

30. พิจารณาสมการของวงจรไฟฟ้าอย่างง่าย  $V = IR$  เชื่อ  $V$  แทนค่าความต่างศักย์ (มีหน่วยเป็นโวลท์)  
และ  $R$  แทนกระแสในวงจร (มีหน่วยเป็นแอมป์) และ  $I$  แทนความด้านทาน (มีหน่วยเป็นโอม) ถ้า  $V$ ,  $I$  และ

$R$  มีการเปลี่ยนแปลงขึ้นกับเวลา ( $t$ ) จงหาอัตราการเปลี่ยนแปลงของความด้านทานเทียบกับเวลา  $\left(\frac{dR}{dt}\right)$  เมื่อ

กำหนดให้  $R = 600$  โอม  $I = 0.4$  แอมป์ อัตราการเปลี่ยนแปลงของความต่างศักย์เทียบกับเวลา  $\frac{dV}{dt} = -0.1$

โวลท์/วินาที และอัตราการเปลี่ยนแปลงของกระแสเทียบกับเวลา  $\frac{dI}{dt} = -0.0005$  แอมป์/วินาที

31. ให้  $w = t^2 \sin r + \ln s$ ,  $r = \arctan(2x)$ ,  $s = 2y + x^2$ ,  $t = y^3 \sqrt{x}$  จงหา  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}$

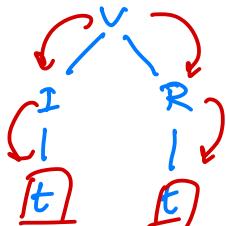
32. กำหนดให้  $\frac{x \sin(z)}{x+y} + y^2 = 10$  จงหา  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  โดยที่  $z$  เป็นฟังก์ชันของ  $x$  และ  $y$

33. ให้  $\tan(yz) + x^y = \ln(xy+z)$  จงหา  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  โดยที่  $z$  เป็นฟังก์ชันของ  $x$  และ  $y$

$$\text{30: } v(t) = I(t) \cdot R(t) \text{ in } \frac{dR}{dt} \quad \text{if } R=600, I=0.4$$

โดยกำหนด  $\frac{dv}{dt} = -0.1$ ,  $\frac{dI}{dt} = -0.0005$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial I} \cdot \frac{dI}{dt} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial R} \cdot \frac{dR}{dt}$$



$$\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial I} \cdot \frac{dI}{dt} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial R} \cdot \frac{dR}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \frac{dv}{dt} \right) \Big|_{\substack{R=600 \\ I=0.4}} = \left( R \frac{dI}{dt} + I \frac{dR}{dt} \right) \Big|_{\substack{R=600 \\ I=0.4}}$$

แทน  $v = IR$

$$-0.1 = (600) \cdot (-0.0005) + (0.4) \cdot \frac{dR}{dt} \Big|_{\substack{R=600 \\ I=0.4}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dR}{dt} = -\frac{0.1 + 0.3}{0.4} = \frac{0.2}{0.4} = \frac{1}{2} \Omega$$

$$\omega(t, r, s), r(x), s(y, x), t(y, x)$$

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$$31.) \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial s} \cdot \frac{\partial s}{\partial x}$$

$$\cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial s} \cdot \frac{\partial s}{\partial y}$$

$$\therefore w = f^2_{SMR+lnS} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = 2t \sin r, \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} = t^2 \cos r, \frac{\partial w}{\partial s} = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\therefore t = y^3 \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot y^3, \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} = 3y^2 \sqrt{x}$$

$$\therefore s = 2y + x^2 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial s}{\partial x} = 2x, \frac{\partial s}{\partial y} = 2$$

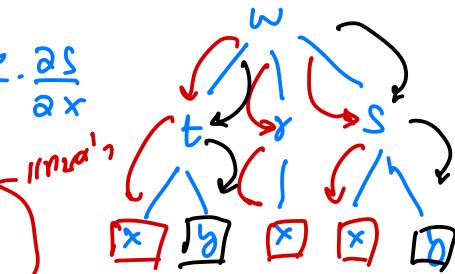
$$\therefore r = \arctan 2x \Rightarrow \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{(4x^2+1)} \quad (2) = \frac{2}{4x^2+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = (2t \sin r) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} y^3\right) + (t^2 \cos r) \cdot \left(\frac{2}{4x^2+1}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{s}\right) (2x) \quad \text{□}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = (2t \sin r) (3y^2 \sqrt{x}) + \left(\frac{1}{s}\right) \cdot 2 \quad \text{□}$$

32) กำหนดให้  $\frac{x \sin(z)}{x+y} + y^2 = 10$  จงหา  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  โดยที่  $z$  เป็นฟังก์ชันของ  $x$  และ  $y$

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$$32.) F(x_1, y_1, z) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z}$$

$$F(x_1, y_1, z) = \frac{x \sin z}{x+y} + y^2 - 10 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{(x+y) \sin z - x \sin z}{(x+y)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \frac{x \cos z}{x+y}$$

$$\text{m2902} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\left[ \frac{(x+y) \sin z - x \sin z}{(x+y)^2} \right] / \left[ \frac{x \cos z}{x+y} \right]$$

$$33.) F(x_1, y_1, z) = \tan(yz) + x^y - \ln(xy+z) = 0. \quad \text{m. } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z}, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = y x^{(y-1)} - \frac{1}{(xy+z)} \cdot y$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = y \sec^2(yz) - \frac{1}{(xy+z)}$$

$\partial z / \partial x$ .

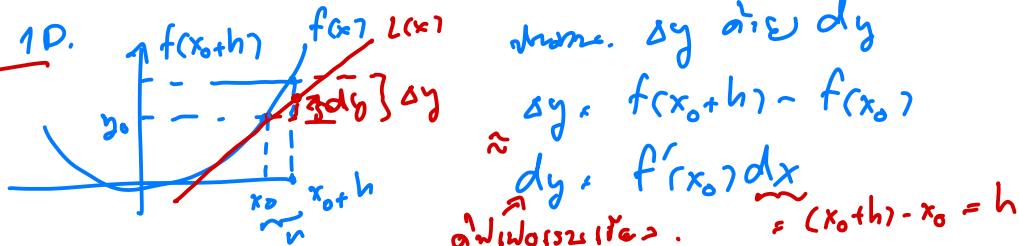
$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = \left[ y x^{(y-1)} - \frac{y}{(xy+z)} \right] / \left[ y \sec^2(yz) - \frac{1}{(xy+z)} \right]$$

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surjaznif:

- $\Delta y$   $\rightarrow$   $y_1 - y_0$  (Total drif.).

Idea: 1D.



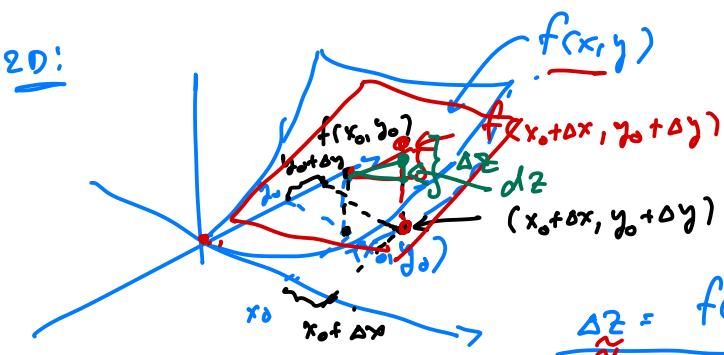
where:  $\Delta y \approx \Delta x$

$\approx \Delta y = f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)$

$\approx dy = f'(x_0) dx$

$\Delta y \approx f'(x_0) dx = (x_0 + h) - x_0 = h$

20:



$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$\Delta z \approx f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)$$

$\Delta z = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot dy$

↑  
∂z/∂x = 1

∂z/∂y = 2

સ્વરૂપ: નોંધ  $(x_0, y_0)$  ને પાંચાળાની રીતે  $(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y)$

$$\text{நிலைமை } \Delta z = z(x_0, y_0) - z(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{லாபு} \\ \Delta x = dx \\ \Delta y = dy \end{array} \right.$$

$\approx dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} dy$

நிலைமை சம்பந்தமாக.

$$\underline{Gx}: \text{minimum } z = f(x,y) = x^2 - xy + 3y^2.$$

ମଧ୍ୟବିନ୍ଦୁରେ d ଏବଂ a ଏ ମାତ୍ରରେ (x,y) ଫଳାବଳୀ.

$$(3, -1) \text{ 与 } (2.96, -0.95)$$

$$(x_0, y_0) \quad (x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y)$$

$m \Delta x, \Delta y :$

$$\text{उग्र. } x_0 + \Delta x = 2.96 \quad , \quad x_0 = 3 \Rightarrow \Delta x = 2.96 - 3 = -0.04$$

$$y_0 + \Delta y = -0.95, \quad y_0 = -1 \Rightarrow \Delta y = -0.95 - (-1) = 0.05$$

$$\text{Definisi: } \Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x,y) = x^2 - xy + 3y^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$= f(2.96, -0.95) - f(3, -1)$$

$$= [2.96^2 - (2.96)(-0.95) + 3(-0.95)^2] -$$

$$[3^2 - (3)(-1) + 3(-1)^2]$$

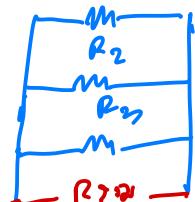
$$\begin{aligned}
 dz &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} \cdot dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} \cdot dy \quad (dx = \Delta x = -0.04) \\
 &\quad (dy = \Delta y = 0.05) \\
 &= (2x - y) \Big|_{(3, -1)} \cdot (-0.04) + (-x + 6y^2) \Big|_{(3, -1)} \cdot (0.05) \\
 &= (2 \cdot 3 - (-1)) \cdot (-0.04) + (-3 + 6(-1)^2) \cdot (0.05) \\
 &= (3.3) \cdot (-0.04) + (3) \cdot (0.05) \\
 &= -0.132 + 0.15 = 0.018 \quad \blacksquare
 \end{aligned}$$

សេចក្តីជាបន្ទូរដែលបានរាយការណ៍ដោយលោកស្រីអាមេរិក។

$\Rightarrow$  ດີເລວມວ່ານະຄອນນິກົດ.

$$\Rightarrow \text{ເຫັນວ່າມີຄວາມໄດ້ໃຫຍ່} \quad \frac{dz}{z} \times 100$$

Gx: 10859 WJ7.R.



$$R_1 = 25\Omega, R_2 = 40\Omega, R_3 = 50\Omega$$

ជាន់មែនវិលិទ្ធភាព ០.៥ យ.

մեջան ուղարկու շտամ ու մասնակի թիգ.

$$\frac{1}{R_{\text{series}}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} \quad \text{un. } dR_{\text{series}} = ?$$

Wiederholung:  $dR = \frac{\partial R}{\partial R_1} dR_1 + \frac{\partial R}{\partial R_2} dR_2 + \frac{\partial R}{\partial R_3} dR_3$

Step 1:  
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{R} = \frac{R_2 R_3 + R_1 R_3 + R_1 R_2}{R_1 R_2 R_3} \Rightarrow R = \frac{R_1 R_2 R_3}{R_2 R_3 + R_1 R_3 + R_1 R_2}$

Step 2:

Implicit diff.:  $F(R, R_1, R_2, R_3) = \frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} - \frac{1}{R_3} = 0$

- $\frac{\partial R}{\partial R_1} = -\frac{F_{R_1}}{F_R} = -\frac{\left[ +\frac{1}{R_1^2} \right]}{\left[ -\frac{1}{R^2} \right]} = \frac{R^2}{R_1^2}$

- $\frac{\partial R}{\partial R_2} = -\frac{F_{R_2}}{F_R} = -\frac{\left[ +\frac{1}{R_2^2} \right]}{\left[ -\frac{1}{R^2} \right]} = \frac{R^2}{R_2^2}$

- $\frac{\partial R}{\partial R_3} = -\frac{F_{R_3}}{F_R} = -\frac{\left[ +\frac{1}{R_3^2} \right]}{\left[ -\frac{1}{R^2} \right]} = \frac{R^2}{R_3^2}$

Summe:  $dR = \frac{R^2}{R_1^2} \cdot dR_1 + \frac{R^2}{R_2^2} \cdot dR_2 + \frac{R^2}{R_3^2} \cdot dR_3 \quad (*)$

Beispiel:  $\frac{dR_1}{R_1} \times 100 = 0.5, \quad \frac{dR_2}{R_2} \times 100 = 0.5, \quad \frac{dR_3}{R_3} \times 100 = 0.5$

Summe:  $dR \times 100 = \underbrace{\frac{R^2}{R_1^2} \left( \frac{dR_1}{R_1} \times 100 \right)}_{0.5} + \underbrace{\frac{R^2}{R_2^2} \left( \frac{dR_2}{R_2} \times 100 \right)}_{0.5} + \underbrace{\frac{R^2}{R_3^2} \left( \frac{dR_3}{R_3} \times 100 \right)}_{0.5}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial R \times 100}{R} = 0.5 \cdot R \cdot \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} \right)$$

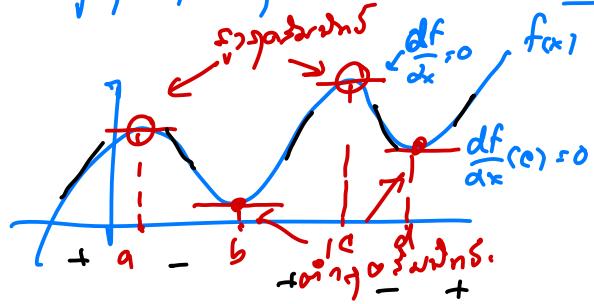
$$= 0.5 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} \right)^2 = 0.5 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{25} + \frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{50} \right)^2$$

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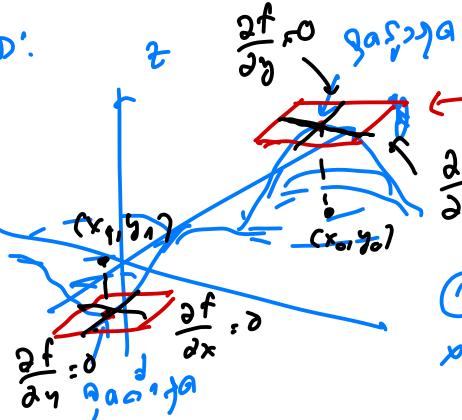
$\Rightarrow$  Պարահանգն (Extreme values.)

(անչշղալուց քայլում + օրունեն)

1D:



2D:



① Առաջիկաթաւ: (2D)

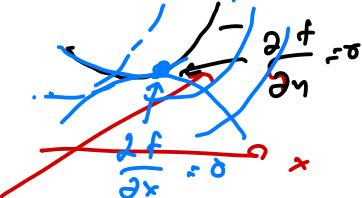
» առ յատ  $(x_0, y_0)$  առաջիկաթաւ

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} = 0 \quad \text{և} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} = 0 \right]}$$

④ check សរុបក្នុងតារាង (ទូលាសំ):  $f(x,y)$  នឹងជានិភ័យ.

រាយ.  $D(x,y) = f_{xx} \cdot f_{yy} - (f_{xy})^2$

- ព័ត៌មាន. •  $D > 0$  —  $\begin{cases} \text{ក្នុងការ } f_{xx} > 0 \text{ (នៃ } f_{yy} > 0) \\ \text{ក្នុងការ } f_{xx} < 0 \text{ (នៃ } f_{yy} < 0) \end{cases}$
- $D < 0$  — និមួយនឹងតារាង.
- $D = 0$   $\Rightarrow f_{yy} = 0$ .



Ex: នូវ សរុបក្នុង / នូវការ ដែលបាន (រីអី) នៅ

$$f(x,y) = 3y^2 - 2y^3 - 3x^2 + 6xy.$$

① គីវីស៊ីស៊ីរាង  $f_x = 0$  និង  $f_y = 0$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f_x = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (3y^2 - 2y^3 - 3x^2 + 6xy) = -6x + 6y = 0 \quad \text{---(1)} \\ f_y = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (3y^2 - 2y^3 - 3x^2 + 6xy) = 6y - 6y^2 + 6x = 0 \quad \text{---(2)} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{នៃ (1) } \Rightarrow -6x + 6y = 0 \Rightarrow x = y$$

$$\text{នូវ (2) } \Rightarrow 6y - 6y^2 + (6y) = 0 \Rightarrow -6y^2 + 12y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -6y(y-2) = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0, 2.$$

- in ①  $b = y^2 + 9x^2$ . զայնդական.
- $y=0 \Rightarrow x=0 \Rightarrow \text{ga } (0,0)$  լվացանդական.
  - $y=2 \Rightarrow x=2 \Rightarrow \text{ga } (2,2)$  լվացանդական.

$\Rightarrow$  check զայնդական է՞ւ մոտեցական / տպան.

$$D(x,y) = f_{xx} \cdot f_{yy} - (f_{xy})^2$$

in.  $f(x,y) = 3y^2 - 2y^3 - 3x^2 + 6xy$

$$f_x = -6x + 6y, \quad f_{xx} = -6$$

$$f_y = 6y - 6y^2 + 6x, \quad f_{yy} = 6 - 12y$$

$$f_{xy} = 6$$

որպես  $D(x,y) = (-6) \cdot (6-12y) - 6^2$

զայնդական  $(0,0), (2,2)$  զայնդական

$\bullet D(0,0) = (-6) \cdot (6-12 \cdot 0) - 6^2 < 0$

այսուհետ է  $(0,0)$  լվացանդական.

$\bullet D(2,2) = (-6)(6-12(2)) - 6^2 > 0$

ինչ  $f_{xx} = -6 < 0$

առնեն  $(2,2)$  լվացանդական դաշտուն.