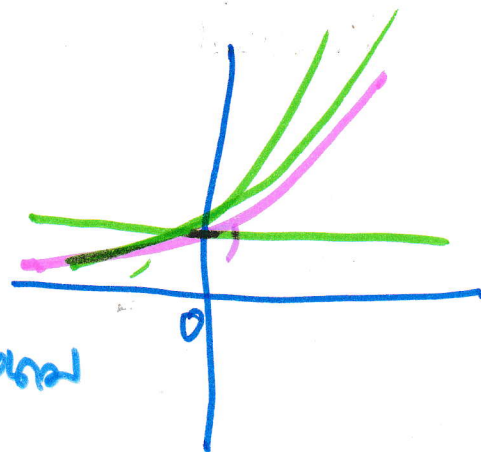


ทฤษฎีบท

$f(x) = e^x$ มีอนุพันธ์ e^x
 อนุพันธ์ของฟังก์ชัน e^x คือ e^x



ทฤษฎีบททaylor $\Rightarrow$ อนุพันธ์ของฟังก์ชัน $f(x)$ ที่ $x=a$

$$f(x) \approx f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{f''(a)(x-a)^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)(x-a)^n}{n!}$$

$= P_n(x)$

ถ้า $x=0$ จะได้ฟังก์ชัน $f(x)$ ที่ $x=0$

$$f(x) \approx f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)x^n}{n!}$$

$= P_n(x)$

Ex 5.15.3 $P_3(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)x^2}{2!} + \frac{f'''(0)x^3}{3!}$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$$

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

$$f''(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)(x+1)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$f'''(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)(x+1)^{-\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x+1)^5}}$$

$$f(0) = 1$$

$$f'(0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f''(0) = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$f'''(0) = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$P_3(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x + \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)\frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3!}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{3}{48}x^3$$

(*)

Ex 5.15.4

$$f(x) \approx p_3(x)$$

approximation

$$f(0.1) \approx p_3(0.1)$$

$$(*) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}(0.1) - \frac{(0.1)^2}{8} + \frac{3}{48}(0.1)^3$$

$$= 1 + 0.05 - 0.00125 + 0.0000625$$

$$= 1.0488125$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$$

$$\text{approx } \sqrt{1.1}$$

approximation

$$\text{approx } f(0.1) = \sqrt{1.1}$$

$$\sqrt{1.1}$$

Ex 5.15.4 Taylor series $x=1$

$$p_3(x) = f(1) + f'(1)(x-1) + \frac{f''(1)(x-1)^2}{2!} + \frac{f'''(1)(x-1)^3}{3!}$$

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$f''(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)x^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$f'''(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)x^{-\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$f(1) = 1$$

$$f'(1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f''(1) = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$f'''(1) = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$p_3(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}(x-1) + \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)\frac{(x-1)^2}{2!} + \frac{3}{8}\frac{(x-1)^3}{3!}$$

$$\text{approx } \sqrt{1.1}$$

$$\text{approx } f(x) = \sqrt{x} \text{ at } \sqrt{1.1} \text{ approx } x=1.1$$

$$f(1.1) = \sqrt{1.1}$$

$$\sqrt{1.1} = f(1.1) \approx p_3(1.1)$$

$$(*) = \text{approx } f(x)$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2}(0.1) - \frac{1}{4}\frac{(0.1)^2}{2!} + \frac{3}{8}\frac{(0.1)^3}{3!}$$

Bx ឧទាហរណ៍ $\sin(0.1)$

(រំលឹក) $f(x) = \sin x$

$\therefore f(0.1) = \sin(0.1)$

ឧទាហរណ៍ រក $p_3(x)$

← Taylor

តំណករនៃចំណុច $x=0$

ឧទាហរណ៍ $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{100}\right)$

រំលឹក $f(x) = \cos x$

$\therefore f\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{100}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{100}\right)$

ឧទាហរណ៍ រក $p_3(x)$

* តំណករនៃចំណុច $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$g(x) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right)$

$g\left(\frac{\pi}{100}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{100}\right)$

ឧទាហរណ៍ រក $p_3(x)$

* តំណករនៃចំណុច $x=0$

$$f(x) = x^2$$
$$f'(x) = 2x$$

$$f(x) = e^{2x}$$
$$f'(x) = 2e^{2x}$$

$$f(x) = x^x, \quad \cancel{f'(x) = x \cdot x^{x-1}}$$

$$f(x) = x^x, \quad \cancel{f'(x) = x^x \ln x}$$

$$y = x^x$$

Take $\ln$;

$$\ln y = \ln x^x$$

$$\ln y = x \ln x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\ln y) = \frac{d}{dx}(x \ln x)$$

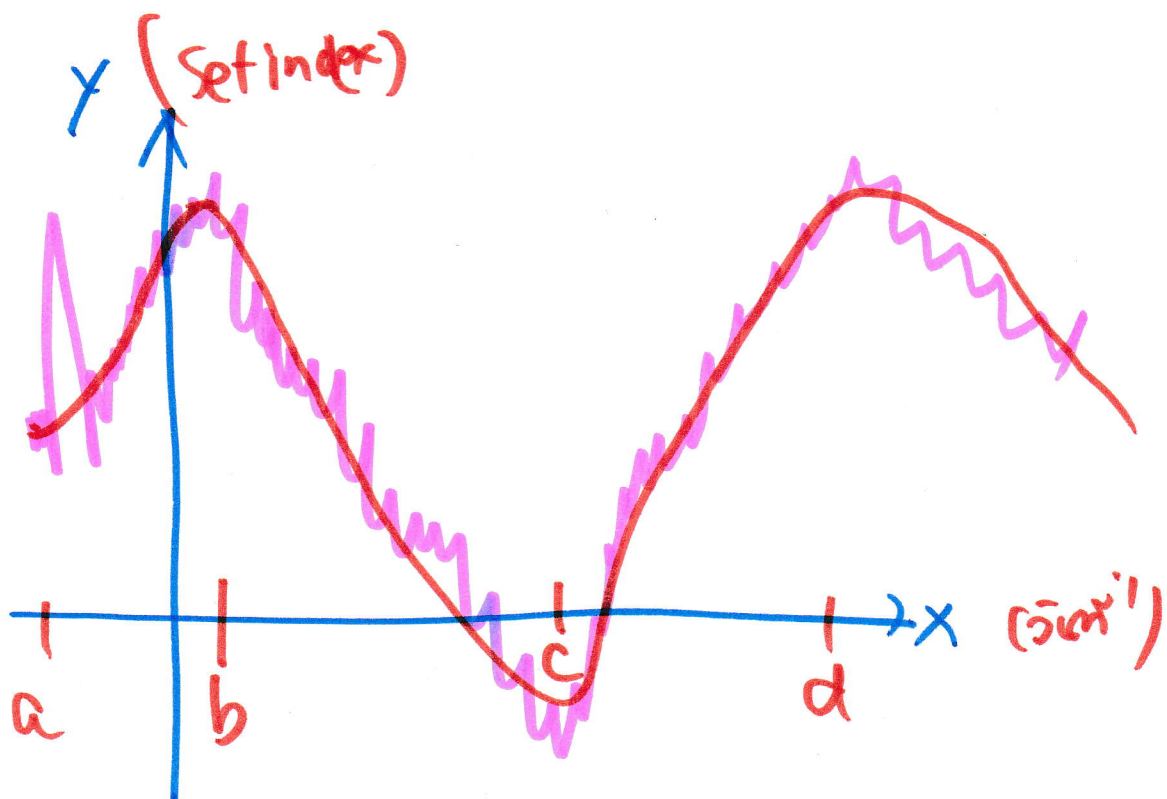
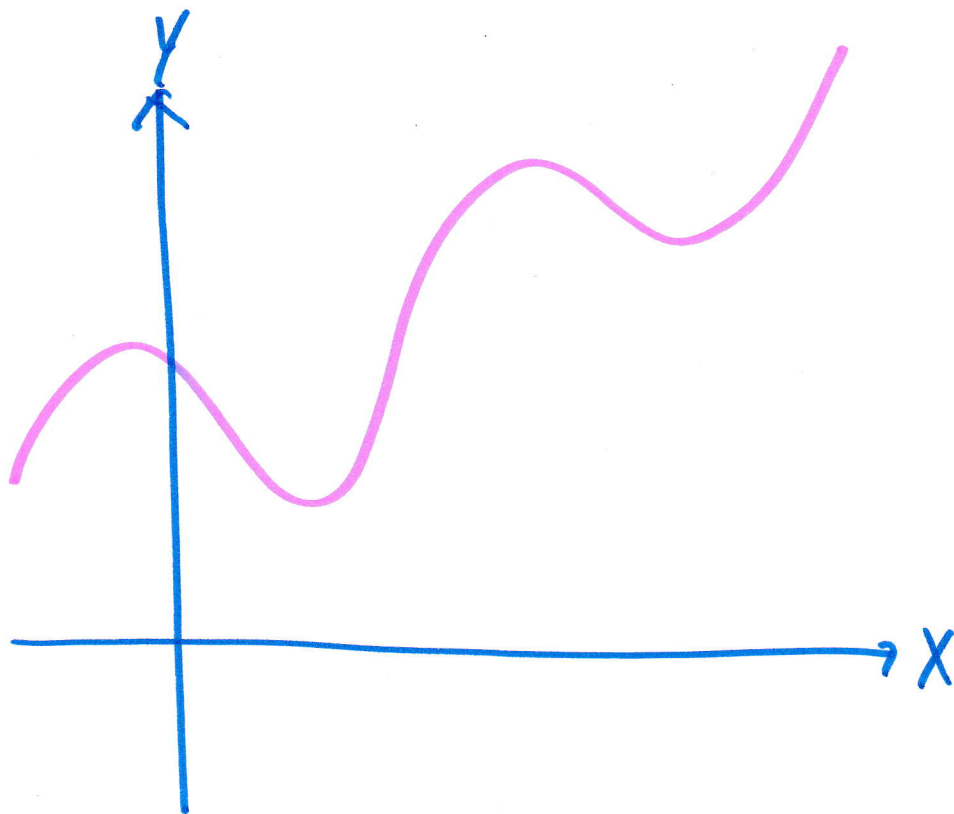
$$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = x \frac{d}{dx}(\ln x) + \ln x \frac{dx}{dx}$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{x} + \ln x$$

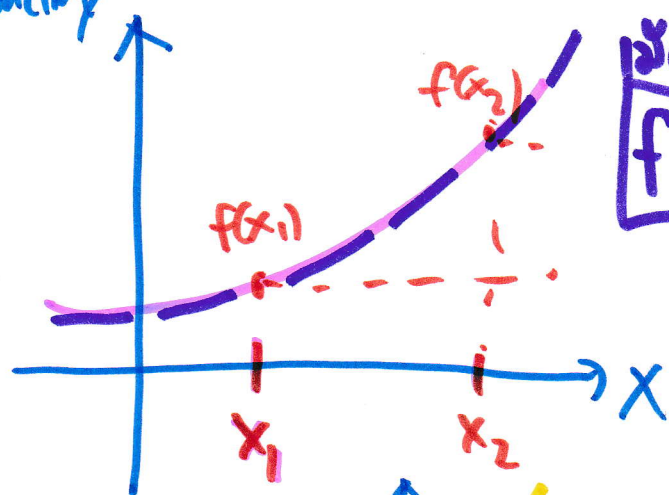
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y(1 + \ln x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x^x(1 + \ln x)$$

$$\boxed{\frac{dy}{dx} = x^x + x^x \ln x}$$

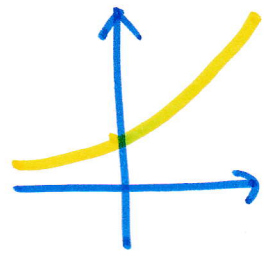


① ฟังก์ชันเพิ่ม ถ้า $x_1 < x_2$ แล้ว $f(x_1) < f(x_2)$
 increasing function

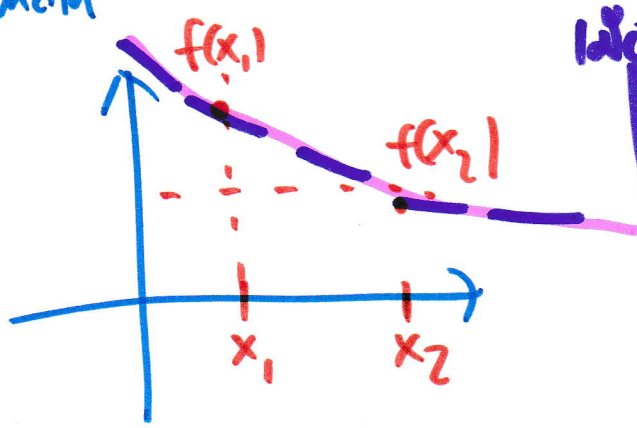


ถ้า x เพิ่มขึ้น
 $f'(x) > 0$

Ex $f(x) = e^x$

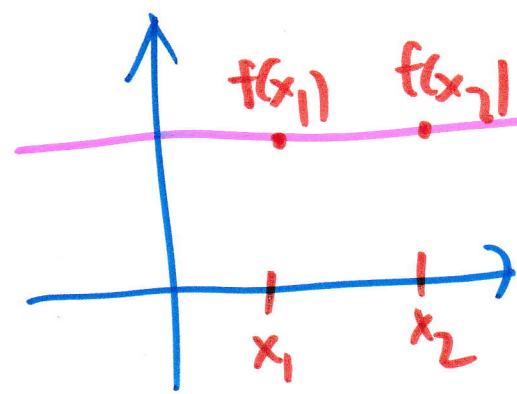


② ฟังก์ชันลด ถ้า $x_1 < x_2$ แล้ว $f(x_1) > f(x_2)$
 decreasing function

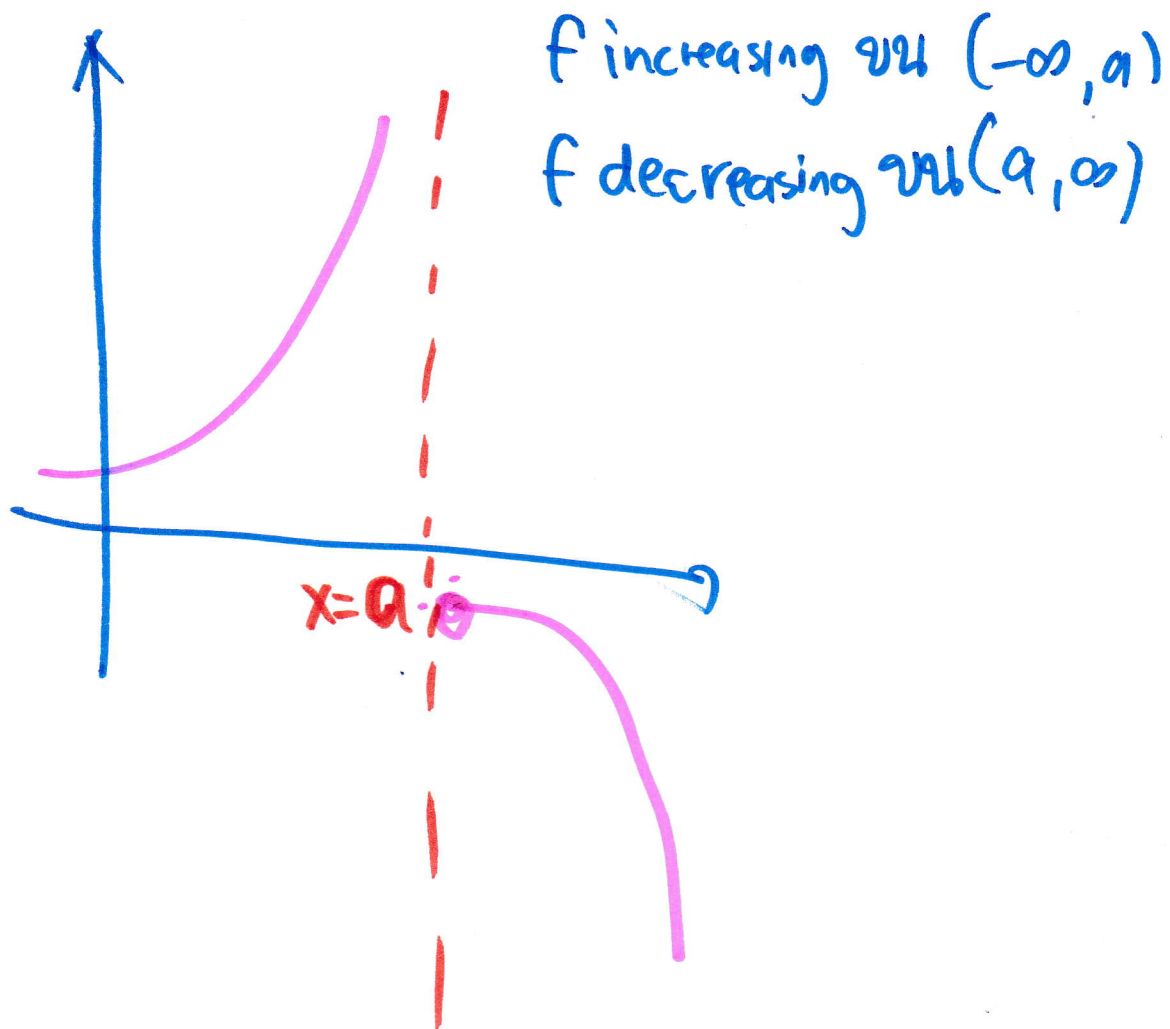


ถ้า x เพิ่มขึ้น
 $f'(x) < 0$

③ ฟังก์ชันคงที่ ถ้า $x_1 < x_2$ แล้ว $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$
 constant function



ฟังก์ชันคงที่
 $f'(x) = 0$

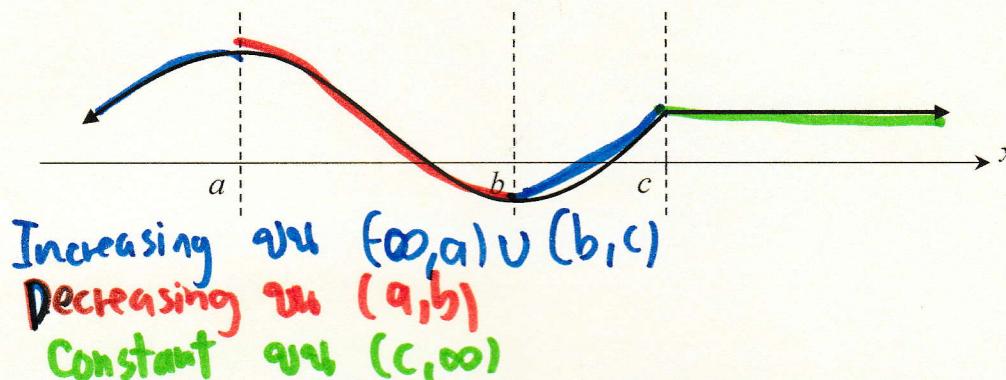


Chapter 6: Applications of the derivatives

6.1 First Derivative and Graphs

Increasing and Decreasing Functions

Example From the graph below, find intervals where the given function is increasing, decreasing or constant.



Theorem 1 Let f be a function that is continuous on (a, b) , and differentiable on (a, b) .

1. If $f'(x) > 0$ for all x on (a, b) , then f is increasing on (a, b) .
2. If $f'(x) < 0$ for all x on (a, b) , then f is decreasing on (a, b) .
3. If $f'(x) = 0$ for all x on (a, b) , then f is constant on (a, b) .

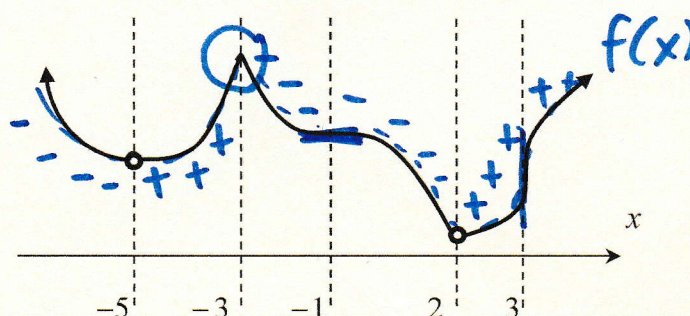
Increasing and Decreasing function summary: For the interval (a, b) ,

$f'(x)$	$f(x)$	Graph of f	Examples
$+$ $f'(x) > 0$	Increasing ↗ $↗$	Rising ↗	
$-$ $f'(x) < 0$	Decreasing ↘ $↘$	Falling ↘	

Definition 1 The values of x in the domain of f where $f'(x) = 0$ or where $f'(x)$ does not exist are called the **critical numbers** of $f'(x)$.

Remark: The values of x where $f'(x) = 0$ or where $f'(x)$ does not exist are called the **partition numbers** of $f'(x)$. (It does not matter whether x is in the domain of f or not.)

Example From the graph below, find



(a) the values of x where $f'(x) = 0$

$$x = -1$$

(e) the values of x in the domain of f

where $f'(x) = 0$

$$x = -1$$

(b) the values of x where $f'(x)$ does not exist

$$x = -3, 3$$

(f) the values of x in the domain of f

where $f'(x)$ does not exist

$$x = -3, 3$$

(c) the partition numbers of $f'(x)$

$$x = -1, -3, 3, 2$$

(g) the critical numbers of $f'(x)$

$$x = -1, 3, 3$$

(d) the domain of f

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-5, 2\}$$

$f'(x) = 0$ $f'(x)$ does not exist.

Example Find the critical numbers of $f'(x)$, the intervals on which f is increasing and those on which f is decreasing, for

(a) $f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 5$

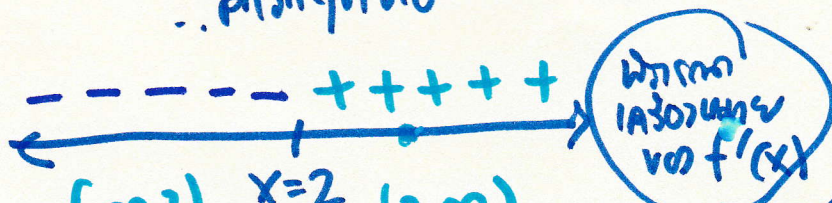
or $f'(x) = 2x - 4$

$D_f = \mathbb{R}$

① domain $f'(x) = 2x - 4$ is all real numbers $\mathbb{R}$

② or x such that $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 2x - 4 = 0$
 $x = 2$

$\therefore$ partition at $x = 2$



$f'(x) > 0$ on $(-\infty, 2) \Rightarrow$ increasing, $f'(x) < 0$ on $(2, \infty) \Rightarrow$ decreasing

(b) $f(x) = x^3 - 3x$

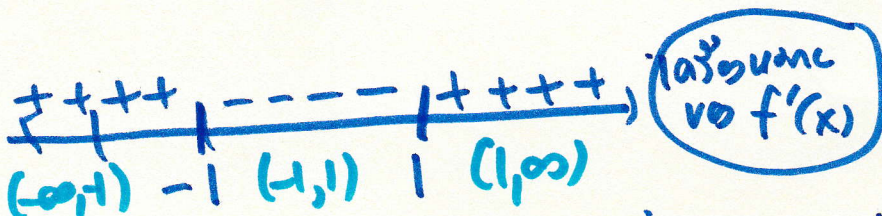
$D_f = \mathbb{R}$

$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3 = 3(x^2 - 1) = 3(x-1)(x+1)$

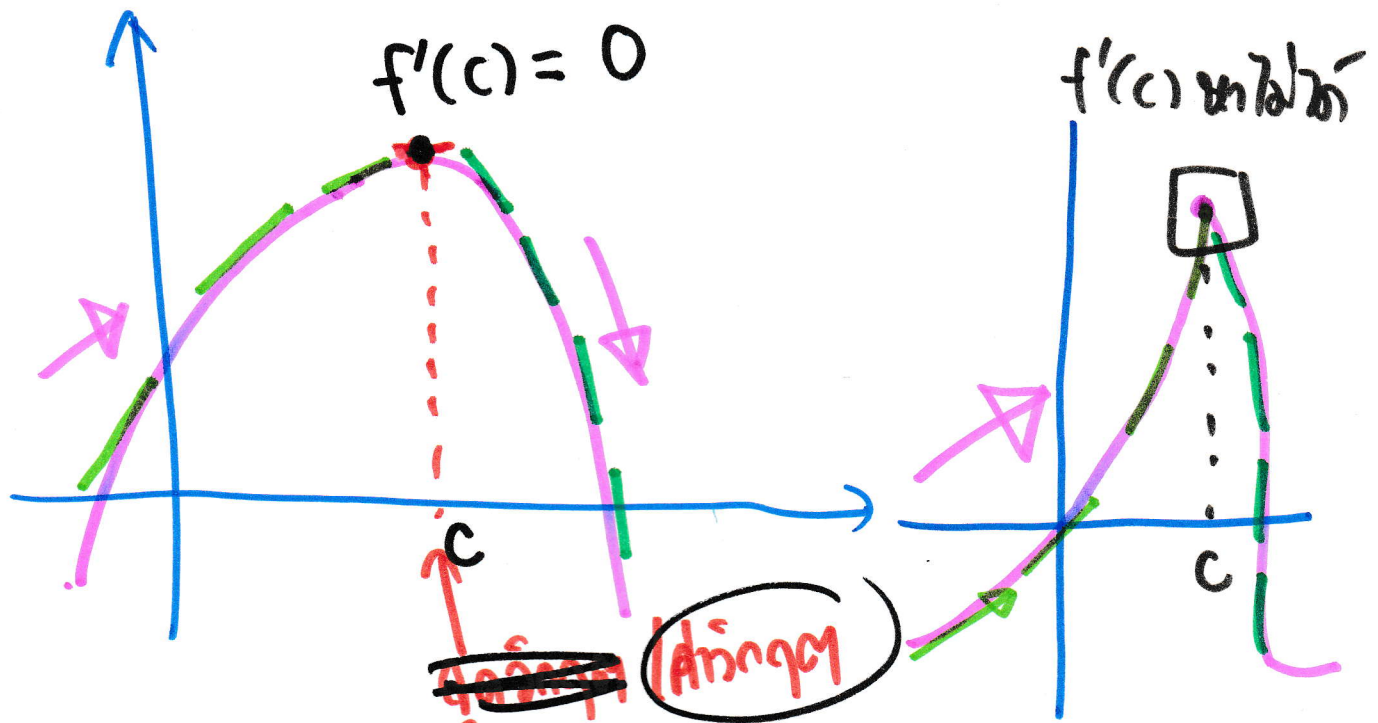
① domain $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3$ is all real numbers $\mathbb{R}$

② or x such that $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 3(x-1)(x+1) = 0$
 $x = -1, 1$

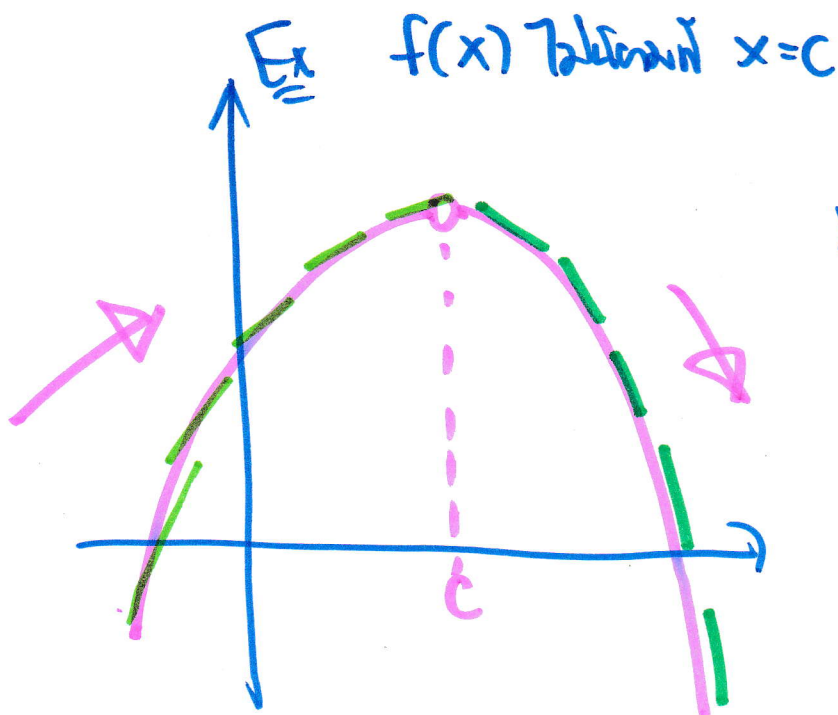
$\therefore$ partition at $x = -1, 1$



$\therefore f'(x) > 0$ on $(-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty) \Rightarrow$ increasing
 $f'(x) < 0$ on $(-1, 1) \Rightarrow$ decreasing



Def 1) $x=c$ နှစ်ခုမှာ $f'(c) = 0$ ဖြစ်သော $f'(c)$ မရှိဘဲ
 အခြေခံ (critical value)
 * အခြေခံ ဖြစ်သော $x=c$ ကို partition number ဟု ခေါ်သည်



$x=c$ မှာ အခြေခံ ဖြစ်သည်
တစ်ခု တစ်ခု

$x=c$ ကို partition number ဟု ခေါ်သည်

$\Rightarrow$ partition number (အခြေခံ ဖြစ်သော $x=c$)