\theta}{2^2} - \frac{1}{2} \cot \frac{\theta}{2}$$

.....

$$\frac{1}{2^n} \tan \frac{\theta}{2^n} = \frac{1}{2^n} \cot \frac{\theta}{2^n} - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \cot \frac{\theta}{2^{n-1}}$$

យើងបាន $S = \tan \theta + \frac{1}{2} \tan \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} \tan \frac{\theta}{2^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n} \tan \frac{\theta}{2^n}$

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

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^n} \cot \frac{\theta}{2^n} - 2 \cot 2\theta \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2^n}}{\tan \frac{\theta}{2^n}} - 2 \cot 2\theta$$

$$= -2 \cot 2\theta + \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\theta} \left[\frac{\frac{\theta}{2}}{\tan \frac{\theta}{2}} \right]$$

$$= -2 \cot 2\theta + \frac{1}{\theta}$$

ដូច្នេះ $\boxed{\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\tan \theta + \frac{1}{2} \tan \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} \tan \frac{\theta}{2^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n} \tan \frac{\theta}{2^n} \right) = \frac{1}{\theta} - 2 \cot 2\theta \quad \forall}$

លំហាត់ទី១២ ការគណនាលីមីត

ចូរគណនាលីមីត: (ក) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} \sec^2 t dt}{x \sin x}$

(ខ) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + 5x + 3}{x^2 + x + 2} \right)^x$

(គ) ចំពោះ $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x-3}{x+2} \right)^x$

ដំណោះស្រាយ គណនា

(ក) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} \sec^2 t dt}{x \sin x}$ រូបមន្ត $\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + c$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[\tan x]_0^{x^2}}{x \sin x}$

យើងអាចគណនាផ្ទាល់តែម្តង ដោយមិនចាំបាច់ប្រើ
វិធានឡូព័តាល់

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x^2}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x(1 + \tan^2 x^2)}{\sin x + x \cos x}$ (ប្រើវិធានឡូព័តាល់)

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

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

ដូច្នេះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} \sec^2 t dt}{x \sin x} = 1$ ។

(ខ) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + 5x + 3}{x^2 + x + 2} \right)^x$ រាង 1^∞

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

ដូច្នេះ៖ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + 5x + 3}{x^2 + x + 2} \right)^x = e^4$ ។

(គ) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x - 3}{x + 2} \right)^x$ រាង 1^∞

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

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

លំហាត់ទី១៣ ការគណនាលីមីត

បើ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{a}{x} + \frac{b}{x^2} \right)^{2x} = e^2$ ចូររកតម្លៃ a និង b ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ. រកតម្លៃ a និង b

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

ដោយ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{a}{x} + \frac{a}{x^2} \right)^{2x} = e^2$ យើងបាន $e^{2a} = e^a \Rightarrow a = 1$

ដូច្នេះ $a = 1$ និង $b \in \mathbb{R}$ ។

លំហាត់ទី១៤ ភាពជាប់នៃអនុគមន៍

យក α និង β ជាឫសពីរផ្សេងគ្នានៃ $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, ចូរគណនាលីមីត

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \alpha} \frac{1 - \cos(ax^2 + bx + c)}{(x - \alpha)^2}$ ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ. គណនាលីមីត

យើងមាន ប្រសិទ្ធិការ $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ គឺ α និង β នោះមានន័យថា

$$a \cdot (x - \alpha)(x - \beta) = 0$$

យើងបាន
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \alpha} \frac{1 - \cos a \cdot (x - \alpha)(x - \beta)}{(x - \alpha)^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \alpha} \frac{2 \sin^2 \left(\frac{a(x - \alpha)(x - \beta)}{2} \right)}{\frac{a^2(x - \alpha)^2(x - \beta)^2}{4}} \times \frac{a^2(x - \beta)^2}{4}$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} (\alpha - \beta)^2 \quad \text{។}$$

ដូច្នេះ
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \alpha} \frac{1 - \cos a \cdot (x - \alpha)(x - \beta)}{(x - \alpha)^2} = \frac{a^2}{2} (\alpha - \beta)^2 \quad \text{។}$$

លំហាត់ទី១៥ ភាពជាប់នៃអនុគមន៍

បើ $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^5 - 32}{x - 2}, & \text{where } x \neq 2 \\ k, & \text{where } x = 2 \end{cases}$ គឺជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់ត្រង់ $x = 2$ ។

ចូរគណនាតម្លៃ k ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ. អនុគមន៍ $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^5 - 32}{x - 2}, & \text{where } x \neq 2 \\ k, & \text{where } x = 2 \end{cases}$ គឺជាប់ត្រង់

$x = 2$ ។ យើងដឹងថា

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{x^5 - 32}{x - 2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{x^5 - 2^5}{x - 2} \right)$$

តែយើងដឹងថា $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left(\frac{x^n - a^n}{x - a} \right) = na^{n-1}$ ។

ដូច្នេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 5 \times 2^4 = 80$ ។

ដោយ $f(2) = k$ និង $f(x)$ ជាប់ត្រង់ $x = 2$ នោះយើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = f(2) \Rightarrow k = 80$$

ដូច្នេះ តម្លៃ $k = 80$ ។

លំហាត់ទី១៦ ភាពជាប់នៃអនុគមន៍

បើ $f(x) = \begin{cases} x + \lambda, & -1 > x > 3 \\ 4, & x = 3 \\ 3x - 5, & x > 3 \end{cases}$ គឺជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់ត្រង់ $x = 3$ ។ ចូរ

គណនាតម្លៃ λ ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ. អនុគមន៍ $f(x) = \begin{cases} x + \lambda, & -1 > x > 3 \\ 4, & x = 3 \\ 3x - 5, & x > 3 \end{cases}$ ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់

ត្រង់ $x = 3$ នោះយើងបាន

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = f(3) \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x + \lambda) = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 1 \quad \text{។}$$

ដូច្នេះ $\boxed{\lambda = 1}$ ។

លំហាត់ទី១៧ ភាពជាប់នៃអនុគមន៍

អនុគមន៍ $f: \mathbb{R} - \{0\} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ឲ្យដោយ $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{e^{2x} - 1}$ ។ ចូរ
កំណត់តម្លៃ $f(0)$ ដើម្បីឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f ជាប់ត្រង់ $x = 0$ ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ. យើងមាន

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{e^{2x} - 1} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1 - 2x}{x(e^{2x} - 1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left[1 + (2x) + \frac{(2x)^2}{2!} + \frac{(2x)^3}{3!} + \dots \right] - 1 - 2x}{x \left[1 + (2x) + \frac{(2x)^2}{2!} + \dots - 1 \right]} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{(2x)^2}{2!} + \frac{(2x)^3}{3!} + \dots}{x \left[(2x) + \frac{(2x)^2}{2!} + \dots \right]} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2^2}{2!} + \frac{2^3}{3!} x + \dots}{2 + \frac{(2)^2}{2!} x + \dots} \\ &= \frac{2 + 0 + \dots}{2 + 0 + \dots} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

ដើម្បីឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f ជាប់ត្រង់ $x = 0$ កាលណា

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

ដូច្នេះ $f(0) = 1$ ។

លំហាត់ទី១៨ ភាពជាប់នៃអនុគមន៍

បើ $f(x) = (x+1)^{\cot x}$ គឺជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់ត្រង់ $x = 0$ ។

ចូរគណនា $f(0)$ ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ. យើងមាន

$$f(x) = (x+1)^{\cot x}$$

$$\text{នោះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x+1)^{\cot x}$$

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

$$\text{ដោយ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cot x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{\frac{\sin x}{x}} = 1 \quad (\text{ព្រោះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1)$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = e \quad \text{។}$$

ដើម្បីឲ្យអនុគមន៍ $f(x)$ ជាប់ត្រង់ $x = 0$ កាលណា

$$f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = e \quad \text{។}$$

ដូច្នេះ $f(0) = e$ ។

លំហាត់ទី១៩ ការគណនាលីមីត

តាង α និង a ជាចំនួនថេរ ហើយ $f(x)$ និង $g(x)$ ជាអនុគមន៍។ បង្ហាញ

ថាបើ $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \alpha$ និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = 0$ នោះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0$ ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ. ឧបមាថា $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \alpha$ និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = 0$ ។

នោះគេបាន

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \times g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) \\ &= \alpha \times 0 = 0 \quad \text{ពិត} \end{aligned}$$

ដូច្នេះ បើ $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \alpha$ និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = 0$ នោះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0$ ។

លំហាត់ទី២០ ការគណនាលីមីត

តាង S_n ជាក្រឡាផ្ទៃនៃពហុកោណដែលមាន n ជ្រុងចារឹកក្នុងរង្វង់ដែលមានកាំ a ។ គណនា S_n រួចកំណត់តម្លៃ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$ ។

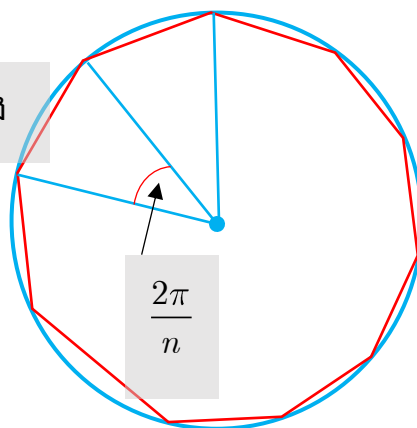
ដំណោះស្រាយ. គណនា S_n

ដោយពហុកោណនោះមានជ្រុង មាន n ជ្រុង

ចំនួន n ជ្រុង នោះគេទទួលបានត្រីកោណ

ចំនួន n ដែលមានមុំជាប់ផ្ចិតរង្វង់មានរង្វាស់

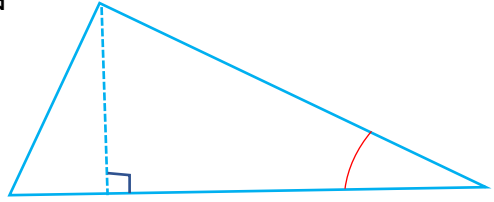
ស្មើនឹង $\frac{2\pi}{n}$ ។



សង្កេតលើត្រីកោណតែមួយសិន។ យើងមាន

រូបមន្តផ្ទៃក្រឡាត្រីកោណគឺ

$$S_{\Delta} = \frac{bh}{2} \quad (b = \text{បាត}, \quad h = \text{កំពស់})$$



ដោយ $b = a$ (កាំរង្វង់) និង $h = a \sin \frac{2\pi}{n}$ (ព្រោះ $\sin \frac{2\pi}{n} = \frac{a}{h}$)

យើងបាន $S_{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2} a^2 \sin \frac{2\pi}{n}$ នោះគេទាញបាន

$$S_n = nS_{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2} a^2 n \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} \quad \text{។}$$

គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^2 n}{2} \sin \frac{2\pi}{n}$

(តាង $t = \frac{2\pi}{n}$, when $n \rightarrow \infty$, then $t \rightarrow 0$)

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^2}{2} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{t} \cdot \sin t = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} a^2 \pi \frac{\sin t}{t} = a^2 \pi \quad \text{។}$$

ដូច្នេះ $S_n = \frac{a^2 n}{2} \sin \frac{2\pi}{n}$ និង $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = a^2 \pi$ ។