

# Quiz 1 : MAC1302 ແຄລຄູ້ສ 1

ຫວັນ  
ເວລາ  
ຜູ້ສອນ  
ຊື່-ສກູລ.....

ລິມືຕ ລິມືຕຂອງຕຣີໂກນມິຕ ແລະລິມືຕອນນິຕ  
ສັປດາທີ 3 ປຶກຮັກສິກຳ 1/2563  
ຜ.ຕ.ດ.ຮນ້າຍສ ຈຳປາຫວາຍ ສາຂາກິຈາດເນືດຕາສຫວີ ດັນະຄຽດຕາສຫວີ ມາວິທຍາລ້ອງຮາບກັງສວນສຸ້ນທາ  
ຮ້າສັນກົກສິກຳ..... ມູ່ເຮັນ ..... ກລຸມ .....

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## Quiz 2 : MAC1302 ແຄລມູ້ສັ່ນ 1

หัวข้อ อนุพันธ์ของฟังก์ชัน คะแนน 10 คะแนน ข้อ .....

เวลา ลับดาที่ 5 ปีการศึกษา 1/2563

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ชื่อ-สกุล..... รหัสนักศึกษา..... หมู่เรียน ..... กลุ่ม .....

# Quiz 1 : MAC1302 ແຄລຄູ້ສ 1

ຫວັນ	ລິມືຕ ລິມືຕຂອງຕຣີໂກນມິຕ ແລະ ລິມືຕອນນັດ	ກລຸ່ມ S1B (17)
ເວລາ	ລັປດາທີ 3 ປີກາຣສຶກຂາ 1/2563	ຄະແນນ 10 ຄະແນນ
ຜູ້ສອນ	ຜ.ສ. ດຣ. ອັນຍຸສ ຈຳປາກວາຍ ສາຂາວິຊາຄະນິຕສາສດຖ້ວ ດັນະຄຽບສາສດຖ້ວ ມหาວິທຍາລ້ຽນຮ້າຊັ້ນສູນໜໍາທາ	

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ຈົງທາລິມືຕຕ່ອໄປນີ້

1. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x+1)^2 - (4x-2)^2}{x^3 - 1}$$

2. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{4x^3 + 4x^2 - x - 1}{16x^4 - 1}$$

3. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^{2x} + 3^{x+1} - 4}{3^{2x} - 1}$$

4. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{|x+3| - |3-x^2|}{x^2 - 4}$$

5. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{|x-1| - |2x^2 - 4|}{x^3 + 1}$$

6. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{||x|-2|-x^2}{x^2 - 1}$$

7. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+2} - 2}{2x^2 - 8}$$

8. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{|x|} - 1}{x + 1}$$

9. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x+5} - 2}{x - 3}$$

10. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{1+|x|} - 1}{|x|}$$

11. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{|x^2 - 5x + 6|}{x^2 - 9}$$

12. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \tan x \cdot \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

13. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x + \sin x}{x + \tan x}$$

14. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - \tan x}{\sec x - \csc x}$$

15. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+1)(2x-1)^2}{(2x+1)(x-1)^2}$$

16. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt{x^2 - 2x} - x \right)$$

17. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( \sqrt{x^2 + 2x} + x \right)$$

# ເລຍ Quiz 1 : MAC1302 ແຄນຄູ່ສ 1 (S1B)

1.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x+1)^2 - (4x-2)^2}{x^3 - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^2 + 2x + 1) - (16x^2 - 16x + 4)^2}{(x-1)(x^2 + x + 1)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-15x^2 + 18x - 3}{(x-1)(x^2 + x + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-(x-1)(15x-3)}{(x-1)(x^2 + x + 1)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-(15x-3)}{(x-1)(x^2 + x + 1)} = \frac{12}{3} = 4
 \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{4x^3 + 4x^2 - x - 1}{16x^4 - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{4x^2(x+1) - (x+1)}{(4x^2-1)(4x^2+1)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{(x+1)(4x^2-1)}{(4x^2-1)(4x^2+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{(x+1)}{4x^2+1} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{2} = \frac{3}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

3.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^{2x} + 3^{x+1} - 4}{3^{2x} - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(3^x)^2 + 3 \cdot 3^x - 4}{(3^x)^2 - 1} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(3^x - 1)(3^x + 4)}{(3^x - 1)(3^x + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x + 4}{3^x + 1} = \frac{5}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. ເນື່ອໃກລ້າ -2 ຈະໄດ້ວ່າ  $x + 3 > 0$  ແລະ  $3 - x^2 < 0$  ຕັງໝົນ

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{|x+3| - |3-x^2|}{x^2 - 4} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x+3) + (3-x^2)}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{-x^2 + x + 6}{(x-2)(x+2)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{-(x+2)(x-3)}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{-(x-3)}{(x-2)} = -\frac{5}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. ເນື່ອໃກລ້າ -1 ຈະໄດ້ວ່າ  $x - 1 < 0$  ແລະ  $2x^2 - 4 < 0$  ຕັງໝົນ

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{|x-1| - |2x^2-4|}{x^3+1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{-(x-1) + (2x^2-4)}{(x+1)(x^2-x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2x^2-x-3}{(x+1)(x^2-x+1)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(2x-3)(x+1)}{(x+1)(x^2-x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2x-3}{x^2-x+1} = -\frac{5}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

6. ເນື່ອໃກລ້າ 1 ຈະໄດ້ວ່າ  $x > 0$  ແລະ  $x - 2 < 0$  ຕັງໝົນ

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{|x| - 2 - x^2}{x^2 - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{|x-2| - x^2}{x^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-(x-2) - x^2}{x^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-x^2 - x + 2}{(x+1)(x-1)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-(x-1)(x+2)}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-(x+2)}{x+1} = -\frac{3}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

7.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+2} - 2}{2x^2 - 8} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+2} - 2}{2(x^2-4)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+2} + 2}{\sqrt{x+2} + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x+2) - 4}{2(x-2)(x+2)(\sqrt{x+2} + 2)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)}{2(x-2)(x+2)(\sqrt{x+2} + 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{2(x+2)(\sqrt{x+2} + 2)} = \frac{1}{32}
 \end{aligned}$$

8. เมื่อ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \sqrt{|x|} = 1$  จะได้ว่า  $x < 0$  ดังนั้น

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{\sqrt{|x|} - 1}{x + 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{\sqrt{-x} - 1}{x + 1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{-x} + 1}{\sqrt{-x} + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{-x - 1}{(x + 1)(\sqrt{-x} + 1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{-(x + 1)}{(x + 1)(\sqrt{-x} + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{-x} + 1} = -\frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

9.

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x+5} - 2}{x - 3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x+5} - 2}{x - 3} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt[3]{x+5})^2 + 2\sqrt[3]{x+5} + 4}{(\sqrt[3]{x+5})^2 + 2\sqrt[3]{x+5} + 4} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x+5) - 8}{(x-3)[(\sqrt[3]{x+5})^2 + 2\sqrt[3]{x+5} + 4]} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3)}{(x-3)[(\sqrt[3]{x+5})^2 + 2\sqrt[3]{x+5} + 4]} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{1}{(\sqrt[3]{x+5})^2 + 2\sqrt[3]{x+5} + 4} = \frac{1}{4+4+4} = \frac{1}{12}\end{aligned}$$

10. เมื่อ  $x < 0$  จะได้ว่า  $|x| = -x$  ดังนั้น

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{1+|x|} - 1}{|x|} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{1-x} - 1}{-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{1-x} - 1}{-x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1-x} + 1}{\sqrt{1-x} + 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(1-x) - 1}{-x(\sqrt{1-x} + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-x}{-x(\sqrt{1-x} + 1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x} + 1} = \frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

11. เมื่อ  $x > 3$  จะได้ว่า  $(x-3)(x-2) > 0$  ดังนั้น

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{|x^2 - 5x + 6|}{x^2 - 9} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{|(x-3)(x-2)|}{(x-3)(x+3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{(x-3)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x+3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{(x-2)}{(x+3)} = \frac{1}{6}$$

12. เมื่อ  $-1 \leq \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \leq 1$  ทุก  $x < 0$  และ  $\tan x < 0$  ดังนั้น

$$-\tan x \geq \tan x \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \geq \tan x$$

จะเห็นว่า  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} -\tan x = 0$  และ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \tan x = 0$  สรุปได้ว่า  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \tan x \cdot \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 0$

13.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x + \sin x}{x + \tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(\cos x + \frac{\sin x}{x})}{x(1 + \frac{\sin x}{x \cos x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x + \frac{\sin x}{x}}{1 + \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x}} = \frac{1+1}{1+1 \cdot 1} = 1$$

14.

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - \tan x}{\sec x - \csc x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{\frac{1}{\cos x} - \frac{1}{\sin x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos x}}{\frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\cos x \sin x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{\cos x \sin x}{\sin x - \cos x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} -\sin x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\end{aligned}$$

15.

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+1)(2x-1)^2}{(2x+1)(x-1)^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x(1+\frac{1}{x})[x(2+\frac{1}{x})]^2}{x(2+\frac{1}{x})x^2(1-\frac{1}{x})^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x(1+\frac{1}{x})x^2(2+\frac{1}{x})^2}{x(2+\frac{1}{x})x^2(1-\frac{1}{x})^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1+\frac{1}{x})(2+\frac{1}{x})^2}{(2+\frac{1}{x})(1-\frac{1}{x})^2} = \frac{(1+0)(2+0)^2}{(2+0)(1-0)^2} = 2\end{aligned}$$

16.

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - 2x} - x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - 2x} - x) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x} + x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x} + x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x^2 - 2x) - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{x^2(1 - \frac{2}{x})} + x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{x^2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x}} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2x}{|x| \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x}} + x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2x}{x \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x}} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2x}{x(\sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x}} + 1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x}} + 1} = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{1 - 0} + 1} = -1\end{aligned}$$

17.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} + x)$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} + x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} + x) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} - x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} - x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(x^2 + 2x) - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2(1 + \frac{2}{x})} - x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x}} - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x}{|x| \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x}} - x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x}} - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x}{-x(\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x}} + 1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x}} + 1} = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{1 + 0} + 1} = -1\end{aligned}$$

# Quiz 1 : MAC1302 ແຄລຄລສ 1

ໜ້າຂໍ້ອ	ລິມືຕ ລິມືຕຂອງຕຣີໂກນມິຕ ແລະ ລິມືຕອນນນຕ	ກລຸ່ມ S2B (18)
ເວລາ	ສັປດາທີ 3 ປີກາຣຕຶກຂາ 1/2563	ຄະແນນ 10 ຄະແນນ
ຜູ້ສອນ	ພ.ສ.ດຣ.ອນໝຍຄ ຈຳປາຫວາຍ ສາຂາວິຊາຄະນິຕາສຕ່ວົງ ຄະນະຄຽດຄາສຕ່ວົງ ມາຮວັດວຽກ ມາຮວັດວຽກ ມາຮວັດວຽກ ມາຮວັດວຽກ	ສະໜັບສິນທາ

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ຈົງທາລິມືຕຕ່ອໄປນີ້

1. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(2x-3)^2 - (x-1)^2}{x^3 - 8}$$

2. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x-1)^3 + 2(3x+1)^2}{x+1}$$

3. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot 5^x + 5 \cdot 5^x - (x+5)}{5^{2x} - 1}$$

4. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{|x-2| - |2x^2-1|}{3x-3}$$

5. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{|x^2+1| - |1-x|}{x^2-1}$$

6. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{||x|-1|-1}{x^3-8}$$

7. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{2-x} - \sqrt{-2x}}$$

8. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{2x-1}-1}{2x^2-2}$$

9. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x+1}-1}{x}$$

10. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{|x^2 - x - 2|}{4x^2 - 4}$$

11. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{1-2|x|} - 1}{|x|}$$

12. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{|1 - |2-x|| - 1}{2x-4}$$

13. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 3x - \cos x}{x + \sin x}$$

14. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(x-1)}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$$

15. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x - 1}{\cos 2x + 1}$$

16. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^{-2} \sin(x^{-1})$$

17. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+3} - x}{\sqrt{x^2+x} + 3}$$

18. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt{4x^2 - x} - 2x \right)$$

# ເລຍ Quiz 1 : MAC1302 ແລະ ດັບກຳລັດ 1 (S2B)

1.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(2x-3)^2 - (x-1)^2}{x^3 - 8} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(4x^2 - 12x + 9) - (x^2 - 2x + 1)}{(x-2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3x^2 - 10x + 8}{(x-2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(3x-4)(x-2)}{(x-2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3x-4}{x^2 + 2x + 4} = \frac{2}{4+4+4} = \frac{1}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x-1)^3 + 2(3x+1)^2}{x+1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1) + 2(9x^2 + 6x + 1)}{x+1} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 + 15x^2 + 15x + 1}{x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)(x^2 + 14x + 1)}{x+1} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (x^2 + 14x + 1) = 1 - 14 + 1 = -12
 \end{aligned}$$

3.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot 5^x + 5 \cdot 5^x - (x+5)}{5^{2x} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5^x(x+5) - (x+5)}{(5^x)^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+5)(5^x - 1)}{(5^x - 1)(5^x + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+5}{5^x + 1} = \frac{5}{2}$$

4. ເນື່ອໃກລ້າ 1 ຈະໄດ້ວ່າ  $x-2 < 0$  ແລະ  $2x^2 - 1 > 0$  ຕັງໝົນ

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{|x-2| - |2x^2 - 1|}{3x-3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-(x-2) - (2x^2 - 1)}{3(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-2x^2 - x + 3}{3(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-(2x+3)(x-1)}{3(x-1)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-(2x+3)}{3} = -\frac{5}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. ເນື່ອໃກລ້າ -1 ຈະໄດ້ວ່າ  $1-x > 0$  ແລະ  $x^2 + 1 > 0$  ຕັງໝົນ

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{|x^2 + 1| - |1-x|}{x^2 - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x^2 + 1) - (1-x)}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 + x}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x(x+1)}{(x-1)(x+1)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x}{x-1} = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

6. ເນື່ອໃກລ້າ 2 ຈະໄດ້ວ່າ  $x > 0$  ແລະ  $x-1 > 0$  ຕັງໝົນ

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{||x|-1|-1}{x^3 - 8} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{|x-1|-1}{(x-2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-1)-1}{(x-2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)}{(x-2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 4} = \frac{1}{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

7.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{2-x} - \sqrt{-2x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{2-x} - \sqrt{-2x}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2-x} + \sqrt{-2x}}{\sqrt{2-x} + \sqrt{-2x}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x+2)(\sqrt{2-x} + \sqrt{-2x})}{(2-x) - (-2x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x+2)(\sqrt{2-x} + \sqrt{-2x})}{(2-x) - (-2x)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x+2)(\sqrt{2-x} + \sqrt{-2x})}{(x+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} (\sqrt{2-x} + \sqrt{-2x}) = 2 + 2 = 4
 \end{aligned}$$

8.

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{2x-1}-1}{2x^2-2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{2x-1}-1}{2(x^2-1)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2x-1}+1}{\sqrt{2x-1}+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(2x-1)-1}{2(x-1)(x+1)(\sqrt{2x-1}+1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2(x-1)}{2(x-1)(x+1)(\sqrt{2x-1}+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{(x+1)(\sqrt{2x-1}+1)} = \frac{1}{4}\end{aligned}$$

9.

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

10. เมื่อ  $x < -1$  จะได้ว่า  $(x+1)(x-2) > 0$  ดังนั้น

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{|x^2-x-2|}{4x^2-4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{|(x+1)(x-2)|}{4(x^2-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{(x+1)(x-2)}{4(x-1)(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{x-2}{4(x-1)} = \frac{3}{8}$$

11. เมื่อ  $x < 0$  จะได้ว่า  $|x| = -x$  ดังนั้น

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{1-2|x|}-1}{|x|} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}-1}{-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}-1}{-x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}+1}{\sqrt{1+2x}+1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(1+2x)-1}{-x(\sqrt{1+2x}+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2x}{-x(\sqrt{1+2x}+1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2}{-(\sqrt{1+2x}+1)} = -1\end{aligned}$$

12. เมื่อ  $x$  ใกล้ ๆ 2 ทางขวา จะได้ว่า  $2-x < 0$  และ  $3-x > 0$  ดังนั้น

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{|1-|2-x||-1}{2x-4} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{|1+(2-x)|-1}{2(x-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{|3-x|-1}{2(x-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{(3-x)-1}{2(x-2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{(2-x)}{2(x-2)} = -\frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

13.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 3x - \cos x}{x + \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sin(2x) \sin x}{\sin x (\frac{x}{\sin x} + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sin(2x)}{\frac{x}{\sin x} + 1} = \frac{0}{1+1} = 0$$

14.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(x-1)}{x^2-3x+2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(x-1)}{(x-1)(x-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(x-1)}{(x-1)} \cdot \frac{1}{x-2} = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{-1} = -1$$

15.

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x - 1}{\cos 2x + 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x - 1}{(2 \cos^2 x - 1) + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x - 1}{2 \cos^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x - 1}{2(1 - \sin^2 x)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x - 1}{2(1 - \sin x)(1 + \sin x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-1}{2(1 + \sin x)} = -\frac{1}{4}\end{aligned}$$

16. ເນື່ອງຈາກ  $-1 \leq \sin(x^{-1}) \leq 1$  ຖໍາ  $x > 0$  ແລະ  $x^{-2} > 0$  ຕັ້ງນີ້

$$-x^{-2} \leq x^{-2} \sin(x^{-1}) \leq x^{-2}$$

ຈະເຫັນວ່າ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -x^{-2} = 0$  ແລະ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^{-2} = 0$  ສຽງຕ້ອງວ່າ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^{-2} \sin(x^{-1}) = 0$

17.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 3} - x}{\sqrt{x^2 + x} + 3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2(1 + \frac{3}{x^2})} - x}{\sqrt{x^2(1 + \frac{1}{x})} + 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{x^2}} - x}{\sqrt{x^2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}} + 3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{|x| \sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{x^2}} - x}{|x| \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}} + 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{x^2}} - x}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}} + 3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-x \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{x^2}} + 1 \right)}{-x \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}} - \frac{3}{x} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{x^2}} + 1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}} - \frac{3}{x}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{1+0} + 1}{\sqrt{1+0} - 0} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

18.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{4x^2 - x} - 2x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{4x^2 - x} - 2x) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 - x} + 2x}{\sqrt{4x^2 - x} + 2x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(4x^2 - x) - 4x^2}{\sqrt{x^2(4 - \frac{1}{x})} + 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x}{\sqrt{x^2} \sqrt{4 - \frac{1}{x}} + 2x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x}{|x| \sqrt{4 - \frac{1}{x}} + 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x}{x \sqrt{4 - \frac{1}{x}} + 2x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x}{x \left( \sqrt{4 - \frac{1}{x}} + 2 \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{4 - \frac{1}{x}} + 2} \\ &= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{4-0} + 2} = -\frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

# Quiz 1 : MAC1302 ແຄລຄລສ 1

ໜ້າຂໍ້ອ ລິມືຕ ລິມືຕຂອງຕຣີໂກນມິຕ ແລະ ລິມືຕອນນນຕ ກລຸ່ມ S1A (21)

ເວລາ ສັປດາທີ 3 ປີກາຣຕຶກຂາ 1/2563 ຄະແນນ 10 ຄະແນນ

ຜູ້ສອນ ພ.ສ.ດຣ.ອນໝຍຄ ຈຳປາຫວາຍ ສາຂາວິຊາຄະນິຕຄາສຕ່ຽງ ຄະນະຄຽດຄາສຕ່ຽງ ມາຮວິທະຍາລືຍຮາຊກົງລວມສຸ່ນທາ

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ຈົງທາລິມືຕຕ່ອໄປນີ້

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{4(x+2)^2 - (x-1)^2}{x^3 + 1}$
2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^4 + 8x}{x^4 - 16}$
3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^{2x+1} - 2^x - 1}{2^{2x} - 1}$
4.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{|1-x| - |3-x^2|}{x^2 - 4}$
5.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{|x+2| - |x^2 - 2|}{x^3 + x^2}$
6.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{||x+1|-4|-2x+8}{x^2 - 25}$
7.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - 2}{x^3 - 9x}$
8.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{\sqrt{x+7} - 3}$
9.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\sqrt{|x| - 1} - 1}{x + 2}$
10.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x+2} + 1}{x + 3}$
11.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{x^2}}{\sqrt{x+1} - 1}$
12.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{|8 - 2x - x^2|}{x^2 - 4}$
13.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{\sqrt{(3-x)^2}}{x^2 - x - 6}$
14.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \tan x \cdot \cos \left( \frac{2}{x} \right)$
15.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sec x}{x \sin x}$
16.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + \sin^2 x}{1 - \cos x}$
17.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - \cot x}{\sec x - \csc x}$
18.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(x+2)(x-1)^2}{(2x+1)^2(x+1)}$
19.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^4 + x} + x^2}{(2x-1)^2}$
20.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt{x^2 + 3x} - x \right)$
21.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} + x \right)$

# ເລຍ Quiz 1 : MAC1302 ແລະຄູ່ສ 1 (S1A)

1.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{4(x+2)^2 - (x-1)^2}{x^3 + 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{4(x^2 + 4x + 4) - (x^2 - 2x + 1)}{(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{3x^2 + 18x + 15}{(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(3x+15)(x+1)}{(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{3x+15}{x^2 - x + 1} = \frac{12}{3} = 4
 \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^4 + 8x}{x^4 - 16} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x(x^3 + 8)}{(x^2 - 4)(x^2 + 4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x(x+2)(x^2 - 2x + 4)}{(x-2)(x+2)(x^2 + 4)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x(x^2 - 2x + 4)}{(x-2)(x^2 + 4)} = \frac{-2(12)}{-4(8)} = \frac{3}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

3.

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

4. ເນື້ອ  $x$  ໃກລ້າ 2 ຈະໄດ້ວ່າ  $1 - x < 0$  ແລະ  $3 - x^2 < 0$  ຕັງນີ້

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{|1-x| - |3-x^2|}{x^2 - 4} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-(1-x) + (3-x^2)}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-x^2 + x + 2}{(x-2)(x+2)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-(x+1)(x-2)}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-(x+1)}{x+2} = -\frac{3}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. ເນື້ອ  $x$  ໃກລ້າ -1 ຈະໄດ້ວ່າ  $x+2 > 0$  ແລະ  $x^2 - 2 < 0$  ຕັງນີ້

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{|x+2| - |x^2 - 2|}{x^3 + x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+2) + (x^2 - 2)}{x^2(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 + x}{x^2(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x(x+1)}{x^2(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1}{x} = -1$$

6. ເນື້ອ  $x$  ໃກລ້າ 5 ຈະໄດ້ວ່າ  $x+1 > 0$  ແລະ  $x-3 > 0$  ຕັງນີ້

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{|x+1| - 4| - 2x + 8}{x^2 - 25} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{|(x+1) - 4| - 2x + 8}{(x-5)(x+5)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{|x-3| - 2x + 8}{(x-5)(x+5)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{(x-3) - 2x + 8}{(x-5)(x+5)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{-(x-5)}{(x-5)(x+5)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{-1}{x+5} = -\frac{1}{10}
 \end{aligned}$$

7.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - 2}{x^3 - 9x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - 2}{x(x^2 - 9)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+1} + 2}{\sqrt{x+1} + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x+1) - 4}{x(x-3)(x+3)(\sqrt{x+1} + 2)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x-3}{x(x-3)(x+3)(\sqrt{x+1} + 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{1}{x(x+3)(\sqrt{x+1} + 2)} = \frac{1}{72}
 \end{aligned}$$

8.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{\sqrt{x+7} - 3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{\sqrt{x+7} - 3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+7} + 3}{\sqrt{x+7} + 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x+2)(\sqrt{x+7} + 3)}{(x+7) - 9} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x+2)(\sqrt{x+7} + 3)}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x+2)(\sqrt{x+7} + 3) = 24
 \end{aligned}$$

9. เมื่อ  $x$  ใกล้ ๆ  $-2$  จะได้ว่า  $x < 0$  ดังนั้น

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

10.

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

11. เมื่อ  $x < 0$  จะได้ว่า  $|x| = -x$  ดังนั้น

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{x^2}}{\sqrt{x+1} - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|x|}{\sqrt{x+1} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-x}{\sqrt{x+1} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-x}{\sqrt{x+1} - 1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+1} + 1}{\sqrt{x+1} + 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-x(\sqrt{x+1} + 1)}{(x+1) - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-x(\sqrt{x+1} + 1)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} -(\sqrt{x+1} + 1) = -2 \end{aligned}$$

12. เมื่อ  $x > 2$  จะได้ว่า  $(4+x)(2-x) < 0$  ดังนี้

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{|8-2x-x^2|}{x^2-4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{|(4+x)(2-x)|}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{-(4+x)(2-x)}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{4+x}{x+2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

13. เมื่อ  $x > 3$  จะได้ว่า  $3-x < 0$  ดังนี้

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{\sqrt{(3-x)^2}}{x^2-x-6} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{|3-x|}{(x-3)(x+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{-(3-x)}{(x-3)(x+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{1}{5}$$

14. เมื่อจาก  $-1 \leq \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \leq 1$  ทุก ๆ  $x > 0$  และ  $\tan x > 0$  ดังนั้น

$$-\tan x \leq \tan x \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \leq \tan x$$

จะเห็นว่า  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -\tan x = 0$  และ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \tan x = 0$  สรุปได้ว่า  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \tan x \cdot \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 0$

15.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sec x}{x \sin x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\cos x}}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x \sin x \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x \sin x \cos x} \cdot \frac{\cos x + 1}{\cos x + 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 x - 1}{x \sin x \cos x (\cos x + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin^2 x}{x \sin x \cos x (\cos x + 1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x}{x \cos x (\cos x + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right) \frac{1}{\cos x (\cos x + 1)} = -1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

16.

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + \sin^2 x}{1 - \cos x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2(1 + \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2})}{1 - \cos x} \cdot \frac{1 + \cos x}{1 + \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2(1 + \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2})(1 + \cos x)}{1 - \cos^2 x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2(1 + \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2})(1 + \cos x)}{\sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 + \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2})(1 + \cos x)}{\frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2}} = \frac{(1 + 1^2)2}{1^2} = 4\end{aligned}$$

17.

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - \cot x}{\sec x - \csc x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}}{\frac{1}{\cos x} - \frac{1}{\sin x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sin x}}{\frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sin x \cos x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sin x - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \cos x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\end{aligned}$$

18.

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(x+2)(x-1)^2}{(2x+1)^2(x+1)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x(1 + \frac{2}{x})[x(1 - \frac{1}{x})]^2}{[x(2 + \frac{1}{x})]^2 x(1 + \frac{1}{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x(1 + \frac{2}{x})x^2(1 - \frac{1}{x})^2}{x^2(2 + \frac{1}{x})^2 x(1 + \frac{1}{x})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(1 + \frac{2}{x})(1 - \frac{1}{x})^2}{(2 + \frac{1}{x})^2(1 + \frac{1}{x})} = \frac{(1+0)(1-0)^2}{(2+0)^2(1+0)} = \frac{1}{4}\end{aligned}$$

19.

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^4 + x} + x^2}{(2x-1)^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^4(1 + \frac{1}{x^3})} + x^2}{[x(2 - \frac{1}{x})]^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^3}} + x^2}{x^2(2 - \frac{1}{x})^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^3}} + 1 \right)}{x^2(2 - \frac{1}{x})^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^3}} + 1}{(2 - \frac{1}{x})^2} = \frac{\sqrt{1+0} + 1}{(2-0)^2} = \frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

20.

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 3x} - x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 3x} - x) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 3x} + x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3x} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x^2 + 3x) - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3x} + x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x}{\sqrt{x^2(1 + \frac{3}{x})} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x}{\sqrt{x^2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{x}} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x}{|x| \sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{x}} + x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x}{x \sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{x}} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x}{x \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{x}} + 1 \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{x}} + 1} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{1+0} + 1} = \frac{3}{2}\end{aligned}$$

21.

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} + x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} + x) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} - x}{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x^2 + x + 1) - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2(1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2})} - x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + 1}{\sqrt{x^2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x(1 + \frac{1}{x})}{|x| \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x(1 + \frac{1}{x})}{-x \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} - x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x(1 + \frac{1}{x})}{-x \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + 1 \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-(1 + \frac{1}{x})}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + 1} \\ &= \frac{(1+0)}{\sqrt{1+0+0+1}} = \frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

# Quiz 1 : MAC1302 ແຄລຄລສ 1

ໜ້າຂໍ້ອ	ລິມືຕ ລິມືຕຂອງຕຣີໂກນມິຕ ແລະ ລິມືຕອນນັນຕ	ກລຸ່ມ S2A (19)
ເວລາ	ສັປດາທີ 3 ປີກາຣຕຶກາ 1/2563	ຄະແນນ 10 ຄະແນນ
ຜູ້ສອນ	ພ.ສ.ດຣ.ອນໝຍຄ ຈຳປາຫວາຍ ສາຂາວິຊາຄະນິຕຄາສຕ່ຽງ ຄະນະຄຽດຄາສຕ່ຽງ ມາຮວັດວຽກ ມາຮວັດວຽກ ມາຮວັດວຽກ	ມາຮວັດວຽກ ມາຮວັດວຽກ ມາຮວັດວຽກ

ຈົງທາລິມືຕຕ່ອໄປນີ້

1. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2(x-1)^2 - (x-3)^2 - 1}{5x^2 - 20}$$

2. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 - x - 3}{x^2 + x}$$

3. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4^x + 2^x - 2}{2^{2x} - 1}$$

4. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{|x+2| - |2-x^2|}{2x^2 - 2}$$

5. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{|x-2| - |x^2 - 10|}{3x^2 - 27}$$

6. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{|1 - |x|| - x - 3}{x^2 - 4}$$

7. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 3}{\sqrt{x+3} - 2}$$

8. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\sqrt{2|x|} - 2}{x + 2}$$

9. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x}{\sqrt[3]{x+7}-2}$$

10. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{1+|x|} - 1}{|x|}$$

11. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{|x^2 - 8x + 12|}{2x^2 - 8}$$

12. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 e^x \cdot \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

13. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2 + \tan x}$$

14. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin x - 1}$$

15. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{x-1}\right)$$

16. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+1)^3(4x-1)}{(2x+1)^2(x-1)^2}$$

17. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x+x^2} - 2x}{x-3}$$

18. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt{9x^2+x} - 3x \right)$$

19. 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( \sqrt{x^2+3x-1} + x \right)$$

# ເລຍ Quiz 1 : MAC1302 ແຄສະນາ 1 (S2A)

1.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2(x-1)^2 - (x-3)^2 - 1}{5x^2 - 20} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2(x^2 - 2x + 1) - (x^2 - 6x + 9) - 1}{5(x^2 - 4)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 8}{5(x-2)(x+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x+4)(x-2)}{5(x-2)(x+2)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+4}{5(x+2)} = \frac{6}{20} = \frac{3}{10}
 \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 - x - 3}{x^2 + x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2(x+3) - (x+3)}{x(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+3)(x^2 - 1)}{x(x+1)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+3)(x-1)(x+1)}{x(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+3)(x-1)}{x} = 4
 \end{aligned}$$

3.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4^x + 2^x - 2}{2^{2x} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2^x)^2 + 2^x - 2}{(2^x)^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2^x - 1)(2^x + 2)}{(2^x - 1)(2^x + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x + 2}{2^x + 1} = \frac{3}{2}$$

4. ເນື່ອໃກລ້າ -1 ຈະໄດ້ວ່າ  $x + 2 > 0$  ແລະ  $2 - x^2 > 0$  ຕັງນັ້ນ

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{|x+2| - |2-x^2|}{2x^2 - 2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+2) - (2-x^2)}{2(x^2 - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 + x}{2(x-1)(x+1)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x(x+1)}{2(x-1)(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x}{2(x-1)} = \frac{1}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. ເນື່ອໃກລ້າ 3 ຈະໄດ້ວ່າ  $x - 2 > 0$  ແລະ  $x^2 - 10 < 0$  ຕັງນັ້ນ

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{|x-2| - |x^2 - 10|}{3x^2 - 27} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-2) + (x^2 - 10)}{3(x^2 - 9)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 + x - 12}{3(x-3)(x+3)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3)(x+4)}{3(x-3)(x+3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x+4}{3(x+3)} = \frac{7}{18}
 \end{aligned}$$

6. ເນື່ອໃກລ້າ -2 ຈະໄດ້ວ່າ  $x < 0$  ແລະ  $1+x < 0$  ຕັງນັ້ນ

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{|1-|x|| - x - 3}{x^2 - 4} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{|1+x| - x - 3}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{-(1+x) - x - 3}{(x-2)(x+2)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{-2(x+2)}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{-2}{x-2} = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

7.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 3}{\sqrt{x+3} - 2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x+3)}{\sqrt{x+3} - 2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+3} + 2}{\sqrt{x+3} + 2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x+3)(\sqrt{x+3} + 2)}{(x+3) - 4} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x+3)(\sqrt{x+3} + 2)}{x-1} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x+3)(\sqrt{x+3} + 2) = 4(4) = 16
 \end{aligned}$$

8. เมื่อ  $x < 0$  จะได้ว่า  $|x| = -x$  ดังนั้น

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\sqrt{2|x|} - 2}{x + 2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\sqrt{-2x} - 2}{x + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\sqrt{-2x} - 2}{x + 2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{-2x} + 2}{\sqrt{-2x} + 2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{-2x - 4}{(x + 2)(\sqrt{-2x} + 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{-2(x + 2)}{(x + 2)(\sqrt{-2x} + 2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{-2}{\sqrt{-2x} + 2} = \frac{-2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

9.

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x}{\sqrt[3]{x+7}-2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x}{\sqrt[3]{x+7}-2} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt[3]{x+7})^2 + 2\sqrt[3]{x+7} + 4}{(\sqrt[3]{x+7})^2 + 2\sqrt[3]{x+7} + 4} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1-x)[(\sqrt[3]{x+7})^2 + 2\sqrt[3]{x+7} + 4]}{(x+7)-8} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1-x)[(\sqrt[3]{x+7})^2 + 2\sqrt[3]{x+7} + 4]}{x-1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} -[(\sqrt[3]{x+7})^2 + 2\sqrt[3]{x+7} + 4] = -(4+4+4) = -12\end{aligned}$$

10. เมื่อ  $x < 0$  จะได้ว่า  $|x| = -x$  ดังนั้น

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{1+|x|} - 1}{|x|} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{1-x} - 1}{-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{1-x} - 1}{-x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1-x} + 1}{\sqrt{1-x} + 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(1-x) - 1}{-x(\sqrt{1-x} + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-x}{-x(\sqrt{1-x} + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x} + 1} = \frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

11. เมื่อ  $x > 2$  ทางขวา จะได้ว่า  $(x-2)(x-6) < 0$  ดังนั้น

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{|x^2 - 8x + 12|}{2x^2 - 8} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{|(x-6)(x-2)|}{2(x^2 - 4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{-(x-6)(x-2)}{2(x-2)(x+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{-(x-6)}{2(x+2)} = \frac{4}{2(4)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

12. เมื่อ  $-1 \leq \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \leq 1$  ทุก  $x \neq 0$  และ  $x^2 e^x > 0$  ดังนั้น

$$-x^2 e^x \leq x^2 e^x \cdot \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \leq x^2 e^x$$

จะเห็นว่า  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -x^2 e^x = 0$  และ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 e^x = 0$  สรุปได้ว่า  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 e^x \cdot \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 0$

13.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2 + \tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(\cos x - \frac{\sin x}{x})}{x^2 + \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(\cos x - \frac{\sin x}{x})}{x(x + \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - \frac{\sin x}{x}}{x + \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x}} = \frac{1-1}{0+1} = 0$$

14.

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

15.

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{x-1}\right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{x-1}\right)}{\frac{\pi}{x-1}} \cdot \frac{\pi x}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{x-1}\right)}{\frac{\pi}{x-1}} \cdot \frac{\pi x}{x(1 - \frac{1}{x})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{x-1}\right)}{\frac{\pi}{x-1}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{1 - \frac{1}{x}} = 1 \cdot \frac{\pi}{1 - 0} = \pi\end{aligned}$$

16.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+1)^3(4x-1)}{(2x+1)^2(x-1)^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{[x(1+\frac{1}{x})]^3 x(4-\frac{1}{x})}{[x(2+\frac{1}{x})]^2 [x(1-\frac{1}{x})]^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3(1+\frac{1}{x})^3 x(4-\frac{1}{x})}{x^2(2+\frac{1}{x})^2 x^2(1-\frac{1}{x})^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1+\frac{1}{x})^3(4-\frac{1}{x})}{(2+\frac{1}{x})^2(1-\frac{1}{x})^2} = \frac{(1+0)^3(4-0)}{(2+0)^2(1-0)^2} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

17.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x+x^2} - 2x}{x-3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2(\frac{1}{x}+1)} - 2x}{x(1-\frac{3}{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2}\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}+1} - 2x}{x(1-\frac{3}{x})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{|x|\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}+1} - 2x}{x(1-\frac{3}{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-x\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}+1} - 2x}{x(1-\frac{3}{x})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-x\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}+1} + 2\right)}{x(1-\frac{3}{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}+1} + 2\right)}{1-\frac{3}{x}} \\ &= \frac{-\left(\sqrt{0+1} + 2\right)}{1-0} = -3 \end{aligned}$$

18.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{9x^2+x} - 3x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{9x^2+x} - 3x) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{9x^2+x} + 3x}{\sqrt{9x^2+x} + 3x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(9x^2+x) - 9x^2}{\sqrt{9x^2+x} + 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2(9+\frac{1}{x})} + 3x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2}\sqrt{9+\frac{1}{x}} + 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{|x|\sqrt{9+\frac{1}{x}} + 3x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x\sqrt{9+\frac{1}{x}} + 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x\left(\sqrt{9+\frac{1}{x}} + 3\right)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{9+\frac{1}{x}} + 3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{9+0} + 3} = \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

19.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2+3x-1} + x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2+3x-1} + x) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2+3x-1} - x}{\sqrt{x^2+3x-1} - x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(x^2+3x-1) - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2+3x-1} - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3x-1}{\sqrt{x^2(1+\frac{3}{x}-\frac{1}{x^2})} - x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x(3-\frac{1}{x})}{\sqrt{x^2}\sqrt{1+\frac{3}{x}-\frac{1}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x(3-\frac{1}{x})}{|x|\sqrt{1+\frac{3}{x}-\frac{1}{x^2}} - x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x(3-\frac{1}{x})}{-x\sqrt{1+\frac{3}{x}-\frac{1}{x^2}} - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x(3-\frac{1}{x})}{-x\left(\sqrt{1+\frac{3}{x}-\frac{1}{x^2}} + 1\right)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3-\frac{1}{x}}{-\left(\sqrt{1+\frac{3}{x}-\frac{1}{x^2}} + 1\right)} = \frac{3-0}{-(\sqrt{1+0-0}+1)} = -\frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

## Quiz 2 : MAC1302 ແຄລຄູ້ສ 1

ໜ້າຂໍອ      ອນຸພັນຂໍຂອງຝຶກສັນ      ກລຸມ S1A  
ເວລາ      ສັປດາທີ 5 ປີກາຣຕືກຂາ 1/2563      ຄະແນນ 10 ຄະແນນ  
ຜູ້ສອນ      ພ.ຕ.ຮ.ອນໜ່າຍຄ ຈຳປາຫວາຍ ສາຂາວິຊາຄຄົນຕະຫາລັກ ດະນະຄຽດຄາສຕົກ ມາຮວິທຍາລືຍຮາຊກົງລວມສຸ່ນທາ

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1. ຈົງຫາອນຸພັນຂໍຂອງ  $f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$  ໂດຍໃຫ້ບໍທນິຍາມ
2. ຈົງຫາສມກາຮເລັ້ນສົມຜັສເລັ້ນໂດັ່ງ  $y = e^{\sin x} \cdot \cos x$  ທີ່ຈຸດ  $(0, 1)$
3. ກຳຫັນດີ້ທີ່  $f(1 + \tan x) = \sec^2 x$  ເມື່ອ  $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$  ຈົງຫາ  $f'(2)$
4. ໃຫ້  $f, u, v$  ເປັນຝຶກສັນທີ່ຫາອນຸພັນໄດ້ ໂດຍທີ່  $u(0) = v(0) = 1$  ແລະ  $u'(0) = v'(0) = 2$  ຢ່າ  
ຈົງຫາ  $f'(0)$

5. ຈົງຫາອນຸພັນຂໍຂອງ  $y = (\tan x)^{\ln x}$

$$f(x) = \frac{u(x) \cdot e^x}{v(x) + \sin x}$$

$$\text{ຈົງຫາ } f'(0)$$

$$y = (\tan x)^{\ln x}$$

## ເລຍ Quiz 2 : MAC1302 ແຄລຄສ 1 (S1A)

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

ວິທີທຳ ຈະໄດ້ວ່າ

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

2. ຈົກສາມກາຣເລັ້ນສົມຜັສເລັ້ນໂດັກ  $y = e^{\sin x} \cdot \cos x$  ທີ່ຈຸດ  $(0, 1)$

ວິທີທຳ ຈະໄດ້ວ່າ

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= e^{\sin x} \cdot (\cos x)' + (e^{\sin x})' \cdot \cos x \\ &= e^{\sin x} \cdot (-\sin x) + e^{\sin x} \cdot (\sin x)' \cdot \cos x \\ &= -e^{\sin x} \cdot \sin x + e^{\sin x} \cdot (\cos x) \cdot \cos x \\ &= -e^{\sin x} \cdot \sin x + e^{\sin x} \cdot \cos^2 x \end{aligned}$$

ກໍ່າ  $x = 0$  ຈະໄດ້ວ່າ

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -e^{\sin 0} \cdot \sin 0 + e^{\sin 0} \cdot \cos^2 0 = 1$$

ສາມກາຣເລັ້ນສົມຜັສເລັ້ນໂດັກ  $y - 1 = 1(x - 0)$  ພຽບ  $y = x + 1$

3. ກຳໜັດໃໝ່  $f(1 + \tan x) = \sec^2 x$  ເມື່ອ  $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$  ຈົກ  $f'(2)$

ວິທີທຳ ຈະໄດ້ວ່າ

$$\begin{aligned} [f(1 + \tan x)]' &= (\sec^2 x)' \\ f'(1 + \tan x) \cdot (1 \tan x)' &= 2 \sec x \cdot (\sec x)' \\ f'(1 + \tan x) \cdot \sec^2 x &= 2 \sec x \cdot (\sec x \tan x) \\ f'(1 + \tan x) \cdot \sec^2 x &= 2 \sec^2 x \tan x \end{aligned}$$

ແທນ  $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$  ຈະໄດ້ວ່າ

$$\begin{aligned} f'\left(1 + \tan \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot \sec^2 \frac{\pi}{4} &= 2 \sec^2 \frac{\pi}{4} \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \\ f'(2) \cdot 2 &= 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \\ f'(2) &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

4. ໃຫ້  $f, u, v$  ເປັນຝຶກຂັ້ນທີ່ຫາອຸປ່ນຮັບໄດ້ ໂດຍທີ່  $u(0) = v(0) = 1$  ແລະ  $u'(0) = v'(0) = 2$  ຄ່າ

$$f(x) = \frac{u(x) \cdot e^x}{v(x) + \sin x}$$

ຈົກ  $f'(0)$

វិធីទាំងតូចរាប់

$$\begin{aligned}f'(x) &= \frac{[v(x) + \sin x][u(x) \cdot e^x]' - [u(x) \cdot e^x][v(x) + \sin x]'}{[v(x) + \sin x]^2} \\f'(x) &= \frac{[v(x) + \sin x][u(x)e^x + u'(x)e^x] - [u(x) \cdot e^x][v'(x) + \cos x]}{[v(x) + \sin x]^2} \\f'(0) &= \frac{[v(0) + \sin 0][u(0)e^0 + u'(0)e^0] - [u(0) \cdot e^0][v'(0) + \cos 0]}{[v(0) + \sin 0]^2} \\&= \frac{[1+0][1+2] - [1 \cdot 1][2+1]}{[1+0]^2} = 0\end{aligned}$$

5. ឈានអនុផ្ទើនឹង  $y = (\tan x)^{\ln x}$

វិធីទាំងតូចរាប់ ឈានអនុផ្ទើនឹង  $\ln y = \ln(\tan x)^{\ln x}$  ដែល  $\ln y = \ln x \cdot \ln(\tan x)$  តួនាទីន

$$\begin{aligned}(\ln y)' &= \ln x \cdot (\ln(\tan x))' + (\ln x)' \cdot \ln(\tan x) \\ \frac{1}{y} \cdot y' &= \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{\tan x} \cdot (\tan x)' + \frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln(\tan x) \\ y' &= y \left[ \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{\tan x} \cdot \sec^2 x + \frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln(\tan x) \right] \\ &= (\tan x)^{\ln x} \left[ \ln x \cdot \cot x \sec^2 x + \frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln(\tan x) \right]\end{aligned}$$

## Quiz 2 : MAC1302 ແຄລະຄູ້ສັສ 1

ໜ້າຂໍ້ອ ອນຸພັນຮັບຂອງພົງກໍຈັນ ກລຸມ S2A  
ເວລາ ສັປດາຫຼື 5 ປີກາຣຕຶກຂາ 1/2563 ຄະແນນ 10 ຄະແນນ  
ຜູ້ສອນ ພ.ຕ.ດ.ອນ້ຍຍົດ ຈຳປາຫວາຍ ສາຂາວິຊາຄະນິຕາສຕ່ຽມ ດະນະຄຽດສຕ່ຽມ ມາຮວິທະຍາລືຍຮາຊກົງລວມສຸ່ນທາ

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1. ຈົງຕຽວຈົບວ່າ  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2 & \text{ເມື່ອ } x \leq 1 \\ 1 + 2x & \text{ເມື່ອ } x > 1 \end{cases}$  ມີອຸປະນົມທີ່  $x = 1$  ທີ່ອີເມີ່ນ

2. ຈົງຫາສມກາຣເລັ້ນສົມຜົສເສັ້ນໃດໆ  $y = \tan(\sin x) + e^x$  ທີ່ຈຸດ  $(0, 1)$

3. ກຳຫົນດີ່ໃຫ້  $f(1 + \sqrt{x}) = \frac{\ln x}{e^x}$  ຈົງຫາ  $f'(2)$

4. ໃຫ້  $f, u$  ເປັນພົງກໍຈັນທີ່ຫາອຸປະນົມໃດໆ ໂດຍທີ່  $u(0) = 1$  ແລະ  $u'(0) = -1$  ຕ້າ

$$f(x) = (\sin x + u(x))(\cos x + u(x))$$

ຈົງຫາ  $f'(0)$

5. ຈົງຫາອຸປະນົມຂອງ  $y = (\ln x)^{\sin x}$

## ເລືອຍ Quiz 2 : MAC1302 ແຄລຄຸລສ 1 (S2A)

1. ຈະຕຽບສອບວ່າ  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2 & \text{ເມື່ອ } x \leq 1 \\ 1 + 2x & \text{ເມື່ອ } x > 1 \end{cases}$  ມີອຸປ່ນນີ້ທີ່  $x = 1$  ທີ່ມີ

ວິທີທຳ ພິຈາຮານາ

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

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ  $f'(1) = 2$  ນັ້ນຄື່ອງ  $f$  ມີອຸປ່ນນີ້ທີ່  $x = 1$

2. ຈະຫາສາມາດເລັ້ນສົມຜົສເລັ້ນໂດັ່ງ  $y = \tan(\sin x) + e^x$  ທີ່ຈຸດ  $(0, 1)$

ວິທີທຳ ຈະໄດ້ວ່າ

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \sec^2(\sin x) \cdot (\sin x)' + e^x \\ &= \sec^2(\sin x) \cdot \cos x + e^x \end{aligned}$$

ຖ້າ  $x = 0$  ຈະໄດ້ວ່າ

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \sec^2(\sin 0) \cdot \cos 0 + e^0 = 1 + 1 = 2$$

ສາມາດເລັ້ນສົມຜົສເລັ້ນໂດັ່ງຄື່ອງ  $y - 1 = 2(x - 0)$  ທີ່ມີ  $y = 2x + 1$

3. ກຳນົດໃຫ້  $f(1 + \sqrt{x}) = \frac{\ln x}{e^x}$  ຈະຫາ  $f'(2)$

ວິທີທຳ ຈະໄດ້ວ່າ

$$\begin{aligned} [f(1 + \sqrt{x})]' &= \frac{e^x(\ln x)' - \ln x \cdot (e^x)'}{[e^x]^2} \\ f'(1 + \sqrt{x}) \cdot (1 + \sqrt{x})' &= \frac{e^x \cdot \frac{1}{x} - \ln x \cdot (e^x)}{e^{2x}} \\ f'(1 + \sqrt{x}) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} &= \frac{e^x \cdot \frac{1}{x} - \ln x \cdot (e^x)}{e^{2x}} \end{aligned}$$

ແທນ  $x = 1$  ຈະໄດ້ວ່າ

$$f'(2) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{e - 0}{e^2}$$

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

4. ໃຫ້  $f, u$  ເປັນຝັກຂັນທີ່ຫາອຸປ່ນນີ້ໄດ້ ໂດຍທີ່  $u(0) = 1$  ແລະ  $u'(0) = -1$  ຖ້າ

$$f(x) = (\sin x + u(x))(\cos x + u(x))$$

ຈະຫາ  $f'(0)$

ວິທີທຳ ຈະໄດ້ວ່າ

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= (\sin x + u(x))'(\cos x + u(x)) + (\sin x + u(x))(\cos x + u(x))' \\ f'(x) &= (\cos x + u'(x))(\cos x + u(x)) + (\sin x + u(x))(-\sin x + u'(x)) \\ f'(0) &= (1 + u'(0))(1 + u(0)) + (0 + u(0))(0 + u'(0)) \\ &= (1 + -1)(1 + 1) + (0 + 1)(0 + -1) = -1 \end{aligned}$$

5. ຈົງທາອນນຸ້ມັນອົບຂອງ  $y = (\ln x)^{\sin x}$

ວິທີທຳ ຈະໄດ້ວ່າ  $\ln y = \ln(\ln x)^{\sin x}$  ສັນຕິໂລ ລົງ  $\ln y = \sin x \cdot \ln(\ln x)$  ຕັ້ງນັ້ນ

$$\begin{aligned}(\ln y)' &= \sin x \cdot (\ln(\ln x))' + (\sin x)' \cdot \ln(\ln x) \\ \frac{1}{y} \cdot y' &= \sin x \cdot \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot (\ln x)' + \cos x \cdot \ln(\ln x) \\ y' &= y \left[ \sin x \cdot \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \cos x \cdot \ln(\ln x) \right] \\ &= (\ln x)^{\sin x} \left[ \frac{\sin x}{x \ln x} + \cos x \cdot \ln(\ln x) \right]\end{aligned}$$

## Quiz 2 : MAC1302 ແຄລຄູ້ສ 1

ໜ້າຂໍອ ອນຸພັນຮ້ອງພົງກໍຈັນ ກລຸມ S1B  
ເວລາ ສັປດາທີ 5 ປີກາຣຕຶກຂາ 1/2563 ຄະແນນ 10 ຄະແນນ  
ຜູ້ສອນ ພ.ຕ.ຮ.ອນໝຍຄ ຈຳປາຫວາຍ ສາຂາວິຊາຄະນິຕາສຕ່ຽມ ດະນະຄຽດສຕ່ຽມ ມາວິທຍາລືຍຮາຊກົງລວມສຸ່ນທາ

- 
- ຈົງທາອນຸພັນຮ້ອງ  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}}$  ໂດຍໃຫ້ບໍທນິຍາມ
  - ຈົງທາສມກາຣເສັ້ນສົມຜົສເສັ້ນໂດັ່ງ  $y = \cos(\ln(\cos x)) + \sin x$  ທີ່ຈຸດ  $(0, 1)$
  - ກຳຫນດໃຫ້  $f(1+g(x)) = \frac{e^x}{g(x)}$  ຖ້າ  $g(0) = 1$  ແລະ  $g'(0) = -1$  ຈົງທາ  $f'(2)$
  - ຈົງທາ  $f^{(2563)}(x)$  ເມື່ອກຳຫນດໃຫ້  
$$f(x) = \cos x$$
  - ຈົງທາອນຸພັນຮ້ອງ  $y = x^{e^x}$

## ເລືອຍ Quiz 2 : MAC1302 ແຄລຄູ້ສ 1 (S1B)

1. ຈົງທາອນຸພັນຂອງ  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}}$  ໂດຍໃຫ້ບໍ່ທີ່ມີຢາມ

ວິທີທຳ ຈະໄດ້ວ່າ

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

2. ຈົງທາສມກາຮເລັ້ນສົມຜັສເລັ້ນໂດັ່ງ  $y = \cos(\ln(\cos x)) + \sin x$  ທີ່ຈຸດ  $(0, 1)$

ວິທີທຳ ຈະໄດ້ວ່າ

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{dy}{dx} &= -\sin(\ln(\cos x)) \cdot (\ln(\cos x))' + \cos x \\
 &= -\sin(\ln(\cos x)) \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot (\cos x)' + \cos x \\
 &= -\sin(\ln(\cos x)) \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot (-\sin x) + \cos x
 \end{aligned}$$

ກໍາ  $x = 0$  ຈະໄດ້ວ່າ

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\sin(\ln(\cos 0)) \cdot \frac{1}{\cos 0} \cdot (-\sin 0) + \cos 0 = 1$$

ສມກາຮເລັ້ນສົມຜັສເລັ້ນໂດັ່ງດີ່ອ  $y - 1 = 1(x - 0)$  ພຽບ  $y = x + 1$

3. ກໍາໜັດໃຫ້  $f(1+g(x)) = \frac{e^x}{g(x)}$  ກໍາ  $g(0) = 1$  ແລະ  $g'(0) = -1$  ຈົງທາ  $f'(2)$

ວິທີທຳ ຈະໄດ້ວ່າ

$$\begin{aligned}
 [f(1+g(x))]' &= \frac{g(x)(e^x)' - e^x \cdot g'(x)}{[g(x)]^2} \\
 f'(1+g(x)) \cdot (1+g(x))' &= \frac{g(x) \cdot e^x - e^x \cdot g'(x)}{[g(x)]^2} \\
 f'(1+g(x)) \cdot g'(x) &= \frac{g(x) \cdot e^x - e^x \cdot g'(x)}{[g(x)]^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

ແທນ  $x = 0$  ຈະໄດ້ວ່າ

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(1+g(0)) \cdot g'(0) &= \frac{g(0) \cdot e^0 - e^0 \cdot g'(0)}{[g(0)]^2} \\
 f'(1+1) \cdot (-1) &= \frac{1(1) - 1(-1)}{1^2} = 2 \\
 f'(2) &= -2
 \end{aligned}$$

4. จงหา  $f^{(2563)}(x)$  เมื่อกำหนดให้

$$f(x) = \cos x$$

วิธีทำ จะได้ว่า

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= -\sin x \\ f''(x) &= -\cos x \\ f'''(x) &= \sin x \\ f^{(4)}(x) &= \cos x \\ f^{(5)}(x) &= -\sin x \end{aligned}$$

ดังนั้น

$$f^{(2563)}(x) = f^{(640 \cdot 4 + 3)}(x) = \sin x$$

5. จงหาอนุพันธ์ของ  $y = x^{e^x}$

วิธีทำ จะได้ว่า  $\ln y = \ln x^{e^x}$  นั่นคือ  $\ln y = e^x \cdot \ln x$  ดังนั้น

$$\begin{aligned} (\ln y)' &= e^x \cdot (\ln x)' + (e^x)' \cdot \ln x \\ \frac{1}{y} \cdot y' &= e^x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + e^x \cdot \ln x \\ y' &= y \left[ \frac{e^x}{x} + e^x \ln x \right] \\ &= x^{e^x} \left[ \frac{e^x}{x} + e^x \ln x \right] \end{aligned}$$

## Quiz 2 : MAC1302 ແຄລະຄູ້ສັສ 1

ຫວັນ  
ອນຸພັນຂອງພົງກົນ ກລຸມ S2B  
ເວລາ ສັປດາທີ 5 ປີກາຣຕຶກຂາ 1/2563 ຄະແນນ 10 ຄະແນນ  
ຜູ້ສອນ ພ.ຕ.ຮ.ອນໜ່າຍ ຈຳປາຫວາຍ ສາຂາວິຊາຄณິຕະລາສົດ ດະຕະຄຽດຕາສົດ ມາຮວິທະຍາລືຍຮາຊວັດວິທະຍາ

1. ຈົງຕຽບສອບວ່າ  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + x & \text{ເມື່ອ } x \leq 1 \\ 2x & \text{ເມື່ອ } x > 1 \end{cases}$  ມີອຸປະນົມທີ່  $x = 1$  ທີ່ໄວ້ໂນ

2. ຈົງຫາສມກາຣເລີ່ມສົມຜົສເສັ້ນໃດໆ  $y = e^{\tan x} \cdot \cos x$  ທີ່ຈຸດ  $(0, 1)$

3. ກຳທັນດີໃຫ້  $f(x + \cos x) = \frac{\tan x}{\cos x}$  ຈົງຫາ  $f'(2)$

4. ຈົງຫາ  $f^{(2563)}(x)$  ເມື່ອກຳທັນດີໃຫ້

$$f(x) = \sin x$$

5. ຈົງຫາອຸປະນົມຂອງ  $y = (\ln x)^{e^x}$

## ເລືອຍ Quiz 2 : MAC1302 ແຄລຄຸລສ 1 (S2B)

1. ຈະຕຽບສອບວ່າ  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + x & \text{ມີຂໍ້ມູນ } x \leq 1 \\ 2x & \text{ມີຂໍ້ມູນ } x > 1 \end{cases}$  ມີອຸປະກອດທີ່  $x = 1$  ທີ່ຈະໄມ້

ວິທີທຳ ພິຈາຮນາ

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

ຈະເຫັນວ່າ  $f'(1^+) \neq f'(1^-)$  ຕັ້ງນັ້ນ  $f$  ໄມ່ມີອຸປະກອດທີ່  $x = 1$

2. ຈະກາສມກາຮເລັ້ນສົມຜັສເລັ້ນໂຄ້ງ  $y = e^{\tan x} \cdot \cos x$  ທີ່ຈຸດ  $(0, 1)$

ວິທີທຳ ຈະໄດ້ວ່າ

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= e^{\tan x} \cdot (\cos x)' + (e^{\tan x})' \cdot \cos x \\ &= e^{\tan x} \cdot (-\sin x) + e^{\tan x} \cdot (\tan x)' \cdot \cos x \\ &= e^{\tan x} \cdot (-\sin x) + e^{\tan x} \cdot \sec^2 x \cdot \cos x \end{aligned}$$

ກໍ່າ  $x = 0$  ຈະໄດ້ວ່າ

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{\tan 0} \cdot (-\sin 0) + e^{\tan 0} \cdot \sec^2 0 \cdot \cos 0 = 1$$

ສມກາຮເລັ້ນສົມຜັສເລັ້ນໂຄ້ງ  $y - 1 = 1(x - 0)$  ທີ່ຈະ  $y = x + 1$

3. ກຳທັນດີໃຫ້  $f(x + \cos x) = \frac{\tan x}{\cos x}$  ຈະກາ  $f'(2)$  ແກ້ໄຂ ຈະກາ  $f'(1)$

ວິທີທຳ ຈະໄດ້ວ່າ  $f(x + \cos x) = \tan x \sec x$  ນີ້ນຄືອ

$$\begin{aligned} [f(x + \cos x)]' &= \tan x(\sec x)' + (\tan x)' \sec x \\ f'(x + \cos x) \cdot (x + \cos x)' &= \tan x(\sec x \tan x) + (\sec^2 x) \sec x \\ f'(x + \cos x) \cdot (1 - \sin x) &= \tan^2 x \sec x + \sec^3 x \end{aligned}$$

ແກ່ນ  $x = 0$  ຈະໄດ້ວ່າ

$$\begin{aligned} f'(0 + \cos 0) \cdot (1 - \sin 0) &= \tan^2 0 \sec 0 + \sec^3 0 \\ f'(0 + 1) \cdot (1 - 0) &= 0 + 1 \\ f'(1) &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

4. ຈະກາ  $f^{(2563)}(x)$  ມີກຳທັນດີໃຫ້

$$f(x) = \sin x$$

ວິທີທຳ ຈະໄດ້ວ່າ

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \cos x \\ f''(x) &= -\sin x \\ f'''(x) &= -\cos x \\ f^{(4)}(x) &= \sin x \\ f^{(5)}(x) &= \cos x \end{aligned}$$

ຕັ້ງນັ້ນ

$$f^{(2563)}(x) = f^{(640 \cdot 4 + 3)}(x) = -\cos x$$

5. ຈົກໜີ້ວ່າ  $y = (\ln x)^{e^x}$

ຈະໄດ້ວ່າ  $\ln y = \ln(\ln x)^{e^x}$  ໃນຕະຫຼອດ  $\ln y = e^x \cdot \ln(\ln x)$  ຕັງນີ້ນ

$$\begin{aligned}(\ln y)' &= e^x \cdot (\ln(\ln x))' + (e^x)' \cdot \ln(\ln x) \\ \frac{1}{y} \cdot y' &= e^x \cdot \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot (\ln x)' + e^x \cdot \ln(\ln x) \\ &= e^x \cdot \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} + e^x \cdot \ln(\ln x) \\ y' &= y \left[ \frac{e^x}{x \ln x} + e^x \ln(\ln x) \right] \\ &= (\ln x)^{e^x} \left[ \frac{e^x}{x \ln x} + e^x \ln(\ln x) \right]\end{aligned}$$

# Quiz 3 : MAC1302 ແຄລຄູ້ສ 1

ຫວັນ  
ປະຈຸບັດ  
ເງິນ  
ເກມ  
ຜູ້ສອນ  
ຊື່-ສຸດ.....

ປະຈຸບັດ  
ສັນຕິພາບ  
ສັນຕິພາບ  
ພ.ສ.ດ.ຮັບຊັບ  
ຈຳປາຫວາຍ  
ສາຂາວິຊາຄະນິຕາສຕ່ວ  
ຄະນະຄຽດສຕ່ວ  
ມหาວິທຍາລິຍາຮັກສູນທາ  
ຮັບສັນກະນິຍາ.....  
ຮັບສັນກະນິຍາ.....  
ຮັບສັນກະນິຍາ.....

ຄະແນນ 10 ຄະແນນ  
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ຄະແນນ  
ຄະແນນ

## ຈົດສັງເວົ້າທີ່ໄດ້ໂດຍລະເອີດ

1. (4 ຄະແນນ) ຈົດໜາປຣິພັນນົດຕ່ອົບນີ້

$$(1) \int e^x + \sin x - \sec x(\sec x + \tan x) dx$$

$$(2) \int \left( \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^2 dx$$

2. (3 ຄະແນນ) ຈົດໜາ  $\int_0^3 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx$

3. (3 ຄະແນນ) ຈົດໜາປຣິພັນນົດ  $\int \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx$

# ເລືຍ Quiz 3 : MAC1302 ແຄລຄລສ 1

ໜ້າຂ້ອງ	ປະກິຍານຸພັນທີ ປຣິພັນທີໂດຍກາຮແທນຄ່າ ແລະ ປຣິພັນທີທີ່ລະສ່ວນ	ຄະແນນ	10 ຄະແນນ
ເວລາ	ສັປດາທີ 11 ປຶກສາ 1/2563		
ຜົ່ອສອນ	ຜ.ສ.ດ.ຮນໝຍຄ ຈຳປາຫວາຍ ສາຂາວິຊາຄະນິຕາສຕ່ຽມ ຄະະຄຽວຄາສຕ່ຽມ ມາວິທຍາລ້ຽນຮ້າຊັ້ນສູນທາ		
ຂອ-ສຸດ	ຮັບສັນກະກິມາ.....	ຮູ່ເຮືອນ .....	ໜຸ່ງເຮືອນ .....

1. (4 ຄະແນນ) ຈົນທາປຣິພັນທີຕ່ອໄປນີ້

$$(1) \int e^x + \sin x - \sec x(\sec x + \tan x) dx$$

ວິທີທຳ

$$\begin{aligned} \int e^x + \sin x - \sec x(\sec x + \tan x) dx &= \int e^x + \sin x - \sec^2 x - \sec x \tan x dx \\ &= e^x - \cos x - \tan x - \sec x + C \quad \# \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \int \left( \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^2 dx$$

ວິທີທຳ

$$\begin{aligned} \int \left( \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^2 dx &= \int x + 2 \cdot \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= \int x + 2 + \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x + \ln|x| + C \quad \# \end{aligned}$$

2. (3 ຄະແນນ) ຈົນທາ  $\int_0^3 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx$

ວິທີທຳ ໃຫ້  $u = x + 1$  ຈະໄດ້ວ່າ  $x = u - 1$  ແລະ  $du = dx$  ດັ່ງນັ້ນ

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^3 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx &= \int_{u(0)}^{u(3)} \frac{u-1}{\sqrt{u}} du \\ &= \int_1^4 u^{\frac{1}{2}} - u^{-\frac{1}{2}} du \\ &= \left[ \frac{2}{3}u^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2u^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]_1^4 \\ &= \left[ \frac{2}{3} \cdot 4^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2 \cdot 4^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] - \left[ \frac{2}{3} - 2 \right] \\ &= \left[ \frac{2}{3} \cdot 8 - 2(2) \right] - \left[ \frac{2}{3} - 2 \right] = \frac{8}{3} \quad \# \end{aligned}$$

3. (3 ຄະແນນ) ຈົນທາປຣິພັນທີ  $\int \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx$

ວິທີທຳ ໃຫ້  $u = \ln x$  ແລະ  $dv = \frac{1}{x^2} dx$  ຈະໄດ້ວ່າ

$$du = \frac{1}{x} dx \quad \text{ແລະ} \quad v = -\frac{1}{x}$$

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx &= -\frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln x - \int -\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= -\frac{\ln x}{x} + \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx \\ &= -\frac{\ln x}{x} - \frac{1}{x} + C \quad \# \end{aligned}$$

## Quiz 4 : MAC1302 ພັດທະນາ 1

ໜ້າຂໍອ ປະກິບມີພັນຫຼືຂອງພັງກົນຕຽບຢະ ປະກິບມີພັນຫຼືພັງກົນຮູບແບບການ ແລະ ຕຣີໂຄນມິຕີ      ດະແນນ 10 ດະແນນ  
ເວລາ ສັນດູກທີ 13 ປີກາຣຕີກາ 1/2563  
ຜູ້ສອນ ພ.ສ.ດ. ອນ່າຍຸພ ຈຳປາທວາຍ ສາຂາວິຊາຄະນິຕາລາສົກລະນະ ຄະນະຄຽດຄາສຕ່າງ ມາດວິທະຍາລືຍຮາຊກົງລວມສຸ່ນທາ  
ໜ້າ-ສຸກ.....ຮ້າສັນກະກົມາ..... ມູ່ເຮືອນ .....

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ຈົດສັດງວິທີທຳມົດຍລະເຂີດ

1. (4 ດະແນນ) ຈົດໜາປຣີພັນຫຼື  $\int \frac{2}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} dx$
2. (3 ດະແນນ) ຈົດໜາ  $\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{\sqrt{x}+1}} dx$
3. (3 ດະແນນ) ຈົດໜາປຣີພັນຫຼື  $\int \cos^2 x (\sec x - \tan x)^2 dx$

# ເລືຍ Quiz 4 : MAC1302 ແຄລຄລສ 1

ໜ້າຂ້ອງ	ປະຈິບປານຸພັນຮ່ອງຝຶກໍ່ຫັນຕຽກຍະ ປຣີພັນຮ່ອງຝຶກໍ່ຫັນຮູບແບຍກຣົນ ແລະ ຕຣີໂກນມິຕີ	ຄະແນນ	10 ຄະແນນ
ເວລາ	ສັປດາທີ 13 ປີກາຣີກົມາ 1/2563		
ຜູ້ສອນ	ຜ.ຕ.ຮ.ນັ້ນຊູມສ ຈຳປາທາວາຍ ສາຂາວິຊາຄະເນີຕະກາສຕົວ ຄະນະຄວາມສັນຕະພາບ ມາຮັດວຽກ ພະຍາຍາຊັ້ນສູ່ລວມທາ		
ໜ້າ-ສຸດ	ຮ້າສັກສຶກຂາ.....	ໜຸ່ງເຮືອນ .....	

ຈົດແສດງວິທີທຳໄດ້ໂດຍລະເຂີດ

1. (4 ຄະແນນ) ຈົດໜາປຣີພັນຮ່ອງ  $\int \frac{2}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} dx$

ວິທີທຳ ພິຈາຮັດ

$$\frac{2}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1}$$

ິນນິຄືອ

$$2 = A(x^2 + 1) + (Bx + C)(x + 1)$$

$$x = -1; \quad 2 = 2A + 0 \quad \therefore A = 1$$

$$x = 0; \quad 2 = A + C = 1 + C \quad \therefore C = 1$$

$$x = 1; \quad 2 = 2A + (B + C)2 = 2A + 2B + 2C = 2(1) + 2B + 2(1) \quad \therefore B = -1$$

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{2}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} dx &= \int \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{-x+1}{x^2+1} dx \\ &= \int \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{x}{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx \\ &= \ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+1| + \arctan x + C \quad \# \end{aligned}$$

2. (3 ຄະແນນ) ຈົດໜາ  $\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{\sqrt{x}+1}} dx$

ວິທີທຳ ໃຫ້  $u = \sqrt{\sqrt{x}+1}$  ແລ້ວ  $u^2 = \sqrt{x}+1$  ແນ້ນຄືອ  $u^2 - 1 = \sqrt{x}$  ຈະໄດ້ວ່າ

$$\begin{aligned} du &= \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{x}+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4(\sqrt{x}+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4u} \cdot \frac{1}{u^2-1}dx \\ \therefore \quad 4u(u^2-1)du &= dx \end{aligned}$$

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{\sqrt{x}+1}} dx &= \int \frac{u^2-1}{u} \cdot 4u(u^2-1)du \\ &= 4 \int (u^2-1)^2 du \\ &= 4 \int u^4 - 2u^2 + 1 du \\ &= 4 \left[ \frac{1}{5}u^5 - \frac{2}{3}u^3 + u \right] + C \\ &= \frac{4}{5}(\sqrt{x}+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{8}{3}(\sqrt{x}+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + 4(\sqrt{x}+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C \quad \# \end{aligned}$$

3. (๓ คะแนน) จงหาบปริพันธ์  $\int \cos^2 x (\sec x - \tan x)^2 dx$

วิธีทำ

$$\begin{aligned}\int \cos^2 x (\sec x - \tan x)^2 dx &= \int \cos^2 x (\sec^2 x - 2 \sec x \tan x + \tan^2 x) dx \\&= \int \cos^2 x \sec^2 x - 2 \cos^2 x \sec x \tan x + \cos^2 x \tan^2 x dx \\&= \int 1 - 2 \sin x + \sin^2 x dx \\&= \int 1 - 2 \sin x + \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2x) dx \\&= \int 1 - 2 \sin x + \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2x) dx \\&= \int \frac{3}{2} - 2 \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x dx \\&= \frac{3}{2}x + 2 \cos x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + C \quad \#\end{aligned}$$