

แบบทดสอบย่อย เรื่องอนุพันธ์โดยใช้สูตร 2 (กฎลูกโซ่)

ชื่อ-สกุล..... รหัสนักศึกษา..... ลำดับที่.....

1. จงหาอนุพันธ์ของฟังก์ชันต่อไปนี้

(a) $f(x) = \frac{3}{(x^3 - 3^x)^3} \Rightarrow f(x) = 3 \left(\frac{1}{(x^3 - 3^x)^3} \right)$

$= 3(x^3 - 3^x)^{-3}$

$f'(x) = (-3)(3)(x^3 - 3^x)^{-4} \frac{d}{dx}(x^3 - 3^x)$

$= (-9)(x^3 - 3^x)^{-4} [3x^2 - 3^x \ln 3]$ #

(b) $g(x) = (x^5 - 5)e^{5x}$

$g'(x) = (x^5 - 5) \frac{d}{dx}(e^{5x}) + e^{5x} \frac{d}{dx}(x^5 - 5)$

$= (x^5 - 5)e^{5x} \frac{d}{dx}(5x) + e^{5x}(5x^4)$

$= 5(x^5 - 5)e^{5x} + e^{5x}(5x^4)$ #

(c) $h(x) = \frac{\sin(7x - 7)}{x^7 + 7}$

$h'(x) = (x^7 + 7) \frac{d}{dx}(\sin(7x - 7)) - \sin(7x - 7) \frac{d}{dx}(x^7 + 7)$

$(x^7 + 7)^2$

$= (x^7 + 7) \cos(7x - 7) \frac{d}{dx}(7x - 7) - \sin(7x - 7) (7x^6)$

$= \frac{(x^7 + 7) \cos(7x - 7) (7) - \sin(7x - 7) (7x^6)}{(x^7 + 7)^2}$ #

2. จงใช้กฎลูกโซ่หาค่า $\frac{dy}{dx}$ เมื่อกำหนด $y = \sqrt{u+1}$, $u = x^{171} - 171x$ โดยตอบในเทอมของ x

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$

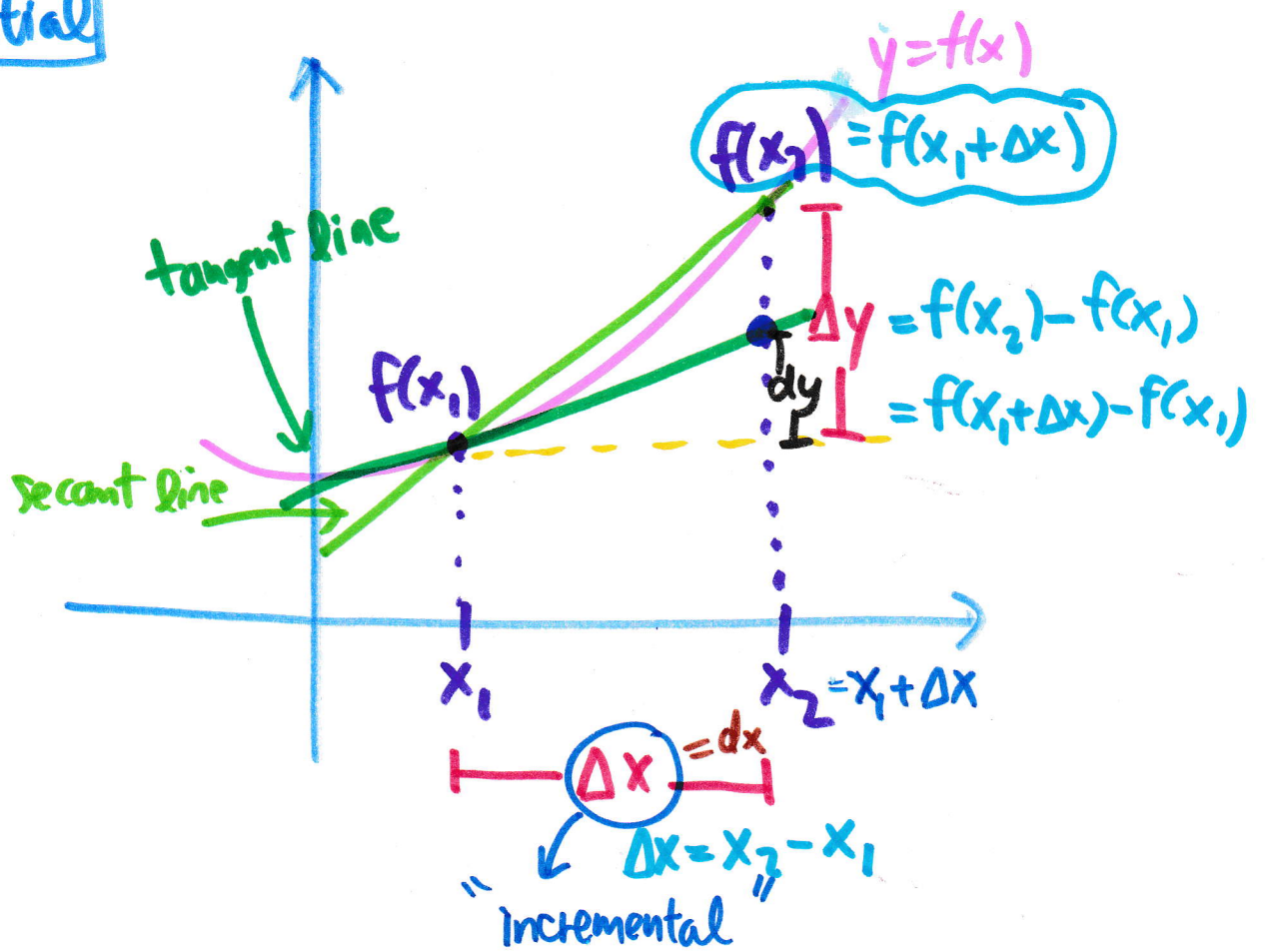
$y = (u+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$y' = \frac{1}{2}(u+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

$= \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{u+1}} \right) \cdot (171x^{170} - 171) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{u+1}}$

$= \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{171} - 171x + 1}} \right) (171x^{170} - 171) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{171} - 171x + 1}}$ #

Differential



សំណួរ x_0 តាម លក្ខណៈបំប្លែងនៃ $f(x)$ រឺ x_0
 គឺ $f'(x_0)$

dy ឬ df

$$\underline{dy} = df = f'(x) \underline{dx} \Rightarrow \boxed{dx = \Delta x}$$

Ex $y = x^2$

$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)$ differential $\rightarrow dy = \sim dx$

$\boxed{\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x}$ $\rightarrow dy = f'(x) dx$

$dy = (2x) dx$

differential

5.8 Differentials

Definition: Increments For $y = f(x)$, $\Delta x = x_2 - x_1$, we have $x_2 = x_1 + \Delta x$, and $\Delta y = y_2 - y_1 = f(x_2) - f(x_1) = f(x_1 + \Delta x) - f(x_1)$. Δy represents the change in y corresponding to a change from Δx in x .

Example 5.8.1. Given the function $y = f(x) = x^2 + 1$.

1. Find Δx , Δy and $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$ for $x_1 = 2$ and $x_2 = 3$.



$$\Delta x = x_2 - x_1 = 3 - 2 = 1$$

$$\Delta y = f(x_2) - f(x_1) = f(3) - f(2) = 10 - 5 = 5$$

$$\therefore \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{5}{1} = 5$$

2. Find $\frac{f(x_1 + \Delta x) - f(x_1)}{\Delta x}$ for $x_1 = 1$ and $\Delta x = 2$. $x_2 = 3$

$$\frac{f(x_1 + \Delta x) - f(x_1)}{\Delta x} = \frac{f(1+2) - f(1)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{f(3) - f(1)}{2} = \frac{10 - 2}{2} = \frac{8}{2} = 4 \neq$$

Definition: Differentials

If $y = f(x)$ defines a differentiable function, then the differential dy , or df , is defined by

$$dy = df = f'(x)dx,$$

where $dx = \Delta x$.

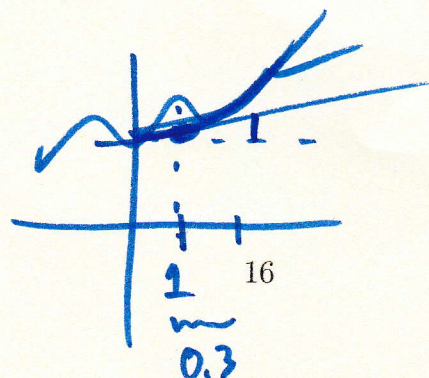
Example 5.8.2. Let $y = x^5 + 3x$. Find dy and evaluate dy for $x = 1$ and $dx = 0.3$.

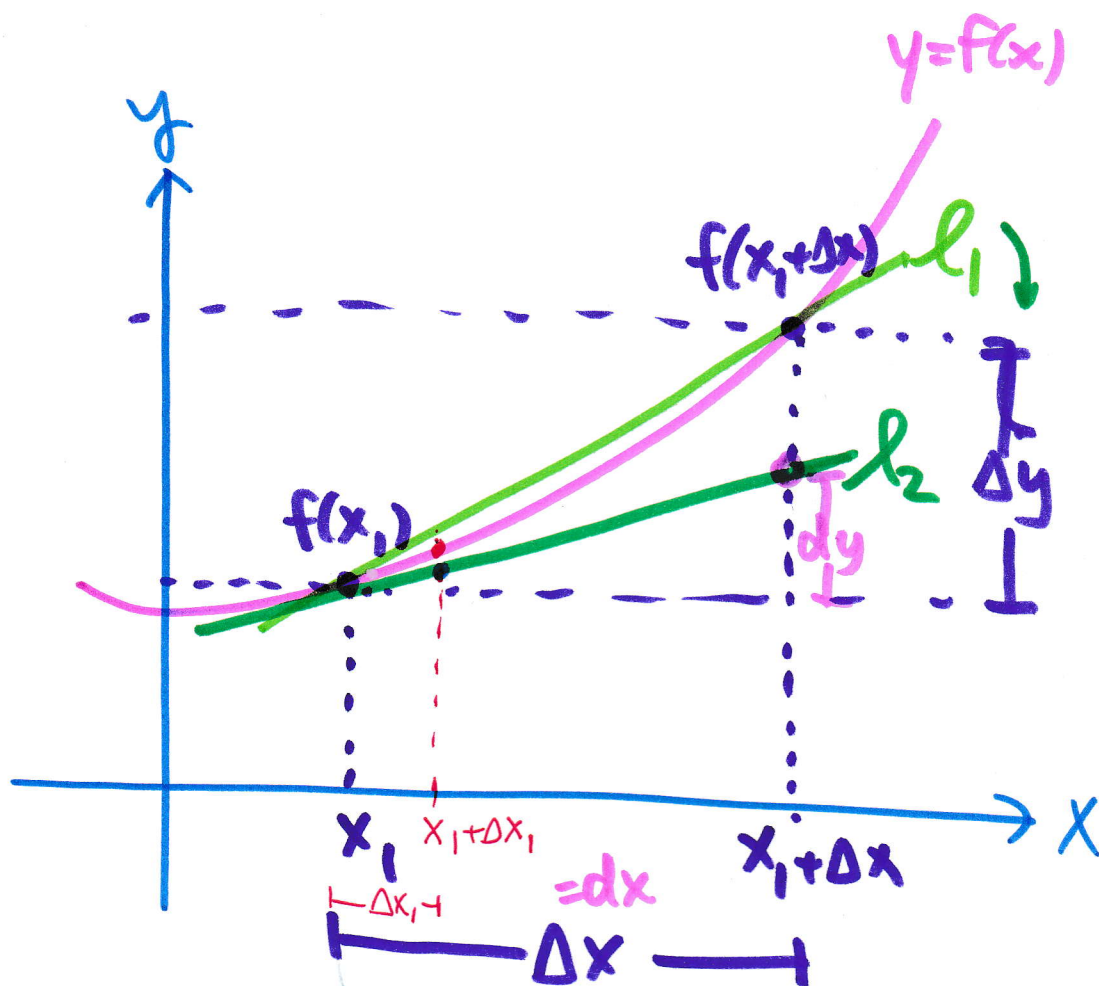
$$dy = f'(x)dx$$

$$\boxed{dy = (5x^4 + 3)dx}$$

$$\text{So } x = 1, dx = 0.3$$

$$\begin{aligned} dy &= (5(1)^4 + 3)(0.3) \\ &= (8)(0.3) = 2.4 \end{aligned}$$





Annäherung $l_1 = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{f(x_1 + \Delta x) - f(x_1)}{\Delta x}$

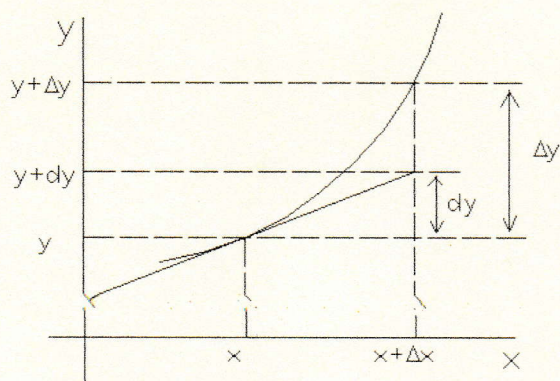
Annäherung $l_2 = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_1 + \Delta x) - f(x_1)}{\Delta x}$

Bei Δx strecken
bzw. abs. annäherung $f'(x_1) \approx \frac{f(x_1 + \Delta x) - f(x_1)}{\Delta x} \Delta y$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x_1) \approx \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$

$$\therefore \Delta y \approx f'(x) \Delta x \quad = dx$$

an $dy = f'(x) dx \Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta y \approx dy}$



For small Δx , $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} \approx f'(x)$. Thus, $\Delta y \approx f'(x)\Delta x$.

Also, since $dy = f'(x)dx$, it follows that

$$\Delta y \approx dy,$$

and dy can be used to approximate Δy .

Example 5.8.3. Let $y = f(x) = \sqrt{x}$.

1. Find Δy and dy when x changes from $x = 4$ to $x = 4.1$.
2. Approximate Δy using dy when x changes from $x = 4$ to $x = 5$.
3. Approximate $\sqrt{101}$.

Ex 5.8.3 $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$

$f(4) = 2$
 $f(4.01) =$

(1) $\Delta y, dy$ เมื่อ $x=4$ ไปยัง $x=4.1$ $\Delta x = 0.1$

$$\Delta y = f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)$$

$$\Delta y = f(4 + \Delta x) - f(4)$$

$$\Delta y = \sqrt{4 + \Delta x} - 2 \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta y = \sqrt{4.01} - 2$$

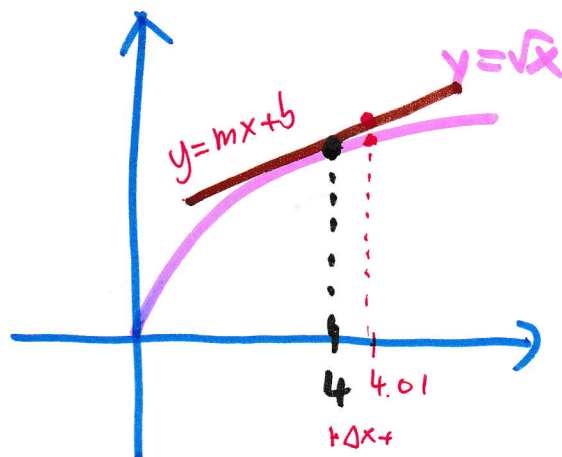
$$dy = f'(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$dy = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \Delta x \quad (2)$$

$$dy = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{4}} (0.1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (0.1) = 0.025$$



จุดบนเส้นโค้งที่ $x=4.1$

เส้นสัมผัส ณ จุด $f(x)$ (ที่ $x=4$)

เราใช้เส้นสัมผัส $x=4.1$ เพื่อหาค่า $f(4.1)$ โดยที่ $x=4$ เป็นจุดที่เรารู้ค่าแน่นอน
 คำนวณค่า $f(4.1)$ ที่ $x=4$ (ค่าที่เรารู้ค่าแน่นอน)
 ที่ $x=4$ (ค่าที่เรารู้ค่าแน่นอน)

(2) $\Delta y, dy$ เมื่อ x เปลี่ยนจาก $x=4$ ไปยัง $x=5$ $\Delta x = 1$

$$\Delta y = \sqrt{4+1} - 2 = \sqrt{5} - 2$$

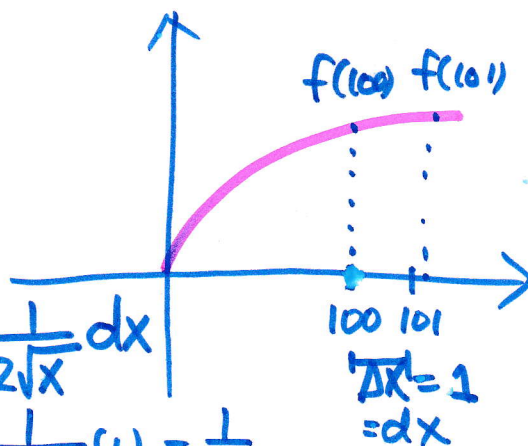
$$dy = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{4}} (1) = 0.25$$

$\Delta y \approx dy$ เมื่อ Δx เล็ก

(3) ใช้ค่า $\sqrt{101}$ ประมาณโดย $dy = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{100}} (1) = \frac{1}{20}$$

$$\therefore f(101) \approx f(100) + dy = 10 + \frac{1}{20} = 10.05 \quad \#$$



5.9 Break-Even and Profit-Loss Analysis

Let x be the number of units manufactured and sold.

The **price-demand function** ($p = p(x)$) gives the price per item when x items are manufactured and sold.

The **revenue function** ($R = R(x)$) is (the number of items sold) $\cdot$ (price per item), which is $R = x \cdot p(x)$.

The **cost function** ($C = C(x)$) is (fixed costs) + (variable costs), which is $C = a + bx$.

The **profit function** ($P = P(x)$) is $P = R - C$.

The company will

- have a **loss** if $R < C$ or $P < 0$,
- **break-even** if $R = C$ or $P = 0$,
- have a **profit** if $R > C$ or $P > 0$.

$\downarrow$ $\downarrow$
 ราคาส่ง (กำไร) $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ ราคาส่ง (ต้นทุน)
 $P = R - C$

Note: In this course, functions p , R and C will be given. We do not concentrate on finding these functions from a given real world problem.

Example 5.9.1. The price – demand equation and the cost function for the production of television sets are given by

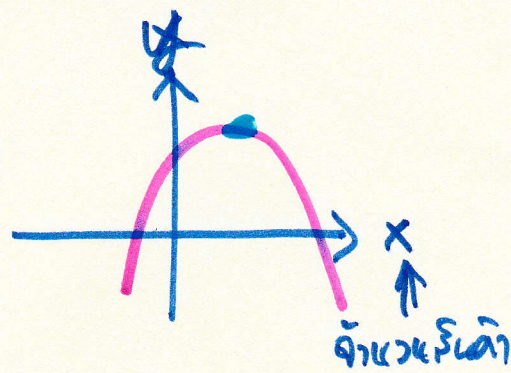
$$p(x) = 300 - \frac{x}{30} \quad \text{and} \quad C(x) = 150,000 + 30x,$$

where x is the number of sets that can be sold at a price of p per set, and $C(x)$ is the total cost of producing x sets.

1. Find the revenue function in terms of x .

$$R(x) = x \cdot p(x) = x \left(300 - \frac{x}{30} \right)$$

$$R(x) = 300x - \frac{x^2}{30}$$



2. Find the break-even point.

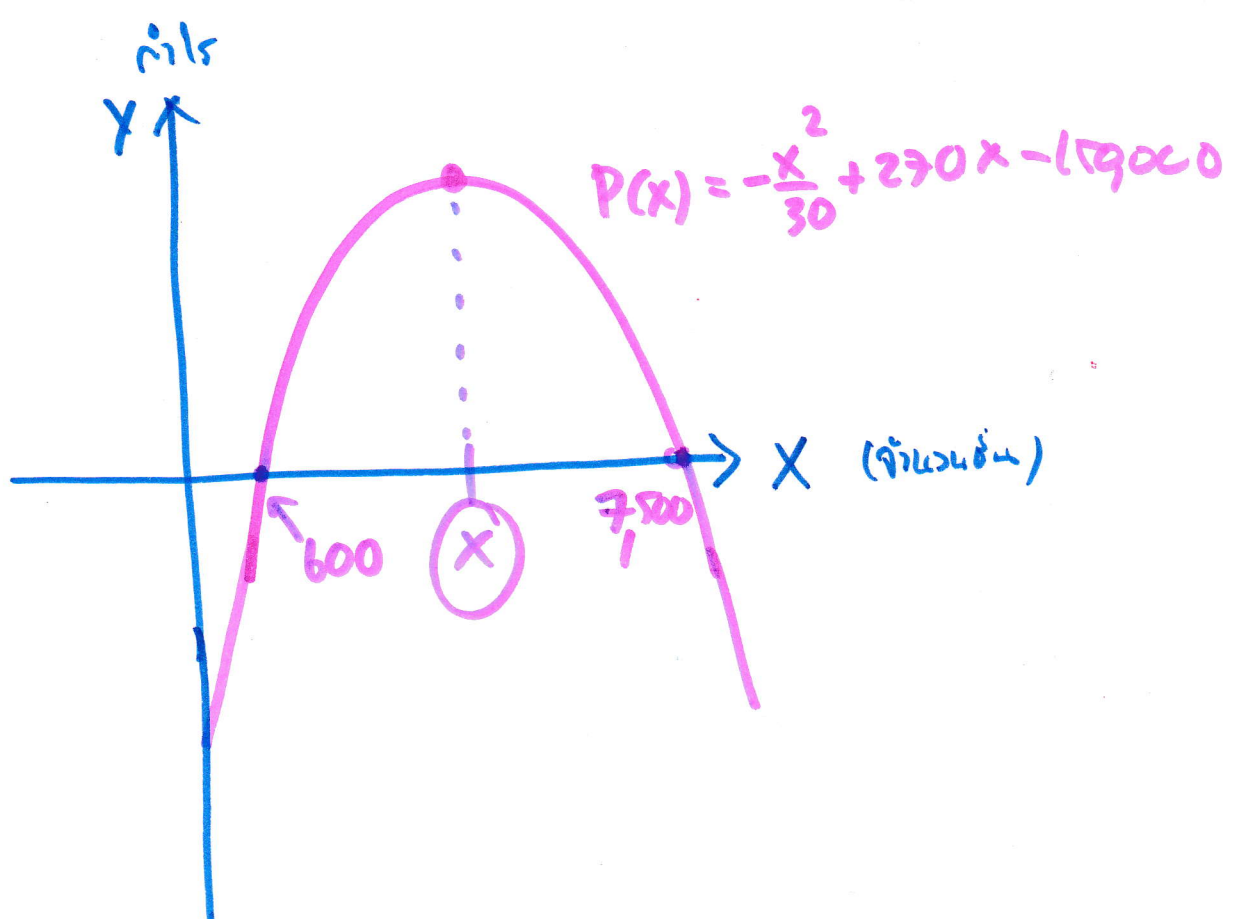
หา x ที่ $R(x) = C(x)$ ($P(x) = 0$)

$$P(x) = \left(300x - \frac{x^2}{30} \right) - (150,000 + 30x)$$

$$P(x) = -\frac{x^2}{30} + 270x - 150,000$$

$$x = \frac{600}{2} = 300 \quad \text{or} \quad x = 7,500$$

Set $P(x) = 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{x^2}{30} + 270x - 150,000 = 0$
 $x^2 - 8,100x + 4,500,000 = 0$



Example 5.9.2. A company manufactures and sells x transistor radios per week. If the weekly cost and revenue equations are

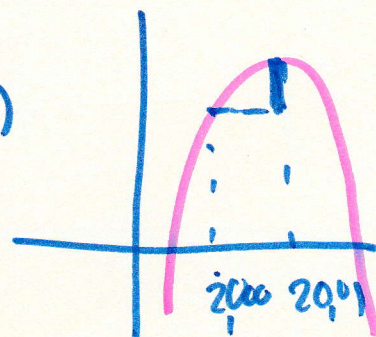
$$C(x) = 5,000 + 2x \quad R(x) = 10x - \frac{x^2}{1,000} \quad 0 \leq x \leq 8,000,$$

find the approximate changes in profit if production is increased from 2,000 to 2,010 units per week.

$$P(x) = R(x) - C(x)$$

$$P(x) = \left(10x - \frac{x^2}{1000} \right) - (5000 + 2x)$$

$$P(x) = -\frac{x^2}{1000} + 8x - 5000$$



အနီးကပ် တွက်ရန် $P(2010) - P(2000) = ?$

နံပါတ် ΔP နှင့် $\Delta x = 10$

သိသကဲ့သို့ $\Delta P \approx dP$

$$\Delta P \approx dP = P'(x) \Delta x$$

$$\Delta P \approx \left(-\frac{x}{500} + 8 \right) \Delta x$$

ဤနေရာတွင် $x = 2000$, $\Delta x = 10$

$$\Delta P \approx \left(-\frac{2000}{500} + 8 \right) (10)$$

$$= (+4)(10) = 40$$

ထို့ကြောင့် 2000 နှင့် 2010 နှစ်ကြားတွင် ပုံမှန်အားဖြင့် 40 ယူနစ်တိုးတက်သည်။