

## Calculus

### Limit Derivative Integral

การหาอนุพันธ์ และ อนุพันธ์อันดับสูง

**Enter a function  $f(x)$  you want to differentiate:**  $f(x) := x^4 + 3 \cdot x - 2$

**Enter a point at which to compute derivative:**  $x := 2$

**First derivative:**  $\frac{d}{dx} f(x) = 35$

**nth order derivative:**  $n := 3$        $\frac{d^n}{dx^n} f(x) = 48$

การหาอนทิกรัลจำกัดเขต

**Enter a function  $f(x)$  you want to integrate:**  $f(x) := 2x + 3$

**Enter endpoints of interval:**  $a := 1$        $b := 4$

**Numerical integral:**  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = 24$

การหา อนุพันธ์ และ อนทิกรัล ในรูปแบบของสูตร

**Enter a function  $f(x)$  you want to integrate:**  $f(x) := x^2 + 2x + 4$

**Symbolic antiderivative:**  $\int f(x) dx \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \cdot x^3 + x^2 + 4 \cdot x$

**Symbolic derivative:**  $\frac{d}{dt} (t^2 + 2t + 4) \rightarrow 2 \cdot t + 2$

การหาลิมิตของฟังก์ชัน

**Function  $f(x)$ :**

$$f(x) := \frac{\sin(x)}{x}$$

**Point at which you want to find limit:**  $p := 0$

**Bidirectional limit:**

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow p} f(x) \rightarrow 1$$

**Left-handed limit:**

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow p^-} f(x) \rightarrow 1$$

**Right-handed limit:**

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow p^+} f(x) \rightarrow 1$$

การหาอนุกรมเทย์เลอร์ของฟังก์ชัน

**Enter a function f(x):**  $f(t) := \ln(t + 1)$

**Series expansion:**

$$f(t) \text{ series, } t = 0, 5 \rightarrow 1 \cdot t - \frac{1}{2} \cdot t^2 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot t^3 - \frac{1}{4} \cdot t^4$$

$$f(t) \text{ series, } t = 0, 7 \rightarrow 1 \cdot t - \frac{1}{2} \cdot t^2 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot t^3 - \frac{1}{4} \cdot t^4 + \frac{1}{5} \cdot t^5 - \frac{1}{6} \cdot t^6$$

$$f(t) \text{ series, } t = 1, 3 \rightarrow \ln(2) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (t - 1) - \frac{1}{8} \cdot (t - 1)^2$$

$$f(t) \text{ series, } t = 1, 5 \rightarrow \ln(2) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (t - 1) - \frac{1}{8} \cdot (t - 1)^2 + \frac{1}{24} \cdot (t - 1)^3 - \frac{1}{64} \cdot (t - 1)^4$$

$$e^{x+y} \text{ series, } x = 0, y = 0, 2 \rightarrow 1 + x + y$$

$$e^{x+y} \text{ series, } x = 0, y = 0, 3 \rightarrow 1 + x + y + \frac{1}{2} \cdot x^2 + x \cdot y + \frac{1}{2} \cdot y^2$$

อินทิกรัลไม่ตรงแบบ และ อินทิกรัลซ้อนของฟังก์ชันหลายตัวแปร

### Improper integral

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{4+t^2} dt \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{t}{(1+t^2)^2} dt \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$

### Double integral

$$\int \int x^2 + xy dx dy \text{ simplify} \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \cdot x^3 \cdot y + \frac{1}{4} \cdot x^2 \cdot y^2$$

$$\int_0^2 \int_2^3 2 \cdot x^2 \cdot y + 3 \cdot x \cdot y^2 dx dy \rightarrow \frac{136}{3} \quad \int_0^2 \int_2^3 2 \cdot x^2 \cdot y + 3 \cdot x \cdot y^2 dx dy = 45.333333$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \cdot y \cdot e^{-x^2}}{(1+y^2)^2} dx dy \text{ simplify} \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}$$

### Triple integral

$$\int \int \int x \cdot y \cdot z + x^3 dx dy dz \rightarrow \frac{1}{8} \cdot x^2 \cdot y^2 \cdot z^2 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot x^4 \cdot y \cdot z$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^3 \int_0^1 x \cdot e^x \cdot (y + z^3) dx dy dz \text{ simplify} \rightarrow \frac{21}{4}$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^3 \int_0^1 x \cdot e^x \cdot (y + z^3) dx dy dz = 5.25$$

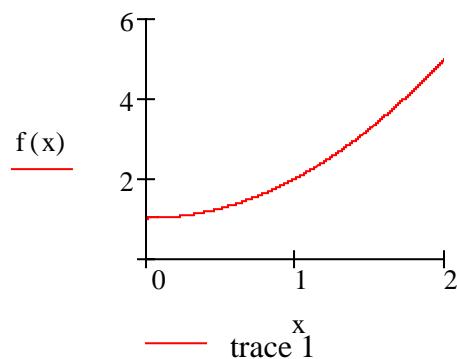
การหาความยาวเส้นโค้ง

Enter the function you want to find the arc length of  $f(x) := 1 + x^2$

Enter endpoints of interval:

a := 0

b := 2

Plot of  $f(x)$  over interval: $x := 0, 0.001..2$ 

Arc length:

$$\int_a^b \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{d}{dx} f(x)\right)^2} dx = 4.646784$$

การหาความยาวของเส้นโค้ง

ตัวอย่าง จงหาความยาวของเส้นโค้ง  $C : \bar{r}(t) = (2 \cos t, 2 \sin t)$  เมื่อ  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$

วิธีทำ  $\bar{r}(t) = (2 \cos t, 2 \sin t)$  เมื่อ  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$

จะได้ว่า  $\bar{r}'(t) = (-2 \sin t, 2 \cos t)$

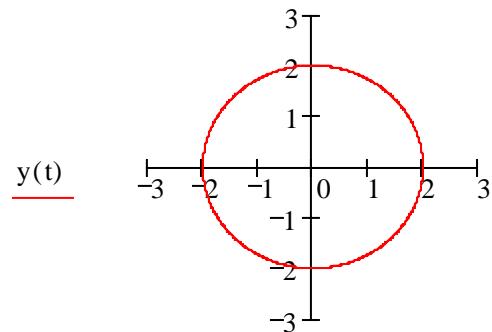
$$\|\bar{r}'(t)\| = \sqrt{4 \sin^2 t + 4 \cos^2 t} = 2$$

$$\text{ความยาวของเส้นโค้ง } C \text{ เท่ากับ } \int_0^{2\pi} \|\bar{r}'(t)\| dt = \int_0^{2\pi} 2 dt = 4\pi$$

□

**Input a parametric equation of C in the-y plane:**  $x(t) := 2 \cdot \sin(t)$   $y(t) := 2 \cdot \cos(t)$

$$r(t) := \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} \quad t := 0, 0.001..2\pi$$



**Vector of velocity**

$$rpi(t) := \begin{pmatrix} \frac{d}{dt}x(t) \\ \frac{d}{dt}y(t) \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cdot \cos(t) \\ -2 \cdot \sin(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

**Length of curve C**

$$\int_0^{2\pi} |rpi(t)| dt = 12.566371$$

การหาค่าอินทิกรัลตามเส้นของฟังก์ชันค่าจริง

ตัวอย่าง กำหนดเส้นโค้ง  $C : \vec{r}(t) = (4 \cos t, 4 \sin t)$  เมื่อ  $t \in [0, 2\pi]$  จะหาค่าของ  $\int_C \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dS$

$$\text{วิธีทำ } f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\text{จาก } \vec{r}(t) = (4 \cos t, 4 \sin t)$$

$$\text{จะได้ว่า } \vec{r}'(t) = (-4 \sin t, 4 \cos t)$$

$$\| \vec{r}'(t) \| = \sqrt{16 \sin^2 t + 16 \cos^2 t} = 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C f dS &= \int_0^{2\pi} f(\vec{r}(t)) \| \vec{r}'(t) \| dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} f(4 \cos t, 4 \sin t) 4 dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{16 \cos^2 t + 16 \sin^2 t} 4 dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} 16 dt \\ &= 32\pi \end{aligned}$$

□

**Input a parametric equation of C in the x-y plane:**

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &:= 4 \cdot \cos(t) & y(t) &:= 4 \cdot \sin(t) \\ \vec{r}(t) &:= \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} & t &:= 0, 0.001..2\pi \end{aligned}$$

**Input a real value function to be integrated:**

$$f(x, y) := \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

**Vector of velocity**

$$rpi(t) := \left( \frac{d}{dt} x(t) \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{c} -4 \cdot \sin(t) \\ 4 \cdot \cos(t) \end{array} \right)$$

**Line integral of real value function**

$$\int_0^{2\pi} f(x(t), y(t)) \cdot |rpi(t)| dt = 100.530965 \quad 32\pi = 100.530965$$

ตัวอย่าง กำหนดเส้นโค้ง  $C : \bar{r}(t) = (5 \cos t, 5 \sin t, 12t)$  เมื่อ  $t \in [0, \pi]$

จงหาค่าของ  $\int_C (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dS$

$$\text{วิธีทำ } f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

$$\text{จาก } \bar{r}(t) = (5 \cos t, 5 \sin t, 12t)$$

$$\text{จะได้ } \bar{r}'(t) = (-5 \sin t, 5 \cos t, 12)$$

$$\text{และ } \|\bar{r}'(t)\| = \sqrt{25\sin^2 t + 25\cos^2 t + 144} = 13$$

$$\int_C f dS = \int_0^\pi f(\bar{r}(t)) \|\bar{r}'(t)\| dt = \int_0^\pi f(5 \cos t, 5 \sin t, 12t) 13 dt$$

$$= 13 \int_0^\pi (25 \cos^2 t + 25 \sin^2 t + 144 t^2) dt = 13 \int_0^\pi (25 + 144 t^2) dt$$

$$= 13 [25t + 48t^3]_{t=0}^{t=\pi} = 13(25\pi + 48\pi^3)$$

□

**Input a parametric equation of C in the-y plane:**

$$x(t) := 5 \cdot \cos(t)$$

$$y(t) := 5 \cdot \sin(t)$$

$$z(t) := 12 \cdot t$$

$$\bar{r}(t) := \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \\ z(t) \end{pmatrix}, \quad t := 0, 0.001.. \pi$$

**Input a real value function to be integrated:**

$$f(x, y, z) := x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

**Vector of velocity**

$$rpi(t) := \begin{pmatrix} \frac{dx(t)}{dt} \\ \frac{dy(t)}{dt} \\ \frac{dz(t)}{dt} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -5 \cdot \sin(t) \\ 5 \cdot \cos(t) \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

**Line integral of real value function**

$$\int_0^\pi f(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \cdot |rpi(t)| dt = 20368.934261$$

$$13 \cdot (25 \cdot \pi + 48 \cdot \pi^3) = 20368.934261$$

การหาค่าอินทิกรัลตามเส้นของฟังก์ชันค่าเวกเตอร์

ตัวอย่าง กำหนดเส้นโค้ง  $C : \bar{r}(t) = (t, t^2)$  เมื่อ  $0 \leq t \leq 2$  และ  $\bar{F}(x, y) = (2xy^3, 3x^2y^2)$

$$\text{จงหาค่าของ } \int_C \bar{F} \cdot d\bar{r}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{วิธีทำ } \int_C \bar{F} \cdot d\bar{r} &= \int_0^2 \bar{F}(\bar{r}(t)) \cdot \bar{r}'(t) dt \\ &= \int_0^2 \bar{F}(t, t^2) \cdot ((t)', (t^2)') dt \\ &= \int_0^2 (2t^7, 3t^6) \cdot (1, 2t) dt \\ &= \int_0^2 (2t^7 + 6t^7) dt \\ &= \int_0^2 8t^7 dt = [t^8]_{t=0}^{t=2} = 256\end{aligned}$$

□

**Input a parametric equation of C in the-y plane:**

$$\begin{aligned}x(t) &:= t & y(t) &:= t^2 \\ r(t) &:= \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} & t &:= 0, 0.001..2\end{aligned}$$

**Input a real value function to be integrated:**

$$f(x, y) := \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cdot x \cdot y^3 \\ 3 \cdot x^2 \cdot y^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

**Vector of velocity**

$$rpi(t) := \begin{pmatrix} \frac{dx(t)}{dt} \\ \frac{dy(t)}{dt} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \cdot t \end{pmatrix}$$

**Line integral of real value function**

$$\int_0^2 f(x(t), y(t)) \cdot rpi(t) dt = 256$$

ตัวอย่าง กำหนดเส้นโค้ง  $C : \bar{r}(t) = (\cos t, \sin t, t)$  เมื่อ  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$  และ  $\bar{F}(x, y, z) = (x^2, y^2, z^2)$

$$\text{จงหาค่าของ } \int_C \bar{F} \cdot d\bar{r}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{วิธีทำ} \quad \int_C \bar{F} \cdot d\bar{r} &= \int_0^{2\pi} \bar{F}(\bar{r}(t)) \cdot \bar{r}'(t) dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \bar{F}(\cos t, \sin t, t) \cdot ((\cos t)', (\sin t)', (t)') dt \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos^2 t, \sin^2 t, t^2) \cdot (-\sin t, \cos t, 1) dt = \int_0^{2\pi} (-\cos^2 t \sin t + \sin^2 t \cos t + t^2) dt \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} (-\cos^2 t \sin t) dt + \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin^2 t \cos t) dt + \int_0^{2\pi} t^2 dt \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 t d(\cos t) + \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 t d(\sin t) + \int_0^{2\pi} t^2 dt \\
 &= [\frac{\cos^3 t}{3}]_{t=0}^{t=2\pi} + [\frac{\sin^3 t}{3}]_{t=0}^{t=2\pi} + [\frac{t^3}{3}]_{t=0}^{t=2\pi} \\
 &= (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3}) + (0 - 0) + (\frac{8\pi^3}{3} - 0) = \frac{8\pi^3}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

□

**Input a parametric equation of C in the-y plane:**

$$x(t) := \cos(t)$$

$$y(t) := \sin(t)$$

$$z(t) := t$$

$$r(t) := \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \\ z(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$t := 0, 0.001..2\pi$$

$$f(x, y, z) := \begin{pmatrix} x^2 \\ y^2 \\ z^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

**Input a real value function to be integrated:**

$$rpi(t) := \begin{pmatrix} \frac{dx(t)}{dt} \\ \frac{dy(t)}{dt} \\ \frac{dz(t)}{dt} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -\sin(t) \\ \cos(t) \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

**Vector of velocity**

**Line integral of real value function**

$$\int_0^{2\pi} f(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \cdot rpi(t) dt = 82.683404$$

$$\frac{8\pi^3}{3} = 82.683404$$

การหา ความเร็ว ความเร่ง ความโค้ง และ การบิด

ตัวอย่าง 3.5.22 กำหนดเส้นโค้ง  $\vec{r}(t) = (t, t^2, t^3)$  จะหาความโค้ง และการบิดของเส้นโค้ง เมื่อ  $t = 1$

$$\text{วิธีทำ จาก } \vec{r}(t) = (t, t^2, t^3)$$

$$\text{จะได้ว่า } \vec{v}(t) = \vec{r}'(t) = (1, 2t, 3t^2)$$

$$\vec{a}(t) = \vec{v}'(t) = (0, 2, 6t)$$

$$\vec{a}'(t) = (0, 0, 6)$$

$$\vec{v}(1) \times \vec{a}(1) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = (6, -6, 2)$$

$$\vec{v}(1) \times \vec{a}(1) \cdot \vec{a}'(1) = 12$$

$$\| \vec{v}(1) \times \vec{a}(1) \| = \| (6, -6, 2) \| = \sqrt{36+36+4} = \sqrt{76} = 2\sqrt{19}$$

$$\| \vec{v}(1) \times \vec{a}(1) \|^2 = (2\sqrt{19})^2 = 76$$

$$v(1) = \| \vec{v}(1) \| = \sqrt{1+4+9} = \sqrt{14}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ เพราะฉะนั้น } \quad \text{ความโค้ง } k(1) &= \frac{\| \vec{v}(1) \times \vec{a}(1) \|}{v^3(1)} \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{19}}{14\sqrt{14}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{19}}{7\sqrt{14}} \\ &= 0.166424 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ และ } \quad \text{การบิด } \tau(1) &= \frac{\vec{v}(1) \times \vec{a}(1) \cdot \vec{a}'(1)}{\| \vec{v}(1) \times \vec{a}(1) \|^2} \\ &= \frac{12}{76} \\ &= \frac{3}{19} \\ &= 0.157895 \end{aligned}$$

□

**Input a parametric equation of**  $C$

$$x(t) := t \quad y(t) := t^2 \quad z(t) := t^3$$

$$r(t) := \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \\ z(t) \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} t \\ t^2 \\ t^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

### velocity and acceleration

$$V(t) := \begin{pmatrix} \frac{d}{dt}x(t) \\ \frac{d}{dt}y(t) \\ \frac{d}{dt}z(t) \end{pmatrix} \quad A(t) := \begin{pmatrix} \frac{d^2}{dt^2}x(t) \\ \frac{d^2}{dt^2}y(t) \\ \frac{d^2}{dt^2}z(t) \end{pmatrix} \quad A_{pi}(t) := \begin{pmatrix} \frac{d^3}{dt^3}x(t) \\ \frac{d^3}{dt^3}y(t) \\ \frac{d^3}{dt^3}z(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v(t) := |V(t)| \quad a(t) := |A(t)|$$

**curvature  $k(t)$**

$$k(t) := \frac{|V(t) \times A(t)|}{v(t)^3}$$

**torsion  $\tau(t)$**

$$\tau(t) := \frac{(V(t) \times A(t)) \cdot A_{pi}(t)}{(|V(t) \times A(t)|)^2}$$

$$V(1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad v(1) \rightarrow 14^{\frac{1}{2}} = 3.741657$$

$$A(1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad a(1) \rightarrow 2 \cdot 10^{\frac{1}{2}} = 6.324555$$

$$k(1) \rightarrow \frac{1}{98} \cdot 19^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 14^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0.166424 \quad \tau(1) \rightarrow \frac{3}{19} = 0.157895$$

## การหา Gradient

**Input scalar-valued function of x, y, and z:**

$$f(x, y, z) := x^2 \cdot y \cdot z^3$$

**Gradient**

$$\text{Grad}(f, x, y, z) := \begin{pmatrix} \frac{d}{dx} f(x, y, z) \\ \frac{d}{dy} f(x, y, z) \\ \frac{d}{dz} f(x, y, z) \end{pmatrix}$$

**Symbolic evaluation:**

$$\text{Grad}(f, x, y, z) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cdot y \cdot x \cdot z^3 \\ x^2 \cdot z^3 \\ 3 \cdot y \cdot x^2 \cdot z^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

**Numeric evaluation:**

$$\text{Grad}(f, 1, 1, 1) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$