ဆာလွှံဆ လ်ဝည္သွယ

ముఖ్యాంశాలు:

- 1. x ఒక వాస్తవ సంఖ్య అయితే x మాపం లేదా పరమ మూల్యం |x| $\infty \, |x| \, = x, \, x > 0$ $= -x, \, x < 0$
- = 0, x = 0 అని నిర్వచిస్తాం.
- 2. a ధనాత్మక వాస్తవ సంఖ్య అయితే $|x| \leq a \Rightarrow$ $a \leq x \leq a$
- 3. a ధనాత్మక వాస్తవ సంఖ్య అయితే $|x| \geq a \Rightarrow x \geq a$ లేదా $x \leq -a$
- 4. Lt $x = \frac{x^n a^n}{x a} = n a^{n-1}$ (n అకరణీయ సంఖ్య)
- 5. Lt $\frac{x^m a^m}{x^n a^n} = \frac{m}{n} a^{m-n}$

4 మార్కుల ప్రశ్నలు

అని చూపండి?

sol:

1.
$$\frac{1}{1+l+m^{-1}} = \frac{1}{1+l+\frac{1}{m}} \quad \left(\because a^{-1} = \frac{1}{a}\right)$$

$$=\frac{\mathrm{m}}{\mathrm{m}+l\mathrm{m}+1}$$

$$= \frac{m}{m + \frac{1}{n} + 1} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \because lmn = 1 \\ lm = \frac{1}{n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$=\frac{mn}{mn+1+n}$$
....(1)

2.
$$\frac{1}{1+m+n^{-1}} = \frac{1}{1+m+\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$=\frac{n}{n+mn+1}....(2)$$

3.
$$\frac{1}{1+n+l^{-1}} = \frac{1}{1+n+mn}$$
.....(3) $\left(\frac{\because lmn = 1}{mn = \frac{1}{l} = l^{-1}} \right)$

(1) + (2) + (3) చేయగా..

L.H.S =
$$\frac{1}{1+l+m^{-1}} + \frac{1}{1+m+n^{-1}} + \frac{1}{1+m+l^{-1}}$$

$$\frac{mn}{mn+1+n} + \frac{n}{n+mn+1} + \frac{1}{1+n+mn}$$

$$=\frac{\underline{mn+n+1}}{\underline{mn+1+n}}$$
= 1 R.H.S.

∴ L.H.S. = R.H.S.

2. $y = \sqrt[3]{3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{3}}$ అయితే $3y^3 - 9y = 10$ అని చూపండి?

sol:

$$y = \sqrt[3]{3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{3}}$$

ఇరువైపుల ఘనం చేయగా

$$y^{3} = \left(\sqrt[3]{3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{3}}\right)^{3}$$

$$(a+b)^3 = a^3 + b^3 + 3ab(a+b)$$

$$y^{3} = \left(\sqrt[3]{3}\right)^{3} + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{3}}\right)^{3} + 3\sqrt[3]{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{3}} \left(\sqrt[3]{3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{3}}\right)$$

$$=3+\frac{1}{3}+3y$$

$$=\frac{9+1+9y}{3}$$

$$3y^3 = 10 + 9y$$

$$3y^3 - 9y = 10$$

3.
$$\frac{1}{1+x^{a-b}+x^{a-c}} + \frac{1}{1+x^{b-c}+x^{b-a}} + \frac{1}{1+x^{c-a}+x^{c-b}} = 1 అని$$
 చూపండి?

sol:

L.H.S

$$= \frac{1}{1+x^{a-b}+x^{a-c}} + \frac{1}{1+x^{b-c}+x^{b-a}} + \frac{1}{1+x^{c-a}+x^{c-b}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+\frac{x^a}{x^b}+\frac{x^a}{x^c}} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{x^b}{x^c}+\frac{x^b}{x^a}} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{x^c}{x^a}+\frac{x^c}{x^b}}$$

$$=\frac{x^{b}x^{c}}{x^{b}x^{c}+x^{a}x^{c}+x^{a}x^{b}}+\frac{x^{c}x^{a}}{x^{c}x^{a}+x^{b}x^{a}+x^{b}x^{c}}+\frac{x^{a}x^{b}}{x^{a}x^{b}+x^{c}x^{b}+x^{c}x^{a}}$$

$$=\frac{x^{b+c}}{x^{b+c}+x^{a+c}+x^{a+b}}+\frac{x^{c+a}}{x^{c+a}+x^{b+a}+x^{b+c}}+\frac{x^{a+b}}{x^{a+b}+x^{c+b}+x^{c+b}}$$

$$= \frac{x^{b+c} + x^{c+a} + x^{a+b}}{x^{b+c} + x^{a+c} + x^{a+b}}$$

4. Lt
$$\frac{\sqrt{x+a}-\sqrt{2a}}{x-a}$$
 ను గణన చేయండి?

sol

Lt
$$\frac{\sqrt{x+a} - \sqrt{2a}}{x-a}$$
 లవాన్ని అకరణీయం చేయగా
$$= \operatorname{Lt}_{x \to a} \frac{\sqrt{x+a} - \sqrt{2a}}{x-a} \times \frac{\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{2a}}{\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{2a}}$$
$$= \operatorname{Lt}_{x \to a} \frac{\left(\sqrt{x+a}\right)^2 - \left(\sqrt{2a}\right)^2}{\left(x-a\right)\left(\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{2a}\right)}$$

$$= \operatorname{Lt}_{x \to a} \frac{x + a - 2a}{(x - a)(\sqrt{x + a} + \sqrt{2a})}$$

$$= \operatorname{Lt}_{x \to a} \frac{x - a}{\left(x - a\right)\left(\sqrt{x + a} + \sqrt{2a}\right)}$$

$$= \operatorname{Lt}_{x \to a} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{2a}}$$

$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{a+a}+\sqrt{2a}}$$

$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}+\sqrt{2a}}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2a}}$$

2 మార్కుల ప్రశ్నలు

1.
$$a = x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$
 అయితే $x = \frac{1}{2}(a - a^{-1})$ అని చూపండి?

sol:

$$a = x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$

$$a - x = \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$

ఇరువైపుల వర్గం చేయగా

$$(a-x)^2 = \left(\sqrt{x^2+1}\right)^2$$

$$a^2 - 2ax + x^2 = x^2 + 1$$

$$a^2 + x^2 - x^2 - 1 = 2ax$$

$$a^2 - 1 = 2ax$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{a^2 - 1}{2a}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{a^2}{a} - \frac{1}{a}\right]$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left[a-a^{-1}\right]$$

2. Lt
$$\frac{x^{m}-a^{m}}{x^{n}-a^{n}} = \frac{m}{n}a^{m-n}$$
 అని చూపండి?

sol

$$\operatorname{Lt} \frac{x^m - a^m}{x^n - a^n} = \frac{a^m - a^m}{a^n - a^n} = \frac{0}{0}$$
 అనిర్థారకం.

Lt
$$\frac{x^m - a^m}{x^n - a^n}$$
 లవహారాలను (x-a)తో భాగించగా

$$= Lt \frac{(x^{m} - a^{m})/(x - a)}{(x^{n} - a^{n})/(x - a)}$$

$$= \frac{\operatorname{Lt}_{x \to a} \left(x^{m} - a^{m}\right) / (x - a)}{\operatorname{Lt}_{x \to a} \left(x^{n} - a^{n}\right) / (x - a)}$$

$$=\frac{m.a^{m-1}}{n.a^{n-1}}$$

$$= \frac{m}{n} a^{m-1-n+1}$$

$$=\frac{m}{n}a^{m-n}$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{Lt}_{x \to a} \frac{x^{m} - a^{m}}{x^{n} - a^{n}} = \frac{m}{n} a^{m-n}$$

3.
$$a^{1/3} + b^{1/3} + c^{1/3} = 0$$
 అయితే $(a+b+c)^3 = 27$ abc అని చూపండి?

sol:

$$a^{1/3} + b^{1/3} + c^{1/3} = 0$$

$$a^{1/3} + b^{1/3} = -c^{1/3}$$

ఇరువైపుల ఘనం చేయగా

$$(a^{1/3} + b^{1/3})^3 = (-c^{1/3})^3 \quad : (a+b)^3 = a^3 + b^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2$$

$$(a^{1/3})^3 + (b^{1/3})^3 + 3 a^{1/3} b^{1/3} (a^{1/3} + b^{1/3}) = -c$$

$$a + b + 3 a^{1/3} b^{1/3} (- c^{1/3}) = -c$$

$$a + b - 3a^{1/3}b^{1/3}c^{1/3} = -c$$

$$a + b + c = 3a^{1/3} b^{1/3} c^{1/3}$$

ఇరువెప్పల ఘనం చేయగా

$$(a+b+c)^3 = (3a^{1/3} b^{1/3} c^{1/3})^3$$

$$(a+b+c)^3 = 27 abc$$

4.
$$a^x = b^y = c^z$$
; $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{c}{b}$ అయితే $y/x = \frac{2z}{x+z}$ అని చూపండి?

sol

$$a^x = b^y = c^z = k$$
 అనుకొంటే...

$$a^{x} = k$$

$$a = k^{1/x}$$

అదేవిధంగా
$$b = k^{1/y}$$

$$c = k^{1/z}$$

లెక్క ప్రకారం
$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{c}{b}$$

$$b^2 = ac$$

$$\left(k^{\frac{1}{y}}\right)^{2} = k^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot k^{\frac{1}{z}}$$

$$k^{\frac{2}{y}} = k^{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{z}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{y} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{z}$$

$$\frac{2}{v} = \frac{z + x}{xz}$$

$$\frac{y}{2} = \frac{xz}{z+x}$$

$$\frac{y}{x} = \frac{2z}{z+x}$$

5. Lt
$$\frac{x^2 - 7x + 10}{x - 2}$$
 మ గణనం చేయండి?

$$Lt_{x\to 2} \frac{x^2 - 7x + 10}{x - 2} = \frac{2^2 - 7 \times 2 + 10}{2 - 2}$$

$$=\frac{0}{0}$$
 (అనిర్ధారకం)

Lt
$$x \to 2$$
 $\frac{x^2 - 7x + 10}{x - 2}$

$$x^2 - 7x + 10$$
కు కారణరాశులు = $x^2 - 5x - 2x + 10$

$$= x (x - 5) - 2 (x - 5)$$

$$= (x - 2) (x - 5)$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{Lt}_{x \to 2} \frac{x^2 - 7x + 10}{x - 2} = \operatorname{Lt}_{x \to 2} \frac{(x - 2)(x - 5)}{(x - 2)}$$

ఒక మార్కు ప్రశ్నలు

1. Lt
$$\frac{x^{1/4} - a^{1/4}}{x^4 - a^4}$$
 మ గణనం చేయండి?

sol

$$Lt_{x\to a} \frac{x^m - a^m}{x^n - a^n} = \frac{m}{n} a^{m-n}$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{Lt}_{x \to a} \frac{x^{1/4} - a^{1/4}}{x^4 - a^4} = \frac{1/4}{4} \cdot a^{\frac{1}{4} - 4}$$

$$=\frac{1}{4\times4} a^{\frac{1-16}{4}}$$

$$=\frac{1}{16} a^{-\frac{15}{4}}$$

$$=\frac{1}{16a^{15/4}}$$

sol

$$|x| \le a$$
 సాధన - $a \le x \le a$ కాబట్టి

$$|2x - 3| \le 7$$
 సాధన $-7 \le 2x - 3 \le 7$

$$-7+3 \le 2x-3+3 \le 7+3$$

$$-4 \le 2x \le 10$$

$$-\frac{4}{2} \le \frac{\cancel{2}x}{\cancel{2}} \le \frac{10}{2}$$

sol

$$|x| \ge a$$
 సాధన $x \ge a$ වේದా $x \le -a$ కాబట్టి

$$|5p - 7| \ge 9 \Rightarrow 5p - 7 \ge 9$$
 ਹੈਂਕਾ $5p - 7 \le -9$

4.
$$(x^{2/3})^p = x^2$$
 అయితే pను కనుక్కోండి?

$$\left(x^{2/3}\right)^p = x^2$$

$$x^{\frac{2p}{3}} = x^2 \Rightarrow \frac{2p}{3} = 2$$

$$p = \cancel{2} \times \frac{3}{\cancel{2}}$$

$$p = 3$$

5.
$$x = a^p$$
, $y = a^q$, $x^q . y^p = a^{2/r}$ అయితే $pqr = 1$ అని చూపండి?

$$x = a^p$$
, $y = a^q$,

$$x^q.y^p = a^{2/r}$$

$$x^{q}.y^{p} = a^{2/r}$$

$$(a^p)^q$$
. $(a^q)^p = a^{2/r}$

$$a^{pq}$$
. $a^{pq} = a^{2/r}$

$$a^{pq} + pq = a^{2/r}$$

$$a^{2pq} = a^{2/r}$$

$$2pq = 2/r$$

$$pq = 1/r$$

$$pqr = 1$$