

## เฉลยแบบฝึกหัด 4.1

### ข้อ 1.

บทนิยามสำหรับหาอนุพันธ์ของ  $f$  ที่จุด  $x$  หรือ  $f'(x)$  มีสองแบบซึ่งสมมูลกัน สามารถเลือกใช้อย่างใดอย่างหนึ่งได้ คือ  $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$  และ  $f'(c) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c}$

ในเฉลยแบบฝึกหัดนี้ จะแสดงการหาอนุพันธ์โดยใช้ทั้งสองบทนิยาม

$$\begin{aligned} 1.1 \text{ } \underline{\text{วิธีที่ 1}} \text{ โดยใช้บทนิยาม } f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\ f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(x+h)^4 - 2x^4}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 2[\frac{((x+h)^2 - x^2)((x+h)^2 - x^2)}{h}] \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 2(2x+h)(2x^2 + 2xh + h^2) = 8x^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\text{วิธีที่ 2}} \text{ โดยใช้บทนิยาม } f'(c) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c} \\ f'(c) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{2x^4 - 2c^4}{x - c} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{2(x^2 + c^2)(x + c)(x - c)}{x - c} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow c} 2(x^2 + c^2)(x + c) = 8c^3 \end{aligned}$$

ดังนั้น  $f'(x) = 8x^3$

$$1.2 \text{ } \underline{\text{วิธีที่ 1}} \text{ โดยใช้บทนิยาม } f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

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

$$\underline{\text{วิธีที่ 2}} \text{ โดยใช้บทนิยาม } f'(c) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(c) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{2x + 1 - 2c - 1}{x - c} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{2(x - c)}{x - c} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

ดังนั้น  $f'(x) = 2$

1.3 วิธีที่ 1 โดยใช้ปั๊บหนนิยาม  $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$

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

วิธีที่ 2 โดยใช้ปั๊บหนนิยาม  $f'(c) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c}$

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

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

1.4 วิธีที่ 1 โดยใช้ปั๊บหนนิยาม  $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x+h} - \sqrt[3]{x}}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt[3]{x+h} - \sqrt[3]{x})(\sqrt[3]{(x+h)^2} + \sqrt[3]{x+h}\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{x^2})}{h(\sqrt[3]{(x+h)^2} + \sqrt[3]{x+h}\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{x^2})} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt[3]{x+h})^3 - (\sqrt[3]{x})^3}{h(\sqrt[3]{(x+h)^2} + \sqrt[3]{x+h}\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{x^2})} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h}{h(\sqrt[3]{(x+h)^2} + \sqrt[3]{x+h}\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{x^2})} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{(\sqrt[3]{(x+h)^2} + \sqrt[3]{x+h}\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{x^2})} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}}
\end{aligned}$$

ວິທີ 2 ໂດຍໃຊ້ບໍນ尼ຍາມ  $f'(c) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c}$

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(c) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - \sqrt[3]{c}}{x - c} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{(\sqrt[3]{x} - \sqrt[3]{c})(\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{x}\sqrt[3]{c} + \sqrt[3]{c^2})}{(x - c)(\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{x}\sqrt[3]{c} + \sqrt[3]{c^2})} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{(\sqrt[3]{x})^3 - (\sqrt[3]{c})^3}{(x - c)(\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{x}\sqrt[3]{c} + \sqrt[3]{c^2})} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{x - c}{(x - c)(\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{x}\sqrt[3]{c} + \sqrt[3]{c^2})} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{1}{(\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{x}\sqrt[3]{c} + \sqrt[3]{c^2})} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{c^2}}
\end{aligned}$$

ຕັ້ງນີ້  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$

1.5 ວິທີ 1 ໂດຍໃຊ້ບໍນ尼ຍາມ  $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 + 3 - x^2 - 3}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 2x + h = 2x
\end{aligned}$$

ວິທີ 2 ໂດຍໃຊ້ບໍນ尼ຍາມ  $f'(c) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c}$

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(c) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{x^2 + 3 - c^2 - 3}{x - c} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{(x - c)(x + c)}{x - c} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (x + c) = 2c
\end{aligned}$$

ຕັ້ງນີ້  $f'(x) = 2x$

1.6 ວິທີທີ່ 1 ໂດຍໃຊ້ບົນນິຍາມ  $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^3 + 3(x+h) - 2 - x^3 - 3x + 2}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (x+h)^2 + x(x+h) + x^2 + 3 \\ &= 3x^2 + 3 \end{aligned}$$

ວິທີທີ່ 2 ໂດຍໃຊ້ບົນນິຍາມ  $f'(c) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c}$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(c) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{x^3 + 3x - 2 - c^3 - 3c + 2}{x - c} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{(x-c)(x^2 + xc + c^2) + 3(x-c)}{x - c} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow c} x^2 + xc + c^2 + 3 \\ &= 3c^2 + 3 \end{aligned}$$

ຕັ້ງນັ້ນ  $f'(x) = 3x^2 + 3$

### ຂໍອ 3.

3.1  $f'(x) = 12x^2 + \frac{10}{x^3}$

3.2  $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3\sqrt{x}$

3.3  $f'(x) = \frac{15x}{\sqrt{1+3x^2}}$

3.4  $f'(x) = \frac{(-2)(5-x^2) - (3-2x)(-2x)}{(5-x^2)^2} = \frac{-10-6x-4x^2}{(5-x^2)^2}$

3.5  $h'(x) = 2x^{\frac{-5}{2}} - 7x^{-4}$

3.6  $f'(x) = (3x^2)\sqrt{1+x^2} + (1+x^3)\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$

**ຂອ 4.**

4.1.  $f'(x) = (8x - 9)(x^2 - \frac{x}{4} - 2x)^3$

4.2.  $f'(x) = \frac{15}{(4 - 5x)^2}$

4.3.  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{6\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{2x\sqrt{x}}$

4.4.  $f'(x) = \frac{15}{4\sqrt{x}} (3\sqrt{x} - 2)^{\frac{3}{2}}$

4.5.  $f'(x) = \frac{3x}{\sqrt[4]{(6 - 2x^2)^7}}$

4.6.  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(3 - x)^4 (x^2 + 5x)^{\frac{-1}{2}} (2x + 5) - 4(x^2 + 5x)^{\frac{1}{2}} (3 - x)^3$

4.7.  $f'(t) = (t^3 - 2t + 1)(-\frac{1}{t^2} - 2t) + (\frac{1}{t} - t^2)(3t^2 - 2)$

4.8.  $f'(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{3}(4s^{-1} + \frac{2}{3}s^{-5})^2 (2s^5 - 4s)^{\frac{-2}{3}} (10s^4 - 4) - 2\sqrt[3]{2s^5 - 4s} (4s^{-1} + \frac{2}{3}s^{-5})(-4s^{-2} - \frac{10}{3}s^{-6})}{(4s^{-1} + \frac{2}{3}s^{-5})^3}$

4.9.  $g'(x) = \frac{(x^3 - 2)(5 - 2x^2)}{2\sqrt{x+1}} + \sqrt{x+1}[-4x(x^3 - 2) + 3x^2(5 - 2x^2)]$

$$= \frac{5x^3 - 4x^2 - 2x^5 - 10}{2\sqrt{x+1}} + (15x^2 + 8x - 10x^4)\sqrt{x+1}$$

4.10.  $h'(y) = -9y^{-4} + 2y^{-\frac{3}{2}}$

4.11.  $g'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x}} - \frac{1}{3}x^{\frac{-4}{3}} - 4x^{\frac{-1}{3}}$

4.12.  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -1$