

DERIVATIVE FORMULAE

1. $\frac{d}{dx}(c) = 0$

2. $\frac{d}{dx}(x) = 1$

3. $\frac{d}{dx}(cu) = c \frac{du}{dx}$

4. $\frac{d}{dx}(u+v-w) = \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{dv}{dx} - \frac{dw}{dx}$

5. $\frac{d}{dx}(uv) = u \frac{dv}{dx} + v \frac{du}{dx}$

6. $\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) = \frac{v \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$

7. $\frac{d}{dx}(u^n) = nu^{n-1} \frac{du}{dx}$

8. $\frac{d}{dx}(u/v) = \frac{v \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$

9. $\frac{d}{dx}(\sqrt{u}) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} \frac{du}{dx}$

10. $\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{u}\right) = -\frac{1}{u^2} \frac{du}{dx}$

11. $\frac{d}{dx}f(u) = \frac{df(u)}{du} \frac{du}{dx}$

12. $\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{du}}$

INTEGRAL FORMULAE

Basic Forms

1. $\int u^a du = \frac{u^{a+1}}{a+1} + C$ (a ≠ -1)

2. $\int \frac{1}{u} du = \ln|u| + C$

3. $\int \frac{1}{u^2} du = -\frac{1}{u} + C$

4. $\int e^u du = e^u + C$

5. $\int a^u du = \frac{a^u}{\ln a} + C$

6. $\int \sin u du = -\cos u + C$

7. $\int \cos u du = \sin u + C$

8. $\int \sec^2 u du = \tan u + C$

9. $\int \csc^2 u du = -\cot u + C$

10. $\int \sec u \tan u du = \sec u + C$

11. $\int \csc u \cot u du = -\csc u + C$

12. $\int \tan u du = \ln|\sec u| + C$

13. $\int \cot u du = \ln|\sin u| + C$

14. $\int \sec u du = \ln|\sec u + \tan u| + C$

15. $\int \csc u du = \ln|\csc u - \cot u| + C$

Hyperbolic Forms

24. $\int \sinh u du = \cosh u + C$

25. $\int \cosh u du = \sinh u + C$

26. $\int \tanh u du = \ln|\cosh u| + C$

27. $\int \coth u du = \ln|\sinh u| + C$

28. $\int \operatorname{sech} u du = \tan^{-1}(\sinh u) + C$

29. $\int \operatorname{cosech} u du = \ln\left|\tanh \frac{u}{2}\right| + C$

30. $\int \sec^2 u du = \tanh u + C$

31. $\int \csc^2 u du = -\coth u + C$

32. $\int \sec u \tanh u du = -\operatorname{sech} u + C$

33. $\int \csc u \coth u du = -\operatorname{cosech} u + C$

1. พหุนาม

2. expo + log

3. ตรีโกณ

4. อินเวอร์ส

u = ตัวในป้ x

du = ตัวนอก

ln u = 0 ln e = 1 ln 1 = 0

ln 0 = ไม่นิยาม tan 1 = 1 tan 0 = 0

$\sin(-\theta) = -\sin \theta$, $\cos(-\theta) = \cos \theta$, $\tan(-\theta) = -\tan \theta$
 $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$, $\sec^2 \theta = 1 + \tan^2 \theta$, $\csc^2 \theta = 1 + \cot^2 \theta$
 $\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$, $\cos 2\theta = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta$
 $\cos^2 \theta = \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2}$, $\sin^2 \theta = \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2}$
 $\sin(A+B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$
 $\sin(A-B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B$
 $\cos(A+B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$
 $\cos(A-B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$
 $\tan(A+B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}$
 $\tan(A-B) = \frac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 + \tan A \tan B}$

สูตรอินทิเกรต

$\int \sin u \cos u du = -\frac{1}{2} \sin^2 u + C$

$\int \sin u \sin u du = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2u + C$

$\int \cos u \cos u du = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2u + C$

$\int \cos u \sin u du = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2u + C$

$\int \sin^2 u du = \frac{u}{2} - \frac{\sin 2u}{4} + C$

$\int \cos^2 u du = \frac{u}{2} + \frac{\sin 2u}{4} + C$

$\int \sin^3 u du = -\cos u + \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 u + C$

$\int \cos^3 u du = \sin u - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 u + C$

$\int \sec^2 u \tan u du = \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 u + C$

$\int \csc^2 u \cot u du = -\frac{1}{2} \cot^2 u + C$

Week 1 (Linear)

1st order ODE (Linear)

- Homogeneous: $y' + P(x)y = 0$
- Non-Homogeneous: $y' + P(x)y = Q(x)$
 - I.F. (Euler)
 - Variation of parameter

Week 2 (Non Linear)

Lecture 2

Non Linear

- 1st order ODE (Non Linear)
 - Separable (แยกตัว)
 - Exact (แน่นอน)
 - I.F. (อินทิเกรต)
- 2nd order & Higher ODE
 - Homogeneous
 - Constant Coefficients
 - Repeated Root
 - Non Constant Coefficients
 - Non Homogeneous

1st order → Linear → Homogeneous (ถ้า $\frac{dy}{dx}$ เป็น y หรือ 1 หรือ 0)

(1) วิธีแก้: $\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = 0$

(2) $\int P(x) dx = \ln|u| + C$

(3) $y = e^{-\int P(x) dx} [C]$

1st order → Linear → Non Homogeneous (ถ้า $\frac{dy}{dx}$ เป็น y หรือ 1 หรือ 0 หรือ $Q(x) \neq 0$) I.F.

(1) วิธีแก้: $\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x)$

(2) $\int P(x) dx = \ln|u| + C$

(3) $y = e^{-\int P(x) dx} \left[\int e^{\int P(x) dx} \cdot Q(x) dx + C \right]$

1st order → Linear → Non Homogeneous (ถ้า $\frac{dy}{dx}$ เป็น y หรือ 1 หรือ 0 หรือ $Q(x) \neq 0$) Variation of parameter

(1) วิธีแก้: $\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x)$

(2) $\int P(x) dx = \ln|u| + C$

(3) $y = e^{-\int P(x) dx} \left[\int e^{\int P(x) dx} \cdot Q(x) dx + C \right]$

NonLinear → 1st order ODE → Separable (ถ้า $\frac{dy}{dx}$ เป็น y หรือ 1 หรือ 0 หรือ $Q(x)$)

NonLinear → 1st order ODE → Exact (ถ้า $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$)

NonLinear → 1st order ODE → Homogeneous (ถ้า $M(x,y) = N(x,y) = 0$)

NonLinear → 1st order ODE → Bernoulli (ถ้า $\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x)y^n$)

NonLinear → 1st order ODE → Riccati (ถ้า $\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x)y^2 + R(x)$)

NonLinear → 1st order ODE → IF (ถ้า $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} \neq \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$)

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NonLinear \rightarrow 2nd order ODE & Higher ODE \rightarrow Homogeneous \rightarrow Constant Coefficients \rightarrow Repeated Root

ឧបាយវិការ $y'' - y' - 6y = 0$

១) ចំណុច (តំបន់កំណត់ដោយ គល់រង) $y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_{n-1} y' + a_n y = 0$

២) រំលឹកឡើងវិញ λ គឺ $y' \rightarrow \lambda^2, y' \rightarrow \lambda, y \rightarrow 1$

៣) យើង λ \rightarrow ធាតុ factor

៤) λ \rightarrow ធាតុ factor $(\lambda - a)$
 ៤.១ $(\lambda - a)^2$ $\rightarrow y = C_1 e^{ax} + C_2 x e^{ax} + \dots + C_n e^{ax}$
 ៤.២ $\lambda = a \pm bi$ $\rightarrow y = (C_1 + C_2 x + C_3 x^2 + \dots + C_n x^{n-1}) e^{ax}$
 ៤.៣ $\lambda_1 = a \pm bi, \lambda_2 = a \pm bi$ $\rightarrow y = C_1 e^{ax} (\cos bx + i \sin bx) + C_2 e^{ax} (\cos bx + i \sin bx)$
 ៤.៤ $\lambda = a \pm bi$ $\rightarrow y = C_1 e^{ax} (\cos bx + i \sin bx) + C_2 x e^{ax} (\cos bx + i \sin bx)$

$y = C_1 e^{ax} (\cos bx + i \sin bx) + C_2 x e^{ax} (\cos bx + i \sin bx) + C_3 e^{ax} (\cos bx + i \sin bx) + C_4 x e^{ax} (\cos bx + i \sin bx)$

Integrate ធាតុ factor
 1) $\int \frac{1}{y+1} dy = \ln|y+1| + C$
 2) $\int \frac{1}{y^2+1} dy = \arctan y + C$
 3) $\int \frac{1}{y^2-1} dy = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{y-1}{y+1} \right| + C$
 4) $\int \frac{1}{1+y^2} dy = \arctan y + C$
 5) $\int \frac{1}{y^2+1} dy = \arctan y + C$
 6) $\int \frac{1}{y^2-1} dy = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{y-1}{y+1} \right| + C$

ធាតុ factor $\lambda^2 - 3\lambda - 2 = 0$
 $\lambda = 4, \lambda = -1$
 $y = C_1 e^{4x} + C_2 e^{-x}$

$e^{\ln x} = x$

NonLinear \rightarrow 2nd Order & Higher ODE \rightarrow Homogeneous \rightarrow Non Constant Coefficients \rightarrow ឯកត្រីកោណ

ឧបាយវិការ $x^2 y'' - 2xy' - 10y = 0$ ករណី $n = 2$

១) យើង λ \rightarrow ធាតុ factor $\lambda^2 - (1-C_1)\lambda + C_2 = 0$

២) យើង λ \rightarrow ធាតុ factor $-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$

៣) λ ឯកត្រីកោណ 3 case (យើង λ ឯកត្រីកោណ)

1) ឯកត្រីកោណ $y(x) = Ax^{\lambda_1} + Bx^{\lambda_2}$
 2) ឯកត្រីកោណ $y(x) = (A+B \ln x) x^{\lambda_1}$
 3) ឯកត្រីកោណ $y(x) = x^a [C \cos(b \ln x) + D \sin(b \ln x)]$

NonLinear \rightarrow 2nd order & Higher ODE \rightarrow Non Homogeneous

១) ឯកត្រីកោណ y_h ឯកត្រីកោណ Homogeneous
 យើង $y' = 0$ ឯកត្រីកោណ C_1, C_2, \dots

២) ឯកត្រីកោណ y_p (ឯកត្រីកោណ Non Homogeneous)

f(x)	ធាតុ factor y_p
e^{ax} (expo)	Ae^{ax} (1 ឯកត្រីកោណ)
$\sin bx, \cos bx$ (trig)	$A \sin bx + B \cos bx$ (2 ឯកត្រីកោណ)
x^3 (poly)	$Ax^3 + Bx^2 + Cx + D$ (ធាតុ factor 4 ឯកត្រីកោណ)
x^2 (poly)	$Ax^2 + Bx + C$ (ធាតុ factor 3 ឯកត្រីកោណ)
x (poly)	$Ax + B$ (ធាតុ factor 2 ឯកត្រីកោណ)

- យើង $f(x)$ ឯកត្រីកោណ y_p ឯកត្រីកោណ
- យើង y_p ឯកត្រីកោណ y_h ឯកត្រីកោណ x (ឯកត្រីកោណ ឯកត្រីកោណ) \neq
- យើង y_p ឯកត្រីកោណ y_h ឯកត្រីកោណ x (ឯកត្រីកោណ ឯកត្រីកោណ) \neq
- យើង y_p ឯកត្រីកោណ y_h ឯកត្រីកោណ x (ឯកត្រីកោណ ឯកត្រីកោណ) \neq
- យើង y_p ឯកត្រីកោណ y_h ឯកត្រីកោណ x (ឯកត្រីកោណ ឯកត្រីកោណ) \neq

៣) ឯកត្រីកោណ $y(x) = y_h + y_p$

ឯកត្រីកោណ \rightarrow ឯកត្រីកោណ \rightarrow ឯកត្រីកោណ \rightarrow ឯកត្រីកោណ

ឯកត្រីកោណ \rightarrow ឯកត្រីកោណ \rightarrow ឯកត្រីកោណ \rightarrow ឯកត្រីកោណ

2. Hyperbolic Functions
 $\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$
 $\cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$
 $\tanh x = \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x}$
 $\operatorname{sech} x = \frac{1}{\cosh x}$
 $\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = 1$
 $1 - \tanh^2 x = \operatorname{sech}^2 x$
 $\cosh x + \sinh x = e^x$
 $\cosh x - \sinh x = e^{-x}$

ឯកត្រីកោណ \rightarrow ឯកត្រីកោណ \rightarrow ឯកត្រីកោណ \rightarrow ឯកត្រីកោណ