

แบบฝึกหัดภาษาคณิตศาสตร์

ໄຊເກອຮົບລາ

ຫຼັດທີ 1

ໄຊເກອຮົບລາທີ່ນີ້ອຸດຖະແຍ້ກວາງອູໝໍທີ່ອຸດ  $(0,0)$



## ព័ត៌មាន

ព័ត៌មាននេះជាមុនការបង្កើត និង ការអនុវត្ត សម្រាប់ការបង្កើតដែល  
នឹងការរំភោគនការនីមួយាអាយុវជននូវការរំភោគនីមួយាអាយុវជន  
នូវការបង្កើតដើម្បីទទួលបានការបង្កើតការបង្កើតការបង្កើតការបង្កើតការ

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និងការចុះថានីមិត្តការបង្កើតការបង្កើតការបង្កើតការបង្កើតការបង្កើតការ  
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ប្រើប្រាស់និងប្រើប្រាស់និងប្រើប្រាស់និងប្រើប្រាស់និងប្រើប្រាស់និងប្រើប្រាស់និងប្រើប្រាស់  
ការបង្កើតការបង្កើតការបង្កើតការបង្កើតការបង្កើតការបង្កើតការបង្កើតការបង្កើតការបង្កើតការ  
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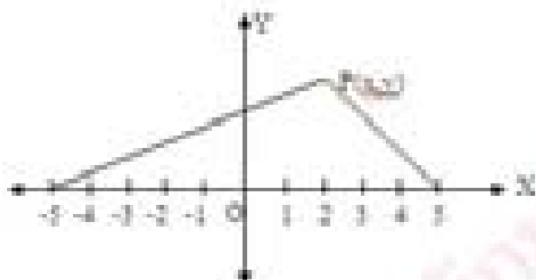
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ໄສຕະຫຼາມໄປທຸກ  $(x, y)$  ແລ້ວ  $(y, x)$  ສິນທະນີ ດັວນ

ສິນທະນີ



ໃຊ້  $P(2, 3)$  ມີຄວາມຍາວຍາດໃນລາຄາໃຫຍ່  $T(x, y)$  ດັວນ

$$||TP'|| - ||TP|| = 0$$

$$\sqrt{(x+y)^2 + y^2} - \sqrt{(x+y)^2 + y^2} = 0$$

$$\sqrt{(x+y)^2 + y^2} = 0 - \sqrt{(x+y)^2 + y^2}$$

ພວກເຮົາມີຄວາມຍາວຍາດໃຫຍ່  
 $(x+y)^2 + y^2 = 0 - (x+y)^2 - y^2 + 2\sqrt{(x+y)^2 + y^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} 2(x+y)^2 + 2y^2 &= 0 - (x+y)^2 - y^2 + 2\sqrt{(x+y)^2 + y^2} \\ 12(x+y)^2 + 2y^2 &= 0 - (x+y)^2 - y^2 + 2\sqrt{(x+y)^2 + y^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$13(x+y)^2 = 12\sqrt{(x+y)^2 + y^2}$$

ຜົນໄດ້  $13(x+y)^2 = 12\sqrt{(x+y)^2 + y^2}$

ພວກເຮົາມີຄວາມຍາວຍາດໃຫຍ່  
 $13x^2 + 26xy + 13y^2 = 12(x^2 + 10xy + 25y^2)$

$$13x^2 + 26xy + 13y^2 = 12x^2 + 30xy + 125 - 12y^2$$

$$14x^2 - 4xy - 12y^2 = 125$$

ຜົນໄດ້  $14x^2 - 4xy - 12y^2 = 125$

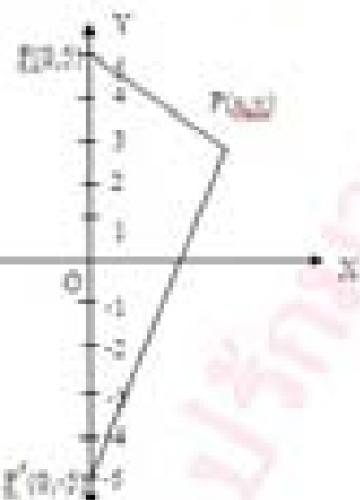
2. ຜົນໄດ້ໃຫຍ່ຂອງ  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$



ມີການຫຼັງທີ່ ດີວ່າເລີຍໃຫ້ມີກຳນົດທີ່ ຖະແຫຼງກຳນົດທີ່

ລວມມີຄວາມສຸດທະນະ  $(0,4)$  ແລ້ວ  $(0,2)$  ສິ່ງນີ້ ຕໍ່ ມີຄວາມ

ທີ່ ດີວ່າ



ມີ  $P(x,y)$  ດີວ່າຢູ່ໃນພຽບແຕ່ອຳນວຍກຳນົດ  $T(0,2)$  ແລ້ວ  $S(-1.5, 3.5)$  ດີວ່າຢູ່ໃນ

$$|\{xy' + xy\}| = 4$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + (y+2)^2} + \sqrt{x^2 + (y-2)^2} = 4$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + (y+2)^2} = 4 - \sqrt{x^2 + (y-2)^2}$$

ຕອນກຳຜະວົງກຳນົດທີ່  $y'^2 + 4y + 4 + x^2 = 16 - 16\sqrt{x^2 + (y-2)^2} + x^2 + 4y + 4$

$$y'^2 + 12y + 16 + x^2 = 16 - 16\sqrt{x^2 + (y-2)^2} + x^2 + 4y + 4$$

$$12y + 16 = 16\sqrt{x^2 + (y-2)^2}$$

ມີການຫຼັງທີ່ ດີວ່າ  $12y + 16 = 16\sqrt{x^2 + (y-2)^2}$

ຕອນກຳຜະວົງກຳນົດທີ່  $12y^2 + 96y + 144 = 16(x^2 + y^2 + 4y + 4)$

$$12y^2 + 96y + 144 = 16x^2 + 16y^2 + 64y + 64$$

$$16y^2 - 8y^2 = 144$$

ມີ  $144$  ຢືພາບ

$$\frac{y^2}{9} - \frac{x^2}{16} = 1$$

ມີຄວາມສຸດທະນະ  $\frac{y^2}{9} - \frac{x^2}{16} = 1$



$$8. \quad 3k^2 - 4k^2 + 14k = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$19. \quad 22x^2 - 100x^2 + 220x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



$$3. 22x^2 + 18y^2 - 492 = 0$$

$$4. 22x^2 + 18y^2 - 422 = 0$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 + mgh = 0$$

$$t^2 - 2t + 2t^2 - 2t = 0$$

## แบบฝึกหัด ชุดที่ 1.1

จงหาค่าของ  $x$  ตามที่กำหนดให้ในที่นี้

- ผลบวกของสองจำนวนคู่คี่ คือ  $2x + 1$  เมื่อ  $x = 10,000$  คือ  $x = 10,000$

วิธีคิด ผลบวกของสองจำนวนคู่คี่ คือ  $2x + 1$  เมื่อ  $x = 10,000$ ,  $x = 10,000$

- ผลบวกของสองจำนวนคู่คี่ คือ  $2x + 1$  เมื่อ  $x = -2,000$  คือ  $x = -2,000$

วิธีคิด ผลบวกของสองจำนวนคู่คี่ คือ  $2x + 1$  เมื่อ  $x = -2,000$

3. រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល រាជការនៃប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ (ខ.ច) និង (ខ.-ខ)  
អាជីវកម្ម នៃ សាខា

4. រាជនិធីរដ្ឋ (ខ.ច) និង (ខ.-ខ) នានាប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ (ខ.គ) និង (ខ.គ)

၁. ဖုန်းမီဒီယာတို့ (၂.၃) အော်လုပ်သူများတို့ (၂.၄) အော်လုပ် (၂.၅) မီးဘုရား၊  
ခြားစွမ်းဆေးမှု

၂. ဖုန်းမီဒီယာတို့ (၂.၇) အော်လုပ်ခြင်းများတို့ (၂.၈) အော်လုပ်သူများတို့  
(၂.၉)

៤. ប្រកបដោយចិត្ត (0,0) និងចិត្តលើករាជ្យ (0,1) និងចិត្តលើករាជ្យ (0,2)

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៥. សមត្ថភាពពិនិត្យឱ្យ នឹង និងចិត្តលើករាជ្យ និងចិត្តលើករាជ្យ (0,0)

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3. զանուցի (0,0) և (0,3) պահումները կատարվել են թվային (0,3,  $\sqrt{3}$ )

... a long time ago in a galaxy far, far away, there was a small, insignificant planet called Tatooine. It was a desert world, where the only water came from the moisture vaporators built into the sand dunes. The people who lived there were simple, uneducated, and had never seen the outside world. They had no knowledge of science or technology, and they lived their lives in a state of constant fear and uncertainty. But one day, a young boy named Luke Skywalker was born, and he was destined for greatness. He grew up to become a Jedi Knight, and he used his powers to protect the galaxy from the evil Empire. He became a legend, and his story is still told today.

10. រាយការណ៍ (4,5) និង (-4,5) នឹងមានលក្ខណៈបានស្មើរបស់ខ្លួន (3,2)

the first time I saw him, he was wearing a dark suit and a white shirt with a tie. He had short brown hair and was smiling at me. I was wearing a pink dress and a necklace. We were both standing in front of a large window that looked out onto a city skyline. The sun was setting, casting a warm glow over everything. I felt like I was in a dream.

ສະແດງວິທີ ຄວາມນັບຕົກລົງຂອງສົງເງິນ ຢ່າງເປົ້າ ແລ້ວເປົ້າ

1.  $4x^2 + 4y^2 - 32 = 0$

ທີ່ທີ່ ດີວີວຽກ  $4x^2 + 4y^2 = 32$

$$4x^2 + 4y^2 = 32$$

$$\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1 \quad (\text{ສົງເງິນສະເພາະ})$$

ສະແດງວິທີ 2  $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$

ດີວີວຽກ  $x^2 = 4 \quad ; \quad y^2 = 4$

$\therefore x = \pm 2 \quad ; \quad y = \pm 2$

ດີລາຍລະອຽດ  $(x,y)$  ໂດຍ  $\{x,y\}$  ດີວີວຽກ

$$x^2 = 4 \quad ; \quad y^2 = 4$$

$$x^2 = 4 - 4$$

$$x^2 = 12$$

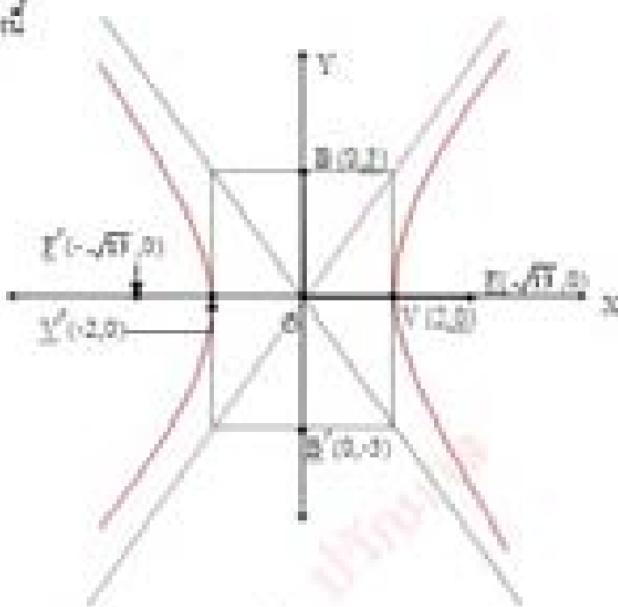
$$x = \pm \sqrt{12}$$

ຫຼັງຈາກ ດີວີວຽກໄດ້ມີຫຼັງຈາກນີ້ ຂໍສະແດງວິທີ  $(x,y)$

1. ສົງເງິນທີ່  $V(2,0)$  ແລ້ວ  $V'(0,2)$

ຢູ່ທີ່  $x = \pm \sqrt{12}/2$  ແລ້ວ  $y' = \pm \sqrt{12}/2$

*Skewness*



$$x^2 - 2y^2 - 20 = 0$$

$$\text{ทั้งนี้ แทน换成 } x^2 - 2y^2 - 20 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2y^2 = 20$$

$$\frac{x^2}{20} - \frac{y^2}{10} = 1 \quad (\text{ให้ } 20 \text{ เป็น } a^2)$$

$$\text{ดังนั้นค่าคงที่ } \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$(a=2\sqrt{5}, b=\sqrt{10}) \text{ ให้ } c^2 = a^2 - b^2$$

$$c^2 = 20 - 10$$

$$c^2 = 10$$

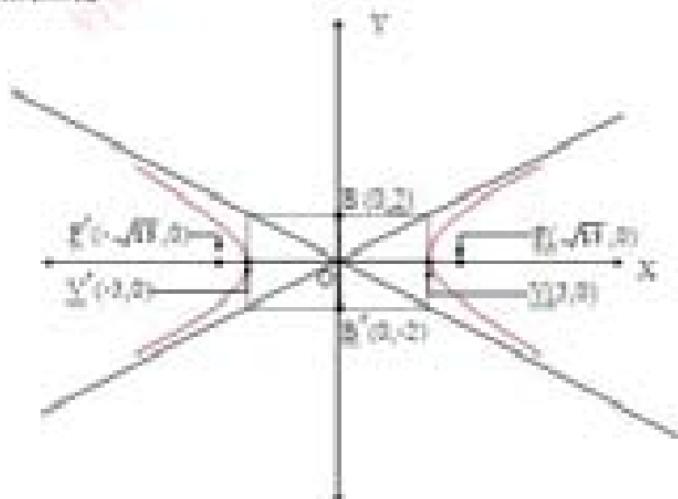
$$c = \pm \sqrt{10}$$

จุดศูนย์กลางอยู่ที่ \$(0,0)\$ บนเส้นตรงของแกน \$X\$

จุด \$B\$ อยู่ \$(0,2\sqrt{5})\$ และ \$C\$ อยู่ \$(0,-2\sqrt{5})\$

จุดส่วน割 \$E\$ อยู่ \$(\sqrt{10}, 2)\$ และ \$F\$ อยู่ \$(-\sqrt{10}, 2)\$

### พิสูจน์ว่า \$EF\$ ผ่าน



$$1. 16x^2 + 25y^2 - 400 = 0$$

$$\text{หาร } 4 \text{ ทั้งสองข้าง } 16x^2 + 25y^2 - 400 = 0$$

$$16x^2 + 25y^2 = 400$$

$$\frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1 \quad (\text{คือ วงกลมตัด}$$

$$\text{มีศูนย์กลางที่ } O \frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$$

$$\text{และ } a = \pm 5, b = \pm 4 \text{ เมื่อ } a^2 = 25 \text{ และ } b^2 = 16$$

$$a^2 = 25 = 16$$

$$a^2 = 16$$

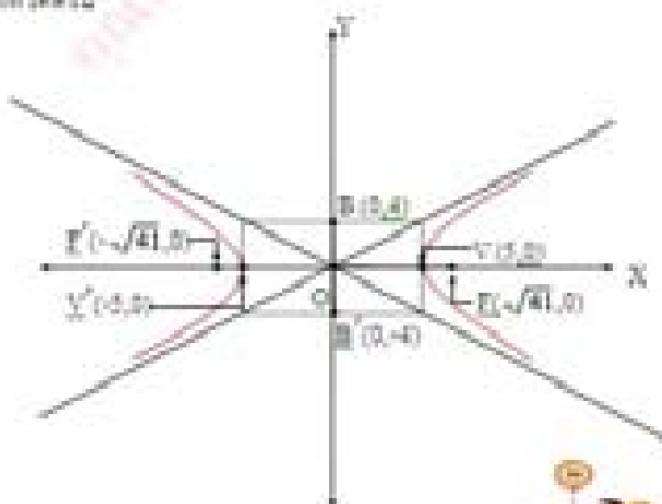
$$a = \pm \sqrt{16}$$

จุดบนวงกลมที่อยู่ในคราบของแกน X

คือ  $(5,0)$  และ  $(-5,0)$

จุดบนวงกลมที่อยู่ในคราบของแกน Y

### ค่าคงที่บวกบวก



$$4. 25y^2 - 16x^2 - 320 = 0$$

$$\text{วิธี} \quad \text{แยกตัวประกอบ} \quad 25y^2 - 16x^2 - 320 = 0$$

$$25y^2 - 16x^2 = 320$$

$$\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{25} = 1 \quad (\text{ให้ } 320 \text{ หารด้วย } 400)$$

$$\text{จัดรูปแบบใหม่ } \frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{25} = 1$$

$$\text{ถ้า } a=4, b=5 \Rightarrow \sqrt{b^2-a^2} = \sqrt{25-16}$$

$$r^2 = 16+25$$

$$r^2 = 41$$

$$r = \sqrt{41}$$

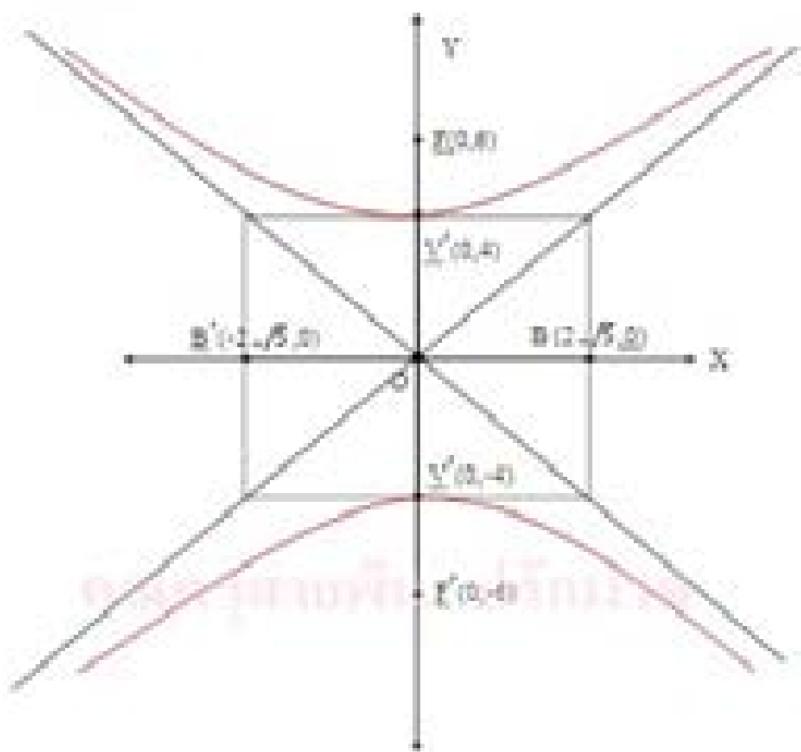
จุดศูนย์กลาง (0,0) และ เส้นผ่าศูนย์กลาง  $\sqrt{41}$

จุดบน เส้น  $(0,4)$  และ  $(0,-4)$

จุดบน เส้น  $(5,0)$  และ  $(-5,0)$



## การหาจุดตัด



จุดตัดของเส้นโค้งคือจุดที่เส้นโค้งตัดกัน



$$2. y^2 + x^2 - 16 = 0$$

เว้น ตัวแปร  $y^2 + x^2 - 16 = 0$

$$y^2 + x^2 = 16$$

$$\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1 \text{ (ได้ 16 ที่นี้เพื่อให้หาร)}.$$

ดูค่าคงที่ในวงกลม  $\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$

$$\begin{cases} a = 4 \\ b = 4 \end{cases} \text{ เมื่อ } x^2 = r^2 - y^2$$

$$x^2 = 16 - y^2$$

$$x^2 = 12$$

$$x = \pm 2\sqrt{3}$$

จุดบนเส้นวงกลมที่อยู่บนเส้นทางจากจุด A

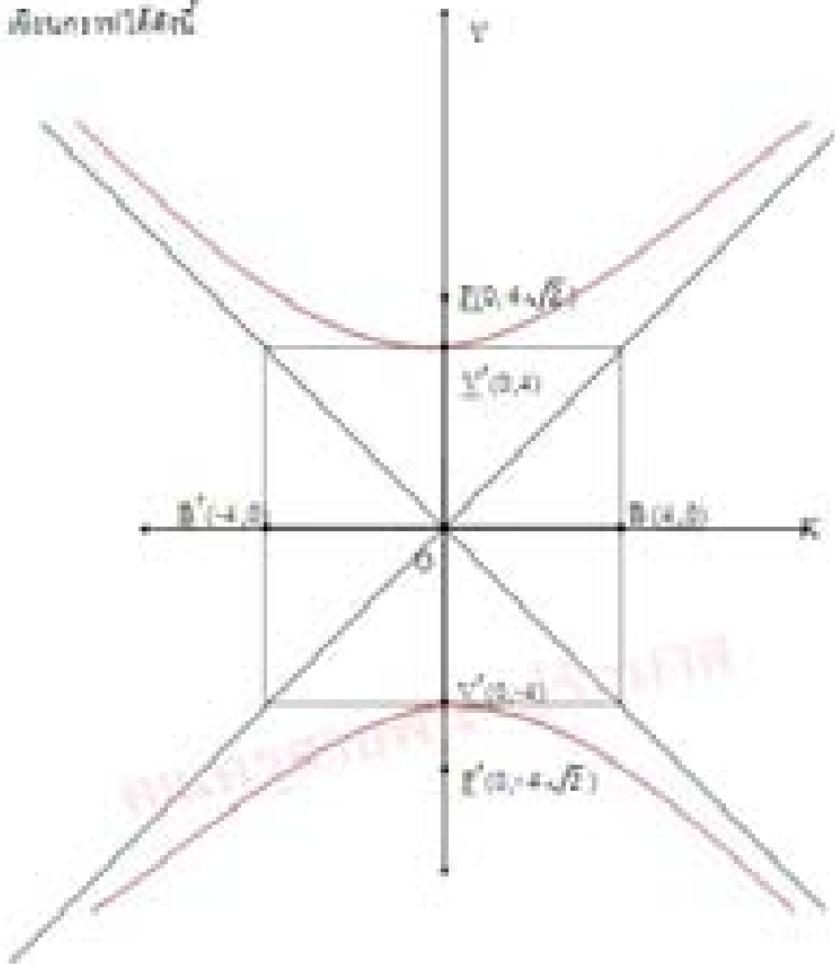
จะเป็น  $(2,4)$  และ  $(-2,4)$

จุดบนเส้น  $x = 2\sqrt{3}$  และ  $x = -2\sqrt{3}$

## จุดบนเส้นวงกลม ที่ไม่ใช่



### Maximierung



แบบฝึกหัด ทบทวน 1.2

จงหาการ方程式ของวงกลมซึ่งตั้งอยู่ในพื้นที่ที่กำหนด

$$1. \ 4x^2 + 9y^2 - 16 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{แก้ให้ } x^2 & \quad 4x^2 + 9y^2 - 16 = 0 \\ & \quad 4x^2 + 9y^2 = 16 \\ & \quad \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{\frac{16}{9}} = 1 \quad (\text{Q3 16 หารด้วย } 4) \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \ 9x^2 + 16y^2 - 144 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{แก้ให้ } x^2 & \quad 9x^2 + 16y^2 - 144 = 0 \\ & \quad 9x^2 + 16y^2 = 144 \\ & \quad \frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{\frac{144}{9}} = 1 \quad (\text{Q3 144 หารด้วย } 9) \end{aligned}$$

$$1. 4y^2 - 25x^2 - 125 = 0$$

$$1. 4y^2 - 25x^2 - 100 = 0$$