

naya: Chain Rule

Def: $I, J \subset \mathbb{R}$ $\Leftrightarrow c \in I \Leftrightarrow f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, g: J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
Tacn: $f(I) \subset J$

∴ f is diff. at c & g is diff. at $f(c)$, \therefore $f \circ g$ is diff. at c.

$g \circ f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is diff. at c iff:

$$(g \circ f)'(c) = g'(f(c)) \cdot f'(c)$$

ນິກ່ອນ $f_n(s_n)$ ດີ C I ແລະ $s_n \neq c$ $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ ໂດຍ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = c$

$$\left\{ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(g \circ f)(s_n) - (g \circ f)(c)}{s_n - c} \right\}$$

then f is diff. at c ~~implying~~ f is cont. at c

मानो $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(s_n) = f(c)$, तो $f(I) \subset J$ का एक

Information g is diff. at fcc & h.c.p.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g(fcs_n) - g(fcc)}{fcs_n - fcc} = g'(fcc)$$

ମିଶନଫିଲ୍ଡ୍ସ ହେଚ୍ ଜୀର୍ଲ୍ ଡେସ

$$h(y) := \begin{cases} \frac{g(y) - g(fcc)}{y - fcc} & ; y \neq fcc \\ g'(fcc) & ; y = fcc \end{cases}$$

ວ່າລວມງານ h ຍັງຕົວດີໃນ fcc ,

ທີ່ $(y_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ ດີນ C ໃຊ້ ແລ້ວ $y_n \neq \text{fcc}$ ແລ້ວກຳນົດໃນ: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = \text{fcc}$

ດິຕົມມ

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h(y_n) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g(y_n) - g(\text{fcc})}{y_n - \text{fcc}} \\ &= g'(\text{fcc}) = h(\text{fcc})\end{aligned}$$

ວ່າລວມງານ h ຍັງຕົວດີໃນ fcc

ວ່າລວມງານ hof ຍັງຕົວດີໃນ C

ທີ່ $(s_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ ດີນ C ໃຊ້ $s_n \neq c$ ແລ້ວກຳນົດໃນ: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = c$

ດິຕົມມ

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} hof(s_n) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h(fcs_n) \\ &= h\left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} fcs_n\right) \quad [\because h \text{ is cont. fcc}] \\ &= h\left(f\left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n\right)\right) \quad [\because f \text{ is cont. } c] \\ &= h(f(c)) = hof(c)\end{aligned}$$

ສິ່ງນີ້ hof ຍັງຕົວດີໃນ c

ດິຕົມມ for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\frac{gofcs_n - gofccc}{fcs_n - fcc} = h(fcs_n)$$

ວ່າງານ

$$\frac{gofcs_n - gofccc}{s_n - c} = \frac{gofcs_n - gofccc}{fcs_n - fcc} \cdot \frac{fcs_n - fcc}{s_n - c}$$

$$= h \circ f(s_n) \left(\frac{f(s_n) - f(c)}{s_n - c} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g(f(s_n)) - g(f(c))}{s_n - c} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h \circ f(s_n) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{f(s_n) - f(c)}{s_n - c} \right)$$

!!

$$(g \circ f)'(c) = h(f(c)) \cdot f'(c)$$

$$= g'(f(c)) \cdot f'(c)$$
□

4.2 ក្រុមហ៊ុនអវត្ថិជាន (Mean Value Theorem)

ក្រុមហ៊ុន: Interior Extremum Theorem

ឯធម៌ f ជា diff. នៅ (a, b)
នៃ f មានក្នុងវគ្គសង្គម $c \in (a, b)$ នៅពេល $f'(c) = 0$

ដើម្បីនឹង នាយកឱ្យ f មានក្នុងវគ្គសង្គម $c \in (a, b)$
 \rightarrow ដើម្បី $f(c) \geq f(x)$ នៅលើរួម $x \in (a, b)$
 [បញ្ជាក់នៅទីតាំង $(s_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, $C(a, c)$ ដូច $s_n \rightarrow c$]
 ឬ: [បញ្ជាក់នៅទីតាំង $(t_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, $C(c, b)$ ដូច $t_n \rightarrow c$]

Given $a < c \Rightarrow c-a > 0$ The Archimedean's Property
 exists $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ s.t. $\frac{1}{n_0} < c-a$

exists $n > n_0$ s.t.

$$\frac{1}{n} \leq \frac{1}{n_0} < c-a \Rightarrow a < c - \frac{1}{n} \quad \forall n > n_0$$

\Downarrow
 $s_n \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

Since $(s_n)_{n>1} \subset (a, c)$ i.e.:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(c - \frac{1}{n} \right) = c$$

Given f is diff. at $c \in (a, b)$ (i.e. seq. crit. for. diff.)
 exists

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(s_n) - f(c)}{s_n - c} = f'(c) \quad \text{--- ①}$$

Given $s_n < c \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow s_n - c < 0 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

Now given $f(c) \geq f(s_n) \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

(Why?)

$$\Rightarrow f(s_n) - f(c) \leq 0 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f(s_n) - f(c)}{s_n - c} \geq 0 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \text{--- ②}$$

[$t_n > 0 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \wedge \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} t_n = t \Rightarrow t > 0$]

exists $f'(c) > 0$ [i.e. ① & ②]

ទីនៅក្នុងខាងក្រោម $c < b \Rightarrow b - c > 0$
 $\Rightarrow \exists n_1 \in \mathbb{N} \nexists \frac{1}{n_1} < b - c$

ដូចស្ធាល់នៅពីរ $n > n_1$ នៅលើ
 $\frac{1}{n} \leq \frac{1}{n_1} < b - c \Rightarrow c < c + \frac{1}{n} < b \quad \forall n > n_0$
 $\text{!! } t_n \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

ដូចនា $(t_n)_{n \geq 1} \subset (c, b)$ ឬ: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} t_n = c$

នៅក្នុង f ត្រូវ diff. at c ដូចនា
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(t_n) - f(c)}{t_n - c} = f'(c) \quad -\textcircled{1}'$

នៅក្នុង $t_n > c \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow t_n - c > 0 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

ដូចនា
 $f(t_n) \leq f(c) \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$
 $\Rightarrow f(t_n) - f(c) \leq 0 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{f(t_n) - f(c)}{t_n - c} \leq 0 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad -\textcircled{2}'$

នៅ $\textcircled{1}'$ ឬ $\textcircled{2}'$ នឹងវិភាគ $f'(c) \leq 0$
 ឬនិង $f'(c) = 0$

បញ្ជាកេណៈដែលខ្លួន!

□

नियम : (Rolle's Theorem)

ກວດສອບ $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ເປັນກວດສອບໄຟລ໌ ແລະ ພອນທີ່ໄດ້ໃຫຍ່ໃນ (a, b) ໃນ $f(a) = f(b)$, ໂລື $\exists c \in (a, b)$ ສໍາລັບ $f'(c) = 0$

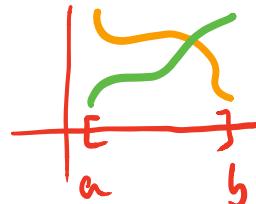
ນິຫວາດ ທີ່ມີມາ f ນັບຕົວຢ່າງ [a, b] ໃນ: [a, b] ມີຄະດີຂອງກົດ
The Maximum-Minimum Theorem ອະທານຍາດ $\alpha, \beta \in [a, b]$
ທີ່ມີ

$f(\alpha) \leq f(x_0) \leq f(\beta)$ នៃវគ្គ $x \in [a, b]$

Ամենահայտնի առաջնային աշխարհականությունը $[a, b]$

$$f(a) = f(d) \leq f(x) \leq f(c) = f(b) = f(a)$$

$\Rightarrow f(x) = f(a) = f(b) \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$



ສິນຄະດີ f ເນັ້ນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບກາຕາ ໃນ $[a,b]$

$$\text{निश्चयी } f'(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$$

លទ្ធផល 2: ឬ $a \in (a,b)$ ឬ a ជារៀងរាល់ f នៅក្នុង (a,b) ឬ f មែនបង្ហាញឡើង (a,b)

و با ذکر این نتیجه از قضایا که در درون این دسته قرار می‌گیرند، می‌توانیم بین این دو نتیجه رابطه‌ای بسیار ساده بین آنها پیدا کنیم.

11. និងនឹងនៅក្នុង $c := \alpha \in (a, b)$ តាម $f'(c) = 0$

||a: 证 3: ถ้า $\beta \in (a,b)$ ให้ f มีจุดต่ำสุดใน (a,b)
 ||b: β คือจุดต่ำสุดใน (a,b) ดังนั้น $f'(\beta) = 0$
 ||c: ให้ c เป็นจุดต่ำสุดใน $[a,b]$ ให้ $f'(c) = 0$

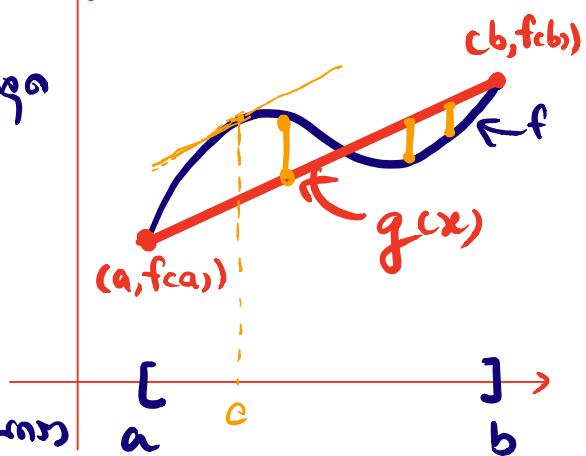
Q

ນິ້ງຈີມ: Mean Value Theorem

ຖືກ $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ເພີ້ມີກໍລົງທຶນທີ່ນີ້ (ໄລຍະມອງມາດົດໃນ (a, b))
ວິທີ່ສຳເນົາ ຂໍ $c \in (a, b)$ ຖື້ນທີ່

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = f'(c)$$

ນິ້ງຈີມ ດີວຽກ ສືບຕາມກົມທຽບກັບມີມູນ
 $(a, f(a))$ ແລະ $(b, f(b))$ ດີວຽກ
 ດັກກົມທຽບກັບກົມທຽບກັບມີມູນ ດີວຽກ



ນິ້ງຈີມ ລົມຕະໂຮງອາຫານ ມີມູນທຽບກັບມີມູນ
 ດີວຽກ

$$y - f(a) = \left(\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} \right) (x - a)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = f(a) + \left(\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} \right) (x - a)$$

ນິ້ງຈີມນີ້ສັນ $g: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ທີ່ເປັນ

$$\checkmark g(x) = f(a) + \left(\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} \right) (x - a) \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$$

ວິທີ່ສຳເນົາ g ເພີ້ມີກໍລົງທຶນທີ່ນີ້ $[a, b]$ ໄລຍະນອງມາດົດໃນ (a, b)

④ ແນວດກົດໜີ $h: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ທີ່

$$h(x) = f(x) - g(x) \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$$

inform f(a) = g(a) និង f(b) = g(b), នៃ $[a, b]$ ដើម្បី h នូវខាង

នៃ $[a, b]$

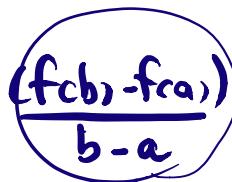
នៅណែនាំ f នៃ g មានតម្លៃនៅ (a, b) និង នៅក្នុង

h នូវខាងក្រោមនៃ $[a, b]$

[Rolle's Thm: $f: \text{cont. } [a, b], \text{ diff. } (a, b)$
 $\text{និង } f(a) = f(b) \text{ ត្រូវ } \exists c \in (a, b) \text{ ផ្សេង } f'(c) = 0$]

ដើម្បី $h(a) = f(a) - g(a)$

$$= f(a) - f(a) - \frac{(f(b) - f(a))}{b-a}(a-a) = 0$$



//

នៅណែនាំ $h(b) = f(b) - g(b)$

$$= f(b) - f(a) - \frac{(f(b) - f(a))}{b-a}(b-a) = 0$$

នៅណែនាំ $h(a) = h(b)$ និង Rolle's Thm ដោយចាំបាច់
 $\exists c \in (a, b)$ នឹងមាន

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= h'(c) = (f-g)'(c) \\ &= f'(c) - g'(c) \end{aligned}$$

នៅណែនាំ $g(x) = \underline{f(a)} + \left(\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b-a} \right)(x-a)$

$$\Rightarrow g'(x) = \left(\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b-a} \right) \frac{d}{dx}(x-a)$$

$$= \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b-a}$$

$$\text{ก็} \quad g'(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b-a}$$

$$\text{ดังนั้น} \quad 0 = f'(c) - g'(c)$$

$$= f'(c) - \left(\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b-a} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b-a} = f'(c)$$

□

มุณฑล: ถ้า $f: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ เป็นฟังก์ชันต่อเนื่องบน $[a,b]$

และ $f'(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in (a,b)$

แล้ว f เป็นฟังก์ชันคงที่ใน $[a,b]$

พิสูจน์ 假設 f ไม่เป็นฟังก์ชันคงที่ ให้ $x_1, x_2 \in (a,b)$

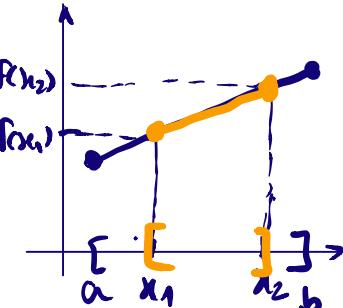
ที่ $x_1 \neq x_2$ ให้

$$f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$$

จาก f ต่อเนื่องบน $[x_1, x_2]$ โลกันต์ $\frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1}$ ของ (x_1, x_2)

ตาม MVT จะมี $c \in (x_1, x_2)$ ที่ทำให้

$$0 = f'(c) = \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} \neq 0$$



ดังนั้น f เป็นฟังก์ชันคงที่ จึง f เป็นฟังก์ชันคงที่บน $[a,b]$

□

ການນິຟ: ດີວ່າ f ແລະ g ເປັນຝັງທີ່ນີ້ເປັນ $[a, b]$

ແລະ ນັງນີ້ມີຄົນ (a, b)

ດີວ່າ $f'(x) = g'(x)$ ສົ່ງເຫຼຸດ $x \in (a, b)$

ແລະ ດີວ່າ \exists ຂໍລວມທີ່ C ທີ່ໄດ້

$$f(x) = g(x) + C$$

$f - g$ ເປັນຝັງທີ່ຕ່ອງເກື່ອງໃນ $[a, b]$ ແລະ ຂ່າຍອນຸ່ານີ້ໄດ້ໃນ (a, b)

$$(f - g)'(x) = f'(x) - g'(x) = 0 \quad \text{ສ້າງວັບຖຸ } x \in (a, b)$$

\therefore ໂດຍບໍ່ມີເວົ້າກີ່ຈະໄດ້

ນີ້ນີ້ $f - g$ ເປັນຝັງທີ່ຄ່າຄວາມຕັງ C ທີ່ໄດ້ໃຈ

$$\text{ນ້ຳຄືວ່າ } (f - g)(x) = C \quad \text{ສ້າງວັບຖຸ } x \in (a, b)$$

$$\therefore f(x) - g(x) = C \Rightarrow f(x) = g(x) + C$$