

ทบทวน : กฎลูกโซ่

$$\text{สูตรที่รู้} \quad \frac{d}{dx} [x^n] = n \cdot x^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\sin x] = \cos x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\cos x] = -\sin x$$

⋮

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\operatorname{cosec} x] = -\operatorname{cosec} x \cdot \cot x$$

$$\text{ให้ } y = \sin^5 (7x^8 + 2) \Rightarrow \text{5}$$

$$\text{ให้ } a = \sin (7x^8 + 2) \text{ จะได้ } y = a^5$$

$$\text{ให้ } b = 7x^8 + 2 \text{ จะได้ } a = \sin b$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{da} \cdot \frac{da}{db} \cdot \frac{db}{dx} = \dots$$

กฎลูกโซ่ ใช้เพื่อหาอนุพันธ์ของสิ่งที่ซับซ้อนขึ้น
เราทำงานอดิเรกไปใหม่ เพื่อให้ง่ายขึ้น

$$y = \sin (x^3 + 2x) \quad \text{หา } \frac{dy}{dx}$$

เปลี่ยนให้เหลือตัวแปรเดียว
เหมือนในสูตร

$$\text{ให้ } t = x^3 + 2x$$

$$\text{ดังนั้น } y = \sin t$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \dots$$

กฎลูกโซ่ ver 2. f^n ประกอบ

$$\frac{d}{dx} f \circ g(x) = \frac{d}{dx} (f(g(x))) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

อนุพันธ์ของ $g(x)$
ตีฟ f แล้วแทน $g(x)$ ลงไปตรงที่ x ของ f

ตัวอย่าง เช่น หาอนุพันธ์ของ $(\sin x)^5$

$$f(x) = x^5 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 5x^4$$

$$g(x) = \sin x \Rightarrow g'(x) = \cos x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\sin x)^5 = 5 (\sin x)^4 \cdot \cos x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [-3x^{-2}] = (-3)(-2)x^{-2-1} = 6x^{-3}$$

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Example 25 Find $\frac{dg}{dt}$ if $g(t) = \frac{-3}{\cos^2(t-7)}$. $= -3(\cos(t-7))^{-2} \Rightarrow -3 \cdot (-2)$

Solution.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dg}{dt} &= 6(\cos(t-7))^{-3} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} [\cos(t-7)] \\ &= 6(\cos(t-7))^{-3} \cdot (-\sin(t-7)) \cdot \frac{d}{dt} (t-7) \\ &= 6(\cos(t-7))^{-3} \cdot (-\sin(t-7)) \cdot 1 \quad \# \\ &= \frac{-6 \sin(t-7)}{\cos^3(t-7)} \end{aligned}$$

Example 26 Find $\frac{ds}{dt}$ if $s(t) = \sec^3(\cos(\sqrt{t})) = (\sec(\cos \sqrt{t}))^3$

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Solution.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{ds}{dt} &= \frac{d}{dt} [(\sec(\cos \sqrt{t}))^3] \\ &= 3(\sec(\cos \sqrt{t}))^2 \cdot \frac{d}{dt} [\sec(\cos \sqrt{t})] \\ &= 3(\sec(\cos \sqrt{t}))^2 \cdot \sec(\cos \sqrt{t}) \cdot \tan(\cos \sqrt{t}) \cdot \frac{d}{dt} [\cos \sqrt{t}] \\ &= 3 \sec^2(\cos \sqrt{t}) \cdot \sec(\cos \sqrt{t}) \cdot \tan(\cos \sqrt{t}) \cdot (-\sin \sqrt{t}) \cdot \frac{d}{dt} [\sqrt{t}] \\ &= 3 \sec^3(\cos \sqrt{t}) \cdot \tan(\cos \sqrt{t}) \cdot (-\sin \sqrt{t}) \cdot \frac{1}{2} t^{-\frac{1}{2}} \quad \# \\ &= \frac{-3 \sec^3(\cos \sqrt{t}) \cdot \tan(\cos \sqrt{t}) \cdot \sin \sqrt{t}}{2 \sqrt{t}} \quad \# \end{aligned}$$

อนุพันธ์ของฟังก์ชันเอกซ์โพเนนเชียล และลอการิทึม

3.2 Derivatives of Exponential and Logarithmic Functions

3.2.1 Derivatives of Exponential and Logarithmic Functions (หน้า 53)

Here is a summary of the derivative formulas in this section.

THEOREM 3.1

$$1. \frac{d}{dx}[a^x] = a^x \ln a$$

$$2. \frac{d}{dx}[e^x] = e^x \rightarrow \text{เช่น } \frac{d}{dx}[e^x] = e^x$$

$$3. \frac{d}{dx}[\log_a x] = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$

$$4. \frac{d}{dx}[\ln x] = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\text{เช่น } \frac{d}{dx}[3^x] = 3^x \cdot \ln 3$$

$$\text{เช่น } \frac{d}{dx}[\log_2 x] = \frac{1}{x \cdot \ln 2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}[3e^x] = 3 \cdot e^x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}[x^n] = n \cdot x^{n-1}$$

คำถาม $\frac{d}{dx}[x^x]$ ใช้สูตรไหน?

ตอบ ไม่รู้สูตร ต้องใช้สมบัติ log มาช่วย
+ ต้องใช้อนุพันธ์ของ f^n (หน้า 3.1)

Example 5 Find the derivative of $y = 2^{\ln 5x}$.

Solution.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}[2^{\ln 5x}]$$

$$= 2^{\ln 5x} \cdot \ln 2 \cdot \frac{d}{dx}[\ln 5x] \quad \text{สูตร 1.}$$

$$= 2^{\ln 5x} \cdot \ln 2 \cdot \frac{1}{5x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}[5x] \quad \text{สูตร 4}$$

$$= 2^{\ln 5x} \cdot \ln 2 \cdot \frac{1}{5x} \cdot 5 = \frac{2^{\ln 5x} \cdot \ln 2}{x}$$

Example 6 Find the derivative of $y = e^{\cos^3 x}$. e ทั่วไป กฎลูกโซ่ 2

Solution.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx} [e^{\cos^3 x}] \\
 &= e^{\cos^3 x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} [\cos^3 x] \quad \text{ใช้กฎ 2} \\
 &= e^{\cos^3 x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} [(\cos x)^3] \quad \text{จัดรูป} \\
 &= e^{\cos^3 x} \cdot 3(\cos x)^2 \cdot \frac{d}{dx} [\cos x] \quad \text{อนุพันธ์ } x^3 \\
 &= e^{\cos^3 x} \cdot 3\cos^2 x \cdot (-\sin x) \quad \text{กฎ 3}
 \end{aligned}$$

Example 7 Find the derivative of $y = (\log_3 x)^3$.

Solution.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx} [(\log_3 x)^3] \quad \text{อนุพันธ์ } x^3 \\
 &= 3(\log_3 x)^2 \cdot \frac{d}{dx} [\log_3 x] \quad \text{กฎ 3} \\
 &= 3(\log_3 x)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x \cdot \ln 3}
 \end{aligned}$$

The method used to derive this formula can be used to obtain generalized derivative formulas for the remaining inverse trigonometric functions. The following is a complete list of these formulas, each of which is valid on the natural domain of the function.

THEOREM 3.2

$$1. \frac{d}{dx} [\sin^{-1} u] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$2. \frac{d}{dx} [\cos^{-1} u] = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$3. \frac{d}{dx} [\tan^{-1} u] = \frac{1}{1+u^2} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$4. \frac{d}{dx} [\cot^{-1} u] = \frac{-1}{1+u^2} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$5. \frac{d}{dx} [\sec^{-1} u] = \frac{1}{|u|\sqrt{u^2-1}} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$6. \frac{d}{dx} [\csc^{-1} u] = \frac{-1}{|u|\sqrt{u^2-1}} \frac{du}{dx}$$

Example 10 Find the derivative of $y = \sin^{-1}(x^3 + 1)$.

Solution. $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} [\sin^{-1}(x^3 + 1)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(x^3+1)^2}} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} [x^3 + 1]$

หรือ $x^3 + 1$ เป็น u ในสูตร

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(x^3+1)^2}} \cdot (3x^2 + 0)$$

มอง $\sqrt{x}$ เป็น u ในสูตร

Example 11 Find the derivative of $y = \cos^{-1}(\sqrt{x})$.

Solution. $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} [\cos^{-1}(\sqrt{x})] = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-(\sqrt{x})^2}} \cdot \frac{d[\sqrt{x}]}{dx}$

$$= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \quad \text{✗}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{1-x} \cdot \sqrt{x}} = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{x(1-x)}} \quad \text{✗}$$