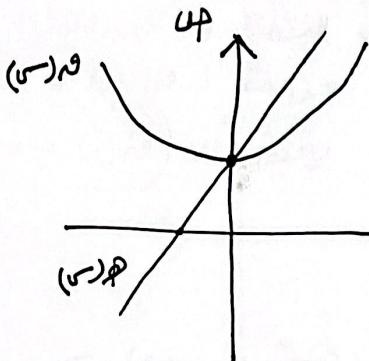


+ علاقة المشقة بالتكامل

التكامل المحدود

* متعيناً على الشكل ، اذا كان $\varphi(x) = 0 + x^3$ و كانت $\varphi(x) = c + x^2$



من الشكل $\varphi(x) = 0 + x^3$

$$0 = 0 + x^3$$

$$0 + x^2 + c = \varphi(x)$$

$$0 + x^2 + c = \varphi(x)$$

$$0 + 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$0 = \varphi$$

$$0 + x^2 + c = \varphi(x)$$

$$0 + c + c = \varphi(x)$$

$$2c = \varphi(x)$$

* اذا كانت $\varphi(x) = x^3 - x^2 + x$ وكانت $\varphi(x) = c + x^2$ وكانت $\varphi(x) = 0 + x^3$

قيمة ① : φ

قيمة ② : φ

قيمة ③ : φ

$$\text{نشق الطرفين} \leftarrow 0 + x^3 - x^2 + x = x^3 - x^2 + x \leftarrow \text{قيمة ①} \leftarrow$$

$$\text{نوعه} \leftarrow \varphi(1) = 1^3 - 1^2 + 1 = 1 - 1 + 1 = 1 \leftarrow \text{قيمة ②} \leftarrow$$

$$\varphi(1) = 1^3 + 1 = 1 + 1 = 2 \leftarrow \text{قيمة ③} \leftarrow$$

$$x^3 - x^2 + x = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$c = \varphi \Leftrightarrow x^3 = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$\Sigma = c - x^2 + x^3 = 1 - x^2 + x^3 = \varphi(x) \quad \text{قيمة ②} \quad ⑤$$

$$x^3 = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3 \leftarrow \text{لما} \leftarrow \varphi(x) = x^3 - x^2 + x^3 = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3 \quad \text{قيمة ③} \quad ⑥$$

$$1 = \varphi \leftarrow \varphi + 1 + 1 = 3$$

$$\Gamma_0 = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3 \leftarrow 1 + x^2 + x^3 = \varphi(x) \quad \text{قيمة ④} \quad ⑦$$

إذا كانت النقطة (٧،١) نقطة حرجة لـ $\min_{\{x\}} f(x)$
وكان $f''(x) = 12 - 5x$ محدب على $(-\infty, \infty)$.

$$f''(x) = 12 - 5 \leftarrow$$

$$f''(x) = \begin{cases} 12 & x \in (-\infty, 1.5] \\ 5 & x \in (1.5, \infty) \end{cases}$$

نقطة (٧،١) نقطة حرجة لـ $\min_{\{x\}} f(x)$ ، هذا يعني أن $f'(1) = 0$

$$f' + 10 - 7 = .$$

$$\varepsilon = f' \therefore$$

$$\varepsilon + 5 - 7 = f'(x) \leftarrow$$

$$5(\varepsilon + 5 - 7) = f'(x) \leftarrow$$

$$V = (1) \varepsilon \leftarrow f' + 5\varepsilon + 5 - 3 - 2 = f'(x)$$

$$f' + \varepsilon + 0 - c = V$$

$$7 = f' \therefore$$

$$7 + 5\varepsilon + 5 - 3 - 2 = f'(x) \therefore$$

وكان $f'(x) = \frac{3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + 5$ معادلة المعاكس
إذا كانت $f'(x) = \frac{3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + 5 = 0$ فـ $\min_{\{x\}} f(x)$ له حل عند $x = 0$ ، لكن $f'(x) = \frac{3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + 5 > 0$ لـ $x \in (-1, 1)$.

$$f'(x) = \frac{3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + 5 \leftarrow$$

$$f'(x) = 5 + \frac{3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \leftarrow$$

$$5 = 0 \leftarrow 5 = 0 \leftarrow 0 = 5$$

$$7 = f' \leftarrow f' + 7 + 3 = 0$$

$$5 + \left(7 - \frac{3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + 3\right) = f'(x) \leftarrow$$

$$f' + 5 - \frac{3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + 3 =$$

$$f' + 5 - \frac{3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + 3 =$$

$$9 + 5 - \frac{3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + 3 = 0 \therefore$$

التكامل القياسي لانتداب الدائرة:

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad (1)$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-(x^2-1)^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{x^2-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}})^2}} = \int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2} dx}{\sqrt{1-(x^2-1)^2}} =$$

$$= \int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2} dx}{\sqrt{1-(x^2-1)^2}} + \int \left(\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1-(x^2-1)^2}} \right)^2 dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2} dx}{\sqrt{1-(x^2-1)^2}} \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1-(x^2-1)^2}} \left(\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-(x^2-1)^2}} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1-(x^2-1)^2}} \quad (3)$$

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

$$(1) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-(x^2-1)^2}} =$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-(x^2-1)^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-(x^2-1)^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-(x^2-1)^2}} = \quad (4)$$

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

$$(5) (x + \sqrt{1-x^2}) + \sqrt{1-(x^2-1)^2} = (x + \sqrt{1-x^2}) + \sqrt{1-(x^2-1)^2} = \quad (5)$$

$$= \int (x + \sqrt{1-x^2}) dx + \int \sqrt{1-(x^2-1)^2} dx = \int (x + \sqrt{1-x^2}) dx + \int \sqrt{1-(x^2-1)^2} dx = \quad (6)$$

$$= (x + \sqrt{1-x^2}) + \int \sqrt{1-(x^2-1)^2} dx =$$

$$(7) \int \sqrt{1-(x^2-1)^2} dx = \int \sqrt{1-(x^2-1)^2} dx = \quad (7)$$

$$= 3 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-(x^2-1)^2}} = 3 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-(x^2-1)^2}} = 3x + 3\sqrt{1-(x^2-1)^2} + C =$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{دسا} \\ \text{جهاز} \end{array} \right\} = ⑥$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{دسا} \\ \frac{\omega_{\text{لپ.}} + 1}{\omega_{\text{لپ.}}} \times \frac{\omega_{\text{لپ.}}}{\omega_{\text{لپ.}} - 1} \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{دسا} \\ \frac{\omega_{\text{لپ.}} + \omega_{\text{لپ.}}}{\omega_{\text{لپ.}}} \end{array} \right\} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{دسا} \\ \frac{\omega_{\text{لپ.}} + 1}{\omega_{\text{لپ.}}} \end{array} \right\} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{دسا} \\ 1 - \omega_{\text{لپ.}} \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{دسا} \\ \omega_s^c \left(\frac{\omega_{\text{لپ.}}}{\omega_{\text{لپ.}}} \right) \end{array} \right\} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{دسا} \\ \text{ظنا س قناس دسا} \end{array} \right\} + \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{دسا} \\ \text{ظنا س دسا} \end{array} \right\} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{دسا} \\ \omega_s^c \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{جهاز} =$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{دسا} \\ \text{ظنا س قناس دسا} \end{array} \right\} + \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{دسا} \\ (\text{قناس} - 1) \end{array} \right\} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{دسا} \\ \omega_s^c \end{array} \right\} + \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{دسا} \\ \omega_s^c - \text{ظنا س} \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{دسا} \\ \frac{\omega_{\text{لپ.}}}{\omega_{\text{لپ.}} - 1} \end{array} \right\} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{دسا} \\ \frac{\omega_s^c}{1 - \frac{1}{\omega_{\text{لپ.}}}} \end{array} \right\} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{دسا} \\ \frac{\omega_s^c}{1 - \omega_{\text{لپ.}}} \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{قتاس} = ⑦$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{دسا} \\ \frac{(\omega_{\text{لپ.}} + 1) \omega_{\text{لپ.}}}{\omega_{\text{لپ.}} - 1} \end{array} \right\} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{دسا} \\ \omega_{\text{لپ.}} + 1 \times \frac{\omega_{\text{لپ.}}}{\omega_{\text{لپ.}} - 1} \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{دسا} \\ \left(\frac{\omega_{\text{لپ.}}}{\omega_{\text{لپ.}}} \right) + \frac{\omega_{\text{لپ.}}}{\omega_{\text{لپ.}}} \end{array} \right\} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{دسا} \\ \frac{\omega_{\text{لپ.}} + \omega_{\text{لپ.}}}{\omega_{\text{لپ.}}} \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{دسا} \\ \text{ظلا س قاس دسا} \end{array} \right\} + \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{دسا} \\ \omega_{\text{لپ.}} \end{array} \right\} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{دسا} \\ \text{ظلا س قاس دسا} \end{array} \right\} + \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{دسا} \\ (\text{قاس} - 1) \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{دسا} \\ \omega_s^c + \omega_{\text{لپ.}} \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{دسا} \\ \frac{\omega_s^c}{(\omega_{\text{لپ.}} - 1)} \end{array} \right\} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{دسا} \\ \frac{\omega_s^c}{(\omega_{\text{لپ.}} - 1) \omega_{\text{لپ.}}} \end{array} \right\} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{دسا} \\ \frac{\omega_s^c}{(\omega_{\text{لپ.}} - 1) \omega_{\text{لپ.}}} \end{array} \right\} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{دسا} \\ \frac{\omega_s^c}{\omega_{\text{لپ.}} - \omega_{\text{لپ.}}} \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{قتاس} = ⑧$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{دسا} \\ \omega_s^c \omega_{\text{لپ.}} \frac{1}{\omega_{\text{لپ.}}} \times \epsilon \end{array} \right\} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{دسا} \\ \omega_s^c \omega_{\text{لپ.}} \end{array} \right\} \epsilon = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{دسا} \\ \omega_s^c \end{array} \right\} \epsilon =$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{دسا} \\ \omega_{\text{لپ.}} \epsilon - \end{array} \right\} =$$

مثال: بده كشيئ حروف من الدرجة الأولى (α, β, γ) حيث $\text{ord}(\alpha) = 0$,

(اقتران خططي)

من الدرجة الأولى: $\text{ord}(\gamma) = \text{ord}(\beta) + \text{ord}(\alpha)$

$$\text{ord}(\gamma) = \text{ord}(\beta + \alpha) \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$14 = \left[\frac{\gamma}{2} + \beta + \alpha \right] \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$4 + 2\beta + \alpha = 14 \Rightarrow \alpha = 14 - 2\beta - 4$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \gamma = \beta + 2\alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \gamma(x) dx = \int (\beta + 2\alpha) dx = 4x + 2\beta x + \beta x$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ord}(\gamma) = 1 \Rightarrow 1 = 4 + 2 + \beta \Rightarrow \beta = -7 \quad \textcircled{2} \quad \beta + \alpha = 0 \quad \Leftarrow \text{ord}(\alpha) = 0 \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$\gamma = -7 + 2\alpha \quad \Leftarrow \alpha = 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \beta = 0 \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \textcircled{4} \quad \alpha = 0$$

$$\boxed{\beta + \alpha - \gamma = \text{ord}(\gamma)}$$

* مثال: بده كشيئ حروف من الدرجة الثانية $\text{ord}(\gamma)$ حيث

$$\text{ord}(\alpha) = \text{ord}(\beta) = \text{صفى} \quad \text{و} \quad \text{ord}(\gamma) = -1.$$

من الدرجة الثانية: $\text{ord}(\gamma) = \text{ord}(\beta + \alpha - \gamma) = -1$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \beta - \gamma = \alpha \quad \Leftarrow \quad \beta + \alpha = \gamma \quad \Leftarrow \quad \text{ord}(\alpha) = 0 = \text{صفى}$$

$$1 - \left[\frac{\gamma}{3} + \beta + \alpha \right] = 1 - \left[\frac{\beta}{3} + \beta + \alpha \right] \quad \Leftarrow \quad \text{ord}(\beta) = -1$$

$$1 - \left[\frac{\beta}{3} + \beta + \alpha \right] = 1 - \left[\frac{\beta}{3} + \beta \right] \quad \Leftarrow \quad \textcircled{2} \quad 1 - \frac{\beta}{3} = \beta \quad \Leftarrow \quad \beta = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{بـ قاعـة الـاقـرـان وـهـ (سـ) إـذـا كـانتـ وـهـ (سـ)} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = 11 \text{ وـهـ (سـ) وـهـ (سـ) } = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ab مـلـكـاتـ: } \sin(\theta) = 9 + 4 \quad (\text{أـنـهـ سـ})$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin(\theta) = 0 \\ 9 + 4 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sin(\theta) = 0 \\ 13 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \theta = 0 \text{ وـهـ (سـ) } = 0$$

$$0 = [c^2 + s^2 - 3] = \sin(\theta + \pi) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sin(\theta) = 0 \\ \theta + \pi = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \theta = -\pi$$

$$c + s\theta = \cos(\theta) \Leftrightarrow 3c = -3 \Leftrightarrow c = -1$$

$$-p + sc + s\theta = \cos(\theta + \pi) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos(\theta) = 0 \\ \cos(\theta + \pi) = -1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \theta + \pi = \pi \end{cases}$$

$$3 = -p \Leftrightarrow p + c + \theta = \lambda \Leftrightarrow \lambda = 11 \text{ وـهـ } \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(\theta) = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{0 = 9 + 4} \quad \text{أـنـهـ سـ}$$

$$\text{ab مـلـكـاتـ: } 9 + 0 \cdot 4 = 9 \Rightarrow 9 + 0 + 4 = 13$$

$$\boxed{9 + 0 + 4 = 13} \quad \text{وـهـ (سـ) } = 13$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin(\theta) = 0 + 4 \\ 9 + 0 - 3 = 6 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sin(\theta) = 4 \\ 6 = 3 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 3 = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{c} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{\sin(\theta)} \Rightarrow \sin(\theta) = \frac{s}{c} + \frac{1}{\sin(\theta)} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin(\theta) = 0 \\ \sin(\theta) = 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \theta = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$1 - \sin(\theta) = 9 - 6 + 4 + 0 + 3 \quad \pi$$

$$= 0 \text{ لـمـ } \Leftrightarrow \text{وـهـ (سـ) } = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(\theta) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(\theta) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(9 - 6 + 4 + 0 + 3 \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + 1 = 2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$0 > v - \geq 0 \quad \left(|7 - v| \leq c \right) = (v) \rightarrow \Leftarrow$$

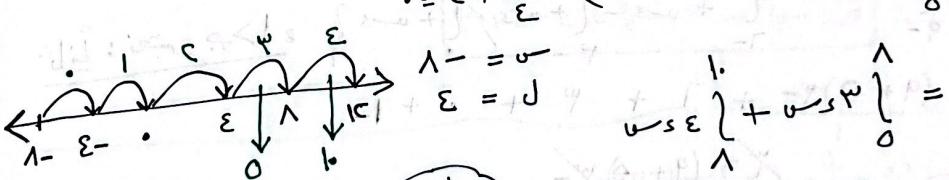
$$1. > v > 0 \quad \left(c + \frac{4c}{\varepsilon} \right)$$

$$\frac{(c-a)}{x} - \frac{(a-c)}{x} = \frac{a-c}{x}$$

$$\cos(\gamma - \omega c) + \cos(\omega c - \gamma) = \cos|\gamma - \omega c|$$

$$14 = 9 + 0 - + \dots - 9 = \begin{matrix} 0 \\ \vdots \end{matrix} [-7 - \overset{c}{\cancel{0}}] + [\overset{c}{\cancel{0}} - -7] =$$

$$\therefore c + \frac{c}{n} \leq c + \frac{c}{\sum} \quad \left[\text{as } \sum \geq n \right] \quad \therefore$$



$$V = IV + IV = V - S(V) \cdot 10 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad IV = V + 9 =$$

اذا كان $v < p$ فـ p قيـمـة مـعـدـلـةـ، $0 = \min\{c - v, c\}$

$$0 = \omega_s(c - \omega_c) \{ + \omega_s(\omega_c - c) \} \Leftrightarrow c = c - \omega_c \Leftrightarrow \\ \boxed{c = \omega_c}$$

$$O = \begin{bmatrix} u_c - c \\ v_c - c \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} c - u_c \\ c - v_c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$O = (1 + PR^c P) + I$$

$$\checkmark \quad r = p$$

$$X \cap - = P$$

$$\bullet = \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{p} \mathbf{c} - \mathbf{c}^* \mathbf{p}$$

$$X(1-p) = (1+p)(r-p)$$

$$\frac{(w-1)p}{p-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{p} + \omega_s \omega_{s-1} \right\}^p = \omega_s (\omega) N \left\{ \right\} \Leftarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{P} \left[\left(\frac{c}{n} - \omega \right) \frac{P}{P-1} + \frac{P}{\cdot} \right] \frac{c}{c}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\left(\frac{P}{c} - P \right) - \left(\frac{1}{c} - 1 \right) \right) \frac{P}{P-1} + \frac{P}{c} =$$

$$\left(\frac{P}{C} + P - \frac{1}{C} \right) \times \frac{P}{P-1} + \frac{P}{C} =$$

$$(1) \quad \frac{P}{(P-1)c} + \frac{cP\Gamma}{(P-1)\Gamma} - \frac{P}{(P-1)c} + \frac{cP}{c} =$$

$$\frac{P + \cancel{P}}{C} + \frac{\cancel{P}}{C} = \frac{(1-P)(1-P)P}{(P-1)C} + \frac{\cancel{P}}{C} = \frac{P + \cancel{P} - P}{(P-1)C} + \frac{\cancel{P}}{C} =$$

$$\frac{P}{C} = \frac{P}{V} + \frac{c}{\cancel{C}} - \frac{c}{\cancel{C}} =$$

\Rightarrow بین آن $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{n}} ds + \int_{\frac{1}{n}}^{\frac{1}{m}} ds = 1$

$$\left[\frac{1 + \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n} + 1} \right] + \left[\frac{n+1}{\frac{n}{n+1}} \right] \Rightarrow \text{نیکامل} :$$

$$\frac{\dot{v}}{v+1} + \frac{1}{1+\dot{v}} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{\dot{v}}} + \frac{1}{1+v} =$$

$$\#_1 = \frac{c+1}{c+1} = 1$$

\Leftrightarrow إذا كان $\varphi(s) = \psi(s)$ معكوٰسٰ لمشتقه الـ $\frac{d}{ds}$

$$\text{وكان } \frac{d}{ds} \varphi(s) - \psi(s) = 0, \text{ فجداً}$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} \left[\varphi(s) \cos(s) + \psi(s) \sin(s) \right] ds$$

$$c = s \left. \frac{d}{ds} \right|_{\frac{\pi}{3}} \Leftrightarrow \varphi = c - \psi$$

$$(1 = \varphi) \Leftrightarrow c = \frac{17}{\varphi} \quad \Leftrightarrow \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} \left[\varphi(s) \cos(s) - \psi(s) \sin(s) \right] ds =$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} \left[\varphi(s) \cos(s) - \psi(s) \sin(s) \right] ds =$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} \varphi(s) \times (\varphi(s) - \psi(s)) ds =$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} \left[\frac{s \varphi(s)}{c} - s \right] ds = \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} (1 - \frac{s}{c}) ds =$$

$$\cdot (s - \pi) = \left(\frac{1}{c} - \frac{\pi}{c} \right) \pi =$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{إذا كان } \varphi(s) = \psi(s) + 3, \text{ بين أن } \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} \left[\varphi(s) - \psi(s) \right] ds \text{ ينبع عن}$$

بينت $\pi \approx \pi_1$.

$$[\pi \approx \pi_1] \Rightarrow s \geq 1 \geq s - \pi_1 \geq -1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$1 \geq s \varphi(s) \geq 0 : \text{ نرفع للأقواء}$$

$$s \geq s \varphi(s) \geq 0$$

$$0 \geq s \varphi(s) + 3 \geq 3$$

$$s \geq 0 \Rightarrow s \varphi(s) + 3 \geq s \varphi(s) \geq s \cdot 3$$

$$\# \quad \pi \approx \pi_1 \geq s \varphi(s) + 3 \geq \pi_1$$

فيما يلي بـ \Rightarrow أكبر قيمة ممكنة للثابت m وأصغر قيمة ممكنة للثابت n .

$$\frac{m}{\sqrt{m-50V}} \geq n \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{m}{\sqrt{m-3V}} \geq n \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{m}{\sqrt{m+5V}} \geq n \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{m}{\frac{\pi}{6} - 3} \geq n \quad (4)$$

من الأفضل في مثل هذه الحالات أن نجد قيم m الحرجة ثم نجد n من هذه النقط ثم نحسب صرفاً بين أصغر قيمة وأكبر قيمة وبعد ذلك نجد التكامل.

$$m(n) = \frac{m}{\sqrt{m-50V}} \quad (5) \Rightarrow m(n) = \frac{m}{\sqrt{m-3V}} \quad (6) \quad (1)$$

$$\therefore \text{النقط الحرجة: } 0 = 0 - 60 \leftarrow m(-) \leftarrow m(0)$$

$$0 \geq m(-) \quad \therefore$$

$$\frac{0}{0} \geq \frac{0}{m(-)} \quad \frac{0}{0} \geq \frac{0}{m(0)} \quad \frac{0}{0} \geq \frac{0}{m(0)}$$

أصغر قيمة
للثابت m

$$0 = 3 \quad \therefore \quad n = 0$$

$$\frac{c - \varepsilon}{c - \varepsilon} \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow c = \boxed{c}$$

$$\frac{c - \varepsilon}{c - \varepsilon} = \frac{1}{1} \Leftrightarrow \frac{c - \varepsilon}{c - \varepsilon} = \frac{1}{1} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{c = c}$$

$$c = \boxed{c} \Leftrightarrow c = c \Leftrightarrow c = c - \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow c = \boxed{c - \varepsilon}$$

فـ c غير موجودة

$$c = \boxed{c} \Leftrightarrow c = c \Leftrightarrow c = c - \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow c = \boxed{c - \varepsilon}$$

$$c = \boxed{c} \Leftrightarrow c = c \Leftrightarrow c = c + \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow c = \boxed{c + \varepsilon}$$

$$c \geq c \Leftrightarrow \boxed{c \geq c}$$

$$\frac{c}{c} \geq \frac{c}{c} \Leftrightarrow \frac{c}{c} \geq \frac{c}{c} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{c \geq c}$$

الجواب النهائي : $\boxed{c \geq \sqrt{c}}$

$$\boxed{c = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{c}}}$$

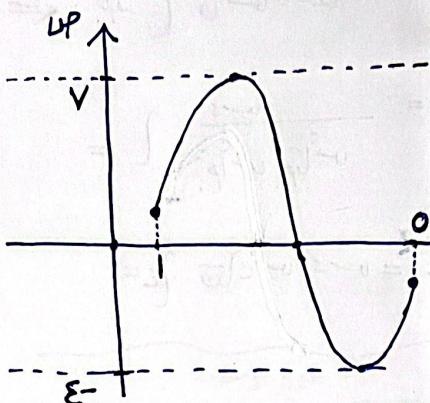
$$\frac{c - \varepsilon}{c - \varepsilon} = \frac{c - \varepsilon}{c - \varepsilon} = \frac{1}{1} = \boxed{c = c}$$

فـ c غير موجودة عند أطراف الفترة

$$\frac{c}{c} = \frac{c}{c} = \frac{c}{c} = \boxed{c = c}$$

فـ c غير موجودة عند أطراف الفترة : $c = \boxed{c}$

في الشكل الذي يمثل ورقة ، بحث عن في الحالات الآتية :



$$\begin{cases} f(x) \leq 0 \\ f(x) \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 3 \quad \boxed{1}$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) \geq 0 \\ f(x) \leq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 3 \quad \boxed{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) \geq 0 - 3 \\ f(x) \leq 0 - 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 3 \quad \boxed{3}$$

$$[0, 1] \ni x, V \geq f(x) \Rightarrow -3 \quad \boxed{4}$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) \geq V \\ f(x) \leq V \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \\ 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 3 \quad \boxed{5}$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) \geq 17 \\ f(x) \leq 17 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \\ 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 3 \quad \boxed{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-3}^1 (x-3)^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} [x^3 - 9x^2 + 27x] \Big|_{-3}^1 = -\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow V \geq -3 \quad \boxed{7}$$

$$x \geq 0 \Rightarrow 0 \quad \boxed{8}$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) \geq 0 \\ f(x) \leq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \\ 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 3 \quad \boxed{9}$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) \geq 197 \\ f(x) \leq 197 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \\ 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 3 \quad \boxed{10}$$

$$V \geq -3 \quad \boxed{11}$$

$$1 - \leq f(3) \leq 12$$

$$12 \geq f(3) - \geq 1 -$$

$$-1 \geq f(3) - 1 \geq 13 -$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) \geq 0 \\ f(x) \leq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \\ 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 3 \quad \boxed{12}$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) \geq 100 \\ f(x) \leq 100 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \\ 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 3 \quad \boxed{13}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \varepsilon = \frac{\zeta - \zeta_0}{\zeta(\zeta - \zeta_0)} \\ \zeta = \frac{\zeta_0}{\zeta - \zeta_0} \end{array} \right\} \text{فأمس. قتاس دس} \quad \Leftarrow$$

$\zeta + \omega c \ln \zeta - = \zeta + \omega c \ln \zeta \cdot \frac{1}{\zeta} - \times \varepsilon = \omega c \ln \zeta \text{ قتاس دس} \quad \left\{ \varepsilon = \right.$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \varepsilon - \zeta (\zeta - \zeta_0) \\ \zeta = \frac{\zeta - \zeta_0}{\zeta - \zeta_0} \end{array} \right\} \text{فأمس.} \quad \Leftarrow$$

$\zeta + \frac{1}{\zeta} - 1c - q = \left[\omega - \zeta - \frac{\omega}{\zeta} \right] = \omega - \zeta (\zeta - \zeta_0) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \zeta \\ \frac{1}{\zeta} \end{array} \right\} =$

اذا كان $\omega(\zeta) = \omega(\zeta_0)$ \Rightarrow

فما قيمة $\frac{\omega(\frac{\pi}{3})}{\omega(\frac{\pi}{3})}$

$\frac{\omega}{\omega'} = \frac{\omega(\zeta)}{\omega(\zeta')} = \frac{\omega(\zeta)}{\omega(\zeta_0)} = -\zeta_0 - \zeta_0 \ln \zeta_0 \leftarrow \text{قد} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right)$ نشفعه العرفيين :

$\frac{1}{\omega'} = \frac{1}{\omega(\zeta')} = \frac{1}{\omega(\zeta_0)} = -\zeta_0 - \zeta_0 \ln \zeta_0 + \zeta_0 \leftarrow \text{قد} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right) \quad // \quad //$

$$\omega' = \frac{\frac{\omega}{\omega'}}{\frac{1}{\omega'}} = \frac{\left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right) \omega}{\left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right) \omega'} = \frac{\left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right) \omega}{\left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right) \omega}$$

إذا كان $\max(s) \leq s$ في $[30]$ فـ أكبر قيمة ممكنة للعقار $\{c - \min(s)\}$ دـ

$$\max(s) \leq s$$

$$s < c \geq \min(s)$$

$$s < c \geq c - \min(s)$$

$$s \geq \min(s) \quad \{ \begin{array}{l} s < c \\ c - \min(s) \end{array} \}$$

$$3 = 9 - 7 = \{ \begin{array}{l} s \\ s - c \end{array} \}$$

$$3 \geq \min(s) \quad \{ \begin{array}{l} c - \min(s) \\ s \end{array} \}$$

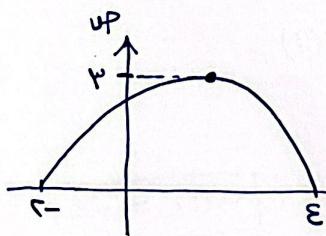
أكبر قيمة الفرق بين أصغر قيمة الشكل يمثل $\max(s)$ في $[40]$ \leftarrow
وأصغر قيمة للعقار $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \min(s) \\ \max(s) \end{array} \right.$

١٤ ⑤

٧ ⑦

٤ ⑥

١٨ ⑨



$$[40] \ni s \in [3, 6] \quad \max(s) \leq \max(s) = 6$$

$$s \leq \min(s) \quad \{ \begin{array}{l} s \\ \min(s) \end{array} \} \leq s \leq 3$$

$$18 \leq s \leq \min(s) \quad \{ \begin{array}{l} 18 \\ \min(s) \end{array} \} \leq 0$$

$$\text{الفرق} = 0 - 18 = 18$$

واللطيف :

١٠ علامات

إذا كان $f(s) = s - 3 = 0$ فإن قاعدة منحنى الإقتران $f(s)$ علماً بأن

ال المستقيم $s + c = 0$ مماس للمنحنى عند النقطة $(1, f(1))$.

$$1 - \left| \begin{array}{l} f(s) = s - 3 \\ s = 1 \end{array} \right. \iff s - 3 = 0 \iff$$

$$1 - 3 - p = 0 \iff 1 = s \iff f(s) = s - 3 \text{ نوع } \Leftarrow$$

$c = p$

\Leftarrow تتحقق في النقطة $(1, f(1))$ $\Leftarrow 3 = 1 - 3 = s - 3 = 0 = 0$ تتحقق في النقطة $(1, f(1))$

$$f(s) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} s - 3 \\ s + 3 \end{array} \right. \iff$$

النقطة $(1, f(1))$ تتحقق $\Leftarrow 3 = 3 \Leftarrow 3 + 1 = 3$

: نـ قاعدة في فـ