



แบบฝึกหัดเรื่อง อนุพันธ์

ชื่อ-นามสกุล Diff 02

เลขประจำตัว No. 03

1. จงหาอนุพันธ์ของฟังก์ชันต่อไปนี้ โดยใช้นิยามของอนุพันธ์  $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$

1.1)  $f(x) = 5x^2 - 3x + 4$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{5(x+h)^2 - 3(x+h) + 4 - 5x^2 + 3x - 4}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x^2 + 10xh + 5h^2 - 3x - 3h + 4 - 5x^2 + 3x - 4}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{5h^2 + 10xh - 3h}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 5h + 10x - 3 = 10x - 3$$

1.2)  $f(x) = 3x^3 + 4$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3(x+h)^3 + 4 - 3x^3 - 4}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^3 + 9x^2h + 9xh^2 + 3h^3 + 4 - 3x^3 - 4}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 9x^2 + 9xh + 3h^2$$

$$= 9x^2$$

1.3)  $f(x) = \frac{b}{x}$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{b}{x+h} - \frac{b}{x}}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{bx - b(x+h)}{h(x^2 + xh)}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-bh}{x^2 + xh}$$

$$= -\frac{b}{x^2}$$

1.4)  $f(x) = 2\sqrt{x}$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sqrt{x+h} - 2\sqrt{x}}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4(x+h) - 4x}{h(2\sqrt{x+h} + 2\sqrt{x})}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4}{2\sqrt{x+h} + 2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$= \frac{4}{4\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

2. จงหาอนุพันธ์ของฟังก์ชันต่อไปนี้ ณ จุดที่กำหนดให้ โดยใช้นิยามของอนุพันธ์  $f'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}$

2.1)  $f(x) = 5x^3 - 1$ ,  $a = 3$

$$f'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{5x^3 - 1 - 134}{x - 3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{5x^3 - 135}{x - 3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{5(x^3 - 27)}{x - 3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} 5(x^2 + 3x + 9)$$

$$= 5(27) = 135$$

2.2)  $f(x) = \frac{6}{x^2}$ ,  $a = -3$

$$f'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{\frac{6}{x^2} - \frac{6}{(-3)^2}}{x - (-3)}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{2(3 - (-3))}{3(-3)^2}$$

$$= \frac{4}{9}$$

3. จงหาอนุพันธ์ของฟังก์ชันต่อไปนี้ โดยใช้สูตร

$$3.1) f(x) = 5x^2 - 3x + 4$$

$$f'(x) = 5 \cdot 2x - 3 \cdot 1$$

$$= 10x - 3$$

$$3.2) f(x) = 3x^3 + 4$$

$$f'(x) = 3 \cdot 3x^2$$

$$= 9x^2$$

$$3.3) f(x) = 5x^6 + 4x^5 + 5x^4 - x$$

$$f'(x) = 5 \cdot 6x^5 + 4 \cdot 5x^4 + 5 \cdot 4x^3 - 1$$

$$= 30x^5 + 20x^4 + 20x^3 - 1$$

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

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

$$= 3x^3 - 2x^2 + \frac{5}{6}$$

$$3.5) f(x) = \frac{4}{\sqrt{x}} + 2\sqrt{x} - 3x$$

$$f'(x) = 4 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)x^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 3$$

$$= -\frac{2}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} - 3$$

$$3.6) f(x) = \frac{1}{x^{4/5}} + x^{4/5} + x^{1/5} + \frac{1}{x^{5/4}}$$

$$f'(x) = 1 \cdot \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)x^{-\frac{9}{5}} + 1 \cdot \frac{4}{5}x^{-\frac{1}{5}} + \frac{1}{5}x^{-\frac{4}{5}} + \left(-\frac{5}{4}\right)x^{-\frac{9}{4}}$$

$$= -\frac{4}{5x^{9/5}} + \frac{4}{5x^{1/5}} + \frac{1}{5x^{4/5}} - \frac{5}{4x^{9/4}}$$

$$3.7) f(x) = (5x^2 + 2x + 1)(3x - 4) = 15x^3 - 14x^2 - 5x + 4$$

$$f'(x) = 15 \cdot 3x^2 - 14 \cdot 2x - 5$$

$$= 45x^2 - 28x - 5$$

$$3.8) f(x) = (x+5)(\sqrt{x} + 1) = x^{\frac{3}{2}} + x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 5x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 5$$

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

$$= \frac{3\sqrt{x}}{2} + \frac{5}{2\sqrt{x}} + 1$$

$$3.9) f(x) = \frac{3x+4}{4x-3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{(4x-3)(3x+4)' - (3x+4)(4x-3)'}{(4x-3)^2} \\ &= \frac{(4x-3)(3) - (3x+4)(4)}{(4x-3)^2} \\ &= \frac{12x-9-12x-16}{(4x-3)^2} \\ &= -\frac{25}{(4x-3)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$3.10) f(x) = \frac{5x^5-x}{\sqrt{x}} = 5x^{\frac{9}{2}} - x^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 5 \cdot \frac{9}{2} x^{\frac{7}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \frac{45}{2} x^{\frac{7}{2}} - \frac{1}{2x^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\ &= \frac{45}{2} x^{\frac{7}{2}} \cdot \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \frac{1}{2x^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\ &= \frac{45x^4 - 1}{2\sqrt{x}} \end{aligned}$$

$$3.11) f(x) = \left( \frac{9}{x^5} + \frac{4}{x^3} \right) (2x^4+5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \left( \frac{9+4x^2}{x^5} \right) (2x^4+5) \\ &= (8x^6+6x^4+20x^2+15)/x^5 \\ &= 8x + 6x^{-1} + 20x^{-3} + 15x^{-5} \\ f'(x) &= 8 + 6(-1)x^{-2} + 20(-3)x^{-4} + 15(-5)x^{-6} \\ &= \frac{8x^6 - 6x^4 - 60x^2 - 75}{x^6} \end{aligned}$$

$$3.12) f(x) = \frac{(4x^4+5x^3) \left( \frac{x-1}{x+2} \right)}{x+2} = \frac{4x^5-4x^4+5x^4-5x^3}{x+2} = \frac{4x^5+x^4-5x^3}{x+2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{(x+2)(20x^4+4x^3-15x^2) - 4x^5-x^4+5x^3}{(x+2)^2} \\ &= \frac{20x^5+44x^4-7x^3-30x^2-4x^5-x^4+5x^3}{(x+2)^2} \\ &= \frac{16x^5+43x^4-2x^3-30x^2}{(x+2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

4. จงหาอนุพันธ์ของฟังก์ชันต่อไปนี้ ณ จุดที่กำหนดให้

$$4.1) f(x) = \frac{4}{\sqrt{x}} + 2\sqrt{x} - 3x, a = 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 4\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)x^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 3 \\ &= -\frac{2}{x\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(a) &= -\frac{2}{4\sqrt{4}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} - 3 \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - 3 \\ &= -\frac{11}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$4.2) f(x) = 5x^6 + 4x^5 + 5x^4 - x, a = -2$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 5 \cdot 6x^5 + 4 \cdot 5x^4 + 5 \cdot 4x^3 - 1 \\ &= 30x^5 + 20x^4 + 20x^3 - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(a) &= 30(-2)^5 + 20(-2)^4 + 20(-2)^3 - 1 \\ &= -960 + 320 - 160 - 1 \\ &= -801 \end{aligned}$$



