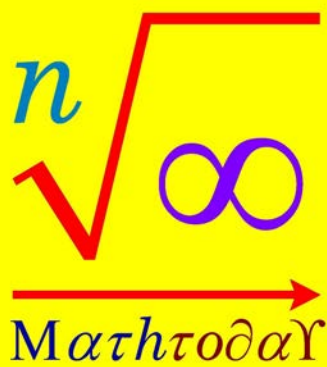


គណិតវិទ្យាថ្ងៃនេះ



សៀវភៅគណិតវិទ្យាគម្រិតគណិតវិទ្យាលំយ

ភាពជាប់នៃអនុគមន៍

- * សង្ខេបមេរៀននិងគន្លឹះដោះស្រាយសំខាន់ៗ
- * លំហាត់ជ្រើសរើសអមដោយដំណោះស្រាយក្បោះក្បាយ
- * លំហាត់ជ្រើសរើសសម្រាប់អិច្វីការផ្ទះ

សម្រាប់ថ្នាក់ទី១២ ថ្នាក់វិទ្យាសាស្ត្រពិតនិងថ្នាក់វិទ្យាសាស្ត្រសង្គម

អ្នករៀបរៀង

លីម ជំនួន

2020

គ្របដណ្តប់កម្មវិធីសិក្សាគោលរបស់ក្រសួងអប់រំយុវជននិងកីឡា

លំហាត់ទី២៦

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

ក. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + x \sin x - \cos 2x}{\sin^2 x}$

ខ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{2}}$

គ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sqrt{1+x \sin x} - \cos x}$

ឃ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3}$

ង. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \sin x - \cos x}{1 - \sin x - \cos x}$

ច. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x}}{x^2}$

ឆ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \cdot \cos 2x}{x^2}$

ជ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(1 - \cos x)}{x^4}$

ឈ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1 - x^2) \tan \frac{\pi x}{2}$

ញ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\tan \pi x}{1 - x}$

ដំណោះស្រាយ

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ក. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + x \sin x - \cos 2x}{\sin^2 x} & \text{ រាងមិនកំណត់ } \frac{0}{0} \\ & = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin x + 2 \sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sin x} + 2 \right) = 1 + 2 = 3 \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + x \sin x - \cos 2x}{\sin^2 x} = 3$ ។

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ខ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{2}} & \text{ រាងមិនកំណត់ } \frac{0}{0} \\ & = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{2}) \sin 3x}{x + 2 - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[(\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{2}) \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \times 3 \right] = 6\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sqrt{1+x \sin x} - \cos x}$ រាង $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{2}} = 6\sqrt{2}$ ។

គ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sqrt{1+x \sin x} - \cos x}$ រាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$

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

ដូច្នេះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sqrt{1+x \sin x} - \cos x} = 1$ ។

ឃ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3}$ រាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$

តាមរូបមន្ត $\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$ ឬ $\sin x = \tan x \cos x$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \tan x \cos x}{x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x(1 - \cos x)}{x^3}$$

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} \times \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} \times \frac{1}{1 + \cos x} = 1 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

ដូច្នេះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3} = \frac{1}{2}$ ។

ង. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \sin x - \cos x}{1 - \sin x - \cos x}$ រាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1 + \sin x - \cos x}{x}}{\frac{1 - \sin x - \cos x}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1 - \cos x}{x} + \frac{\sin x}{x}}{\frac{1 - \cos x}{x} - \frac{\sin x}{x}} = \frac{0 + 1}{0 - 1} = -1
 \end{aligned}$$

ដូច្នេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \sin x - \cos x}{1 - \sin x - \cos x} = -1$ ។

ច. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x}}{x^2}$ រាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sqrt{\cos 2x}} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sqrt{\cos 2x}} \frac{2 \sin^2 x}{x^2}$$

$$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2} \times \frac{1}{4} + 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sqrt{\cos 2x}} \times \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2}$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{1}{4} + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{3}{2}$$

ដូច្នេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x}}{x^2} = \frac{3}{2}$ ។

ឆ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \cos 2x}{x^2}$ រាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$

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

$$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2} \times \frac{1}{4} + 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\cos x \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} \right) = 2 \times \frac{1}{4} + 2 = \frac{1}{2} + 2 = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \cos 2x}{x^2} = \frac{5}{2} \quad \text{។}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ជ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(1 - \cos x)}{x^4} & \text{ រាងមិនកំណត់ } \frac{0}{0} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos\left(2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}\right)}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sin^2\left(\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}\right)}{x^4} \\ &= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\sin\left(\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}\right)}{\left(\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}\right)} \right]^2 \times \frac{\sin^4 \frac{x}{2}}{\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^4} \times \frac{1}{16} = 2 \times \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(1 - \cos x)}{x^4} = \frac{1}{8} \quad \text{។}$$

$$\text{ឈ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1 - x^2) \tan \frac{\pi x}{2} \quad \text{តាង } x = 1 - u \text{ នោះ: } x \rightarrow 1 \text{ គេបាន } u \rightarrow 0$$

$$= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \left[1 - (1 - u)^2 \right] \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi u}{2} \right) = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \left[u(2 - u) \right] \cot \frac{\pi u}{2}$$

$$= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \left[(2 - u) \frac{\frac{\pi u}{2}}{\tan \frac{\pi u}{2}} \times \frac{2}{\pi} \right] = 2 \times \frac{2}{\pi} = \frac{4}{\pi}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1 - x^2) \tan \frac{\pi x}{2} = \frac{4}{\pi} \quad \text{។}$$

$$\text{ញ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\tan \pi x}{1 - x} \quad \text{តាង } x = 1 - u \text{ នោះ: } x \rightarrow 1 \text{ គេបាន } u \rightarrow 0$$

$$= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\pi - \pi u)}{u} = - \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan \pi u}{\pi u} \times \pi = -\pi$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\tan \pi x}{1 - x} = -\pi \quad \text{។}$$

លំហាត់ទី២៧

គេមានអនុគមន៍ $y = f(x) = \frac{2 - 2\cos ax}{x^2}$ ដែល $a \in \mathbb{R}$ ។

កំណត់តម្លៃនៃ a ដើម្បីឲ្យ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 100$ ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ

កំណត់តម្លៃនៃ a ដើម្បីឲ្យ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 100$

$$\text{គេមាន } f(x) = \frac{2 - 2\cos ax}{x^2} = \frac{4 \sin^2 \frac{ax}{2}}{x^2}$$

$$\text{គេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4 \sin^2 \frac{ax}{2}}{x^2} = 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{ax}{2}}{\left(\frac{ax}{2}\right)^2} \times \frac{a^2}{4} = a^2$$

ដោយ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 100$ នោះ $a^2 = 100$ ឬ $a = \pm 10$ ។

ដូចនេះ $a = -10$ ឬ $a = 10$ ។

លំហាត់ទី២៨

មានអនុគមន៍ f កំណត់ដោយ $f(x) = \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^n}$ ដែល $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ។

កំណត់គ្រប់ n ដែលធ្វើឲ្យ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ ជាចំនួនពិត ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ

កំណត់គ្រប់ n ដែលធ្វើឲ្យ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ ជាចំនួនពិត

$$\text{យើងមាន } f(x) = \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^n} \text{ ដោយ } \tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{គេបាន } f(x) &= \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - \sin x}{x^n} = \frac{\sin x(1 - \cos x)}{x^n \cos x} = \frac{\sin x(1 - \cos^2 x)}{x^n \cos x(1 + \cos x)} \\ &= \frac{\sin^3 x}{x^n \cos x(1 + \cos x)} = \frac{\sin^3 x}{x^n} \times \frac{1}{\cos x(1 + \cos x)}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{នោះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^3 x}{x^n} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos x(1 + \cos x)}$$

ដើម្បីឲ្យ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ ជាចំនួនពិតលុះត្រាតែ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^3 x}{x^n}$ ជាចំនួនពិតពេលគឺគេត្រូវឲ្យ

$n \leq 3$ ហើយដោយ $n \in \mathbb{N}$ នោះ $n = 1, 2, 3$ ។

.ចំពោះ $n = 1$ ឬ $n = 2$ គេបាន $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$ ។

.ចំពោះ $n = 3$ គេបាន $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \frac{1}{2}$ ។

សំណត់ទី២៩

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{ក. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\pi - 2x}{\cos x}$$

$$\text{ខ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin \pi x}{x - 1}$$

$$\text{គ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{x^2} \left(\frac{2}{\cos x} + \cos x - 3 \right) \right]$$

$$\text{ឃ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - \sin \frac{\pi x}{2}}{(1 - x)^2}$$

ដំណោះស្រាយ

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{ក. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\pi - 2x}{\cos x}$$

តាង $x = \frac{\pi}{2} - u$ ហើយកាលណា $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$ នោះ $u \rightarrow 0$

$$\text{គេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\pi - 2x}{\cos x} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\pi - 2\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - u\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - u\right)} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{2u}{\sin u} = 2 \quad \text{។}$$

$$ខ. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin \pi x}{x - 1} \text{ តាង } x = 1 - u \text{ ហើយកាលណា } x \rightarrow 1 \text{ នោះ } u \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{គេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin \pi x}{x - 1} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\pi - \pi u)}{-u} = -\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \pi u}{\pi u} \times \pi = -\pi \quad \text{។}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{គ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{x^2} \left(\frac{2}{\cos x} + \cos x - 3 \right) \right] &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 - 3\cos x + \cos^2 x}{x^2 \cos x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)(2 - \cos x)}{x^2 \cos x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} \times \frac{2 - \cos x}{\cos x (1 + \cos x)} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{x^2} \left(\frac{2}{\cos x} + \cos x - 3 \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{ឃ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - \sin \frac{\pi x}{2}}{(1 - x)^2} \quad \text{តាង } z = 1 - x \quad \text{នាំឲ្យ } x = 1 - z$$

$$\text{កាលណា } x \rightarrow 1 \text{ នោះ } z \rightarrow 0$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi z}{2}\right)}{z^2} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos \frac{\pi z}{2}}{z^2}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi z}{4}}{z^2} = 2 \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{\pi z}{4}}{\left(\frac{\pi z}{4}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{16} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - \sin \frac{\pi x}{2}}{(1 - x)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8} \quad \text{។}$$

លំហាត់ទី៣០

ចូរគណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម៖

$$ក) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x - \sin^2 3x}{1 - \cos 4x}$$

$$គ) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x}{x^2 - x \sin x}$$

$$ង) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 2x - \sin 2x}{x(1 - \cos 4x)}$$

$$ឆ) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 - \cos 2x - \cos 4x}{1 - \cos^4 5x}$$

$$ឈ) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^4(2x^3)}{(3 \sin x - \sin 3x)^2}$$

$$២) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - \cos 3x}{1 - \cos 2x}$$

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

$$ច) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \sin 2x - \sin 6x}{x^3 + \sin^3 x}$$

$$ជ) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^3(2x^2)}{(\tan x - \sin x)^2}$$

$$ញ) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^3 2x}{1 - \cos^4 3x}$$

ដំណោះស្រាយ

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម៖

$$\begin{aligned} ក) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x - \sin^2 3x}{1 - \cos 4x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x - \sin^2 3x}{2 \sin^2 2x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin^2 x - \sin^2 3x}{x^2}}{\frac{\sin^2 2x}{x^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \times 3\right)^2}{\left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \times 2\right)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1-9}{4} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x - \sin^2 3x}{1 - \cos 4x} = -1 \quad \text{។}$$

$$២) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - \cos 3x}{1 - \cos 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}\right) - \left(1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{3x}{2}\right)}{2 \sin^2 x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + 2 \sin^2 \frac{3x}{2}}{2 \sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{3x}{2}}{\sin^2 x} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{3x}{2}}{\frac{x^2}{\sin^2 x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\left(\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}} \times \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{\sin \frac{3x}{2}}{\frac{3x}{2}} \times \frac{3}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^2} = -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{9}{4} = 2 \quad \text{។}
 \end{aligned}$$

ដូច្នេះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - \cos 3x}{1 - \cos 2x} = 2 \quad \text{។}$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{\sin x}{x}\right) = 1 + 1 = 2$$

ដូច្នេះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x}{x^2 - x \sin x} = 2 \quad \text{។}$

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

$$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^3 x}{x^3 \cos x} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^3 \frac{1}{\cos x} \right] = 2 \quad \text{។}$$

ដូច្នេះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - 2 \cos 2x + \cos^2 2x}{x^3 \sin 2x} = 2 \quad \text{។}$

ង) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 2x - \sin 2x}{x(1 - \cos 4x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 2x} - \sin 2x}{2x \sin^2 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x(1 - \cos 2x)}{2x \sin^2 2x \cos 2x}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 x}{2x \sin 2x \cos 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{2x \sin x \cos x \cos 2x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \times \frac{1}{2 \cos x \cos 2x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

ដូច្នេះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 2x - \sin 2x}{x(1 - \cos 4x)} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{។}$

ច) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3\sin 2x - \sin 6x}{x^3 + \sin^3 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3\sin 2x - (3\sin 2x - 4\sin^3 2x)}{x^3 + \sin^3 x}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4\sin^3 2x}{x^3 + \sin^3 x} = 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin^3 2x}{x^3}}{\frac{x^3 + \sin^3 x}{x^3}} = 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \times 2\right)^3}{1 + \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^3} = \frac{4 \times 8}{2} = 16$

ដូច្នេះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3\sin 2x - \sin 6x}{x^3 + \sin^3 x} = 16 \quad \text{។}$

ឆ) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 - \cos 2x - \cos 4x}{1 - \cos^4 5x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos 2x) + (1 - \cos 4x)}{(1 - \cos^2 5x)(1 + \cos^2 5x)}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sin^2 x + 2\sin^2 2x}{\sin^2 5x(1 + \cos^2 5x)} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin^2 x + \sin^2 2x}{x^2}}{\frac{\sin^2 5x}{x^2}(1 + \cos^2 5x)}$
 $= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \times 2\right)^2}{\left(\frac{\sin 5x}{5x} \times 5\right)^2 (1 + \cos^2 5x)} = 2 \times \frac{1 + 4}{25 \times 2} = \frac{1}{5} \quad \text{។}$

ដូច្នេះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 - \cos 2x - \cos 4x}{1 - \cos^4 5x} = \frac{1}{5} \quad \text{។}$

ជ) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^3(2x^2)}{(\tan x - \sin x)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^3(2x^2)}{(\tan x - \cos x \tan x)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^3(2x^2)}{(1 - \cos x)^2 \tan^2 x}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^3(2x^2)}{4 \sin^4 \frac{x}{2} \tan^2 x} = \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left[\frac{\sin(2x^2)}{2x^2} \times 2\right]^3}{\left(\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}} \times \frac{1}{2}\right)^4 \left(\frac{\tan x}{x}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2^3}{\frac{1}{16}} = 32$

ដូច្នេះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^3(2x^2)}{(\tan x - \sin x)^2} = 32$ ។

ឈ) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^4(2x^3)}{(3 \sin x - \sin 3x)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[1 - \cos^2(2x^3)][1 + \cos^2(2x^3)]}{[3 \sin x - (3 \sin x - 4 \sin^3 x)]^2}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2(2x^3)[1 + \cos^2(2x^3)]}{16 \sin^6 x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\sin(2x^3)}{2x^3} \times 2 \right]^2 \left(\frac{x}{\sin x} \right)^6 [1 + \cos^2(2x^3)] = \frac{1}{16} \times 4 \times 2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

ដូច្នេះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^4(2x^3)}{(3 \sin x - \sin 3x)^2} = \frac{1}{2}$ ។

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

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

$$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^2}{\left(\frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \times 3 \right)} \frac{1 + \cos 2x + \cos^2 2x}{1 + \cos^2 3x} = 2 \times \frac{1}{9} \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

ដូច្នេះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^3 2x}{1 - \cos^4 3x} = \frac{1}{3}$ ។

លំហាត់ទី៣១

ចូរគណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម៖

ក) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x \cos 6x}{\sin^2 5x}$

ខ) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{1 - \cos 6x}$

គ) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 6x}{1 - \cos^3 2x}$

ឃ) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 2x \cos 4x}{x^2}$

$$ង) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 2x - \cos 6x}{3\sin^2 x + \sin^2 2x}$$

$$ឆ) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 4x - \sqrt{\cos 2x}}{x^2}$$

$$ឈ) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 2x - \sqrt[3]{\cos 4x}}{x^2}$$

$$ច) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos^3 4x}}{3x^2}$$

$$ជ) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt[3]{\cos 3x}}{x^2}$$

$$ញ) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x \sqrt{\cos 4x}}{x^2}$$

ដំណោះស្រាយ

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម៖

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ក) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x \cos 6x}{\sin^2 5x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos 2x) + \cos 2x(1 - \cos 6x)}{\sin^2 5x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sin^2 x + 2\cos 2x \sin^2 3x}{\sin^2 5x} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} + \cos 2x \frac{\sin^2 3x}{(3x)^2} \times 3}{\frac{\sin^2 5x}{(5x)^2} \times 5} \\ &= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^2 + \cos 2x \left(\frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \times 3\right)^2}{\left(\frac{\sin 5x}{5x} \times 5\right)^2} = 2 \times \frac{1+9}{25} = \frac{4}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x \cos 6x}{\sin^2 5x} = \frac{4}{5} \quad \text{។}$$

$$\text{ខ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{1 - \cos 6x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sin^2 2x}{2\sin^2 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 2x}{\sin^2 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \times 2\right)^2}{\left(\frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \times 3\right)^2} = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{1 - \cos 6x} = \frac{4}{9} \quad \text{។}$$

$$\text{គ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 6x}{1 - \cos^3 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 6x}{(1 - \cos 2x)(1 + \cos 2x + \cos^2 2x)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 6x}{2 \sin^2 x (1 + \cos 2x + \cos^2 2x)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{\sin 6x}{6x} \times 6 \right)^2}{\left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^2 (1 + \cos 2x + \cos^2 2x)} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{36}{3} = 6
 \end{aligned}$$

ដូច្នេះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 6x}{1 - \cos^3 2x} = 6$ ។

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 2x + 2 \cos^2 2x \sin^2 2x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 2x (1 + 2 \cos^2 2x)}{x^2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \times 2 \right)^2 (1 + 2 \cos^2 2x) = 4 \times 3 = 12
 \end{aligned}$$

ដូច្នេះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 2x \cos 4x}{x^2} = 12$ ។

ង) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 2x - \cos 6x}{3 \sin^2 x + \sin^2 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sin^2 2x - (1 - 2 \sin^2 3x)}{3 \sin^2 x + \sin^2 2x}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 3x - \sin^2 2x}{3 \sin^2 x + \sin^2 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2 \sin^2 3x - \sin^2 2x}{x^2}}{\frac{3 \sin^2 x + \sin^2 2x}{x^2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \left(\frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \times 3 \right)^2 - \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \times 2 \right)^2}{3 \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \times 2 \right)^2} = \frac{14}{7} = 2
 \end{aligned}$$

ដូច្នេះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 2x - \cos 6x}{3 \sin^2 x + \sin^2 2x} = 2$ ។

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ច) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos^3 4x}}{3x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^3 4x}{3x^2(1 + \sqrt{\cos^3 4x})} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos 4x)(1 + \cos 4x + \cos^2 4x)}{3x^2(1 + \sqrt{\cos^3 4x})} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sin^2 2x(1 + \cos 4x + \cos^2 4x)}{3x^2(1 + \sqrt{\cos^3 4x})} \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \times 2 \right)^2 \frac{1 + \cos 4x + \cos^2 4x}{1 + \sqrt{\cos^3 4x}} = \frac{2}{3} \times 4 \times \frac{3}{2} = 4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos^3 4x}}{3x^2} = 4 \quad \text{។}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ឆ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 4x - \sqrt{\cos 2x}}{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \sqrt{\cos 2x}) - (1 - \cos 4x)}{x^2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos 2x}}{x^2} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{x^2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x^2(1 + \sqrt{\cos 2x})} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sin^2 2x}{x^2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} \frac{2}{1 + \sqrt{\cos 2x}} - 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \times 2 \right)^2 \\
 &= 1 - 8 = -7
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 4x - \sqrt{\cos 2x}}{x^2} = -7 \quad \text{។}$$

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

$$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin \frac{3x}{2}}{\frac{3x}{2}} \times \frac{3}{2} \right) \frac{1}{\left(1 + \sqrt[3]{\cos 3x} + \sqrt[3]{\cos^2 3x} \right)} = 2 \times \frac{9}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{2}$$

ដូច្នេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt[3]{\cos 3x}}{x^2} = \frac{3}{2}$ ។

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ឈ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 2x - \sqrt[3]{\cos 4x}}{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \sqrt[3]{\cos 4x}) - (1 - \cos 2x)}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{x^2(1 + \sqrt[3]{\cos 4x} + \sqrt[3]{\cos^2 4x})} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 2x}{x^2(1 + \sqrt[3]{\cos 4x} + \sqrt[3]{\cos^2 4x})} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 x}{x^2} \\ &= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \times 2 \right)^2 \frac{1}{\left(1 + \sqrt[3]{\cos 4x} + \sqrt[3]{\cos^2 4x} \right)} - 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^2 = \frac{8}{3} - 2 = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

ដូច្នេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 2x - \sqrt[3]{\cos 4x}}{x^2} = \frac{2}{3}$ ។

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ញ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x \sqrt{\cos 4x}}{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos 2x) + \cos 2x(1 - \sqrt{\cos 4x})}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 2x(1 - \sqrt{\cos 4x})}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 x}{x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos 2x \sin^2 2x}{x^2(1 + \sqrt{\cos 4x})} \\ &= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^2 + 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \times 2 \right)^2 \frac{\cos 2x}{1 + \sqrt{\cos 4x}} \\ &= 2 + 2 \times 4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2 + 4 = 6 \end{aligned}$$

ដូច្នេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x \sqrt{\cos 4x}}{x^2} = 6$ ។

លំហាត់ទី៣២

ចូរគណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម៖

$$\text{ក. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x + \sin x}{x}$$

$$\text{ខ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2}$$

$$\text{គ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + \tan x}{x + \tan 3x}$$

$$\text{ឃ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin[\sin(\sin x)]}{x}$$

$$\text{ង. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \sin 2x \sin 3x \dots \sin(nx)}{x^n}$$

ដំណោះស្រាយ

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម៖

$$\text{ក. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x + \sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 0 + 1 = 1$$

$$\text{ខ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 1^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{គ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + \tan x}{x + \tan 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \frac{\tan x}{x}}{1 + \frac{\tan 3x}{3x} \cdot 3} = \frac{1+1}{1+3} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{។}$$

$$\text{ឃ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin[\sin(\sin x)]}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin[\sin(\sin x)]}{\sin(\sin x)} \cdot \frac{\sin(\sin x)}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ង. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \sin 2x \sin 3x \dots \sin(nx)}{x^n} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot 2 \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \cdot 3 \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \dots n \frac{\sin(nx)}{nx} = 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times \dots \times n = n! \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \sin 2x \sin 3x \dots \sin(nx)}{x^n} = n! \quad \text{។}$$

លំហាត់ទី៣៣

ចូរគណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម៖

$$\text{ក. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - \sin \frac{\pi x}{2}}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$\text{ខ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\pi^2 - 4x^2}$$

$$\text{គ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\pi - 4x}$$

$$\text{ឃ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{1 + \sin x}}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$\text{ង. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 1 + \tan \pi x}{1 - x^2}$$

$$\text{ច. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (4 - x^2) \tan \frac{\pi x}{4}$$

$$\text{ឆ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} (\pi - x) \tan \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\text{ជ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - \tan x}{1 - \sqrt{2} \sin x}$$

$$\text{ឈ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\pi - 3x}{\sqrt{3} - 2 \sin x}$$

$$\text{ញ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\cos \frac{\pi x}{x + \pi}}{\pi - x}$$

$$\text{ដ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2 - x}{\sin \frac{2\pi}{x}}$$

ដំណោះស្រាយ

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម៖

$$\text{ក. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - \sin \frac{\pi x}{2}}{(1-x)^2}$$

តាង $z = 1 - x$ នាំឲ្យ $x = 1 - z$ កាលណា $x \rightarrow 1$ នោះ

$$z \rightarrow 0$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi z}{2}\right)}{z^2} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos \frac{\pi z}{2}}{z^2} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi z}{4}}{z^2}$$

$$= 2 \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{\pi z}{4}}{\left(\frac{\pi z}{4}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{16} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - \sin \frac{\pi x}{2}}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8} \quad \text{។}$$

$$\text{ខ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\pi^2 - 4x^2}$$

$$\text{តាង } z = \frac{\pi}{2} - x \text{ នាំឲ្យ } x = \frac{\pi}{2} - z \text{ កាលណា } x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ នោះ: } z \rightarrow 0$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - z)}{\pi^2 - 4(\frac{\pi}{2} - z)^2} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z}{\pi^2 - \pi^2 + 4\pi z - 4z^2} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z}{4\pi z - 4z^2}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{4\pi - 4z} = \frac{1}{4\pi}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\pi^2 - 4x^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \quad \text{។}$$

$$\text{គ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\pi - 4x}$$

$$\text{តាង } z = \frac{\pi}{4} - x \text{ នាំឲ្យ } x = \frac{\pi}{4} - z \text{ កាលណា } x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ នោះ: } z \rightarrow 0$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{4} - z) - \cos(\frac{\pi}{4} - z)}{\pi - 4(\frac{\pi}{4} - z)}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos z - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin z) - (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos z + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin z)}{4z}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sqrt{2} \sin z}{4z} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z}{z} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\pi - 4x} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\text{ឃ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{1 + \sin x}}{\cos^2 x}$$

តាង $z = \frac{\pi}{2} - x$ នាំឱ្យ $x = \frac{\pi}{2} - z$ កាលណា $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$ នោះ $z \rightarrow 0$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{1 + \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - z)}}{\cos^2(\frac{\pi}{2} - z)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{1 + \cos z}}{\sin^2 z} \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 - 1 - \cos z}{\sin^2 z \cdot (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1 + \cos z})} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos z}{\sin^2 z (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1 + \cos z})} \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 - 1 - \cos z}{\sin^2 z \cdot (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1 + \cos z})} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos z}{\sin^2 z (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1 + \cos z})} \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{z}{2}}{\sin^2 z \cdot (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1 + \cos z})} \\ &= 2 \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{z}{2}}{(\frac{z}{2})^2} \cdot \frac{z^2}{\sin^2 z} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1 + \cos z}} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{1 + \sin x}}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}$ ។

$$\text{ង.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 1 + \tan \pi x}{1 - x^2}$$

តាង $z = 1 - x$ នាំឱ្យ $x = 1 - z$ កាលណា $x \rightarrow 1$ នោះ $z \rightarrow 0$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - z)^3 - 1 + \tan(\pi - \pi z)}{1 - (1 - z)^2} \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - z)^3 - 1 + \tan(\pi - \pi z)}{1 - (1 - z)^2} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - 3z + 3z^2 - z^3 - 1 - \tan \pi z}{1 - 1 + 2z - z^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{-3z + 3z^2 - z^3 - \tan \pi z}{2z - z^2} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z(-3 + 3z - z^2 - \frac{\tan \pi z}{z})}{z(2 - z)} = \frac{-3 - \pi}{2}$$

ដូច្នេះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 1 + \tan \pi x}{1 - x^2} = -\frac{3 + \pi}{2}$ ។

ចំ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (4 - x^2) \tan \frac{\pi x}{4}$ តាង $z = 2 - x$ នៅ: $x = 2 - z$ បើ $x \rightarrow 2$ នៅ: $z \rightarrow 0$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left[4 - (2 - z)^2 \right] \tan \frac{\pi}{4} (2 - z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} (4z - z^2) \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi z}{4} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} (4 - z) \frac{\frac{\pi z}{4}}{\tan \frac{\pi z}{4}} \cdot \frac{4}{\pi} = \frac{16}{\pi}$$

ដូច្នេះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (4 - x^2) \tan \frac{\pi x}{4} = \frac{16}{\pi}$ ។

ឆ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} (\pi - x) \tan \frac{x}{2}$ តាង $z = \pi - x \Rightarrow x = \pi - z$ បើ $x \rightarrow \pi$ នៅ: $z \rightarrow 0$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z \tan \frac{\pi - z}{2} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{z}{2} \right) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z \cot \frac{z}{2} = 2 \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{z}{2}}{\tan \frac{z}{2}} = 2$$

ដូច្នេះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} (\pi - x) \tan \frac{x}{2} = 2$

ជ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - \tan x}{1 - \sqrt{2} \sin x}$ តាង $z = \frac{\pi}{4} - x \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} - z$ បើ $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$ នៅ: $z \rightarrow 0$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \tan(\frac{\pi}{4} - z)}{1 - \sqrt{2} \sin(\frac{\pi}{4} - z)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1 - \tan z}{1 + \tan z}}{1 - \sqrt{2}(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos z - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin z)}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \tan(\frac{\pi}{4} - z)}{1 - \sqrt{2} \sin(\frac{\pi}{4} - z)}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1 - \tan z}{1 + \tan z}}{1 - \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos z - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin z \right)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \tan z}{(1 - \cos z + \sin z)(1 + \tan z)}$$

$$= 2 \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\tan z}{z}}{\left(\frac{1 - \cos z}{z} + \frac{\sin z}{z} \right)(1 + \tan z)} = 2$$

ដូច្នេះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - \tan x}{1 - \sqrt{2} \sin x} = 2$ ។

ឈ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\pi - 3x}{\sqrt{3} - 2 \sin x}$ តាង $z = \frac{\pi}{3} - x \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{3} - z$ បើ $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}$ នោះ $z \rightarrow 0$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\pi - 3\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - z\right)}{\sqrt{3} - 2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - z\right)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{3z}{\sqrt{3} - 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos z - \frac{1}{2} \sin z\right)}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{3z}{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3} \cos z - \sin z} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{\sqrt{3} \frac{1 - \cos z}{z} - \frac{\sin z}{z}} = \frac{3}{0 - 1} = -3$$

ដូច្នេះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\pi - 3x}{\sqrt{3} - 2 \sin x} = -3$ ។

ញ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\cos \frac{\pi x}{x + \pi}}{\pi - x}$ តាង $t = \frac{\pi x}{x + \pi} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi t}{\pi - t}$ បើ $x \rightarrow \pi \Rightarrow t \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos t}{\pi - \frac{\pi t}{\pi - t}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(\pi - t) \cos t}{\pi(\pi - 2t)}$$

តាង $u = \frac{\pi}{2} - t \Rightarrow t = \frac{\pi}{2} - u$ បើ $t \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow u \rightarrow 0$

$$= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} + u\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - u\right)}{\pi(\pi - \pi + 2u)} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} + u}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{\sin u}{u} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\cos \frac{\pi x}{x + \pi}}{\pi - x} = \frac{1}{4} \quad \text{។}$$

$$\text{ជ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2-x}{\sin \frac{2\pi}{x}} \quad \text{តាង } z = \frac{2}{x} \Rightarrow x = \frac{2}{z} \quad \text{បើ } x \rightarrow 2 \text{ នោះ } z \rightarrow 1$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{2 - \frac{2}{z}}{\sin \pi z} = 2 \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z - 1}{z \cdot \sin \pi z}$$

$$\text{តាង } z = 1 - u \Rightarrow u = 1 - z \quad \text{បើ } z \rightarrow 1 \text{ នោះ } u \rightarrow 0$$

$$= 2 \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{-u}{(1-u) \sin(\pi - \pi u)} = -2 \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1-u} \cdot \frac{\pi u}{\sin \pi u} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} = -\frac{2}{\pi} \quad \text{។}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2-x}{\sin \frac{2\pi}{x}} = -\frac{2}{\pi} \quad \text{។}$$

លំហាត់ទី៣៤

ចូរគណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម៖

$$\text{ក.} \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{1 - \sin \frac{x}{2}}{(\pi - x)^2}$$

$$\text{គ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{\cos(\pi x)}{2x - 1}$$

$$\text{ង.} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\pi - 3x}{\sqrt{3} - 2 \sin x}$$

$$\text{ឆ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos x + \sqrt{3} \sin x - 2}{(\pi - 3x)^2}$$

$$\text{ជ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1 - x^2) \tan \left(\frac{\pi x}{2} \right)$$

$$\text{ខ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\pi - 2x}{\cos x}$$

$$\text{ឃ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(\pi - 4x) \cos 2x}{1 - \sin 2x}$$

$$\text{ច.} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{2 \cos x - \sqrt{2}}{\pi - 4x}$$

$$\text{ដ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}(\cos x + \sin x)}{\cos^2 2x}$$

$$\text{ញ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} [(\pi - 2x) \tan x]$$

ដំណោះស្រាយ

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម៖

$$\text{ក. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{1 - \sin \frac{x}{2}}{(\pi - x)^2}$$

តាង $u = \pi - x$ នោះ $x = \pi - u$ កាលណា $x \rightarrow \pi$ នោះ $u \rightarrow 0$

$$\text{គេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{1 - \sin \frac{x}{2}}{(\pi - x)^2} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{u}{2} \right)}{u^2} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos \frac{u}{2}}{u^2}$$

$$= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{u}{4}}{u^2} = 2 \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin \frac{u}{4}}{\frac{u}{4}} \times \frac{1}{4} \right)^2 = 2 \times \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{1 - \sin \frac{x}{2}}{(\pi - x)^2} = \frac{1}{8} \quad \text{។}$$

$$\text{ខ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\pi - 2x}{\cos x}$$

តាង $u = \frac{\pi}{2} - x$ នោះ $x = \frac{\pi}{2} - u$ កាលណា $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$ នោះ $u \rightarrow 0$

$$\text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\pi - 2x}{\cos x} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\pi - 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - u \right)}{\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - u \right)} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{2u}{\sin u} = 2 \quad \text{។}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\pi - 2x}{\cos x} = 2 \quad \text{។}$$

$$\text{គ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{\cos(\pi x)}{2x - 1}$$

តាង $u = \frac{1}{2} - x$ នោះ $x = \frac{1}{2} - u$ កាលណា $x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$ នោះ $u \rightarrow 0$

$$\text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{\cos(\pi x)}{2x - 1} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \pi u\right)}{2\left(\frac{1}{2} - u\right) - 1} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\pi u)}{-2u}$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{2} \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\pi u)}{\pi u} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{\cos(\pi x)}{2x - 1} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{។}$$

$$\text{ឃ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(\pi - 4x) \cos 2x}{1 - \sin 2x}$$

តាង $u = \frac{\pi}{4} - x$ នោះ $x = \frac{\pi}{4} - u$ កាលណា $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$ នោះ $u \rightarrow 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(\pi - 4x) \cos 2x}{1 - \sin 2x} &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\pi - \pi + 4u) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2u\right)}{1 - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2u\right)} \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{4u \sin 2u}{1 - \cos 2u} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{8u \sin u \cos u}{2 \sin^2 u} \\ &= 4 \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{u}{\sin u} \times \cos u \right) = 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(\pi - 4x) \cos 2x}{1 - \sin 2x} = 4 \quad \text{។}$$

$$\text{ង. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\pi - 3x}{\sqrt{3} - 2 \sin x}$$

តាង $u = \frac{\pi}{3} - x$ នោះ $x = \frac{\pi}{3} - u$ កាលណា $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}$ នោះ $u \rightarrow 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\pi - 3x}{\sqrt{3} - 2\sin x} &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\pi - 3\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - u\right)}{\sqrt{3} - 2\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - u\right)} \\
 &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{3u}{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3}\cos u + \sin u} \\
 &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}\frac{1 - \cos u}{u} + \frac{\sin u}{u}} = 3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\pi - 3x}{\sqrt{3} - 2\sin x} = 3$$

$$\text{ចំ.ល.} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{2\cos x - \sqrt{2}}{\pi - 4x}$$

$$\text{តាង } u = \frac{\pi}{4} - x \text{ នោះ: } x = \frac{\pi}{4} - u \text{ កាលណា } x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ នោះ: } u \rightarrow 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{2\cos x - \sqrt{2}}{\pi - 4x} &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - u\right) - \sqrt{2}}{\pi - 4\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - u\right)} \\
 &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2}\cos u + \sqrt{2}\sin u - \sqrt{2}}{4u} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin u}{u} - \frac{1 - \cos u}{u} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{2\cos x - \sqrt{2}}{\pi - 4x} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \quad \text{។}$$

$$\text{ឆ.ល.} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos x + \sqrt{3}\sin x - 2}{(\pi - 3x)^2}$$

$$\text{តាង } u = \frac{\pi}{3} - x \text{ នោះ: } x = \frac{\pi}{3} - u \text{ កាលណា } x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ នោះ: } u \rightarrow 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{គេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos x + \sqrt{3} \sin x - 2}{(\pi - 3x)^2} &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - u\right) + \sqrt{3} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - u\right) - 2}{(\pi - \pi + 3u)^2} \\
 &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cos u + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin u + \frac{3}{2} \cos u - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin u - 2}{9u^2} \\
 &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos u - 2}{9u^2} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{-4 \sin^2 \frac{u}{2}}{9u^2} \\
 &= -\frac{4}{9} \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin \frac{u}{2}}{\frac{u}{2}} \times \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 = -\frac{4}{9} \times \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{9}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos x + \sqrt{3} \sin x - 2}{(\pi - 3x)^2} = -\frac{1}{9} \quad \text{។}$$

$$\text{ជ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}(\cos x + \sin x)}{\cos^2 2x}$$

$$\text{តាង } u = \frac{\pi}{4} - x \text{ នោះ } x = \frac{\pi}{4} - u \text{ កាលណា } x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ នោះ } u \rightarrow 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{គេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}(\cos x + \sin x)}{\cos^2 2x} &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 - \sqrt{2} \left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - u\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - u\right) \right]}{\cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2u \right)} \\
 &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 - 2 \cos u}{\sin^2 2u} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{4 \sin^2 \frac{u}{2}}{\sin^2 2u} = 4 \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \left[\left(\frac{\sin \frac{u}{2}}{\frac{u}{2}} \times \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \left(\frac{2u}{\sin 2u} \times \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{1}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}(\cos x + \sin x)}{\cos^2 2x} = \frac{1}{4} \quad \text{។}$$

$$\text{ឈ.}\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1-x^2) \tan\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right)$$

តាង $u = 1 - x$ នោះ $x = 1 - u$ កាលណា $x \rightarrow 1$ នោះ $u \rightarrow 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1-x^2) \tan\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \left[(1-(1-u)^2) \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi u}{2}\right) \right] \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \left[u(2-u) \cot \frac{\pi u}{2} \right] \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\frac{\pi u}{2}}{\tan \frac{\pi u}{2}} (2-u) \times \frac{2}{\pi} \right] = \frac{4}{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1-x^2) \tan\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) = \frac{4}{\pi} \quad \text{។}$$

$$\text{ញ.}\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} [(\pi - 2x) \tan x]$$

តាង $u = \frac{\pi}{2} - x$ នោះ $x = \frac{\pi}{2} - u$ កាលណា $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$ នោះ $u \rightarrow 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} [(\pi - 2x) \tan x] &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \left[(\pi - \pi + 2u) \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - u\right) \right] \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} [2u \cot u] = 2 \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{u}{\tan u} \right) = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} [(\pi - 2x) \tan x] = 2 \quad \text{។}$$

លំហាត់ទី៣៥

ចូរគណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម៖

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

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(4x^2 + 1)(6x^3 + x)}{(3x + 1)(8x^4 + 5)}$$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^3 - 7x^2 + x + 3}{6x^3 + x^2 - 5x + 1}$$

$$4) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{10} + (x+1)^{10} + \dots + (x+10)^{10}}{x^{10} + 10^{10}}$$

$$5) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{100} + (x+1)^{100} + \dots + (x+100)^{100}}{x^{100} + 100^{100}}$$

$$6) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + x + 3}}{x}$$

$$7) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{8x^3 + 4x + 1} + x + 2}{x}$$

$$8) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8x + 1}{\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 4x} + \sqrt[3]{27x^3 + 9x + 1}}$$

ដំណោះស្រាយ

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម៖

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

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

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(4x^2 + 1)(6x^3 + x)}{(3x + 1)(8x^4 + 5)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2(4 + \frac{1}{x^2})x^3(6 + \frac{1}{x^2})}{x(3 + \frac{1}{x})x^4(8 + \frac{5}{x^4})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(4 + \frac{1}{x^2})(6 + \frac{1}{x^2})}{(3 + \frac{1}{x})(8 + \frac{5}{x^4})} = \frac{4 \times 6}{3 \times 8} = 1$$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^3 - 7x^2 + x + 3}{6x^3 + x^2 - 5x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3(4 - \frac{7}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{3}{x^3})}{x^3(6 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{5}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4 - \frac{7}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{3}{x^3}}{6 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{5}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

ដូច្នេះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^3 - 7x^2 + x + 3}{6x^3 + x^2 - 5x + 1} = \frac{2}{3}$ ។

$$\begin{aligned}
 4) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{10} + (x+1)^{10} + \dots + (x+10)^{10}}{x^{10} + 10^{10}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{10} + x^{10} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{10} + \dots + x^{10} \left(1 + \frac{10}{x}\right)^{10}}{x^{10} + 10^{10}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{10} \left[1 + \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{10} + \dots + \left(1 + \frac{10}{x}\right)^{10} \right]}{x^{10} \left(1 + \frac{10^{10}}{x^{10}} \right)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{10} + \dots + \left(1 + \frac{10}{x}\right)^{10}}{1 + \frac{10^{10}}{x^{10}}} = \frac{1 + 1 + \dots + 1}{1} = 11
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{100} + (x+1)^{100} + \dots + (x+100)^{100}}{x^{100} + 100^{100}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{100} + x^{100} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{100} + \dots + x^{100} \left(1 + \frac{100}{x}\right)^{100}}{x^{100} + 100^{100}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{100} \left[1 + \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{100} + \dots + \left(1 + \frac{100}{x}\right)^{100} \right]}{x^{100} \left(1 + \frac{100^{100}}{x^{100}} \right)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{100} + \dots + \left(1 + \frac{100}{x}\right)^{100}}{1 + \frac{100^{100}}{x^{100}}} = 101
 \end{aligned}$$

ដូច្នេះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{100} + (x+1)^{100} + \dots + (x+100)^{100}}{x^{100} + 100^{100}} = 101$ ។

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

ដូច្នេះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + x + 3}}{x} = 2$ ។

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 8) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8x + 1}{\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 4x} + \sqrt[3]{27x^3 + 9x + 1}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x \left(8 + \frac{1}{x} \right)}{x \sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{4}{x^2}} + x \sqrt[3]{27 + \frac{9}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3}}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8 + \frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{4}{x^2}} + \sqrt[3]{27 + \frac{9}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3}}} = \frac{8}{1 + 3} = 2
 \end{aligned}$$

ដូច្នេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8x + 1}{\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 4x} + \sqrt[3]{27x^3 + 9x + 1}} = 2$ ។

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លំហាត់ទី៣៦

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

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

ខ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x - x}{2e^x + 1}$

គ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} - \sqrt{x})$

ឃ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln\left(\frac{2x+3}{x+1}\right)$

ង. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt[4]{x^4 + 4x^3} + \sqrt[3]{x^3 + 3x^2} + \sqrt{x^2 + 2x - 3x})$

ដំណោះស្រាយ

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

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

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

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

ខ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x - x}{2e^x + 1}$ រាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x \left(1 - \frac{x}{e^x}\right)}{e^x \left(2 + \frac{1}{e^x}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 - xe^{-x}}{2 + e^{-x}} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{ព្រោះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-x} = 0$$

គ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} - \sqrt{x}) = \frac{1}{2}$

ឃ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln\left(\frac{2x+3}{x+1}\right) = \ln 2$

$$\text{ង. } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt[4]{x^4 + 4x^3} + \sqrt[3]{x^3 + 3x^2} + \sqrt{x^2 + 2x - 3x}) = 3 \text{ ។}$$

លំហាត់ទី៣៧

ចូរគណនាលីមីត ៖

$$\text{ក. } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{4x^2 + x + 2} - 2\sqrt{x^2 - x + 3})$$

$$\text{ខ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + x + 2} - \sqrt{x^2 - x + 3})$$

ដំណោះស្រាយ

គណនាលីមីត ៖

$$\text{ក. } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{4x^2 + x + 2} - 2\sqrt{x^2 - x + 3}) \text{ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ } +\infty - \infty$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4x^2 + x + 2 - 4x^2 + 4x - 12}{\sqrt{4x^2 + x + 2} + 2\sqrt{x^2 - x + 3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{5x - 10}{x\sqrt{4 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}} + 2x\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2}}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x\left(5 - \frac{10}{x}\right)}{x\left(\sqrt{4 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}} + 2\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2}}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{5 - \frac{10}{x}}{\sqrt{4 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}} + 2\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2}}}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{4x^2 + x + 2} - 2\sqrt{x^2 - x + 3}) = \frac{5}{4} \text{ ។}$$

$$\text{ខ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + x + 2} - \sqrt{x^2 - x + 3}) \text{ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ } +\infty - \infty$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + x + 2 - x^2 + x - 3}{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 2} + \sqrt{x^2 - x + 3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x - 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 2} + \sqrt{x^2 - x + 3}}$$

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

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + x + 2} - \sqrt{x^2 - x + 3}) = 1 \text{ ។}$$

លំហាត់ទី៣៨

ចូរគណនាលីមីត $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1.2 + 2.3 + 3.4 + \dots + (n-1)n}{n^3}$

ដំណោះស្រាយ

គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1.2 + 2.3 + 3.4 + \dots + (n-1)n}{n^3}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{តាង } S_n &= 1.2 + 2.3 + 3.4 + \dots + (n-1)n = \sum_{k=2}^n [(k-1)k] \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n [(k-1)k] = \sum_{k=1}^n (k^2) - \sum_{k=1}^n (k) = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} - \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \\ &= \frac{n(n+1)[(2n+1)-3]}{6} = \frac{n(n+1)(n-1)}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យើងបាន } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1.2 + 2.3 + 3.4 + \dots + (n-1)n}{n^3} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n(n+1)(n-1)}{3n^3} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{n^2 - 1}{n^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

ដូច្នេះ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1.2 + 2.3 + 3.4 + \dots + (n-1)n}{n^3} = \frac{1}{3}$ ។

លំហាត់ទី៣៩

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

ក. $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (1 - \frac{1}{2^2})(1 - \frac{1}{3^2}) \dots (1 - \frac{1}{n^2})$

ខ. $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\frac{n}{\sqrt{n^4 + 1}} + \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^4 + 2}} + \dots + \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^4 + n}})$ ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ

គណនាលីមីត ក. $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (1 - \frac{1}{2^2})(1 - \frac{1}{3^2}) \dots (1 - \frac{1}{n^2})$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យក } A &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (1 - \frac{1}{2^2})(1 - \frac{1}{3^2}) \dots (1 - \frac{1}{n^2}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \prod_{k=2}^n \left(1 - \frac{1}{k^2}\right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \prod_{k=2}^n \frac{(k-1)(k+1)}{k^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \prod_{k=2}^n \left(\frac{k-1}{k} \times \frac{k+1}{k}\right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \dots \frac{n-1}{n}\right) \times \left(\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \dots \frac{n+1}{n}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} \times \frac{n+1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះ $A = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (1 - \frac{1}{2^2})(1 - \frac{1}{3^2}) \dots (1 - \frac{1}{n^2}) = \frac{1}{2}$ ។

គណនាលីមីត ខ. $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{n}{\sqrt{n^4+1}} + \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^4+2}} + \dots + \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^4+n}}\right)$

$$\text{យក } S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{n}{\sqrt{n^4+k}}\right) = \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^4+1}} + \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^4+2}} + \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^4+3}} + \dots + \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^4+n}}$$

ចំពោះគ្រប់ $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $k \leq n$ និង $n \in \mathbb{N}$ គេមាន $n^4+1 \leq n^4+k \leq n^4+n$

$$\text{គេទាញ } \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^4+n}} \leq \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^4+k}} \leq \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^4+1}}$$

$$\text{គេបាន } \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{n}{\sqrt{n^4+n}}\right) \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{n}{\sqrt{n^4+k}}\right) \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{n}{\sqrt{n^4+1}}\right)$$

$$\frac{n^2}{\sqrt{n^4+n}} \leq S_n \leq \frac{n^2}{\sqrt{n^4+1}}$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^2}{\sqrt{n^4+n}} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^2}{\sqrt{n^4+1}}$$

$$1 \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n \leq 1 \text{ វិញ៖ } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n = 1 \text{ ។}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{n}{\sqrt{n^4+1}} + \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^4+2}} + \dots + \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^4+n}}\right) = 1 \text{ ។}$$

លំហាត់ទី៤០

ចំពោះគ្រប់ $n \in \mathbb{N}$ គេមាន

$$S_n = \frac{2}{1 \times 3} + \frac{2}{3 \times 5} + \dots + \frac{2}{(2n+1)(2n+3)} = \sum_{p=0}^n \frac{2}{(2p+1)(2p+3)}$$

ក.គណនា S_n ជាអនុគមន៍នៃ n ដោយប្រើ $\frac{2}{(2p+1)(2p+3)}$ ជាទម្រង់

$$\frac{a}{2p+1} + \frac{b}{2p+3} \quad ?$$

ខ.គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n$ ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ

ក.គណនា S_n ជាអនុគមន៍នៃ n

$$\text{យើងមាន } \frac{2}{(2p+1)(2p+3)} = \frac{(2p+3) - (2p+1)}{(2p+1)(2p+3)} = \frac{1}{2p+1} - \frac{1}{2p+3}$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } S_n = \sum_{p=0}^n \left(\frac{1}{2p+1} - \frac{1}{2p+3} \right) = \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2n+3} = \frac{2(n+1)}{2n+3}$$

ខ.គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n$

$$\text{យើងបាន } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n+3} \right) = 1 \quad \text{ព្រោះ } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2n+3} = 0 \quad ?$$

លំហាត់ទី៤១

ដោយប្រើសមភាព $\frac{k}{(k+1)!} = \frac{1}{k!} - \frac{1}{(k+1)!}$ ចូរគណនាផលបូក៖

$$S_n = \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{2}{3!} + \frac{3}{4!} + \dots + \frac{n}{(n+1)!} \quad \text{រួចទាញរក } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n \quad ?$$

ដំណោះស្រាយ

គណនាផលបូក S_n រួចទាញរក $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n$

$$\text{គេមាន } S_n = \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{2}{3!} + \frac{3}{4!} + \dots + \frac{n}{(n+1)!} = \sum_{k=1}^n \left[\frac{k}{(k+1)!} \right]$$

$$\text{ដោយ } \frac{k}{(k+1)!} = \frac{1}{k!} - \frac{1}{(k+1)!} \text{ នោះគេបាន៖}$$

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \left[\frac{1}{k!} - \frac{1}{(k+1)!} \right] = 1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \quad \text{។}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } S_n = 1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \text{ និង } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \right] = 1 \quad \text{។}$$

លំហាត់ទី៤២

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{ក. } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + 2 \ln x}{1 - 2x + \ln x}$$

$$\text{ខ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2e^x + x - 1}{e^x + 1}$$

$$\text{គ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [x - \ln(2e^x + 1)]$$

$$\text{ឃ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3 - 2 \ln x}{1 + 3 \ln x}$$

$$\text{ង. } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x - \ln x}{x + \ln x}$$

$$\text{ច. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2e^x + x - 1}{e^x + x}$$

ដំណោះស្រាយ

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{ក. } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + 2 \ln x}{1 - 2x + \ln x} \text{ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ } \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$\text{ចែកភាគយកនិងភាគបែងនឹង } x \text{ គេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{2 \ln x}{x}}{\frac{1}{x} - 2 + \frac{\ln x}{x}} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{ព្រោះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = 0 \quad \text{។}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + 2 \ln x}{1 - 2x + \ln x} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{។}$$

$$ខ. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2e^x + x - 1}{e^x + 1} \text{ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ } \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$\text{គេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2e^x + x - 1}{e^x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x \left(2 + \frac{x}{e^x} - \frac{1}{e^x} \right)}{e^x \left(1 + \frac{1}{e^x} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 + xe^{-x} - e^{-x}}{1 + e^{-x}} = 2$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2e^x + x - 1}{e^x + 1} = 2$$

$$គ. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [x - \ln(2e^x + 1)] \text{ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ } +\infty - \infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{គេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [x - \ln(2e^x + 1)] &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [\ln(e^x) - \ln(2e^x + 1)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \left(\frac{e^x}{2e^x + 1} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \left(\frac{1}{2 + e^{-x}} \right) = \ln \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = -\ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [x - \ln(2e^x + 1)] = -\ln 2 \text{ ។}$$

$$\text{ឃ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3 - 2 \ln x}{1 + 3 \ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-2 \ln x}{3 \ln x} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{ង. } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x - \ln x}{x + \ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x}{x} = 2$$

$$\text{ច. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2e^x + x - 1}{e^x + x} = \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2e^x + x - 1}{e^x + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{x} = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2e^x + x - 1}{e^x + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2e^x}{e^x} = 2 \end{cases}$$

សំណួរទី៤៣

ចូរគណនាលីមីតនៃអនុគមន៍ខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{ក. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{\sin x}$$

$$ខ. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + x - 1}{x}$$

$$\text{គ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-x^2} - \cos 2x}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ឃ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} - e^{\tan x}}{x}$$

$$\text{ង. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} - e^{bx}}{x}$$

$$\text{បិ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x} - 2}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ឆ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{2x} - 2}{\sin x}$$

$$\text{ជ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - 1)(e^{3x} - 1)}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ឈ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \sin 2x} - \cos 2x}{\tan^2 x}$$

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

ដំណោះស្រាយ

គណនាលីមីត ៖

$$\text{ក. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{e^x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{2x} \times \frac{x}{\sin x} \times \frac{2}{e^x} = 2 \quad \text{។}$$

$$\text{ខ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^x - 1}{x} + 1 \right) = 1 + 1 = 2 \quad \text{។}$$

$$\text{គ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-x^2} - \cos 2x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-x^2} - 1 + 2\sin^2 x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[-\frac{e^{-x^2} - 1}{-x^2} + 2 \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} \right] = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ឃ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} - e^{\tan x}}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^{\sin x} - 1) - (e^{\tan x} - 1)}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} - 1}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\tan x} - 1}{\tan x} \cdot \frac{\tan x}{x} = 1 - 1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ង. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} - e^{bx}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^{ax} - 1) - (e^{bx} - 1)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} - 1}{ax} \cdot a - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{bx} - 1}{bx} \cdot b = a - b$$

$$\text{បិ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x} - 2}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 2e^x + 1}{x^2 e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\left(\frac{e^x - 1}{x} \right)^2 \times \frac{1}{e^x} \right] = 1 \quad \text{។}$$

$$\text{ឆ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{2x} - 2}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - 1) + (e^{2x} - 1)}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{e^x - 1}{x} + 2 \cdot \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{2x}}{\frac{\sin x}{x}} = 3$$

$$\text{ជ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - 1)(e^{3x} - 1)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{3x} - 1}{3x} \cdot 3 = 3 \quad \text{។}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{ឈ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \sin 2x} - \cos 2x}{\tan^2 x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \sin 2x} - 1 + 2 \sin^2 x}{\tan^2 x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{e^{x \sin 2x} - 1}{x \sin 2x} \times \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \times 2 + 2 \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2}}{\frac{\tan^2 x}{x^2}} = 4\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ញ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x(e^{\frac{2}{x}} - 1) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2t} - 1}{2t} \times 2 = 2 \quad \text{។}$$

លំហាត់ទី៤៤

ចូរគណនាលីមីត ៖

$$\text{ក. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + 4x)}{x}$$

$$\text{គ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(2 - \cos x)}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ង. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x)}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ឆ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln[(1+x)(1+2x)]}{x}$$

$$\text{ឈ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(2 - e^x)}{x}$$

$$\text{ខ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 - 3x)}{x}$$

$$\text{ឃ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + x \sin 3x)}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ច. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(2 \cos x - \cos 2x)}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$\text{ដ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + \tan x)}{x}$$

$$\text{ញ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(3 - 2 \cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x})}{x^2}$$

ដំណោះស្រាយ

គណនាលីមីត ៖

$$\text{ក. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + 4x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + 4x)}{4x} \times 4 = 4$$

$$\text{ខ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 - 3x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 - 3x)}{-3x} (-3) = -3$$

$$\text{គ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(2 - \cos x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln\left(1 + 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}\right)}{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{។}$$

$$\text{ឃ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + x \sin 3x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + x \sin 3x)}{x \sin 3x} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \cdot 3 = 3$$

$$\text{ង. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln\left(1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}\right)}{-2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{ច. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(2\cos x - \cos 2x)}{\sin^2 x} \text{ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln[1 + (2\cos x - \cos 2x - 1)]}{(2\cos x - \cos 2x - 1)} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\cos x - \cos 2x - 1}{\sin^2 x}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\cos x}{1 + \cos x} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

$$\text{ឆ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln[(1+x)(1+2x)]}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} + \frac{\ln(1+2x)}{2x} \times 2 \right] = 1 + 2 = 3$$

$$\text{ជ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + \tan x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + \tan x)}{\tan x} \times \frac{\tan x}{x} = 1$$

$$\text{ឈ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(2 - e^x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln[1 + (1 - e^x)]}{(1 - e^x)} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-(e^x - 1)}{x} = -1$$

$$\text{ញ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(3 - 2\cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x})}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln[1 + 2(1 - \cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x})]}{2(1 - \cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x})} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(1 - \cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x})}{x^2}$$

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

$$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2(1 + \cos x)} + \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} \frac{2\cos x}{1 + \sqrt{\cos 2x}} \right] = 3$$

លំហាត់ទី៤៥

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

ក. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - \ln(1-x)}{x}$

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

គ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\ln(\tan x)}{\pi - 4x}$

ឃ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\ln(\sin x)}{(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)^2}$

ង. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\ln(x^2 - 4x + 5)}{e^{x-2} + e^{2-x} - 2}$

ច. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\ln(4-x) - \ln 2}{x-2}$

ឆ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{x^2 - 1}$

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

ដំណោះស្រាយ

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

ក. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - \ln(1-x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1-x)}{-x} = 1 + 1 = 2$

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

គ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\ln(\tan x)}{\pi - 4x} = -\frac{1}{2}$

ឃ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\ln(\sin x)}{(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)^2} = -\frac{1}{2}$

ង. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\ln(x^2 - 4x + 5)}{e^{x-2} + e^{2-x} - 2} = 1$

ច. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\ln(4-x) - \ln 2}{x-2} = -\frac{1}{2}$

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

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

ដូច្នេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow e} \frac{\ln^2 x - 3 \ln x + 2}{1 - \ln x} = 1$ ។

លំហាត់ទី៤៦

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

ក. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x+\sin x} - 1}{x}$

គ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} + e^{bx} + e^{cx} - 3}{x}$

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

ឆ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^3} + e^{x \sin^2 2x} - 2}{x^3}$

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

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

ខ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-3x} - e^{\sin 4x}}{x}$

ឃ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} - e^{-\sin x}}{x}$

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

ជ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x^2} - \cos 4x}{x^2}$

ញ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} + e^{-\sin x} - 2}{x^2}$

ប. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4e^{-x} - 5e^{2x} + 1}{x}$

ដំណោះស្រាយ

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

ក. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x+\sin x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x+\sin x} - 1}{2x + \sin x} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(2 + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = 2 + 1 = 3$

ខ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-3x} - e^{\sin 4x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^{-3x} - 1}{-3x} (-3) - \frac{e^{\sin 4x} - 1}{\sin 4x} \times \frac{\sin 4x}{4x} \times 4 \right) = -7$

គ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} + e^{bx} + e^{cx} - 3}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^{ax} - 1}{ax} \cdot a + \frac{e^{bx} - 1}{bx} \cdot b + \frac{e^{cx} - 1}{cx} \cdot c \right) = a + b + c$

ឃ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} - e^{-\sin x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{e^{\sin x} - 1}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} + \frac{e^{-\sin x} - 1}{-\sin x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} \right] = 1 + 1 = 2$

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

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

ឆ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^3} + e^{x \sin^2 2x} - 2}{x^3} = 5$

ជ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x^2} - \cos 4x}{x^2} = 10$

$$\text{ឈ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \tan 2x} - 2 + \cos 2x}{x^2} = 0$$

$$\text{ញ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} + e^{-\sin x} - 2}{x^2} = 1$$

$$\text{តិ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2e^{3x} - 3e^{2x} + 1}{x^2} = 3$$

$$\text{បិ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4e^{-x} - 5e^{2x} + 1}{x} = -14$$

លំហាត់ទី៤៧

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{កិ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{1+x \sin 2x} - e^{\cos 2x}}{\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1}$$

$$\text{ខ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin 2x} - e^{\tan 2x}}{x^3}$$

$$\text{គិ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{3 \sin x} - e^{\sin 3x}}{1 - \sqrt{1-x^3}}$$

$$\text{ឃ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - e^{x^2} \cos 2x}{\tan^2 x}$$

$$\text{ង.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - 1)(e^{2x} - 1) \dots (e^{nx} - 1)}{x^n}$$

$$\text{បិ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + x^2 - e^{-x^2} \cos 4x}{x^2 + 1 - \cos 2x}$$

$$\text{ឆ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{1-x^2} - e^{\cos 4x}}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ជិ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{(x+1)^2} - e^{(x-1)^2}}{e^{x+1} - e^{1-x}}$$

$$\text{ឈ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2-\cos 2x} - e^{1+\sin^2 3x}}{e^{1+x^2} - e^{1-x^2}}$$

$$\text{ញ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\cos 2x} - e^{\cos 4x}}{e^x + e^{-x} - 2}$$

$$\text{តិ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sqrt{1+x \sin 2x}} - e^{\cos 2x}}{x^2}$$

$$\text{បិ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\tan^2 x + \cos 2x} - e^{1+\sin^2 3x}}{x^2}$$

ដំណោះស្រាយ

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\begin{aligned} \text{កិ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{1+x \sin 2x} - e^{\cos 2x}}{\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\cos 2x} (e^{1+x \sin 2x - \cos 2x} - 1) (\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1)}{1+x^2 - 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\cos 2x} (e^{x \sin 2x + 2 \sin^2 x} - 1) (\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1)}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \sin 2x + 2 \sin^2 x} - 1}{x \sin 2x + 2 \sin^2 x} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin 2x + 2 \sin^2 x}{x^2} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[e^{\cos 2x} (\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \sin 2x + 2 \sin^2 x} - 1}{x \sin 2x + 2 \sin^2 x} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \cdot 2 + 2 \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} \right) \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[e^{\cos 2x} \left(\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1 \right) \right]$$

$$= 1 \times (2 + 2) \times 2e = 8e$$

ដូច្នេះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{1+x \sin 2x} - e^{\cos 2x}}{\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1} = 8e$ ។

ខ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin 2x} - e^{\tan 2x}}{x^3} = -4$

ឃ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - e^{x^2} \cos 2x}{\tan^2 x} = 1$

ច. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + x^2 - e^{-x^2} \cos 4x}{x^2 + 1 - \cos 2x} = \frac{10}{3}$

ជ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{(x+1)^2} - e^{(x-1)^2}}{e^{x+1} - e^{1-x}} = 2$

ញ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\cos 2x} - e^{\cos 4x}}{e^x + e^{-x} - 2} = 6e$

ប. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\tan^2 x + \cos 2x} - e^{1 + \sin^2 3x}}{x^2} = -10e$

គ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{3 \sin x} - e^{\sin 3x}}{1 - \sqrt{1-x^3}} = 8$

ង. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - 1)(e^{2x} - 1) \dots (e^{nx} - 1)}{x^n} = n!$

ឆ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{1-x^2} - e^{\cos 4x}}{x^2} = 7e$

ឈ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2-\cos 2x} - e^{1+\sin^2 3x}}{e^{1+x^2} - e^{1-x^2}} = -\frac{7}{2}$

ត. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sqrt{1+x \sin 2x}} - e^{\cos 2x}}{x^2} = 3e$

លំហាត់ទី៤៨

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

ក. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2+2x} - e^{x^2-2x}}{x}$

គ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - e^{\sin^2 x} \sqrt{\cos x}}{x^2}$

ង. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin^2 x} - e^{1-\sqrt{\cos 2x}}}{x^2}$

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

ខ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - e^{\cos 2x}}{x^2}$

ឃ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\cos ax} - e^{\cos bx}}{x^2}$

ច. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\cos 2x} - e^{\cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x}}}{x^2}$

ជ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{1-\sqrt{\cos 2x}} - e^{\tan^2 x}}{x^2}$

$$\text{ឈ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - e^{\sin^2 x} \cos 2x \cos 4x}{x^2}$$

$$\text{តិ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{1+3\sin 2x} - e^{2-\cos 4x}}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ញ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{1+\sin^2 3x} - e^{\cos x \cos 3x}}{x^2}$$

$$\text{បិ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - (1 + x^2)e^{x^2}}{1 - e^{-x^2} \cos 2x}$$

ដំណោះស្រាយ

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{ក.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2+2x} - e^{x^2-2x}}{x} = 4$$

$$\text{គ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - e^{\sin^2 x} \sqrt{\cos x}}{x^2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\text{ង.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin^2 x} - e^{1-\sqrt{\cos 2x}}}{x^2} = 0$$

$$\text{ឆ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^3+3x^2} - e^{x^3-3x^2}}{e^{1+x^2} - e^{\cos 2x}} = \frac{2}{e}$$

$$\text{ឈ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - e^{\sin^2 x} \cos 2x \cos 4x}{x^2} = 9$$

$$\text{តិ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{1+3\sin 2x} - e^{2-\cos 4x}}{x^2} = \pm\infty$$

$$\text{ខ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - e^{\cos 2x}}{x^2} = \frac{3e}{2}$$

$$\text{ឃ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\cos ax} - e^{\cos bx}}{x^2} = \frac{b^2 - a^2}{2}$$

$$\text{បិ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\cos 2x} - e^{\cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x}}}{x^2} = -\frac{e}{2}$$

$$\text{ជ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{1-\sqrt{\cos 2x}} - e^{\tan^2 x}}{x^2} = 0$$

$$\text{ញ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{1+\sin^2 3x} - e^{\cos x \cos 3x}}{x^2} = 14e$$

$$\text{បិ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - (1 + x^2)e^{x^2}}{1 - e^{-x^2} \cos 2x} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

លំហាត់ទី៤៩

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{ក.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x - 3^x}{x}$$

$$\text{គ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6^x - 2^x}{4^x - 2^x}$$

$$\text{ង.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4 - (1 + a^x)(1 + b^x)}{x}$$

$$\text{ឆ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^{\tan x} - 3^{-\tan x}}{x}$$

$$\text{ខ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x + b^x - 2}{a^x - b^x}$$

$$\text{ឃ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^{x+1} - 2e^x}{x}$$

$$\text{បិ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^{\cos x} - 2^{x^2}}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ជ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^{\cos 2x} - 2^{\cos 4x}}{x^2}$$

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

$$\text{តិ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x + a^{-x} - 2}{x^2}$$

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

$$\text{បិ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - 2^{x^2} \cos 2x}{x^2}$$

ដំណោះស្រាយ

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{កិ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x - 3^x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{2^x - 1}{x} - \frac{3^x - 1}{x} \right) = \ln 2 - \ln 3 = \ln \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{ខ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x + b^x - 2}{a^x - b^x} = \frac{\ln(ab)}{\ln\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)}, \quad (a > 0, b > 0, a \neq b)$$

$$\text{គិ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6^x - 2^x}{4^x - 2^x} = \frac{\ln 3}{\ln 2} = \log_2 3$$

$$\text{ឃ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^{x+1} - 2e^x}{x} = 2 \ln \left(\frac{2}{e} \right)$$

$$\text{ង.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4 - (1 + a^x)(1 + b^x)}{x} = -2 \ln(ab)$$

$$\text{បិ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^{\cos x} - 2^{x^2}}{x^2} = \pm \infty$$

$$\text{ឆ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^{\tan x} - 3^{-\tan x}}{x} = 2 \ln 3$$

$$\text{ជ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^{\cos 2x} - 2^{\cos 4x}}{x^2} = 6 \ln 2$$

$$\text{ឈ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+2^{x+3}} - \sqrt{3^{x+2}}}{x} = \frac{8 \ln 2 - 9 \ln 3}{6}$$

$$\text{ញ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4^{\cos 2x} - 2^{1+\cos 4x}}{x^2} = 8 \ln 2$$

$$\text{តិ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x + a^{-x} - 2}{x^2} = \ln^2 a$$

$$\text{បិ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - 2^{x^2} \cos 2x}{x^2} = 2 - \ln 2$$

លំហាត់ទី៥០

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{កិ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1-2x)}{x}$$

$$\text{ខ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+2\sin 3x)}{x}$$

$$\text{គិ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x \sin 2x)}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ឃ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(3-2\cos 2x)}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ង.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos 6x)}{x^2}$$

$$\text{បិ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos 2x) + \ln(\cos 4x)}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ឆ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(2 - \sqrt{1+x^2})}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ជ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln 2 - \ln(1 + \cos 2x)}{2x^2 - 1}$$

$$\text{ឈ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + 4x^2)}{\ln(\cos x) - \ln(\cos 3x)}$$

$$\text{ញ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x \cos^3 2x)}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ត.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln[(1+x)(1+2x)\dots(1+nx)]}{x}$$

$$\text{ថ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(2 - e^x)}{x}$$

ដំណោះស្រាយ

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{ក.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1-2x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1-2x)}{-2x} (-2) = -2$$

$$\text{ខ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+2\sin 3x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+2\sin 3x)}{2\sin 3x} \times \frac{2\sin 3x}{3x} \times 3 = 6$$

$$\text{គ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x\sin 2x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x\sin 2x)}{x\sin 2x} \times \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \times 2 = 2$$

$$\text{ឃ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(3-2\cos 2x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+4\sin^2 x)}{4\sin^2 x} \times \frac{4\sin^2 x}{x^2} = 4$$

$$\text{ង.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos 6x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1-2\sin^2 3x)}{-2\sin^2 3x} \times \frac{-2\sin^2 3x}{x^2} = -18$$

$$\text{ច.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos 2x) + \ln(\cos 4x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1-2\sin^2 x) + \ln(1-2\sin^2 2x)}{x^2} = -10$$

$$\text{ឆ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(2 - \sqrt{1+x^2})}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln\left[1 + \left(1 - \sqrt{1+x^2}\right)\right]}{\left(1 - \sqrt{1+x^2}\right)} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1+x^2}}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{ជ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln 2 - \ln(1 + \cos 2x)}{2x^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{\ln 2}$$

$$\text{ឈ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + 4x^2)}{\ln(\cos x) - \ln(\cos 3x)} = 1$$

$$\text{ញ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x \cos^3 2x)}{x^2} = -\frac{13}{2}$$

$$\text{ត.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln[(1+x)(1+2x)\dots(1+nx)]}{x} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$\text{ថ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(2 - e^x)}{x} = -1$$

លំហាត់ទី៥១

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$ក. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x^2 - x + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$ខ. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$គ. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\tan x}{x} \right)^{\frac{x}{x - \tan x}}$$

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

$$ង. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)^{\frac{2}{x^2 - 2x}}$$

$$ច. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan x)^{\tan 2x}$$

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

$$ជ. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x)^{\frac{1}{(\pi - 2x)^2}}$$

$$ណ. \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} (\cos 2x)^{\frac{1}{(\pi - x)^2}}$$

$$ញ. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (2e^x - e^{2x})^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$ត. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\tan \frac{x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{\cos x}}$$

$$ប. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x \cos 2x \dots \cos(nx))^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

ដំណោះស្រាយ

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$ក. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x^2 - x + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + \left(\frac{-2x}{x^2 + x + 1} \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$ខ. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \right)^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$គ. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\tan x}{x} \right)^{\frac{x}{x - \tan x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + \left(\frac{\tan x - x}{x} \right) \right]^{\frac{x}{x - \tan x}} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\text{ឃ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{x+1}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[1 + \left(\frac{x-1}{2} \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{1-x}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{ង.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)^{\frac{2}{x^2-2x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[1 + \left(\frac{x-2}{2} \right) \right]^{\frac{2}{x(x-2)}} = e$$

$$\text{ច.} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan x)^{\tan 2x} = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\text{ឆ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^x + e^{2x}}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + \left(\frac{e^x + e^{2x} - 2}{2} \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{\sin x}} = e^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\text{ជ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x)^{\frac{1}{(\pi-2x)^2}} = e^{-\frac{1}{8}}$$

$$\text{ឈ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} (\cos 2x)^{\frac{1}{(\pi-x)^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} (1 - 2\sin^2 x)^{\frac{1}{(\pi-x)^2}} = e^{-2}$$

$$\text{ញ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (2e^x - e^{2x})^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[1 - (e^x - 1)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\text{ត.} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\tan \frac{x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{\cos x}} = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\text{ប.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x \cos 2x \dots \cos(nx))^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \left(e \right)^{-\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{12}}$$

សំណួរទី៥២

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{ក.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^x + e^{2x} + \dots + e^{nx}}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\text{ខ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{a^x + b^x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\text{គ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{2x+1}{x+2} \right)^{\frac{x}{x-1}}$$

$$\text{ឃ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x-1)^{\frac{x}{x-2}}$$

$$\text{ង.} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x-1}{x+1} \right)^x$$

$$\text{ប៊.} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\cos \frac{1}{n} \right)^{n^3+2n^2}$$

$$\text{ឆ.} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{n^2+n+1}{n^2-n+1} \right)^n$$

$$\text{ជ.} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{2n+1}{2n-1} \right)^{n+1}$$

$$\text{ឈ.} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt[n]{a} + \sqrt[n]{b}}{2} \right)^n$$

$$\text{ញ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x(x+2)}{x^2+1} \right)^x$$

$$\text{ត.} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2+1}{x(x+1)} \right)^x$$

$$\text{ថ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{e^x-1}{e^x+1} \right)^{e^x}$$

ដំណោះស្រាយ

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{ក.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^x + e^{2x} + \dots + e^{nx}}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \left(e \right)^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}$$

$$\text{ខ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{a^x + b^x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \sqrt{ab}$$

$$\text{គ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{2x+1}{x+2} \right)^{\frac{x}{x-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[1 + \left(\frac{x-1}{x+2} \right) \right]^{\frac{x}{x-1}} = \sqrt[3]{e}$$

$$\text{ឃ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x-1)^{\frac{x}{x-2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left[1 + (x-2) \right]^{\frac{x}{x-2}} = e^2$$

$$\text{ង.} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x-1}{x+1} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[1 + \left(\frac{-2}{x+1} \right) \right]^x = e^{-2} = \frac{1}{e^2}$$

$$\text{ប៊.} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\cos \frac{1}{n} \right)^{n^3+2n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{1}{2n} \right)^{n^3+2n^2} = 0$$

$$\text{ឆ.} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{n^2+n+1}{n^2-n+1} \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[1 + \left(\frac{2n}{n^2-n+1} \right) \right]^n = e^2$$

$$\text{ជ.} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{2n+1}{2n-1} \right)^{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[1 + \left(\frac{2}{2n+1} \right) \right]^{n+1} = e$$

$$\text{ឈ.} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt[n]{a} + \sqrt[n]{b}}{2} \right)^n = \sqrt{ab}$$

$$\text{ញ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x(x+2)}{x^2+1} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x-1}{x^2+1} \right) \right]^x = e^2$$

$$\text{ត.} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2+1}{x(x+1)} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[1 + \left(\frac{1-x}{x(x+1)} \right) \right]^x = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\text{ថ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{e^x-1}{e^x+1} \right)^{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[1 + \left(\frac{-2}{e^x+1} \right) \right]^{e^x} = e^{-2} = \frac{1}{e^2}$$

លំហាត់ទី៥៣

គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f កំណត់ដោយ $f(x) = \frac{a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_n^x}{n}$

ដែល $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n > 0$ ។ ចូរគណនាលីមីត $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (f(x))^{\frac{1}{x}}$ ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ

គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (f(x))^{\frac{1}{x}}$

គេមាន $f(x) = \frac{a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_n^x}{n} = 1 + \left(\frac{a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_n^x}{n} - 1 \right) = 1 + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k^x - 1)$

យើងបាន $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (f(x))^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k^x - 1) \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \left(e \right)^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{a_k^x - 1}{x} \right)}$
 $= \left(e \right)^{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n [\ln(a_k)]} = \left(e \right)^{\ln(\sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 a_3 \dots a_n})} = \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 a_3 \dots a_n}$

ដូច្នេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [f(x)]^{\frac{1}{x}} = \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 a_3 \dots a_n}$ ។

លំហាត់ទី៥៤

កំណត់ចំនួនពិត a និង b ដើម្បីឲ្យ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^{x^2+ax} - e^{3x^2-ax}}{x-1} = b$ ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ

កំណត់ចំនួនពិត a និង b

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^{x^2+ax} - e^{3x^2-ax}}{x-1} = b \quad (1)$$

ត្រូវឲ្យអង្គទីមួយមានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$ នោះ $x=1$ ជាឫសនៃ $e^{x^2+ax} - e^{3x^2-ax} = 0$

គេបាន $e^{1+a} - e^{3-a} = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^{3-a}(e^{2a-2} - 1) = 0$ គេទាញ $e^{2a-2} = 1$ នោះ $a=1$

យក $a=1$ ជួសក្នុង (1) គេបាន $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^{x^2+x} - e^{3x^2-x}}{x-1} = b$ បន្ទាប់ពីដោះស្រាយគេបាន

$b = -2e^2$ ។ ដូច្នេះ $a=1, b = -2e^2$ ។

លំហាត់ទី៥៥

គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + x \sin x - \cos 2x}{\sin^2 x}$ ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ

គណនាលីមីត

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + x \sin x - \cos 2x}{\sin^2 x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin x + 2 \sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sin x} + 2 \right) = 1 + 2 = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ព្រោះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} = 1$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + x \sin x - \cos 2x}{\sin^2 x} = 3 \quad \text{។}$$

លំហាត់ទី៥៦

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម៖

$$\text{ក. } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x e^{x+1}$$

$$\text{ខ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^2 e^{4x}$$

$$\text{គ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{n}{x}\right)^x \quad ?$$

ដំណោះស្រាយ

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម៖

$$\text{ក. } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x e^{x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (e^x \cdot e) = +\infty \quad ?$$

$$\text{ខ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^2 e^{4x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x e^x)^2 \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (e^x)^2 = 0 \quad \text{ព្រោះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x = 0 \quad ?$$

$$\text{គ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{n}{x}\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{n}{x}\right)^{\frac{x}{n}} \right]^n = e^n \quad ?$$

លំហាត់ទី៥៧

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម៖

$$\text{ក. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[n]{x} - 1}{\sqrt[m]{x} - 1}$$

$$\text{ខ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt{x-b} - \sqrt{a-b}}{x^2 - a^2}, \quad (a > 0 \text{ \& } b < 0) \quad ?$$

ដំណោះស្រាយ

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម៖

$$\text{ក. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[n]{x} - 1}{\sqrt[m]{x} - 1} \quad \text{តាង } x = t^{mn} \quad \text{ហើយកាលណា } x \rightarrow 1 \text{ នោះ } t \rightarrow 1$$

$$\text{គេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[n]{x} - 1}{\sqrt[m]{x} - 1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{t^m - 1}{t^n - 1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{(t-1)(t^{m-1} + \dots + t + 1)}{(t-1)(t^{n-1} + \dots + t + 1)}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{t^{m-1} + \dots + t + 1}{t^{n-1} + \dots + t + 1} = \frac{m}{n} \quad \text{។}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[n]{x} - 1}{\sqrt[m]{x} - 1} = \frac{m}{n} \quad \text{។}$$

$$ខ. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt{x-b} - \sqrt{a-b}}{x^2 - a^2}, (a > 0 \text{ \& } b < 0) \quad \text{។}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x-b-a+b}{(x-a)(x+a)(\sqrt{x-b} + \sqrt{a-b})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{(x+a)(\sqrt{x-b} + \sqrt{a-b})} = \frac{1}{4a\sqrt{a-b}}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt{x-b} - \sqrt{a-b}}{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{4a\sqrt{a-b}} \quad \text{។}$$

លំហាត់ទី៥៨

ចូរគណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោមនេះ:

$$\text{ក. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} - 1}{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}$$

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

$$\text{គ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2 + x}{|x|}$$

$$\text{ឃ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\sqrt{x^2 + 8x - 1} - \sqrt{x^2 - 3} \right)$$

ដំណោះស្រាយ

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោមនេះ:

$$\text{ក. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} - 1}{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}} \quad \text{មានរាងមិនកំណត់ } \frac{0}{0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - x + 1 - 1}{\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} + 1} \times \frac{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}}{1+x-1+x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - x}{\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} + 1} \times \frac{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}}{2x}$$

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

ដូច្នេះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2-x+1}-1}{\sqrt{1+x}-\sqrt{1-x}} = -\frac{1}{2}$ ។

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

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

ដូច្នេះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(x-1)(2x+3)(2-x)}{(x^2+1)(2x+1)} = -1$ ។

គ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2+x}{|x|}$ រាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$ ដោយ $x \rightarrow 0^-$ នោះ $|x| = -x$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x(x+1)}{-x} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (x+1) = -(0+1) = -1 \quad \text{។}$$

ដូច្នេះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2+x}{|x|} = -1$ ។

ឃ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2+8x-1} - \sqrt{x^2-3})$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $+\infty - \infty$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 + 8x - 1 - x^2 + 3}{\sqrt{x^2 + 8x - 1} + \sqrt{x^2 - 3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{8x + 2}{-x\sqrt{1 + \frac{8}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}} - x\sqrt{1 - \frac{3}{x^2}}} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x(8 + \frac{2}{x})}{-x\left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{8}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{3}{x^2}}\right)} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{8 + \frac{2}{x}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{8}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{3}{x^2}}} \\
&= -\frac{8 + 0}{\sqrt{1 + 0 - 0} + \sqrt{1 - 0}} = -\frac{8}{2} = -4
\end{aligned}$$

ដូច្នេះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 8x - 1} - \sqrt{x^2 - 3}) = -4$ ។

លំហាត់ទី៥៩

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម

ក. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin 3x}{\sin^2 5x}$

ខ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)^2}{\tan^3 x - \sin^3 x}$

គ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{1 + \cos x}}{\sin^2 x}$

ឃ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \sin x}{\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)^2}$

ង. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} x \sin \frac{1}{x}$

ច. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \left(1 - \cos \frac{1}{x}\right)$

ដំណោះស្រាយ

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{ក. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin 3x}{\sin^2 5x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \times 3}{\frac{\sin^2 5x}{(5x)^2} \times 5^2} = \frac{3}{25} \quad \text{។}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)^2}{\tan^3 x - \sin^3 x} & \text{ ដោយ } \sin x = \tan x \cos x \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)^2}{\tan^3 x - \tan^3 x \cos^3 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)^2}{\tan^3 x (1 - \cos^3 x)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)^2}{\tan^3 x (1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x + \cos^2 x)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\tan^3 x (1 + \cos x + \cos^2 x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin^2 x}{1 + \cos x}}{\frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^3 x} (1 + \cos x + \cos^2 x)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin x (1 + \cos x)(1 + \cos x + \cos^2 x)} = \begin{cases} -\infty, & x \rightarrow 0^- \\ +\infty, & x \rightarrow 0^+ \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{គ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{1 + \cos x}}{\sin^2 x} & \text{ រាងមិនកំណត់ } \frac{0}{0} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 - 1 - \cos x}{\sin^2 x (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1 + \cos x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin^2 x (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1 + \cos x})} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{4 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1 + \cos x})} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1 + \cos x})} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{1 + \cos x}}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \quad \text{។}$$

$$\text{ឃ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \sin x}{\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)^2} \text{ រាងមិនកំណត់ } \frac{0}{0} \text{ តាង } t = \frac{\pi}{2} - x \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t$$

$$\text{កាលណា } x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ នោះ } t \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{គេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \sin x}{\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t\right)}{t^2}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos t}{t^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{t}{2}}{t^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{t}{2}}{\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \sin x}{\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{។}$$

ង. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} x \sin \frac{1}{x}$ រាងមិនកំណត់ $\infty \times 0$ តាង $t = \frac{1}{x}$ កាលណា $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$ នោះ $t \rightarrow 0$

$$\text{គេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = 1$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 1 \quad \text{។}$$

ច. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \left(1 - \cos \frac{1}{x}\right)$ រាងមិនកំណត់ $0 \times \infty$ តាង $t = \frac{1}{x}$ កាលណា $x \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\text{នោះ: } t \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{គេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \left(1 - \cos \frac{1}{x}\right) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos t}{t^2}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{t}{2}}{t^2} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{t}{2}}{\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \left(1 - \cos \frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{។}$$

លំហាត់ទី៦០

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម

$$\text{ក. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{2\sin^2 x - 3\sin x + 1}{4\sin^2 x - 1}$$

$$\text{ខ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + x \sin x - \cos x}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$\text{គ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x(a-b)}{\sin ax - \sin bx} \quad (a \neq 0, b \neq 0, a \neq b)$$

$$\text{ឃ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sqrt{1+x\sin x} - \cos x}$$

$$\text{ង. } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 3x} - \sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1)$$

$$\text{ច. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{2}} \quad \text{។}$$

ដំណោះស្រាយ

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម

$$\text{ក. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{2\sin^2 x - 3\sin x + 1}{4\sin^2 x - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{(\sin x - 1)(2\sin x - 1)}{(2\sin x - 1)(2\sin x + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\sin x - 1}{2\sin x + 1} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - 1}{1 + 1} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{2\sin^2 x - 3\sin x + 1}{4\sin^2 x - 1} = -\frac{1}{4} \quad \text{។}$$

$$\text{ខ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + x \sin x - \cos x}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{x} + \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2}}{\frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2}} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}}{1^2} = \frac{3}{2} \quad \text{ព្រោះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$$\text{និង } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{។}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + x \sin x - \cos x}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{3}{2} \quad \text{។}$$

$$\text{គ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x(a-b)}{\sin ax - \sin bx} \quad (a \neq 0, b \neq 0, a \neq b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{គេមាន } \sin ax - \sin bx &= 2 \sin \frac{(a-b)x}{2} \cos \frac{(a+b)x}{2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(a-b)}{2 \sin \frac{(a-b)x}{2} \cos \frac{(a+b)x}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a-b)x}{2 \sin \frac{(a-b)x}{2}} \times \frac{1}{\cos \frac{(a+b)x}{2}} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ឃ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sqrt{1+x \sin x} - \cos x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x (\sqrt{1+x \sin x} + \cos x)}{1+x \sin x - \cos^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x (\sqrt{1+x \sin x} + \cos x)}{x \sin x + \sin^2 x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x (\sqrt{1+x \sin x} + \cos x)}{x + \sin x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \frac{\sin x}{x}} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sqrt{1+x \sin x} + \cos x) = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sqrt{1+x \sin x} - \cos x} = 1 \quad \text{។}$$

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

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 3x} - \sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{។}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ច. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x (\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{2})}{x+2-2} \\ &= 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{2}) = 3 \times 1 \times 2\sqrt{2} = 6\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{2}} = 6\sqrt{2} \quad \text{។}$$

លំហាត់ទី៦១

$$\text{គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ } f \text{ កំណត់ដោយ } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3 - 4x}{x^3 - 8} & \text{បើ } x \neq 2 \\ \frac{2}{3} & \text{បើ } x = 2 \end{cases}$$

ចូរសិក្សាភាពជាប់នៃអនុគមន៍ f ត្រង់ $x = 2$ ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ

សិក្សាភាពជាប់នៃអនុគមន៍ f ត្រង់ $x = 2$

$$\text{តាមសម្មតិកម្ម } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3 - 4x}{x^3 - 8} & \text{បើ } x \neq 2 \\ \frac{2}{3} & \text{បើ } x = 2 \end{cases}$$

គេមាន $f(2) = \frac{2}{3}$ កំណត់

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

ដោយ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = f(2) = \frac{2}{3}$ នោះ f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់ត្រង់ $x = 2$ ។

ដូចនេះ f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់ត្រង់ $x = 2$ ។

លំហាត់ទី៦២

កំណត់តម្លៃ a ដើម្បីឲ្យអនុគមន៍ខាងក្រោមជាប់លើ $\mathbb{R}$ ៖

$$\text{ក. } f(x) = \begin{cases} -2x + a & \text{បើ } x \leq 1 \\ \log_3 x & \text{បើ } x > 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ខ. } f(x) = \begin{cases} a & \text{បើ } x \leq 0 \\ x \sin \frac{1}{x} & \text{បើ } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

ដំណោះស្រាយ

កំណត់តម្លៃ a ដើម្បីឲ្យអនុគមន៍ខាងក្រោមជាប់លើ $\mathbb{R}$ ៖

$$\text{ក. } f(x) = \begin{cases} -2x + a & \text{បើ } x \leq 1 \\ \log_3 x & \text{បើ } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

អនុគមន៍ f ជាប់គ្រប់ $x \leq 1$ និង f ជាប់គ្រប់ $x > 1$ ។

ដើម្បីឲ្យ f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើ $\mathbb{R}$ លុះត្រាតែ f ជាប់ត្រង់ $x = 1$ ។

$$\text{គេត្រូវឲ្យ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = f(1)$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (-2x + a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (\log_3 x) \quad \text{នោះ } -2 + a = 0 \quad \text{ឬ } a = 2 \quad \text{។}$$

ដូចនេះ $a = 2$ ។

$$\text{ខ. } f(x) = \begin{cases} a & \text{បើ } x \leq 0 \\ x \sin \frac{1}{x} & \text{បើ } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

អនុគមន៍ $f(x) = a$ ជាប់គ្រប់ $x \leq 0$ និង $f(x) = x \sin \frac{1}{x}$ ជាប់គ្រប់ $x > 0$ ។

ដើម្បីឲ្យ f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើ $\mathbb{R}$ លុះត្រាតែ f ជាប់ត្រង់ $x = 0$ ពោលគឺ

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = f(0) = a$$

$$\text{គេមាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(x \sin \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$\text{តាង } x = \frac{1}{t} \text{ ហើយ } x \rightarrow 0^+ \text{ នោះ } t \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\text{គេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(x \sin \frac{1}{x} \right) = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t}$$

$$\text{ដោយ } \forall t > 0 : -1 \leq \sin t \leq 1 \text{ នោះ } -\frac{1}{t} \leq \frac{\sin t}{t} \leq \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\text{គេទាញបាន } \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} = 0 \text{ នោះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(x \sin \frac{1}{x} \right) = 0 \quad \forall$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } a = 0 \quad \forall$$

លំហាត់ទី៦៣

រកតម្លៃ A ដែលធ្វើឱ្យ $f(x)$ ជាប់គ្រប់តម្លៃ x

$$\text{ក. } f(x) = \begin{cases} Ax - 3 & \text{បើ } x < 2 \\ 3 - x + 2x^2 & \text{បើ } x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{ខ. } f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - 3x & \text{បើ } x < 4 \\ Ax^2 + 2x - 3 & \text{បើ } x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

ជំនួយសម្រាយ

រកតម្លៃ A ដែលធ្វើឱ្យ $f(x)$ ជាប់គ្រប់តម្លៃ x

$$\text{ក. } f(x) = \begin{cases} Ax - 3 & \text{បើ } x < 2 \\ 3 - x + 2x^2 & \text{បើ } x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

ដើម្បីឱ្យ $f(x)$ ជាប់គ្រប់តម្លៃ x លុះត្រាតែ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = f(2)$

$$\text{គេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} (Ax - 3) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} (3 - x + 2x^2)$$

$$2A - 3 = 3 - 2 + 8$$

$$2A - 3 = 9 \Rightarrow A = 6$$

ដូចនេះ $A = 6$ ។

$$2. f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - 3x & \text{បើ } x < 4 \\ Ax^2 + 2x - 3 & \text{បើ } x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

ដើម្បីឱ្យ $f(x)$ ជាប់គ្រប់តម្លៃ x លុះត្រាតែ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} f(x) = f(4)$

$$\text{គេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} (1 - 3x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} (Ax^2 + 2x - 3)$$

$$1 - 12 = 16A + 8 - 3$$

$$-11 = 16A + 5 \Rightarrow A = -1$$

ដូចនេះ $A = -1$ ។

លំហាត់ទី៦៤

រកតម្លៃ A និង B ដែលធ្វើឱ្យអនុគមន៍កំណត់ដោយ

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} Ax^2 + 5x - 9 & \text{បើ } x < 1 \\ B & \text{បើ } x = 1 \\ (3 - x)(A - 2x) & \text{បើ } x > 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ជាប់លើ } \mathbb{R} \text{ ។}$$

ដំណោះស្រាយ

រកតម្លៃ A និង B

ដើម្បីឱ្យ $f(x)$ ជាប់គ្រប់តម្លៃ x លុះត្រាតែនិងគ្រាន់តែឱ្យ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = f(1)$

$$\text{គេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (Ax^2 + 5x - 9) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (3 - x)(A - 2x) = B$$

$$A + 5 - 9 = 2(A - 2) = B$$

$$A - 4 = 2A - 4 = B$$

គេទាញ $A = 0$, $B = -4$ ។ ដូចនេះ $A = 0$, $B = -4$ ។

លំហាត់ទី៦៥

គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f កំណត់ដោយ $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1 + x \sin x - \cos 2x}{x^2} & \text{បើ } x \neq 0 \\ 3 & \text{បើ } x = 0 \end{cases}$

ចូរសិក្សាភាពជាប់នៃអនុគមន៍ f ត្រង់ $x = 0$ ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ

សិក្សាភាពជាប់នៃអនុគមន៍ f ត្រង់ $x = 0$

តាមសម្មតិកម្ម $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1 + x \sin x - \cos 2x}{x^2} & \text{បើ } x \neq 0 \\ 3 & \text{បើ } x = 0 \end{cases}$

គេមាន $f(0) = 3$ កំណត់

$$\begin{aligned} \text{គណនា } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + x \sin x - \cos 2x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x \sin x}{x^2} + \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x^2} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} + 2 \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} \right) = 1 + 2 = 3 \end{aligned}$$

ដោយ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0) = 3$ នោះ f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់ត្រង់ $x = 0$ ។

ដូចនេះ f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់ត្រង់ $x = 0$ ។

លំហាត់ទី៦៦

គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f កំណត់ដោយ $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2\sin x - \sin 2x}{x^3} & \text{បើ } x \neq 0 \\ 1 & \text{បើ } x = 0 \end{cases}$

ចូរសិក្សាភាពជាប់នៃអនុគមន៍ f ត្រង់ $x = 0$ ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ

សិក្សាភាពជាប់នៃអនុគមន៍ f ត្រង់ $x = 0$

តាមសម្មតិកម្ម $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2\sin x - \sin 2x}{x^3} & \text{បើ } x \neq 0 \\ 1 & \text{បើ } x = 0 \end{cases}$

គេមាន $f(0) = 1$ កំណត់

$$\begin{aligned} \text{គណនា } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sin x - \sin 2x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sin x - 2\sin x \cos x}{x^3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sin x(1 - \cos x)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sin x(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x)}{x^3(1 + \cos x)} \\ &= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^3 x}{x^3} \times \frac{1}{1 + \cos x} = 2 \times 1^3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

ដោយ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0) = 1$ នោះ f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់ត្រង់ $x = 0$ ។

ដូចនេះ f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់ត្រង់ $x = 0$ ។

លំហាត់ទី៦៧

គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f កំណត់ដោយ $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - \cos ax}{x^2} & \text{បើ } x \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{8} & \text{បើ } x = 0 \end{cases}$

ចូរកំណត់ចំនួនពិត a ដើម្បីឲ្យ f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់ត្រង់ $x = 0$ ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ

កំណត់ចំនួនពិត a

យើងមាន $f(0) = \frac{1}{8}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ហើយ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos ax}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos ax)(1 + \cos ax)}{x^2(1 + \cos ax)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 ax}{x^2(1 + \cos ax)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 ax}{x^2(1 + \cos ax)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 ax}{(ax)^2} \times \frac{a^2}{1 + \cos ax} = \frac{a^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

ដើម្បីឲ្យ f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់ត្រង់ $x = 0$ លុះត្រាតែ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0) = \frac{1}{8}$

$$\text{គេទាញ } \frac{a^2}{2} = \frac{1}{8} \quad \text{នោះ } a = \pm \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{។}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } a = \pm \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{។}$$

លំហាត់ទី៦៨

$$\text{គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ } f \text{ កំណត់ដោយ } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1-x}{1+x} & \text{បើ } x \geq 0 \\ \frac{2\sqrt{x^2} - \sin x}{x} & \text{បើ } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

តើ f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់ត្រង់ $x = 0$ ឬទេ ?

ដំណោះស្រាយ

សិក្សាភាពជាប់នៃ f ត្រង់ $x = 0$

$$\text{គេមាន } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1-x}{1+x} & \text{បើ } x \geq 0 \\ \frac{2\sqrt{x^2} - \sin x}{x} & \text{បើ } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

ចំពោះ $x = 0$ គេបាន $f(0) = \frac{1-0}{1+0} = 1$ កំណត់

$$\text{ហើយ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1-x}{1+x} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{និង } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2\sqrt{x^2} - \sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2|x| - \sin x}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-2x - \sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left(-2 - \frac{\sin x}{x}\right) = -3 \end{aligned}$$

ដោយ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$ នោះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ គ្មានលីមីត ។

ដូចនេះ f ជាអនុគមន៍ដាច់ត្រង់ចំណុច $x = 0$ ។

លំហាត់ទី៦៩

$$\text{គេមានអនុគមន៍ } f \text{ កំណត់ដោយ } f(x) = \begin{cases} \pi & \text{បើ } x = 0 \\ \frac{\sin \pi x}{x - x^4} & \text{បើ } 0 < x < 1 \\ \frac{\pi}{3} & \text{បើ } x = 1 \end{cases}$$

ចូរសិក្សាភាពជាប់នៃអនុគមន៍ f លើចន្លោះ $[0,1]$ ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ

សិក្សាភាពជាប់នៃអនុគមន៍ f លើចន្លោះ $[0,1]$

យើងពិនិត្យឃើញថា f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើ $(0,1)$ ។

គេមាន $f(0) = \pi$ និង $f(1) = \frac{\pi}{3}$

ហើយ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin \pi x}{x - x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin \pi x}{\pi x} \times \frac{\pi}{1 - x^3} = \pi = f(0)$

និង

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

តាង $\pi(1-x) = t$ នោះ $x = 1-t$

ហើយកាលណា $x \rightarrow 1^-$ នោះ $t \rightarrow 0^+$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin t}{t} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\pi}{x(1+x+x^2)} = \frac{\pi}{3} = f(1)$$

ដូចនេះ អនុគមន៍ f ជាប់លើចន្លោះ $[0, 1]$ ។

លំហាត់ទី៧០

គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f កំណត់ដោយ $f(x) = \frac{\sin x + x^2 \ln |x|}{x}$ ដែល $x \neq 0$ ។

តើ f អាចមានអនុគមន៍បន្លាយតាមភាពជាប់ ត្រង់ $x = 0$ ឬទេ ?

បើមានចូរកំណត់រកអនុគមន៍នោះ ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ

$$\begin{aligned} \text{គេមាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x + x^2 \ln |x|}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} + x \ln |x| \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x \ln |x|) = 1 + 0 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះ f អាចមានអនុគមន៍បន្លាយតាមភាពជាប់ ត្រង់ $x = 0$ ហើយបើ g ជាបន្លាយនៃអនុគមន៍ f តាមភាពជាប់ត្រង់ $x = 0$ នោះគេបាន ៖

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x + x^2 \ln |x|}{x} & \text{បើ } x \neq 0 \\ 1 & \text{បើ } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

លំហាត់ទី៧១

គេឲ្យសមីការដឺក្រេទីពីរ $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ ដែល $a \neq 0$ ហើយលេខមេគុណ a, b, c បំពេញលក្ខខណ្ឌ $2a + 3b + 6c = 0$ ។

បង្ហាញថាសមីការនេះមានឫសយ៉ាងតិចមួយនៅចន្លោះ $\left[0, \frac{2}{3}\right]$ ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ

បង្ហាញថាសមីការនេះមានឫសយ៉ាងតិចមួយនៅចន្លោះ $\left[0, \frac{2}{3}\right]$

តាង $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើចន្លោះ $\left[0, \frac{2}{3}\right]$ ។

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យើងមាន } f(0) &= c \quad \text{និង} \quad f\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{4a}{9} + \frac{2b}{3} + c = \frac{2(2a + 3b) + 9c}{9} \\ &= \frac{-12c + 9c}{9} = -\frac{c}{3} \end{aligned}$$

យើងបាន $f(0)f\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = -\frac{c^2}{3} < 0$ តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទតម្លៃកណ្តាលយ៉ាងហោច

ណាស់មាន $x_0 \in \left[0, \frac{2}{3}\right]$ ដែល $f(x_0) = 0$ ។

ដូចនេះសមីការ $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ មានឫសយ៉ាងតិចមួយនៅចន្លោះ $\left[0, \frac{2}{3}\right]$ ។

លំហាត់ទី៧២

ស្រាយបញ្ជាក់ថាសមីការ $x \tan x = \cos x$ យ៉ាងហោចណាស់មានឫសជាចំនួនពិត មួយនៅចន្លោះ $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$ ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ

តាង $f(x) = x \tan x - \cos x$ ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើចន្លោះ $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$ ។

គេមាន $f(0) = 0 - 1 = -1 < 0$

និង $f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\pi - 2\sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{3.14 - 2 \times 1.41}{4} = \frac{0.32}{4} = 0.80 > 0$

គេបាន $f(0) \cdot f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) < 0$ នោះតាមទ្រឹស្តីបទតម្លៃកណ្តាលយ៉ាងហោចណាស់មាន

ចំនួនពិត c មួយនៃចន្លោះ $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$ ដែល $f(c) = 0$ ។

ដូចនេះសមីការ $x \tan x = \cos x$ យ៉ាងហោចណាស់មានឫសជាចំនួនពិតមួយ នៅចន្លោះ $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$ ។

លំហាត់ទី៧៣

គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ $f(x) = \frac{\cos \pi x}{1 - 2x}$ ដែល $x \neq \frac{1}{2}$

ក.ចូរគណនាលីមីត $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} f(x)$ ។

ខ.តើ f អាចមានអនុគមន៍បន្លាយតាមភាពជាប់ ត្រង់ $x = \frac{1}{2}$ ឬទេ ?

ដំណោះស្រាយ

ក.គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} f(x)$

យើងបាន $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{\cos \pi x}{1 - 2x}$ តាង $x = \frac{1}{2} - u$ ហើយបើ $x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$ នោះ $u \rightarrow 0$

$$\text{គេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} f(x) = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \pi u\right)}{1 - 2\left(\frac{1}{2} - u\right)} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \pi u}{2u} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{។}$$

ខ.តើ f អាចមានអនុគមន៍បន្លាយតាមភាពជាប់ ត្រង់ $x = \frac{1}{2}$ ឬទេ ?

យើងមាន $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ នោះគេអាចបន្លាយអនុគមន៍ f ឲ្យជាប់ត្រង់ $x = \frac{1}{2}$ បាន

ហើយបើ g ជាអនុគមន៍បន្លាយតាមភាពជាប់នៃ f ត្រង់ $x = \frac{1}{2}$ នោះគេបាន៖

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\cos \pi x}{1 - 2x} & \text{បើ } x \neq \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & \text{បើ } x = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

លំហាត់ទី៧៤

គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f កំណត់ដោយ $f(x) = \frac{e^{3\sin x} - e^{\sin 3x}}{x^3}$ ដែល $x \neq 0$ ។

គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ រួចទាញរកអនុគមន៍បន្លាយតាមភាពជាប់នៃ f ត្រង់ $x = 0$ ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ

$$\text{គណនា } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{3\sin x} - e^{\sin 3x}}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin 3x} (e^{3\sin x - \sin 3x} - 1)}{x^3}$$

ដោយ $\sin 3x = 3\sin x - 4\sin^3 x$ នៅ: $3\sin x - \sin 3x = 4\sin^3 x$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{គេបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin 3x} (e^{4\sin^3 x} - 1)}{x^3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{4\sin^3 x} - 1}{4\sin^3 x} \times \frac{\sin^3 x}{x^3} \times 4e^{\sin 3x} = 4\end{aligned}$$

ដូចនេះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 4$ ។

តាងអនុគមន៍បន្លាយតាមភាពជាប់នៃ f ត្រង់ $x = 0$

បើ g ជាអនុគមន៍បន្លាយតាមភាពជាប់នៃ f ត្រង់ $x = 0$ នោះគេបាន:

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{3\sin x} - e^{\sin 3x}}{x^3} & \text{បើ } x \neq 0 \\ 4 & \text{បើ } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

លំហាត់ទី៧៥

គេឲ្យសមីការ $(E): ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0$ ដែល $a \neq 0, a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$

បើ $|b + d| < |a + c|$ ចូរស្រាយថាសមីការ (E) មានឬសយ៉ាងតិចមួយស្ថិតនៅ

ចន្លោះ -1 និង 1 ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ

ស្រាយថាសមីការ (E) មានឬសយ៉ាងតិចមួយស្ថិតនៅចន្លោះ -1 និង 1

តាង $f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$ ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់ជានិច្ច។

$$\text{គេមាន } f(-1) = a(-1)^3 + b(-1)^2 + c(-1) + d = (b + d) - (a + c)$$

$$\text{ហើយ } f(1) = a(1)^3 + b(1)^2 + c(1) + d = (b + d) + (a + c)$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } f(-1)f(1) = (b + d)^2 - (a + c)^2 = |b + d|^2 - |a + c|^2$$

ដោយ $|b + d| < |a + c|$ (បម្រាប់) នោះ $f(-1)f(1) < 0$ ។

តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទតម្លៃកណ្តាលយ៉ាងហោចណាស់មានចំនួន $c \in (-1, 1)$ ដែល $f(c) = 0$
ដូចនេះ (E) មានឫសយ៉ាងតិចមួយស្ថិតនៅចន្លោះ -1 និង 1 ។

លំហាត់ទី៧៦

គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f កំណត់ដោយ $f(x) = \frac{\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{x}$ ដែល $x \neq 0$ ។

រកអនុគមន៍បន្លាយតាមភាពជាប់នៃ f ត្រង់ $x = 0$ ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ

រកអនុគមន៍បន្លាយតាមភាពជាប់នៃ f ត្រង់ $x = 0$

យើងមាន $f(x) = \frac{\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{x}$ ដែល $x \neq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln\left[1 + \left(x - 1 + \sqrt{1+x^2}\right)\right]}{\left(x - 1 + \sqrt{1+x^2}\right)} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - 1 + \sqrt{1+x^2}}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x}{x} + \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} \right) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

បើ g ជាអនុគមន៍បន្លាយតាមភាពជាប់នៃ f ត្រង់ $x = 0$ នោះគេបាន៖

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{x} & \text{បើ } x \neq 0 \\ 1 & \text{បើ } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

លំហាត់ទី៧៧

គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f កំណត់ដោយ $f(x) = \begin{cases} (ax+1)^2 & \text{បើ } x \leq 2 \\ x^2 + ax + 3 & \text{បើ } x > 2 \end{cases}$

កំណត់ចំនួនពិត a ដើម្បីឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f ជាប់ត្រង់ $x = 2$ ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ

កំណត់ចំនួនពិត a

ដើម្បីឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f ជាប់ត្រង់ $x = 2$ លុះត្រាតែ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = f(2)$

ដោយ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} (ax+1)^2 = (2a+1)^2 = 4a^2 + 4a + 1 = f(2)$

និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} (x^2 + ax + 3) = 4 + 2a + 3 = 2a + 7$

គេបាន $4a^2 + 4a + 1 = 2a + 7$ ឬ $4a^2 + 2a - 6 = 0$

គេទាញបាន $a_1 = 1$, $a_2 = -\frac{3}{2}$ ។

ដូចនេះ $a_1 = 1$, $a_2 = -\frac{3}{2}$ ។

លំហាត់ទី៧៨

គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f កំណត់ដោយ $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2\cos 2x & \text{បើ } x \leq \frac{\pi}{6} \\ a\sin x + b & \text{បើ } \frac{\pi}{6} < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \cos 2x & \text{បើ } x \geq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$

កំណត់ចំនួនពិត a និង b ដើម្បីឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f ជាប់លើ $\mathbb{R}$ ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ

កំណត់ចំនួនពិត a និង b

ដើម្បីឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f ជាប់លើ $\mathbb{R}$ លុះត្រាតែនិងគ្រាន់ឲ្យ f ជាប់ត្រង់ $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$ និង $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\text{ពេលគឺ} \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)^+} f(x) = f\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^+} f(x) = f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{គេបាន} \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)^-} (2\cos 2x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)^+} (a\sin x + b) \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^-} (a\sin x + b) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^+} (\cos 2x) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{សមមូល} \begin{cases} 1 = \frac{1}{2}a + b \\ a + b = -1 \end{cases} \quad \text{សមមូល} \begin{cases} a + 2b = 2 \\ a + b = -1 \end{cases}$$

បន្ទាប់ពីដោះស្រាយគេទទួលបាន $a = -4$, $b = 3$ ។

លំហាត់ទី៧៩

$$\text{គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ } f \text{ កំណត់ដោយ } f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 2x & \text{បើ } x \leq 1 \\ a \ln x + b & \text{បើ } 1 < x \leq e \\ 2 \ln x & \text{បើ } x > e \end{cases}$$

កំណត់ចំនួនពិត a និង b ដើម្បីឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f ជាប់លើ $\mathbb{R}$ ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ

កំណត់ចំនួនពិត a និង b

$$\text{គេមាន } f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 2x & \text{បើ } x \leq 1 \\ a \ln x + b & \text{បើ } 1 < x \leq e \\ 2 \ln x & \text{បើ } x > e \end{cases}$$

ដើម្បីឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f ជាប់លើ $\mathbb{R}$ លុះត្រាតែនិងគ្រាន់ឲ្យ f ជាប់ត្រង់ $x = 1$ និង $x = e$

$$\text{ពោលគឺ } \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = f(1) \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow e^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow e^+} f(x) = f(e) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{គេបាន } \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (x^2 - 2x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (a \ln x + b) \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow e^-} (a \ln x + b) = \lim_{x \rightarrow e^+} (2 \ln x) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{សមមូល } \begin{cases} -1 = b \\ a + b = 2 \end{cases} \quad \text{ឬ} \quad \begin{cases} b = -1 \\ a = 3 \end{cases}$$

ដូចនេះ $a = 3$, $b = -1$ ។

លំហាត់ទី៨០

$$\text{គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ } f \text{ កំណត់ដោយ } f(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{2} & \text{បើ } x = -1 \\ \frac{\sin \pi x}{1 - x^2} & \text{បើ } -1 < x < 1 \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & \text{បើ } x = 1 \end{cases}$$

ចូរសិក្សាភាពជាប់នៃអនុគមន៍ f ជាប់លើចន្លោះ $[-1, 1]$ ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ

សិក្សាភាពជាប់នៃអនុគមន៍ f ជាប់លើចន្លោះ $[-1, 1]$

គេមាន $f(-1) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ និង $f(1) = \frac{\pi}{2}$

អនុគមន៍ f ដែល $f(x) = \frac{\sin \pi x}{1-x^2}$ ជាប់លើចន្លោះបើក $(-1, 1)$ ។

យើងមាន $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{\sin \pi x}{1-x^2}$ យក $x = -1 - u$

កាលណា $x \rightarrow -1^+$ នោះ $u \rightarrow 0^-$

គេបាន $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin(-\pi - \pi u)}{1 - (-1 - u)^2} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin \pi u}{u(-2 - u)} = -\frac{\pi}{2} = f(-1)$

ហើយ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\sin \pi x}{1-x^2}$ យក $x = 1 - u$

កាលណា $x \rightarrow 1^-$ នោះ $u \rightarrow 0^+$

គេបាន $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin(\pi - \pi u)}{1 - (1 - u)^2} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin \pi u}{u(2 - u)} = \frac{\pi}{2} = f(1)$

ដោយ $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = f(-1)$ និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = f(1)$

ដូចនេះ f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើចន្លោះ $[-1, 1]$ ។

លំហាត់ទី៨១

គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f កំណត់ដោយ $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & \text{បើ } x < -1 \\ x^3 + ax^2 + bx + a & \text{បើ } -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 3 + \frac{4}{x} & \text{បើ } x > 1 \end{cases}$

កំណត់ចំនួនពិត a និង b ដើម្បីឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f ជាប់លើ $\mathbb{R}$ ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ

កំណត់ចំនួនពិត a និង b

$$\text{គេមាន } f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & \text{លើ } x < -1 \\ x^3 + ax^2 + bx + a & \text{លើ } -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 3 + \frac{4}{x} & \text{លើ } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

ដើម្បីឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f ជាប់លើ $\mathbb{R}$ លុះត្រាតែនិងគ្រាន់ឲ្យ f ជាប់ត្រង់ $x = -1$ និង $x = 1$

$$\text{ពេលគឺ } \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = f(-1) \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = f(1) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{គេបាន } \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} x^2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} (x^3 + ax^2 + bx + a) \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (x^3 + ax^2 + bx + a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left(3 + \frac{4}{x} \right) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{សមមូល } \begin{cases} 1 = -1 + a - b + a \\ 1 + a + b + a = 7 \end{cases} \quad \text{ឬ} \quad \begin{cases} 2a - b = 2 \\ 2a + b = 6 \end{cases}$$

បន្ទាប់ពីដោះស្រាយគេទទួលបាន $a = 2$, $b = 2$ ។

ដូចនេះ $a = 2$, $b = 2$ ។

លំហាត់ទី៨២

គេឲ្យសមីការ $(E): ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ ដែល $a \neq 0$ និង $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ ។

គេដឹងថា $10a + 3b + c = 0$ ។ ចូរស្រាយថាសមីការ (E) មានឫសយ៉ាងតិចមួយស្ថិត

នៅក្នុងចន្លោះចំនួន 2 និង 4 ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ

ស្រាយថាសមីការ (E) មានឫសយ៉ាងតិចមួយស្ថិតនៅក្នុងចន្លោះចំនួន 2 និង 4

យើងយក $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ ដែល $a \neq 0$ និង $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ ។

យើងមាន $f(2) = 4a + 2b + c$ និង $f(4) = 16a + 4b + c$

ដោយ $10a + 3b + c = 0$ នោះ $c = -10a - 3b$

យើងបាន $f(2) = 4a + 2b - 10a - 3b = -(6a + b)$

ហើយ $f(4) = 16a + 4b - 10a - 3b = 6a + b$

យើងមាន $f(2)f(4) = -(6a + b)^2 < 0$ នោះតាមទ្រឹស្តីបទតម្លៃកណ្តាលយ៉ាង

ហោចណាស់មានចំនួនពិត $x_0 \in [2, 4]$ ដែល $f(x_0) = 0$ ។

ដូចនេះសមីការ (E) មានឫសយ៉ាងតិចមួយស្ថិតនៅក្នុងចន្លោះចំនួន 2 និង 4 ។

លំហាត់ទី៨៣

គេឲ្យសមីការ $(E): ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0$ ដែល $a \neq 0$ និង $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$ ។

បើ $9a + 5b + 3c + 2d = 0$ និង $7a + 3b + c \neq 0$ ចូរស្រាយថាសមីការ (E)

មានឫសយ៉ាងតិចមួយស្ថិតនៅក្នុងចន្លោះចំនួន 1 និង 2 ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ

ស្រាយថាសមីការ (E) មានឫសយ៉ាងតិចមួយស្ថិតនៅក្នុងចន្លោះចំនួន 1 និង 2

តាង $f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$ ដែល $a \neq 0$ និង $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$ ។

យើងមាន $f(1) = a + b + c + d$ និង $f(2) = 8a + 4b + 2c + d$

ដោយ $9a + 5b + 3c + 2d = 0$ នោះ $d = -\frac{9}{2}a - \frac{5}{2}b - \frac{3}{2}c$

$$\text{គេបាន } f(1) = a + b + c - \frac{9}{2}a - \frac{5}{2}b - \frac{3}{2}c = -\frac{1}{2}(7a + 3b + c)$$

$$\text{និង } f(2) = 8a + 4b + 2c - \frac{9}{2}a - \frac{5}{2}b - \frac{3}{2}c = \frac{1}{2}(7a + 3b + c)$$

$$\text{គេទាញបាន } f(-1)f(1) = -\frac{1}{4}(7a + 3b + c)^2 < 0 \text{ នោះតាមទ្រឹស្តីបទ}$$

តម្លៃកណ្តាលយ៉ាងហោចណាស់មានចំនួនពិត $x_0 \in [1, 2]$ ដែល $f(x_0) = 0$ ។

ដូចនេះសមីការ (E) មានឫសយ៉ាងតិចមួយស្ថិតនៅក្នុងចន្លោះចំនួន 1 និង 2 ។

លំហាត់ទី៨៤

$$\text{គេឲ្យសមីការ } (E): x^4 + x^3 \cos \varphi - (2 - \sin 2\varphi)x^2 + x \cos \varphi + 1 = 0$$

ដែល $\varphi \in \mathbb{R}$ ។

ចូរស្រាយថាសមីការ (E) មានឫសជាចំនួនពិតយ៉ាងតិចមួយនៅចន្លោះ -1 និង 1 ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ

ស្រាយថាសមីការ (E) មានឫសជាចំនួនពិតយ៉ាងតិចមួយនៅចន្លោះ -1 និង 1

$$\text{តាង } f(x) = x^4 + x^3 \cos \varphi - (2 - \sin 2\varphi)x^2 + x \cos \varphi + 1$$

f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់លើចន្លោះ $[-1, 1]$ ។

$$\text{គេមាន } f(-1) = 1 - \cos \varphi - 2 + \sin 2\varphi - \cos \varphi + 1 = \sin 2\varphi - 2\cos \varphi$$

$$\text{និង } f(1) = 1 + \cos \varphi - 2 + \sin 2\varphi + \cos \varphi + 1 = \sin 2\varphi + 2\cos \varphi$$

$$\text{គេបាន } f(-1)f(1) = (\sin 2\varphi - 2\cos \varphi)(\sin 2\varphi + 2\cos \varphi)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sin^2 2\varphi - 4 \cos^2 \varphi = 4 \sin^2 \varphi \cos^2 \varphi - 4 \cos^2 \varphi \\
 &= 4 \cos^2 \varphi (\sin^2 \varphi - 1) = -4 \cos^4 \varphi
 \end{aligned}$$

ដោយ $f(-1)f(1) = -4 \cos^4 \varphi \leq 0$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $\varphi \in \mathbb{R}$ នោះតាមទ្រឹស្តីបទ

តម្លៃកណ្តាលបញ្ជាក់ថាមាន $x_0 \in [-1, 1]$ ដែល $f(x_0) = 0$ ។

ដូចនេះសមីការ (E) មានឫសជាចំនួនពិតយ៉ាងតិចមួយនៅចន្លោះ -1 និង 1 ។

លំហាត់ទី៨៥

គេឲ្យ f ជាអនុគមន៍កំណត់និងជាប់លើចន្លោះ $[a, b]$ ហើយ m និង n ជាពីរចំនួនពិត

វិជ្ជមានពីរដែលគេឲ្យ ។ ចូរស្រាយបញ្ជាក់ថាសមីការ $f(x) = \frac{m f(a) + n f(b)}{m + n}$

មានឫសយ៉ាងតិចមួយស្ថិតនៅក្នុងចន្លោះ $[a, b]$ ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ

ស្រាយថាសមីការ $f(x) = \frac{m f(a) + n f(b)}{m + n}$ មានឫសយ៉ាងតិចមួយស្ថិតនៅក្នុងចន្លោះ $[a, b]$ ៖

យើងយក $g(x) = f(x) - \frac{m f(a) + n f(b)}{m + n}$ កំណត់ជាប់លើចន្លោះ $[a, b]$ ។

យើងមាន $g(a) = f(a) - \frac{m f(a) + n f(b)}{m + n} = \frac{n}{m + n} [f(a) - f(b)]$

ហើយ $g(b) = f(b) - \frac{m f(a) + n f(b)}{m + n} = \frac{m}{m + n} [f(b) - f(a)]$

យើងបាន $g(a)g(b) = -\frac{mn}{(m + n)^2} [f(a) - f(b)]^2 < 0$ ព្រោះ $m, n > 0$ ។

តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទតម្លៃកណ្តាលយ៉ាងហោចណាស់មាន $c \in [a, b]$ ដែល $g(c) = 0$

សមមូល $f(c) = \frac{m f(a) + n f(b)}{m + n}$ ។

សម្រាយនេះបញ្ជាក់ថាសមីការ $f(x) = \frac{m f(a) + n f(b)}{m + n}$ មានឫសយ៉ាងតិចមួយ
ស្ថិតនៅក្នុងចន្លោះ $[a, b]$ ។

លំហាត់ទី៨៦

គេឲ្យសមីការ $(E): x^2 + 5x - 1 + 3\cos \theta + 4\sin \theta = 0$ ដែល $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$ ។

ចូរស្រាយបញ្ជាក់ថាសមីការ (E) មានឫសយ៉ាងតិចមួយស្ថិតក្នុងចន្លោះ $[-1, 1]$ ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ

ស្រាយបញ្ជាក់ថាសមីការ (E) មានឫសយ៉ាងតិចមួយស្ថិតក្នុងចន្លោះ $[-1, 1]$

តាង $f(x) = x^2 + 5x - 1 + 3\cos \theta + 4\sin \theta$ ជាប់លើ $[-1, 1]$

យើងមាន $f(-1) = 1 - 5 - 1 + 3\cos \theta + 4\sin \theta = 3\cos \theta + 4\sin \theta - 5$

និង $f(1) = 1 + 5 - 1 + 3\cos \theta + 4\sin \theta = \cos \theta + 4\sin \theta + 5$

យើងបាន $f(-1)f(1) = (3\cos \theta + 4\sin \theta)^2 - 25$

$$= (3\cos \theta + 4\sin \theta)^2 - 25(\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)$$

$$= -16\cos^2 \theta + 24\cos \theta \sin \theta - 9\sin^2 \theta$$

$$= -(4\cos \theta - 3\sin \theta)^2$$

ដោយ $f(-1)f(1) = -(4\cos \theta - 3\sin \theta)^2 \leq 0$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$

នោះតាមទ្រឹស្តីបទតម្លៃកណ្តាលបញ្ជាក់ថាមាន $x_0 \in [-1, 1]$ ដែល $f(x_0) = 0$ ។

ដូចនេះសមីការ (E) មានឫសជាចំនួនពិតយ៉ាងតិចមួយនៅចន្លោះ -1 និង 1 ។

លំហាត់ទី៨៧

ប្រើទ្រឹស្តីបទតម្លៃកណ្តាល បង្ហាញថា អនុគមន៍ខាងក្រោមមានចំនួន c ក្នុងចន្លោះដែលឱ្យ ។

ក. $f(x) = x^2 + x - 1$, $[0, 5]$, $f(c) = 11$ ។

ខ. $f(x) = x^2 - 6x + 8$, $[0, 3]$, $f(c) = 0$ ។

គ. $f(x) = x^3 - x^2 + x - 2$, $[0, 3]$, $f(c) = 4$ ។

ឃ. $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + x}{x - 1}$, $[\frac{5}{2}, 4]$, $f(c) = 6$

ដំណោះស្រាយ

ការបង្ហាញ

ក. $f(x) = x^2 + x - 1$, $[0, 5]$, $f(c) = 11$ ។

គេមាន $f(0) = -1$ និង $f(5) = 25 + 5 - 1 = 29$

ដោយ $f(0) = -1 < f(c) = 11 < f(5) = 29$

ដូចនេះតាមទ្រឹស្តីបទតម្លៃកណ្តាលយ៉ាងហោចណាស់មាន c មួយនៃ $[0, 5]$ ដែល $f(c) = 11$ ។

ខ. $f(x) = x^2 - 6x + 8$, $[0, 3]$, $f(c) = 0$ ។

គេមាន $f(0) = 8$ និង $f(3) = 9 - 18 + 8 = -1$

ដោយ $f(3) = -1 < f(c) = 0 < f(0) = 8$

ដូចនេះតាមទ្រឹស្តីបទតម្លៃកណ្តាលយ៉ាងហោចណាស់មាន c មួយនៃ $[0, 3]$ ដែល $f(c) = 0$ ។

គ. $f(x) = x^3 - x^2 + x - 2$, $[0, 3]$, $f(c) = 4$ ។

គេមាន $f(0) = -2$ និង $f(3) = 27 - 9 + 3 - 2 = 19$

ដោយ $f(0) = -2 < f(c) = 4 < f(3) = 19$

ដូចនេះតាមទ្រឹស្តីបទតម្លៃកណ្តាលយ៉ាងហោចណាស់មាន c មួយនៃ $[0, 3]$ ដែល $f(c) = 4$ ។

ឃ. $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + x}{x - 1}$, $[\frac{5}{2}, 4]$, $f(c) = 6$

គេមាន $f(\frac{5}{2}) = \frac{\frac{25}{4} + \frac{5}{2}}{\frac{5}{2} - 1} = \frac{\frac{35}{4}}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{35}{6}$ និង $f(4) = \frac{16 + 4}{4 - 1} = \frac{20}{3}$

ដោយ $f(\frac{5}{2}) = \frac{35}{6} < f(c) = 6 < f(4) = \frac{20}{3}$ ។

ដូចនេះតាមទ្រឹស្តីបទតម្លៃកណ្តាលយ៉ាងហោចណាស់មាន c មួយនៃ $[\frac{5}{2}, 4]$ ដែល $f(c) = 6$ ។

លំហាត់ទី៨៨

ចូរកំណត់ចំនួនថេរ a ដើម្បីឱ្យលីមីតខាងក្រោមជាលីមីតនៃចំនួនថេរហើយកំណត់លីមីតនេះផង ។

ក. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+3} - a}{x-1}$

ខ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+3x} + a}{x}$

គ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+a} - 1}{x-2}$

ឃ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + ax} - 1}{x^2 - 1}$

ដំណោះស្រាយ

កំណត់ចំនួនថេរ a

$$\text{ក. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+3} - a}{x-1}$$

ដើម្បីឱ្យលីមីតនេះជាចំនួនថេរលុះត្រាតែ $x=1$ ជាឫសសមីការ៖

$$\sqrt{x+3} - a = 0 \text{ នោះគេបាន } \sqrt{1+3} - a = 0 \Rightarrow a = 2 \quad \text{។}$$

ចំពោះ $a = 2$ គេបាន៖

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+3} - 2}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+3-4}{(x-1)(\sqrt{x+3}+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+3}+2} = \frac{1}{4} \quad \text{។}$$

$$\text{ខ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+3x} + a}{x}$$

ដើម្បីឱ្យលីមីតនេះជាចំនួនថេរលុះត្រាតែ $x=0$ ជាឫសសមីការ៖

$$\sqrt{1+3x} + a = 0 \text{ គេបាន } \sqrt{1+3(0)} + a = 0 \Rightarrow a = -1 \quad \text{។}$$

ចំពោះ $a = -1$ គេបាន៖

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

$$\text{គ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+a} - 1}{x-2}$$

ដើម្បីឱ្យលីមីតនេះជាចំនួនថេរលុះត្រាតែ $x=2$ ជាឫសសមីការ៖

$$\sqrt{x+a} - 1 = 0 \text{ គេបាន } \sqrt{2+a} - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow a = -1 \quad \text{។}$$

ចំពោះ $a = -1$ គេបាន៖

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

$$\text{ឃ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+ax} - 1}{x^2-1}$$

ដើម្បីឱ្យលីមីតនេះជាចំនួនថេរលុះត្រាតែ $x = -1$ ជាឫសសមីការ៖

$$\sqrt{x^2 + ax} - 1 = 0 \text{ គេបាន } \sqrt{1-a} - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0 \quad \forall$$

ចំពោះ $a = 0$ គេបាន៖

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

លំហាត់ទី៨៩

គេមានអនុគមន៍ $y = f(x)$ កំណត់លើចន្លោះ $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ ដែល ៖

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x + \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos 2x}}{\sin x} & \text{បើ } x \neq 0 \\ \sqrt{2} & \text{បើ } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

តើ $f(x)$ ជាប់ត្រង់ $x = 0$ ឬទេ?

ដំណោះស្រាយ

សិក្សាតាមជាប់នៃអនុគមន៍ត្រង់ $x = 0$

$$\text{យើងមាន } f(0) = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ហើយ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\sin x + \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos 2x}}{\sin x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\sin x + \frac{\sqrt{2} |\sin x|}{\sin x} \right) \\ &= \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (\sin x - \sqrt{2}) = -\sqrt{2} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\sin x + \sqrt{2}) = \sqrt{2} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

គេបាន f គ្មានលីមីតកាលណា $x \rightarrow 0$ ។

ដូចនេះ f ពុំមែនជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់ត្រង់ $x = 0$ ទេ។

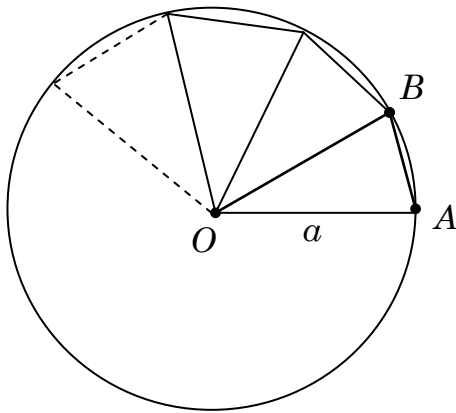
លំហាត់ទី៩០

គេមានពហុកោណនិយ័តមាន n ជ្រុងចារឹកក្នុងរង្វង់ដែលមានកាំស្មើនឹង a ។

តាង S_n ជាផ្ទៃក្រឡានៃពហុកោណនេះ។ គណនា S_n រួចកំណត់ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n$ ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ

គណនា S_n រួចកំណត់ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n$



.មុំផ្ចិតរបស់ពហុកោណ $\phi_n = \frac{2\pi}{n}$

.ក្រឡាផ្ទៃត្រីកោណ OAB គឺ $S_{OAB} = \frac{1}{2} OA \times OB \cdot \sin \phi_n = \frac{1}{2} a^2 \sin \frac{2\pi}{n}$ ។

.ក្រឡាផ្ទៃរបស់ពហុកោណនិយ័ត n ជ្រុងកំណត់ដោយ $S_n = n \times S_{OAB} = \frac{1}{2} a^2 n \sin \frac{2\pi}{n}$

នោះ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2} a^2 n \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} = \pi a^2 \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{2\pi}{n}}{\frac{2\pi}{n}} = \pi a^2$ ។

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n = \pi a^2$ ។

លំហាត់ទី៩១

ចូរគណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោមនេះ៖

ក. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} (x^2 + xe^x)$

ខ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (1-x)e^x$

គ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x+2)e^{-x}$

ឃ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x - x}{2e^x + 1}$

ង. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln\left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right)$

ច. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} x \ln(x^2 + 1)$

ឆ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} x \ln(4 - 3x - x^2)$

ជ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \{x[\ln(x+1) - \ln x]\}$

ដំណោះស្រាយ

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម

ក. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} (x^2 + xe^x)$

គេមាន $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^2 + xe^x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^2) + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (xe^x) = +\infty$

(ព្រោះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 = +\infty$; $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} xe^x = +\infty$)

ហើយ $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^2 + xe^x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^2) + \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (xe^x) = +\infty$

(ព្រោះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^2 = +\infty$; $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} xe^x = 0$)

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} (x^2 + xe^x) = +\infty$ ។

ខ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (1-x)e^x$

ដោយ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (1-x) = -\infty$ និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^x = +\infty$

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (1-x)e^x = -\infty$

គ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x+2)e^{-x}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} xe^{-x} + 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-x} = 0$ (ព្រោះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-x} = 0$)

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x+2)e^{-x} = 0$ ។

ឃ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x - x}{2e^x + 1}$

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

$$(\text{ រំលឹក: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} xe^{-x} = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-x} = 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ង. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln\left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [\ln x - \ln(x+1)] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln x - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln(x+1) = -\infty \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln\left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right) = -\infty \quad \text{។}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ច. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} x \ln(x^2 + 1) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} (x) \times \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \ln(x^2 + 1) = \begin{cases} -\infty, & x \rightarrow -\infty \\ +\infty, & x \rightarrow +\infty \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{រំលឹក: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} (x) = \pm\infty \quad \text{និង} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \ln(x^2 + 1) = +\infty$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} x \ln(x^2 + 1) = \pm\infty \quad \text{។}$$

$$\text{ឆ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow -4} x \ln(4 - 3x - x^2)$$

$$\text{តាង } x = t - 4 \text{ កាលណា } x \rightarrow -4 \text{ នោះ: } t \rightarrow 0$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (t - 4) \ln[4 - 3(t - 4) - (t - 4)^2]$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (t - 4) \ln(5t - t^2)$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (t - 4) [\ln t + \ln(5 - t)] = +\infty$$

$$(\text{ រំលឹក: } \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (t - 4) = -4; \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} [\ln t + \ln(5 - t)] = -\infty)$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow -4} x \ln(4 - 3x - x^2) = +\infty \quad \text{។}$$

$$\text{ជ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \{x[\ln(x+1) - \ln x]\}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \ln\left(\frac{x+1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = \ln e = 1$$

$$(\text{ រំលឹក: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e)$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \{x[\ln(x+1) - \ln x]\} = 1 \quad \text{។}$$

លំហាត់ទី៩២

កំណត់តម្លៃ a ដែលបំពេញលក្ខខណ្ឌ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+ax-\sqrt{1+x}}{x} = \frac{1}{8}$ ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ

កំណត់តម្លៃ a

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យើងបាន } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+ax-\sqrt{1+x}}{x} &= \frac{1}{8} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+ax)^2 - (1+x)}{x(1+ax+\sqrt{1+x})} &= \frac{1}{8} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+2ax+a^2x^2-1-x}{x(1+ax+\sqrt{1+x})} &= \frac{1}{8} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(2a+a^2x-1)}{x(1+ax+\sqrt{1+x})} &= \frac{1}{8} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2a+a^2x-1}{1+ax+\sqrt{1+x}} &= \frac{1}{8} \\ \frac{2a-1}{2} &= \frac{1}{8} \end{aligned}$$

គេទាញបាន $2a-1 = \frac{1}{4}$ ឬ $a = \frac{5}{8}$ ។ ដូចនេះ $a = \frac{5}{8}$ ។

លំហាត់ទី៩៣

ស្រាយបញ្ជាក់ថាសមីការខាងក្រោមមានឬសយ៉ាងតិចមួយនៅក្នុងចន្លោះដែលគេឲ្យ ៖

$$\text{ក. } \sin x = x - 1, x \in (0, \pi) \quad \text{ខ. } 20 \log_{10} x - x = 0, x \in (1, 10)$$

ដំណោះស្រាយ

$$\text{ក. } \sin x = x - 1, x \in (0, \pi)$$

តាង $f(x) = \sin x - (x - 1)$, $x \in (0, \pi)$ ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់។

$$\text{យើងមាន } f(0) = \sin 0 - (0 - 1) = 1, f(\pi) = \sin \pi - (\pi - 1) = -2.14$$

ដោយ $f(0)f(\pi) = -2.14 < 0$ នោះតាមទ្រឹស្តីបទតម្លៃកណ្តាលយ៉ាងហោចណាស់មាន

$x_0 \in (0, \pi)$ ដែល $f(x_0) = 0$ ។

ដូចនេះសមីការ $\sin x = x - 1$ មានឫសយ៉ាងតិចមួយក្នុងចន្លោះ $(0, \pi)$ ។

២. $20 \log_{10} x - x = 0$, $x \in (1, 10)$

តាង $f(x) = 20 \log_{10} x - x$, $x \in (1, 10)$ ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់។

យើងមាន $f(1) = -1$ & $f(10) = 20 - 10 = 10$ ។

ដោយ $f(1)f(10) = -10 < 0$ នោះតាមទ្រឹស្តីបទតម្លៃកណ្តាលយ៉ាងហោចណាស់មាន

$x_0 \in (1, 10)$ ដែល $f(x_0) = 0$ ។

ដូចនេះសមីការ $20 \log_{10} x - x = 0$ មានឫសយ៉ាងតិចមួយក្នុងចន្លោះ $(1, 10)$ ។

លំហាត់ទី៩៤

ចូរគណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោមនេះ

$$\text{ក. } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{4x^2 + x + 2} - \sqrt{x^2 - x + 3}) \quad \text{ខ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + x + 2} - \sqrt{x^2 - x + 3})$$

$$\text{គ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - x \sin x}{x - \sin^2 x} \quad \text{ឃ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x - \sin x}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}}$$

ដំណោះស្រាយ

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម

$$\text{ក. } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{4x^2 + x + 2} - \sqrt{x^2 - x + 3}) \text{ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ } +\infty - \infty$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(|x| \sqrt{4 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}} - |x| \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2}} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} |x| \left(\sqrt{4 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}} - \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2}} \right) = +\infty$$

$$\text{ព្រោះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\sqrt{4 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}} - \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2}} \right) = 2 - 1 = 1 \quad \text{។}$$

ខ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + x + 2} - \sqrt{x^2 - x + 3})$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $+\infty - \infty$

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

ដូច្នេះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + x + 2} - \sqrt{x^2 - x + 3}) = 1$ ។

គ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - x \sin x}{x - \sin^2 x}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$

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

ដូច្នេះ: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - x \sin x}{x - \sin^2 x} = 0$ ។

ឃ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x - \sin x}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}}$ មានរាងមិនកំណត់ $\frac{0}{0}$

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

-បើ $x \rightarrow 0^-$ នោះ: $|\sin x| = -\sin x$

គេបាន $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2x - \sin x}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left(\frac{2x}{-\sin x} + 1 \right) \sqrt{1 + \cos x} = -\sqrt{2}$

-បើ $x \rightarrow 0^+$ នោះ: $|\sin x| = \sin x$

គេបាន $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2x - \sin x}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{2x}{\sin x} - 1 \right) \sqrt{1 + \cos x} = \sqrt{2}$ ។

លំហាត់ទី៩៥

គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f កំណត់ដោយ $f(x) = \frac{|x| + 2x^2}{x}$ បើ $x \neq 0$ និង $f(0) = 1$ ។

ក. តើអនុគមន៍ f ជាប់ត្រង់ $x = 0$ ឬទេ?

ខ. សង់ក្រាបតាងអនុគមន៍ f ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ

ក. តើអនុគមន៍ f ជាប់ត្រង់ $x = 0$ ឬទេ?

យើងមាន $f(0) = 1$

ហើយ $f(x) = \frac{|x| + 2x^2}{x} = 2x + \frac{|x|}{x}$ បើ $x \neq 0$

យើងបាន $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left(2x + \frac{|x|}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (2x - 1) = -1$ ។

និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(2x + \frac{|x|}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (2x + 1) = 1$ ។

ដោយ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$ នោះ f គ្មានលីមីតត្រង់ 0 ទេ។

ដូចនេះ f ជាអនុគមន៍ជាប់ត្រង់ 0 ។

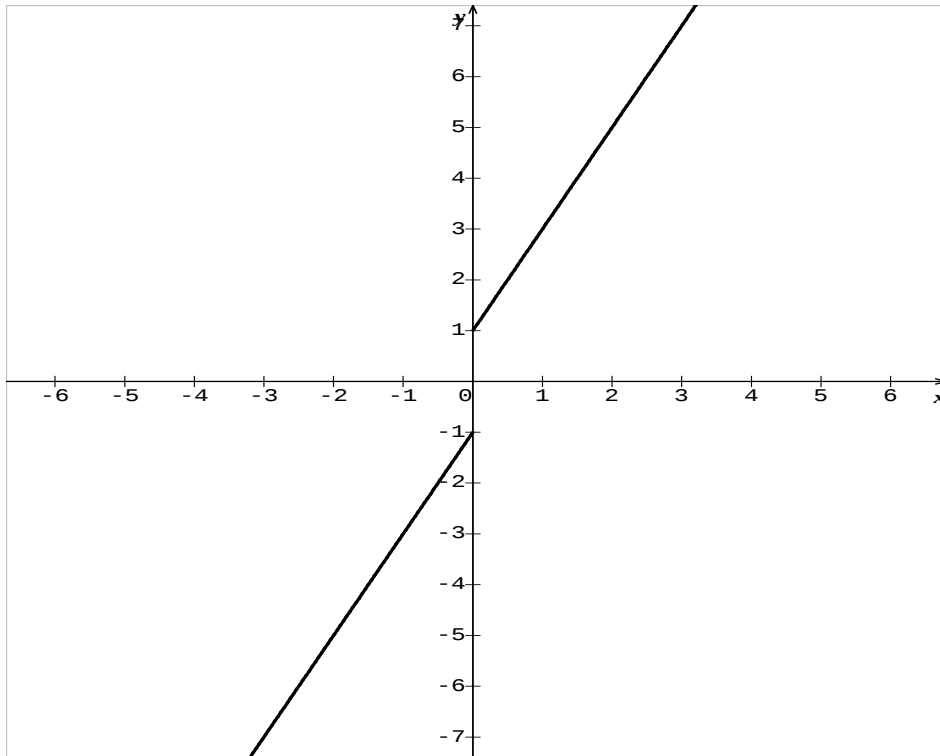
ខ. សង់ក្រាបតាងអនុគមន៍ f

គេមាន $f(x) = \frac{|x| + 2x^2}{x} = 2x + \frac{|x|}{x}$

ដោយ $|x| = x$ បើ $x \geq 0$ និង $|x| = -x$ បើ $x < 0$ នោះគេបាន៖

$f(x) = 2x + 1$ បើ $x \geq 0$ និង $f(x) = 2x - 1$ បើ $x < 0$ ។

ដូចនេះគេអាចសង់ក្រាបតាងអនុគមន៍ f ដូចខាងក្រោម។



លំហាត់ទី៩៦

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម៖

$$\text{ក. } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3e^{x-2}}{x^3} \qquad \text{ខ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x+3}{x-1} \right)^{x+2} \qquad \text{គ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{x} \right)$$

ដំណោះស្រាយ

គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម៖

$$\text{ក. } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3e^{x-2}}{x^3} = \frac{3}{e^2} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{x^3} = +\infty \quad \text{ព្រោះ } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{x^3} = +\infty \text{ ។}$$

$$\text{ខ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x+3}{x-1} \right)^{x+2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{4}{x-1} \right)^{x+2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{4}{x-1} \right)^{\frac{x-1}{4}} \right]^{\frac{4(x+2)}{x-1}} = e^4$$

$$\text{គ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{xe^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{2x} \times \frac{2}{e^x} = 2 \text{ ។}$$

លំហាត់ទី៩៧

រកដែនកំណត់នៃអនុគមន៍ខាងក្រោម៖

$$\text{ក. } y = \sqrt{x^2 - 2\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} + \sqrt{x - 3 + 2\sqrt{x - 4}}$$

$$\text{ខ. } y = \lg\left(\frac{2^{1-x} - 2x + 1}{2^x - 1}\right)$$

ដំណោះស្រាយ

រកដែនកំណត់នៃអនុគមន៍ខាងក្រោម៖

$$\text{ក. } y = \sqrt{x^2 - 2\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} + \sqrt{x - 3 + 2\sqrt{x - 4}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{គេអាចសរសេរ } y &= \sqrt{(x^2 - 1) - 2\sqrt{x^2 - 1} + 1} + \sqrt{(x - 4) + 2\sqrt{x - 4} + 1} \\ &= \sqrt{(\sqrt{x^2 - 1} - 1)^2} + \sqrt{(\sqrt{x - 4} + 1)^2} \\ &= |\sqrt{x^2 - 1} - 1| + |\sqrt{x - 4} + 1| \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{អនុគមន៍មានន័យលុះត្រាតែ } \begin{cases} x^2 - 1 \geq 0 \\ x - 4 \geq 0 \end{cases} \text{ សមមូល } x \geq 4 \text{ ។}$$

ដូចនេះដែនកំណត់នៃអនុគមន៍គឺ $D_f = [4, +\infty)$ ។

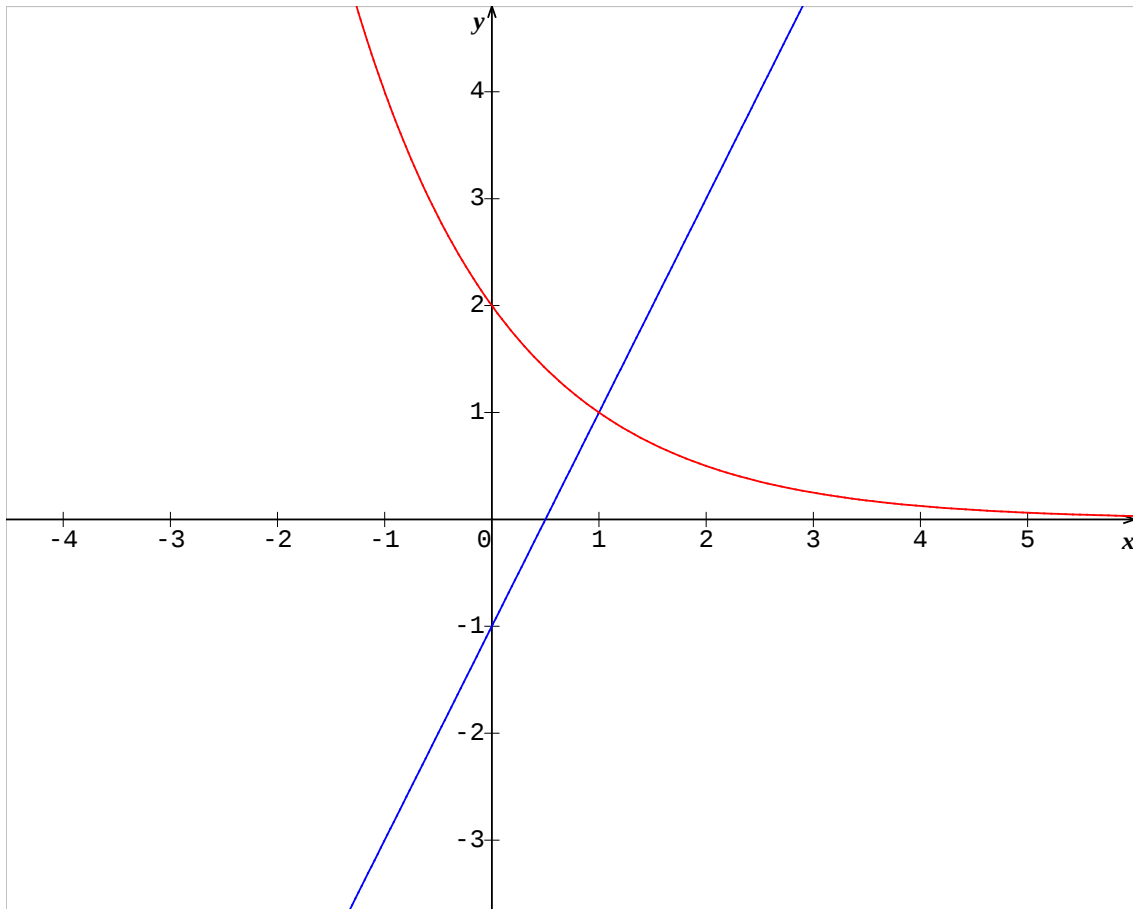
$$\text{ខ. } y = \lg\left(\frac{2^{1-x} - 2x + 1}{2^x - 1}\right)$$

$$\text{អនុគមន៍មានន័យលុះត្រាតែ } \begin{cases} \frac{2^{1-x} - 2x + 1}{2^x - 1} > 0 \\ 2^x - 1 \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

យើងសិក្សាសញ្ញានៃ $N = 2^{1-x} - 2x + 1$ និង $D = 2^x - 1$ ។

តាង $(C): f(x) = 2^{1-x}$ និង $(L): g(x) = 2x - 1$ នោះ $N = f(x) - g(x) = 2^{1-x} - 2x + 1$

យើងសង់ក្រាប (C) និង (L) ក្នុងតម្រុយរួមគ្នា ៖



តាមក្រាហ្វិកយើងបាន ៖

.ចំពោះ $x \in (-\infty, 1)$: $N = 2^{1-x} - 2x + 1 > 0$ ។

.ចំពោះ $x = 1$ នោះ: $N = 0$ ។

.ចំពោះ $x \in (1, +\infty)$ នោះ: $N = 2^{1-x} - 2x + 1 < 0$ ។

ម្យ៉ាងទៀតចំពោះកន្សោម $D = 2^x - 1$ ៖

.បើ $D = 2^x - 1 = 0$ សមមូល $x = 0$ ។

.បើ $D = 2^x - 1 < 0$ សមមូល $x \in (-\infty, 0)$ ។

.បើ $D = 2^x - 1 > 0$ សមមូល $x \in (0, +\infty)$ ។

$$\text{តារាងសញ្ញា } \frac{N}{D} = \frac{2^{1-x} - 2x + 1}{2^x - 1}$$

x	$-\infty$		1	$+\infty$
N	+		0	-
D	-	0	+	+
$\frac{N}{D}$	-	0	+	-

តាមតារាងខាងលើគេបាន $\frac{N}{D} = \frac{2^{1-x} - 2x + 1}{2^x - 1} > 0$ សម្រាប់ $0 < x < 1$ ។

ដូចនេះ $D_f = (0, 1)$ ។

លំហាត់ទី៩៨

គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f កំណត់ដោយ $f(x) = 2\sqrt{x} - \ln x$ ដែល $x > 0$ ។

ក) បង្ហាញថា $f(x) > 0$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $x > 0$

ខ) បង្ហាញថាចំពោះគ្រប់ $x > 1$ គេបាន $0 < \frac{\ln x}{x} < \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}$ រួចទាញថា $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = 0$ ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ

ក) បង្ហាញថា $f(x) > 0$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $x > 0$

យើងមាន $f(x) = 2\sqrt{x} - \ln x$

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

ចំពោះគ្រប់ $x > 0$: $f'(x)$ មានសញ្ញាដូច $\sqrt{x} - 1$ ។

បើ $f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x} - 1 = 0$ ឬ $x = 1$ ។

$$\text{បើ } f'(x) < 0 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x} - 1 < 0 \text{ ឬ } 0 < x < 1 \text{ ។}$$

$$\text{បើ } f'(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x} - 1 > 0 \text{ ឬ } x > 1 \text{ ។}$$

តារាងអថេរភាពនៃ f :

x	0	1	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	—	0	+
$f(x)$			

ចំពោះ $x = 1$ គេបាន $f(1) = 2$ ។

តាមតារាងអថេរភាពខាងលើនេះយើងទាញបានថា $\forall x > 0: f(x) \geq 2 > 0$

ដូចនេះ $f(x) > 0$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $x > 0$ ។

ខ) បង្ហាញថាចំពោះគ្រប់ $x > 1$ គេបាន $0 < \frac{\ln x}{x} < \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}$ រួចទាញថា $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = 0$

តាមសម្រាយខាងលើយើងទាញបានចំពោះគ្រប់ $x > 1$ គេបាន $f(x) > 0$

$$\text{នោះ: } 2\sqrt{x} - \ln x > 0 \text{ ឬ } \frac{\ln x}{x} < \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{x} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{ម្យ៉ាងទៀតគ្រប់ } x > 1 \text{ គេមាន } \ln x > \ln 1 = 0 \text{ នោះ: } \frac{\ln x}{x} > 0 \quad (2)$$

តាម (1) និង (2) យើងទាញបាន $0 < \frac{\ln x}{x} < \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}$ ពិត។

$$\text{ដោយ } 0 < \frac{\ln x}{x} < \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \text{ នោះ: } 0 < \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} < \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} = 0$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = 0 \text{ ។}$$

លំហាត់ទី៩៩

គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f កំណត់លើ $(0, +\infty)$ ដោយ $f(x) = x \ln\left(\frac{x}{e}\right)$ ដែល $e = 2.71828\dots$

១. ចូរគណនា $f'(x)$ រួចចំពោះគ្រប់ $x \in \left[\frac{k}{n}, \frac{k+1}{n}\right]$ ដែល $n \in \mathbb{N}$ និង $k \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\text{ចូរស្រាយបញ្ជាក់ថា } \ln\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \leq f'(x) \leq \ln\left(\frac{k+1}{n}\right) \text{ ។}$$

២. ប្រើទ្រឹស្តីបទវិសមភាពកំណើនមានកំណត់ទៅនឹងអនុគមន៍ f គ្រប់ $k, n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\text{ចូរទាញបញ្ជាក់ថា } \ln\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \leq (k+1) \ln\left(\frac{k+1}{ne}\right) - k \ln\left(\frac{k}{ne}\right) \leq \ln\left(\frac{k+1}{n}\right) \text{ ។}$$

៣. ទាញឲ្យបានថាចំពោះគ្រប់ $k, n \in \mathbb{N}$ គេមាន៖

$$\ln\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) - \frac{1}{n} \ln\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) \leq \frac{1}{n} \ln\left(\frac{n!}{n^n}\right) \leq \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right) \ln\left(\frac{n+1}{ne}\right) - \frac{1}{n} \ln\left(\frac{1}{ne}\right)$$

៤. ដោយប្រើលទ្ធផលខាងលើចូរទាញថា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{e}$ ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ

១. គណនា $f'(x)$ ៖

$$\text{យើងមាន } f(x) = x \ln\left(\frac{x}{e}\right) = x(\ln x - \ln e) = x(\ln x - 1)$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } f'(x) = (x)'(\ln x - 1) + x(\ln x - 1)' = \ln x - 1 + 1 = \ln x$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } f'(x) = \ln x \text{ ។}$$

$$\text{ស្រាយបញ្ជាក់ថា } \ln\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \leq f'(x) \leq \ln\left(\frac{k+1}{n}\right) \text{ ៖}$$

$$\text{យើងមាន } f'(x) = \ln x$$

$$\text{ចំពោះគ្រប់ } x \in \left[\frac{k}{n}, \frac{k+1}{n}\right] \text{ គេបាន } \frac{k}{n} \leq x \leq \frac{k+1}{n} \text{ ដែល } n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ និង } k \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\text{គេទាញ } \ln\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \leq \ln x \leq \ln\left(\frac{k+1}{n}\right)$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } \ln\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \leq f'(x) \leq \ln\left(\frac{k+1}{n}\right) \text{ ពិត។}$$

$$\text{២. ទាញបញ្ជាក់ថា } \ln\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \leq (k+1)\ln\left(\frac{k+1}{ne}\right) - k\ln\left(\frac{k}{ne}\right) \leq \ln\left(\frac{k+1}{n}\right)$$

$$\text{តាមសម្រាយខាងលើគេមាន } \ln\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \leq f'(x) \leq \ln\left(\frac{k+1}{n}\right)$$

តាមទ្រឹស្តីបទវិសមភាពកំណើនមានកំណត់ទៅនឹងអនុគមន៍ f គ្រប់ $k, n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{គេបាន } \left(\frac{k+1}{n} - \frac{k}{n}\right) \ln\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) &\leq f\left(\frac{k+1}{n}\right) - f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \leq \left(\frac{k+1}{n} - \frac{k}{n}\right) \ln\left(\frac{k+1}{n}\right) \\ \frac{1}{n} \ln\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) &\leq \frac{k+1}{n} \ln\left(\frac{k+1}{ne}\right) - \frac{k}{n} \ln\left(\frac{k}{ne}\right) \leq \frac{1}{n} \ln\left(\frac{k+1}{n}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ } \ln\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \leq (k+1)\ln\left(\frac{k+1}{ne}\right) - k\ln\left(\frac{k}{ne}\right) \leq \ln\left(\frac{k+1}{n}\right) \text{ ពិត។}$$

៣. ទាញឲ្យបានថាចំពោះគ្រប់ $k, n \in \mathbb{N}$ គេមាន៖

$$\ln\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) - \frac{1}{n} \ln\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) \leq \frac{1}{n} \ln\left(\frac{n!}{n^n}\right) \leq \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right) \ln\left(\frac{n+1}{ne}\right) - \frac{1}{n} \ln\left(\frac{1}{ne}\right)$$

$$\text{គេមាន } \ln\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \leq (k+1)\ln\left(\frac{k+1}{ne}\right) - k\ln\left(\frac{k}{ne}\right) \leq \ln\left(\frac{k+1}{n}\right)$$

$$\text{គេទាញ } \begin{cases} \ln\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \leq (k+1)\ln\left(\frac{k+1}{ne}\right) - k\ln\left(\frac{k}{ne}\right) & (i) \\ \ln\left(\frac{k+1}{n}\right) \geq (k+1)\ln\left(\frac{k+1}{ne}\right) - k\ln\left(\frac{k}{ne}\right) & (ii) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{តាម (i) គេបាន } \sum_{k=1}^n \ln\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \left[(k+1)\ln\left(\frac{k+1}{ne}\right) - k\ln\left(\frac{k}{ne}\right) \right]$$

$$\text{ឬ } \ln\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) + \ln\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) + \dots + \ln\left(\frac{n}{n}\right) \leq (n+1)\ln\left(\frac{n+1}{ne}\right) - \ln\left(\frac{1}{ne}\right)$$

$$\text{ឬ } \ln\left(\frac{n!}{n^n}\right) \leq (n+1)\ln\left(\frac{n+1}{ne}\right) - \ln\left(\frac{1}{ne}\right)$$

$$\text{គេទាញបាន } \frac{1}{n}\ln\left(\frac{n!}{n^n}\right) \leq \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)\ln\left(\frac{n+1}{ne}\right) - \frac{1}{n}\ln\left(\frac{1}{ne}\right) \quad (iii)$$

$$\text{តាម(ii) គេបាន } \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \ln\left(\frac{k+1}{n}\right) \geq \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left[(k+1)\ln\left(\frac{k+1}{ne}\right) - k\ln\left(\frac{k}{ne}\right) \right]$$

$$\text{ឬ } \ln\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) + \ln\left(\frac{3}{n}\right) + \dots + \ln\left(\frac{n}{n}\right) \geq n\ln\left(\frac{n}{ne}\right) - \ln\left(\frac{1}{ne}\right)$$

$$\text{ឬ } \ln\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) + \ln\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) + \ln\left(\frac{3}{n}\right) + \dots + \ln\left(\frac{n}{n}\right) \geq \ln\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) + n\ln\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) - \ln\left(\frac{1}{ne}\right)$$

$$\text{ឬ } \ln\left(\frac{n!}{n^n}\right) \geq \ln\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) + n\ln\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) - \ln\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - \ln\left(\frac{1}{e}\right)$$

$$\text{គេទាញបាន } \frac{1}{n}\ln\left(\frac{n!}{n^n}\right) \geq \ln\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) - \frac{1}{n}\ln\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) \quad (iv)$$

តាម(iii)&(iv) គេបាន ៖

$$\ln\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) - \frac{1}{n}\ln\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) \leq \frac{1}{n}\ln\left(\frac{n!}{n^n}\right) \leq \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)\ln\left(\frac{n+1}{ne}\right) - \frac{1}{n}\ln\left(\frac{1}{ne}\right) \quad \text{ពិត។}$$

$$\text{៨. ដោយប្រើលក្ខណៈខាងលើទាញថា } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} \right) = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\text{គេមាន } \ln\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) - \frac{1}{n}\ln\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) \leq \frac{1}{n}\ln\left(\frac{n!}{n^n}\right) \leq \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)\ln\left(\frac{n+1}{ne}\right) - \frac{1}{n}\ln\left(\frac{1}{ne}\right)$$

$$\text{ឬ } \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)\ln\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) \leq \ln\left(\frac{n!}{n^n}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)\ln\left(\frac{1}{e} + \frac{1}{ne}\right) + \frac{\ln(ne)}{n}$$

គេបាន

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)\ln\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n}\right) \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)\ln\left(\frac{1}{e} + \frac{1}{ne}\right) + \frac{\ln n}{n} + \frac{1}{n} \right]$$

$$\text{ឬ } \ln\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n}\right) \leq \ln\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) \quad \text{នោះគេទាញបាន } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} \right) = \frac{1}{e} \quad \text{ពិត។}$$

ជំពូកទី០៦

កម្រងលំហាត់ជ្រើសរើសសម្រាប់កិច្ចការផ្ទះ

១.ក) ដោយប្រើនិយមន័យចូរស្រាយបញ្ជាក់លីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (4x + 1) = 5$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} (3x + 7) = 1$$

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^2 + 2x + 3) = 6$$

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

$$ខ. គេដឹងថា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 4$ និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} g(x) = -1$ ។$$

ចូរគណនាលីមីត

$$A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} [2f(x) - 3g(x)] \text{ និង } B = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} [f^2(x) - 4g^2(x)] \quad ។$$

$$គ. គេដឹងថា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} [3f(x) - 2g(x)] = 5$ និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} [g(x) - 2f(x)] = -4$ ។$$

$$\text{ចូរកំណត់ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) \text{ និង } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} g(x) \quad ។$$

២. គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

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

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

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

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

$$ង. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x - 4}{x^2 - 6x + 8}$$

$$ច. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{2\sin^2 x - 3\sin x + 1}{4\sin^2 x - 1}$$

៣. គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

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

$$ខ. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2}$$

$$គ. \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3 - 27}{x - 3}$$

$$ឃ. \lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{x^3 + 64}{x + 4}$$

$$ង. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{1}{2-x} - \frac{12}{8-x^3} \right)$$

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

៤) គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

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

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

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

៥) គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

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

$$គ. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x + x^2 + x^3 - 12}{x - 2}$$

៦) គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$ក. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1}{x^2}$$

$$គ. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{x}$$

$$ង. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+x - \sqrt{2x+1}}{x^2}$$

៧) គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$ក. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{(1+x)(1+2x)} - 1}{x}$$

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

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

$$ប. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left[\frac{x(x+1)}{x-2} - \frac{6x^2}{x^2-4} \right]$$

$$ជ. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^5 - 32}{x^4 - 16}$$

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

$$ឃ. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^n - a^n}{x - a} \quad (n \in \mathbb{N})$$

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

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

$$ឃ. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x + 2x^2 + 3x^3 - 6}{x - 1}$$

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

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

$$ប. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 5} - \sqrt{x + 7}}{x - 2}$$

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

$$ឃ. \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{\sqrt{2x + 3} - \sqrt{x + 6}}$$

$$ប. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{3x - 2}}{\sqrt{2x - 1} - x}$$

៨) គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{ក.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 8} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - 2}{x - 2}$$

$$\text{ខ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+x^2} - 1}{x^2}$$

$$\text{គ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt[3]{3x+2} - \sqrt[3]{x+6}}{x - 2}$$

$$\text{ឃ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2+1} + \sqrt[3]{x^2-1}}{x^2}$$

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

$$\text{ច.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - \sqrt{x^2+60}}{x^2 - \sqrt[3]{x^2+60}}$$

៩) គេឲ្យ $f(x) = 3x^2 + x$ ។ គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2}$ ។

១០) គេឲ្យ $f(x) = x^3 - 3x$ ។ គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{(x - 1)^2}$ ។

១១) រកចំនួនពិត a និង b ដើម្បីឲ្យ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + ax + b}{x - 1} = 5$ ។

១២) រកចំនួនពិត m និង n ដើម្បីឲ្យ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - mx + 8}{x^2 - (n+2)x + 2n} = \frac{1}{5}$ ។

១៣) គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{ក.} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^3 x - \sin^3 x}{1 - \tan^2 x}$$

$$\text{ខ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{3 - 4 \sin^2 x}{2 \cos x - 1}$$

$$\text{គ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{4 \cos^2 x - 3}{1 - 2 \sin x}$$

$$\text{ឃ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 - \sin x - \sin^2 x}{1 - \sin x}$$

$$\text{ង.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin x - \sin 2x}{1 - \cos^3 x}$$

$$\text{ច.} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{2 \sin^2 x - 3 \sin x + 1}{2 \sin x - 1}$$

១៤) គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{ក.} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\tan^2 x - (1 + \sqrt{3}) \tan x + \sqrt{3}}{\sin x - \sqrt{3} \cos x}$$

$$\text{ខ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan^2 x - 3 \tan x + 2}{\sin x - \cos x}$$

$$\text{គ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos^3 x - \sin^3 x}$$

$$\text{ឃ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{4 \cos^2 x - 1}{\sin x - \sin 2x}$$

$$\text{ង.} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - \tan^3 x}{\cos 2x}$$

$$\text{ច.} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\cos 3x}{\cos x - \sin 2x}$$

១៥) គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f កំណត់ដោយ $f(x) = \sin^6 x + \cos^6 x$

ក) ស្រាយថា $f(x) = 1 - \frac{3}{4} \sin^2 2x$ ។ ខ) គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - 4f(x)}{1 - \sin^3 2x}$ ។

១៦) គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

ក. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+1}{2x+3}$

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

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

ឃ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^5 + (x+5)^5}{x^5 + 5}$

ង. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{10} + (x+1)^{10} + \dots + (x+10)^{10}}{x^{10} + 10^{10}}$

ច. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(4x^2+1)^3(3x^3+2)^2}{6(2x^3+1)^4}$

១៧) គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

ក. $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1+2+3+\dots+n}{n^2}$

ខ. $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1^2+2^2+3^2+\dots+n^2}{n^3}$

គ. $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \right]$

ឃ. $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{2!} + \frac{2}{3!} + \dots + \frac{n}{(n+1)!} \right]$

ង. $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} \right]$

១៨) គេឲ្យស្លឹកចំនួនពិត (U_n) កំណត់ដោយ $U_n = \frac{2n+1}{n^2(n+1)^2}$

ក/ ចូរកំណត់ពីរចំនួនពិត A និង B ដើម្បីឲ្យ $U_n = \frac{A}{n^2} + \frac{B}{(n+1)^2}$ ។

ខ/ គណនាលីមីតនៃ $S_n = U_1 + U_2 + \dots + U_n$ កាលណា $n \rightarrow +\infty$ ។

១៩) គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{2^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{3^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{4^2}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right) \right]$ ។

២០) គេឲ្យផលបូក $S_n = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2^2} + \frac{5}{2^3} + \dots + \frac{2n-1}{2^n}$ ។

ក/ គណនា $S_n - \frac{1}{2} S_n$ រួចទាញរក S_n ជាអនុគមន៍នៃ n ។

ខ/ គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n$ ។

២១) គេឲ្យស្លឹក $U_n = \frac{2^3-1}{2^3+1} \times \frac{3^3-1}{3^3+1} \times \dots \times \frac{(n+1)^3-1}{(n+1)^3+1}$ ។ គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} U_n$ ។

២២) គេឲ្យត្រីធា $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ ដែល $a \neq 0$ និង $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ ។

គេឧបមាថាមានចំនួនពិត λ មួយដែល $f(\lambda) = \lambda$ ។

ចូរស្រាយថា $\lim_{x \rightarrow \lambda} \frac{f[f(x)] - x}{f(x) - x} = 2a\lambda + b + 1$ ។

២៣) រកត្រីធាដឺក្រេទីពីរ $f(x)$ ដែលផ្ទៀងផ្ទាត់លក្ខខណ្ឌខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x^2 - 1} = 1 \quad \text{និង} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x^2 - 1} = -1 \quad \text{។}$$

២៤) គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f កំណត់ដោយ $f(x) = \frac{ax^2 + bx + c}{x^2 - 4}$

កំណត់ a, b និង c ដោយដឹងថា $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 2$ និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 2$ ។

២៥) កំណត់ចំនួនពិត m និង n ដើម្បីឲ្យ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(m-1)x^2 + nx + 1}{2x + 3} = 1$ ។

២៦) គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ $y = f(x) = \frac{x^3 + (m-4)x^2 - (3m-5)x + 2m-2}{x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x}$

ក/កំណត់ m ដើម្បីឲ្យ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ ជាចំនួនពិត ។

ខ/ គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$ ។

២៧) គេឲ្យ $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x^2+1}}{\sqrt{x^2-1} - \sqrt{x^3+1} + \sqrt{x^4+1}}$ ។ គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$?

២៨) គេឲ្យផលបូក $S_n = 1^2 + 4^2 + 7^2 + \dots + (3n-2)^2$ ដែល $n \in \mathbb{N}$

ក/ដោយប្រើអនុមានរួមគណិតវិទ្យាស្រាយថា ៖

$$S_n = \frac{1}{2}n(6n^2 - 3n - 1) \quad \text{។}$$

ខ/គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1^2 + 4^2 + 7^2 + \dots + (3n-2)^2}{6n^2} - n \right]$ ។

២៩) គេឲ្យផលបូក $S_n = \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{2}{15^2} + \frac{3}{35^2} + \dots + \frac{n}{(4n^2-1)^2}$

ក/ស្រាយថា $\frac{k}{(4k^2-1)^2} = \frac{1}{8(2k-1)^2} - \frac{1}{8(2k+1)^2}$ គ្រប់ $k \in \mathbb{N}$ ។

ខ/ប្រើសមភាពខាងលើចូរគណនា S_n រួចគណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n$ ។

៣០) គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f កំណត់ដោយ $f(x) = \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} - \sqrt{x}$ ។

គណនាលីមីតនៃ f កាលណា $n \rightarrow +\infty$ ។

៣១) គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} + \sqrt[3]{x^3 + 3x^2} + \sqrt[4]{x^4 + 4x^3} - 3x)$ ។

៣២) គណនាលីមីត

$$A = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + x} + \sqrt{x^2 + 2x} + \sqrt{x^2 + 3x} + \dots + \sqrt{x^2 + nx} - nx)$$

៣៣) គេឲ្យស្វ៊ីត $a_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}} \right)$

គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n$ ។

៣៤) គេមានស្វ៊ីតចំនួនពិត (a_n) ផ្ទៀងផ្ទាត់ទំនាក់ទំនង ៖

$$a_{n+1} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{2a_n^2}{3}} \quad \text{គ្រប់ } n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \text{និង} \quad a_1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

ក/តាង $b_n = 1 + \log_{\frac{3}{2}} a_n$ ។ ចូរស្រាយថា (b_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតធរណីមាត្រ

ខ/គណនា b_n និង a_n ជាអនុគមន៍នៃ n រួចគណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n$ ។

៣៥) គេឲ្យស្វ៊ីត $U_n = (1 + \frac{1}{2}) (1 + \frac{1}{4}) (1 + \frac{1}{16}) \dots (1 + \frac{1}{2^{2^n}})$

ក/ គណនា $(1 - \frac{1}{2})U_n$ រួចទាញរក U_n ជាអនុគមន៍នៃ n ។

ខ/ គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} U_n$ ។

៣៦) គេឲ្យស្វ៊ីត $U_n = \frac{1!.1 + 2!.2 + 3!.3 + \dots + n!.n}{(n+1)!}$ ។

គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} U_n$ ។

៣៧) គេឲ្យស្វ៊ីត $u_0 = \sqrt{2}$ និងទំនាក់ទំនងកំណើន $u_{n+1} = \sqrt{2 + u_n}$

ក/ស្រាយថា $u_n = 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{2^{n+2}}$ គ្រប់ $n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$ ។

ខ/គណនាលីមីតនៃ u_n កាលណា $n \rightarrow +\infty$ ។

៣៨) គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f និង g កំណត់ដោយ ៖

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{n}{1-x^n} \text{ និង } g(x) = \frac{m}{1-x^m} - \frac{n}{1-x^n} \text{ ដែល } m, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

ក/គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ ។ ខ/ទាញរកលីមីត $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} g(x)$ ។

៣៩) គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{ក/} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{(1+x)(1+2x)} - 1}{x}$$

$$\text{ខ/} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x^3+1} - 3}{x-2}$$

$$\text{គ/} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{2x^2+3x+4} - \sqrt{x^2+3x+5}}{x-1}$$

$$\text{ឃ/} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{\sqrt{2x+3} - \sqrt{x+6}}$$

$$\text{ង/} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2+x}} - 2}{x-2}$$

$$\text{ច/} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{3x-2}}{\sqrt{2x-1} - x}$$

៤០) កំណត់តម្លៃនៃចំនួនថេរ a ដើម្បីឲ្យលីមីតខាងក្រោមជាលីមីតនៃចំនួនថេរ ហើយកំណត់លីមីតនេះផង ៖

$$\text{ក/} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + ax + 4}{x-2}$$

$$\text{ខ/} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+3} - a}{x-1}$$

$$\text{គ/} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+3x+a}}{x}$$

$$\text{ឃ/} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+a-1}}{x-2}$$

$$\text{ង/} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+ax-1}}{x^2-1}$$

$$\text{ច/} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3+ax+2}{x^2-4}$$

៤១) កំណត់តម្លៃនៃចំនួនថេរ a និង b ដើម្បីឲ្យលីមីតខាងក្រោមជាលីមីតនៃចំនួនថេរ ហើយកំណត់លីមីតនេះផង ៖

$$\text{ក/} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 + ax + b}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$\text{ខ/} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^4 + ax^3 + bx + 4}{x^3 - 2x^2 - 4x + 8}$$

$$\text{គ/} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^4 + 6x^2 + ax + b}{x^3 - 3x^2 + 4}$$

$$\text{ឃ/} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+1)^3 + ax + b}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ង/} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^5 + ax + b}{x^3 - 3x + 2}$$

$$\text{ច/} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{ax^2 + bx + 4}{x^4 - 8x^2 + 16}$$

$$\text{ឆ/} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^3 + ax + b}{(x-a)^2}$$

$$\text{ជ/} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax + b - (1+2x)^3}{x^2}$$

៤២) គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{ក/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin 3x}{\sin^2 5x}$$

$$\text{ខ/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)^2}{\tan^3 x - \sin^3 x}$$

$$\text{គ/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{1 + \cos x}}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$\text{ឃ/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \sin x}{\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)^2}$$

$$\text{ង/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\text{ច/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \left(1 - \cos \frac{1}{x}\right)$$

៤៣) គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{ក/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + x \sin x - \cos 2x}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$\text{ខ/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{គ/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sqrt{1 + x \sin x} - \cos x}$$

$$\text{ឃ/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3}$$

$$\text{ង/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \sin x - \cos x}{1 - \sin x - \cos x}$$

$$\text{ច/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x}}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ឆ/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \cdot \cos 2x}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ជ/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(1 - \cos x)}{x^4}$$

$$\text{ឈ/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1 - x^2) \tan \frac{\pi x}{2}$$

$$\text{ញ/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\tan \pi x}{1 - x}$$

៤៤) កំណត់អនុគមន៍ដឺក្រេទីពីរ $y = f(x)$ ដែលបំពេញលក្ខខណ្ឌទាំងពីរ

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x^2 - 1} = 1 \quad (i) \quad \text{និង} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x^2 - 1} = -1 \quad (ii)$$

៤៥) គេមានអនុគមន៍ $f(x) = \frac{2 - 2\cos ax}{x^2}$ ដែល $a \in \mathbb{R}$ ។

កំណត់តម្លៃនៃ a ដើម្បីឲ្យ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 100$ ។

៤៦) អនុគមន៍ f ផ្ទៀងផ្ទាត់ $4 - x^2 \leq f(x) \leq 4 + x^2$ គ្រប់ $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ។

គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ ។

៤៧) គេមាន $f(x) = \frac{x^3 - 3x^2 + (a-1)x + 3 - 3a}{x^2 - 4x + 3}$

គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x)$

៤៨) គេមាន $f(x) = \frac{nx^{n+1} - (n+1)x^n + 1}{x^{p+1} - x^p - x + 1}$ ដែល $n \in \mathbb{N}$ និង $p \in \mathbb{N}$ ។

គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ ។

៤៩) មានអនុគមន៍ f កំណត់ដោយ $f(x) = \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^n}$ ដែល $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ។

កំណត់គ្រប់ n ដែលធ្វើឲ្យ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ ជាចំនួនពិត ។

៥០) គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{ក/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\pi - 2x}{\cos x}$$

$$\text{ខ/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin \pi x}{x - 1}$$

$$\text{គ/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{x^2} \left(\frac{2}{\cos x} + \cos x - 3 \right) \right]$$

$$\text{ឃ/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - \sin \frac{\pi x}{2}}{(1 - x)^2}$$

៥១) គេមាន $S_n = \frac{1}{1 \times 4} + \frac{1}{4 \times 7} + \frac{1}{7 \times 11} + \dots + \frac{1}{(3n-2)(3n+1)}$

ក/កំណត់ពីរចំនួនពិត A និង B ដើម្បីឲ្យចំពោះគ្រប់ $k \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\text{គេបាន } \frac{1}{(3k-2)(3k+1)} = \frac{A}{3k-2} + \frac{B}{3k+1} \quad \text{។}$$

ខ/ប្រើសមភាពខាងលើចូរគណនា S_n រួចទាញរក $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$ ។

៥២) ក/ គេមាន $k \in \mathbb{N}$ ។

$$\text{ចូរស្រាយថា } 0 < \frac{2k-1}{2k} < \sqrt{\frac{2k-1}{2k+1}}$$

$$\text{ខ/តាង } u_n = \frac{1 \times 3 \times 5 \times \dots \times (2n-1)}{2 \times 4 \times 6 \times \dots \times 2n} \quad \text{។}$$

$$\text{បង្ហាញថា } 0 < u_n < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}} \text{ រួចទាញថា } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0 \quad \text{។}$$

៥៣) គេមានពហុកោណនិយ័តចារឹកក្នុងរង្វង់ដែលមាន n ជ្រុង និងកាំ

ស្មើនឹង a ។ តាង S_n ជាផ្ទៃក្រឡានៃពហុកោណនេះ ។

គណនា S_n រួចកំណត់រកតម្លៃ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n$ ។

៥៤) គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{ក/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x-1)(2x+3)(2-x)}{(x^2+1)(2x+1)}$$

$$\text{ខ/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x - x}{2e^x + 1}$$

$$\text{គ/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} - \sqrt{x})$$

$$\text{ឃ/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln\left(\frac{2x+3}{x+1}\right)$$

$$\text{ង/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt[4]{x^4 + 4x^3} + \sqrt[3]{x^3 + 3x^2} + \sqrt{x^2 + 2x} - 3x)$$

៥៥) គណនាលីមីត ៖

$$\text{ក/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{4x^2 + x + 2} - 2\sqrt{x^2 - x + 3})$$

$$\text{ខ/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + x + 2} - \sqrt{x^2 - x + 3})$$

៥៦) កំណត់តម្លៃ a ដែលបំពេញលក្ខខណ្ឌ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+ax-\sqrt{1+x}}{x} = \frac{1}{8}$ ។

៥៧) គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[n]{x} - 1}{\sqrt[m]{x} - 1}$ ដែល $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ ។

៥៨) គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 4 + \dots + (n-1)n}{n^3}$ ។

៥៩) គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{ក/ } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{3^2}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)$$

$$\text{ខ/ } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{n}{\sqrt{n^4 + 1}} + \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^4 + 2}} + \dots + \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^4 + n}} \right)$$

៦០) ចំពោះគ្រប់ $n \in \mathbb{N}$ គេមាន

$$S_n = \frac{2}{1 \times 3} + \frac{2}{3 \times 5} + \dots + \frac{2}{(2n+1)(2n+3)} = \sum_{p=0}^n \frac{2}{(2p+1)(2p+3)}$$

$$\text{ក/ គណនា } S_n \text{ ជាអនុគមន៍នៃ } n \text{ ដោយប្រើ } \frac{2}{(2p+1)(2p+3)}$$

$$\text{ជាទម្រង់ } \frac{a}{2p+1} + \frac{b}{2p+3} \quad \text{។}$$

$$\text{ខ/ គណនា } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n \quad \text{។}$$

៦១) ដោយប្រើសមភាព $\frac{k}{(k+1)!} = \frac{1}{k!} - \frac{1}{(k+1)!}$ ចូរគណនាផលបូក

$$S_n = \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{2}{3!} + \frac{3}{4!} + \dots + \frac{n}{(n+1)!} \quad \text{រួចទាញរក} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n \quad \text{។}$$

៦២) គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{ក/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + 2\ln x}{1 - 2x + \ln x}$$

$$\text{ខ/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2e^x + x - 1}{e^x + 1}$$

$$\text{គ/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [x - \ln(2e^x + 1)]$$

$$\text{ឃ/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3 - 2\ln x}{1 + 3\ln x}$$

$$\text{ង/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x - \ln x}{x + \ln x}$$

$$\text{ច/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2e^x + x - 1}{e^x + x}$$

៦៣) គណនាលីមីត ៖

$$\text{ក/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{\sin x}$$

$$\text{ខ/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + x - 1}{x}$$

$$\text{គ/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-x^2} - \cos 2x}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ឃ/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} - e^{\tan x}}{x}$$

$$\text{ង/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} - e^{bx}}{x}$$

$$\text{ច/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x} - 2}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ឆ/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{2x} - 2}{\sin x}$$

$$\text{ជ/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - 1)(e^{3x} - 1)}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ឈ/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \sin 2x} - \cos 2x}{\tan^2 x}$$

$$\text{ញ/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x(e^{\frac{2}{x}} - 1)$$

៦៤) គណនាលីមីត ៖

$$\text{ក/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + 4x)}{x}$$

$$\text{ខ/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 - 3x)}{x}$$

$$\text{គ/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(2 - \cos x)}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ឃ/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + x \sin 3x)}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ង/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x)}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ច/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(2 \cos x - \cos 2x)}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$\text{ឆ/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln[(1+x)(1+2x)]}{x}$$

$$\text{ជ/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + \tan x)}{x}$$

$$\text{ឈ/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(2 - e^x)}{x}$$

$$\text{ញ/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(3 - 2 \cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x})}{x^2}$$

៦៥) គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{ក/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - \ln(1-x)}{x}$$

$$\text{ខ/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln(x^2 - 2x + 2)}{x^3 - 3x + 2}$$

$$\text{គ/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\ln(\tan x)}{\pi - 4x}$$

$$\text{ឃ/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\ln(\sin x)}{(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)^2}$$

$$\text{ង/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\ln(x^2 - 4x + 5)}{e^{x-2} + e^{2-x} - 2}$$

$$\text{ច/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\ln(4-x) - \ln 2}{x-2}$$

$$\text{ឆ/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$\text{ជ/ } \lim_{x \rightarrow e} \frac{\ln^2 x - 3 \ln x + 2}{1 - \ln x}$$

៦៦) គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f ផ្ទៀងផ្ទាត់ $x - \frac{x^2}{2} \leq f(x) \leq x$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ x ។

គេតាង $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n f(\frac{k}{n^2})$ ។ គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n$ ។

៦៧) គណនាលីមីត ៖

$$A = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 1} + \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 1} + \dots + \sqrt{x^2 + 2nx + 1} - \sqrt{n^2 x^2 + 1})$$

៦៨) គេមានស្វ៊ីត (u_n) កំណត់ដោយ ៖

$$u_0 = 1, u_1 = 2 \text{ និង } u_{n+2} = \frac{u_{n+1} + u_n}{2} \text{ ដែល } n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\text{ក/ ចូរស្រាយថា } u_{n+1} = -\frac{1}{2}u_n + \frac{5}{2} \text{ ។}$$

$$\text{ខ/ គណនា } u_n \text{ ជាអនុគមន៍នៃ } n \text{ រួចទាញរក } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n \text{ ។}$$

៦៩) គេមានស្វ៊ីត $u_n = \sqrt{n + \sqrt{(n-1) + \dots + \sqrt{3 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{1}}}}}$

$$\text{គណនាលីមីត } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (u_n - \sqrt{n}) \text{ ។}$$

៧០) គេឲ្យ $a_k = \frac{2k+1}{k^2(k+1)^2}$ តាង $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k$ ។ រក $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n$?

៧១) គេឲ្យស្វ៊ីត (u_n) កំណត់គ្រប់ $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ដែល $0 < u_n < 1$

$$\text{និង } u_{n+1}(1 - u_n) \geq \frac{1}{4} \text{ ។}$$

$$\text{ចូរស្រាយថា } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = \frac{1}{2} \text{ ។}$$

៧២) ស្វ៊ីត (u_n) កំណត់ត្រប់ $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ដែល $u_1 = 5$ និង $u_{n+1} = u_n^2 - 2$

គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_1 \cdot u_2 \cdot u_3 \dots u_n}$ ។

៧៣) គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \dots + \sqrt{x}}} - \sqrt{x} \right)$ ។

៧៤) គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \dots + \sqrt{2 + 2\cos x}}}} - 2}{x}$ ។

៧៥) គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} + \sqrt[3]{x^3 + 3x^2} - 2\sqrt[4]{x^4 - 4x^3})$ ។

៧៦) គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[n \left(\frac{4}{5} \right)^n + n^2 \sin^n \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos \left(2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{n} \right) \right]$

៧៧) គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \sqrt[n]{\frac{3^{3n} (n!)^3}{(3n)!}}$ ។

៧៨) គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[n^2 + n - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2k^3 + 8k^2 + 6k - 1}{k^2 + 4k + 3} \right]$ ។

៧៩) គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a + \sqrt{a} + \sqrt[3]{a} + \dots + \sqrt[n]{a} - n}{\ln(n)}$ ។

៨០) គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[n \cdot \ln \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{n} \right) \right]$ ។

៨១. គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f កំណត់ដោយ $f(x) = \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} - \sqrt{x}$ ។

គណនាលីមីតនៃ f កាលណា $n \rightarrow +\infty$ ។

៨២. គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} + \sqrt[3]{x^3 + 3x^2} + \sqrt[4]{x^4 + 4x^3} - 3x)$ ។

៨៣. ចូរគណនាលីមីត

$$A = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\sqrt{x^2 + x} + \sqrt{x^2 + 2x} + \sqrt{x^2 + 3x} + \dots + \sqrt{x^2 + nx} - nx \right)$$

៨៤. គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

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

ខ) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x - x}{2e^x + 1}$

គ) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} - \sqrt{x})$

ឃ) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \left(\frac{2x+3}{x+1} \right)$

$$ង) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt[4]{x^4 + 4x^3} + \sqrt[3]{x^3 + 3x^2} + \sqrt{x^2 + 2x} - 3x)$$

៨៥. គណនាលីមីត ៖

$$ក) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{4x^2 + x + 2} - 2\sqrt{x^2 - x + 3})$$

$$ខ) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + x + 2} - \sqrt{x^2 - x + 3})$$

៨៦. គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$ក) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + 2 \ln x}{1 - 2x + \ln x}$$

$$ខ) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2e^x + x - 1}{e^x + 1}$$

$$គ) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [x - \ln(2e^x + 1)]$$

$$ឃ) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3 - 2 \ln x}{1 + 3 \ln x}$$

$$ង) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x - \ln x}{x + \ln x}$$

$$ច) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2e^x + x - 1}{e^x + x}$$

$$ឆ) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} [n - \ln(2e^n + 1)]$$

$$ជ) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} [2 \ln(2n + 1) - \ln(n^2 + 1)]$$

៨៧. គណនាលីមីតនៃអនុគមន៍ខាងក្រោម ៖

$$ក) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin \frac{1}{x}$$

$$ខ) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + \sin x}{x + \cos x}$$

$$គ) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x}{1 + x^2} \tan \left(\frac{\pi x + 4}{2x + 3} \right)$$

$$ឃ) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (3x + 1) \sin \left(\frac{\pi x + 1}{x + 2} \right)$$

$$ង) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (2x - 3) \cos \left(\frac{\pi x + 2}{2x + 1} \right) \quad ច) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{2x + 1} \cot \left(\frac{\pi x + 1}{2x - 3} \right)$$

$$ឆ) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (3x + 1) \tan \left(\frac{\pi x}{x + 1} \right)$$

$$ជ) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3}{2x^2 + 1} \cos \left(\frac{\pi x + 1}{2x + 3} \right)$$

$$ឈ) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x + 1}{x^2 + 4} \tan \left(\frac{3\pi x + 4}{6x - 5} \right) \quad ញ) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\cos \sqrt{x + 1} - \cos \sqrt{x - 1})$$

៨៨. គណនាលីមីតនៃអនុគមន៍ខាងក្រោម ៖

$$ក) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x + 1)^2}{x^2}$$

$$ខ) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2x + 3)^3 (3x - 2)^2}{x^5 + 5}$$

$$គ) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x + 3}{x + \sqrt[3]{x}}$$

$$ឃ) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}}$$

$$ង) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 7} - \sqrt{x^2 - 9x + 4})$$

$$ច) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{4x^2 + 3x + 1} - \sqrt{4x^2 + 9x})$$

$$ឆ) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} - \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}})$$

$$ជ) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 4x} - \sqrt{x^2 - 4x})$$

$$ឈ) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{4x^2 + 7x + 3} + \sqrt{x^2 + 5x + 1} - \sqrt{9x^2 + 4x + 5})$$

$$ញ) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (2x + 3 - \sqrt{4x^2 - 6x + 1}) \quad ដ) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 4x^2 + 1} - x + 2)$$

$$ប) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{4x^2 + 8x + 1} - \sqrt[3]{8x^3 + 12x^2 - x + 5})$$

$$ខ) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt[4]{x^4 + 4x^3} + \sqrt[3]{x^3 + 3x^2} + \sqrt{x^2 + 2x} - 3x + 2)$$

៨៩. ចូរគណនាលីមីតនៃអនុគមន៍ដូចតទៅ ៖

$$ក) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x + 1}{2x - 5}$$

$$ខ) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{12x - 5}{3x + 4}$$

$$គ) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8x - 1}{2x + 3}$$

$$ឃ) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{2x^2 - 7x + 3}$$

$$ង) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^2 - 7x + 1}{2x^2 + 5x + 4}$$

$$ច) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 6x}{2(x^2 - x - 6)}$$

$$ឆ) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 + 3x + 2}{x^3 - 1}$$

$$ជ) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^3 - 3x^2 + x + 9}{2x^3 + x^2 - 5x + 3}$$

$$ឈ) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(4x - 3)(6x^2 + x - 7)}{(3x + 1)(2x^2 - 3x + 9)}$$

$$ញ) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(8x - 1)(9x^2 + x - 5)}{(6x + 5)(2x^2 - 9x + 1)}$$

$$ដ) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{27x^3 + x - 3} + 5x - 1}{4x + 3}$$

$$ប) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{16x^2 + x - 9}}{2x + 3}$$

$$ខ) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + x + 3} + 6x - 1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$$

$$\text{៧) } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{36x^2 + 5x - 1} - \sqrt{4x^2 + 9}}{\sqrt{9x^2 + x} + \sqrt{25x^2 - 7x + 3}}$$

$$\text{៨) } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}$$

៩០. ចូរគណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{ក) } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n^2} + \frac{3}{n^2} + \dots + \frac{n-1}{n^2} \right)$$

$$\text{ខ) } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + \dots + (2n-1)}{n+1} - \frac{2n+1}{2} \right]$$

$$\text{គ) } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^{n+1} + 3^{n+1}}{2^n + 3^n}$$

$$\text{ឃ) } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} \right)$$

$$\text{ង) } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3}{n^4}$$

$$\text{ច) } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{1.4} + \frac{1}{4.7} + \frac{1}{7.10} + \dots + \frac{1}{(3n-2)(3n+1)} \right]$$

$$\text{ឆ) } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{1.3} + \frac{1}{2.4} + \frac{1}{3.5} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+2)} \right]$$

$$\text{ជ) } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{2^3 - 1} + \frac{1}{3^3 - 1} + \frac{1}{4^3 - 1} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^3 - n} \right]$$

$$\text{ឈ) } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2^2} + \frac{5}{2^3} + \dots + \frac{2n-1}{2^n} \right)$$

$$\text{ញ) } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4 + 44 + 444 + \dots + \underbrace{444 \dots 444}_{(n)}}{10^n}$$

៩១. ចូរគណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោមនេះ

$$\text{ក) } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{4}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{16}\right) \dots \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^{2^n}}\right) \right]$$

$$ខ) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\cos x \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2^2} \cdots \cos \frac{x}{2^n} \right)$$

$$គ) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{2}{1+x^2} + \frac{4}{1+x^4} + \cdots + \frac{2^n}{1+x^{2^n}} \right), |x| < 1$$

$$ឃ) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2} \right) \left(1 - \frac{2}{n^2} \right) \left(1 - \frac{3}{n^2} \right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{n}{n^2} \right)$$

$$ង) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{2^3+1}{2^3-1} \cdot \frac{3^3+1}{3^3-1} \cdot \frac{4^3+1}{4^3-1} \cdots \frac{n^3+1}{n^3-1} \right)$$

៩២. ចូរគណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោមនេះ

$$ក) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \cdots + \sqrt{n}}{n\sqrt{n}}$$

$$ខ) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{9}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n^2}} \right)$$

$$គ) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} \right)$$

$$ឃ) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+kn} \right)$$

$$ង) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\cos \frac{a}{n} + \cos \frac{2a}{n} + \cos \frac{3a}{n} + \cdots + \cos \frac{(na)}{n} \right]$$

៩៣. គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$ក) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{2!} + \frac{2}{3!} + \frac{3}{4!} + \cdots + \frac{n}{(n+1)!} \right]$$

$$ខ) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 1! + 2 \cdot 2! + 3 \cdot 3! + \cdots + n \cdot n!}{(n+1)!}$$

$$គ) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{C_n^0 + C_n^1 + C_n^2 + \cdots + C_n^n}{1 + 2 + 4 + 8 + \cdots + 2^n}$$

$$ឃ) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{k^2}{k^4 + k^2 + 1} \right)$$

$$ង) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n}$$

៩៤.គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{ក) } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 3x} + \sqrt{x^2 + 4x} + \sqrt{x^2 + 5x} - \sqrt{9x^2 - 8x})$$

$$\text{ខ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[3]{8x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x + 5} - \sqrt[3]{8x^3 + 6x^2 - 2x + 1})$$

$$\text{គ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x + 4 - \sqrt[3]{x^3 - 6x^2 + 4})$$

$$\text{ឃ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 3x^2} + \sqrt[3]{x^3 + 6x^2} + \sqrt[3]{x^3 + 9x^2} - \sqrt{9x^2 - 4x + 3})$$

$$\text{ង) } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt[4]{x^4 - 8x^3 + 1} - \sqrt[3]{x^3 - 9x^2 + 4x + 1})$$

$$\text{ច) } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} - \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} - \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}$$

$$\text{ឆ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + x} + \sqrt{x^2 + 2x} + \dots + \sqrt{x^2 + nx} - n\sqrt{x^2 + 8x + 1})$$

$$\text{ជ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt[3]{x^2 + 2x + 1} + \sqrt[3]{x^2 + 4x + 1} + \dots + \sqrt[3]{x^2 + nx + 1} - \sqrt[3]{n^3 x^3 + 1})$$

$$\text{ឈ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [\sqrt[3]{(x+2)(x+4)(x+6)} - x] \quad ?$$

$$\text{ញ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [\sqrt[n]{(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)\dots(x+n)} - x]$$

៩៥.គេឲ្យត្រីកោណ $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ ដែល $a \neq 0, a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ ។

$$\text{ចូរកំណត់តម្លៃ លេខមេគុណ } a, b, c \text{ ដោយដឹងថា } \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x) - x^2}{x^2 + 1} = 3 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x) - x(4x + 1)}{x + 1} = 4 \\ f(0) = 5 \end{cases}$$

៩៦.គេឲ្យពហុធាន $f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$ ដែល $a \neq 0, a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$ ។

ចូរកំណត់តម្លៃ លេខមេគុណ a, b, c, d ដោយដឹងថា

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

៩៧. គណនាលីមីត ៖

$$A = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\sqrt{x^2 + 4x} + \sqrt[3]{x^3 + 9x^2} + \sqrt[4]{x^4 + 16x^3} - 3x \right)$$

៩៨. គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

ក) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 1} - \sqrt{x^2 - 4x})$

ខ) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 3x} - \sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 1})$

គ) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 6x + 1} - x)$

ឃ) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x - \sqrt{x^2 - 8x + 5})$

ង) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{x})$

ច) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} - \sqrt{x})$

ឆ) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{4x^2 + 7x + 3} - \sqrt{4x^2 - 5x + 9})$

ជ) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 7x^2} - \sqrt[3]{x^3 - 2x^2 + 1})$

ឈ) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 9x^2 + 2x - 5} - x)$

ញ) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\sqrt{x + 1 + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} - \sqrt{x + 1} \right)$

៩៩. គេឲ្យផលបូក $S_n = \frac{n}{n^2 + 1} + \frac{n}{n^2 + 2} + \frac{n}{n^2 + 3} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2 + n}$ ។

ក) ចូរស្រាយថា $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ គេបាន $\frac{n}{n+1} \leq S_n \leq \frac{n^2}{n^2 + 1}$ ។

ខ) គណនាលីមីតនៃ S_n កាលណា $n \rightarrow +\infty$ ។

១០០. គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f កំណត់ដោយ

$$f(x) = \frac{mx^3 - (2n-3)x^2 + (p-1)x + 3k-2}{x-3} \quad \text{ដែល } m, n, p, q \in \mathbb{R} \text{ ។}$$

ចូរសិក្សាលីមីត $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$ ទៅតាមតម្លៃផ្សេងៗនៃប៉ារ៉ាម៉ែត្រ $m, n, p, q \in \mathbb{R}$ ។

១០១. គេឲ្យ $f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c$ ដែល $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{កំណត់លេខមេគុណ } a, b, c \text{ ដោយដឹងថា } \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x) - x^2(x+1)}{x^2-1} = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - x^2(x+1)}{x^2-1} = 2 \end{cases}$$

១០២. គេឲ្យ $f(x) = x^4 + ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$ ដែល $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{កំណត់លេខមេគុណ } a, b, c, d \text{ ដោយដឹងថា } \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x) - x^3}{x^2} = -6 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{(x-1)^2} = -3 \end{cases}$$

១០៣. គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f កំណត់ដោយ $f(x) = \frac{e^x}{(e^x + 1)(e^{x+1} + 1)}$

ដែល $e = 2.7182\dots$ ។

ក) កំណត់ពីរចំនួនពិត α និង β ដើម្បីឲ្យបាន $f(x) = \frac{\alpha}{e^x + 1} + \frac{\beta}{e^{x+1} + 1}$

គ្រប់ចំនួនពិត x ។

ខ) គេតាង $S_n = f(1) + f(2) + f(3) + \dots + f(n)$ ។ ចូរគណនាលីមីត $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n$

១០៤. គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ដោយ $f(1) = 2018$

$$\text{និង គ្រប់ } n \geq 2 : f(n) = \frac{n^3 - 1}{n^3 + 1} \cdot f(n-1)$$

ក) ចូរកំណត់រក $f(n)$ ជាអនុគមន៍នៃ n ។

ខ) គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(n)$ ។

១០៥. គេឲ្យផលបូក $S_n = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2^2} + \frac{5}{2^3} + \dots + \frac{2n-1}{2^n}$ ដែល $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ។

ក) គេតាង $f(x) = ax + b$ ។

ចូរបង្ហាញថា គេអាចកំណត់ពីរចំនួនពិត a និង b ដើម្បីឲ្យបានសមភាព

$$\frac{2k-1}{2^k} = \frac{f(k)}{2^k} - \frac{f(k+1)}{2^{k+1}} \quad \text{គ្រប់ } k \in \mathbb{N} \quad \text{។}$$

ខ) ចំពោះតម្លៃ a និង b ទើបរកឃើញខាងលើចូរបង្ហាញថា ៖

$$S_n = \frac{f(1)}{2} - \frac{f(n+1)}{2^{n+1}} \quad \text{រួចគណនា } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n \quad \text{។}$$

១០៦. គេឲ្យ $f(n) = 2\ln(n+1) - \ln(n^2+2n)$ ដែល $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

ហើយគេតាង $S_n = f(1) + f(2) + f(3) + \dots + f(n)$ ។

ក) ចូរស្រាយថា $S_n = \ln\left(\frac{2n+2}{n+2}\right)$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ ។

ខ) គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2n+2}{n+2}$ រួចទាញរកលីមីត $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n$ ។

១០៧. គេឲ្យស្វ៊ីត (u_n) កំណត់ដោយ ៖

$$u_n = 2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{18n^2 + 30n + 8}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{6n^2 + 8n + 1}{18n^2 + 30n + 8} \pi\right) \quad \text{ដែល } n = 1, 2, 3, \dots \quad \text{។}$$

ក) ចូរបង្ហាញមានស្វ៊ីត (α_n) ដែលផ្ទៀងផ្ទាត់ $u_n = \sin \alpha_{n+1} - \sin \alpha_n$ ។

ខ) គេតាង $S_n = u_1 + u_2 + u_3 + \dots + u_n$ ។

ចូរស្រាយថា $S_n = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \sin\left(\frac{(n+1)\pi}{3n+4}\right)$ រួចទាញរកលីមីត $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n$ ។

១០៨.គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{ក) } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} + \sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 1} - 2x)$$

$$\text{ខ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} + \sqrt{x^2 + 4x} + \sqrt{x^2 + 6x} - 3x)$$

$$\text{គ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 1} - \sqrt{x^2 - 6x + 2}) \quad \text{ឃ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 12x^2} - \sqrt[3]{x^3 - 6x^2 + 1})$$

$$\text{ង) } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 6x + 7} - \sqrt[3]{x^3 + 6x^2 + 7}) \quad \text{ច) } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 9x^2 + 4} - \sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 9})$$

១០៩.គេឲ្យស្វ៊ីត $U_n = \frac{1!.1 + 2!.2 + 3!.3 + \dots + n!.n}{(n+1)!}$ ។

គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} U_n$ ។

១១០.គេឲ្យស្វ៊ីត $u_0 = \sqrt{2}$ និងទំនាក់ទំនងកំណើន $u_{n+1} = \sqrt{2 + u_n}$

ក)ស្រាយថា $u_n = 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{2^{n+2}}$ គ្រប់ $n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$ ។

ខ)គណនាលីមីតនៃ u_n កាលណា $n \rightarrow +\infty$ ។

១១១.គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f និង g កំណត់ដោយ ៖

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{n}{1-x^n} \quad \text{និង} \quad g(x) = \frac{m}{1-x^m} - \frac{n}{1-x^n} \quad \text{ដែល } m, n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \text{។}$$

ក)គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ ។

ខ)ទាញរកលីមីត $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} g(x)$

១១២.គេឲ្យផលបូក $S_n = \frac{1!1}{\sqrt{1!} + \sqrt{2!}} + \frac{2!2}{\sqrt{2!} + \sqrt{3!}} + \frac{3!3}{\sqrt{3!} + \sqrt{4!}} + \dots + \frac{n!n}{\sqrt{n!} + \sqrt{(n+1)!}}$

ក)ចូរស្រាយថាគ្រប់ $k \in \mathbb{N}$ គេមាន $\frac{k!k}{\sqrt{k!} + \sqrt{(k+1)!}} = \sqrt{(k+1)!} - \sqrt{k!}$ ។

ខ)ទាញរកផលបូក S_n រួចគណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{S_n - \sqrt{n!n}}{\sqrt{(n-1)!}} \right)$ ។

១១៣.ក)គេមានអនុគមន៍ $f(x) = \frac{2 - 2\cos ax}{x^2}$ ដែល $a \in \mathbb{R}$

កំណត់តម្លៃនៃ a ដើម្បីឲ្យ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 100$ ។

ខ) កំណត់អនុគមន៍ដឺក្រេទីពីរ $y = f(x)$ ដែលបំពេញលក្ខខណ្ឌទាំងពីរ

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x f(x)}{x^3 - 1} = 1 \quad (i) \quad \text{និង} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x^3 - 1} = 3 \quad (ii)$$

១១៤. មានអនុគមន៍ f កំណត់ដោយ $f(x) = \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^n}$ ដែល $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ។

កំណត់គ្រប់ n ដែលធ្វើឲ្យ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ ជាចំនួនពិត ។

១១៥. គេមាន $S_n = \frac{1}{1 \times 4} + \frac{1}{4 \times 7} + \frac{1}{7 \times 11} + \dots + \frac{1}{(3n-2)(3n+1)}$

ក) កំណត់ពីរចំនួនពិត A និង B ដើម្បីឲ្យចំពោះគ្រប់ $k \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\text{គេបាន } \frac{1}{(3k-2)(3k+1)} = \frac{A}{3k-2} + \frac{B}{3k+1} \quad \text{។}$$

ខ) ប្រើសមភាពខាងលើចូរគណនា S_n រួចទាញរក $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$ ។

១១៦. ក) គេមាន $k \in \mathbb{N}$ ។ ចូរស្រាយថា $0 < \frac{2k-1}{2k} < \sqrt{\frac{2k-1}{2k+1}}$

$$\text{ខ) តាង } u_n = \frac{1 \times 3 \times 5 \times \dots \times (2n-1)}{2 \times 4 \times 6 \times \dots \times 2n} \quad \text{។}$$

$$\text{បង្ហាញថា } 0 < u_n < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}} \text{ រួចទាញថា } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0 \quad \text{។}$$

១១៧. គេមានពហុកោណនិយ័តចារឹកក្នុងរង្វង់ដែលមាន n ជ្រុងនិងកាំស្មើនឹង a ។

តាង S_n ជាផ្ទៃក្រឡានៃពហុកោណនេះ ។ គណនា S_n រួចកំណត់រកតម្លៃ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n$

១១៨. កំណត់តម្លៃ a ដែលបំពេញលក្ខខណ្ឌ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+ax-\sqrt{1+x}}{x} = \frac{1}{8}$

១១៩. គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[n]{x} - 1}{\sqrt[m]{x} - 1}$ ដែល $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ ។

១២០. គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1.2 + 2.3 + 3.4 + \dots + (n-1)n}{n^3}$ ។

១២១. គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{ក) } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{3^2}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)$$

$$\text{ខ) } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{n}{\sqrt{n^4+1}} + \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^4+2}} + \dots + \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^4+n}} \right)$$

$$\text{គ) } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{4}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{16}\right) \dots \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^{2^n}}\right)$$

១២២. ចំពោះគ្រប់ $n \in \mathbb{N}$ គេមាន ៖

$$S_n = \frac{2}{1 \times 3} + \frac{2}{3 \times 5} + \dots + \frac{2}{(2n+1)(2n+3)} = \sum_{p=0}^n \frac{2}{(2p+1)(2p+3)}$$

ក) គណនា S_n ជាអនុគមន៍នៃ n ដោយប្រើ $\frac{2}{(2p+1)(2p+3)}$

ជាទម្រង់ $\frac{a}{2p+1} + \frac{b}{2p+3}$ ។

ខ) គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n$ ។

១២៣. ដោយប្រើសមភាព $\frac{k}{(k+1)!} = \frac{1}{k!} - \frac{1}{(k+1)!}$ ចូរគណនាផលបូក

$$S_n = \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{2}{3!} + \frac{3}{4!} + \dots + \frac{n}{(n+1)!} \quad \text{រួចទាញរក} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n \quad \text{។}$$

១២៤. គណនាលីមីត ៖

$$\text{ក) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{\sin x}$$

$$\text{ខ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + x - 1}{x}$$

$$\text{គ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-x^2} - \cos 2x}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ឃ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} - e^{\tan x}}{x}$$

$$\text{ង) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} - e^{bx}}{x}$$

$$\text{ច) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x} - 2}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ឆ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{2x} - 2}{\sin x}$$

$$\text{ជ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - 1)(e^{3x} - 1)}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ឈ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \sin 2x} - \cos 2x}{\tan^2 x}$$

$$\text{ញ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x(e^{\frac{2}{x}} - 1)$$

១២៥. គណនាលីមីត ៖

$$\text{ក) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+4x)}{x}$$

$$\text{ខ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1-3x)}{x}$$

$$\text{គ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(2 - \cos x)}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ឃ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + x \sin 3x)}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ង) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x)}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ច) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(2 \cos x - \cos 2x)}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$\text{ឆ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln[(1+x)(1+2x)]}{x}$$

$$\text{ឈ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(2-e^x)}{x}$$

$$\text{ជ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+\tan x)}{x}$$

$$\text{ញ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(3-2\cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x})}{x^2}$$

១២៦.គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{ក) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - \ln(1-x)}{x}$$

$$\text{គ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\ln(\tan x)}{\pi - 4x}$$

$$\text{ង) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\ln(x^2 - 4x + 5)}{e^{x-2} + e^{2-x} - 2}$$

$$\text{ឆ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$\text{ឈ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \tan 2x} - 2 + \cos 2x}{x^2}$$

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

$$\text{ឃ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\ln(\sin x)}{(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)^2}$$

$$\text{ច) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\ln(4-x) - \ln 2}{x - 2}$$

$$\text{ជ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow e} \frac{\ln^2 x - 3 \ln x + 2}{1 - \ln x}$$

$$\text{ញ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} + e^{-\sin x} - 2}{x^2}$$

១២៧.គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{ក) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x+\sin x} - 1}{x}$$

$$\text{គ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} + e^{bx} + e^{cx} - 3}{x}$$

$$\text{ង) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} + 4x - 1}{e^{4x} - x - 1}$$

$$\text{ឆ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^3} + e^{x \sin^2 2x} - 2}{x^3}$$

$$\text{ឈ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2e^{3x} - 3e^{2x} + 1}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ខ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-3x} - e^{\sin 4x}}{x}$$

$$\text{ឃ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} - e^{-\sin x}}{x}$$

$$\text{ច) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} + e^{4x} - 2}{e^{3x} - 1}$$

$$\text{ជ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x^2} - \cos 4x}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ញ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4e^{-x} - 5e^{2x} + 1}{x}$$

១២៨.គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{ក) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{1+x \sin 2x} - e^{\cos 2x}}{\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1}$$

$$\text{ខ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin 2x} - e^{\tan 2x}}{x^3}$$

$$\text{គ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{3\sin x} - e^{\sin 3x}}{1 - \sqrt{1 - x^3}}$$

$$\text{ឃ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - e^{x^2} \cos 2x}{\tan^2 x}$$

$$\text{ង) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - 1)(e^{2x} - 1) \dots (e^{nx} - 1)}{x^n}$$

$$\text{ច) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + x^2 - e^{-x^2} \cos 4x}{x^2 + 1 - \cos 2x}$$

$$\text{ឆ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{1-x^2} - e^{\cos 4x}}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ជ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{(x+1)^2} - e^{(x-1)^2}}{e^{x+1} - e^{1-x}}$$

$$\text{ឈ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2-\cos 2x} - e^{1+\sin^2 3x}}{e^{1+x^2} - e^{1-x^2}}$$

$$\text{ញ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\cos 2x} - e^{\cos 4x}}{e^x + e^{-x} - 2}$$

$$\text{ដ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sqrt{1+x \sin 2x}} - e^{\cos 2x}}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ប) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\tan^2 x + \cos 2x} - e^{1+\sin^2 3x}}{x^2}$$

១២៩. គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{ក) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2+2x} - e^{x^2-2x}}{x}$$

$$\text{ខ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - e^{\cos 2x}}{x^2}$$

$$\text{គ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - e^{\sin^2 x} \sqrt{\cos x}}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ឃ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\cos ax} - e^{\cos bx}}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ង) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin^2 x} - e^{1-\sqrt{\cos 2x}}}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ច) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\cos 2x} - e^{\cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x}}}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ឆ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^3+3x^2} - e^{x^3-3x^2}}{e^{1+x^2} - e^{\cos 2x}}$$

$$\text{ជ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{1-\sqrt{\cos 2x}} - e^{\tan^2 x}}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ឈ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - e^{\sin^2 x} \cos 2x \cos 4x}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ញ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{1+\sin^2 3x} - e^{\cos x \cos 3x}}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ដ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{1+3\sin 2x} - e^{2-\cos 4x}}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ប) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - (1+x^2)e^{x^2}}{1 - e^{-x^2} \cos 2x}$$

១៣០. គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{ក) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x - 3^x}{x}$$

$$\text{ខ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x + b^x - 2}{a^x - b^x}$$

$$\text{គ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6^x - 2^x}{4^x - 2^x}$$

$$\text{ឃ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^{x+1} - 2e^x}{x}$$

$$\text{ង) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4 - (1 + a^x)(1 + b^x)}{x}$$

$$\text{ឆ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^{\tan x} - 3^{-\tan x}}{x}$$

$$\text{ជ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + 2^{x+3}} - \sqrt{3^{x+2}}}{x}$$

$$\text{ដ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x + a^{-x} - 2}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ច) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^{\cos x} - 2^{x^2}}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ឈ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^{\cos 2x} - 2^{\cos 4x}}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ញ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4^{\cos 2x} - 2^{1+\cos 4x}}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ប) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - 2^{x^2} \cos 2x}{x^2}$$

១៣១. គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{ក) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 - 2x)}{x}$$

$$\text{គ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + x \sin 2x)}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ង) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos 6x)}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ឆ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(2 - \sqrt{1 + x^2})}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ជ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + 4x^2)}{\ln(\cos x) - \ln(\cos 3x)}$$

$$\text{ដ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln[(1+x)(1+2x)\dots(1+nx)]}{x}$$

$$\text{ខ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + 2 \sin 3x)}{x}$$

$$\text{ឃ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(3 - 2 \cos 2x)}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ច) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos 2x) + \ln(\cos 4x)}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ជ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln 2 - \ln(1 + \cos 2x)}{2^{x^2} - 1}$$

$$\text{ញ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x \cos^3 2x)}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ប) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(2 - e^x)}{x}$$

១៣២. គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{ក) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x^2 - x + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\text{គ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\tan x}{x} \right)^{\frac{x}{x - \tan x}}$$

$$\text{ខ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$\text{ឃ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{x+1}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-x}}$$

$$ង) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)^{\frac{2}{x^2 - 2x}}$$

$$ច) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan x)^{\tan 2x}$$

$$ឆ) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^x + e^{2x}}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}}$$

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

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

$$ញ) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (2e^x - e^{2x})^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$ដ) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\tan \frac{x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{\cos x}}$$

$$ប) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x \cos 2x \dots \cos(nx))^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

១៣៣. គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$ក) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^x + e^{2x} + \dots + e^{nx}}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$ខ) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{a^x + b^x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$គ) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{2x+1}{x+2} \right)^{\frac{x}{x-1}}$$

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

$$ង) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x-1}{x+1} \right)^x$$

$$ច) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\cos \frac{1}{n} \right)^{n^3 + 2n^2}$$

$$ឆ) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{n^2 + n + 1}{n^2 - n + 1} \right)^n$$

$$ជ) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{2n+1}{2n-1} \right)^{n+1}$$

$$ឈ) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt[n]{a} + \sqrt[n]{b}}{2} \right)^n$$

$$ញ) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x(x+2)}{x^2+1} \right)^x$$

$$ដ) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2+1}{x(x+1)} \right)^x$$

$$ប) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1} \right)^{e^x}$$

១៣៤. គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f កំណត់ដោយ $f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c$

កំណត់បីចំនួនពិត a, b, c ដោយដឹងថា ៖

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{f(x)} - 1}{x} = 1 \quad \text{និង} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln f(x)}{x - 1} = 2 \quad \text{។}$$

១៣៥. គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f កំណត់ដោយ $f(x) = \frac{a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_n^x}{n}$

ដែល $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n > 0$ ។ ចូរគណនាលីមីត $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (f(x))^{\frac{1}{x}}$ ។

១៣៦. កំណត់ចំនួនពិត a និង b ដើម្បីឲ្យ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^{x^2+ax} - e^{3x^2-ax}}{x-1} = b$ ។

១៣៧. គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f ផ្ទៀងផ្ទាត់ $x - \frac{x^2}{2} \leq f(x) \leq x$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ x

គេតាង $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n^2}\right)$ ។ គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n$ ។

១៣៨. គណនាលីមីត ៖

$$A = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 1} + \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 1} + \dots + \sqrt{x^2 + 2nx + 1} - \sqrt{n^2 x^2 + 1})$$

១៣៩. គេមានស្វីត (u_n) កំណត់ដោយ ៖

$$u_0 = 1, u_1 = 2 \quad \text{និង} \quad u_{n+2} = \frac{u_{n+1} + u_n}{2} \quad \text{ដែល} \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

ក) ចូរស្រាយថា $u_{n+1} = -\frac{1}{2}u_n + \frac{5}{2}$ ។

ខ) គណនា u_n ជាអនុគមន៍នៃ n រួចទាញរក $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n$ ។

១៤០. គេមានស្វីត $u_n = \sqrt{n + \sqrt{(n-1) + \dots + \sqrt{3 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{1}}}}}$

គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (u_n - \sqrt{n})$ ។

១៤១. គេឲ្យ $a_k = \frac{2k+1}{k^2(k+1)^2}$ តាង $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k$ ។ រក $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n$ ។

១៤២. គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f កំណត់ដោយ $f(x) = x - \ln(1+x)$ ដែល $x \geq 0$ ។

ក) ចូរស្រាយថាគ្រប់ $x \geq 0$: $\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \leq f(x) \leq \frac{x^2}{2}$ ។

ខ) ចំពោះគ្រប់ $n \in \mathbb{N}$ គេតាង ៖

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \left[f\left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{n^3}}\right) \right] = f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^3}}\right) + f\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{n^3}}\right) + f\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{n^3}}\right) + \dots + f\left(\frac{n}{\sqrt{n^3}}\right)$$

$$\text{ចូរស្រាយថា } \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{6n^2} - \frac{(n+1)^2}{4n^2\sqrt{n}} \leq S_n \leq \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{6n^2} \quad \text{។}$$

រួចទាញរកលីមីតនៃ S_n កាលណា $n \rightarrow +\infty$ ។

១៤៣. គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f កំណត់ដោយ $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$ ដែល $x \geq 0$ ។

$$\text{ក) ចូរស្រាយថាគ្រប់ } x \geq 0: x - \frac{x^2}{2} \leq f(x) \leq x \quad \text{។}$$

ខ) ចំពោះគ្រប់ $n \in \mathbb{N}$ គេតាង ៖

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \left[f\left(\frac{k^2}{n^3}\right) \right] = f\left(\frac{1^2}{n^3}\right) + f\left(\frac{2^2}{n^3}\right) + f\left(\frac{3^2}{n^3}\right) + \dots + f\left(\frac{n^2}{n^3}\right) \quad \text{។}$$

ចូរស្រាយបញ្ជាក់ថា ៖

$$\frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{6n^2} - \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)(3n^2+3n-1)}{60n^5} \leq S_n \leq \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{6n^2} \quad \text{។}$$

រួចទាញរកលីមីតនៃ S_n កាលណា $n \rightarrow +\infty$ ។

១៤៤. គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f កំណត់ដោយ $f(x) = \sin x$ ដែល $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ។

$$\text{ក. ចូរស្រាយថាគ្រប់ } x \geq 0: x - \frac{x^3}{6} \leq f(x) \leq x \quad \text{។}$$

ខ. ចំពោះគ្រប់ $n \in \mathbb{N}$ គេតាង ៖

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \left[f\left(\frac{k}{n^2}\right) \right] = f\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) + f\left(\frac{2}{n^2}\right) + f\left(\frac{3}{n^2}\right) + \dots + f\left(\frac{n}{n^2}\right) \quad \text{។}$$

$$\text{ចូរស្រាយបញ្ជាក់ថា } \frac{n+1}{2n} - \frac{(n+1)^2}{24n^4} \leq S_n \leq \frac{n+1}{2n} \quad \text{។}$$

រួចទាញរកលីមីតនៃ S_n កាលណា $n \rightarrow +\infty$ ។

១៤៥. គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f កំណត់ដោយ $f(x) = 2\sqrt{x} - \ln x$ ដែល $x > 0$ ។

ក) បង្ហាញថា $f(x) > 0$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $x > 0$ ។

ខ) បង្ហាញថាចំពោះគ្រប់ $x > 1$ គេបាន $0 < \frac{\ln x}{x} < \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}$ រួចទាញថា $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = 0$

១៤៦. ចូរគណនាលីមីត $A = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} \right)$ ។

១៤៧. គេឲ្យកន្សោមផលបូក៖

$$S_n = \frac{\sin x}{1 + 2\cos 2x} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{\sin \frac{x}{3}}{1 + 2\cos \frac{2x}{3}} + \frac{1}{3^2} \frac{\sin \frac{x}{3^2}}{1 + 2\cos \frac{2x}{3^2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{3^n} \frac{\sin \frac{x}{3^n}}{1 + 2\cos \frac{2x}{3^n}}$$

ក. ចូរស្រាយបញ្ជាក់សមភាព $\frac{\sin a}{1 + 2\cos 2a} = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{3}{\sin 3a} - \frac{1}{\sin a} \right)$ ។

ខ. ដោយប្រើសមភាពខាងលើចូរបង្ហាញថា $S_n = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{3}{\sin 3x} - \frac{1}{3^n \sin \frac{x}{3^n}} \right)$ ។

គ. ចូរគណនាលីមីតនៃ S_n កាលណា $n \rightarrow +\infty$ ។

១៤៨. គេឲ្យកន្សោមផលបូក៖

$$S_n = \frac{\tan \frac{x}{2}}{\cos x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\tan \frac{x}{2^2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2}} + \frac{1}{2^2} \frac{\tan \frac{x}{2^3}}{\cos \frac{x}{2^2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} \frac{\tan \frac{x}{2^{n+1}}}{\cos \frac{x}{2^n}}$$

ក) ចូរស្រាយបញ្ជាក់សមភាព $\frac{\tan \frac{a}{2}}{\cos a} = \frac{2}{\sin 2a} - \frac{1}{\sin a}$ ។

ខ) ដោយប្រើសមភាពខាងលើចូរបង្ហាញថា $S_n = \frac{2}{\sin 2x} - \frac{1}{2^n \sin \frac{x}{2^n}}$ ។

គ) ចូរគណនាលីមីតនៃ S_n កាលណា $n \rightarrow +\infty$ ។

១៤៩. គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f កំណត់លើ $(0, +\infty)$ ដោយ $f(x) = x \ln\left(\frac{x}{e}\right)$

ដែល $e = 2.71828\dots$ ។

ក) ចូរគណនា $f'(x)$ រួចចំពោះគ្រប់ $x \in \left[\frac{k}{n}, \frac{k+1}{n}\right]$ ដែល $n \in \mathbb{N}$ និង $k \in \mathbb{N}$

ចូរស្រាយបញ្ជាក់ថា $\ln\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \leq f'(x) \leq \ln\left(\frac{k+1}{n}\right)$ ។

ខ) ប្រើទ្រឹស្តីបទវិសមភាពកំណើនមានកំណត់ទៅនឹង f គ្រប់ $k, n \in \mathbb{N}$

ចូរទាញបញ្ជាក់ថា $\ln\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \leq (k+1) \ln\left(\frac{k+1}{ne}\right) - k \ln\left(\frac{k}{ne}\right) \leq \ln\left(\frac{k+1}{n}\right)$ ។

គ) ទាញឲ្យបានថាចំពោះគ្រប់ $k, n \in \mathbb{N}$ គេមាន៖

$$\ln\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) - \frac{1}{n} \ln\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) \leq \frac{1}{n} \ln\left(\frac{n!}{n^n}\right) \leq \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right) \ln\left(\frac{n+1}{ne}\right) - \frac{1}{n} \ln\left(\frac{1}{ne}\right)$$

ឃ) ដោយប្រើលទ្ធផលខាងលើចូរទាញថា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{e}$ ។

១៥០. ចូរគណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម៖

$$A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^3} \quad \text{និង} \quad B = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{x^2} - \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} \right]$$

១៥១. គេឱ្យស្វ៊ីត (x_n) មួយកំណត់ដោយ $x_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^3}} \sum_{k=1}^n \left[k \cdot \ln\left(1 + \frac{k}{\sqrt{n^3}}\right) \right]$

ក. ចូរស្រាយបញ្ជាក់ថា $x - \frac{x^2}{2} \leq \ln(1+x) \leq x$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $x \geq 0$ ។

ខ. គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (x_n)$ ។

១៥២. គេឱ្យផលបូក $S_n = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n \left[k \cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{n^2}\right) \right]$

ក. បង្ហាញថា $\cos x \geq 1 - \frac{x^2}{2}$ ចំពោះគ្រប់ $x \geq 0$ ។

ខ. គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n$ ។

១៥៣. គេមានអនុគមន៍ f កំណត់ដោយ $f(x) = \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos 3x}$ ដែល $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{6}$ ។

ក) ចូរស្រាយថា $f(x) = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{\cos 3x} - \frac{1}{\cos x} \right)$ គ្រប់ $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{6}$ ។

ខ) គណនា $S_n = \sum_{k=0}^n f\left(\frac{x}{3^k}\right)$ និង $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n$ ។

១៥៤. គេមានអនុគមន៍ $g(x) = 2\cos^2 x - \cos x + 1$ ដែល $x \in \mathbb{R}$

ក. ចូរកំណត់តម្លៃតូចបំផុតនៃ $g(x)$ ។

ខ. តាង $S_n = \sum_{k=0}^n g\left(\frac{x}{2^k}\right)$ ។ ចូរគណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n$ ។

១៥៥. គេមានអនុគមន៍ $f(x) = \frac{\tan \frac{x}{2}}{\cos x}$ ដែល $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ ។

ក. ចូរកំណត់ពីរចំនួនពិត a និង b ដើម្បីបាន ៖

$f(x) = \frac{a}{\sin 2x} + \frac{b}{\sin x}$ គ្រប់ $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ ។

ខ. តាង $S_n = \sum_{k=0}^n 2^k f\left(\frac{x}{2^k}\right)$ ។ គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n$ ។

១៥៦. ក) ចំពោះគ្រប់ចំនួនពិតមិនអវិជ្ជមាន x ចូរស្រាយបញ្ជាក់ថា ៖

$$x - \frac{x^3}{6} \leq \sin x \leq x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120}$$

ខ) ដោយប្រើវិសមភាពខាងលើចូរទាញរកលីមីត $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3}$ ។

១៥៧.ក) ចំពោះគ្រប់ $x \geq 0$ ចូរស្រាយបញ្ជាក់ថា ៖

$$x - \frac{x^2}{2} \leq \ln(1+x) \leq x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} \quad \forall$$

ខ) ដោយប្រើវិសមភាពខាងលើចូរទាញរកតម្លៃលីមីត $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{x^2} \quad \forall$

១៥៨.ក) ចំពោះគ្រប់ចំនួនពិតមិនអវិជ្ជមាន x ចូរស្រាយបញ្ជាក់ថា ៖

$$1 - \frac{x^2}{2} \leq \cos x \leq 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24}$$

ខ) ដោយប្រើវិសមភាពខាងលើចូរទាញបញ្ជាក់ថាគ្រប់ $u \geq 0$ គេបាន ៖

$$u - \frac{u^2}{3} \leq \sin^2 \sqrt{u} \leq u \quad \forall$$

គ) គេយក $S_n = \sin^2 \frac{\sqrt{1}}{n} + \sin^2 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{n} + \sin^2 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{n} + \dots + \sin^2 \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n}$

ចូរស្រាយថា $\frac{n+1}{2n} - \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{18n^3} \leq S_n \leq \frac{n+1}{2n}$ រួចទាញរក $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n \quad \forall$

១៥៩. ចូរគណនាលីមីត $A_n = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+x - \sqrt[n]{nx+1}}{x^2}$ ដែល $n \in \mathbb{N}$

១៦០. ចូរគណនាលីមីត $A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{m}{1 - \sqrt[n]{x}} - \frac{n}{1 - \sqrt[m]{x}} \right)$ ដែល $m, n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \forall$

១៦១. ដោយមិនប្រើទ្រឹស្តីបទឡូពីតាល់ចូរគណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម៖

$$A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - x - 1}{x^2}$$

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

$$C = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3}$$

$$D = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \tan x}{x^3}$$

$$E = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1 - \frac{x^2}{2}}{x^4}$$

១៦២. ចូរគណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោមនេះ

$$A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^x}{x+1} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$B = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x}{\ln(1+x)} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$C = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sin x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$D = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x \cot x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$E = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\cos x}{1 + \frac{x^2}{2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^4}}$$

១៦៣. ចូរគណនាលីមីត $L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \cot^2 x \right)$

១៦៤. គេឲ្យផលបូក

$$S_n = \frac{1!1}{\sqrt{1!} + \sqrt{2!}} + \frac{2!2}{\sqrt{2!} + \sqrt{3!}} + \frac{3!3}{\sqrt{3!} + \sqrt{4!}} + \dots + \frac{n!n}{\sqrt{n!} + \sqrt{(n+1)!}}$$

ក. ចូរស្រាយថាគ្រប់ $k \in \mathbb{N}$ គេមាន $\frac{k!k}{\sqrt{k!} + \sqrt{(k+1)!}} = \sqrt{(k+1)!} - \sqrt{k!}$ ។

ខ. ទាញរកផលបូក S_n រួចគណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{S_n - \sqrt{n!n}}{\sqrt{(n-1)!}} \right)$ ។

១៦៥. គេឲ្យស្វ៊ីតចំនួនពិត (u_n) កំណត់ដោយ៖

$$u_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1!} + \sqrt{2!}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2!} + \sqrt{3!}} + \dots + \frac{n}{\sqrt{n+1}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!} + \sqrt{(n+1)!}}$$

ក. ស្រាយថាគ្រប់ $k \in \mathbb{N}$ គេមាន

$$\frac{k}{\sqrt{k+1}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{k!} + \sqrt{(k+1)!}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{k!}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{(k+1)!}}$$

ខ. ទាញរក u_n រួចគណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (u_n)$ ។

១៦៦. គេឲ្យ $S_n = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \frac{1}{n+3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n}$ ។

ក. ចូរស្រាយបញ្ជាក់ថា $\int_{n+1}^{2n+1} \frac{dx}{x} < S_n < \int_n^{2n} \frac{dx}{x}$ ។

ខ. ទាញរកលីមីត $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n$ ។

១៦៧. គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f កំណត់លើ $\mathbb{R}$ ដោយ $f(x) = \frac{x^3 - 6x - 6}{3x^2 + 9x + 7}$

ក. ចូរស្រាយបញ្ជាក់ថា $f'(x) = 3 \left(\frac{x^2 + 3x + 2}{3x^2 + 9x + 7} \right)^2$ គ្រប់ $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ។

ខ. ចូរប្រៀបធៀបចំនួន $f(\log_5 6)$ និង $f(\log_6 7)$ ។

គ. គេយក $P_n = n^3 \frac{f(1)+1}{f(1)+2} \times \frac{f(2)+1}{f(2)+2} \times \frac{f(3)+1}{f(3)+2} \times \dots \times \frac{f(n)+1}{f(n)+2}$ ។

ចូរគណនាលីមីតនៃ P_n កាលណា $n \rightarrow +\infty$ ។

១៦៨. គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f កំណត់លើ $\mathbb{R}$ ដោយ $f(x) = \frac{(2x-1)^3}{2(12x^2+1)}$

ក. ចូរស្រាយបញ្ជាក់ថា $f'(x) = 3 \frac{(2x-1)^2(2x+1)^2}{(12x^2+1)^2}$ គ្រប់ $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ។

ខ. ចូរប្រៀបធៀបចំនួន $f(\log_2 \sqrt[3]{7})$ និង $f(\log_{\sqrt[3]{3}} \sqrt{2})$ ។

គ. គេយក $P_n = \frac{1}{n^3} \left(1 + \frac{1}{f(1)} \right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{f(2)} \right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{f(3)} \right) \dots \left(1 + \frac{1}{f(n)} \right)$ ។

ចូរគណនាលីមីតនៃ P_n កាលណា $n \rightarrow +\infty$ ។

១៦៩. ចូរគណនាលីមីត $L_n = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^{n+1} \cot^{n+1} x - (n+1)x \cot x + n}{x^2(1-x \cot x)}$ ដែល $n \in \mathbb{N}$

១៧០. ចូរគណនាលីមីត

$$L_n = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{\cot^2 x + \cot^2 2x + \cot^2 3x + \dots + \cot^2 nx}{1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2}} \right)$$

១៧២. ចូរគណនាលីមីត $L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2}(x^2 - x \sin x + \sin^2 x) - \sqrt{x^4 + \sin^4 x}}{x^{10}}$

១៧២. ចូរគណនាលីមីត $L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2}(x^2 - x \tan x + \tan^2 x) - \sqrt{x^4 + \tan^4 x}}{x^{10}}$

១៧៣. ចូរគណនាលីមីតត្រង់អនន្តនៃអនុគមន៍ខាងក្រោម៖

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

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

គ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 6x}{2(x^2 - 2x + 2)}$

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

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

ច. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{x})$

ឆ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 4x} - \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 3})$

ជ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x - \sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 5})$

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

ញ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x + 2}{2e^x + 1}$

ដ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{4e^x + 9}{e^x + 3}$

ប. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x + x + 2}{x - e^x}$

ខ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^x + 2x - 1}{x + 1 - e^x}$

ឈ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + 1 - \ln x}{x + \ln x}$

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

ត. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x^2 + x - \ln x}{x^2 + 1}$

ថ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [2 \ln x - \ln(2x^2 - 2x + 1)]$

ទ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [x - \ln(2e^x + 1)]$

ឈ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{e^{2x} + 2e^2 + 3} - e^x)$

ស. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (2e^x - \sqrt{4e^{2x} - 12e^x + 13})$

$$\text{ប.} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\ln x - \sqrt{\ln^2 x - 4 \ln x + 5} \right)$$

$$\text{ជ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\sqrt{e^{2x} + 4e^x + 9} - e^x \right)$$

$$\text{គ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\sqrt{e^{2x} + 4e^x + 9} - e^x \right)$$

$$\text{ក.} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + \ln x}{x - 1}$$

$$\text{ម.} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(x + \ln x)^2}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$\text{ឃ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(e^x + 1)^2}{e^{2x} + 1}$$

$$\text{ឈ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x + 2 \ln x}{1 + x - e^x}$$

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

$$\text{ដ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 - xe^x}{(x + 1)e^x}$$

$$\text{ស.} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + x \ln x + 1}{(x + \ln x)^2}$$

$$\text{ហ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[x^2 \left(1 - \cos \frac{2}{x} \right) \right]$$

$$\text{ឡ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{x}$$

$$\text{អ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + \sin x}{x + \cos x}$$

១៧៤. គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f កំណត់ដោយ $f(x) = \frac{2e^x + x^2 - 3}{x^2 + 1 + e^x}$ ដែល $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ។

ចូរគណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x)$ និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$ ។

១៧៥. គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f កំណត់ដោយ $f(x) = \frac{1 + \ln x}{1 - \ln x}$ ដែល $x > 0$ និង $x \neq e$

ចូរគណនាលីមីត $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$ និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow e} f(x)$ ។

១៧៦. គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f កំណត់ដោយ $f(x) = \sqrt{e^{2x} - 4e^x + 9} - e^x$ ដែល $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ។

ចូរគណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x)$ និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$ ។

១៧៧. គេឲ្យស្វ៊ីត $a_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}} \right)$

គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n$ ។

១៧៨.គេឲ្យស្វ៊ីត $P_n = (1 + \frac{1}{2}) (1 + \frac{1}{4}) (1 + \frac{1}{16}) \dots (1 + \frac{1}{2^{2^n}})$

ក) គណនា $(1 - \frac{1}{2}) P_n$ រួចទាញរក P_n ជាអនុគមន៍នៃ n ។

ខ) គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} P_n$ ។

១៧៩.គេឱ្យអនុគមន៍ $f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x}}$, $x > 0$

ក) ចូរស្រាយថា $x - \frac{x^2}{2} \leq f(x) \leq x$

ខ) គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[f\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) + f\left(\frac{2}{n^2}\right) + f\left(\frac{3}{n^2}\right) + \dots + f\left(\frac{n}{n^2}\right) \right]$ ។

១៨០.ក. ចូរស្រាយថា $x - \frac{x^2}{2} \leq \ln(1+x) \leq x$, $\forall x \geq 0$

ខ. តាង $P_n = \ln \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n^3}\right) \left(1 + \frac{4}{n^3}\right) \left(1 + \frac{9}{n^3}\right) \dots \left(1 + \frac{n^2}{n^3}\right) \right]$ ។

ចូរគណនាលីមីត $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} P_n$ ។

១៨១.គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2}{2n^2 + 3x + 1} \cdot \tan \left(\frac{2\pi}{n^2} \sqrt{1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3} \right)$

១៨២.គណនាលីមីត $A = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3}{n(n+1)^2} \cdot \cos \frac{(1+2+3+\dots+n)\pi}{n^2} \right]$

១៨៣.គណនាលីមីត $A = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{x+1} \tan \left(\frac{\pi x}{2x+3} \right) \right]$ ។

១៨៤.គណនាលីមីត $A = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (2x+1) \sin \left(\frac{\pi x}{x+1} \right)$ ។

១៨៥.គណនាលីមីត $A = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\cos \frac{\pi x}{x+\pi}}{\pi - x}$ ។

១៨៦.គណនាលីមីត $A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax^2} + e^{-ax^2} - 2}{x^3 \sin(ax)}$ ដែល $a \neq 0$ ។

១៨៧.គណនាលីមីត៖

$$A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3\sqrt[3]{x} - x - 2}{x^4 - 2x^2 + 1} \text{ និង } B = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \left[\frac{\sqrt{k+1} - \sqrt{k} + 1}{(\sqrt{k} + k)(\sqrt{k+1} + k + 1)} \right]$$

១៨៩.គណនាលីមីត៖

$$A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)^3}{(\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt[3]{x}-1)(\sqrt[4]{x}-1)} \text{ និង } B = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\sqrt{x^2 + 4x} - \sqrt[4]{x^4 - 8x^3} \right)$$

១៩០.ចូរគណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 2 \cos \frac{\pi x}{3}}{x-1} \text{ និង } B = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(2x + \ln x)(4e^x - x + 1)}{x^2 + 2xe^x + 1}$$

១៩១.គណនាលីមីត $A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+mx)^n - (1+nx)^m}{x^2}$, $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ ។

១៩២.គណនាលីមីត $A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[n]{1+mx} - \sqrt[n]{1+nx}}{x^2}$; $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ ។

១៩៣.គណនាលីមីត $A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x^m)^n - (1+x^n)^m}{x^2}$; $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ ។

១៩៤.គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\sqrt[n]{(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)\dots(x+n)} - x \right]$ ។

១៩៥.គណនាលីមីត $A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^3}$ និង $B = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x - \frac{x^3}{6}}{x^5}$ ។

១៩៦.គណនាលីមីត $A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - x - 1}{x^2}$ និង $B = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x - \frac{x^2}{2}}{x^3}$ ។

១៩៧.គណនាលីមីត $A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^m x \cos^n x}{x^2}$ ដែល $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ ។

១៩៨.គណនាលីមីត $A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} - e}{x}$ ។

១៩៩.គណនាលីមីត $A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x} - 2x}{x^3}$ ។

២០០.គណនាលីមីត $A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \ln(1+x)}{x^3}$ ។

២០១.ចូរគណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

ក) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - \sqrt[n+1]{(n+1)x - n}}{(x-1)^2}$

ខ) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} \left[x - \sqrt[n]{\frac{nx^{n+1} + 1}{n+1}} \right]$

គ) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\left[x - \sqrt[n+1]{\frac{(n+1)x^n - 1}{n}} \right]}{(x-1)^2}$

ឃ) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[m]{x} - \sqrt[n]{x}}{x-1}$

ង) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x^m)^n - (1+x^n)^m}{x^2}$ (ដែល $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$) ។

២០២.គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ $y = f(x) = \frac{x^3 + (m-4)x^2 - (3m-5)x + 2m-2}{x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x}$

ក/កំណត់ m ដើម្បីឲ្យ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ ជាចំនួនពិត ។

ខ/ គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$ ។

២០៣.គេឲ្យ $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x^2+1}}{\sqrt{x^2-1} - \sqrt{x^3+1} + \sqrt{x^4+1}}$ ។ គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ ។

២០៤. អនុគមន៍ f ផ្ទៀងផ្ទាត់ $4 - x^2 \leq f(x) \leq 4 + x^2$ គ្រប់ $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ។

គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ ។

២០៥.គេមាន $f(x) = \frac{x^3 - 3x^2 + (a-1)x + 3 - 3a}{x^2 - 4x + 3}$

គណនាលីមីត $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ និង $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x)$ ។

២០៦.គេមាន $f(x) = \frac{nx^{n+1} - (n+1)x^n + 1}{x^{p+1} - x^p - x + 1}$ ដែល $n \in \mathbb{N}$ និង $p \in \mathbb{N}$

គណនា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ ។

២០៧. កំណត់តម្លៃនៃចំនួនថេរ a ដើម្បីឲ្យលីមីតខាងក្រោមជាលីមីតនៃចំនួនថេរ ហើយកំណត់លីមីតនេះផង ៖

$$\text{ក) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + ax + 4}{x - 2}$$

$$\text{ខ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+3} - a}{x - 1}$$

$$\text{គ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+3x} + a}{x}$$

$$\text{ឃ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+a} - 1}{x - 2}$$

$$\text{ង) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + ax} - 1}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$\text{ច) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 + ax + 2}{x^2 - 4}$$

២០៨. កំណត់តម្លៃនៃចំនួនថេរ a និង b ដើម្បីឲ្យលីមីតខាងក្រោមជាលីមីតនៃចំនួនថេរហើយកំណត់លីមីតនេះផង ៖

$$\text{ក) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 + ax + b}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$\text{ខ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^4 + ax^3 + bx + 4}{x^3 - 2x^2 - 4x + 8}$$

$$\text{គ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^4 + 6x^2 + ax + b}{x^3 - 3x^2 + 4}$$

$$\text{ឃ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+1)^3 + ax + b}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ង) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^5 + ax + b}{x^3 - 3x + 2}$$

$$\text{ច) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{ax^2 + bx + 4}{x^4 - 8x^2 + 16}$$

$$\text{ឆ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^3 + ax + b}{(x-a)^2}$$

$$\text{ជ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax + b - (1+2x)^3}{x^2}$$

២០៩. កំណត់ a និង b ដើម្បីឱ្យ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{ax^3 + bx + 6}{x - 3} = 5$ ។

២១០. កំណត់ a និង b ដើម្បីឱ្យ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 + ax^2 + bx + 4}{x - 2} = 8$ ។

២១១. ចូរគណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម៖

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

$$\text{ខ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^4 - 2x^3 + x^2 - 4}{x^3 - 8}$$

$$\text{គ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2x^4 - 6x^3 - x^2 + 9}{x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 9}$$

$$\text{ឃ. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{2\sin^2 x - 3\sin x + 1}{4\sin^2 x - 1}$$

$$\text{ង. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{1 - \sin^3 x}$$

$$\text{ច. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{3 - 4\sin^2 x}{2\cos^2 x - 3\cos x + 1}$$

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

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

$$\text{ជ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 7} - \sqrt{2x - 2}}{(x - 3)^2}$$

$$\text{ឈ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x^4 - 7} - \sqrt{2x^3 - x^2 - 3}}{x - 2}$$

$$\text{ញ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} - \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}}{\sqrt{x + 1} - \sqrt{1 - x}}$$

$$\text{ដ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1 + x^2} - 1}{x^2}$$

២១២. កំណត់ពីរចំនួនពិត a និង b ដោយដឹងថា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + ax + b}{x^3 - 1} = \frac{4}{3}$ ។

២១៣. គេឲ្យអនុគមន៍ f កំណត់ដោយ $f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + 1$ ។

កំណត់ចំនួនពិត a និង b ដោយដឹងថា $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x - 1} = 2$ ។

២១៤. កំណត់ចំនួនពិត a ដើម្បីឲ្យ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax^2 + 1 - \sqrt{1 + x^2}}{x^2} = \frac{3}{2}$ ។

២១៥. ចូរគណនាលីមីតនៃអនុគមន៍ត្រីកោណមាត្រខាងក្រោម៖

$$\text{ក.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x + \tan x}{x}$$

$$\text{ខ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin x + \sin 2x}{x}$$

$$\text{គ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x + \sin 2x}{x + \sin x}$$

$$\text{ឃ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x - \sin x}{1 - \cos x + \sin x}$$

$$\text{ង.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + x^2 - \cos 2x}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ច.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + x \sin 2x - \cos 2x}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ឆ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 - \cos 2x - \cos 4x}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ជ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin 2x - \sin 4x}{x^3}$$

$$\text{ឈ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \sin x - \sin 3x}{x^3}$$

$$\text{ញ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 2x - \sin 2x}{x^3}$$

$$\text{ដ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x \cos 4x}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ប.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^3 2x}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ខ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{1 + \cos 2x}}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ឈ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x \cos 2x}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ណ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{1 - \cos 6x}$$

$$\text{ត.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sin x} - \sqrt{1 - \sin x}}{x}$$

$$\text{ថ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + x} - \sqrt{1 - x}}{\sin x}$$

$$\text{ទ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + x^2} - \cos x}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ធ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + x \sin 2x} - \sqrt{\cos 2x}}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ស.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + x \sin 2x - \cos 2x}{1 - x \sin x - \cos 2x}$$

$$\text{ប.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - \sin^2 x}{x^2 - x \sin x}$$

$$\text{ផ.} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 - \sin^3 x}{x^3 - x^2 \sin x}$$

$$៣. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \left(\frac{2}{\cos 2x} + \cos 2x - 3 \right)$$

$$ម. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^4 2x}{x \sin 4x}$$

$$១. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + x \sin 3x} - \cos x}{x^2}$$

$$២. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x \cos^3 2x}{x^2}$$

$$៣. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2 - \cos 2x} - \cos x}{3x^2}$$

$$៤. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{3}{\sin 3x} - \frac{1}{\sin x} \right)$$

$$៥. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 2x - \cos 4x}{x^2}$$

$$៦. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos 2x}}{x^2}$$

$$៧. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^4 x \cos 2x}{x^2}$$

$$៨. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos x - \sqrt{3 + \cos 2x}}{x^2}$$

$$៩. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - \sqrt{2 \cos 2x - 1}}{x^2}$$

២១៦. គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$ក) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin 3x}{\sin^2 5x}$$

$$គ) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{1 + \cos x}}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$ង) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin \frac{1}{x}$$

$$ខ) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)^2}{\tan^3 x - \sin^3 x}$$

$$ឃ) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \sin x}{\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)^2}$$

$$ច) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \left(1 - \cos \frac{1}{x}\right)$$

២១៧. គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$ក) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + x \sin x - \cos 2x}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$គ) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sqrt{1 + x \sin x} - \cos x}$$

$$ង) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \sin x - \cos x}{1 - \sin x - \cos x}$$

$$ឆ) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \cdot \cos 2x}{x^2}$$

$$ឈ) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1 - x^2) \tan \frac{\pi x}{2}$$

$$ខ) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{2}}$$

$$ឃ) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3}$$

$$ច) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x}}{x^2}$$

$$ជ) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(1 - \cos x)}{x^4}$$

$$ញ) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\tan \pi x}{1 - x}$$

២១៨. គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$ក) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \sin 2x \sin 3x}{x^3}$$

$$ខ) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\sin x)}{x}$$

$$\text{គ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x + \sin 4x + \sin 6x}{x}$$

$$\text{ឃ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos x \cos 2x}}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ង) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin x + \sin 2x)^2}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ច) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2(\sin^3 2x)}{x^6}$$

$$\text{ឆ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{\sin^3 x + \sin^3 2x + \sin^3 3x}}{x}$$

$$\text{ជ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^3(\sin^2 3x)}{\sin^6 x}$$

$$\text{ឈ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \sin 2x \sin 3x \dots \sin nx}{x^n}$$

$$\text{ញ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{2 - \cos 2x}}{x \tan x}$$

២១៩.គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{ក) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x + \sin 2x + \sin 3x + \dots + \sin nx}{x}$$

$$\text{ខ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{\cos 3x} - \sqrt[3]{\cos x}}{x^2}$$

$$\text{គ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ឃ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{n - (\cos x + \cos 2x + \cos 3x + \dots + \cos nx)}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ង) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \cos 2x \cos 3x}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ច) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2 - \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + 2 \cos 2x}}}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ឆ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \cos 2x \cos 3x \dots \cos nx}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ជ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(1 - \cos x)}{x^4}$$

$$\text{ឈ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin x - \sin 2x}{x^3}$$

$$\text{ញ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - (1 + a \sin x)^n}{x}$$

២២០.គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{ក) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3}$$

$$\text{ខ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 + a \sin x)^n - (1 + b \sin x)^p}{x}$$

$$\text{គ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{1 + \cos x}}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ឃ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + \cos nx - \sqrt[n]{nx + 1}}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ង) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos ax - \cos bx}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ច) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - (1 + a \sin x)^n (1 + b \sin x)^p}{x}$$

$$\text{ច) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^n x}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ឆ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x + 2 \cos 2x + 3 \cos 3x - 6}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ជ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x}}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ឈ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x + 2 \cos 2x + 3 \cos 3x + \dots + n \cos nx - \frac{n(n+1)}{2}}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ញ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos 4x}}{1 - \cos 2x}$$

$$\text{ដ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{7 + \cos x} - \sqrt{3 + \cos x}}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ប) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt[n]{\cos x}}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ខ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos x} + \sqrt{1 + \cos^3 x} - \sqrt{1 + \cos^4 x}}{\sqrt{1 + \cos x} + \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 x} - \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 x}}$$

$$\text{គ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^m x}{1 - \cos^n x}$$

$$\text{ណ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos x \cos 2x \cos 3x \dots \cos nx}}{x^2}$$

២២១. ចូរគណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{ក) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x \cdot \sin 4x \cdot \sin 8x}{x^3}$$

$$\text{ខ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2(\sin 2x^3)}{x^6}$$

$$\text{គ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x + \sin 3x + \sin 5x}{x}$$

$$\text{ឃ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin[\sin(\sin x)]}{x}$$

$$\text{ង) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^3 x + \sin^3 2x + \sin^3 3x}{x^3}$$

$$\text{ច) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^3 2x \cdot \sin^2 3x}{\sin x^5}$$

$$\text{ឆ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 3x \sin^3 2x}{x^5}$$

$$\text{ជ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\tan 2x) + \tan(\sin 4x)}{x}$$

២២២. គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{ក) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^4 x}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ខ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos x + \cos 2x - 3}{x^2}$$

$$\text{គ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 2x - \cos 4x}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ឃ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3}$$

$$\text{ង) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^3 2x}{\sin^2 4x}$$

$$\text{ច) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin x - \sin 2x}{x^3}$$

$$\text{ឆ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \cos 3x}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ជ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - 3 \cos 2x + 2 \cos 3x}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ឈ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x}}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ញ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \cos 2x \cos 3x \dots \cos nx}{x^2}$$

២២៣. គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{ក) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sin x} - \sqrt{1 - \sin x}}{x}$$

$$\text{ខ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos x}}{1 - \sqrt{\cos 2x}}$$

$$\text{គ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - \sqrt{\cos 2x}}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ឃ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^n x}{x \sin x}$$

$$\text{ង) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + 2 \cos x} - \sqrt{3}}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ច) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + 3 \cos x} - 2}{1 - \cos^3 2x}$$

$$\text{ឆ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3 - \cos 2x}}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ជ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt[3]{\cos 2x}}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ឈ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(1 - \cos x)}{x^4}$$

$$\text{ញ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x + \cos 2x + \dots + \cos nx - n}{x^2}$$

២២៤. គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{ក) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin \pi x}{1 - x^2}$$

$$\text{ខ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\cos \frac{\pi x}{2}}{1 - x^3}$$

$$\text{គ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{(\pi - x)^2}$$

$$\text{ឃ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1 - x^2) \cdot \tan \frac{\pi x}{2}$$

$$\text{ង) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{1 - \sin \frac{x}{2}}{(\sin \frac{x}{4} - \cos \frac{x}{4})^2}$$

$$\text{ច) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - \sin \frac{\pi x}{2}}{(1 - x)^2}$$

$$\text{ឆ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\pi - 2x) \tan x$$

$$\text{ជ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (4 - x^2) \tan \frac{\pi}{x}$$

$$\text{ឈ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 8 + \tan \pi x}{2 - x}$$

$$\text{ញ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - x}{\cos \frac{\pi}{x + 1}}$$

២២៥. គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម ៖

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

$$\text{ខ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - x}{\sin \frac{\pi}{x}}$$

$$\text{គ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - x^3 + \tan \pi x}{1 - x}$$

$$\text{ឃ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\cos \frac{x}{2}}{\pi^2 - x^2}$$

$$\text{ង) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4 + x^3 \sin x}{x^4}$$

$$\text{ច) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \sin x - \sin 3x}{2 \sin x - \sin 2x}$$

$$\text{ឆ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^3 2x}{x \sin x}$$

$$\text{ឈ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \cos 3x}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ដ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{1 - \cos \sqrt{x}}$$

$$\text{ខ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{1 - \cos(1 - \cos \sqrt{x})}$$

$$\text{ជ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + \sin x}{\tan x}$$

$$\text{ញ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(\sin x)}{x \sin x}$$

$$\text{ប) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos 2x}}{x \tan x}$$

$$\text{ផ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{x^2} \left(\frac{2}{\cos x} - 3 \cos x + 1 \right) \right]$$

២២៦. គណនាលីមីតនៃអនុគមន៍ខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{ក) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{1 + \cos x}}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$\text{ខ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + \sin x + \tan x}{x - \sin x - \tan x}$$

$$\text{គ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x + \cos x} - \sqrt{(1+x)\cos x}}{\sin 3x - 3 \sin x}$$

$$\text{ឃ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - \cos 3x}{1 - \cos 2x}$$

$$\text{ង) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{x + \cos \sqrt{x}}}{x}$$

$$\text{ច) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \cos x} - \sqrt{1 + \cos 5x}}{\sqrt{\cos x} - \sqrt{\cos 5x}}$$

$$\text{ឆ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + 2 \cos x}} - 2}{x^2}$$

$$\text{ជ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x}}{1 - \cos 2x \sqrt{\cos x}}$$

$$\text{ឈ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + x - \sqrt{1 + x^2 - 2x \cos 2x}}{x^3}$$

$$\text{ញ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - \frac{2n}{1 - \cos^n 2x} \right]$$

២២៧. គណនាលីមីតនៃអនុគមន៍ខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{ក) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1 - x^2) \tan \frac{\pi x}{2}$$

$$\text{ខ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\cos x - \cos a}{\sin(x - a)}$$

$$\text{គ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\tan \pi x}{1 - x}$$

$$\text{ឃ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - \sin^3 2x}{\tan x - \cot x}$$

$$\text{ង) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - \sin \frac{\pi x}{2}}{(1 - x)^2}$$

$$\text{ច) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{\pi}{4} - \arctan x}{1 - x}$$

$$\text{ឆ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2 - x - 2) \tan \frac{\pi}{x}$$

$$\text{ជ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \frac{\arcsin x - \arccos x}{1 - x\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{ឈ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\pi^2 - 4x^2}$$

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

២២៨. គណនាលីមីតនៃអនុគមន៍ខាងក្រោម ៖

$$\text{ក) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1 - x^3) \tan \frac{\pi}{1 + x}$$

$$\text{ខ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\cot \frac{\pi}{x}}{4 - x^2}$$

$$\text{គ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\cos \frac{x}{4} - \sin \frac{x}{4}}{\pi - x}$$

$$\text{ឃ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{\cos \frac{\pi}{x + 1}}$$

$$\text{ង) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\cos \frac{\pi x}{2}}{1 - x^2}$$

$$\text{ច) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1 - x) \tan \frac{\pi x}{3x - 1}$$

$$\text{ឆ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 8 + \sin \pi x}{2 - x}$$

$$\text{ជ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1 - \sin \frac{\pi}{x}}{x^2 - 4x + 4}$$

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

$$\text{ញ) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{\pi} - \sqrt{\arccos x}}{x + 1}$$

២២៩. គណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម៖

$$A = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[x \sin \left(\frac{\pi x}{x + 3} \right) \right] \quad \text{និង} \quad B = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[(2x + 3) \cos \left(\frac{\pi x + 1}{2x - 1} \right) \right]$$

២៣០. ចូរគណនាលីមីតខាងក្រោម៖

$$A = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{2x + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} \tan \left(\frac{\pi x + 4}{2x - 1} \right) \right]$$

$$B = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{x^2 - x + 1}{2x - 1} \cot \left(\frac{\pi x + 3}{2x + 1} \right) \right]$$

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