

ບົດສອບເສັງນັກຮຽນເກັ່ງ ວິຊາຄະນິດສາດ
ຊັ້ນມັດທະຍົມສຶກສາຕອນປາຍ (ມ7) ຊັ້ນໂຮງຮຽນ
ໂຮງຮຽນພອນສະຫວັນ ແລະ ຊົນເຜົ່າກຽມມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລ
ສົກຮຽນ 2020-2021



ແກ້ໂດຍ: ທ. ລັດຕະນະໄຕສັນ ແກ້ວດາລາ (A0001)

ໝາຍເຫດ: ຫົວບົດສອບເສັງສະບັບນີ້ ແມ່ນໄດ້ຮັບການເຜີຍແຜ່ກ່ອນໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸຍາດຈາກເຈົ້າຂອງຜູ້ອອກຂໍ້ສອບ. ຖ້າຫາກເຈົ້າຂອງຜູ້ອອກຂໍ້ສອບໄດ້ພົບເຫັນ ແລະ ຮັບຮູ້ກ່ຽວກັບຫົວບົດສອບເສັງສະບັບນີ້, ດ້ວຍຄວາມເຄົາລົບ ແລະ ນັບຖືຢ່າງສູງ, ກະລຸນາທັກທ້ວງ ແລະ ສົ່ງຂ່າວມາຍັງທາງ ເລີນນີ (LearnNi) ໂດຍກົງ ເພື່ອຈະໄດ້ທຳການຂໍສະເໜີ ແລະ ອະນຸຍາດໃນການເຜີຍແຜ່ຫົວບົດສອບເສັງສະບັບດັ່ງກ່າວ.

Email: learnni.up.lao@gmail.com

Facebook: LearnNi

Instagram: learnni_official

First update: 26 ມັງກອນ 2022 (ວັນພຸດ)

ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລແຫ່ງຊາດ
ໂຮງຮຽນພອນສະຫວັນ ແລະ
ຊຸມເຜົ່າກຽມມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລ

ຄັ້ງວັນທີ 28 ຕຸລາ 2020
ສົກຮຽນ 2020-2021

ຫົວບົດສອບເສັງຄັດເລືອກນັກຮຽນເກັ່ງຂັ້ນໂຮງຮຽນ
ວິຊາ ຄະນິດສາດ ຂັ້ນ ມ7 ເວລາ 90 ນາທີ

1. ຈົ່ງຊອກໃຈຜົນຖ້ວນຂອງສົມຜົນ: $x + xy + y = 9$
✓ 2. ຈົ່ງຊອກ m ເພື່ອໃຫ້ $x^3 - mx^2 - 6x - 8 = 0$ ສົມຜົນມີສາມໃຈຜົນຕ່າງກັນ ແລະ ປະກອບເປັນ
ອັນດັບທະວີຄຸນ.

- ✓ 3. ສາຍຈຳນວນ (u_n) ກຳນົດດ້ວຍ:
$$\begin{cases} u_1 = 11 \\ u_{n+1} = 10u_n + 1 - 9n, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}. \end{cases}$$
 ຈົ່ງຊອກພຶດຕະໂນ u_n
ຕາມຄ່າຂອງ n .

- ✓ 4. ຈົ່ງແກ້ສົມຜົນ: $(1 + \tan x) \cos^3 x + (1 + \cot x) \sin^3 x = \sqrt{2} \sin 2x$.

- ✓ 5. ກຳນົດໃຫ້ (x_k) ສຳລັບ: $x_k = \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{2}{3!} + \dots + \frac{k}{(k+1)!}$

ຊອກ $\lim \sqrt{x_1^n + x_2^n + x_3^n + \dots + x_{2012}^n}$

6. ກຳນົດໃຫ້ $f(x) = 2x^2 + x - 2$, ຈົ່ງພິສູດວ່າ $f(f(x)) - x$ ຫານຂາດໃຫ້ $2x^2 + 2x - 1$.

ប្រតិបត្តិ

$$1. x, y \in I \quad x + xy + y = 9$$

$$x(1+y) + (1+y) = 10$$

$$(1+y)(1+x) = 10$$

x	0	1	9	4	-2	-3	-11	-6
y	9	4	0	1	-11	-6	-2	-3

$$S = \{(0, 9), (1, 4), (9, 0), (4, 1), (-2, -11), (-3, -6), (-11, -2), (-6, -3)\}$$

$$2. m = 9 \quad x^3 - mx^2 - 6x - 8 = 0, \quad x_1 \neq x_2 \neq x_3$$

សម្រាប់ x_1, x_2, x_3 ជាធាតុនៃក្រុមចំនួនពិត

$$1) \text{ បើ } x_1 = x_2 \text{ ទៅ } x_3 = x_1^2 \text{ ឬ } x_3 = x_1^2$$

តាមប្រភេទនៃសមីការកូប

$$\begin{cases} x_1 x_2 x_3 = 8 & (1) \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = -6 & (2) \\ x_1 x_2 + x_1 x_3 + x_2 x_3 = m & (3) \end{cases}$$

យើងបានដោយ (1), $x_1 x_2 x_3 = 8$ ដូច្នេះ $x_1 (x_1 r) (x_1 r^2) = 8$

$$(x_1 r)^3 = 2^3$$

$$x_1 r = 2 = x_2$$

យើងបានដោយ (3), $x_1 x_2 + x_1 x_3 + x_2 x_3 = m$

$$\text{ដោយ } 2x_1 + x_1 x_3 + 2x_3 = m$$

$$2(x_1 + x_3) + x_1 x_3 = m$$

ដោយ $x_2 = 2$ ពី (1) យើងបាន $x_1 x_3 = 4$

ដោយ $x_2 = 2$ ពី (2) យើងបាន $x_1 + x_3 = -8$

ដោយយើងបាន $m = -12$

3. ၁) ခြေစနစ် $\{u_n\}$ ကို သိရှိရန် $\begin{cases} u_1 = 11 \\ u_{n+1} = 10u_n + 1 - 9n \end{cases}, v_n \in \mathbb{N}$

• $u_{n+1} = 10u_n + 1 - 9n$

$u_{n+2} = 10u_{n+1} + 1 - 9(n+1)$

ထို့ $u_{n+2} - u_{n+1} = 10(u_{n+1} - u_n) - 9$

၁) $v_n = u_{n+1} - u_n, v_{n+1} = 10v_n - 9$

• $v_{n+1} = pv_n + q, \alpha = \frac{q}{1-p}$ ထို့ $v_n = (v_1 - \alpha)p^{n-1} + \alpha$

ထို့ $v_n = 9 \cdot 10^{n-1} + 1$

ထို့ $u_{n+1} - u_n = v_n$ ထို့ $u_n = u_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} v_k$

$u_n = 11 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (9 \cdot 10^k + 1) = 11 + 10^n - 10 + n - 1$

$u_n = 10^n + n$

4. ၁) ခြေစနစ် $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$

$(1 + \tan^2 x) \cos^2 x + (1 + \cot^2 x) \sin^2 x = \sqrt{2} \sin 2x$

$\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x \sin^2 x = \sqrt{2} \sin 2x$

$\cos^2 x (\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x) + \sin^2 x (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) = \sqrt{2} \sin 2x$

$(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) = \sqrt{2} \sin 2x$

$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = \sqrt{2} \sin 2x$ ၂) ၁

$1 + \sin 2x = 2 \sin 2x$

$\sin 2x = 1$

ထို့ $2x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{I}$

• $S = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k \right\}, k \in \mathbb{I}$

5. $\{x_k\}$ សំនុំ : $x_k = \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{2}{3!} + \dots + \frac{k}{(k+1)!}$

298 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{x_1^n + x_2^n + \dots + x_{2012}^n}$

ដំណោះស្រាយ $x_k = \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{2}{3!} + \dots + \frac{k}{(k+1)!}$

$$x_k = \left(\frac{1}{1!} - \frac{1}{2!}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{3!}\right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{k!} - \frac{1}{(k+1)!}\right)$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ } x_k = 1 - \frac{1}{(k+1)!}$$

9. $L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{x_1^n + x_2^n + \dots + x_{2012}^n}$

$$\ln(L) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(x_1^n + x_2^n + \dots + x_{2012}^n)}{n}$$

ដោយប្រើទំនាក់ទំនង $x_1^n \ln(x_1) + x_2^n \ln(x_2) + \dots + x_{2012}^n \ln(x_{2012})$

$$\ln(L) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_1^n \ln(x_1) + x_2^n \ln(x_2) + \dots + x_{2012}^n \ln(x_{2012})}{x_1^n + x_2^n + \dots + x_{2012}^n}$$

$$\ln(L) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(x_1)}{1 + \left(\frac{x_2}{x_1}\right)^n + \dots + \left(\frac{x_{2012}}{x_1}\right)^n} + \dots + \frac{\ln(x_{2012})}{\left(\frac{x_1}{x_{2012}}\right)^n + \left(\frac{x_2}{x_{2012}}\right)^n + \dots + 1}$$

ដោយស្រាប់តែ $x_{k+1} > x_k$ សំនុំ $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}$
ដូច្នេះ $\ln(L) = \ln(x_{2012})$

$$L = x_{2012} = 1 - \frac{1}{2013!}$$

ដូច្នេះ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{x_1^n + x_2^n + \dots + x_{2012}^n} = 1 - \frac{1}{2013!}$

6. $f(x) = 2x^2 + x - 2$, រៀបរៀងថា $f(f(x)) - x$ ចែកដាច់លើ $2x^2 + 2x - 1$.

ដំណោះស្រាយ $f(f(x)) - x = f(2x^2 + x - 2) - x$

$$= 2(2x^2 + x - 2)^2 + (2x^2 + x - 2) - 2 - x$$

$$f(f(x)) - x = 2(2x^2 + x - 2)^2 + 2x^2 - 2$$

ចូរសំនុំ $\forall x$ តើ $2x^2 + 2x - 1 \in \mathbb{Z}$

សំនុំ $\forall x$ តើ $2(2x^2 + x - 2)^2 + 2x^2 - 2 \in \mathbb{Z}$

ចូរសំនុំ $\forall x$ តើ $2(2x^2 + x - 2)^2 + 2x^2 - 2 \equiv r(x) \pmod{2x^2 + 2x - 1}$

$$2(2x^2 + x - 2)^2 + 2x^2 - 2 \equiv r(x) \pmod{2x^2 + 2x - 1}$$

$$2(2x^2 + x - 2 - (2x^2 + 2x - 1))^2 + 2x^2 - 2 - (2x^2 + 2x - 1) \equiv r(x) \pmod{2x^2 + 2x - 1}$$

$$2(x+1)^2 - 2x - 3 \equiv r(x) \pmod{2x^2 + 2x - 1}$$

$$2(x^2 + 1 + 2x) - 2x - 3 \equiv r(x) \pmod{2x^2 + 2x - 1}$$

$$2x^2 + 2x + 2 - 2x - 3 \equiv r(x) \pmod{2x^2 + 2x - 1}$$

$$2x^2 + 2x - 1 \equiv r(x) \pmod{2x^2 + 2x - 1}$$

ដូច្នេះ $r(x) \equiv 0 \pmod{2x^2 + 2x - 1}$
រៀបរៀងថា $f(f(x)) - x$ ចែកដាច់លើ $2x^2 + 2x - 1$