

Zodsai Math I | ໄລຍຂໍ້ສອນ PAT1

ໂດຍອາຈາරຍ് ອນຸວັດນີ້ ພັມນັກງານ

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ຫົວໜ້າ 5 ສິນ R ແຫນ, ຂອງຈຳເນົາໃຊ້,Zcdsai.dot.com

ແລະ: ສິນ $f: R \rightarrow R$ ເນື່ອນິ້ນປົບນີ້ວ່າມີນຳນົດນີ້

ນຳນົດ $f\left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right) = x$ ສໍານັບທຸກຈຳເນົາໃຊ້,
ວ່າໂຕ $x \neq -1$

ກົດຕັ້ງໄປນີ້ດຸກລົດ,

1. $f(f(x)) = -x$ ສໍາເນົບທຸກຈຳເນົາ 0 ຮັງ, x

2. $f(-x) = f\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)$ ສໍານັບທຸກຈຳເນົາ 0 ຮັງ, x

3. $f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = f(x)$ ສໍານັບທຸກຈຳເນົາ 0 ຮັງ, $x \neq 0$

4. $f(-2-x) = -2 - f(x)$ ສໍານັບທຸກຈຳເນົາ 0 ຮັງ, x

ຈົດກົດ

$$\text{ຈາກ } f\left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right) = x \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$\text{ກິດ } A = \frac{1-x}{1+x}$$

$$A(1+x) = 1-x$$

$$A + AX = 1 - x$$

$$X + AX = 1 - A$$

$$(1+A)X = 1 - A$$

$$X = \frac{1-A}{1+A}$$

ໜີ່ກຳນົດ ①

$$\therefore f(A) = \boxed{\frac{1-A}{1+A}}, A \neq -1$$

$$\text{ວິທີ } f(x) = \frac{1-x}{1+x}, x \neq -1$$

$$f(\square) = \frac{1-\square}{1+\square} \Rightarrow ②$$

ຈົດ. ດົດ 1 ພຣາ!

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(f(x)) &= \frac{1-f(x)}{1+f(x)} \\
 &= \frac{1 - \left[\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right]}{1 + \left[\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right]} = \\
 &= \frac{\left(\frac{2x}{1+x} \right)}{\left(\frac{2}{1+x} \right)} = \\
 &= \frac{(2x)}{(1+x)} \times \frac{(1+x)}{2} = x
 \end{aligned}$$

ດ້ວຍ ②

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{1+x-1+x}{1+x} \\
 &\frac{1+x+1-x}{1+x}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\frac{2x}{1+x} \right) \times \left(\frac{1+x}{2} \right)$$

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ໄຈ 2. ດວຍ ໄກສາ.

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$$f(-x) = \frac{1 - (-x)}{1 + (-x)}$$

ຄວບ ②

ເຖິງ $f(-x) = \frac{1+x}{1-x} - *$

ເວັບ $f\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right) = \frac{1 - \left[\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right]}{1 + \left[\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right]} = \frac{\frac{1-x-1-x}{1-x}}{\frac{1-x+1+x}{1-x}}$

$$\therefore f\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right) = \frac{\frac{-2x}{1-x}}{\frac{2}{1-x}} = \left(\frac{-2x}{1-x}\right) \left(\frac{1-x}{2}\right) = -x^*$$

ບົດ 3 ຕົວພາກ:

$$f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{x}}{1 + \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right)}{\left(\frac{x+1}{x}\right)}$$

$$\therefore f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right)\left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right)$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{x-1}{x+1} * \boxed{\text{ໄຊເກົ່າກົບນີ້}}$$

ແຕ່ $f(x) = \frac{1-x}{1+x} *$

ວິທີ 4 ດຸກເຫດ

$$f(-2-x) = -2 - f(x) \quad \text{ເຖິງກຳນົດ=}$$

ໄລຍະ: $f(-2-x) = -2 - \frac{1-x}{1+x}$

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

$$\therefore f(-2-x) = \frac{-x-3}{1+x} - *$$

4

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ $f(-2-x) = \frac{1 - [-2-x]}{1 + [-2-x]}$

$$f(-2-x) = \frac{3+x}{-1-x} = \frac{x+3}{-(x+1)}$$

$$f(-2-x) = \frac{-x-3}{1+x} *$$

$$\therefore f(-2-x) = -2 - f(x) *$$

ຄວບຄົວ 4

ข้อที่ ๗ ค่า \cot

$$\cot(\arccot 7 + \arccot 13 + \arccot 21 + \arccot 31)$$

เท่ากันป้องกันไม่

1. $\frac{11}{4}$
2. $\frac{13}{4}$
3. $\frac{9}{2}$
4. $\frac{25}{2}$

วิธีทำ

$$\text{จาก } \cot(\arccot 7 + \arccot 13 + \arccot 21 + \arccot 31)$$

กำหนด A = $\arccot 7$; B = $\arccot 13$

C = $\arccot 21$; D = $\arccot 31$

$$\therefore \cot [A + B + C + D]$$

$$\cot [(A+B) + (C+D)]$$

$$= \frac{\cot(A+B) \cdot \cot(C+D) - 1}{\cot(A+B) + \cot(C+D)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \boxed{\frac{\left(\frac{9}{2}\right)\left(\frac{25}{2}\right) - 1}{\frac{9}{2} + \frac{25}{2}} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{221}{4}\right)}{\left(\frac{34}{2}\right)} = \frac{221}{4} \times \frac{2}{34}} \\
 &= \frac{13}{4} * \underline{\text{non}} \sqrt{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

แก้ $\cot(A+B)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\cot A \cot B - 1}{\cot A + \cot B} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{7(13)-1}{7+13}}{\frac{90}{20}} = \frac{\frac{9}{2}}{\frac{90}{20}} = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases}
 A = \arccot 7 \\
 \therefore \cot A = 7 \quad *** \\
 B = \arccot 13 \\
 \therefore \cot B = 13 \quad ***
 \end{cases}$$

ກລັບສາຮນີ

ຈະ $\cot(C+D)$

$$\frac{\cot C \cot D - 1}{\cot C + \cot D}$$

$$\therefore \frac{21(31) - 1}{21 + 31}$$

$$= \frac{650}{52} = \frac{25}{2} *$$

$$C = \arccot 21$$

$$\cot C = 21$$

$$D = \arccot 31$$

$$\cot D = 31$$

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ຮຸ 8. ອົດ, ສົບທຣ, $x - y + 2 = 0$ ຕົວກັນຈະກລນ

$$x^2 + y^2 + 6x - 4y + 4 = 0 \quad \text{ກີ່ຈົດ A} \quad \text{ຂໍ້ຈົດ B}$$

ຕີ (a, b) ເນັດຈີນິຟກສະຕ ກາໂປລ

ຫຼື, ຂົ. ສົບທຣ, $y = 2x + 4$ ແກ່ເກີນ ມາກົມ,

ເລີຍກາໂປລ ນີ້ແມ່ນຈຳ A \ B \ C

$a + b$ ເກົ່າກົບ 50% ຕໍ່ໄປໆ

$$1. \frac{11}{4}$$

$$2. \frac{9}{4}$$

$$3. \frac{7}{4}$$

$$4. \frac{5}{4}$$

ວິທີກຳ ນັມຕຣະວັນກວນ $x^2 + y^2 + 6x - 4y + 4 = 0$

ຫຼັດກັບເນື່ອງທາງ $x - y + 2 = 0$

ທີ່ຈຸດຕັດໄດ້ປິບ A ແລະ B

໭) $x - y + 2 = 0$ ດັວນນີ້ນ $y = x + 2$ ໃນກູ້າ

ນັມຕຣະວັນກລນມ ຈະໄດ້ $x^2 + (x+2)^2 + 6x - 4(x+2) + 4 = 0$

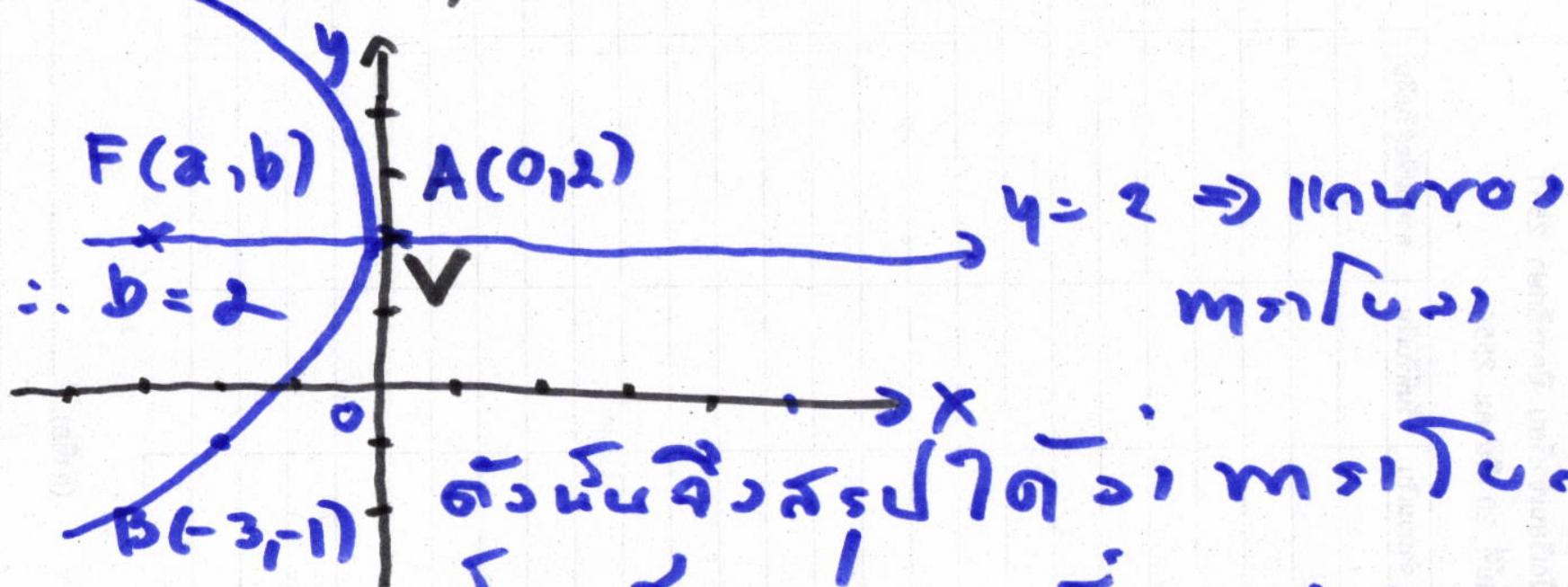
$$x^2 + x^2 + 4x + 4 + 6x - 4x - 8 + 4 = 0$$

$$2x^2 + 6x = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + 3x = 0$$

$$x(x+3) = 0 \quad \text{ຈະ} \quad x = -3, y = -1$$

$$\therefore x = -3, 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{ກູ້າ} \\ \text{ກູ້າ} \end{array} \quad \therefore x = 0, y = 2$$

ຮັງນີ້ $A(0, 2)$ ແລະ $B = (-3, -1)$



ນີ້ແມ່ນ ໄກສາ: ພາກໂບລາ ຈະ ດິເນ ແກ່ບ່ອດ

ນັບຖືກ ບັດດັນບໍເຕັມ ແກ່

ຮັງນີ້ ພາກໂບລານີ້ ນີ້ໄຟກົດ (F) ຖໍ່ $(2, 2)$
ແລ້ວ ນີ້ ດີກ ປັດຕັກ $(0, 2)$ ສຽງ, ປົບຮັນຕາວົ່ວ່າ

ກລັບສາຮນີ້

$$\text{ຮູບປະກາດກົບລາຄົມ } (y-k) = -4c(x-h)$$

$$\therefore \text{ຮູບປະກາດ } (y-2) = -4c(x-0)$$

$$(y-2) = -4cx$$

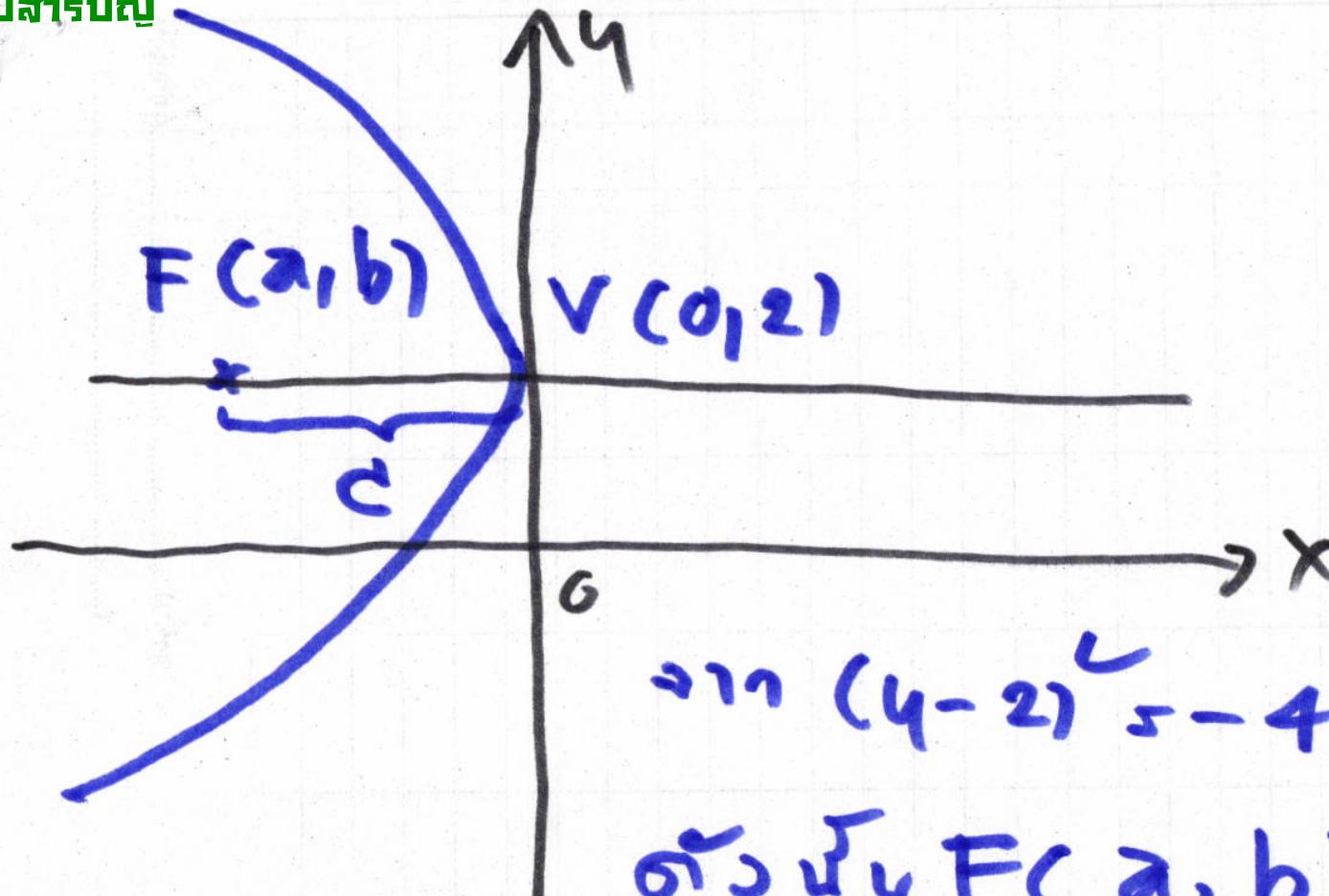
" \exists $B(-3, -1)$ ຍ່າງທີ່ກົບຈຳກັດໃຫຍ່"

$$\text{ເພື່ອ } (-1-2) = -4c(-3)$$

$$9 = 12c$$

$$\therefore c = \frac{9}{12} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\therefore \text{ຮູບປະກາດ } (y-2) = -4\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)x$$



$$\approx 11 (4-2) \pi - 4 \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)x$$

ດັ່ງນີ້ $F(a, b) = F\left(-\frac{3}{4}, 2\right)$

$$\text{ດັ່ງນີ້ } a = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$b = 2$$

$$\therefore a+b = \frac{5}{4} * \underline{\text{ນູ່}} \sqrt{4}$$

ຂອງ ၁ ພົມວິທະຍາ ສົມບັນດາໄປໄຟ

(က.) ໄຫເພດຮົບນາ, $4x^2 - 25y^2 + 24x - 100y - 164 = 0$

ນັ້ນແບດຕະລຸ່ງ ກໍຈະແບດຕະລຸ່ງ ຂັ້ນ

$$4x^2 + 25y^2 + 24x + 100y + 36 = 0 \quad ||\text{ກ},$$

ຊື່ໄກແສ່ງລຸກ ດາວໂຫຼວງ ແກ້ໄຂ ຂັ້ນ

(ຄ.) ວິທີ $4x^2 + 25y^2 + 24x + 100y + 36 = 0$

ນັ້ນແບດຕະລຸ່ງ ອຸ່ນຕົວ ຕັ້ງການ

$$y^2 + 4y - 4x + 12 = 0$$

ນັ້ນແບດຕະລຸ່ງ

1. ກ ຖືກ 112; 2. ຖືກ

2. ອ. ດຸກ 112; 3. ດົງ

3. ก. วิเคราะห์ ท. ดูก

กลับสารบัญ

4. ก. วิเคราะห์ ท. ดูก

วิธี

โจทย์ปัญหา $4x^2 - 25y^2 + 24x - 100y - 164 = 0$

$$\frac{(x+3)^2}{25} - \frac{(y+2)^2}{4} = 1$$

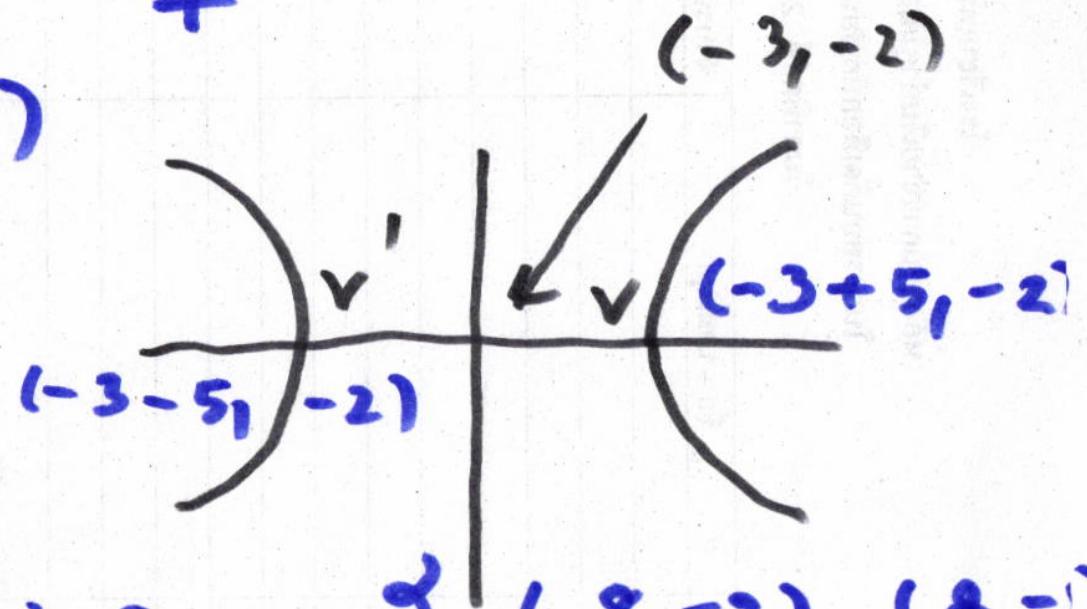
จุดศูนย์ (-3, -2)

$$a^2 = 25 \Rightarrow a = 5$$

$$b^2 = 4 \Rightarrow b = 2$$

$$\text{ระยะห่าง} = | \pm b |$$

$$= 2(2) = 4$$



\therefore จุดยอด (-8, -2), (2, -2)

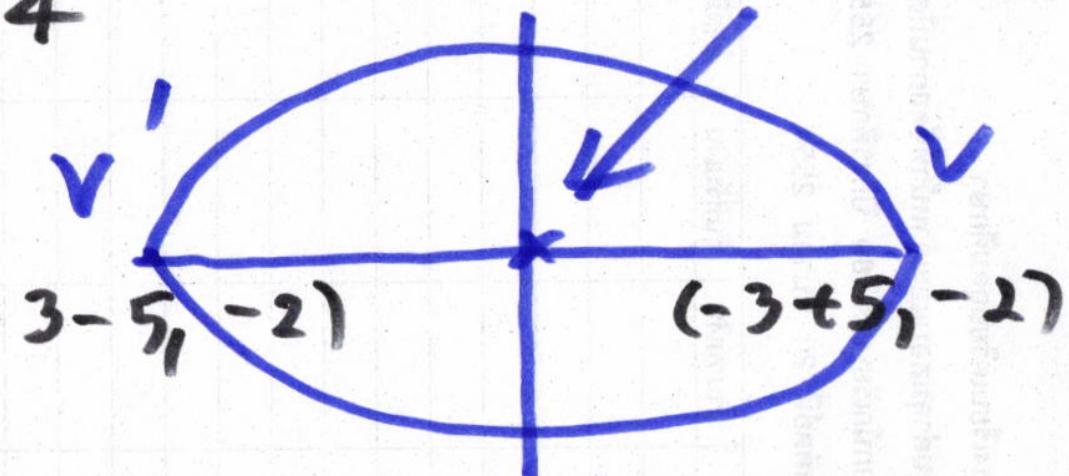
$$\text{ຈະ } 4x^2 + 25y^2 + 24x + 100y + 36 = 0$$

$$\frac{(x+3)^2}{25} + \frac{(y+2)^2}{4} = 1 \quad (-3, -2)$$

\therefore ກຸດສ່ວນ $(-3, -2)$

$$a^2 = 25 \Rightarrow a = 5 \quad (-3-5, -2)$$

$$b^2 = 4 \Rightarrow b = 2$$



\therefore ຝຸດເຫດຕາ $(-8, -2), (2, -2)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ບຸນດູນ} &= |2b| \\ &= 2(2) = 4 \end{aligned}$$

ກຸດສ່ວນ ∇ ກ. ດຸກ *

ກາວໂປນາ

$$y^2 + 4y - 4x + 12 = 0$$

$$(y+2)^2 = 4(x-2)$$

ຈຸດຂອດຕະ ວົງໄສ ລົດ $(-8, -2)$ ກົບ $(2, -2)$

ຫຼື ວົງຄ $(+2, -2)$ ລົດໆ ຈຳ ລົດໆ ປະກໂປນາ

ເຊີ, ພກເໜີ $(2, -2)$ ອົງກອບໃບຮັມຕະ ທະກໂປນາ, ແລ້ວ ກົດຮັມຕະ ເປົ້າ

$$(y+2)^2 = 4(x-2)$$

$$(2, -2) \Rightarrow (-2+2)^2 = 4(2-2) \quad \text{ຫຼື} \quad 0 = 0$$

ຕາມ ຕະຫຼາມ.

ໄວ 10. ດ້ວຍເຫດຜົນຂອງ $\log_3 x - 1$ ແລ້ວ $\log_{\frac{1}{3}} x^3 + 4 > 0$

$$2(\log_3 x - 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \log_{\frac{1}{3}} x^3 + 4 > 0 \quad \text{ແລ້ວ } A$$

ເປົ້ານີ້ສະນາເຊີມຂອງຂໍ້ວັນຈຸນິຕົວໄປ

1. (0, 3) 2. (1, 4) 3. (2, 5) 4. (2, 9)

ວິທີກຳ ຈາກ $2(\log_3 x - 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \log_{\frac{1}{3}} x^3 + 4 > 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\sqrt{\log_3 x - 1} + \log_{\frac{1}{3}} x^3 + 4 > 0$$

$$2\sqrt{\log_3 x - 1} + \frac{3}{(-1)} \log_3 x^3 + 4 > 0$$

$$2\sqrt{\log_3 x - 1} + \frac{3}{(-1)} \log_3 x + 4 > 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{4. } \\ A = \log_3 x - 1 \\ \therefore \log_3 x = A + 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

ກລັບສາຮັບຜູ້

$$\therefore -\frac{1}{3} < \sqrt{A} < 1 \quad \text{ແຕ່} \sqrt{A} > 0 \quad *$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{A} < 1 \quad \text{ຍັກກຳລົງ ຊ}$$

$$A < 1$$

$$\log_3 x - 1 < 1$$

$$\log_3 x < 2$$

$$\therefore x < 3$$

$$x < 9 - ①$$

$$\log_a x < 0$$

$$x < a^0$$

$$\text{ເຊື້ອ } a > 1$$

ດຳແນນກີ່, ພິມຈິນນົວ $\log_3 x - 1 > 0$ - ②

ກລັບສາຮນັບ

$$2\sqrt{\log_3 x - 1} - 3\log_3 x + 4 > 0$$

$$\therefore 2\sqrt{A} - 3(A+1) + 4 > 0$$

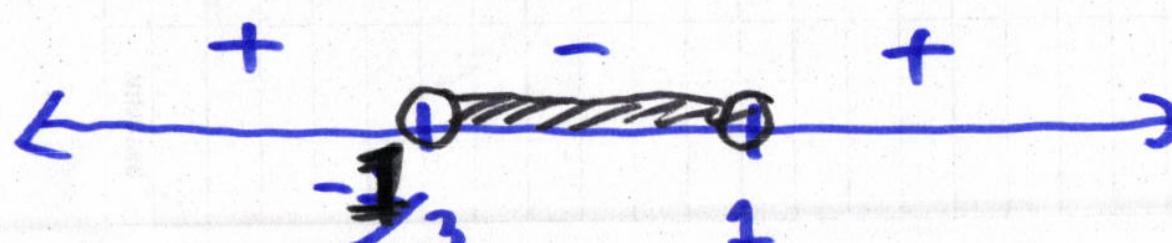
$$2\sqrt{A} - 3A - 3 + 4 > 0$$

$$2\sqrt{A} - 3A + 1 > 0 \quad \text{ນີ້ } (-1) \times \text{ ຖະນາວິທະຍາ}$$

$$3A - 2\sqrt{A} - 1 < 0$$

$$3(\sqrt{A})^2 - 2\sqrt{A} - 1 < 0$$

$$(3\sqrt{A} + 1)(\sqrt{A} - 1) < 0$$



$$\sqrt{A}$$

$$\log_3 x > 1$$

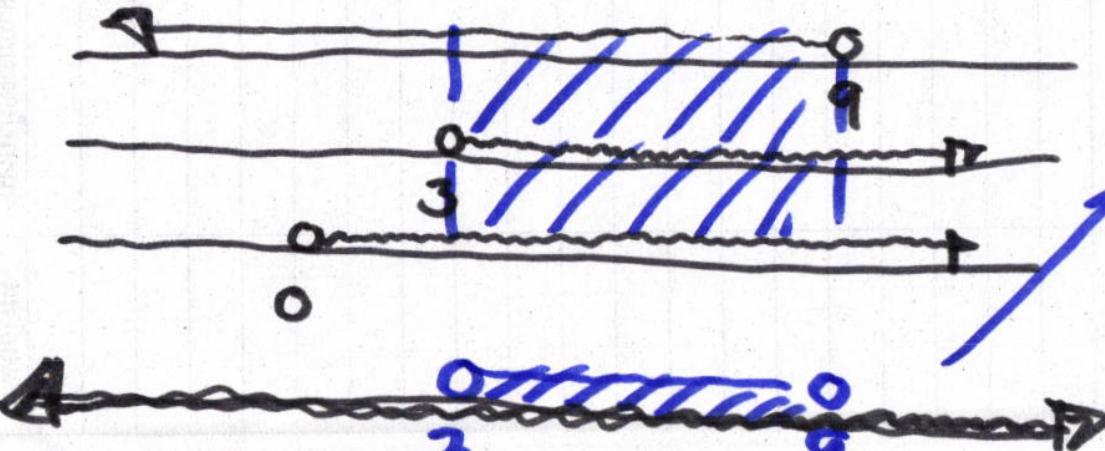
$$x > 3^1$$

$$\therefore x > 3 * -\textcircled{2}$$

ค่าต้องการเพิ่มขึ้นต่อ $x > 0$ เพท: เป็น偶数 หลังจาก

$$\therefore x > 0 * \textcircled{3}$$

นำ ค่าต้องการ $\textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{2} \cap \textcircled{3}$ จ: 7



$$A = (3, 9)$$

ตอบ จ: 4.

ค่าตอบ

ข้อที่ 12 กำหนดให้ x เป็นจำนวนเต็ม
๖๖๙. $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2x & 1 \\ x & x \end{bmatrix}$ เป็นเมตริกซ์กี่ชีว
 $\det A = 3$

ถ้า B เป็นเมตริกซ์กี่ชีว ให้ $2x+1$ คือ

$BA + B\bar{A}^{-1} = 2I$ แล้ว I เป็นเมตริกซ์

เดอกลักษณ์มีขนาด 2×2 และ ค่า y_0

$\det B$ จะต้องเป็นตัวหารของ 2

$$1. [2, 2]$$

$$2. [-1, 0]$$

$$3. [0, 1]$$

$$4. [-2, -1]$$

ວິທີກຳ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2x & 1 \\ x & x \end{bmatrix}$, $\det A = 3$

$$\therefore 2x(x) - x = 3$$

$$2x^2 - x - 3 = 0$$

$$(2x + 3)(x - 1) = 0$$

$\therefore x = \frac{3}{2}, -1$ ແຕ່ ຖະນາຍຸດ
ແມ່ນໄດ້ຈຳນວຍໄວ້

ລົງທຶນ $x = \frac{3}{2}$ ສັງເນົາ

ສັງເນົາ $x = -1$ ດຳເນັດ

$$\therefore A = \begin{bmatrix} 2x & 1 \\ x & x \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{2+1} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \bar{A}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

*
$$\begin{aligned} \det(A + \bar{A}^{-1}) &= \\ (-\frac{2}{3})(-\frac{5}{3}) + (\frac{1}{3})(\frac{2}{3}) &= \\ = \frac{39}{9} &* \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore A + \bar{A}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{7}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{5}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$\det(A + \bar{A}^{-1})$

$= \frac{39}{9}$

$$\text{ຕະຫຼອງກຳບັນເຮດ } BA + \bar{BA}^{-1} = 2I$$

$$B(A + \bar{A}^{-1}) = 2I$$

$$\therefore \det[B(A + \bar{A}^{-1})] = \det(2I)$$

$$\det B \times \det(A + \bar{A}^{-1}) = 2 \det I$$

$$\det B \times \left(\frac{39}{9}\right) = 4(1)$$

$\det I = 1$

$$\therefore \det B = \frac{4 \times 9}{39} = \frac{36}{39} = \frac{12}{13} *$$

ເນື້ອໃຈ້ວ $\frac{12}{13} \in [0, 1]$ ໂດຍ ຈຶດ 3.

ຄອງ 13 ກໍານົດໃຫ້ $a, b \neq 0, z$ ເມືນຈຳເປັບ

ເຊິ່ງຮອບໄວຕະກໍ $|az| \neq |bz|$, $|az| \neq 1$

ແລ້ວ $|bz|$ ເກົ່າກັບ $|az|$ ໃດ້

ແລ້ວ $|z|$ ເກົ່າກັບ $|a|$ ໃດ້

1. 1 2. 2 3. 3 4. 4

ຮູ້ສັກ ດົງກົບລົກທຸນ, ພົມ ຖະນາຍຸ PAT1

ຕ່ອນແຫ່ງນີ້ຮອບໄວຕະກໍ ອາຫດ ສົມບັດ ມີປະໂຫຍດ

ສົມ $|z|^2 = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$ ໃຫ້ $|z|^2 = 1 \cdot 1$

ຈາກ $|az+b| = |\bar{b}z+\bar{a}|$ ຍົກດຳກົດ 2
ກົດ ຫຼື ຖ້າ

$$|az+b|^2 = |\bar{b}z+\bar{a}|^2$$

$$(az+b) \cdot \overline{(az+b)} = (\bar{b}z+\bar{a}) \cdot \overline{(\bar{b}z+\bar{a})}$$

$$(az+b) \cdot (\bar{a}\bar{z}+\bar{b}) = (\bar{b}z+\bar{a}) \cdot (\bar{b}\bar{z}+\bar{\bar{a}})$$

$$(az+b) \cdot (\bar{a}\bar{z}+\bar{b}) = (\bar{b}z+\bar{a}) \cdot (b\bar{z}+a)$$

$$a\bar{z}\bar{a}\bar{z} + ab\bar{z} + b\bar{a}\bar{z} + b\cdot\bar{b} = \bar{b}^2\bar{b}\bar{z} + \bar{b}^2a + \bar{a}b\bar{z} + \bar{a}\cdot a$$

$$\cancel{a\bar{z}\bar{z}} + \cancel{ab\bar{z}} + \cancel{b\bar{a}\bar{z}} + |b|^2 = b\bar{b}\bar{z} + \cancel{ab\bar{z}} + \cancel{b\bar{a}\bar{z}} + |a|^2$$

$$|a|^2 \cdot |\bar{z}|^2 + |b|^2 = |b|^2 \cdot |\bar{z}|^2 + |a|^2$$

$$|a|^2 \cdot |\bar{z}|^2 - |b|^2 \cdot |\bar{z}|^2 = |a|^2 - |b|^2$$

$$(|a|^2 - |b|^2) \cdot |z|^2 = |a|^2 - |b|^2$$

$$\therefore |z|^2 = \frac{|a|^2 - |b|^2}{|a|^2 - |b|^2} = 1$$

$$|z| = 1 \text{ แน่นอน}$$

$$\underline{\text{ดู}} \sqrt{6} 1$$

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ຕະຫຼາມ 14 ທັງ $x-1+i$ ເປັນຕົວປະກອບ 20,

$$\text{ພບໜານ } P(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + 4x + b$$

ໃສ່ a, b ໃປນຈຳເຫນຊີຣ, ແລ້ວ ດໍາວັດ,

$a^2 + b^2$ ເກົ່າກັບໂຄງໂຄຕ່າງໄປ ພ

1. 17
2. 13
3. 8
4. 5

ຕະຫຼາມ ທັງ $x-1+i$ ເປັນຕົວປະກອບ

20 ພບໜານ $P(x)$ ເວັບ

$\frac{P(\lambda)}{x-i+i}$ ເປັນຕຽງຫາລຸງຕົວ ຂໍຈະເປີດເປົ້າ 0

ຈາກ $\frac{P(\lambda)}{x-i}$ ຈະ ຈຳກັດເປົ້າ $P(C)$

$$\text{ດັ່ງນັ້ນ } \frac{P(\lambda)}{x-i+i} = \frac{P(\lambda)}{x-(1-i)}$$

ແກສໂຄງ ຈາກ $P(1-i) = 0$ ບັນລຸ່ມຕົ້ນ

$$\therefore (1-i)^3 + a(1-i)^2 + b(1-i) + b = 0$$

$$\text{ແຕ່ } (1-i)^2 = -2i$$

$$\text{ດັ່ງນີ້ } (1-i)^3 + a(1-i)^2 + 4(1-i) + b = 0$$

$$\text{ຈະໄລຍະ } (1-i) \cdot (1-i) + (1-i)^2 + 4(1-i) + b = 0$$

$$(-2i)(1-i) + (-2i) + 4(1-i) + b = 0$$

$$-2i + 2i^2 - 2i + 4 - 4i + b = 0$$

$$-2i - 2 - 2i + 4 - 4i + b = 0$$

$$(b+2) + (-8)i = 0$$

$$\text{ດົງນິນ } (1-i)^3 + a(1-i)^2 + 4(1-i) + b = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ດົງ } (1-i)(1-i) + a(-2i) + 4 - 4i + b = 0$$

$$(1-i)(-2i) - 2ai + 4 - 4i + b = 0$$

$$-2i - 2 - 2ai + 4 - 4i + b = 0$$

$$(b+2) + (-6-2a)i = 0$$

$$\text{ເວັບ } (b+2) + (-6-2a)i = 0 + 0i$$

$$\text{ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ } b+2 = 0 \text{ ແລະ } -6-2a = 0$$

$$\therefore b = -2 \text{ ແລະ } a = -3$$

$$\text{ດົງນິນ } a^2 + b^2 = (-2)^2 + (-3)^2 = 13 \text{ ມີ } \sqrt{13}$$

ຫຼັກ 15 ກຳເນດີໃນ ໄດ້ແລ້ວທີ ເປົ້າວັດໄຕດີ

ຢອງຫຼັກ $|z| = 1$, $|w| = 3$ ໂລກ:

ນີ້ ກຳຊົມ 60° ກັບ w

ຄ່າ $|z+w|$ $\frac{|z+w|}{|zw-w|}$ ແກ່ງກັບຈົດຕະໂປ່ງ

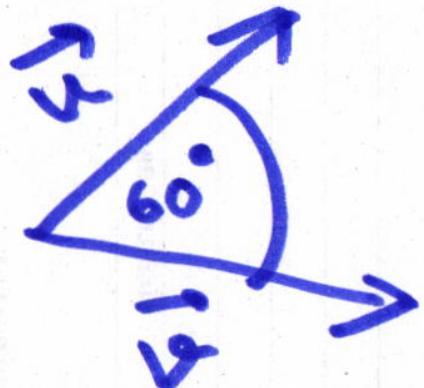
$$1. \sqrt{\frac{13}{19}}$$

$$2. \sqrt{\frac{13}{7}}$$

$$3. 1$$

$$4. \sqrt{\frac{7}{19}}$$

โจทย์ จงหา $\vec{u} + \vec{v}$ ให้ $|\vec{u}| = 1$, $|\vec{v}| = 3$



$$\text{จาก } |\vec{u} + \vec{v}|^2 = |\vec{u}|^2 + 2\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} + |\vec{v}|^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore |\vec{u} + \vec{v}|^2 &= 1^2 + 2|\vec{u}| \cdot |\vec{v}| \cos 60^\circ + 3^2 \\ &= 10 + 2(1)(3) \cos 60^\circ \\ &= 10 + 6\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 13\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore |\vec{u} + \vec{v}| = \sqrt{13} \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|2\vec{u} - \vec{v}\|^2 &= \|2\vec{u}\|^2 - 2(2\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}) + \|\vec{v}\|^2 \\
 &= 4\|\vec{u}\|^2 - 4\|\vec{u}\| \cdot \|\vec{v}\| \cos\theta + \|\vec{v}\|^2 \\
 &= 4(1)^2 - 4(1)(3) \cos 60^\circ + 3^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\|2\vec{u} - \vec{v}\|^2 = 4 - 12(\frac{1}{2}) + 9 = 7$$

$$\therefore \|2\vec{u} - \vec{v}\| \leq \sqrt{7} \quad \text{--- ②}$$

โจทย์ให้ $\frac{\|\vec{u} + \vec{v}\|}{\|2\vec{u} - \vec{v}\|} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{\sqrt{7}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{13}{7}}$

ก็อป จํอ 2.

ຄົນທີ 17 ກໍາເນດກູນ 4 ພົມນ ແຮກຕອງລົດບັນ
 ເຄີງຄວນນີ້ ສ່ວນ $2a+1$, $2b-1$, $3b-a$ ໃນ:
 $a+3b$ ເຊັ່ນ a ແລະ b ເປັນຈຳເທິງຈົດ,
 ພົມນໄກ້ 1000 ຮອງລົດບັນເລືອກນີ້ ທີ່
 ເກົ່າກັບນຶດຕົກຫົວໄປນີ້

- | | | | |
|----|------|----|------|
| 1. | 3997 | 2. | 3999 |
| 3. | 4001 | 4. | 4003 |

ຫຼັກສິ່ງ ຖະຈາກລົງດົງນັດ ລື້ອດັບ ເລກນໍ້າ

$2a+1, 2b-1, 3b-a, a+3b$

$$\text{ອັນເປັນ } (2b-1) - (2a+1) = 2b - 2a - 2 \quad -\textcircled{1}$$

$$(3b-a) - (2b-1) = b - a + 1 \quad -\textcircled{2}$$

$$(a+3b) - (3b-a) = 2a \quad -\textcircled{3}$$

ສຶກພົມໄລຍະນັດ ຈະ ສຳເນົາຕ່າງໆ ຂອງ ກົບ

$$\therefore 2b - 2a - 2 = b - a + 1$$

$$b - a = 3 \quad -\textcircled{4}$$

$$b - a + 1 = 2a$$

$$b - 3a = -1 \quad -\textcircled{5}$$

ເທົ່າ ④ - ⑤

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$$\text{ຈະ} \quad -a + 3a = 3 + 1$$

$$2a = 4$$

$$a = 2 \rightarrow \text{ໃຫຍ້} \quad ④$$

$$\therefore b = 5$$

ສຽງລົມດັບເລກນີ້ແນວດີ

$$2a+1, 2b-1, 3b-a, a+3b \quad \text{ໄດ້}$$

ຄວບຄວາມ

$$5, 9, 13, 17$$

$$\therefore a_1 = 5 \quad (\text{ແລະ} : d = 9 - 5 = 4)$$

$$\text{ນວນກີບ } 1000 = a_1 + 999d = 5 + 999(4) = \boxed{4001}$$



ข้อที่ 19 กำหนดให้ f เป็นฟังก์ชันบน \mathbb{R}
 กว่า $f''(x) = ax + b$ เมื่อ $a \neq 0$, b เป็น
 จำนวนจริง ถ้า $f(0) = 2$ และกราฟของ f
 มีจุดต่ำสุดสมพองที่ $(1, -5)$ และ
 $2a + 3b$ เท่ากับ 70 ดังนั้น

1. -12

2. 20

3. 42

4. 48

ຮຽນ ຖະກົດກົ່າແນວ $f''(x) = ax + b$

\therefore

$$f'(x) = \frac{ax^2}{2} + bx + c$$

ເລີ! ມີຄົນຕຳຫຼຸດໄວ້ $f(1) = -5$ II $f'(1) = 0$

ແລ້ວພວມມາວ່າ $f(1) = -5$ II $f'(1) = 0$

ແລ້ວ: ດາວໂຈກ່າວ $f(0) = 2$

$$\therefore f''(x) = ax + b \quad - \textcircled{1}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{ax^2}{2} + bx + c \quad - \textcircled{2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{ax^3}{6} + \frac{bx^2}{2} + cx + d \quad - \textcircled{3}$$

ເພີ້ມ $f(0) = 2$ ແກ້ໄຂນວຍມີ ③

$$\therefore f(0) = \frac{a(0)^3}{6} + \frac{b(0)^2}{2} + c(0) + d$$

$$2 = d *$$

ເພີ້ມ $f'(1) = 0$ ແກ້ໄຂນວຍມີ ②

$$f'(1) = \frac{a(1)^3}{2} + b(1) + c$$

$$0 = \frac{a}{2} + b + c - ④$$

ເພີ້ມ $f(1) = -5$ ແກ້ໄຂນວຍມີ ③

$$f(1) = \frac{a(1)^3}{6} + \frac{b(1)^2}{2} + c(1) + 2$$

$$-5 = \frac{a}{6} + \frac{b}{2} + c + 2$$

$$\therefore \frac{a}{6} + \frac{b}{2} + c = -7 - \textcircled{5}$$

$$\frac{a}{2} + b + c = 0 - \textcircled{4}$$

ເນື້ອ $\textcircled{4} - \textcircled{5}$

$$\frac{a}{3} + \frac{b}{2} = 7 \quad \text{ນຶ່ງ } 6 \text{ ອຸນມະນວດ}$$

$$\therefore 2a + 3b = 42 \quad \underline{\text{ຕົວ}} \sqrt{0.3}.$$

1. จงนํา จำนวนด้าน R ไปหา ชต ของ ฟิวชัน เกี่ยวกับ f
 ให้ $g: R \rightarrow R$ เป็นฟังก์ชัน จำนวนด้าน Tac

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{4x+3} \quad (\text{เมื่อ } x \neq -\frac{3}{4})$$

ถ้า $f: R \rightarrow R$ เป็นฟังก์ชัน ก็

$(f \circ g)(x) = x$ สำหรับทุกจุดใน R , x

แล้ว $f''(\frac{1}{2})$ เท่ากับ $\frac{1}{4}$ ไป $\frac{1}{4}$

1. $-\frac{1}{2}$

2. $\frac{1}{2}$

3. -8

4. 8

รีสร์กิ จงกำหนด $g(x) = \frac{1}{2x+3}$

แล้ว $(f \circ g)^{-1}(x) = x$

$$f(g(x)) = x$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2x+3}\right) = x$$

$$\therefore f(A) = \boxed{\frac{1-3A}{2A}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ให้ } A &= \frac{1}{2x+3} \\ 2x+3 &= \frac{1}{A} \\ 2x &= \frac{1}{A} - 3 \\ x &= \frac{1-3A}{2A} \end{aligned}$$

ดังนั้น $f(x) = \frac{1-3x}{2x} = \frac{1}{2x} - \frac{3}{2}$

$$\text{จาก } f(x) = \frac{1}{2x} - \frac{3}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^{-1} - \frac{3}{2}$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^{-2} = 0$$

$$f''(x) = x^{-3}$$

$$\therefore f''(x) = \frac{1}{x^3}$$

$$f''(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{(\frac{1}{2})^3} = (\frac{1}{\frac{1}{8}}) = 8$$

ตอบ 4.

ຄວບຄົວ 28 ການແນະໄຫຼງ ໃຫຍາ ຂະຕາວອງຈຳນວຍເວລີມ

ນອ່າຍໃຫ້ $f(x) = \frac{x^4 - 2x^2 + a \cdot x - 75}{x^5 + b \cdot x - 270}$, ເນື້ອ $a, b \in \mathbb{C}$

ຖີ່ $A = \{(a, b) \in \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C} \mid f(3) = 0\}$ ໃນ

$$B = \{(a, b) \in \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C} \mid \sqrt{a^2 - 2ab + b^2} < 3\}$$

ແລ້ວ ຈຳເປັນຮັບສູງ 27 ຂະໜາ A ∩ B ໂທກົບໂທກົງ

ວິທີ່ $f(3) \leq 0$

ຈາກ $f(x)$ ກົດກຳນົດຂອງນີ້

$$\therefore f(3) = \frac{3^4 - 2(3)^2 + a \cdot (3) - 75}{3^5 + b^2 \cdot (3) - 270}$$

$$0 < \frac{81 - 18 + 3a - 75}{3^5 + b^2 \cdot (3) - 270}$$

$$\therefore \frac{3a^2 - 12}{3b^2 - 27} < 0$$

ກລັບສາຮນັບ

$$\frac{a^2 - 4}{b^2 - 9} < 0$$

$$\frac{(a-2)(a+2)}{(b-3)(b+3)} = 0$$

ອ່າງເພີ້ມ $a = -2, 2$ ແລະ $b \neq 3, b \neq -3$

ໄສດັຈ

$$A = \{(-2, b), (2, b) \mid b \in \mathbb{Z}, b \neq 3, b \neq -3\}$$

ຈາກ 1 ຈະຕາ B

$$\sqrt{a^2 - 2ab + b^2} < 3$$

$$\sqrt{(a-b)^2} < 3$$

$$|a-b| < 3$$

$$-3 < a-b < 3$$

$$-3-a < -b < 3-a$$

$$3+a > b > a-3$$

ເວັບສາ
 $a-3 < b < a+3$ *

$$\text{ຈາກ } a-3 < b < a+3$$

ກົດລົງກໍ $a = -2$

$$\therefore -2-3 < b < -2+3$$

$$-5 < b < 1 \quad \text{ອີງຕົວ}$$

$$b = -4, -3, -2, -1, 0$$

$$\text{ນະໂຍບ} (-2, -4), (-2, -3), (-2, -2), (-2, -1),$$

$$(-2, 0) \quad \text{ຂະໜາດ 5 ອົງ} \quad \text{ມີຕໍ່ } b \neq -3$$

$$\therefore (-2, -3) \quad \text{ບໍ່ໄປໃຫຍ່, 10 ນັ້ນ 4 ອົງ} - ①$$

ກວດກົດ $a = b$

$$\therefore -2 - 3 < b < 2 + 3$$

$$-5 < b < 5 \text{ ລົງເປົ້າ}$$

$$b = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$$

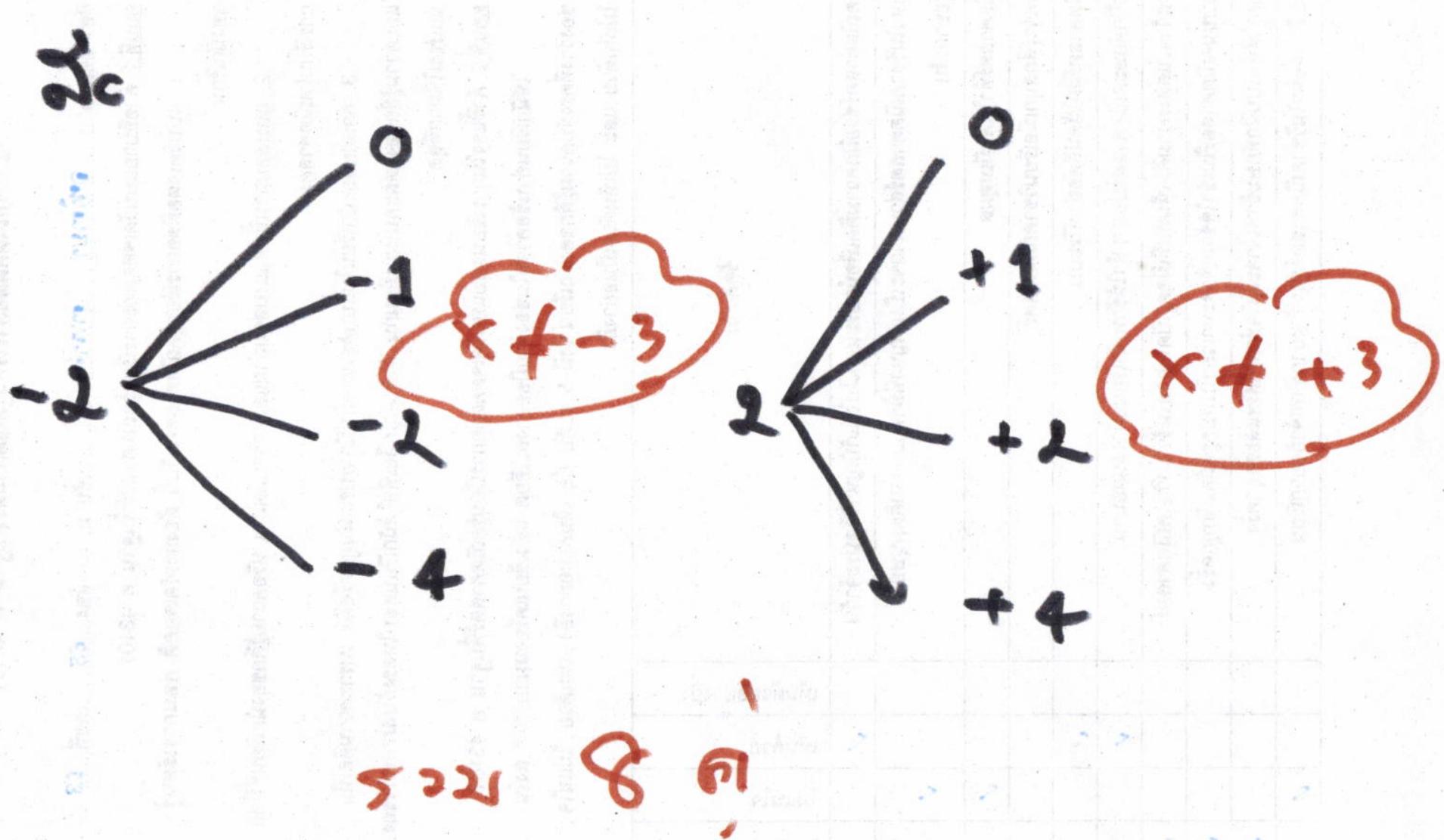
ອະນຸມ $(2,0), (2,1), (2,2), (2,3), (2,4)$

ຕະຫຼາມ 5 ລົງ "ຍໍ່ $b \neq 3$ "

$\therefore (2,3) \cancel{\in} \Omega$ ໃນກະລຸ, ໂພນວ່າ 4 ລົງ; - ②

ຈາກ ① ແລ້ວ ②

ຈາກ ① ແລະ ② ຈິຕ ລວມຂອງ $A \cap B$



ຄວບຄົງ 29 ສູ່ R ແກ້ໄຂຕາຍອງຈຳເຫັນວ່າ,

$$\text{ຕີ} \ A = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} \mid 3^{2x} - 34(15^{x-1}) + 5^{2x} = 0 \right\}$$

$$\text{ແລັ! } B = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \log_5 \left(5^{\frac{1}{x}} + 125 \right) = \log_5 6 + 1 + \frac{1}{2x} \right\}$$

ແລ້ວຈຳເປັນນມໂກ (0) | ທະ A ∪ B ແກ້ໄຂກັບ ເກົ່າໄຟ

ຈົດກົດ ໜາ | ອະນຸມາດຕະຖານາ | ອະນຸ A ດັ່ງນີ້

$$\text{ໆ} \ 3^{2x} - 34(15^{x-1}) + 5^{2x} \leq 0$$

$$(3^x)^2 - 34(15^{-1} \times 15^x) + (5^x)^2 \leq 0$$

$$(3^x)^2 - \frac{34}{15}(3^x \cdot 5^x) + (5^x)^2 = 0$$

$$(3^x)^2 - \frac{34}{15} \cdot 3^x \cdot 5^x + (5^x)^2 = 0$$

ກໍານົດໄຫວ້ $M = 3^x$ ໃນຕໍ່ $N = 5^x$

$$\therefore M^2 - \frac{34}{15}MN + N^2 = 0$$

$$15M^2 - 34MN + 15N^2 = 0$$

$$(5M - 3N)(3M - 5N) = 0$$

$$\therefore 5M - 3N = 0$$

$$\frac{M}{N} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{3^x}{5^x} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\cancel{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x} = \cancel{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)}^1$$

$$\therefore x = 1$$

แล้ว $\Rightarrow 3M - 5N = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{M}{N} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3^x}{5^x} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\cancel{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x} = \cancel{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)}^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -1$$

$$A = \{-1, 1\} *$$

ຈາກເຊົາ B

$$\log_5(5^{\frac{1}{x}} + 125) = \log_5 6 + 1 + \frac{1}{2x}$$

$$\log_5(5^{\frac{1}{x}} + 125) = \log_5 6 + \log_5 5 + \log_5 5^{\frac{1}{2x}}$$

$$\log_5(5^{\frac{1}{x}} + 125) = \log_5 (6 \times 5 \times 5^{\frac{1}{2x}})$$

$$\therefore 5^{\frac{1}{x}} + 125 = 30 \cdot 5^{\frac{1}{2x}}$$

$$5^{\frac{1}{x}} - 30 \cdot 5^{\frac{1}{2x}} + 125 = 0$$

$$\left(5^{\frac{1}{2x}}\right)^2 - 30\left(5^{\frac{1}{2x}}\right) + 125 = 0$$

$$(5^{\frac{1}{2x}} - 25)(5^{\frac{1}{2x}} - 5) = 0$$

$$5^{\frac{1}{2x}} - 25 = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad 5^{\frac{1}{2x}} - 5 = 0$$

$$5^{\frac{1}{2x}} = 5$$

$$5^{\frac{1}{2x}} = 5$$

$$\frac{1}{2x} = 2$$

$$\frac{1}{2x} = 1$$

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

$$x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore B = \left\{ \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

$$A = \{-1, 1\}$$

$$A \cup B = \{-1, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, 1\}$$

$$\pi(A \cup B) = 4$$