

ทฤษฎีบท

① f มีความต่อเนื่องที่ $\boxed{x=a}$ ถ้า f สอดคล้องกับสมบัติ

(1) $f(a)$ นิยาม

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$ มีค่า $\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) \\ \parallel \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) \end{cases}$

(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$

② ความต่อเนื่องบนช่วง $[a, b]$: f ต่อเนื่องบนช่วง $[a, b]$ ถ้า

(1) f ต่อเนื่องบนช่วงเปิด (a, b)

(2) f มีความต่อเนื่องทางขวาที่จุดปลายขวา a และ b

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = f(a)$$

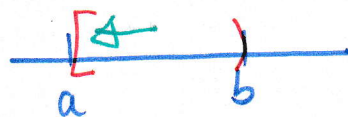
(3) f มีความต่อเนื่องทางซ้ายที่จุดปลายขวา

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x) = f(b)$$

Ex f ต่อเนื่องบน $[a, b)$

① f ต่อเนื่องบน (a, b)

② f มีความต่อเนื่องทางขวาที่ $x=a$



f ต่อเนื่องบน $(a, b]$

① f ต่อเนื่องบน (a, b)

② f มีความต่อเนื่องทางซ้ายที่ $x=b$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} g(x) = g(1)$$

2.1 Tangent Lines and Rate of Change

In this section we will see how the concept of “tangent lines to a curve” and that of “the rate at which one variable changes relative to another” are related.

Tangent Lines

DEFINITION Suppose that x_0 is in the domain of the function f . The *tangent line* to the curve $y = f(x)$ at the point $P(x_0, f(x_0))$ is the line with equation

$$y - f(x_0) = m_{tan}(x - x_0)$$

where

$$m_{tan} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \quad (2.1)$$

provided that the limit exists.

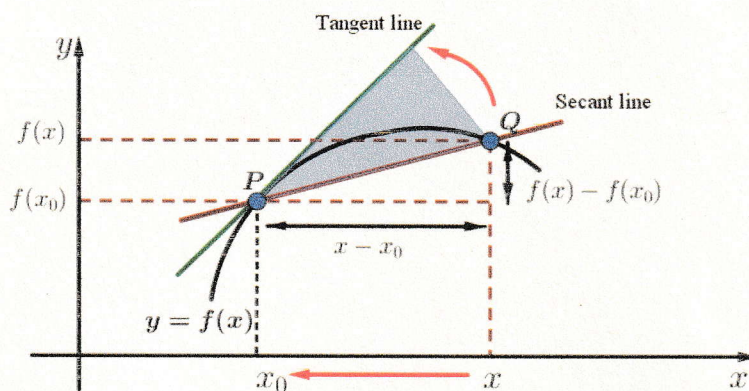
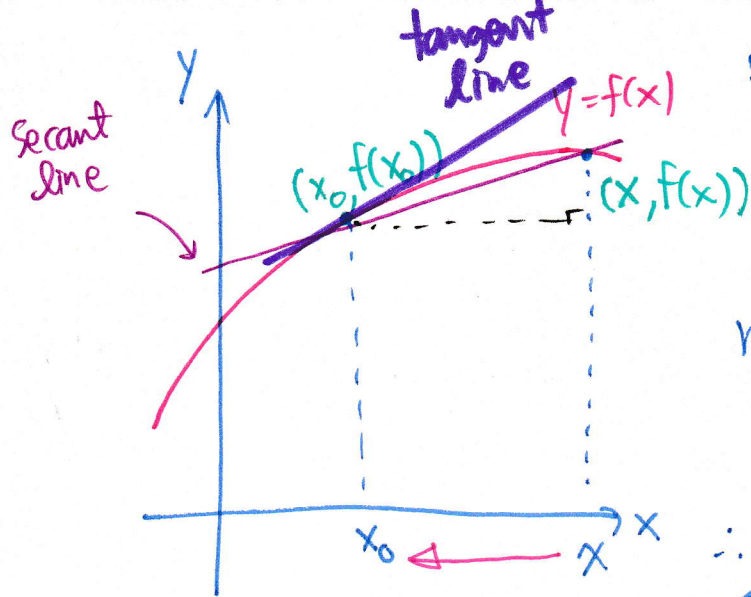


Figure 2.1: The slope of the tangent line as a limit of slopes of secant lines



Problem ต้องการหาความชันของเส้นสัมผัสกราฟ $y=f(x)$ ที่ $(x_0, f(x_0))$

$$m_{\text{sec}} = \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

↓
ค่าลิมิต

$$\therefore m_{\text{tan}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

ความชันของเส้นสัมผัสกราฟที่จุด $(x_0, f(x_0))$

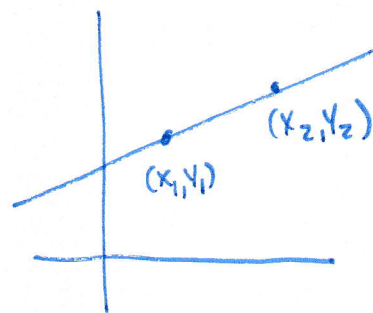


ขง หาเส้นสัมผัสกราฟที่ $(x_0, f(x_0))$

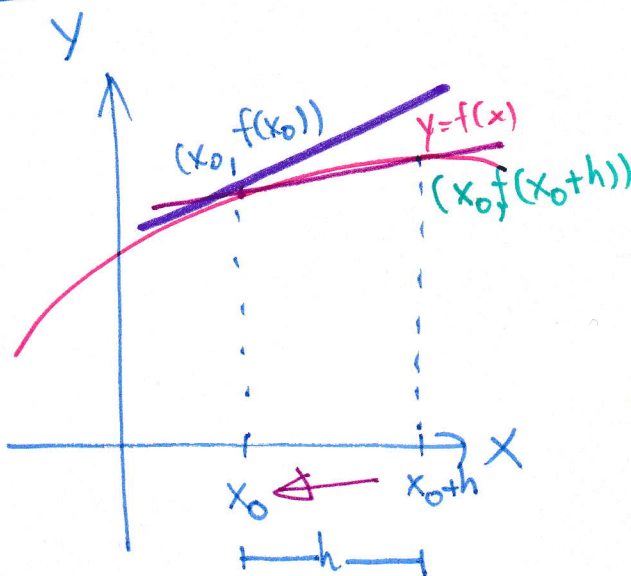
- ① รู้จุดบน $(x_0, f(x_0)) / (x_0, y_0)$
- ② รู้ความชัน m_{tan}

สูตรเส้นตรง

$$y - f(x_0) = m_{\text{tan}} (x - x_0)$$



$$\text{slope} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$



$$m_{\text{sec}} = \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{(x_0+h) - x_0}$$

$$m_{\text{sec}} = \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h}$$

$$m_{\text{tan}} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h}$$

↑
ค่าลิมิต

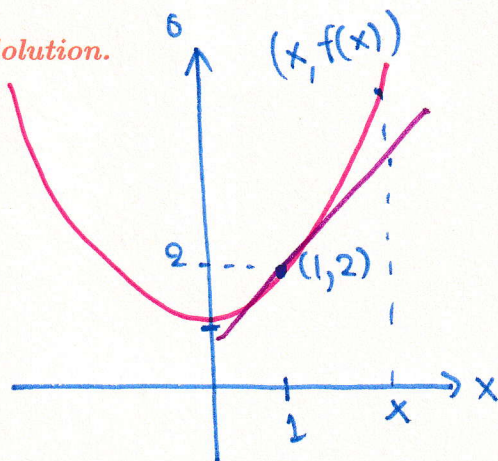
$$y = ax^2$$

$$y - k = a(x - h)^2$$

uay,

Example 2.1 Use Formula (2.1) to find an equation for the tangent line to the parabola $y = x^2 + 1$ at the point $P(1, 2)$, and confirm the result agrees with that obtained in Example 1.1. $y - 1 = x^2$

Solution.



① $\text{pochu qon } P(1, 2)$

② $\text{amashu } m_{\text{tan}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1}$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1}$$

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

If we let $h = x - x_0$, then $x \rightarrow x_0$ is equivalent to $h \rightarrow 0$ and

$$m_{\text{tan}} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h}$$

$$\therefore y - 2 = 2(x - 1)$$

$$y = 2x - 2 + 2 \quad (2.2)$$

$$\therefore y = 2x$$

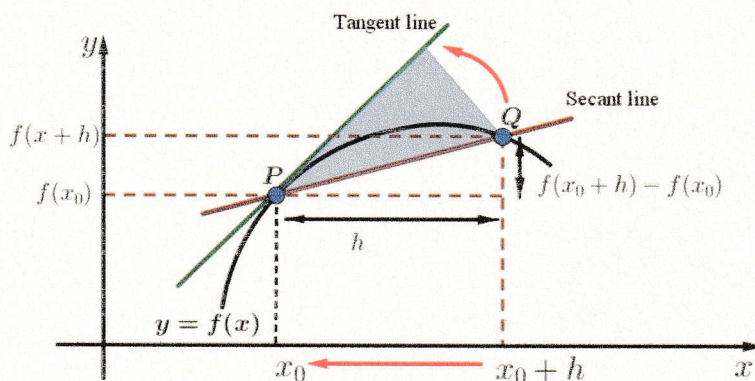


Figure 2.2: The slope of the tangent line as a limit of slopes of secant lines

$$f(x) = x^2 + 1$$

Example 2.2 Compute the slope in Example 2.1 using Formula (2.2).

Solution. (1st) $m_{\text{tan}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1}$ $\text{qon } P(1, 2)$

(2nd) $m_{\text{tan}} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h}$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1 + h) - f(1)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[(1+h)^2] - 2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[1 + 2h + h^2] - 2}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2h + h^2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 2 + h = 2$$

$$(y^2 = x)$$

Example 2.3 Find the slopes of the tangent lines to the curve $y = \sqrt{x}$ at $x_0 = 1$, $x_0 = 4$, and $x_0 = 9$.

Solution. $\text{อนุพันธ์ที่ } (x_0, f(x_0))$ $m_{\text{tan}} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h}$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x_0+h} - \sqrt{x_0}}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x_0+h} - \sqrt{x_0}}{h} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x_0+h} + \sqrt{x_0}}{\sqrt{x_0+h} + \sqrt{x_0}}$$

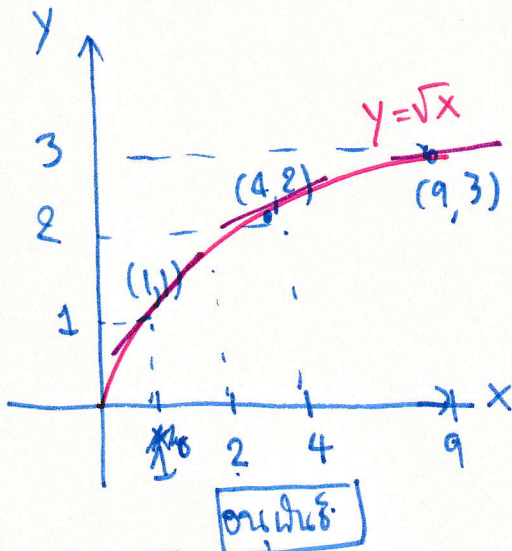
$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{x_0+h})^2 - (\sqrt{x_0})^2}{h(\sqrt{x_0+h} + \sqrt{x_0})} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x_0+h - x_0}{h(\sqrt{x_0+h} + \sqrt{x_0})}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_0+h} + \sqrt{x_0}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0}}$$

← อนุพันธ์ที่ x_0

slope ที่ $x_0 = 1$; $m_{\text{tan}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1}} = \frac{1}{2}$
 $x_0 = 4$; $m_{\text{tan}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{4}} = \frac{1}{4}$

$x_0 = 9$; $m_{\text{tan}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{9}} = \frac{1}{6}$



2.2 Derivative

2.2.1 Definition of Derivative

DEFINITION The function f' defined by the formula

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

is called the **derivative of f with respect to x** . The domain of f' consists of all x in the domain of f where the limit exists.

The term “derivative” is used because the function f' is **derived** from the function f by a limiting process.

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

Example 2.4 Find the derivative with respect to x of $f(x) = x^2$, and use it to find an equation of the tangent line to $y = x^2$ at $x = 1$.

Solution. $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 - x^2}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 2xh + h^2 - x^2}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2xh + h^2}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 2x + h = 2x$$

$$\therefore \boxed{f'(x) = 2x}$$

① อนุพันธ์ : $(1, 1)$
 ② ใช้ค่าอนุพันธ์มาหาค่าสมการเส้นสัมผัส $y = x^2$ ที่ $x = 1$

→ $\boxed{\text{หาค่า } y' \text{ (หรือ } f'(1)) \text{ ที่ } x = 1}$

$$\therefore f'(1) = 2$$

$\therefore$ สมการเส้นสัมผัสคือ

$$y - 1 = 2(x - 1)$$

$$y = 2x - 2 + 1$$

$$\therefore \boxed{y = 2x - 1}$$

$$f(x+h) = (x+h)^3 - (x+h)$$

$$(x+h)^3 = x^3 + 3x^2h + 3xh^2 + h^3$$

Example 2.5 Find the derivative with respect to x of $f(x) = x^3 - x$

Solution.

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[(x+h)^3 - (x+h)] - [x^3 - x]}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2h + 3xh^2 + h^3 - x - h - x^3 + x}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2h + 3xh^2 + h^3 - h}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 3x^2 + 3xh + h^2 - 1$$

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

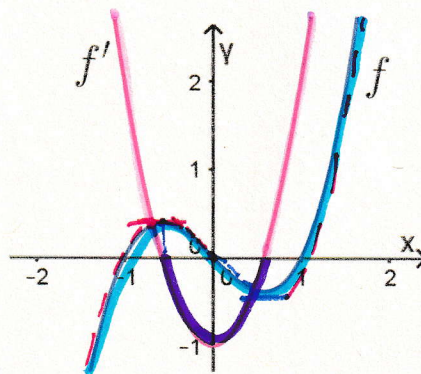
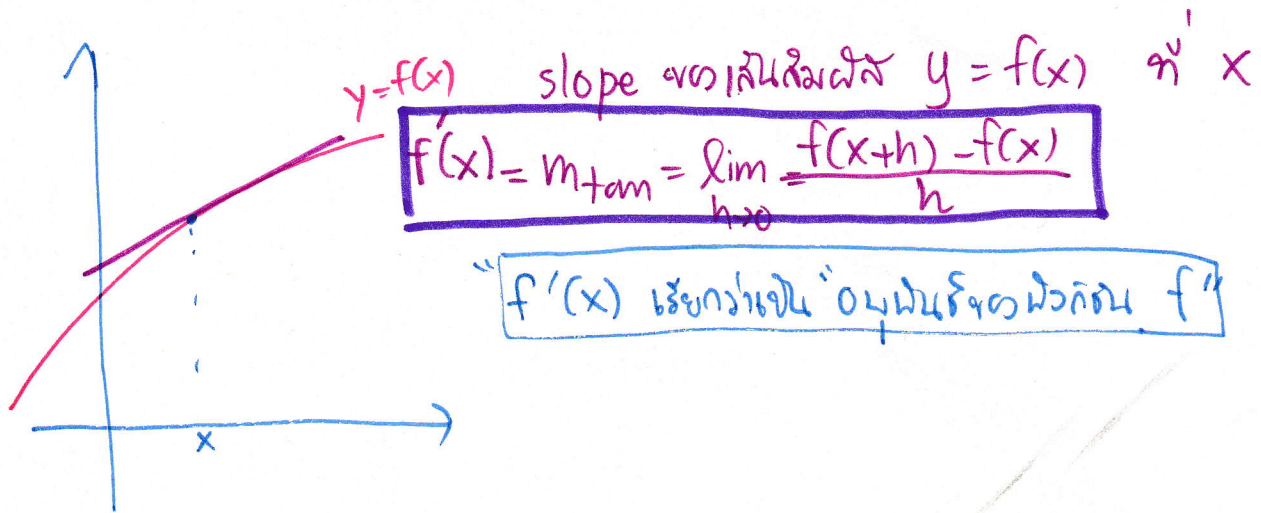


Figure 2.3: Graph of f and f' in Example 2.5

If we graph f and f' together as in Figure 2.3, we can see the relationship between them. Since $f'(x)$ is the slope of the tangent line to the graph of $y = f(x)$ at x , it follows that f' is positive, negative, and zero where the tangent line has positive slope, has negative slope, and is horizontal, respectively.



$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h}$$

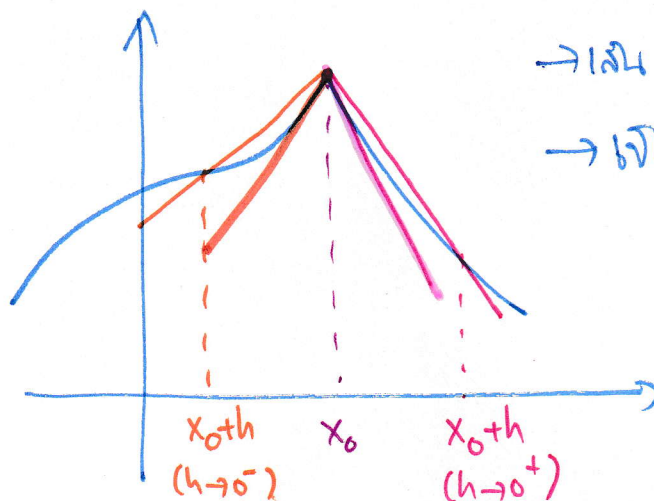
ถ้า $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h}$ มีค่าแน่นอนว่า

(f มีอนุพันธ์ที่ $x=x_0$)

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h}$$

(*) สังเกต ความต่อเนื่องในจุด x_0 ได้วงจรมองข้างบนเท่านั้น

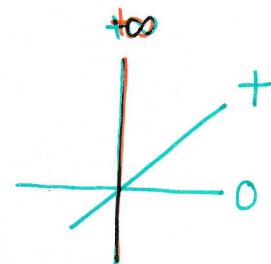
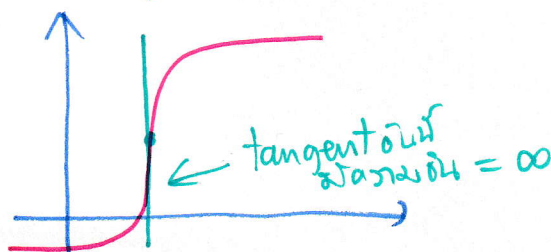
$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h} \neq \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h}$$



→ เส้นสัมผัสถูกกำหนดไว้ 1 เส้น

→ เป็นฟังก์ชันที่ ไม่ กว่ x_0

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h} = +\infty$$



$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h}$$

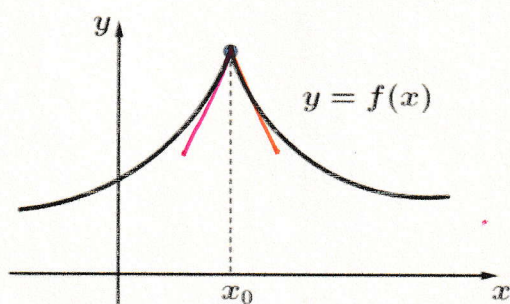
2.2.2 Differentiability

DEFINITION A function f is **differentiable at x_0** if the limit

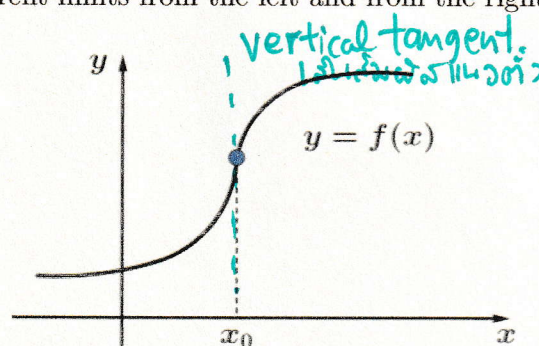
$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h}$$

exists. If f is differentiable at each point of the open interval (a, b) , then we say that it is **differentiable on (a, b)** , and similarly for open intervals of the form $(a, +\infty)$, $(-\infty, b)$, and $(-\infty, +\infty)$. In the last case, we say that f is **differentiable everywhere**.

Figure 2.4 illustrates two common ways in which a function that is continuous at x_0 is not differentiable at x_0 . Since the slopes of the secant lines have different limits from the left and from the right.



Corner point



Point of vertical tangency

Figure 2.4: Continuous at x_0 but not differentiable at x_0

Example 2.6 (a) Prove that $f(x) = |x|$ is not differentiable at $x = 0$ by considering the limit.
(b) Find a formula for $f'(x)$.

Solution.