

درس :

ریاضی ۱

استاد :

دکتر کیانی

آدرس : تهران - خیابان حافظ - دانشگاه صنعتی امیرکبیر

ساختمان ابوریحان - طبقه هفتم - شورای صنفی دانشکده مکانیک

تلفکس : ۰۲۱۴۳۴۵۸۷

هرگونه چاپ و چاپگیری محرمانه این اثر بدون اجازه کتبی باشند ممنوع است.

متخلفین به موجب بند ۵ از ماده ۲ قانون حمایت از مولفان مصنفات و هنرمندان تحت پیگرد قانونی قرار می گیرند.

کلیه حقوق مادی و معنوی این اثر متعلق به شورای صنفی دانشکده مهندسی مکانیک دانشگاه صنعتی امیر کبیر می باشد.

شیرازی  
میانبرک احمد  
پیغمبر

$a, b \in R$   $a, b < 0$   $\mu: a > b \Leftrightarrow a^m > b^m$

$n > 0$   $n \in N$   $a > b$

$a > b, m \in N$   $a^m > b^m$   $\mu: a^m > b^m \Rightarrow a > b$

$$(1+\alpha)^{-n} < \beta \quad , \quad (1+\alpha)^m > \beta \quad (1)$$

$$(1) \quad (1+\alpha)^m = 1 + m\alpha + \text{higher terms} > m\alpha$$

$m\alpha > \beta$   $\mu: m \in N$

$$(1+\alpha)^m > m\alpha \quad \mu: m \in N$$

$\mu: m \in N$   $m > 0$   $\mu: m \in N$

$$1^{-n} < \beta, 1^m > \beta$$

$$\alpha > 0 \quad \mu: -\alpha < 1^{-n}$$

$\mu: \beta > 0 \quad \mu: \beta = -\alpha < 1^{-n}$

$$\beta > 0 \quad \mu: \beta > 0 \quad \mu: \beta = -\alpha < 1^{-n}$$

لهم انت اعلم

الله اعلم

$h < m$   $\mu: h = -\alpha < 1^{-n}$   $\mu: h < m$

لهم انت اعلم

برهان مجموعه ای که در مجموعه  $M$  باشد

۱. مجموعه  $M$  مجموعه ای است

۲. اگر  $M \subseteq M$  که مجموعه ای است در مجموعه است

نایابی برهان مجموعه ای که در مجموعه مجموعه مجموعه است

حال : باز (۱) (۲) دلایل مجموعه ای که در مجموعه مجموعه است

مجموعه ای باش برای مجموعه

اصل تضاد

برهان مجموعی از اعداد مجموعه مجموعه مجموعه که در مجموعه دارد

توضیح  $(P \wedge Q) \rightarrow P \wedge Q$  در فضای اعداد طبیعی مجموعه ای که در مجموعه دارد

$\neg P \vee \neg Q \rightarrow \neg P \wedge \neg Q$  که مجموعه ای که در مجموعه دارد

$\neg P$

: ردیفهای جدید

$(R, +, \alpha)$

$\forall a, b, c \in R \quad a + b \in R$  مجموع

$a + b = b + a$  ترتیب

$(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$  ضرب

ضریب

خطاب هر دو (۱)

$a \in R$  ایجاد

$a - b \in R$  مجموع

$(a - b) \cdot c = a \cdot (b \cdot c)$  ضرب

ضریب

$a \cdot 1 = 1 \cdot a$

عنوانی

$a \neq 0 \quad \frac{1}{a} = a^{-1} \in R$

$a \cdot a^{-1} = 1$

أمثلة على عمليات الجمع والتفاضل

$$a \cdot (b+c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c$$

البرهان بالتعويض (الخط)

$$\mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{R}^2 = \{(x,y) | x \in \mathbb{R}, y \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$(x,y) + (x',y') = (x+x', y+y')$$

$$(x,y) \cdot (x',y') = (xx'-yy', xy'+x'y)$$

$$z = (x,y), z' = (x',y'), z'' = (x'',y'') \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$-(\mathbb{Q}, +)$$

$$1. z + z' \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$2. z + z' = z' + z$$

$$3. (z + z') + z'' = z + (z' + z'')$$

$$4. z + (0,0) = z$$

$$5. z + (-z) = (0,0) \quad (-z = (-x, -y))$$

$$-(\mathbb{Q}, \cdot)$$

$$1. z \cdot z' \in \mathbb{R} = \mathbb{Q}$$

$$2. z \cdot z' = z' \cdot z$$

$$3. z \cdot (z' \cdot z'') = (z \cdot z') \cdot z''$$

$$4. (x,y) \cdot (1,0) = (1,0)(x,y) = (x,y)$$

$$5. (x,y)(x',y') = (1,0)$$

Dorna f.o  
جودة درجات

مقدمة في الجبر

$$6. z \cdot (z' + z'') = zz' + zz'' \quad \text{جواب صواب}$$

$$-y \cdot \left\{ \begin{array}{l} xx' - yy' = \\ \dots \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow (y^2 + n^2) y' = 1 \quad \text{و } y' = \frac{1}{y^2 + n^2}$$

$$n \times xy' + yx' = 0$$

$$\frac{n}{y^2 + n^2}, y^2 \quad , n' = -n$$

$$z = (x, y) \Rightarrow z^{-1} = \left( \frac{n}{y^2 + n^2}, \frac{-y}{y^2 + n^2} \right)$$

$$(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\} \quad \text{لذلك}$$

$$\text{مدى} (0, 1) = i \quad \text{حيث}$$

$$i = (0, 1), (0, -1) = (-1, 0) = -i$$

~~نوعها~~ هي ~~نوعها~~  $i$  ~~نوعها~~

$$(x, y) = (n, 0) + (y, 0) + (0, 1) \Rightarrow z = (n, y) = n + iy \rightarrow \text{صواب}$$

$$(n + iy)(n' + iy') = nn' + i^2 yy' + ny'i + niy$$

$$nn' - yy' + (ny' + n'y)i = (nn' - yy', ny' + n'y)$$

$$r \in \mathbb{R} \text{ und } z = x + iy \quad \text{dann } z = x + iy \quad \text{und} \\ r\bar{z} = rx + (ry)i \quad (r \geq 0)$$

$$\begin{cases} x < n \\ y = y \end{cases}$$

$$z = \text{Re } z + i \text{Im } z$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad \text{Igen, jó felbontás!}$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{Re(z)^2 + Im(z)^2}$$

$$|\operatorname{Re} z| \leq |z|$$

$$|Im z| \leq |z|$$

$$\bar{z} = \operatorname{Re} z - i(\operatorname{Im} z)$$

If  $z, w \in \phi$

$$H\bar{z} = z$$

$$z \in \overline{\mathbb{Z}_q w} = \overline{\mathbb{Z}_q w}$$

$$3) \overline{\sum w} = \sum \bar{w}$$

Donna

$$z = x + iy \rightarrow w = x' + iy' \quad zw = (xx' - yy') + i(xy' + x'y)$$

$$zw = (xw' - yy') - (ny' + x'y)i \quad (1)$$

$$\bar{z} = x - iy \quad \bar{w} = x' - iy' \quad \Rightarrow z, \bar{z} \Rightarrow \bar{zw} = \bar{z}\bar{w}$$

$$\rightarrow \bar{z}\bar{w} = (xx' - yy') - i(xy' + x'y) \quad (2)$$

$$R \subseteq \mathbb{C}$$

~~$$(4) \vec{zz} = |z|^2 \Rightarrow z \left( \frac{\bar{z}}{|z|} \right) \in 1 \Rightarrow z^{-1} = \frac{\bar{z}}{|z|^2}$$~~

~~$$5) z^{-1} = \frac{\bar{z}}{|z|^2}$$~~

~~$$6) |z| = |\bar{z}| = |-z| = |\bar{-z}|$$~~

~~$$(4+5i)(2-3i) = \frac{(4+5i)(2+3i)}{11^2} = \frac{4+5i}{11^2} \cdot \frac{2+3i}{2-3i}$$~~

~~$$= \frac{1}{11} (-7+22i) = \frac{-7}{13} + \frac{22}{13}i$$~~

~~$$(z^{-1}) = \frac{\bar{z}}{|z|^2} = \frac{1}{|z|^2} \bar{z} = \frac{z}{|z|^2} \quad (1)$$~~

~~$$(\bar{z})^{-1} = \frac{\bar{z}}{|\bar{z}|^2} = \frac{z}{|z|^2} \quad (2) \quad (1), (2) \Rightarrow (\bar{z}^{-1}) = (\bar{z})^{-1}$$~~

~~$$z = \bar{z}^{-1} = \bar{z}^{-1}$$~~

$$8 = |zw| = |z||w|$$

$$|zw|^2 = |z|^2 |w|^2$$

$$|zw|^2 = zw(\bar{z}\bar{w}) = z\bar{z}w\bar{w} = |z|^2 |w|^2$$

$$|zw|^2 = |z|^2 |w|^2$$

$$9) \frac{\bar{z}}{w} = \frac{\bar{z}}{\bar{w}} \quad w \neq 0$$

$$\left( \frac{\bar{z}}{w} \right) = \left( \bar{z}w^{-1} \right) = \bar{z}\bar{w}^{-1} = \bar{z}\bar{w} = \frac{\bar{z}}{\bar{w}}$$

$$10) \left| \frac{\bar{z}}{w} \right| \quad w \neq 0$$

$$|zw^{-1}| = |z||w^{-1}| = \frac{|z|}{|w|}$$

$$ww^{-1} = 1 \Rightarrow |w||w^{-1}| = 1 \Rightarrow |w^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|w|}$$

$$11) |z+w| \leq |z| + |w|$$

$$|z+w|^2 \leq (|z|+|w|)^2$$

$$|z+w|^2 = (z+w)(\bar{z}+\bar{w}) = (z+\bar{w})(\bar{z}+w)$$

$$z\bar{z} + z\bar{w} + w\bar{z} + w\bar{w} = |z|^2 + |w|^2 + (\bar{z}w + w\bar{z})$$

$$|z|^2 + |w|^2 + (z\bar{w} + \bar{z}w) = |z|^2 + |w|^2 + \operatorname{Re} z\bar{w}$$

$$(|z|^2 + |w|^2 + |z\bar{w}|) + (|z|^2 + |w|^2 + |z\bar{w}|) = (|z| + |w|)^2$$

~~ويمكن إثبات ذلك بـ  $|z\bar{w}| \neq \operatorname{Im} z\bar{w}$~~

$$z = r \cos \theta + i r \sin \theta$$

مقدار مطلق عدد�

~~نقطة على المربع المترافق مع زاوية  $r\theta$~~

~~وأيضاً زاوية  $\theta$  هي زاوية بين خطوط زادوا من الأصل~~

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{Re} z = r \cos \theta \\ \operatorname{Im} z = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \theta = \frac{y}{x}$$

~~لأنه كل زاوية لها مماثلة في المربع المترافق~~

~~لذلك فإن زاوية  $\theta$  هي زاوية بين خطوط زادوا من الأصل~~

$$\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$$

أولاً  $\operatorname{Arg} z \in [0, 2\pi)$  ثانياً  $\operatorname{Arg} z = \theta + 2k\pi$  حيث  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\operatorname{Arg} (-i) = \pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{Arg}(1+i) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{الآن } z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \\ & e^{i\theta} \text{ def} \\ & e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$z = r e^{i\theta}$$

$$(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^n = \cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta$$

$$(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^{-1} = \cos \theta - i \sin \theta = \cos(-\theta) + i \sin(-\theta)$$

$$(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^{-n} = ((\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^n)^{-1} = (\cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta)^{-1}$$

$$= \cos(-n\theta) + i \sin(-n\theta)$$

$$(z)^{\alpha} = r^{\alpha} e^{i\alpha\theta}$$

$$(1+i)^{1000} = \left[ \sqrt{r} \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right]^{1000} \quad (11^\circ)$$

$$z = 1+i$$

$$z = \sqrt{r} \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

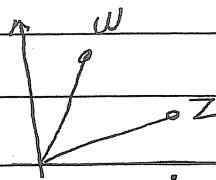
$$z = x+iy$$

$$|x+iy| = \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \Rightarrow |(n-1)+iy| = |n+i(y+1)|$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{(n-1)^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{n^2 + (y+1)^2} \Rightarrow (n-1)^2 + y^2 = n^2 + (y+1)^2$$

$$1 - 2ny - y^2 = y^2 + 2y + 1 \Rightarrow y^2 + ny + 1 = 0$$

Dorna



$$w = r_p e^{i\theta_p} \quad \text{Arg } w = \theta_p$$

$$z = r_1 e^{i\theta_1} \quad \text{Arg } z = \theta_1$$

$$zw = r_p r_1 (\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_1) (\cos \theta_p + i \sin \theta_p)$$

$$zw = r_p r_1 (\cos(\theta_1 + \theta_p) + i \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_p))$$

$$|zw| = r_p r_1$$

$$\arg zw = \arg z + \arg w$$

~~staircase approach~~

~~divide by  $w$  to get  $w^{-1} z$  with  $\arg z \in [0, 2\pi]$~~

$$w^{-1} z = z_0$$

$$r e^{i\theta} \rightarrow r (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

$$w^n z \rightarrow r^n (\cos n\alpha + i \sin n\alpha) \cdot r (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} r_1^n \cdot \sqrt[n]{r} = |z| \\ \cos n\alpha = \cos \theta \\ \sin n\alpha = \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$r_1^n = \sqrt[n]{|z|}$$

$$n\alpha = \theta + 2k\pi, k=0, \dots, n-1$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\theta}{n} + \frac{2k\pi}{n}$$

$$z_0 = \sqrt[n]{|z|} e^{i\frac{\theta}{n}}$$

$$z_k = \sqrt[n]{|z|} e^{i\left(\frac{\theta}{n} + \frac{2k\pi}{n}\right)} = \sqrt[n]{|z|} e^{i\frac{\theta}{n}} \cdot e^{i\frac{2k\pi}{n}} = z_0 e^{i\frac{2k\pi}{n}}$$

$$z_k = z_0 e^{\frac{2\pi i k}{n}}$$

مثلاً  $z_1$  في دائرة  $z_k$

$$\operatorname{Arg}(z) = \theta \Rightarrow$$

$$w_k = 1 \quad w_1 = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{n}}$$

$$w_k = e^{\frac{2\pi i k}{n}}$$

و $w_k$  واحد

$$w_k = w_1^k$$

$n \in \mathbb{P} \rightarrow$  دوام واحد

$$e^{2\pi i k} = w_1^k$$

$$n \in \mathbb{N} \quad w_k = e^{\frac{2\pi i k}{n}}$$

$$w_k = e^{\frac{2\pi i k}{n}}$$

مثلاً  $w_1$

أمثلة

$$w_1 = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{n}}$$

$$w_k = e^{\frac{2\pi i k}{n}}$$

مثلاً  $w_1$

$$z_1 = z_0 e^{\frac{2\pi i}{n}}$$

$\sqrt[n]{z}$  مثلاً  $\sqrt[n]{z_1}$

$$z_1 = z_0 e^{\frac{2\pi i k}{n}} \quad w_1 = w_k$$

لذلك  $P(z) = a_n z^n + a_{n-1} z^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 z + a_0$

مثلاً  $P(z)$  يكتب  $z_n, \dots, z_1$  من حيث التنازلي

$$P(z) = a_n(z - z_1)(z - z_2) \dots (z - z_n)$$

نحو ذلك

Donna

$$z = 8 \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = 8 e^{i \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$z_0 = 2 e^{i \frac{\pi}{4}}, z_1 = 2 e^{i \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{r\pi}{n} \right)}, z_2 = 2 e^{i \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2r\pi}{n} \right)}, \dots$$

$w_{n-1}, \dots, w_1$  gives poly  $n-1$  roots

$$\frac{n^n - 1}{n^n + n^{n-1}} = (n-1)(n-w_1) \cdots (n-w_{n-1})$$

$$(-1)^n w_1 w_2 \cdots w_{n-1} = -1$$

$$(-1)^n w_1 w_2 \cdots w_{n-1} = -1 \quad \text{by symmetry}$$

$$-1 \cdot n^{n-1} + (-w_1)n^{n-1} + \cdots + (-w_{n-1})n^{n-1} = (-1-w_1-\cdots-w_{n-1})n^{n-1}$$

$$w_k = e^{\frac{r k \pi i}{n}}$$

$$1) \cos \frac{r\pi}{n} + \cos \frac{(r+1)\pi}{n} + \cdots + \cos \frac{r(n-1)\pi}{n} = -1$$

$$1+w_1+\cdots+w_{n-1}=0 \Rightarrow 1+e^{\frac{r\pi i}{n}}+\cdots+e^{\frac{r(n-1)\pi i}{n}}=0$$

$$1+\cos \frac{r\pi}{n} + \cdots + \cos \frac{r(n-1)\pi}{n} + i(\sin \frac{r\pi}{n} + \cdots + \sin \frac{r(n-1)\pi}{n})=0$$

$$2) \sin \frac{r\pi}{n} + \cdots + \sin \frac{r(n-1)\pi}{n} = 0$$

$$\frac{|z-r|}{|z+r|} < r \quad \text{gives } z = -r + iy$$

$$\frac{(n-k)!}{(n_q k)! q^k} \leq 4$$

مَنْ يَدْعُونَ

spiderals

$$\sum_{n=1}^4 q + i\sqrt{p} = 0$$

میں اسی طبقہ میں شامل ہوں گا۔

$$\Delta \frac{z^4 + z^2 + c}{z} = B$$

$$A := \sum_{i=1}^4 c_i I + i\sqrt{\mu}$$

$$x^2 - 2z_0 \Rightarrow n \in 4, z = \pm i\sqrt{4}$$

$$w_k = \frac{f}{\sqrt{P}} e^{\frac{\pi i}{4} \phi + \frac{r_k \pi i}{f}}$$

$$w_k = \sqrt[n]{|z|} e^{\frac{\theta k}{n}} + \frac{y_k r_i}{n}$$

$$\theta \in \text{Arg} Z = \frac{P\pi}{n}$$

$$w_k = \sqrt{\gamma} e^{\frac{\pi i}{\gamma}} + \frac{k\pi i}{\gamma}$$

$$B: (z^*)^k + z^* - 1 = 0 \implies z^* = \frac{-1 \pm i\sqrt{p}}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} e^{i\frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{r}} \Rightarrow \theta, \arg\left(-\frac{1}{r} e^{i\frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{r}}\right)$$

$$z_c \leftarrow -\frac{1}{r} - i \frac{\sqrt{p}}{r} \Rightarrow \theta_c = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad n_c$$

$$w = e^{\frac{r k \pi i}{\nu} + \frac{\pi i}{\mu}}$$

$$w = e^{\frac{rkn_i}{\mu} + \frac{r\pi i}{\mu}}$$

$$l_4 \cos g \alpha$$

$$w = e^{i\theta}$$

$$\sin \frac{(n+1)\theta}{1}$$

$$-2\theta < \gamma x$$

$$1 + w_1 w_2 \cdots w_n - w^{n+1}$$

*io* *yio* *P* *-w*

$$1 + e^{-q_e} + \dots + e^{NQ} = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-q_e}}$$

A faint, stylized illustration of a tree or plant with a thick trunk and sparse branches, centered at the bottom of the page.

~~Religious~~

~~16.11.2014~~ 16.11.2014

$$\frac{1 - e^{i(n+1)\theta}}{iB} = \frac{1 - e^{i(nq_1)\theta}}{iB}$$

$$1 - e^{-\alpha} \quad 1 - e^{-\beta}$$

$$= 1 - e^{-i\theta} - e^{i(n+1)\theta} + e^{in\theta}$$

$$H = e^{i\theta/2}$$

*Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law*, Vol. 35, No. 4, December 2010  
DOI 10.1215/03616878-35-4 © 2010 by The University of Chicago

Donna

توضیح: این مسأله را می‌توان با استفاده از فرمول دسته اول حل کرد.

$$\text{Rel} \left( \frac{1-e^{i(n+1)\theta}}{1-e^{i\theta}} \right) = \frac{1-\cos\theta - \cos(n+1)\theta + \sin\theta}{1-e^{i\theta}} = (1-\cos)^2 + \sin^2 = 1 - \cos\theta$$

$$= \frac{r \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{r} + r \sin \frac{\theta}{r} \sin \frac{(n+1)\theta}{r}}{r \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{r}} = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{\sin \frac{(n+1)\theta}{r}}{r}$$

مقدار  $\sin$  مساحت مکانیکی میان دو نقطه را مشخص می‌کند.

مساحت مکانیکی:

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{m} \times \sin \frac{2\pi}{m} \times \dots \times \sin \frac{(m-1)\pi}{m} = \frac{m}{m-1}$$

$$w = e^{i \frac{\pi}{m}}$$

$$(m-1)(m-2)\dots(m-w_1)(m-w_2)\dots(m-w_{m-1})$$

$$m = (1-w_1)(1-w_2)\dots(1-w_{m-1})$$

$$1-w_k = 1-e^{\frac{ik\pi i}{m}} = 1-\cos \frac{ik\pi}{m} - i \sin \frac{ik\pi}{m}$$

$$= r \sin \frac{k\pi}{m} - i r \sin \frac{k\pi}{m} \cos \frac{k\pi}{m} = r \sin \frac{k\pi}{m} \left( \sin \frac{k\pi}{m} - i \cos \frac{k\pi}{m} \right)$$

$$|S_k| = 1 \quad m = r \sin \frac{\pi}{m} \times \dots \times r \sin \frac{(m-1)\pi}{m} \times S_1 \dots S_{k-1}$$

$$m = r \sin \frac{\pi}{m} \times \dots \times r \sin \frac{(m-1)\pi}{m} \times S_1 \dots S_{k-1}$$

$$m = r^{m-1} \prod_{k=1}^{m-1} \left| \sin \frac{k\pi}{m} \right| |S_1 \dots S_{k-1}|$$

$$m = r^{m-1} \sin \frac{\pi}{m} \times \dots \times \sin \frac{(m-1)\pi}{m} \times 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$z = n + iy$$

$$z^p = (n^p - y^p) + iy^p \rightarrow n^p - y^p \leq 0 \Rightarrow n \leq y$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(\frac{1}{z}) < p \Rightarrow z^{-1} = (\frac{n}{n^p + y^p}, \frac{-y}{n^p + y^p}) \rightarrow \frac{n}{n^p + y^p} < p$$

~~Quantity once~~  $\Rightarrow (n - \frac{1}{p})^p + y^p = \frac{1}{p}$

$$(z+1)^w = (z-1)^w \Rightarrow \left(\frac{z+1}{z-1}\right)^w = 1$$

~~$t = \arg z, \Re t$~~   $\Rightarrow w = \frac{2\pi i}{n}$

$$1+z = w^t \quad t = \arg z \Rightarrow z(1+w^t) = w^t - 1$$

$$z = \frac{w^t - 1}{w^t + 1} \quad , t = \arg z$$

$$\left(\frac{n-i}{n+i}\right)^n = 1 \rightarrow \frac{n-i}{n+i} = w^t, t = \arg z = \frac{\pi}{n}$$

$$n-i = nw^t + iw^t \quad w = e^{\frac{i\pi}{n}}$$
$$n(1-w^t) = i(1+w^t) \Rightarrow n = \frac{i(1+w^t)}{1-w^t}$$

$\Sigma$  delimita  $\mathbb{R}^n$  em  $n$  subconjuntos que se intersectam no ponto  $0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ .

$\varphi_{\text{ent-ann}}(a_1 \dots a_n) = a_1 \wedge \dots \wedge a_n$        $a_i \in R$

$$n(z) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_0 z^n + \dots + \alpha_1 z + \alpha_0 = 0$$

$$a_n \bar{z}^n + \dots + a_1 \bar{z} + a_0 = 0 \Rightarrow f(\bar{z}) = 0$$

وَقِيمَاتِ الْمُكَانِيَاتِ  $q(n)$  و  $p(n)$  ،  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  يُعَدُّ  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} q(n) = p$  ؟

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \log \left( \frac{X_k}{\mu(X_k)} \right) \right) = \mathbb{E}[\log(X/\mu(X))]$

~~الآن نحن في المقدمة~~  $A_p(n) + b q(n)$  ~~لأن~~  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$

*Zonotrichia querula* canina ~~canina~~

لما يكتب الماء على الزجاج ينبع الماء من اليمين

$$(1+i z)^m = p(z) + i q_h(z) = (k+i) q_h(z) \Rightarrow q_h(z) = (k+i)^{-1} (1+i z)^m$$

$$|q_h(z)| = |\overline{q_h(\bar{z})}| \Rightarrow |(k_{q_h(z)})^{-1}| |(1+i\bar{z})|^m = |\overline{(k_{q_h(\bar{z})})^{-1}}| |\overline{(1+i\bar{z})}^m|$$

$$\Rightarrow |1+iz| = |1-iz| \Rightarrow |1+iz|^2 = |1-iz|^2 \Rightarrow (1+iz)(1-iz)$$

$$= (1-i\bar{z})(1+i\bar{z}) \cancel{\Rightarrow} z - \bar{z} < 0 \implies z \in \mathbb{M}$$

$$2\cos\theta = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \cos\theta = \frac{1}{2x} \quad x^{-1} = \frac{1}{2x}$$

$$\frac{r \cos \theta - n \sin \theta}{n} = n^k \cdot r \cos \theta / n + 1 \approx$$

$$x_1, y = \frac{r \cos \theta \pm \sqrt{r^2 \cos^2 \theta - r}}{r} = \frac{r \cos \theta \pm \sqrt{-r \sin^2 \theta}}{r}, \quad r \cos \theta \mp r \sin^2 \theta$$

$$n_1 \cos\theta + i \sin\theta \Rightarrow n^r = \cos r\theta + i \sin r\theta$$

$$\frac{1}{n} = \cos\theta - i\sin\theta \quad \frac{1}{n^r} = \cos nr\theta - i\sin nr\theta \Rightarrow \cos nr\theta = n^r + \frac{1}{n^r}$$

$$Dorna = e^{i\omega t} = \cos(\omega t) + i\sin(\omega t)$$

Definisi  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = b$

① ~~vector~~  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = c_0$

$$\text{P) } \lim (a_n + b_n) = a + b$$

$$\textcircled{P} \quad \lim a_n b_n = \lim a_n \lim b_n = ab$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \frac{a}{b}, \quad b \neq 0$$

On 70 NYN 5/16/1990 we visited a man who had

$$\text{If } a \neq 0 \Rightarrow 0 < |a| < \delta \Rightarrow \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \text{ such that } |a_n - a| < \varepsilon.$$

~~Explain a sequence  $\{x_n\}$  which converges to  $a$ , where  $a \neq 0$~~

نیازی و در این صورت  $\alpha - \beta < 0$  می‌باشد که نه محدود نباشد.

لیم آنرا زیر کارهای پیشنهادی داشت (انداختن)

$$\lim \sqrt{n} k_{n+1} = n = \frac{n^p + P_n}{\ln n} = \frac{P_n}{\ln n} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} \frac{P}{\ln n}$$

$$\lim \sqrt{n^q g(n)} - n = 1$$

limanban =  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n$  esetén,  $b_n$  véges értékű, ha  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n$  véges.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \infty \text{ if } \frac{b}{k} \notin \mathbb{N}, \quad |b_n| < \frac{\epsilon}{\frac{b}{k}}$$

$$|\alpha b_n| = |\alpha||b_n| \leq K \times \frac{\epsilon}{K} = \epsilon$$

دینامیک

لیمیت سیکلیک، لیمیت، ...?

$a_{k+1} > a_k > a_{k-1} > \dots$  لیمیت سیکلیک  $\Rightarrow a_n \rightarrow L$  لیمیت سیکلیک

لیمیت سیکلیک  $L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$

$a_1 < a_2 < a_3 < \dots \Rightarrow a_n \rightarrow L$

لیمیت سیکلیک  $L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$

$a_{n+1} > a_n < a_{n-1}$  لیمیت سیکلیک

لیمیت سیکلیک  $L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \infty$$

$\forall M > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \text{ s.t. } a_n > M$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = -\infty$$

$\forall M < 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \text{ s.t. } a_n < M$

$$a_n \leq b_n \leq c_n \quad \xrightarrow{\text{lim}} \quad a_n \leq \lim b_n \leq c_n$$

$$\lim b_n = L \quad \xrightarrow{\text{probabil}} \quad \lim a_n = L \quad \lim c_n = L$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \text{ s.t. } |b_n - L| < \varepsilon$$

$$\lim c_n = L \quad \xrightarrow{\text{probabil}} \quad |c_n - L| < \varepsilon$$

$$\lim a_n = L \quad \xrightarrow{\text{probabil}} \quad |a_n - L| < \varepsilon$$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ s.t. } a_n \leq b_n \leq c_n$$

$$|a_n - L| \leq |b_n - L| \leq |c_n - L| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \varepsilon < L - c_n \leq L - b_n \leq L - a_n$$

$$\Rightarrow |b_n - L| < \varepsilon$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0 \quad \text{so } |\cos n| \leq 1$$

$$|\cos n| \leq \frac{1}{n} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{probabil}} \quad 0 \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\cos n| \leq 0$$

$\lim a_n = L \quad \text{so } \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \text{ s.t. } |a_n - L| < \varepsilon \quad \forall n \geq N$

$$\lim a_n = \sup_{n \geq N} \{a_n\}$$

$(\exists M \in \mathbb{R}) \text{ s.t. } \forall n \geq N \text{ s.t. } a_n \leq M \quad \forall n \geq N \text{ s.t. } a_n \geq M - \varepsilon$

$$\exists N \in \mathbb{N} \text{ s.t. } a_N \leq a_n \leq M \quad \text{so } M - \varepsilon \leq a_n \leq M + \varepsilon$$

$$\text{so } M - a_n \leq \varepsilon \quad \text{and } a_n - M \leq \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow M - a_n \leq \varepsilon \quad \Rightarrow |a_n - M| < \varepsilon$$

Donna

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \inf f_n$  یا  $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n$  را می‌گویند.

وَالْمُنْهَىُونَ فَإِنْ مَنْ يُلْمِنَ أَنْلَى وَأَنْلَى  $a_{n+1} < \sqrt{4+a_n}$  فَهُنَّ أَنْلَى

$$\Rightarrow \omega^2 = L^2 - 4\omega_0^2 \Rightarrow (L^2 - 4\omega_0^2)_{\text{co}} \Rightarrow L^2$$

$$y_{q+a_n} < y_{q+a_{n-1}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{y_{q+a_n}} < \sqrt{y_{q+a_{n-1}}} \Rightarrow a_n < a_{n-1}$$

$a_i \in \mathbb{R}^n$  new position

$$\text{jeśli } \alpha_1 < \mu \Rightarrow \alpha_{n+1} < \mu$$

$$a_n < r^{\mu} \rightarrow a_{n+4} < r \Rightarrow \sqrt{a_{n+4}} < r^{\mu}$$

Angst ✓

**مَوْلَى** : أَنْدَارِيَّةٌ بِالْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتِ مَوْلَى  
وَفَرَعَ لِغَنِيمَةٍ مَكَانَ الْمَسَارِ دَاهِيَّةٌ الْمَهَارَاتِ

P. T. Bergman

liman el  $\rho$  da ancheinigkeitsweise  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty}$  el  $\mu$  ist  
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty}$   $\rho$   $\rightarrow$   $\mu$  ist  
 mit  $\zeta$  ausreichend

1)  $n \in \mathbb{N}$   $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^n = \infty$

2)  $|m| < 1$   $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} m^n = 0$

3)  $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$   $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^\alpha}{n!} = 0$

$\exists N \rightarrow |m| < n \ L \frac{|m|}{n} < 1 \quad \forall n \geq N$

$$\left| \frac{n^\alpha}{n!} \right| = \left| \frac{n^\alpha}{n!} \right| \frac{|m|}{n!} \dots \frac{|m|}{n} = \left| \frac{n^\alpha}{n!} \right| \left( \frac{|m|}{n!} \right)^{n-n} \underset{n \rightarrow \infty}{\longrightarrow} 0$$

$$\leq \left| \frac{n^\alpha}{n!} \right| \leq k \left( \frac{|m|}{n} \right)^{n-n}$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n^\alpha}{n!} \right| = 0$   $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^\alpha}{n!} = 0$   $\text{aus } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} k \left( \frac{|m|}{n} \right)^{n-n} = 0 \text{ und } \frac{|m|}{n} < 1$

liman  $\infty - \infty$   $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin(\sqrt{n+1}) - \sin(\sqrt{n})}{\sqrt{n}}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin(\sqrt{n+1}) - \sin(\sqrt{n})}{\sqrt{n}} \sim \frac{\cos(\sqrt{n+1}) + \cos(\sqrt{n})}{2}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos(\sqrt{n+1}) + \cos(\sqrt{n})}{2} = \infty, \text{ falls } \cos(\sqrt{n}) \neq 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+1} \cdot \sqrt{n}} \cdot \frac{n^2}{n!}}{\frac{n!}{n!} \cdot \frac{(n-1)!}{(n-1)!} \cdot \frac{n^2}{n(n-1)}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+1} \cdot \sqrt{n}} \cdot \frac{n^2}{n(n-1)}}{(n-1)!} = 0$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} \cdot n^2}{n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} \cdot n^2}{n!} \sim \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot n^2}{n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{3/2}}{n!} = 0$

Dorna

$q_n = \frac{[nr]}{n}$  دلخواهی موجو باشد  
 $\lim q_n = r$

دوزنی مسأله

جوابی  $a < b$  نزدیکی  $b$   
 $q_n = \frac{[nb]}{n}, q_n < b$

$\lim q_n < b \Rightarrow \exists \epsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \forall n > N |q_n - b| < \epsilon$

$$b - q_n < b - \epsilon \Rightarrow q_n > b - \epsilon \rightarrow a < q_n < b$$

آنچه اینجا میگیریم این است که  $a_n$  نیست

پس  $\lim a_n$  میگیریم  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  /  $A_n$  است

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  میگیریم  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  میگیریم

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n$$

$a + ar + ar^2 + \dots + ar^{n-1}$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = \sum_{i=1}^n ar^{i-1} = a + ar + ar^2 + \dots + ar^{n-1}$$

$$= a \frac{1-r^n}{1-r}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{a}{1-r} \quad \text{اگر } |r| < 1 \\ \infty \quad \text{و این } r \geq 1 \\ -\infty \quad \text{و این } r < 1 \end{array} \right.$$

نهایتی

$r < -1$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$  əgilişlilikli  $\sum_{i=1}^n b_n < a_i$  cümləsi  $b_n < a_{n+1}$  apı  
Cümlesi  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n < \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n+1}$  pəl

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{k+1}} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} = 1 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} = 0$$

$\text{Cənəd } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} = \text{Cümlesi } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  pişərəs

$$S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \lim S_n = S$$

$$\text{Nüfus } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n L_n$$

$$a_n = S_n - S_{n-1} \Rightarrow \lim a_n = \lim S_n - \lim S_{n-1} = S - S = 0$$

$$\text{Nüfus } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \sin \frac{L}{n} \quad L \leq n \quad \text{Nüfus } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$$

$$\text{Nüfus } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \quad \text{Nüfus } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$$

$$\text{Nüfus } \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i \quad \text{Nüfus } \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i$$

$$S_{n+1} = S_n + a_{n+1} \Rightarrow S_{n+1} > S_n$$

:  $\sum a_n$  و  $\sum b_n$  متساكن

1.  $\forall \epsilon > 0 \rightarrow \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$  such that

$\sum_{n=N}^{\infty} a_n + b_n < \epsilon$

3.  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$   $a_n + b_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n = A + B$

:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2$  متساكن

لما  $a_n < 1$   $\Rightarrow a_n^2 < a_n$   $\Rightarrow \sum a_n^2 < \sum a_n$

$a_n < 1 \rightarrow \forall N \in \mathbb{N} \quad 0 < a_n^2 < a_n \Rightarrow 0 < \sum a_n^2 < \sum a_n$

$\sum a_n^2$

:  $\lim a_n = l$   $\Rightarrow a_n \rightarrow l$   $\Rightarrow a_n^2 \rightarrow l^2$

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow a_n < k b_n$

$\sum a_n < k \sum b_n$   $\Rightarrow \sum a_n^2 < k^2 \sum b_n^2$

$\sum b_n$

:  $\lim a_n = l$   $\Rightarrow a_n \rightarrow l$

$\Rightarrow \frac{a_n}{b_n} \rightarrow \frac{l}{b_n}$

$\sum a_n < \sum b_n$   $\Rightarrow \sum a_n^2 < \sum b_n^2$

$\sum a_n^2 < \sum b_n^2 \Rightarrow \sum a_n^2 < L^{p-2}$

for some  $L$

لما  $\sum a_n$  موجبة فـ  $\sum b_n$  موجبة فـ  $\sum a_n b_n$  موجبة

$$\sum \frac{1}{n^p} < \infty \Rightarrow \lim \frac{\frac{1}{n^p}}{\frac{1}{n^q}} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{1}{n^p}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lim \frac{1}{n^p}}{n^p - an + 1} \Rightarrow \text{والم}$$

$$\sum \frac{1 + \sin n}{n^p} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{1 + \sin n}{n^p} < \sum \frac{1 + 1}{n^p} = \sum \frac{2}{n^p}$$

لـ  $\sum a_n$  موجبة فـ  $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$  موجبة فـ  $\sum a_n$  موجبة

$$1. 0 < p < 1 \Rightarrow \sum a_n \text{ موجبة}$$

$$2. 1 \leq p < \infty \Rightarrow \sum a_n \text{ موجبة}$$

$$3. p = 1 \Rightarrow \sum a_n \text{ موجبة}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n^p}, a_n \sim \frac{1}{n} \text{ موجبة}$$

$$0 < p < 1 \Rightarrow \lim \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} < p$$

$$\exists N \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n \geq N, \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} < r$$

$$\left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} - p \right| < \epsilon \Rightarrow \exists \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} < p + \epsilon = r$$

Donna

$a_{n+1} < r a_n = r a$

$a_{n+1} < r a_{n+1} < r^2 a$

$a_{n+k} < r^k a$

$$0 \leq \sum_{i=n}^{\infty} a_i \leq \sum_{i=n}^{\infty} a r^{i-n}$$

مدون في

$$\sum_{i=n}^{\infty} a r^{i-n} \leq \sum_{i=n}^{\infty} a r^{i-n} < 1$$

لذلك  $\sum_{i=n}^{\infty} a r^{i-n} < 1$  إذا وفلا يتحقق  $\sum_{i=n}^{\infty} a r^{i-n} \geq 1$

لذلك  $\sum_{i=n}^{\infty} a r^{i-n} < 1$ ,  $\sum_{i=n}^{\infty} a r^{i-n} \leq 1$  إذا وفلا يتحقق  $\sum_{i=n}^{\infty} a r^{i-n} > 1$

لذلك

$b_n \leq 2r a_n$

$\sum b_n \leq 2r \sum a_n$

لذلك

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum a_n$  موجود

1.  $0 \leq r < 1$

$\sum a_n$

2.  $1 < r < \infty$

$\sum a_n$

3.  $r = 1$

غير معرف

$$\frac{1}{r^r} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^k = \frac{1}{r-1} < 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^k < \infty$$

$$2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(100)^n}{n!} \rightarrow P_c \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{\frac{100^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}}{\frac{100^n}{n!}} = \frac{100}{n+1} \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty}$$

$$3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^5}{2^n}$$

$$\rho = \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{(n+1)^5}{n^5} = \frac{n^5 + 5n^4 + 10n^3 + 10n^2 + 5n + 1}{n^5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\rho}$$

$$\sum \frac{y_n!}{(n!)^k}$$

$$\rho \text{ clim}_n \frac{y_n!}{a_n}$$

$$\frac{y_{n+1}!}{(n+1)!^k}$$

فان  $\rho$  ينتمي إلى  $(0, 1)$  فـ  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_n!}{a_n}$  موجود

فـ  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_n!}{a_n}$  موجود

فـ  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_n!}{a_n}$  موجود

$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$

$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \forall n \geq N |a_n - a| < \epsilon$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a \quad \forall n \geq N \quad |a_n - a| < \epsilon$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n-1} = a \quad \forall n \geq N \quad |a_{n-1} - a| < \epsilon$

$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists N_1, N_2 \in \mathbb{N} \quad N_2 > N_1 \quad \forall n \geq N_2 \Rightarrow |a_n - a| < \epsilon$

سے  
جیل  
کوئی  
لے  
گیا  
کہاں  
کہاں  
کہاں  
کہاں

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n$  ~~converges~~ ~~limsup~~  $\rightarrow \text{between } a_1 \text{ and } a_2$  ~~میانی~~

$$S_{n+P} = S_n - a_{n+1} + a_{n+P} \quad S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^i a_i$$

~~لأنه يختفي~~

$$S_{n+P} \leq S_n$$

$$S_1 < S_2 < \dots < S_{n+1} < S_n < \dots < S_P < S_1$$

~~لأنه يختفي~~ ~~فروقات~~ ~~غير متعدي~~ ~~لأنه يختفي~~

$$\lim S_{n+1} = S_{\text{odd}} \quad \lim S_n = S_{\text{even}}$$

$$a_{2n} = S_{2n} - S_{2n-1} \Rightarrow \lim a_{2n} = \lim a_{2n} - \lim S_{2n-1}$$

$$S_{\text{odd}} = S_{\text{even}} = S \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n = S < \infty$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{a_n}{n} \leq \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{\sqrt{n}} C$$

~~لأنه يختفي~~ ~~لأنه يختفي~~ ~~لأنه يختفي~~ ~~لأنه يختفي~~

~~لأنه يختفي~~ ~~لأنه يختفي~~ ~~لأنه يختفي~~ ~~لأنه يختفي~~

~~لأنه يختفي~~ ~~لأنه يختفي~~ ~~لأنه يختفي~~ ~~لأنه يختفي~~

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k = A \text{ if and only if } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ converges to } A \in \mathbb{R}$$

~~لأنه يختفي~~ ~~لأنه يختفي~~ ~~لأنه يختفي~~ ~~لأنه يختفي~~

$$L_2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}$$

$$+ \infty > \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{P_{n+1}}, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{P_n}$$

$$\underbrace{1 + \frac{1}{P_1} + \dots}_{\text{eq. 1}} - \left( \frac{1}{P_1} + \frac{1}{P_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{P_k} \right)$$

ex

(9)

die

$$e = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \quad 0 < e - s_n < \frac{1}{n n!} \quad \text{pq} \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ mit } 1 \leq p < q$$

$$e = \frac{p}{q} \Rightarrow e = \frac{p(q-1)!}{q!} \Rightarrow \text{eq. 1. eq. 2.} \quad \text{eq. 2.} \quad \text{eq. 2.} \quad \text{eq. 2.}$$

$$e = 1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \dots \rightarrow \text{eq. 1. } q! + \frac{q!}{1!} + \frac{q!}{2!} + \dots + \frac{q!}{q!} + \frac{q!}{(q+1)!} \quad \text{eq. 2.} \quad \text{eq. 2.}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} r_n \text{ oder } \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i \text{ ist ein unendlicher Summe}$$

$$\lim r_n = \lim (A - s_{n-1}) \rightarrow \lim r_n = A - \lim s_{n-1} = A - A = 0$$

$$r_n = \sum_{i=n}^{\infty} a_i, \quad \text{aus } \sum_{i=n}^{\infty} a_i \text{ ist eine endliche Summe } \rightarrow a_n \rightarrow 0 \quad ?$$

$$\exists \epsilon = \frac{1}{2} \forall N \exists n > N \quad \left| \sum_{i=n}^{\infty} \frac{a_i}{r_i} \right| > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$n \rightarrow \infty \quad \text{aus } \sum_{i=n}^{\infty} a_i \text{ ist eine endliche Summe } \rightarrow a_n \rightarrow 0 \quad ?$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} r_n = \frac{a_n}{r_n} + \frac{a_{n+1}}{r_{n+1}} + \dots + \frac{a_m}{r_m} > \frac{a_n + \dots + a_m}{r_m} \quad (\text{stetig } r_n)$$

$$\frac{a_n + \dots + a_m}{r_n} = \frac{r_m - r_{n+1}}{r_n} = 1 - \frac{r_{n+1}}{r_m} \rightarrow 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a_n}{r_n} + \dots + \frac{a_m}{r_m} \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow \left| \sum_{i=n}^{\infty} \frac{a_i}{r_i} \right| > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$r_n = a_n + a_{n+1} + \dots$$

$$r_{n+1} = a_{n+1} + \dots$$

$\sum a_n$  میکشند  $\sum a_n \rightarrow a$  باشد

$$|a_n - a| \leq 2(\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n+1})$$

$$a_n = r_n - r_{n+1}$$

$$\frac{r_n - r_{n+1}}{\sqrt{n}} \leq 2(\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n+1})$$

$$r_n - r_{n+1} \leq r_n - \sqrt{r_n} \sqrt{r_{n+1}} \Rightarrow 2\sqrt{n}\sqrt{n+1} \leq r_{n+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n+1})^2 \geq 0$$

وابط است نیز

$\sum \sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n+1} = \sum 2(\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n+1})$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n+1} = +\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum \frac{a_n}{\sqrt{n}}$$

از  $\sum a_i$  میگیریم و  $a_i$  میگیریم

$\lim a_n = \lim a$

$\lim s_n = \lim \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_n}{n} = a$

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \text{ such that } |s_n - a| < \epsilon \Rightarrow \left| \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_n}{n} - a \right| < \epsilon$$

$$\left| \frac{a_1 - a}{n} + \dots + \frac{a_N - a}{n} + \dots + \frac{a_n - a}{n} \right| \quad (|a_n - a| \leq |a_1 - a| < 2M)$$

$|a_1 - a| < M$  پس  $|a_1 - a| < M$

$$\frac{n-2M}{n} < 1 - \frac{2M}{n}$$

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists N, M \in \mathbb{N} \text{ such that } |a_n - a| < \frac{\epsilon}{2} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n-2M}{n} = 0$$

$$\exists N, M \in \mathbb{N} \text{ such that } \left| \frac{2M-N}{n} \right| < \frac{\epsilon}{2} \quad N = \max(n_1, n_2)$$

$$|s_n - a| \leq \left( \frac{|a_1 - a|}{n} + \dots + \frac{|a_N - a|}{n} \right) + \left( \frac{|a_{N+1} - a|}{n} + \dots + \frac{|a_n - a|}{n} \right)$$

Dorna

$$+ \dots + \frac{|a_n - a|}{n}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{2} < \left| \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{N} \right| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

$$\lim h_n = \lim n$$

$$\lim \frac{1}{h_n} = \lim \frac{1}{n} = a$$

$$\lim \frac{1}{h_n} = \lim \frac{1}{n} = a \Rightarrow \lim h_n = a$$

~~$$\alpha_n = \sqrt[n]{n} \rightarrow \alpha_n \rightarrow \sqrt[n]{n} \rightarrow n = (\alpha_n)^n$$~~

~~$$\alpha_n^2 = \frac{2n}{n(n-1)} = \frac{2}{n-1} (1 + \frac{1}{n}) \rightarrow \alpha_n^2 \rightarrow \frac{2}{n-1}$$~~

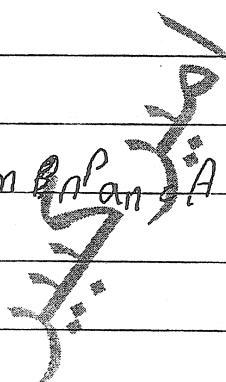
~~$$\lim \alpha_n^2 \rightarrow \alpha^2 \rightarrow \lim \alpha_n \rightarrow \alpha$$~~

~~$$\sum (-1)^n a_n$$~~

gelişen liman  $\rightarrow$  gelişen ifadeler,  $a_n \rightarrow 0$  gelir

~~$$\text{esite } \sum (-1)^n a_n$$~~

~~$$\mu \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{P1, gelişen} & \sum a_n \text{ esite} \\ P \leq 1, A \neq 0 & \sum a_n \text{ esite} \end{cases}$$~~



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow a} h(n) = L \quad \forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta \quad \text{such that } 0 < |n - a| < \delta \Rightarrow |h(n) - L| < \epsilon$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow a^+} h(n) = L \quad \forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta \quad a < n < a + \delta \Rightarrow |h(n) - L| < \epsilon$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow a^-} h(n) = L \quad \forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta \quad a - \delta < n < a \Rightarrow |h(n) - L| < \epsilon$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow a^+} h(n) = L & \quad ? \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow a^-} h(n) = L & \end{aligned} \quad \iff \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow a} h(n) = L$$

~~if  $\lim_{n \rightarrow a} g(n) = M$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow a} h(n) = L$  then~~

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow a} (h(n) + g(n)) = L + M$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow a} (h(n) \cdot g(n)) = L \cdot M$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow a} \frac{h(n)}{g(n)} = \frac{L}{M}$$

$$\text{iii) } \lim_{n \rightarrow a} g(n) = M \neq 0 : \quad \exists \delta \quad \forall n \in (a - \delta, a + \delta) \quad \text{such that } g(n) \neq 0$$

$$M - \delta < g(n) < M + \delta \quad \Rightarrow \quad 0 < |g(n)| < \delta \Rightarrow g(n) \neq 0$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{M}{2} \quad \delta > 0 \quad a - \delta < n < a + \delta \Rightarrow |g(n) - M| < \frac{M}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{M}{2} < g(n) - M \Rightarrow g(n) > \frac{M}{2} > 0$$

Dorna

$$\text{In measure } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\varphi(n))^{\frac{m}{n}} = (L)^{\frac{m}{n}} \quad L > 0 \quad \text{if } m < 0$$

~~if  $\varphi(n)$  points to which is along  $a \mapsto p$  then  $\varphi(n) \rightarrow p$~~

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow a} \frac{\varphi(n)}{a(n)} = \frac{\varphi(a)}{a(a)}$$

~~sub  $n \in (\alpha, \beta)$  with  $a \in (\alpha, \beta)$~~

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow a} \varphi(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow a} g(n) = L \quad \text{as } \varphi(n) \leq g(n) \leq \varphi(n)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow a^-} g(n) = L \quad a^- \quad a^-$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(n)}{n}, \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \varphi(n) \text{ if } \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(n)}{n^k} \text{ exists}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \varphi(n) = 0 \quad \varphi(n) = n^k \times \frac{\varphi(n)}{n^k} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \varphi(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} n^k \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(n)}{n^k}$$

$$|\varphi(n)| < \epsilon \quad n^k < \epsilon \quad |\varphi(n)| < \epsilon n^k < \epsilon \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} n^k = 0$$

$$\text{if } \lim_{n \rightarrow a} \varphi(n) \text{ exists then } \lim_{n \rightarrow a} \varphi(n) = L$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow a} \varphi(n) = L \iff \forall \epsilon \exists N \forall n > N \quad |\varphi(n) - L| < \epsilon$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow a} n^k \sim \lim_{n \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{n^k} = 0 \quad \text{if } k > 0$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h(n) = h(c)$  لما  $n$  يتجه إلى  $\infty$  فالنهاية متساوية

$\lim_{n \rightarrow c^+} h(n) = h(c)$  لما  $n$  يتجه إلى  $c$  من اليمين

$\lim_{n \rightarrow c^-} h(n) = h(c)$  لما  $n$  يتجه إلى  $c$  من اليمين

لما  $n$  يتجه إلى  $c$  من اليمين  $\Rightarrow h(n) \neq h(c)$  لما  $n$  يتجه إلى  $c$  من اليمين

$\frac{1}{n} g(n) + h(g(n))$  لما  $n$  يتجه إلى  $\infty$  فالنهاية متساوية

لما  $n$  يتجه إلى  $\infty$  فالنهاية متساوية  $\left( \frac{1}{n} g(n) \right) \rightarrow 0$  لما  $n$  يتجه إلى  $\infty$  فالنهاية متساوية

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h(n) = h(c) > 0$

لما  $n$  يتجه إلى  $\infty$  فالنهاية متساوية

لما  $n$  يتجه إلى  $c$  من اليمين  $\Rightarrow h(g(n)) \rightarrow h(c)$  لما  $n$  يتجه إلى  $c$  من اليمين

لما  $n$  يتجه إلى  $c$  من اليمين  $\frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$

لما  $n$  يتجه إلى  $c$  من اليمين  $\Rightarrow h(g(n))$

لما  $n$  يتجه إلى  $c$  من اليمين  $\Rightarrow h(g(n)) \rightarrow h(c)$  لما  $n$  يتجه إلى  $c$  من اليمين

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N} . |n - \frac{1}{p}| < N \Rightarrow |h(n) - \frac{1}{p}| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |n - \frac{1}{p}| < \varepsilon$  لما  $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$\varepsilon = \delta$

$|n - \frac{1}{p}| < \varepsilon$  لما  $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$|n - \frac{1}{p}| < \varepsilon$  لما  $n \in \mathbb{N}$

لما  $n \in \mathbb{N}$   $\Rightarrow S \subset R$  لما  $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h(n) = h(c)$  لما  $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h(n) = L$  لما  $n \in \mathbb{N}$

Dorna

$a_n = \frac{(rn)}{n}$  ea. limit  $a_n = \lim h(a_n) = r$  an.  $\rightarrow$   $\text{لما ينبع}$

$$b_n = \frac{[rn]}{n} + \frac{\sqrt{r}}{n} \notin \alpha \quad \lim b_n = r$$

$$\lim f(b_n) = \lim 1 - b_n = 1 - r$$

حالات عدديه است وفتح  $r + \frac{1}{n}$  يعطى  $3n + r$  المطلوب.

$\Rightarrow$  لهم لمن ينادي  $f: R \rightarrow R$  لهم

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left[ \frac{1}{n} \right] = 1 \quad \begin{cases} \text{for } x_0 & n \left( \frac{1}{n} - 1 \right) \leq n \left[ \frac{1}{n} \right] \leq n \left( \frac{1}{n} \right) \\ \text{for } x_0 & \end{cases} \quad \text{solution}$$

٦٣- النحو والذكاء [أبو عبد الله] الكتاب [أبو عبد الله] الكتاب [أبو عبد الله]

$$h(m_1) \leq h(m_2) \leq h(m_3) \quad \forall m_i \in [a, b] \text{ positi}.$$

مادیتی  $[a_1, b_1] \times [a_2, b_2] \subset M$

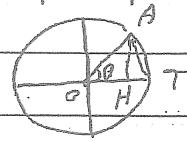
و $\mu$  تابعی است که  $\mu(a, b) = \int_a^b h(x) dx$

الجواب على سؤال (أ) على تأثير

El  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = g(a)$   $\Rightarrow$   $f(x)$  tiene una discontinuidad de salto en  $x = a$ .

الترانسانز يكتب  $R(a) \sin$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \quad \text{such that } |\theta| < \delta \Rightarrow |\sin \theta| < \varepsilon$$



$$\text{then } |\sin \theta| = |\sin \theta| \cdot \sin \theta < \delta \cdot \sin \theta = \delta \Rightarrow |\sin \theta| < \varepsilon$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \quad \text{such that } |\theta| < \delta \Rightarrow |\cos \theta - 1| < \varepsilon$$

$$|1 - \cos \theta| < \delta \Rightarrow |\cos \theta - 1| < \delta \Rightarrow |1 - \cos \theta| < \delta$$

لأن  $\cos \theta = \frac{\cos(\theta + h) + \cos(\theta - h)}{2}$

$$|\cos(\theta + h) - \cos(\theta - h)| = |\frac{\cos(\theta + h) + \cos(\theta - h)}{2} - \frac{\cos(\theta + h) - \cos(\theta - h)}{2}| = |\cos(\theta - h) - \cos(\theta + h)|$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \quad \text{such that } |\cos(\theta + h) - \cos(\theta - h)| < \varepsilon$$

$$|\cos(\theta + h) - \cos(\theta - h)| = |2 \sin(\frac{\theta + h - (\theta - h)}{2}) \sin(\frac{h}{2})| \leq 2 |\sin(\frac{h}{2})| \leq 2 \cdot \frac{|h|}{2} < \varepsilon$$

$$\delta = \min(\delta_1, \delta_2)$$

$$\text{لذلك } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(h)}{h} = 1 \quad \text{لذلك } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(h) - 1}{h} = 0$$

لذلك  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(h)}{h} = 1 \quad \text{لذلك } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(h) - 1}{h} = 0$

$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(h)}{h} = 1 \quad \text{لذلك } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(h) - 1}{h} = 0$

$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(h)}{h} = 1$

$\exists \delta > 0 \quad \text{such that } |h| < \delta \Rightarrow |\frac{\sin(h)}{h} - 1| < \varepsilon$

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \text{such that } |n| > \delta \Rightarrow |\frac{\sin(n)}{n} - 1| < \varepsilon$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin(n)}{n} = 0$

$$h(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & n \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0 & n \notin \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$$

$$g(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & n \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 2 & n \notin \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$$

این دو تابع هر دو متمایز هستند و  $h(n) \neq g(n)$  می باشد.

$$q_1 = h(n_1) \neq h(n_2) = q_2$$

که این ادعا ممکن نیست ممکن است  $q_1 = q_2$  باشد.

$$h(n_1) = h(n_2) \Rightarrow h(n_1) = h(n_2) \neq q_1 = q_2$$

$$h(n_1) \neq q_1 \rightarrow h(n_1) \neq q_2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h(n) = L \text{ و } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g(n) = M$$

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \text{ such that } |h(n)| < \epsilon$$

$$\forall n \in [N, +\infty) |h(n)| < \epsilon$$

$$\text{ویرایش مذکور شده می باشد که } M_1 \leq M \text{ و } M_2 \leq M \text{ می باشد.}$$

$$\text{اگر } M = \max(M_1, M_2) \text{ و } n \in [N, +\infty) \Rightarrow |h(n)| < M$$

$$h(n+y) = h(n) \text{ for all } n \in \mathbb{R} \text{ و } y \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(c \in \mathbb{C}) \quad h(n) = cn \text{ for all } n \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$h(0) = h(0) = c h(0) \rightarrow h(0) = 0 \text{ می باشد.}$$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{R} \quad h(n-n) = h(n) + h(-n) = 0 \rightarrow h(-n) = -h(n)$$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad h(n) = h(1+1+\dots+1) = h(1) + \dots + h(1) = nh(1)$$

$$\Rightarrow h(n) = nh(1) = cn \Rightarrow h(n) = cn$$

$$h\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \in \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow h(n) = h\left(\frac{1}{n} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}\right) = h\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) + \dots + h\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$h\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = h(1) \cdot \frac{1}{n} = c \cdot \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow h\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = c \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\frac{m}{n} \in \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow h\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) = h\left(\frac{1}{n} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}\right) = m h\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = mc \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

$$h\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) = mc \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

~~لما  $h(1) < 0$  فـ  $h(n)$  موجبة~~

$$\forall r \in \mathbb{R} \quad h(r) < cr$$

$$an = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h(n)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (an - r) \stackrel{\text{أو} \rightarrow \infty}{\rightarrow} \text{أو} \rightarrow ① \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h(an - r) = h(r) \stackrel{\text{أو} \rightarrow 0}{\rightarrow}$$

$$② \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h(an - r) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (h(an) - h(r)) \stackrel{\text{أو} \rightarrow 0}{\rightarrow} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (an - h(r)) = cr - h(r)$$

$$\text{(أو} \rightarrow \text{أو} \rightarrow \text{)} \quad h(r) < cr \quad \text{أو} \leftarrow cr - h(r) \stackrel{\text{أو} \rightarrow 0}{\rightarrow} \text{أو} \rightarrow ② \text{ و } ① \text{ يعطى}$$

$$\text{لما} \quad h(x) \text{ موجبة} \rightarrow h(x) \text{ موجبة} \rightarrow h(x) \text{ موجبة} \rightarrow h(x) \text{ موجبة} \rightarrow h(x) \text{ موجبة}$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \leq h(n^2) \leq \frac{h(n)}{n}$$

$$h(n) = \frac{h(\sqrt{n})}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot \frac{h(\sqrt[4]{n})}{\sqrt[4]{n}} \cdots \frac{h(\sqrt[2^n]{n})}{\sqrt[2^n]{n}} \cdot an$$

$$\text{لما} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h(\sqrt[2^n]{n}) = h(1)$$

$$\text{لما} \quad h(1) < 0 \quad \text{لما} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} an = \frac{c}{n} \Rightarrow h(n) < \frac{c}{n}$$

$$\text{لما} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = c \quad \text{لما} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g(n) = d$$

~~لما  $h(1) < 0$  فـ  $h(n)$  موجبة~~

$$h(c) < 0 \leftarrow h(c) = c$$

$$g(1) < 0$$

~~لما  $h(1), h(c) \in \mathbb{Q}$  فـ  $h(c) = g(1)$~~

~~لما  $h(1), h(c) \in \mathbb{Q}$  فـ  $h(c) = g(1)$~~

$$h(c) < c \leftarrow g(c) < h(c) < c \leftarrow g(c) < c$$

Dorna

$h(a) \in L(c)$  لستو  $h(z) \in L(c)$  فيجب أن  $h(z) = h(a)$   $\forall z \in [0, 1]$   
 $g(x) = h(x + \frac{1}{2}) - h(x) \cdot h(x + \frac{1}{2}) = h(a) \quad \forall a \in [0, \frac{1}{2}]$   
 $\leftarrow$   $\text{لذلك } g(\frac{1}{2}) = 0$   $\Rightarrow g(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in [0, \frac{1}{2}]$   
 $g(0) = h(\frac{1}{2}) - h(0) \quad \text{لذلك } h(\frac{1}{2}) = h(0)$   
 $g(\frac{1}{2}) = h(1) - h(\frac{1}{2}) \quad \Rightarrow g(\frac{1}{2}) + g(0) = 0 \Rightarrow g(\frac{1}{2}) = -g(0)$   
 $g(\frac{1}{2}) \neq 0 \quad \text{لذلك } g(0) \neq 0$   
 $g(0) = 0 \rightarrow h(a + \frac{1}{2}) - h(a) = 0$   
 $\leftarrow h(a + \frac{1}{n}) - h(a) \quad \forall a \in [0, \frac{n-1}{n}] \quad \text{لذلك } h(a + \frac{i}{n}) - h(a) = 0 \quad \forall i \in [0, n-1]$   
 $c \in [0, a] \quad \text{لذلك } h(a + \frac{i}{n}) - h(a) = 0 \quad \forall i \in [0, n-1] \quad \text{لذلك } h(a + \frac{i}{n}) = h(a)$   
 $h(a) = h(a + \frac{1}{n}) - h(a)$   
 $g(0) = h(\frac{1}{n}) - h(0)$   
 $g(n-1) = h(1) - h(\frac{n-1}{n}) \quad \leftarrow g(0) + g(\frac{1}{n}) + \dots + g(\frac{n-1}{n}) = 0$   
 $g(\frac{i}{n}) = 0 \quad \forall i \in [0, n-1]$   
 $g(i) = 0 \quad \forall i \in [0, n-1]$   
 $g(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in [0, 1]$   
 $\therefore h(a + \frac{1}{n}) = h(a)$

$h: R \rightarrow R$   
 $h(x) = h(y) \quad \forall x, y \in R$   
 $h(z) > h(x)$   
 $h(z) > h(y)$   
 $h(z), h(y), h(x) \in L(c)$   
 $M = \max(h(x), h(y)) \rightarrow M < h(z)$   
 $\exists t \quad M < t < h(z) \rightarrow h(x) < t < h(z) \rightarrow \exists m \in (x, z), h(m) = t$   
 $h(y) < t < h(z) \rightarrow \exists n \in (y, z); h(n) = t$   
 $\therefore$   $\text{لذلك } h(x) < h(n) < h(z)$

$$h(0) \geq g(c_n) = h(c_n) - n.$$

## جـ سـوـالـيـقـ

$m_i \in \text{Logics} \rightarrow g(\text{const}) = m_i \hookrightarrow h(a) \gg$

لِي لَوْلَهُمْ لَمْ يَأْتِ

$$\exists \alpha \in (\log n) \subseteq [\log] \rightarrow g(\alpha) \in$$

$\alpha \in [a, b]$ . تصور  $f(\alpha) = \alpha$  كـ

$\text{End}_R^m(R \otimes_R S)$  is a  $R$ -module with basis  $\{1\}$ .  
 $\text{End}_R^m(R \otimes_R S) \cong R$ .

(d)  $h(x_0) < h(x)$  dla  $x \in R$  wtedy i tylko wtedy, gdy  $x = x_0$ .

$$h(0) < \alpha_0 \quad H_c > \alpha_0 + 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = +\infty$$

$\pi \rightarrow \infty$   $M \int n_1 \alpha y n_1$   $\text{F}(n) \geq M$

$$n \rightarrow -\infty \quad \exists N_2 \quad n \leq -N_2 \quad b(n) > M$$

$\forall n \in \{1, 2, \dots\}$  if  $n$  is even then  $n$  is even

$\eta \in \text{Energy stable functions}$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow n \notin [m_2, m_1] \Rightarrow h(n) > M \geq h(a) > h(m_0)$$

$$n \in [n_0, n_1] \Rightarrow f(n) > f(n_0) \rightarrow \text{rot}$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n \Rightarrow f(x) = x^5 - \sin(x) x^4 + x^3 - \cos(\sin(x)) x^2 + x$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} h(n) = +\infty \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{if } \beta = 1 \\ \text{if } \beta > 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} b_n = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} \left( 1 - \frac{\sin n}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{\cos n \sin n}{n} \right) = 4\pi$$

لما  $\varphi$  معرفة في  $S \rightarrow R$   
 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(a+h) - \varphi(a)}{h}$  موجود، فـ  $\varphi'(a)$  معرفة في  $a$

لما  $\varphi'(a)$  موجود، فـ  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\varphi(a+h) - \varphi(a)}{h}$  موجود

$\varphi'(a)$  معرفة في  $a$ ،  $\varphi'(a)$  معرفة في  $a$ ،  $\varphi'(a)$  معرفة في  $a$

$$\varphi(n) = \begin{cases} n & n \geq 0 \\ -n & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(1+h) - \varphi(1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|h|}{h}$  معرفة في  $1$ .

$$\varphi(n) = \begin{cases} \sin \frac{1}{n} & n \neq 0 \\ 0 & n = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi n} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi n + \frac{\pi}{2}} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 0$$

$$h'(n) = \begin{cases} 2n \sin \frac{1}{n} - \cos \frac{1}{n} & n \neq 0 \\ ? & n=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow h'(0) \text{ does not exist}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{(n-1)\pi} \rightarrow \lim h'(a_n) = 0 = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{2\pi n} \rightarrow \lim h'(b_n) = 1 = 1$$

$$y = h(n)$$

$$\text{Dashed } y - y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dh(n)}{dx} = h'(n) \circ h(n)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{dy}{dm} \cdot dm = h'(n) dm$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h(n+h), h(n)$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h(n+h) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (h(n+h) - h(n)) / h$$

$$\text{Hence } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h(n+h) = h(n) + h'(n) \circ h(n)$$

$$\forall c \in \mathbb{R} \quad (ch(n) + h'(n)) \circ c$$

$$(h \cdot g)'(n) = hg' + g'h$$

$$h(n) \neq 0 \rightarrow (\frac{1}{h})'(n) = -\frac{h'(n)}{h^2(n)}$$

$$g(n) \neq 0 \rightarrow (\frac{h}{g})'(n) = \frac{h'(n)g(n) - g'(n)h(n)}{g^2(n)}$$

Dorna

$(\varphi \circ g)(n) = \varphi(g(n))$ ,  $\varphi(g(n)) = \varphi(g(n))$ ,  $\varphi(g(n)) = \varphi(g(n))$

$$(\varphi \circ g)'(n) = \varphi'(g(n))g'(n)$$

If  $y = \varphi(u) = \varphi(g(n))$ ,  $u = g(n)$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{dy}{du} \times \frac{du}{dn}$$

$$\frac{d\varphi(g(n))}{dn} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(g(n+h)) - \varphi(g(n))}{h}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &\xrightarrow{\text{high}} E(k) \xrightarrow{\text{so}} k_0 \\ &\frac{\varphi(u+h) - \varphi(u)}{h} \xrightarrow{k \neq 0} \end{aligned}$$

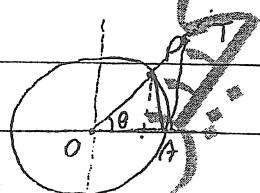
$$k = k(h) = g(n+h) - g(n) \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} k(h) = 0$$

$$u = g(n) \rightarrow g(n+h) = u + k$$

$$\varphi(g(n+h)) - \varphi(g(n)) = \varphi(u+k) - \varphi(u) = k(\varphi'(u) + E(k))$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(g(n+h)) - \varphi(g(n))}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(n+h) - g(n)}{h} \times (\varphi'(g(n)) + E(k)) \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} g'(n)\varphi'(g(n))$$

$$\frac{du^\alpha}{dn} = \alpha u^1 u^\alpha$$



$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} = 1$$

$$S_{OAP} < S_{OAP} < S_{OAT}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sin \theta < \frac{\theta}{2} < \frac{1}{2} \tan \theta \rightarrow 1 < \frac{\theta}{\sin \theta} < \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} \rightarrow \cos \theta \rightarrow \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} = 1$$

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} = 1$$

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos \theta - 1}{\theta} = 0$$

جواب

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sin x = \cos x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cos x = -\sin x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \tan x = \sec^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cot x = -\operatorname{csc}^2 x = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} = -(1 + \cot^2 x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sec x = \sec x \tan x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{csc} x = -\operatorname{csc} x \cot x$$

$$\text{لذلك } \cos(a) > \cos(b) \text{ لأن } a < b$$

جواب

$$\text{لذلك } h(x) \text{ هي دالة متزايدة على } (a, b) \text{ لأن } h(a) < h(b) \text{ لأن } a < b$$

$$h'(c) = \frac{h(b) - h(a)}{b - a} > 0 \quad c \in (a, b)$$

$$x_2 > x_1 \rightarrow h(x_2) > h(x_1) \quad \text{لذلك } h(x) \text{ هي دالة متزايدة}$$

$$x_2 > x_1 \rightarrow h(x_2) < h(x_1) \quad \text{لذلك } h(x) \text{ هي دالة متناقصة}$$

$$x_2 > x_1 \rightarrow h(x_2) \geq h(x_1) \quad \text{لذلك } h(x) \text{ هي دالة متضائلة}$$

$$x_2 > x_1 \rightarrow h(x_2) \leq h(x_1) \quad \text{لذلك } h(x) \text{ هي دالة متضائلة}$$

Donna

$\varphi'$  مُعَدِّلٌ لـ  $f$  في  $(a, b)$   $\Leftrightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x \in (a, b) |x - c| < \delta \Rightarrow |\varphi'(x) - \varphi'(c)| < \epsilon$

$$1) \varphi'(c) > 0 \rightarrow \text{صعودي}$$

$$2) \varphi'(c) < 0 \rightarrow \text{遞降}$$

$$3) \varphi'(c) = 0 \rightarrow \text{نقطة نصفية}$$

$$4) \varphi'(c) \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{نقطة غير نصفية}$$

$$\text{إذا } n_2 > n_1, n_2, n_1 \in (a, b)$$

$$\frac{\varphi(n_2) - \varphi(n_1)}{n_2 - n_1} = \varphi'(c) \quad c \in (a, b)$$

$$\varphi(n_2) - \varphi(n_1) = \varphi'(c) \cdot (n_2 - n_1)$$

$x \in (a, b)$ ,  $n_1, n_2 \in (a, b)$   $\Rightarrow \varphi'(c) = \lim_{n \rightarrow c} \varphi(n)$   $\Rightarrow \varphi'(c)$  مُعَدِّلٌ لـ  $f$  في  $c$

$$\text{إذا } n_0 \in (a, b) \rightarrow \varphi(n_0) = c$$

$$\forall n \neq n_0 \rightarrow \frac{\varphi(n) - \varphi(n_0)}{n - n_0} = \varphi'(x) = \varphi'(c) \quad x \in (a, b) \rightarrow \varphi(n) = c$$

$n \in (a, b)$   $\Rightarrow \varphi(n) = c$   $\Rightarrow \varphi'(c) = \lim_{n \rightarrow c} \varphi(n) = c$

$c \in (a, b)$   $\Rightarrow \varphi'(c) = \lim_{n \rightarrow c} \varphi(n) = c$

$$\begin{aligned} a < c & \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow c} \frac{\varphi(n) - \varphi(c)}{n - c} \geq 0 \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow c} \frac{\varphi(n) - \varphi(c)}{n - c} \geq 0 \rightarrow \varphi'_+(c) \geq 0 \\ c < n < b & \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow c} \frac{\varphi(n) - \varphi(c)}{n - c} \leq 0 \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow c} \frac{\varphi(n) - \varphi(c)}{n - c} \leq 0 \rightarrow \varphi'_-(c) \leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$g(a) \neq g(b)$$

موجود  $c \in (a, b)$  كي يتحقق  $g(c) = g(a)$  (دروي  $[a, b]$  متساوي)  $\Rightarrow$

$$g'(c) = 0$$

لأن  $a < c < b$   $\Rightarrow$   $g(a) = g(c)$  (استدلال)

$g(a) > g(c) \Rightarrow$  بين قطاع  $[a, c]$   $\Rightarrow g(a) \neq g(c)$  (لأن  $c \in (a, b)$ )  $\Rightarrow$   $g'(c) \neq 0$  (استدلال)

$$g'(c) \neq 0 \quad \forall c \in (a, b) \quad \text{لأن } g'(c) \neq 0 \quad \forall c \in (a, b)$$

$$g(a) - h(a) = \frac{h(b) - h(a)}{b-a} = \frac{(h(b) - h(a))}{b-a}$$

$$g(a) = g(b) \Rightarrow \frac{(h(b) - h(a))}{b-a} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists c \quad g'(c) = 0 \quad \frac{h(b) - h(a)}{b-a} = 0$$

$$h'(c) = \frac{h(b) - h(a)}{b-a}$$

لأن

نتيجه تقييد الممكنات:

$g(a) \neq g(b)$  (دون ايجاد  $c \in (a, b)$  كي يتحقق  $g(c) = g(a)$ )

موجود  $c \in (a, b)$  كي يتحقق  $g(c) = g(b)$

$$\frac{h(b) - h(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} = \frac{h'(c)}{g'(c)}$$

بعض  $g'(c) = 0$  موجود  $c \in (a, b)$  (الرهان)  $\Rightarrow g(a) + g(b)$

$$(h(b) - h(a))g'(c) - (g(b) - g(a))h'(c) = 0$$

$$h(a) - h(b) = (h(b) - h(a))(g(a) - g(b)) - (g(b) - g(a))(h(a) - h(b))$$

$$h(a) - h(b) = 0$$

لأن  $h(a) = h(b)$

$$\Rightarrow \exists c \quad h'(c) = 0 \Rightarrow (h(b) - h(a))g'(c) - (g(b) - g(a))h'(c) = 0$$

Dorna

لهم  $a, b \in (c, d)$ ,  $\forall \alpha \in [c, d]$   $f(\alpha) < \lambda$   
 $f(a) < \lambda$  و  $\forall \alpha \in (a, b)$   $f(\alpha) < \lambda$   $\forall \alpha \in (b, d)$   $f(\alpha) < \lambda$

$f(a) < \lambda$   $\forall \alpha \in (a, b)$   $f(\alpha) < \lambda$   
 $f(b) > \lambda$   $\forall \alpha \in (a, b)$   $f(\alpha) < \lambda$   $\forall \alpha \in (b, d)$   $f(\alpha) > \lambda$

$$a < b < b$$

$$a < n < b \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow a^+} \frac{g(n) - g(a)}{n - a} = g'(a) < \lambda$$

$$\exists \delta_1 \quad a < n < a + \delta_1 < b \quad \forall n \quad \frac{g(n) - g(a)}{n - a} < \lambda \rightarrow g(n) < g(a)$$

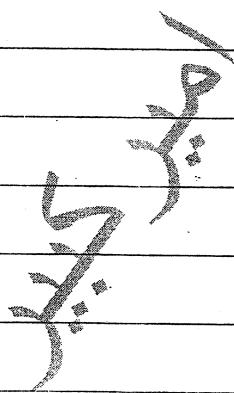
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow b^-} \frac{g(n) - g(b)}{n - b} = g'(b) > \lambda$$

$$\exists \delta_2 \quad b < b - \delta_2 < n < b \quad \forall n \quad \frac{g(n) - g(b)}{n - b} > \lambda$$

پس  $g(n) < g(b)$  پس باز هم داشت بیان شد  $f$  مینیمم موردا در  $[a, b]$  نباشد

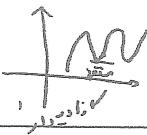
$\forall \alpha \in (a, b)$   $f(\alpha) < \lambda$   $\forall \alpha \in (b, d)$   $f(\alpha) > \lambda$

$$f'(\alpha) = 0 \Rightarrow f'(\alpha) - \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow f'(\alpha) = \lambda$$



SUBJECT:

Year: Month: Date:



سند بازی ف راهنمای تراجم مدنی رفت

### تعریف

(۱) گردشی از یک جهان کوئین درجه

(۲) گردشی از یک جهان کوئین درجه

(۳) انتقالی از یک جهان کوئین درجه

(۴)  $\Delta \theta = \pi/2$

تفصیل: از ترکیب دو گردشی از ۹۰ درجه

میتوان یک گردشی از ۱۸۰ درجه برابر با این ترکیب داشت

البته، این ترکیب دو گردشی را نباشد، بلکه (۱) و (۲)

درینه گردیدن نباشد، بلکه (۳) و (۴)

### ازین مسئله

شون گفتند:  $F_{(a,b)}$  را بازی باندیشید، پس از آن  $F_{(c,d)}$  را بازی باندیشید.

$F_{(a,b)}$  را بازی باندیشید، پس از آن  $F_{(c,d)}$  را بازی باندیشید.

پس از آن  $F_{(c,d)}$  را بازی باندیشید.

آنچه میگویند:  $F_{(a,b)}, F_{(c,d)}$  و  $F_{(e,f)}$  را بازی باندیشید.

### ما طبقاً کیم؟

آنچه میگویند:  $F_{(a,b)}$  را بازی باندیشید، پس از آن  $F_{(c,d)}$  را بازی باندیشید.

آنچه میگویند:  $F_{(c,d)}$  را بازی باندیشید، پس از آن  $F_{(a,b)}$  را بازی باندیشید.

آنچه میگویند:  $F_{(a,b)}$  را بازی باندیشید، پس از آن  $F_{(c,d)}$  را بازی باندیشید.

آنچه میگویند:  $F_{(c,d)}$  را بازی باندیشید، پس از آن  $F_{(a,b)}$  را بازی باندیشید.

آنچه میگویند:  $F_{(a,b)}$  را بازی باندیشید، پس از آن  $F_{(c,d)}$  را بازی باندیشید.

STAEDTLER

SUBJECT: \_\_\_\_\_

Year ( ) Month ( ) Date ( )

قضیه: اگر  $f$  برباده باشد ( $f_{\text{bad}}$ ) پس  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x)$  نباشد و  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) > \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x)$

(تجزیه اگر  $f$  برباده باشد  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) < \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x)$  میشود)

\* قضیه قیاس برای حد مطلق قضیه است.

ثابت: قضیه قیاس برای حد مطلق قضیه است.

لطفاً دوست عطف:

تعریف:  $f$  برباده باشد  $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x)$

کوس (cos) یعنی عطف منتهی است. اگر  $x_n \rightarrow a$  باشد  $\cos x_n \rightarrow \cos a$  باشد.

لطفاً تقدیم دهم:

فرض:  $f$  برباده باشد فاصله باشندگان  $a$  و  $b$  داشته باشند.

لطفاً  $f(a)$  و  $f(b)$  معتبر آن طور باشند  $a < b$ .

SUBJECT:

Year ( ) Month ( ) Date ( )

آنچه میخواهیم

نمایش

اول چیز Max  $x$  اگر  $f'(x) > 0$ ,  $f''(x) < 0$

دوم چیز Min  $x$  اگر  $f'(x) > 0$ ,  $f''(x) < 0$

آنچه نسبتی بزرگتر  $f'(x) = 0$ ,  $f''(x) > 0$

آنچه نسبتی باساخ

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} = f'(a) < 0$$

$$\lim_{\substack{h \rightarrow 0^+ \\ h \rightarrow 0^-}} \frac{f'(a+h)}{h} \leftarrow$$

$$\exists s \quad |h| < s \rightarrow \frac{f'(a+h)}{h} < 0$$

$$-s < h < s \rightarrow f'(a+h) < 0$$

$$-s < h < 0 \rightarrow f'(a+h) \leftarrow \rightarrow f'(a-h) > 0$$

آنچه Max

آنچه Min

$f'(a) = f''(a) = 0$ ,  $f'''(a) < 0$ ,  $f''''(a) > 0$  آنچه  $f''''(a) < 0$

$f''''(a) > 0$

آنچه Min

(آنچه  $f''(a) < 0$ )  $f'''(a) > 0$ , آنچه  $f''(a) > 0$

آنچه  $f''(a) < 0$ ,  $f'''(a) < 0$

STAEDTLER®

SUBJECT:

Year ( ) Month ( ) Date ( )

جواب ۱۰: انتداب متسوی کامن

مثال (۱) فرمت بیان معنی دو بدلات باشد

n.

$$y = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

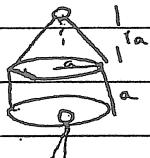
$$H(x) = f(x) = (f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0))$$

$$H'(x) = f'(x) - f'(x_0)$$

اگر  $H'(x) = 0$  ، آنگاه  $H'$

پس از اینجا ایست

$$H(x_0) = H(x) \Rightarrow$$



کپسول

مثال

دانشمندی خارجی

که در تجارت این

پس از اینجا در مجموعه از امور

$$H(x_0) + H'(x_0) = [f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)]$$

$$H'(x_0) = f'(x) - f'(x_0) \Rightarrow H'(x_0) = 0$$

اگر  $H'(x_0) = 0$

$$H(x_0) = H(x) \Rightarrow$$

STAEDTLER®

SUBJECT:

Year ( ) Month ( ) Date ( )

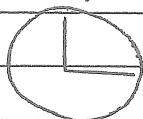
$$g \cos \theta = r \omega^2 - r \sin \theta \cdot \omega \cos \theta, \text{ فنت } \omega^2 = \frac{\cos \theta}{r}$$

جواب: ثابت

لقطة دو روتاتور.

مثال: ثابت 3 داير بعدها في المدار ملحوظة - برى عقب كثيتراتي ابراهيم

١٢



$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{\pi}{r_0} = \frac{\omega}{r_0} \text{ rad/min}$$

$$\frac{dw}{dt} = \frac{1}{12} \times \frac{\pi}{r_0} = \frac{\pi}{12r_0} \text{ rad/min}$$

$$\int d\theta = \int \frac{\pi}{r_0} dt \rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{r_0} t + C$$

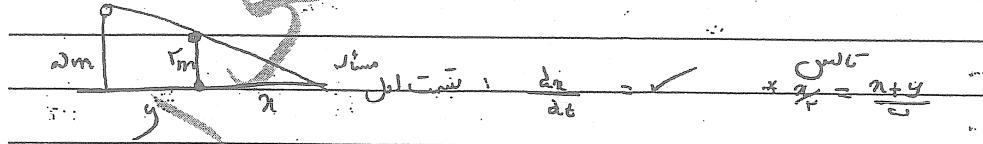
$$\int dw = \int \frac{\pi}{12r_0} dt \rightarrow w = \frac{\pi}{12r_0} t + C$$

$$w = \theta \Rightarrow t = \frac{12r_0}{\pi}$$

مثال: ملائى بن ٣٠ باسكت ٥٠ (m/s) بمسافة ٦٠ جم - ابتداء من

الآن يدخل سارعه وتقى در ٣ جان اس - باى سمت لافس حباب عدوين

سودا - سارعه اكملت خبر راسه -



$$\frac{d(\pi + \phi)}{dt}$$

SUBJECT:

Year ( ) Month ( ) Date ( )

مثال) ينْهَايَهُ دَرْجَاتِ مَدِينَةٍ مَسْطَحَاتِهِ مُتَغَيِّرٌ فَمَا نَفْعَلُ  
نَفْعَلُ سَبَقَهُ لِمَنْ يَأْتِي بِهِ وَمَنْ يَأْتِي بِنَفْعَلِهِ  
وَمَنْ يَأْتِي بِنَفْعَلِهِ يَأْتِي بِنَفْعَلِهِ وَمَنْ يَأْتِي بِنَفْعَلِهِ  
يَأْتِي بِنَفْعَلِهِ لِمَنْ يَأْتِي بِهِ وَمَنْ يَأْتِي بِنَفْعَلِهِ يَأْتِي بِنَفْعَلِهِ

$$S = \frac{1}{2}xy$$
$$\frac{dS}{dt} = \frac{1}{2}(y\frac{dx}{dt} + x\frac{dy}{dt})$$
$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -k, \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = k$$

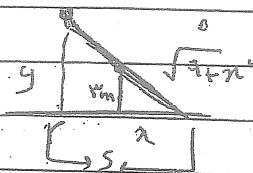
مثال) مَطْهَفٌ يَكْنِي طَفَافَتَهُ مَعَ مَسْطَحِهِ اَكْفَالَهُ يَأْتِي اَفْقَانِهِ  
اَكْفَالَهُ يَأْتِي اَفْقَانِهِ تَمَّاً مَمْتَاهِنَةً اَكْفَالَهُ يَأْتِي اَفْقَانِهِ  
مَطْهَفٌ يَكْنِي طَفَافَتَهُ مَعَ مَسْطَحِهِ اَكْفَالَهُ يَأْتِي اَفْقَانِهِ

$$r = \frac{1}{2}(b_1 + b_2)h$$
$$10 = \frac{1}{2}(5 + b_2)h$$
$$\frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{dh}{dr} \cdot \frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{1}{5h} \times \frac{10}{dt}$$
$$h = 0 \text{ cm}$$

مثال) مَسْطَحُ بَطْلَلِهِ يَأْتِي بِنَفْعَلِهِ وَمَنْ يَأْتِي بِنَفْعَلِهِ  
مَسْطَحُ بَطْلَلِهِ يَأْتِي بِنَفْعَلِهِ اَكْفَالَهُ يَأْتِي بِنَفْعَلِهِ  
مَسْطَحُ بَطْلَلِهِ يَأْتِي بِنَفْعَلِهِ اَكْفَالَهُ يَأْتِي بِنَفْعَلِهِ

SUBJECT:

Year ( ) Month ( ) Date ( )



فقط جملة ملخص

$$l_0 = \frac{r}{\sqrt{g+a^2}} - g = \frac{r}{\sqrt{g+a^2}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{-r_m}{(g+a^2)^{1/2}} \cdot \frac{da}{dt}$$

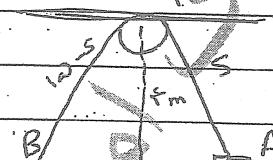
$$a = r \cdot \frac{-r_m}{142} \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$l_0 = \frac{S}{r} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{g+a^2}} \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{g}{(g+a^2)^{1/2}} \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{g}{(g+a^2)^{1/2}} \cdot \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{1}{142}$$

$$\text{مسافة سرعتها} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{142} = \frac{1}{142} \text{ m/s}$$

جهاز ثابت على سطح الأرض يدور حول محور بزاوية ثابتة  $\omega$  حول محور عمودي على سطح الأرض، بحيث يدور الماء في إناءه حول المحور الأفقي  $Q$  بزاوية ثابتة  $\theta$ . إذا كان الماء يتساقط من الإناء عند ارتفاع  $h$  فوق سطح الأرض، فما هو العدد المطلق للدوران  $\omega$ ؟



$$\begin{cases} S^2 = 142 \omega^2 \\ (10-S)^2 = 142 \omega^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{S ds}{dt} = \omega \frac{da}{dt} \\ -(10-S) \frac{ds}{dt} = \omega \frac{dy}{dt}$$

الآن جملة  $\frac{dy}{dt}$

STAEDTLER

SUBJECT:

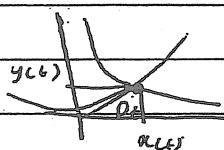
Year ( ) Month ( ) Date ( )

نحوه طبیعی حالتی و لازم اندیخت این قدر استاد متفق علی.

حوله دارد و خاص (pl)  $t=2$  با جسم علی خواهد

$$2y = t$$

$$y = \frac{t}{2}$$



$$D^r = x^r + y^r$$

$$\frac{dD}{dt}$$

$$f_r$$

$$x(t) = 1$$

$$y = t$$

مقدار السرعة متساوية

\* ثابت  $F$  و ازدهار خودای مکرر میان  $f(x)$  و مدهونی  $f'(x)$

$$f(x) < f(x_0)$$

$f(x_0) > f(x_1) \dots f(x_n) \dots$  فیض متساوية

قیمت از  $F$  در یادیست بروزگیری خودها

با انتشار از بزرگی ای

و  $\min$  و  $\max$  نیز

$\min$

$\max$  و  $\min$   $F$  کوچک

$$f(x_1) > f(x_2)$$

$$f(x_2) < f(x_1)$$

SUBJECT:

Year ( ) Month ( ) Date ( )

لما  $f'(c)$  موجب فـ  $f(a) < f(c) < f(b)$  يعني  $f'(c) > 0$  في  $c \in [a, b]$

لما  $\frac{F(a) - g(a)}{a - c} = g'(c)$  يعني  $g'(c) > 0$  في  $c \in [a, b]$

لما  $\frac{H(a) - H(b)}{a - b} = H'(c)$  يعني  $H'(c) > 0$  في  $c \in [a, b]$

$$\Rightarrow H'(c) > 0 \Rightarrow f'(c)g'(c) > 0 \Rightarrow$$

لما  $f'(c) > 0$  يعني  $f'(c)g'(c) > 0$  يعني  $f'(c)g'(c) > 0$

$f'(c) > 0$ ,  $f'(a) > 0$ ,  $F(a) < F(c) < F(b)$  يعني  $f'(c) > 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x_n) - f(x_0)}{x_n - x_0} > 0 \quad \text{لما } f'(x_0) > 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x_n) - f(x_1)}{x_n - x_1} > 0 \quad \text{لما } f'(x_1) > 0$$

$$f(x_1) > 0 \Rightarrow F(x_1) < 0$$

$$\exists x_1 \in (x_0, x_1), \quad f(x_1) > 0 \quad \text{لما } f'(x_1) > 0$$
$$\exists x_2 \in (x_1, x_2), \quad f(x_2) < 0 \quad \text{لما } f'(x_2) < 0 \quad \Rightarrow \exists x \in (x_0, x_2), f(x) = 0$$

$$f(x_0) = f(x_1) = 0 \quad \text{لما } f'(x_0) = 0$$

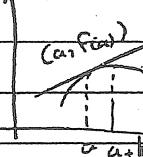
$$f(x_1) = f(x_2) = 0 \quad \text{لما } f'(x_2) = 0$$

SUBJECT:

Year: Month: Date:

ابتداء

نهاية

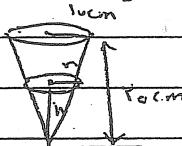


$$y = f(a) + f'(a)h$$

$$\Delta y = f(a+h) - f(a) \quad \Delta y = f(a) + f'(a)h - f(a)$$

$$f(a+h) \approx f(a) + f'(a)h$$

$$f(a) = \sqrt{a} \quad a=1, h=0.1$$



$$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = r \quad \frac{dh}{dt} = ?$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{dr}{dh} \frac{dh}{dt} \Rightarrow r = \left(\frac{1}{r} \times h^2\right) \times \frac{dh}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{If } h = \frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{r}{9\pi}$$

لذلك  $\frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{r}{9\pi}$   $\rightarrow \frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{r}{9\pi}$

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{r}{9\pi} \times \frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{r}{9\pi} \times \frac{dh}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dh}{dt}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h \rightarrow \frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 \frac{dh}{dt}$$

$$\Delta V = \frac{\pi r^2}{3} \Delta h$$

STAEDTLER

SUBJECT:

Year ( ) Month ( ) Date ( )

$f(x_1) \leq f(x) \leq f(x_2)$   $\forall x \in [x_1, x_2]$   $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $x_1, x_2 \in I$

$$f(x_1) + f(x_2) = \frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2)}{2} \cdot 2 \leq f\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right) = f\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2)}{2} \leq f\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right) \leq 1$$

$$g(x_1) \leq g(x) \leq g(x_2)$$

$x_1 < x < x_2 \Rightarrow g(x_1) < g(x) < g(x_2)$   $\forall x \in [x_1, x_2]$

$$3b. b < x < c \Rightarrow g(b) < g(x) < g(c)$$

لذلك  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i)$  ينتمي إلى  $[f(a), f(b)]$

$f'(c) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(c+h) - f(c)}{h}$   $\forall h \neq 0$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i)$  ينتمي إلى  $[f(a), f(b)]$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(c+h) - f(c)}{h} = f'(c)$$

$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(c+h) - f(c)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(c+h) - f(c)}{h} = f'(c)$

$$f(c) = f(c_1) + \dots + f(c_n)$$

$f(c) \leq f(x_1) \leq \dots \leq f(x_n) \leq f(c)$   $\forall x_i \in [c, d]$

ESTADÍSTICAS

$$\frac{\Delta m}{n}$$

$$g_1 = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta t}$$

**SUBJECT:**

Year (        ) Month (        ) Date (

---

جـ ٤١ نـ ٣٧ مـ ٢٠٢٠ مـ ٢٠٢١ جـ ٤٢ نـ ٣٨ مـ ٢٠٢٠ مـ ٢٠٢١

Aylett, C. W.

R → كم؟ كم الماء المفقود

$$r = \frac{t}{\omega} \propto r^{\alpha}$$

$$\frac{dr}{dR} = \left(\frac{r}{R}\right)^n \rightarrow dr = \left(\frac{r}{R}\right)^n dR$$

$$\Delta R = \frac{c}{f} \times \Delta t = \frac{c}{f} \times \frac{1 \times 10^{-12}}{4.2 \times 10^{-12} + 4.4 \times 10^{-12}} \rightarrow$$

$$\Delta R = \left( \frac{d}{r_{\text{cm}}} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{r}{r_{\text{cm}}} \right)^{\gamma} r_{\text{cm}} = r_{\text{cm}}$$

$$\frac{\Delta r}{r} = \frac{\pi R^2 \Delta r}{\pi R^2 r} = \left(\frac{\pi}{r}\right) \left(\frac{\Delta r}{R}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\Delta R}{R} = \frac{\Delta r_{x_1}}{r_{x_1}} - \frac{r_{x_2}}{100} = r(\omega)$$

$C_6 + C_2H_5Cl + Cl^- \rightarrow$  أعداد حقيقية متغير بحسب  $\Delta G^\circ_f$

$$f(n) = C_0 + C_1 n + \dots + C_m n^m \in \mathbb{Q}[n]$$

$$\text{Ansatz: } C_0 n + C_1 n^{\alpha+1} + \frac{C_2}{n^{\alpha+1}} n^{n+1} \quad \text{ausklammern}$$

$\exists \alpha \in (0,1)$  such that

X

الآن نحن نريد أن نحسب طرفي على طبقات مختلفة  
 $2a$  اذن اخراج الماء من السطح العلوي  $\frac{dh}{dt} = 4 \text{ lib/s}$   
 $a$  اخراج الماء من السطح العلوي  $\frac{dh}{dt} = 9 \text{ lib/s}$   
 $a$  اخراج الماء من السطح العلوي  $\frac{dh}{dt} = 18 \text{ lib/s}$   
 $\frac{dh}{dt} < 2V_0$  ،  $h(t)$  تزداد

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = 6 - 7 \cdot 4 \text{ lib/s}$$

$$180 = 6 - 7 \cdot 9 \text{ lib/s}$$

$$180 = 6 - 63 \text{ lib/s}$$

$$180 = 6 + 36 \text{ lib/s}$$

$$180 = 42 \text{ lib/s}$$

$$W.V. = \pi a^3 + \frac{2}{3} \pi a^3$$

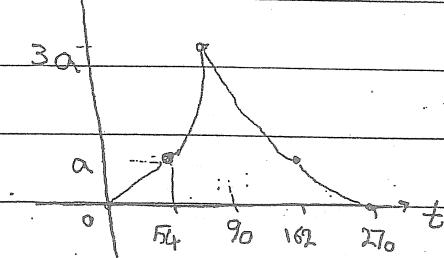
$$\frac{5}{3} \pi a^3 = 360 \rightarrow a = \sqrt[3]{\frac{6}{5\pi}}$$

$$b_1 = 90 \times \frac{3}{5} = 54$$

$$b_2 = 90 \times \frac{2}{5} = 36$$

$$b_3 = 180 \times \frac{2}{5} = 72$$

$$b_4 = 180 \times \frac{3}{5} = 108$$

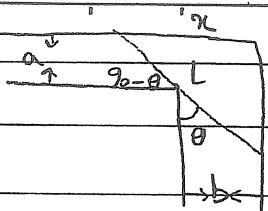


$\frac{dh}{dt} = 54 < 90$  ،  $\frac{dh}{dt} = 162 < 270$  ،  $\frac{dh}{dt} = 0$

$\frac{d^2h}{dt^2} > 0$  ،  $\frac{d^2h}{dt^2} < 0$

$\frac{dh}{dt} = 0$  ،  $90 < t < 162$

$$\frac{d^2h}{dt^2} = -\frac{d^2h}{dt^2} = -(-\frac{dh}{dt})' = \frac{dh}{dt} \cdot \frac{dh}{dt}$$



$$L = \frac{a}{\cos \theta} + \frac{b}{\sin \theta}, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$L(\theta) = +\infty \quad \text{at } \theta = 0^+, \quad \lim_{\theta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} L(\theta)$$

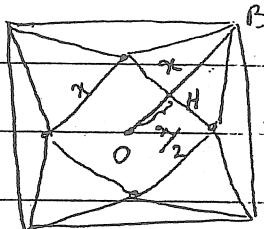
$$L(\theta) = 0$$

$$L'(\theta)_{co} \Rightarrow \frac{a \sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} - \frac{b \cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} = 0 \iff \frac{a \sin^3 \theta - b \cos^3 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta} = 0$$

$$\tan^3 \theta = \frac{b}{a} \Rightarrow \theta = \arctan \sqrt[3]{\frac{b}{a}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt[3]{a}}{\sqrt[3]{a^2 + b^2}}, \quad \sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt[3]{b}}{\sqrt[3]{a^2 + b^2}}$$

$$L(\theta) = (a^{2/3} + b^{2/3})^{3/2}$$



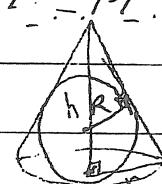
$$OB = 10\sqrt{2} \quad HB = 10\sqrt{2} - \frac{x}{2}$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 10\sqrt{2}$$

$$h^2 = (10\sqrt{2} - \frac{x}{2})^2 - (\frac{x}{2})^2$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \cdot x^2 \cdot \sqrt{200 - 10\sqrt{2}x}$$

$$\frac{dV}{dx} = 0 \quad \text{for max}$$



$$\frac{r}{\sqrt{h^2+r^2}} = \frac{R}{h-R}$$

$$h = \frac{2r^2R}{r^2 - R^2}$$

$$R < r < \infty$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h = \frac{2}{3} \pi R \frac{r^4}{r^2 - R^2}$$

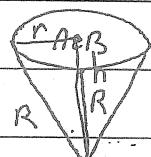
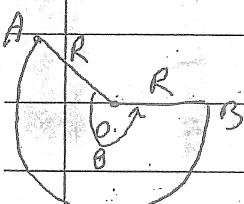
$$r \rightarrow R^q \quad L \rightarrow \infty \quad V \rightarrow \infty$$

مقدار این سطح بسیار بزرگ است

$$\frac{dV}{dr} \underset{r \rightarrow 0}{\approx} \frac{2}{3} \pi r \left( \frac{(r^2 - R^2)(4r^3)}{(r^2 - R^2)^2} - r^4 \alpha_2 r \right) \approx$$

$$\Rightarrow 4r^5 - 4r^3 R^2 - 2r^5 \underset{r \rightarrow 0}{\approx} \Rightarrow r = R\sqrt{2}$$

$$V_{\min} = \frac{8}{3} \pi R^3$$



که این سطح بسیار بزرگ است

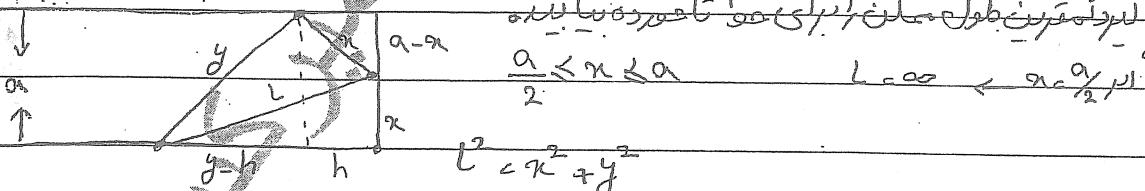
$$V = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h \Rightarrow V(\theta) = \frac{R^3}{24\pi^2} \theta^2 \sqrt{4\pi^2 - \theta^2}$$

$$h = \sqrt{R^2 - r^2} = \frac{R}{2\pi} \sqrt{4\pi^2 - \theta^2}$$

$$h(\theta) = \theta^2 (\sqrt{4\pi^2 - \theta^2}) \rightarrow F(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \theta^2 (\sqrt{4\pi^2 - \theta^2}) \Rightarrow 2(4\pi^2 - \theta^2) = \theta^2$$

$$\theta^2 = \frac{8}{3} \pi^2 \Rightarrow V_{\text{moon}} = \frac{2\pi R^3}{9\sqrt{3}}$$

لر میانه ای که در این سطح قرار دارد



$$0 < \theta < \alpha$$

$$L \rightarrow \infty \leftarrow x = \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\{x^2 = h^2 + (a - x)^2 \rightarrow h^2 = 2ax - a^2$$

$$y^2 = a^2 + (y - h)^2 \rightarrow h^2 = 2hy - a^2$$

$$\Rightarrow hy = ax \rightarrow y = \frac{ax}{h}$$

$$l^2 = x^2 + \frac{a^2 - x^2}{h^2} \rightarrow x^2 = \frac{a^2 - x^2}{2ax - a^2} \quad 0 \leq x \leq a$$

$$n \rightarrow \frac{a+x}{2} = +\infty$$

$$k(n) = (l(n))^2 \quad l(n) = \sqrt{2} a$$

Dorna

$$\frac{dk}{da} = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{3}{4}a$$

$$L\left(\frac{3}{4}a\right) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}a \quad L_{\min} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}a$$

$$L\left(\frac{3}{4}a\right) < L(a)$$

$$P_1(a) = f(a) + f'(a)(a-a) \rightarrow P_1(a) = f(a)$$

$$P_1(a) = f(n)$$

$$P_2(a) = f(a) + f'(a)(a-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2}(a-a)^2$$

$$P_2(a) = f(n)$$

$$P_n(a) = f(a) + f'(a)(a-a) + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}(a-a)^n$$

$$P_n(a) = f(a)$$

دالجىون

$$E_n(a) = P_n(a) - E_n(a) \text{ (لابد من إثبات)} \quad (b)$$

$$E_n(a) = f(a) + \frac{f'(a)}{n!}(a-a)^n - \frac{f(a)}{(n+1)!}(a-a)^{n+1}$$

$$n=0 \rightarrow E_0(a) = f(a) + f'(a)(a-a)$$

$$n=1 \rightarrow E_1(a) = f(a) + f'(a)(a-a) + \frac{1}{2}f''(a)(a-a)^2$$

إذن  $E_1(b) = f(b) + f'(b)(b-a) + \frac{1}{2}f''(c)(b-a)^2$

$$\frac{E_1(b)}{(b-a)^2} = \frac{E_1(a) - E_1(a)}{(a-a)^2} = \frac{E_1(c_1)}{2(c_1-a)}$$

$$= \frac{f'(c_1) - f'(a)}{2(c_1-a)} + \frac{1}{2}f''(c) \quad \text{لأن } a < c < b$$

$$\Rightarrow E_1(a) = \frac{1}{2}f''(c)(a-a)^2$$

$$E_{k-1}(a) = \frac{g^k(c)}{k!} (a-c)^k \quad a < c < b$$

$$E_k(b) = f(b) - f(a) - f'(a)(b-a) - \frac{f''(c)}{2!} (b-a)^2$$

$$E'_k(c_1) = f(c_1) - f(a) - f'(a)(c_1-a) - \frac{f''(c_1)}{2!} (c_1-a)^2 - \frac{f'''(c_1)}{3!} (c_1-a)^3$$

$$\underline{g^{(n)} = f^{(n)}} \quad g(c_1) - g(a) - g'(a)(c_1-a) - \frac{g^{(k-1)}(c_1)}{(k-1)!} (c_1-a)^{k-1}$$

~~$$E_{k-1}(c_1) = E'_k(c_1)$$~~

~~$$a < a < c \quad E_{k-1}(c_1) = \frac{g^k(c_1)}{k!} (c_1-a)^k$$~~

~~$$E'_k(c_1) \subset E_k(c_1) = \frac{f^{k+1}(c_1)}{k!} (c_1-a)^k$$~~

~~$$\Rightarrow E_k(a) = \frac{E'_k(c) (a-c)^{k+1}}{(k+1) (c-a)^k} = \frac{f^{k+1}(c)}{(k+1)!} (a-c)^{k+1}$$~~

~~$$a \rightarrow 0 \quad f(a) = 1 + \frac{f'(0)a}{1!} + \frac{f''(0)a^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)a^n}{n!} + E_n(a) \quad \begin{matrix} f(0)=1 \\ f'(0)=1 \\ f''(0)=2 \end{matrix} \quad (1)$$~~

~~$$\cos a = 1 - \frac{a^2}{2!} + \frac{a^4}{4!} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{a^{2n}}{(2n)!} + E_{2n}(a) \quad (2)$$~~

~~$$\sin a = a - \frac{a^3}{3!} + \frac{a^5}{5!} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{a^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + E_{2n+1}(a) \quad (3)$$~~

~~$$(1) \rightarrow \frac{1}{1-a} = f(0) + f'(0)a + \frac{f''(0)a^2}{2!} + \dots + E_n(a) \rightarrow \text{مقدار متسق مع بحثنا}$$~~

~~(2)  $f(a) = \sin a$~~

~~$$f'(a) = \cos a \quad f'(0)=1 \quad f(a) = f(0) + f'(0)a + \frac{f''(0)a^2}{2!} + \frac{f'''(0)a^3}{3!} + \dots + E_{2n+1}(a) \quad (3)$$~~

~~$$f''(a) = -\sin a \quad f''(0)=0$$~~

~~$$\text{Dort } f'''(a) = -\cos a \quad f'''(0)=-1 \quad (2) \quad f'(a) = \cos a \rightarrow \cos a = 1 - \frac{a^2}{2!} + \frac{a^4}{4!} + \dots + E_{2n}(a)$$~~

تَعْلِيقٌ عَلَى مُعِينَاتِي  
 إِنْطِيجِي  $g'(n) \neq 0$  وَدَرَأَنْتِي  $(a, b)$  أَبْلَغَتِي  $g'(n) \neq 0$   
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow a^+} h(n) = L$  وَ $\lim_{n \rightarrow a^+} g(n) = 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow a^+} \frac{h(n)}{g(n)} = L$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow a^+} \frac{h(n)}{g(n)} = L$$

إِنْطِيجِي  $h(a < c < b)$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} L = \lim_{n \rightarrow b^-} h(n)$   $\lim_{n \rightarrow a^+} g(n)$

$$F(n) = \begin{cases} h(n) & a < n < b \\ 0 & n \leq a \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{مُعِينَاتِي } F(n)$$

$$G(n) = \begin{cases} g(n) & a < n < b \\ 0 & n \leq a \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{مُعِينَاتِي } G(n)$$

$$\frac{h(n)}{g(n)} = \frac{F(n)}{G(n)} = \frac{F(n) - F(a)}{G(n) - G(a)} = \frac{F'(c)}{G'(c)} = \frac{h'(c)}{g'(c)} \quad a < c < b$$

$$\text{إِنْطِيجِي } n \rightarrow a^+ \Rightarrow c \rightarrow a^+ : \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow a^+} \frac{h(n)}{g(n)} = \lim_{c \rightarrow a^+} \frac{h'(c)}{g'(c)} = L$$

لِمَنْجِي  $g(n) = +\infty$  إِنْطِيجِي  $g'(n) \neq 0$  وَدَرَأَنْتِي  $(a, b)$  أَبْلَغَتِي  $g'(n) \neq 0$   
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow a^+} h(n) = L$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow a^+} h(n) = L$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow a^+} \frac{h(n)}{g(n)} = L$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow a^+} \frac{h(n)}{g(n)} = L$$

إِنْطِيجِي  $a < c < b$   $\lim_{n \rightarrow c} L = \lim_{n \rightarrow b^-} h(n)$   $\lim_{n \rightarrow a^+} g(n)$

وَلِبَرَّاقَهُ بَرَّاقَهُ

سیلولیوگریکل ۱۳ این

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - 2f(a) + f(a-h)}{h^2} = f''(a)$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \alpha(h) \stackrel{\text{HOP}}{=} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a-h)}{2h} \quad (1)$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(a+h) - f'(a-h)}{2} \quad \text{زیرا } f' \text{ متمایز است}$$

$$(1) \text{ میل} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(a+h) - f'(a)}{2h} + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(a-h) - f'(a)}{2(-h)}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} f''(a) + \frac{1}{2} f''(a) = f''(a)$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a-h)}{h^2} \quad \text{زیرا } f'(a), f''(a) \text{ متمایز هستند}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \alpha(h) \stackrel{\text{HOP}}{=} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) + f'(a-h)}{2h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(a+h) - f'(a)}{2h} - \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(a-h) - f'(a)}{2(-h)} = \frac{1}{2} f''(a) - \frac{1}{2} f''(a) = 0$$

Dorna

تابع منعالي:

$x_1 = x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow f(x_1) = f(x_2)$  (لعم المساواه)  $\Leftrightarrow$  تابع  $f$  موجده است وظاهر

$$y \in f(x) \Leftrightarrow x \in f^{-1}(y)$$

نحوه:  $x \in f^{-1}(y) \Rightarrow f(x) = y$  (لعم المساواه)  $\Leftrightarrow$  تابع  $f$  قرنس تابع  $f^{-1}$

دواعي تابع طرير:

$$f \circ h^{-1}(x) \in I_R$$

$$h^{-1} \circ f(x) \in D_h$$

$$1) y \in f^{-1}(x) \Leftrightarrow x \in f(y)$$

$$2) D_{f^{-1}} \subset R_f$$

$$3) R_{f^{-1}} = D_f$$

$$4) f(f^{-1}(x)) = x \quad \forall x \in R_f$$

$$5) f^{-1}(f(x)) = x \quad \forall x \in D_f$$

$$6) (f^{-1})^{-1}(x) = f(x)$$

7)  $f^{-1}$  افالسي دهوله تابع  $f$  است

نحوه:  $I \rightarrow R$   $f$  تابع مستقيم ومتغير از صفت طبقي

داله  $f^{-1}$  نيز داله مستقيم ومتغير از صفت طبقي

$$\frac{d(f^{-1}(x))}{dx} = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(x))}$$

$$y \in f^{-1}(x) \Leftrightarrow x \in f(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = \frac{d\ln}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx} \times f'(y) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{f'(y)}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{df^{-1}(x)}{dx} = \frac{1}{f(f^{-1}(x))}$$

مثال: إذا كان  $f(x)$  متصلة في  $x = 0$  و  $f(0) < 0$ ، فما هي القيمة المطلقة لـ  $f'(c)$  حيث  $c \in (0, 1)$ ؟

$$f(x) = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!}x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots$$

$$\exists c_2 \quad f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) < f(1) \text{ and } f'(1) \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right) + \frac{f''(c_2)}{2} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = h\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \implies 1 + \frac{f(c_2)}{8} = \underline{\frac{h(c_1)}{a}}$$

$$f(c_2) + \delta < f(c_1)$$

تَارِيخِ هَنَاءِ بْنِ الْأَبْرَهِمِ :

If  $r = m$  gap  $\Rightarrow \alpha < \sqrt{am}$

$$\left( \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_n, y_n) \right)_n \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \begin{cases} \infty & \text{if } a < b \\ \infty & \text{if } a > b \\ 1 & \text{if } a = b \end{cases}$$

$$a^n \cdot a^m = a^{n+m}$$

$(a \neq 1)$ ,  $\ln(1-x) = a^x$  دلالة موجبة

سیلاریتی پریمیلی  $R = \text{const}$  در  $\mathbb{R}$ ،  $\ln(L)$  برابر  $a^n$  باشد.

$R > \text{const}$  نویسته است  $\log_a$  همچنین  $\log_a$  باشد.

$$1) a^{\log_a x} = x$$

$$y \cdot \log_a x \leftrightarrow x \cdot a^y \leftrightarrow \log_a xy$$

$$2) \log_a 1 = 0$$

$$3) \log_a(xy) = \log_a x + \log_a y$$

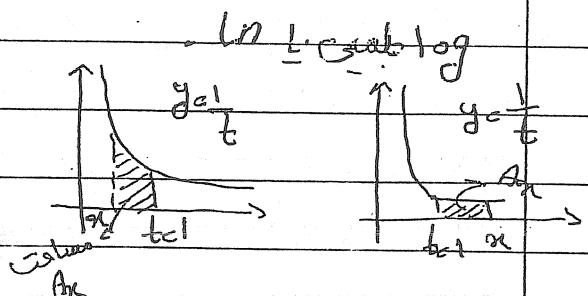
$$4) \log_a \frac{1}{x} = -\log_a x$$

$$5) \log_a \frac{x}{y} = \log_a x - \log_a y$$

$$6) \log_a x = y \log_a b$$

$$\log_a x = \frac{\log_b x}{\log_b a}$$

$$\ln x = \begin{cases} -Ax & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ Ax & x > 1 \end{cases}$$



$\ln x + \ln y = \ln(xy)$  نیز  $\ln 1 = 0$  می‌باشد.

این اثباتی  $\ln x$  برابر باشد.

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x+h) - \ln(x)}{h}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln x = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$h > 0 \quad h \leftarrow \ln(n+h) - \ln(n) \text{ ممكنا } \frac{h}{n}$$

جداً كبيراً  $\leftarrow n \cdot h$

$$1 \leq \ln(n+h) - \ln(n) \leq \frac{1}{n}$$

$\frac{1}{n} \cdot h \leftarrow \frac{1}{n}$

$h \rightarrow 0^+ \rightarrow \frac{1}{n}$

$h \rightarrow 0^+ \rightarrow \frac{1}{n}$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(n+h) - \ln(n)}{h} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(n+h) - \ln(n)}{h} = \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\ln(n+h) - \ln(n)}{h}$$

جداً صغيراً  $\leftarrow \ln(n+h) - \ln(n)$

نحو  $\ln(n+h) - \ln(n) \approx \ln(n) \cdot \ln(1 + \frac{h}{n})$

$$1) \ln(ny) = \ln n + \ln y$$

$$2) \ln \frac{1}{n} = \ln 1 - \ln n = -\ln n$$

$$3) \ln \frac{n}{y} = \ln n - \ln y$$

$$4) \ln n^n = n \ln n \quad (\text{برهان})$$

$$\forall n > 0, y > 0 \Rightarrow \ln(ny) = \ln n + \ln y$$

$$h(n) = \ln(ny) - \ln n$$

$$\frac{d(\ln(ny))}{dn} = \frac{y}{ny} \quad (\text{الدالة المقطعة})$$

$$h'(n) = \frac{y}{ny} \quad \cancel{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{ny} \approx 0$$

$$h(n) \in \text{نقطة تقارب } h(n) \text{ مع}$$

نقطة تقارب  $h(n)$  مع  $\ln y \approx h(1) = 0$

$$\forall n > 0 \quad \frac{d}{dn} \ln n = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$x \neq 0, \quad \frac{d}{dx} \ln|x| = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\forall n < 0 \quad \frac{d}{dn} \ln(-n) = -1 \times \frac{1}{-n} = \frac{1}{n}$$

Domena

$$\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \tan x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln(\cos x) = ?$$

Parabolische Funktionen sind exponentiell

$$y = e^{ax} \Leftrightarrow a = \ln y$$

$$\forall a \in \mathbb{R} \quad \ln(e^{ax}) = ax$$

$$\forall n > 0 \quad e^{ax} (\ln n) = ax$$

$$1) (e^{ax})^r = e^{arx}$$

$$2) e^{ax+y} = e^{ax} e^{ay}$$

$$3) e^{ax} = \frac{1}{e^{-ax}}$$

$$4) e^{a(x-y)} = \frac{e^{ax}}{e^{ay}}$$

$$u = (e^{ax})^r \rightarrow \ln u = \ln(e^{ax})^r = r \ln e^{ax} = rx$$

$$\Rightarrow u = e^{rx} \rightarrow (e^{ax})^r = e^{rx}$$

$$e = e^{ax} \quad (a=1)$$

$$e^{ax} = e^{(a \cdot 1)x} = (e^a)^x \Rightarrow e^{ax} = e^x$$

$$e \approx 2.7$$

$$x = e^y \Leftrightarrow e^y = e^{ax} \Leftrightarrow y = \ln x$$

$$x = e^y \Rightarrow y = \ln x = \log_e x$$

$$\text{If } y = e^{ax} \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = e^{ax}$$

$$\Rightarrow ax = \ln y \xrightarrow{\text{differentiate}} 1 = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{y}{e^x} = \frac{y'}{y} \Rightarrow y' = y$$

$$y' = e^{ax} \quad , \quad \int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$\text{If } y = a^x \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = a^x \cdot ? \Rightarrow y = a^x \Rightarrow e^{\ln(a^x)} = e^{x \ln a}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d(e^{(\ln a)x})}{dx} = \ln a \cdot e^{(\ln a)x} \cdot (\ln a)^x$$

$$\boxed{\frac{d}{dx} a^x = (\ln a) a^x}$$

$$\frac{d(\log_a x)}{dx} = \frac{1}{(\ln a)x} \quad \log_a x = \frac{\ln x}{\ln a} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\ln x}{\ln a} \right) = \frac{1}{x} \frac{\ln a - 0}{(\ln a)^2}$$

$$f(x) = x^x = (x \ln x)^x \Rightarrow f'(x) = x^x \cdot (x \ln x)^{x-1} - (x \ln x)^x$$

$$f'(x) = x^x (1 - \ln x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \frac{\ln x}{x} = \frac{1}{x^2} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} \infty \Rightarrow f'(x) < 0$$

$$y = (h(x))^{g(x)}$$

$$(h(x) > 0)$$

$$\ln y = g(x) \ln(h(x)) \Rightarrow \frac{y'}{y} = g'(x) \ln(h(x)) + g(x) \frac{h'(x)}{h(x)}$$

$$y' = (h(x))^{g(x)} \left( g'(x) \ln(h(x)) + g(x) \frac{h'(x)}{h(x)} \right)$$

Donna

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = ?$$

$$0 < t < \pi, y = (\sin t)^{\ln b} \Rightarrow y^0$$

$$(ny = \ln b \ln(\sin t)) \Rightarrow \frac{y'}{y} = \frac{1}{t} \ln(\sin t) + \frac{\cos t}{\sin t}$$

$$y' = (\sin t)^{\ln b} (A)$$

$$P(x) \square x e^{x \ln x} \rightarrow x \ln x \square e^{\ln x} \rightarrow \frac{\ln x}{e^{\ln x}} \rightarrow \frac{\ln x}{x}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x} \Rightarrow f(e) \square f(\pi)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1 - \ln(x)}{x^2} \Rightarrow f'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow x > e$$

$$0 < x < e \rightarrow f'(x) > 0, x > e \rightarrow f'(x) < 0$$

$f(e) > f(\pi)$  ناتج من المقارنة

$$\ln n \cdot \frac{\ln n}{n} = \ln(n) \frac{1}{n} = a$$

$$a \ln(n) \ln(n) \frac{1}{n} = a$$

$$n = a^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$f(2) = \frac{3 \times 2 \times 1}{5 \times 6 \times 7} = \frac{1}{35}$$

$$\ln f(n) = \ln(n^2 - 1) + \ln(n^2 - 2) + \ln(n^2 - 3) - \ln(n^2 + 1) - \ln(n^2 + 2) - \ln(n^2 + 3)$$

$$\frac{f'(n)}{f(n)} = \frac{2n}{n^2 - 1} + \frac{1}{n^2 - 2} + \frac{1}{n^2 - 3} - \frac{1}{n^2 + 1} - \frac{1}{n^2 + 2} - \frac{1}{n^2 + 3}$$

$$f'(2) = \frac{1}{35} \times 4 ( )$$

$$\ln n < n-1 \quad \text{dля } n > 1$$

$$g(n) = \ln(n) - n + 1 \quad g(1) = 0$$

$$g'(n) = \frac{1}{n} - 1 \quad \begin{cases} 0 < n < 1 \\ n > 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow g'(n) > 0 \quad \rightarrow n > 1 \text{ макс}$$

$$\forall n > 0 \quad g(n) < g(1) = 0 \Rightarrow \ln n < n-1$$

$\alpha > 0$  - ln ~~не~~ имеет

$$1) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^\alpha} = 0$$

$$2) \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} n^\alpha \ln n = 0$$

$$3) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^\alpha}{e^n} = 0$$

$$4) \lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty} |\ln n|^\alpha e^{n\alpha} = 0$$

$$0 < S = \frac{\alpha}{2} < \alpha$$

$$n \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow n^S (1 - \frac{1}{n})^S$$

$$0 < S \ln n < \ln n^S$$

$$0 < \ln n < \frac{n^S}{S} \Rightarrow 0 < \frac{\ln n}{n^\alpha} < \frac{n^S}{S n^{2S}} = \frac{1}{S n^S} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^\alpha} = 0$$

(2-й)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} n^\alpha \ln n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow 0^+]{t \rightarrow +\infty} 0$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{t^\alpha} \times \ln(\frac{1}{t}) = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-\ln t}{t^\alpha} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^\alpha}{e^n} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow +\infty]{t \rightarrow +\infty} \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\ln t)^\alpha}{t} \cdot \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{\ln t}{t}\right)^\alpha = 0 \quad (3-й)$$

Dorna

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty} |a|^n e^{\alpha} \stackrel{t \rightarrow -\infty}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} |b|^{\alpha} e^{-t} = \frac{|b|^{\alpha}}{e^t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{t^{\alpha}}{e^t} \quad (\text{لما } t \rightarrow -\infty)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{n}\right)^n = e^{\alpha}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{n}\right)^n = n \ln \left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{n}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln \left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{n}\right)}{\frac{1}{n}} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{\alpha/n \rightarrow h} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+h)}{h} = \alpha \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+h) - \ln 1}{h}$$

$$= \alpha \frac{d}{dn} (\ln n) \Big|_{n=1} = \alpha$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{n}\right)^n = \ln \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{n}\right)^n\right) = \alpha$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{n}\right)^n = e^{\alpha}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} e^x$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} (1+t)^{\frac{1}{t}} = e$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln n}{n^2 - 1} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{2n} = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{في المقدمة})$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} (n) \frac{1}{n^2 - 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} e^{\frac{\ln n}{n^2 - 1}} = e^{\frac{\ln 1}{1^2 - 1}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \sin \frac{3}{n}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \sin \frac{3}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{\sin \frac{3}{n}}} = e^3$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \left(1 + \sin \frac{3}{n}\right)^n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^n - b^n}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^n - 1 - (b^n - 1)}{n} = \frac{da^n}{dn} \Big|_{n=0} = \frac{da^n}{dn} \Big|_{n=0}$$

$$= \ln a - \ln b$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt[n]{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{\ln n}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{\ln \ln n}{\ln n}} = e^0 = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} \tan^{1/n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{n \ln |\tan|}{n}} = e^0 < 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} |\ln n|^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} e^{n \ln |\ln n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} e^{n \ln -n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} e^{-n \ln(-n)} = e^0 > 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin n}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \left( 1 + \left( \frac{\sin n - n}{n} \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{n^2}}$$

$$\left( \left( 1 + \left( \frac{\sin n - n}{n} \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{\sin n - n}} \right)^{\frac{\sin n - n}{n^3}} = e^{\frac{1}{6}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin n - n}{n^3} \stackrel{\text{Hop}}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos n - 1}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin n}{2n} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (\cos 2t)^{\frac{1}{t^2}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\ln \cos 2t}{t^2}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{-2 \sin 2t}{\cos 2t}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{2}{\cos 2t} \times \frac{\sin 2t}{2t}} = e^{-2}$$

لما  $\sin x \rightarrow 0$   $\Rightarrow x \rightarrow 0$   $\Rightarrow \sin x \approx x$

$$y = \sin^{-1} x \Rightarrow x = \sin y$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = y' \cos y \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{\cos(\sin^{-1} x)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2(\sin^{-1} x)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$

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

Donna

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$$

(tg x erste gte)

$$\tan x = \operatorname{tg} x \quad x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$y = \operatorname{tg}^{-1} x \Leftrightarrow x = \operatorname{tg} y \Rightarrow 1 = y' (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 y)$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2(\operatorname{tg}^{-1} x)} = \frac{1}{1 + x^2} \rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{1 + x^2} = \operatorname{tg}^{-1} x + C$$

~~$$\operatorname{tg}^{-1} x = \operatorname{tg}^{-1}\left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right) + \frac{\pi}{4}$$~~

$$h(x) = \operatorname{tg}^{-1}\left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right), \operatorname{tg}^{-1} x$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{\frac{x+1-(x-1)}{(x+1)^2}}{1 + \frac{(x-1)^2}{(x+1)^2}} = \frac{1}{1+x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \exists c \ h(x) = c$$

~~$$h(x) = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow c = \frac{\pi}{4}$$~~

~~$$y = \cos^{-1} x \Leftrightarrow x = \cos y$$~~

$$x = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - y\right)$$

$$y' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} - y = \sin^{-1} x$$

$$\cos x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin x$$

~~$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \cos^{-1} x = -\frac{d}{dx} \sin^{-1} x$$~~

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

secant inverse sec<sup>-1</sup> x, 1. Secon gte

$$y = \sec^{-1} x \Leftrightarrow x = \sec y$$

$$x = \frac{1}{\cos y}$$

$$\cos y = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow y = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{dx} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \times \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x^2}}} = \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

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

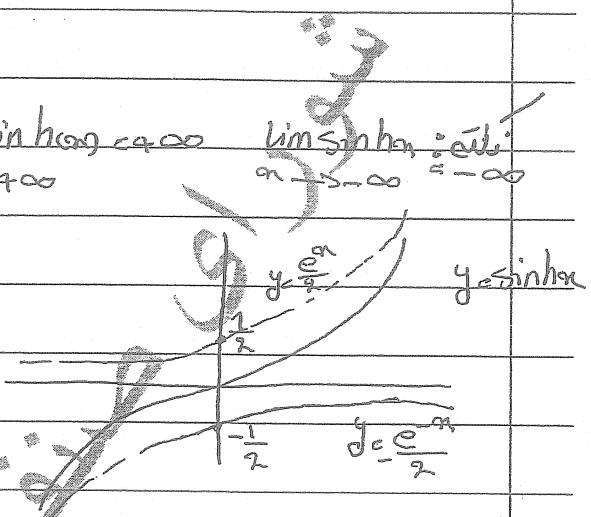
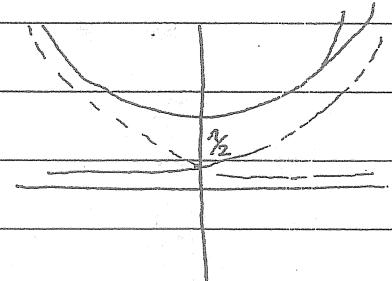
$$\frac{d}{dn} \cosh(n) = \sinh n$$

$$\frac{d}{dn} \sinh(n) = \cosh n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \pm\infty} \cosh n = \infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \pm\infty} \sinh n = \infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty} \sinh n = -\infty$$



$$\operatorname{tgh} n = \frac{\sinh n}{\cosh n} = \frac{e^n - e^{-n}}{e^n + e^{-n}}$$

$$\operatorname{coth} n = \frac{\cosh n}{\sinh n} = \frac{e^n + e^{-n}}{e^n - e^{-n}}$$

$$\operatorname{Sech} n = \frac{1}{\cosh n} = \frac{1}{e^n + e^{-n}}$$

$$\operatorname{cosech} n = \frac{1}{\sinh n} = \frac{1}{e^n - e^{-n}}$$

$$\operatorname{tgh} n = \frac{e^n - e^{-n}}{e^n + e^{-n}} \underset{n \rightarrow \pm\infty}{\rightarrow} \pm\infty$$

$$\cosh(n+y) = \cosh n \cosh y + \sinh n \sinh y$$

$$\sinh(n+y) = \sinh n \cosh y + \cosh n \sinh y$$

لـ  $y = f(n)$  حيث  $f(n) \rightarrow \infty$  و  $n \rightarrow \infty$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g(y)}{\ln \ln y} = 1$$

$$y = f(n) \Rightarrow \ln f(n) = n \ln n \Rightarrow \frac{f(n)}{f(n)} = \ln n \rightarrow 1$$

$$f(n) = n^n (1 + o(n))$$

$$y = f(n) \rightarrow y = n^n (1 + o(n)) \rightarrow y = n^n e^{o(n)} \rightarrow y = n^n e^{-n} \rightarrow y = n^n e^{-n}$$

$$y = f(n) < n^n \Leftrightarrow n < g(y)$$

$$y = n^n \rightarrow \ln y = n \ln n$$

$$\ln(\ln y) = \ln n + \ln \ln n$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g(y)}{\ln \ln y} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(\ln n + \ln \ln n)}{n \ln n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 + \frac{\ln \ln n}{\ln n} = 1$$

$$\cosh nx = \frac{e^{nx} + e^{-nx}}{2} = \frac{e^{nx}}{2} + \frac{e^{-nx}}{2} \quad \sinh(nx) = \frac{e^{nx} - e^{-nx}}{2}$$

$$\sinh nx = \frac{e^{nx} - e^{-nx}}{2} = \frac{e^{nx}}{2} - \left( \frac{e^{-nx}}{2} \right)$$

$$\cosh^2 nx - \sinh^2 nx = 1 \quad \cosh^2 nx + \sinh^2 nx = 1$$

$$\cosh^2 nx - \sinh^2 nx = 1$$

$$\sinh(-nx) = -\sinh(nx)$$

$$\cosh(-nx) = \cosh(nx)$$

Donna

$$\cosh(2x) = \cos^2 hx + \sin^2 hx = 1 + 2 \sin^2 hx$$

$$= 2 \cos^2 hx - 1$$

$$\sinh 2x = 2 \sinh x \cosh x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \tanh x = \sec^2 hx$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \coth x = -\operatorname{cosec}^2 hx$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\operatorname{sech} x) = -\operatorname{sech} x \tanh x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\operatorname{cosech} x) = -\operatorname{cosech} x \coth x$$

$$\text{if } \sinh^{-1} x \iff x = \sinh y \\ x = \frac{e^y - e^{-y}}{2} \Rightarrow y = \frac{e^y - 1}{2e^y}$$

$$(ey)^2 - 2xe^y - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow e^y = x \pm \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$

$$e^y = x \pm \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \quad (\sinh^{-1} x = \ln(x \pm \sqrt{x^2 + 1}))$$

$$y = \tanh^{-1} x \Rightarrow x = \tanh y$$

$$x = \frac{e^y - e^{-y}}{e^y + e^{-y}} \Rightarrow x = \frac{e^{2y} - 1}{e^{2y} + 1} \Rightarrow xe^{2y} + x = e^{2y} - 1$$

$$e^{2y} = \frac{x+1}{1-x} \Rightarrow \tanh^{-1} x = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{x+1}{1-x}\right)$$

Dorna

$$d \sinh^{-1} x$$

$$dx = \sqrt{1+x^2}$$

$$y = \sinh^{-1} x \rightarrow x = \sinh y \rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{\cosh y} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\cosh y}$$

$$dx = \sqrt{1+y^2}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \sinh^{-1} x$$

انتهاء

تعريف:  $L(h, p)$  هو مجموع المثلثات

أي  $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$  في  $[a, b]$  حيث  $a < x_i < b$   
 $f(x_i) = m_i$  هي علامة المثلثات  $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$  حيث  $m_i = \min f(x)$ ,  $M_i = \max f(x)$

$$f(x_i) = M_i$$

$$L(h, p) = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \Delta x_i$$

مجموع علامة المثلثات

$$U(h, p) = \sum_{i=1}^n M_i \Delta x_i$$

مجموع علامة المثلثات

$$L(h, p) \leq U(h, p) \quad \text{لأن } m_i \leq M_i \quad \text{وهو واضح}$$

أي  $x_{i-1} \leq x_i$

تعريف:  $R(h, p)$  هو مجموع المثلثات  $c_i \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]$

$$R(h, p) = \sum_{i=1}^n f(c_i) \Delta x_i \quad c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n$$

$|P| = n$  المثلثات  $\Delta x_i$  حيث  $x_i = a + i \cdot h$ ,  $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$

$P \subseteq P_1$  أي  $P$  يحتوي على  $P_1$  أو  $P_1$  يحتوي على  $P$

نوع  $P_1$  يعتمد على  $P$

$$L(h, p) \leq L(h, P_1) \leq U(h, P_1) \leq U(h, p)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_{\sigma^n} x_0 = m_1 \frac{1}{3}, m_2 = \frac{2}{3}, x_3 = ?$$

Pikardiy

$$P_{\sigma^3} x_0 = m_1 \frac{1}{4}, m_1 = \frac{1}{3}, m_2 = \frac{2}{3}, x_3 = ?$$

دیگر اینکه این اثبات را با استفاده از مفهوم پیکاردی اثبات کنیم  
 $L(\tilde{P}, P) \leq L(P, P)$

$$P_{\sigma^n} x_0 = m_1 \dots m_n$$

$$P_{\sigma^n} x_0 = m_1 \dots m_n$$

$$(x_1, y) \in P \text{ پس از اینکه } m'_1, m'_2, \dots, m'_n \text{ از } P_{\sigma^{n-1}}(x_1, y) \text{ باشند}$$

$$\frac{m'_1}{m_1}, \frac{m'_2}{m_2} \text{ اینکه } y \text{ را بین } x_1, x_2 \text{ قرار می‌دهند}$$

$$L(\tilde{P}, P) = m_1 \Delta x_1 + \dots + m_n \Delta x_n$$

$$L(P, P) = m_1 \Delta x_1 + \dots + m_n \Delta x_n + m'_1(y - x_1) + m'_2(x_2 - y) + \dots$$

$$m_i < m'_i \Rightarrow (y - x_{i-1})m_i \leq (y - x_{i-1})m'_i$$

$$m_i < m'_2 \Rightarrow (x_i - y)m_i \leq (x_i - y)m'_2$$

$$m_i \Delta x_i \leq m'_1(y - x_{i-1}) + m'_2(x_i - y)$$

$$L(\tilde{P}, P) \leq L(P, P)$$

$$L(\tilde{P}, P) \leq I \leq L(P, P)$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = I$$

$$\lim_{\|P\| \rightarrow 0} R(P, P, C) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$n(p) \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\text{Denna } \int_a^b f(x) dx \text{ بهمراه } \|P\| \rightarrow 0$$

• تطبيق على تقييم مساحة  $[a, b]$  بالعديد

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n^2+i^2} < \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1+(\frac{i}{n})^2} h_{\text{من}} \frac{1}{1+\frac{i^2}{n^2}}$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \operatorname{tg}^{-1}\left(\frac{2i-1}{2n}\right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \operatorname{tg}^{-1}\left(\frac{i}{2n}\right)$$

$$\frac{i-1}{n} < \frac{i}{n} - \frac{1}{2n} < \frac{i}{n}$$

~~$$a \leq c_i \leq b \quad \frac{1}{n} \leq \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{2n} \leq \frac{1}{n}$$~~

~~$$c_i \in [x_{i-1} = \frac{i-1}{n}, x_i = \frac{i}{n}]$$~~

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R(h, p_g) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{tg}^{-1}(c_i) \xrightarrow[\text{طبق مفهوم}]{\text{لأن}} \int_0^1 \operatorname{tg}^{-1}(x) dx \xrightarrow[\text{جبر}]{\text{مع}} \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$\Delta x_i = \frac{b-a}{n}$ ، حيث  $a$  و  $b$  هي الحدود المغلقة للفاصل  $[a, b]$ ،  $p_g$  هي دالة العدد

~~$$R(h, p_g) = \sum_{i=1}^n h(c_i) \left(\frac{b-a}{n}\right)$$~~

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n h(c_i) = \int_a^b h(x) dx$$

نستعمل مفهوم التكامل

لتقدير مساحة الفاصل  $[a, b]$ ، حيث  $a$  و  $b$  هي الحدود المغلقة للفاصل  $[a, b]$ ،  $p_g$  هي دالة العدد

$$\text{II } \int_a^b h(x) dx = 0$$

$$2) \int_a^b h(x) dx = - \int_b^a h(x) dx$$

$$3) \int_a^b (A h(x) + B g(x)) dx = A \int_a^b h(x) dx + B \int_a^b g(x) dx \quad A, B \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$4) \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_b^c f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx$$

$$5) \text{ If } a < b, \forall c \ a < c < b$$

$$\int_a^b h(x) dx < \int_a^c h(x) dx \xrightarrow{\text{f(x) is increasing}} h(c) < h(b)$$

$$6) \text{ If } a < b \rightarrow \int_a^b h(x) dx < \int_a^c h(x) dx$$

$$7) \int_{-a}^a h(x) dx$$

$$8) \int_{-a}^a h(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a h(x) dx$$

*لطفاً بارزه کنید*

*برای اینجا اثبات نمایش*

$$\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b h(x) dx = h(c)$$

*چون  $h(x)$  ایکی ایکی است*

*پس  $h(a), h(b), h(c)$  ایکی ایکی است*

$$m < h(c) < M \rightarrow \int_a^b m < \int_a^b h(x) dx < \int_a^b M$$

$$m(b-a) < \int_a^b h(x) dx < M(b-a)$$

$$\frac{m}{b-a} < \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b h(x) dx < \frac{M}{b-a}$$

*چون  $m < h(c) < M$*

$$h(c) = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b h(x) dx$$

Dorna

لیے تابع  $\tilde{f}$  کو  $[a, b]$  پر محدود تابع میں لے لیتے ہیں

$$\tilde{f} = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$\tilde{f}$  کو  $[a, b]$  پر محدود تابع کے این طور پر  $c_i < c_{i+1}$  کے علاوہ  $c_i$  کو  $c_i'$  کے طور پر لے لیا جائے گا اسکے بعد  $f(x)$  کو  $[c_i, c_{i+1}]$  پر محدود تابع  $f_i(x)$  کے طور پر لے لیا جائے گا اس سے  $f_i(c_i') = f(c_i')$  کو  $f_i(c_i)$  کے طور پر لے لیا جائے گا۔

$$f(x) = f_i(x)$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{c_i}^{c_{i+1}} f_i(x) dx$$

$$\int_0^3 x^2 dx + \text{sin } x dx = \int_0^3 \text{sin } x dx + \int_0^3 x^2 dx$$

$$\int_0^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} \operatorname{sgn}(x-1) dx = \int_0^1 -\sqrt{4-x^2} dx + \int_1^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx$$

$$\int_a^b (f(x) - \tilde{f}) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx - \int_a^b \tilde{f}(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx - \int_a^b \tilde{f}(x) dx = 0$$

$$A(k) = \int_a^b (f(x) - k)^2 dx$$

$$A(k) = \int_a^b (f(x))^2 dx - 2 \int_a^b f(x) k dx + k^2 \int_a^b 1 dx$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \pm\infty} A(k) = +\infty$$

$$A(k) \geq 0 \Rightarrow 2 \int_a^b f(x) k dx \leq k^2 \int_a^b 1 dx \Rightarrow k \cdot \tilde{f} \leq k^2$$

$$\text{فقط } F(a) = \int_a^x h(t) dt \quad \text{مُعْلَمَةٌ مُسْتَقِلَّةٌ} \quad \text{فقط } F'(a) = h(a)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \int_a^x h(t) dt \right) = h(x)$$

$$G'(a) = h(a) \Rightarrow \int_a^b h(t) dt = G(b) - G(a)$$

$$\int_a^b h(t) dt = G(b) - G(a)$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(a+h) - F(a)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_a^{a+h} h(t) dt - \int_a^a h(t) dt}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_a^{a+h} h(t) dt}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h \cdot h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h = h(a)$$

$$F(a) = h(a)$$

$$T'(a) = \int_a^x h(t) dt \quad G(a)$$

$$T(a) = h(a) = G'(a) = 0 \quad T(a) = C$$

$$T(a) = G(a) = C \Rightarrow T(b) = C \Rightarrow T(b) = G(a)$$

$$T(b) = \int_a^b h(t) dt = G(b) = G(a) \Rightarrow \int_a^b h(t) dt = G(b) - G(a)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x g(t) dt = g'(x) h(g(x))$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_{h(a)}^x g(t) dt = g'(x) h(g(x)) h'(x) h(h(x))$$

Donna

$$F(n) = \int_a^n f(t) dt$$

$$(1) \frac{d}{dn} F(g(n))$$

$$(2) \frac{d}{dn} (F(g(n)) - F(h(n))) = \dots$$

$$F(n) \approx \int_{\pi}^n \sin b \frac{dt}{1+t^2}$$

$$\text{لما } n \rightarrow \infty \text{ فـ } F(n) = \int_0^{2n-n^2} \cos \left( \frac{1}{1+t^2} \right) dt$$

$$\int_0^{2n-n^2} \alpha dt \leq \int_0^{2n-n^2} \cos \left( \frac{1}{1+t^2} \right) dt$$

$$-\alpha(2n-n^2) \leq F(n) \Rightarrow F(n) \leq \alpha(2n-n^2)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(n) < \infty \quad \text{لـ } n \rightarrow \infty \text{ فـ } F(n) \rightarrow 0$$

$$F(n) = (2-2n) \cos \left( \frac{1}{1-(2n-n^2)^2} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow n = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2-2n) \cos \left( \frac{1}{1-(2n-n^2)^2} \right)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left( \left( \frac{1}{1+n} \right)^5 + \dots + \left( \frac{1}{1+n} \right)^5 \right) = \int_0^1 (1+u)^5 du$$

$$du = du \Rightarrow \int_1^2 u^5 du = \frac{1}{6} u^6 \Big|_1^2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi}{n} \left( \sin \frac{\pi}{n} + \dots + \sin \frac{\pi n}{n} \right) = \int_0^\pi \sin u du$$

$$\frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{\pi}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{\frac{1}{n}} + 2^{\frac{2}{n}} + \dots + 2^{\frac{n}{n}}}{a_n} = ?$$

$$\frac{2^{\frac{1}{n}} + 2^{\frac{2}{n}} + \dots + 2^{\frac{n}{n}}}{a_n} \leq a_n \leq \frac{2^{\frac{1}{n}} + 2^{\frac{2}{n}} + \dots + 2^{\frac{n}{n}}}{\frac{n+1}{n}}$$

$$\lim b_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^n 2^{\frac{i}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n 2^{\frac{i}{n}} \right) = \int_0^1 2^x dx = \frac{1}{\ln 2}$$

$$\lim c_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^n 2^{\frac{i}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \times \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n 2^{\frac{i}{n}} \right) = \int_0^1 2^x dx = \frac{1}{\ln 2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim a_n = \frac{1}{\ln 2}$$

~~أوجد دالة بسيطة  $h(x)$  تحقق  $2 + 3 \int_4^x h(t) dt = f(x)$~~

$$\begin{cases} f'(x) = 3h(x) \\ f(4) = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{d^p h(x)}{dx^p} = 3h(x)$$

$$\frac{d^p h(x)}{dx^p} = 3h(x) \Rightarrow \frac{dh}{h} = 3 dx \Rightarrow \ln(h(x)) = 3x + C_1$$

$$h(x) = Ce^{3x} \quad h(4) = 2 \Rightarrow Ce^{12} = 2 \Rightarrow C = 2e^{-12}$$

$$h(x) = 2e^{3x-12}$$

~~أوجد  $a, b, g(x)$  بحيث  $(1 \leftarrow i \mapsto g(i), g \rightarrow 0)$  يتحقق~~

~~عوامل  $g(b) \neq 0$  تحقق  $\int_a^b g(t) dt = g(c) \int_a^b h(t) dt$~~

$$\int_a^b h(t) g(t) dt = g(c) \int_a^b h(t) dt$$

$$\int_a^b h(t) g(t) dt = \int_a^b g(t) dt$$

Donna

$$F(a) = \int_a^b f(t) dt$$

$$G(b) = \int_a^b g(t) dt$$

$$\text{Gesetz } H(a) = F(a) G(b) - F(b) G(a)$$

$$\begin{cases} H(a) = 0 \\ H(b) = 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{auswählen}} \exists c; H(c) = 0$$

$$H'(c) = F'(c) G(b) - G'(c) F(b) = 0$$

$$\Phi(c) \int_a^b g(t) dt - g(c) \int_a^b f(t) dt = 0$$

$$h(t) \cdot \Phi(b) g(t) \approx h(c) g(t) \text{ für } t \in (c, b) \quad (2)$$

$$g(c) \int_a^b h(t) dt = \Phi(a) g(c) \int_a^b g(t) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^b h(t) g(t) dt = \Phi(c) \int_a^b g(t) dt$$

~~posteriori~~ ~~höchstwahrscheinlich~~  $P(c) \geq \dots$  ~~ist ein Intervall~~ ~~die Menge der möglichen Werte von  $c$~~   $\subset R \rightarrow R$  ~~ist ein Intervall~~

$$\frac{1}{n} \int_a^b f(t) dt \leq \frac{1}{2} h(a)$$

$$F(a) = \int_a^b \Phi(b) db \approx \frac{n}{2} h(a)$$

$$H(a) = \frac{n}{2} \int_a^b \Phi(b) db = \frac{n}{2} \int_a^b f(t) dt \Rightarrow H(a) = \frac{P(a)}{2} + \frac{n}{2} h(a) - h(a)$$

$$\Rightarrow H'(a) = \frac{\Phi(a)}{2} - \frac{h(a)}{2}$$

$$h(a) = h(a) - h(a) - n P(a)$$

$$= \frac{n}{2} \Phi'(a) - \frac{1}{2} (h(a) - h(a)) \xrightarrow{\text{auswählen}} \frac{n}{2} \Phi'(a) - \frac{1}{2} \times n \Phi'(a)$$

$$= \frac{n}{2} (\Phi'(a) - \Phi'(a)) > 0 \Rightarrow H'(a) > 0, H(a) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall a > 0 \quad H(a) > 0, H(0) = 0 \Rightarrow H(a) > 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$h(a) = \int_a^b h(t) dt = \frac{1}{2}$ , اینجا  $\int_a^b$  پس می‌گیریم

$$h(x) = h(a) - x \Rightarrow \int_a^x h(t) dt = \int_a^x h(a) dt - \int_a^x x dt = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{x}{2}$$

فقط  $\frac{1}{t-a} \int_a^t h(u) du = h(c) \Rightarrow c \in [a, b]$   
لذا  $\Rightarrow h(c) = 0 \Rightarrow h(c) = c$

$$\int_a^b h(g(x)) g'(x) dx = \frac{u = g(x)}{du = g'(x) dx} \int_{g(a)}^{g(b)} h(u) du = F(u)|_A^B$$

ویرایش:  $g: A \rightarrow B$ ,  $g(a), g(b) \in C$   $\int_a^b h(g(x)) g'(x) dx = \int_{g(a)}^{g(b)} h(u) du$

$$\int_a^b h(g(x)) g'(x) dx = \int_A^B h(u) du$$

$$F(x) = \int_a^x h(t) dt \Rightarrow F'(x) = h(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} d(F(g(x))) &= h(g(x)) g'(x) dx \Rightarrow \int_a^b h(g(x)) g'(x) dx = d(F(g(x))) \\ &= F(g(b)) - F(g(a)) = F(B) - F(A) = \int_A^B h(u) du \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_a^b \sin(3\ln x) dx = \frac{u = 3\ln x}{du = \frac{3}{x} dx} \frac{1}{3} \int \sin u du = -\frac{1}{3} \cos u|_a^b$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+e^x} = \int \frac{e^{-x} dx}{e^{-x} + 1} = \frac{u = e^{-x}}{du = -e^{-x} dx} - \int \frac{du}{u} = -\ln|u| + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+e^x} = \frac{u = 1+e^x}{du = e^x dx} \int \frac{du}{(u-1)u} = \int \frac{du}{u-1} - \int \frac{du}{u} = \ln|u-1| + 2\ln|u| + C$$

Dorna

$$\int \frac{du}{e^u + e^{-u}} = \int \frac{e^u du}{e^{2u} + 1} = \int \frac{u e^u}{du - e^u du} \int \frac{du}{1+u^2} = \operatorname{tg}^{-1} u + C = \dots$$

$$\int \frac{(1+u^2) du}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} = \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} + \int \frac{u du}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} = \sin^{-1} u - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^2-1}} + C = \dots$$

$$\int \frac{du}{u^2 \sqrt{6u+7}} = \int \frac{du}{(u+3)^2 + 4} \frac{u+3-2u}{du-2du} \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{2du}{u^2+1} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tg}^{-1} u + C$$

$$\int \sin^3 u \cos^5 u du = \int \frac{u \cos u}{du - \sin u du} \frac{u^5}{u^2 - u^2} du = \dots$$

$$\int \sqrt{\operatorname{tg} u} \sec^4 u du = \int \frac{u \operatorname{tg} u}{du - \sec^2 u du} \sqrt{u} \int \frac{du}{1+u^2} du = \dots$$

$$\int \sin^6 u du = \int (\sin^2 u)^3 du = \int \frac{(1-\cos 2u)^3}{2} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int (1-3\cos 2u + 3\cos^2 u - \cos^3 2u) du$$

$$\int \cos^3 u du = \int \cos^2 u \cos u du = \int \frac{\sin 2u}{du - 2\sin u du} \frac{1}{2} (1-u^2) du = \dots$$

$$\int \frac{u^3 \sqrt{a^2-u^2} du}{du - 2\sin u du} = \int \frac{u^2 a^2}{a^2-u^2} \frac{1}{2} (a^2-u) \sqrt{u} du = \dots$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{a^2 \sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = \frac{x}{a} = \operatorname{asine} \frac{a \cos \theta}{a^2 \sin^2 \theta} (\operatorname{acos} \theta) - \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{d\theta}{\sin^2 \theta}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \int \csc^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{a^2} \cot \theta + C$$

Note domain restrictions!

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{a^2+x^2} dx}{x^4} = \frac{x}{a} = \operatorname{atg} \theta \quad \int \frac{a \sec \theta \operatorname{asec}^2 \theta d\theta}{a^4 \operatorname{tg}^4 \theta} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{\sec^3 \theta d\theta}{\operatorname{tg}^4 \theta}$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos \theta d\theta}{\sin^4 \theta} \frac{\sin 3\theta}{\cos \theta d\theta} \int \frac{du}{u^4} =$$

$$\int \frac{\cos 3x}{\sqrt{5+2\sin 3x}} dx \quad u = 5+2\sin 3x \quad \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u}}$$

$$\int \frac{\frac{x^2}{9} \sin \sqrt{x}}{\frac{x^2}{16}} \frac{2x \cos \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx \quad u = \sin \sqrt{x} \quad \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cos \sqrt{x} dx \quad du = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cos \sqrt{x} dx$$

$$\int \operatorname{tg}^3 \theta \sec^2 \theta d\theta \quad u = \operatorname{tg} \theta \quad \frac{du}{d\theta} = \sec^2 \theta$$

$$\int \sec^3 \theta \operatorname{tg} \theta d\theta = \int \sec^2 \theta (\sec \operatorname{tg} \theta) d\theta \quad u = \sec \theta \quad \frac{du}{d\theta} = \sec \theta \operatorname{tg} \theta$$

$$\int (\sec \theta)^{2k} (\operatorname{tg} \theta)^m d\theta \quad (\operatorname{tg} \theta)^m (\sec \theta)^{2(k-1)} \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \theta = u \quad du = \sec^2 \theta d\theta \quad \int u^m (1+u^2)^{k-1} du$$

$$\int (\sec \theta)^{2k+1} (\operatorname{tg} \theta)^{2k+1} d\theta = \int (\sec \theta)^{2k} (\operatorname{tg} \theta)^{2k} \sec \theta \operatorname{tg} \theta d\theta$$

$$u = \sec \theta \quad du = \sec \theta \operatorname{tg} \theta d\theta \quad \int u^{2k} (u^2-1)^{k'} du = \dots$$

$$\int x^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \frac{x \cos \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta} a^4 \int \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta d\theta = a^4 \int \left( \frac{1-\cos 2\theta}{2} \right) \left( \frac{1+\cos 2\theta}{2} \right)^2 d\theta = \dots$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}} \frac{2x \cos \theta}{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta} \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{\sin^2 \theta \cos \theta d\theta}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 \theta}} =$$

Donna

$$\int \frac{dn}{(1+2n^2)^{5/2}} \frac{\sqrt{2}n = \operatorname{tg}\theta}{\sqrt{2}dn = \sec^2 d\theta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{\sec^2 d\theta}{(\sec\theta)^5} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d\theta}{\sec^3 \theta}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \cos^3 \theta d\theta = \dots$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{dn}{1-2n^2} \frac{\sqrt{2}n = \sin\theta}{dn = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos d\theta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{\cos d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \sec d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln |\operatorname{tg}\theta + \sec\theta| + C = \dots$$

$$\int \frac{dn}{(n^2 - 4n + 8)^{3/2}} = \int \frac{dn}{((n-2)^2 + 4)^{3/2}} \frac{2\operatorname{tg}u = n-2}{dn = 2\sec^2 u du}$$

$$\int \frac{2\sec^2 u du}{(4(1+\operatorname{tg}^2 u))^{3/2}} = \frac{2}{8} \int \frac{\sec^2 u du}{\sec^3 u} = \dots$$

$$\int \frac{dn}{\sqrt{n^2 - \alpha^2}} \frac{n = \operatorname{arcsh} u}{dn = \alpha \sinh u du} \frac{a \sinh u du}{a \sinh u} = \int du = \dots$$

~~$\operatorname{arcsh} u$~~

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin n}{\sin n + \cos n} \frac{u = \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha}{du = -d\alpha} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos n}{\sin n + \cos n} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos n dn}{\cos n + \sin n}$$

$$2I = I + I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin n + \cos n}{\sin n + \cos n} dn + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos n dn}{\cos n + \sin n} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dn = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dn}{1 + (\operatorname{tg} n)^2} \frac{u = \frac{\pi}{2} - n}{du = -dn} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{-du}{1 + (\cot u)^2} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(\operatorname{tg} u)^{\frac{1}{2}} du}{(\operatorname{tg} u)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1}$$

$$2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dn}{1 + (\operatorname{tg} n)^2} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(\operatorname{tg} u)^{\frac{1}{2}} dn}{1 + (\operatorname{tg} u)^2} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dn = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow I = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\int \frac{\sin^k(\ln n) \cos^l(\ln n) dn}{n} \frac{u = \ln n}{dn = \frac{dn}{n}}$$

$$\int \sin^k u \cos^l u du = \dots$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 \theta} d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} d\theta = \dots$$

$\int_a^b \cos \theta \sin b \theta d\theta$  عکس

$$\int_a^b h(g(\theta)) d\theta = h(a) \int_a^b g(\theta) d\theta + h(b) \int_b^c g(\theta) d\theta$$

$$H(c) = h(a) \int_a^b g(\theta) d\theta + h(b) \int_b^c g(\theta) d\theta$$

$$H(a) \in [a, b] \quad h(a) \leq h(b) \quad \Rightarrow \quad g(a) h(a) \leq h(b) g(a)$$

$$\alpha = h(a) \int_a^b g(\theta) d\theta \leq h(b) \int_a^b g(\theta) d\theta = H(a)$$

$\alpha > H(b)$  میان عیاں

$c \in (a, b) \rightarrow h(a), h(b), H, H(b), H(a)$  جویں بین  $\alpha$  دو دو

$$H(c) = \alpha$$

$$h(a) \int_a^b g(\theta) d\theta = h(c) \int_a^c g(\theta) d\theta + h(b) \int_c^b g(\theta) d\theta$$

$c \in (a, b) \rightarrow h(a), h(b), H, H(b), H(a)$  میان عیاں

$$H(a) = h(a) \int_a^n g(\theta) d\theta + h(n) \int_n^b g(\theta) d\theta$$

$$\int_a^c h(\theta) d\theta = \int_c^b h(\theta) d\theta$$

$$\int_a^b h(\theta) d\theta \rightarrow c = a + b$$

$$\int_a^b h(\theta) d\theta$$

$$H(a) = \int_a^b h(\theta) d\theta \rightarrow h(b) \text{ میان عیاں} H(b), H(a)$$

$$H(b) = \int_a^b h(\theta) d\theta$$

$$H(b) \rightarrow H(a)$$

$$H(c) = 0 \rightarrow \int_a^c h(\theta) d\theta = 0$$

Dorna

$\rho = \infty \iff \int_a^b \rho(x) dx > \infty$  مقدار مطلق

$\exists c ; \rho(c) = \infty$   $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho(n) = \infty > \frac{\infty}{2} > 0$

$\exists \delta > 0 \quad (c-\delta, c+\delta) \subseteq [a, b]$

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad c-\delta < n < c+\delta \quad \rho(n) > \frac{\infty}{2}$

$$\int_a^b \rho(x) dx = \int_a^{c-\delta} \rho(x) dx + \int_{c-\delta}^{c+\delta} \rho(x) dx + \int_{c+\delta}^b \rho(x) dx$$

$\cancel{\int_a^{c-\delta} \rho(x) dx} \quad \cancel{\int_{c+\delta}^b \rho(x) dx} \quad \cancel{\int_{c-\delta}^{c+\delta} \rho(x) dx} \quad (\infty - \infty) = \infty$

لما  $\int_a^b \rho(x) dx > 0$

$$I = \int_0^\pi x h(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi h(\sin x) dx$$

~~مثال:  $\int_0^\pi x h(\sin x) dx$~~

$$I = \int_0^\pi x h(\sin x) dx \xrightarrow{u = \pi - x} \int_0^\pi (\pi - u) h(\sin u) (-du)$$

$$= \int_0^\pi (\pi - u) h(\sin u) du = \int_0^\pi \pi h(\sin u) du - \int_0^\pi u h(\sin u) du$$

$$2I = \pi \int_0^\pi h(\sin x) dx \Rightarrow I = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi h(\sin x) dx$$

لما  $\int_0^\pi x h(\sin x) dx = \int_0^\pi h(\sin x) dx$  دليلاً على  $I = 0$

لما  $\int_0^\pi (\pi - u) h(\sin u) du = \int_0^\pi h(\sin u) du$  دليلاً على  $I = 0$

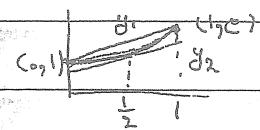
لما  $\int_0^\pi \pi h(\sin u) du = \pi \int_0^\pi h(\sin u) du$  دليلاً على  $I = 0$

لما  $\int_0^\pi u h(\sin u) du = 0$  دليلاً على  $I = 0$

$$S = \int_{-5}^5 h\left(\frac{u}{5}\right) du \xrightarrow{t = \frac{u}{5} \Rightarrow dt = \frac{1}{5} du} \int_{-1}^1 5 h(t) (5 dt) = 25 \int_{-1}^1 h(t) dt$$

$$= 25 \int_1^2 e^{-t^2} dt = 25 S_1$$

تقریباً ممکن است این دو عبارت برابر باشند



$$\sqrt[4]{e} < \int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx < \frac{e+1}{2}$$

$$f(x) = e^{x^2} \rightarrow f'' > 0$$

$$f_1 = (e - 1)x + 1 \quad \text{ساده ترین مدل} \quad y, y_1, e^{x^2} \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1)$$

$$\frac{e+1}{2} = \int_0^1 y_1 dx \geq \int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx$$

$$y_2 = \sqrt[4]{e} (x - \frac{1}{2}) + \sqrt[4]{e} \Rightarrow y_2 = \sqrt[4]{e} (x + \frac{1}{2})$$

$$y_2 < e^{x^2} \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1) \Rightarrow \sqrt[4]{e} < \int_0^1 y_2 dx < \int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt[4]{e} < \int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx < \frac{e+1}{2}$$

انتگرال لگاریتمی بجزءی

$$d(uv) = u dv + v du \Rightarrow \int d(uv) = \int u dv + \int v du$$

$$uv = \int u dv + \int v du \Rightarrow \int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

$$\int \ln x \, dx \quad \begin{cases} du = dv \\ u = x \\ v = \ln x \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} du = dv \\ u = x \\ v = \ln x \end{matrix} \Rightarrow du = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$= x \ln x - \int x \frac{dx}{x} = x \ln x - x + C$$

$$\int \arccos x \, dx \quad \begin{matrix} du = dv \\ u = \arccos x \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} du = dv \\ u = \arccos x \end{matrix} \Rightarrow u = \arccos x$$

$$du = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$= x \arccos x - \int \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \quad \begin{matrix} 1-x^2=t^2 \\ -2x dx = 2t dt \end{matrix}$$

Donna

$$I = \int_a^b (2n-a)(2n-b) h'(x) dx = 2 \int_a^b (2n-a-b) h'(x) dx$$

$$dv = h'(x) dx \rightarrow v = h(x)$$

$$u = (2n-a)(2n-b) \quad du = (2n-a-b) dx$$

$h(a)h(b)$  ~~is a constant~~

$$I = (2n-a)(2n-b) h'(x) \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b (2n-a-b) h'(x)(2n-a-b) dx$$

$$I = - \int (2n-a-b) h'(x) dx \quad \text{Integration by } u \text{-substitution} \quad v = h(x)$$

$$I = - \left( (2n-a-b) h(x) \right)_a^b - 2 \int_a^b h(x) dx$$

$$I = \int (\sec x) (\tan x) dx$$

$$du = \sec x \tan x dx$$

$$I = \sec x - \int \sec^3 x dx$$

$$v = \sec x$$

$$u = \sec x \quad du = \sec^2 x dx$$

$$= \sec x - \int \sec(\sec^2 x) dx$$

$$2I = \sec x - \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \sec x - \frac{1}{2} \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

$$I = \int x \tan^{-1} x dx \quad dv = x dx \rightarrow v = \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$I = \frac{x^2}{2} \tan^{-1} x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \times \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(x^2+1-1) dx}{1+x^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} x + C$$

$$I = \int e^{ax} \cos bx dx \quad dv = e^{ax} dx \quad v = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{b}{a} \int e^{ax} \sin bx dx$$

$$dv = e^{ax} dx \quad v = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax}$$

$$u = \sin bx$$

$$u = b \sin bx \quad du$$

$$\frac{1}{a} e^{an} \cos bn + \frac{b}{a} \left( \frac{1}{a} e^{an} \sin bn - \frac{b}{a} \right) (e^{an} \cos bn)$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{a} e^{an} \cos bn + \frac{b}{a^2} e^{an} \sin bn - \frac{b^2}{a^2} I$$

$$(1 + \frac{b^2}{a^2}) I = \frac{1}{a} e^{an} \cos bn + \frac{b}{a^2} e^{an} \sin bn$$

$$I = \text{circle}$$

$$A \text{ چنانچه } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin n \alpha}{n+1} d\alpha \approx A \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos n \alpha}{(n+2)^2} d\alpha$$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin n \alpha}{n+1} d\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin u}{n+1} du \quad u=2\alpha \\ du=2d\alpha$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin u du}{\frac{n+1}{2}} \Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin u du}{n+2} \quad dv = \sin u du$$

$$v = -\cos u \\ z = \frac{1}{n+2} \quad dz = \frac{-du}{(n+2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{-\cos u}{n+2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\cos u}{(n+2)^2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{n+2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{2} A$$

$$I = \int_1^2 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n+1} \right) e^{n+\frac{1}{n}} dx$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{1}{2} e^{n+\frac{1}{n}} + \int_1^2 n \left( 1 - \frac{1}{n^2} \right) e^{n+\frac{1}{n}} dx \quad dv = \left( 1 - \frac{1}{n^2} \right) e^{n+\frac{1}{n}} dx$$

$$v = e^{n+\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\int_1^2 e^{n+\frac{1}{n}} + \left( n e^{n+\frac{1}{n}} \right)_1^2 - \int_1^2 e^{n+\frac{1}{n}} dx \quad u=n \quad du=dx$$

$$= e^{5/2} + \frac{1}{2} e^{5/2} - \frac{3}{2} e^{5/2}$$

Dorna

$$I = \int \cos(\ln x) dx$$

$dv = dx, v = x, u = \cos(\ln x)$   
 $du = -\frac{1}{x} \sin(\ln x)$

$$= x \cos(\ln x) + \int \sin(\ln x) dx = x \cos(\ln x) + x \sin(\ln x) - \int \cos(\ln x) dx$$

$$2I = x \cos(\ln x) + x \sin(\ln x) \rightarrow I = \frac{1}{2} (x \cos(\ln x) + x \sin(\ln x))$$

$$\int \ln(\cos x) dx \quad v = x, dv = dx \quad u = \ln(\cos x), du = -\frac{1}{\cos x}$$

$$x \ln(\cos x) + \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx \quad du = -\frac{1}{\cos x}, v = \sin x, dv = \cos x$$

$$u = \frac{1}{\cos x}, du = \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x}$$

~~جواب~~

$$I_n = \int w^n e^w dw \quad \text{new U.S.P}$$

$$I_n = w^n e^w - n I_{n-1} \quad \text{u = } w^n, du = n w^{n-1} dw$$

$$I_0 = \int e^w dw = e^w \quad , \quad I_1 = w e^w - e^w$$

$$I_2 = w^2 e^w - 2(w e^w - e^w)$$

$$I_3 = w^3 e^w - 3w^2 e^w + 6(w e^w - e^w) + C$$

$$\int w^n e^w dw = \frac{w^n e^w}{w^n} - \int w^{n-1} e^w dw$$

$$= \frac{w^n e^w}{n} - \int w^{n-1} e^w dw = \frac{w^n e^w}{n} - I_{n-1}$$

$$I_n = \int \sec^n x dx \quad 11/3$$

$$\int \sec^n x \sec^{n-2} x dx$$

$$dv = \sec^2 x dx, v = \tan x$$

$$u = \sec^{n-2} x$$

$$du = (n-2) \sec^{n-2} x \tan x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int \sec^n x \tan x dx - (n-2) \int \sec^{n-2} x \tan^2 x dx \\
 &= \int \sec^n x dx - (n-2) \int (\sec^n x - \sec^{n-2} x) dx \\
 &\Rightarrow I_n = \int \sec^n x dx - (n-2) I_{n-2} \\
 (n-1) I_n &= (\int \sec^n x dx) + (n-2) I_{n-2} \\
 I_n &= \frac{\int \sec^n x dx}{n-1} + \frac{n-2}{n-1} I_{n-2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} \rightarrow m = \text{cosec}$

$\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} \rightarrow m = \text{sec}$

$\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} \rightarrow m = \text{cotg}$

$Ax + B \rightarrow \sqrt{A^2 + B^2} \rightarrow m = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2}$

$\sqrt{ax+b} \rightarrow a^m x + b = u^n$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3x+2}} & \quad 3x+2 = u^3 \\
 & \quad 3dx = 3u^2 du \\
 & \quad \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^3+2}} \quad u = x \\
 & \quad \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^3+2}} = \frac{(u^3+2)^{1/2} \times u^{1/2} du}{3u} \\
 & \quad \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^3+2}} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{(u^3+2)^{1/2} \times u^{1/2} du}{u}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\cos \theta, \sin \theta, \tan \theta, \sec \theta, \csc \theta, \cot \theta$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}, \quad \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1}{\sec^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{1}{1 + x^2}$$

$$\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$dx = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}) d\theta$$

$$d\theta = \frac{2dx}{1+x^2}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$$

Donna

$$I = \int \frac{d\theta}{2+\cos\theta} = \int \frac{2d\theta}{1+\tan^2\theta} = \int \frac{2d\theta}{3+\tan^2\theta} = \int \frac{2d\theta}{3+\tan^2\theta} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{tg}^{-1}\frac{\tan\theta}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

$\rightarrow P(a)$  جمله متمم  
 $\leftarrow Q(a)$  اصلی

لطفاً  $P(a) = A(a) + R(a)$  را در نظر بگیرید

$$\int \frac{P(a)}{A(a)} da = \int A(a) da + \int \frac{R(a)}{A(a)} da$$

$$\int \frac{cda}{ax+b} = \frac{c}{a} \ln|ax+b|$$

$$A > 0, Ax^2 + Bx + C = (\sqrt{A}x + \frac{B}{2\sqrt{A}})^2 + d \quad a \in \mathbb{R} \leftarrow \text{ابدی}$$

نحویاً  $x = -\frac{B}{2A}$  می‌باشد

$$1) \int \frac{xda}{a^2+x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+a^2) + C$$

$$2) \int \frac{da}{a^2+x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{atg} \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$3) \int \frac{xdx}{a^2-x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \ln|x^2-a^2| + C$$

$$4) \int \frac{dx}{a^2-x^2} \quad \frac{1}{a^2-x^2} = \frac{1}{(a-x)(a+x)} = \frac{A}{a-x} + \frac{B}{a+x}$$

لطفاً  $\frac{1}{a-x} + \frac{B}{a+x} = \frac{A(a+x) + B(a-x)}{(a-x)(a+x)}$  را در نظر بگیرید

$$\frac{1}{n+a} = A + B \frac{(n-a)}{n+a} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow a} A + \frac{1}{2a}$$

$$\text{geg p}_{\text{vivo}} \frac{1}{n-a} = B + A(n+a) \xrightarrow{n \leftarrow a} B = -\frac{1}{2a}$$

$$\int \frac{da}{a^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \left( \frac{da}{a-a} - \frac{1}{2a} \int \frac{da}{a^2 a} \right) \quad \text{(cyclic)} \\ = \frac{1}{2a} (\ln|a-a| - \ln|a^2 a|)$$

$\phi$  (يُعرف بـمُنْهَى)

$$(a(n) - \alpha_1(n) - \alpha_2(n))^m_1 \dots (n - \alpha_k(n))^{m_k} ((n^2 + bn + c)^{n_1})$$

وَلِمَنْجَانِيَّةِ الْمُهَاجِرِيَّةِ وَالْمُهَاجِرِيَّةِ

$$= \left( \frac{A_1}{(n-a)} + \frac{A_2}{(n-a)^2} + \dots + \frac{A_m}{(n-a)^m} \right)$$

$$\frac{B_{1n} + C_1}{n^2 + b_n a_n c} + \dots + \frac{B_{nn} + C_n}{(n^2 + b_n a_n c)n}$$

$$\frac{\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{n+1} \right)}{(n+1)(n^2-n+1)} = \frac{A}{n+1} + \frac{Bn+C}{n^2-n+1} = \frac{(A+B)n^2 + (Bn+C)n + A+C}{(n+1)(n^2-n+1)}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^3 + 1} = \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \frac{dx}{x+1} + \right\} \frac{\frac{-1}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}}{x^2 - x + 1}$$

Donna

$$\left(n - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + a^2$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^4 - 1} = \frac{1}{(x-1)(x+1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+1} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+1}$$

$$x \rightarrow \frac{1}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} = A + \frac{B(x-1)}{x^2+1} + \frac{(Cx+D)(x-1)}{x^2+1} \quad \xrightarrow{x=1} \quad A = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$D = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{معلم قياس}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^4 - 1} = \frac{1}{4} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{4} \ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tg}^{-1} x$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^4 (x-1)^3 (x^2+x+1)^2} = \frac{A_1}{x} + \frac{A_2}{x^2} + \frac{A_3}{x^3} + \frac{A_4}{x^4} + \frac{B_1}{x-1} + \frac{B_2}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{B_3}{(x-1)^3} + \frac{C_1 x + D_1}{x^2 + x + 1} + \frac{C_2 x + D_2}{(x^2 + x + 1)^2}$$

لما  $F(1) = 1$ ,  $F'(0) = e^{-\infty}$  لذا  $F: R \rightarrow R$  موجبة

$$\int F(x) dx = \int e^{-x^2} dx = \left[ \frac{-x}{2} e^{-x^2} + \text{const} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} (e^{-1} - 1) = \frac{e^{-1}}{2}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\tan x \sin x} = \int \frac{\cos x dx}{\sin x (\cos x + 1)}$$

$$z = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \quad \cos x = \frac{1-z^2}{1+z^2}$$

$$\frac{1-z^2}{1+z^2} \cdot \frac{z dz}{1+z^2} = \int \frac{(1-z^2) dz}{2z} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \int \frac{1}{z} dz - \int z dz \right)$$

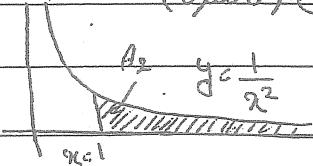
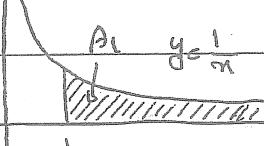
$$\int \frac{dx}{e^{3x} + e^{2x} + e^x} = e^x du \quad e^x dx = du \rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{u}$$

$$\int \frac{du}{u^4 + u^3 + u^2} = \int \frac{du}{u^2(u^2 + u + 1)} = \frac{1}{u^2} + \frac{A}{u} + \frac{B}{u^3} + \frac{C u + D}{u^2 + u + 1}$$

لذا

$$A = 1, B = 1, C = 1, D = 0$$

(أولي)  $y = \frac{1}{x}$



:  $\int_a^b \frac{1}{x^n} dx$  موجو ده انتگرال خواهد بود که برای  $n \neq -1$

$b < \infty$  و  $a < \infty$  نیست

لطفاً این پسندیده را در تابع  $y = \frac{1}{x^n}$  بخواهید

$$\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^n} dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^R \frac{1}{x^n} dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^b \frac{1}{x^n} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^b \frac{1}{x^n} dx$$

$$\int_a^b \frac{1}{x^n} dx = \lim_{c \rightarrow a^+} \int_c^b \frac{1}{x^n} dx$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b \frac{1}{x^n} dx$  تابع

$$\int_a^b \frac{1}{x^n} dx = \lim_{d \rightarrow b^-} \int_a^d \frac{1}{x^n} dx$$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^n} = \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^R \frac{dx}{x^n} = \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \ln x \right]_1^R = \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} (\ln R - \ln 1) = +\infty$$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2} = \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^R \frac{dx}{x^2} = \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^R = \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \left( -\frac{1}{R} + 1 \right) = 1$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^n} = \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{dx}{x^n} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^n}$$

لطفاً این پسندیده را در تابع  $y = \frac{1}{x^n}$  بخواهید

لطفاً پسندیده

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2+1} = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \cdot 2 \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^R \frac{dx}{x^2+1} = 2 \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} [\tan^{-1} x]_0^R$$

$$= 2 \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} (\tan^{-1} R - 0) = 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi$$

~~الحالات التي تؤدي إلى موجيّة طيفية في الموجيّة الموجيّة~~

~~لهم أتاكِ مهاراتي والراس~~

~~$$\int_0^{+\infty} \cos x dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} [\sin x]_0^R = \sin R$$~~

~~الراست وجوده ارد~~

~~$$\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p} = \begin{cases} \frac{a^{1-p}}{p-1} & p > 1 \\ +\infty & p \leq 1 \end{cases}$$~~

~~تشهيد على~~

~~$$\int_0^a \frac{dx}{x^p} = \begin{cases} \frac{1-p}{1-p} & p < 1 \\ +\infty & p \geq 1 \end{cases}$$~~

~~تشهيد على~~

~~فرعنة هاموند~~

~~فروع هاموند~~

~~وهي تسمى بـ (Hammond's Rule)~~

~~نحوه والباقي~~

$$x \in [0, 1] \quad e^{-x^2} \times 1 \rightarrow \int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx \leq \int_0^1 1 dx \rightarrow \int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx \leq 1$$

$$x \neq 1 \quad e^{-x^2} \leq e^{-x} \quad \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \leq \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} (-e^{-x})_0^R$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \leq e^{-1} \quad R \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+x^3}} > \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^3}} = 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_0^\infty = 2$$

$$\int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+x^3}} < \int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^3}} = -2x^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_1^\infty = -2(0-1) = 2$$

$$\int_0^\infty xe^{-x} dx \rightarrow \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^R xe^{-x} dx \quad dv = e^{-x} dx \rightarrow v = e^{-x}$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} -xe^{-x} \Big|_0^R + \int_0^R e^{-x} dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} Re^{-R} + \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^R e^{-x} dx$$

$$\underset{R \rightarrow \infty}{\cancel{\left. e^{-x}\right|_0^R}} = 0 + e^0 \cdot 1$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sec x dx = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \int_0^\alpha \sec x dx = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \ln |\sec x + \tan x| \Big|_0^\alpha$$

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \ln |\sec x + \tan x| = +\infty$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1-\cos x} \underset{1-\cos x \approx 2(\frac{\pi}{2})^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{2}}{\cancel{\approx}} \frac{dx}{\frac{\pi^2}{2}} = 2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{2} \approx 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{2}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1-\cos x} \underset{1-\cos x \approx 2(\frac{\pi}{2})^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{2}}{\cancel{\approx}} \frac{dx}{\frac{\pi^2}{2}} \approx \frac{2}{\pi^2} \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{2} = 1$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{e^{-x}}{1+x} dx \underset{e^{-x} \text{ min}}{\cancel{\approx}} \frac{1}{e} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{|x|} = +\infty$$

$$\forall n \in (-1, 1) \quad e^{-n} > \frac{1}{e} \rightarrow \frac{e^{-n}}{1+n} > \frac{1}{e(1+n)}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{|\sin x| dx}{x^2} \quad y = \frac{\pi}{2} x \quad \sin x \approx \frac{\pi}{2} x$$

Dorna

$$H(n) = \sin n - \frac{2}{\pi} \alpha \quad H'(n) = \cos n - \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$\text{For S.t } H'(n) = 0 \rightarrow \cos n = \frac{2}{\pi} \quad H(0) < H\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$\text{For } 0 < n < \alpha \quad H'(n) > 0 \rightarrow H(n) > H(0) = 0$$

$$\text{For } \alpha < n < \frac{\pi}{2} \quad H'(n) < 0 \rightarrow H(n) < H\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin n}{n^2} \geq \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{n^2} dn = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dn}{n^2}$$

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{h(n)}{g(n)} = 1 \quad \text{لأن } h(n) \text{ و } g(n) \text{ مماثلة}$$

$$b^{-\frac{1}{n}} \rightarrow 1 \quad \text{لأن } \int_a^b h \text{ و } \int_a^b g \text{ مماثلة}$$

$$ii) \int_a^b h \text{ مماثلة لـ } \int_a^b g \text{ لـ } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{h(n)}{g(n)} = 0$$

$$\text{لأن } \int_a^b h \text{ مماثلة لـ } \int_a^b g \text{ لـ } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{h(n)}{g(n)} = +\infty$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{(\ln n)^{\alpha}}{\sqrt{n}} dn$$

$$\text{If } \alpha = 2k \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(\ln n)^{\alpha}}{\sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} n^{1/4} (\ln n)^{\alpha} = 0$$

$$\text{If } \alpha > 2k \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-(\ln n)^{\alpha}}{\sqrt{n}} = 0 \quad \forall n < 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-(\ln n)^{\alpha}}{n^{3/4}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} -n^{1/4} (\ln n)^{\alpha} = 0$$

$$\text{لـ } \int_0^1 \frac{(\ln n)^{\alpha}}{\sqrt{n}} dn \text{ مماثلة لـ } \int_0^1 \frac{dn}{n^{3/4}}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin n) dn \rightarrow$$

$$-\ln \sin \alpha \neq 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln \sin x}{\ln x} = 1$$

Satz für  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+}$   $\frac{\ln u(x)}{u(x)}$  wenn  $u(x) \rightarrow 0^+$

$$0 < p < 1, \frac{1}{x^p} \rightarrow 0 \text{ für } x \rightarrow 0^+$$

Weniger

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin x) dx \xrightarrow{x=2t} 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(2 \cos t \sin t) dt$$

$$= 2 \left( \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln 2 dt + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \sin t dt + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \cos t dt \right)$$

$$(a) I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \sin b db + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin b db$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin b db \stackrel{u=\frac{\pi}{2}-b}{=} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 \ln \cos u du \quad (\star)$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \sin x dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx = \ln 2 \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right) + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \sin x dx + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \cos x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \sin x dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \cos x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} (\ln 2) + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \sin x dx$$

$$4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \cos x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \sin x dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \cos x dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \sin x dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} d x = \pi$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k+1} (I_k)$$

$$I_k = \begin{cases} \int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx & k \text{ ungerade} \\ - \int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx & k \text{ gerade} \end{cases}$$

Dorna

$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} I_k = 0$  (الحالات المماثلة)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin n}{n} = 0$  (الحالات المماثلة)

(؟)  $\sum (-1)^k I_k$  (لما  $I_k$  موجبة)

$$\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dn}{\sqrt{n} \ln n} \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{dn}{\sqrt{n} \ln n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} \ln n}$$

$\frac{1}{n}$  موجبة

( $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dn}{\sqrt{n} \ln n}$  موجبة)

الحالات المماثلة  $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$

$$1. \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^R n^2 e^{-n^2} dn$$

عند  $x = n$ ,  $dx = n dn$

$$v = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-n^2}$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -\frac{1}{2} n e^{-n^2} \right]_0^R + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-n^2} dn = 0 + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4}$$

$$2) \int_0^{\infty} n^4 e^{-n^2} dn$$

$$u = n^3, du = 3n^2 dn$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} n^5 e^{-n^2} + \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{\infty} n^2 e^{-n^2} dn$$

$$v = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-n^2}$$

الثانية 19:

$$M(n) = \int_0^{\infty} t^n e^{-t} dt$$

أمثلة على حساب

$$M(n+1) = n M(n)$$

$$M(n+1) = n! \quad \leftarrow n=1, 2, \dots$$

$$M(\beta_2) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}, M(\frac{1}{2}) = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow b^-} \operatorname{arg}(\lim_{n \rightarrow b^-} h(n)) \Rightarrow \operatorname{arg} h'(a) \in \mathbb{R}$  möglich

$\lim_{n \rightarrow a^+} \operatorname{arg}(\lim_{n \rightarrow a^+} h(n)) \Rightarrow \operatorname{arg} h'(b) \in \mathbb{R}$  möglich

$$b - a > \pi$$

$$\frac{\varphi_1}{\varphi_1 + \varphi_2} > 1 - \frac{\varphi_2}{\varphi_1 + \varphi_2} \Rightarrow \frac{\varphi_1}{\varphi_1 + \varphi_2} > 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \varphi_2(a)}$$

$$\int_a^b \frac{\varphi_1}{1 + \varphi_2} d\alpha > \int_a^b 1 - \frac{\varphi_2}{1 + \varphi_2} d\alpha = -(b - a)$$

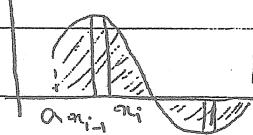
$$\forall \beta \in (a, b) \rightarrow \int_a^b \frac{\varphi_1}{1 + \varphi_2} d\alpha = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow a^+} \int_a^\beta \frac{\varphi_1}{1 + \varphi_2} d\alpha = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow a^+} \int_\beta^b \frac{\varphi_1}{1 + \varphi_2} d\alpha$$

$$= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow a^+} [\operatorname{tg}^{-1} h]_\alpha^\beta + \lim_{\beta \rightarrow b^-} [\operatorname{tg}^{-1} h]_\beta^\beta$$

$$= \operatorname{tg}^{-1} h(b) - \operatorname{tg}^{-1} h(a) + \lim_{\beta \rightarrow b^-} \operatorname{tg}^{-1} h(\beta) - \operatorname{tg}^{-1} h(b)$$

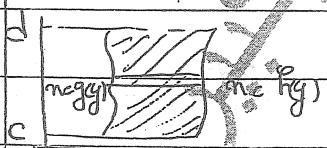
$$= -\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} < -\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow -\pi > -(b - a) \rightarrow \pi \leq b - a$$



$$\Delta A_i = h(c_i) \cdot \Delta x_i \quad c_i \in (x_{i-1}, x_i)$$

$$A = \int_a^b h(x) dx = \int_a^b \operatorname{Im} h(d\alpha)$$



$$c < y < d, x = g(y), x = f(y)$$

$$A = \int_c^d |f(y) - g(y)| dy$$

Dorna

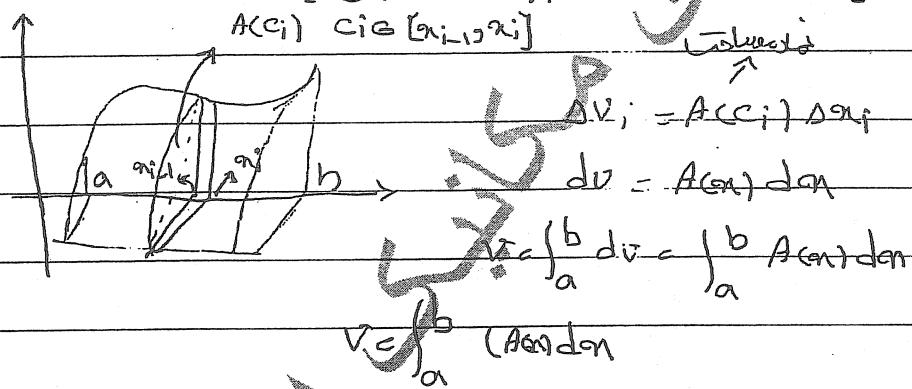
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \alpha x \, dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \cos \alpha x = \sin \alpha \left[ \frac{x}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \sin \alpha \left[ \frac{x}{2} \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}}$$

$$1 - (-1) = 3$$

$$y^r = 1^r - y^{r-1} \quad \text{rechts} \quad \begin{cases} x = y^r - 1 \\ x = y \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Durch } \int_{-3}^4 \sqrt{x+12} - (-\sqrt{x+12}) \, dx + \int_{-3}^4 (\sqrt{x+12} - x) \, dx = \dots$$

$$\text{oder: } \int_{-3}^4 (y - y^{r-1}) \, dy$$



$$V = \int_c^d A(y) dy$$



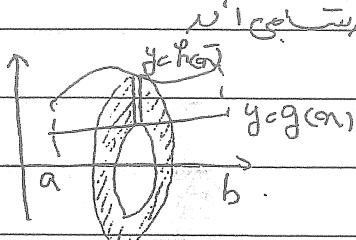
مقدار حجم مکعب می باشد،  $y = g(x)$  نسبت به  $x$  و  $y = h(x)$  نسبت به  $x$  می باشد

$a \leq x \leq b$  محدود است

$$A(x) = \pi r^2(x)$$

$$V = \int_a^b \pi r^2(x) dx$$

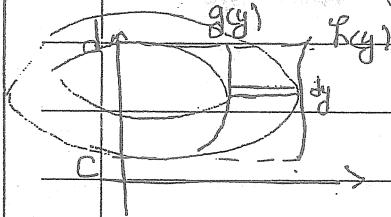
عوالم متساوية  $a \leq x \leq b$ ,  $f(x) \geq g(x) \geq 0$ ,  $y = g(x)$ ,  $y = h(x)$  مع  $\pi$



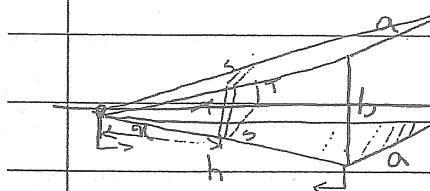
$$A(x) = \pi(f^2(x) - g^2(x))$$

$$V_c = \int_a^b \pi(f^2(x) - g^2(x)) dx$$

عوالم متساوية  $b(y) \geq g(y) \geq 0$ ,  $c \leq y \leq d$ ,  $x = g(y)$ ,  $x = b(y)$  مع  $\pi$



$$V_c = \int_c^d \pi(b^2(y) - g^2(y)) dy$$



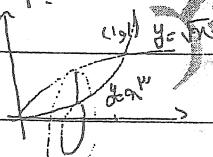
$$\frac{a}{x} = \frac{h}{y} \rightarrow x = \frac{ay}{h}$$

$$\frac{b}{T} = \frac{h}{z} \rightarrow T = \frac{bz}{h}$$

$$A(x) = \frac{abx^2}{h^2}$$

$$V_c = \int_0^h \frac{abx^2}{h^2} dz = \frac{ab}{h^2} \cdot \frac{a^2}{4} = \frac{1}{4} abh$$

عوالم متساوية  $a \leq x \leq b$ ,  $y = x^n$ ,  $y = \sqrt{x}$  مع  $\pi$



$$A(x) = \pi(x^n - x^{1/2}) dx$$

$$V_c = \int_a^b \pi(x^n - x^{1/2}) dx = \frac{\pi}{n+1} - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

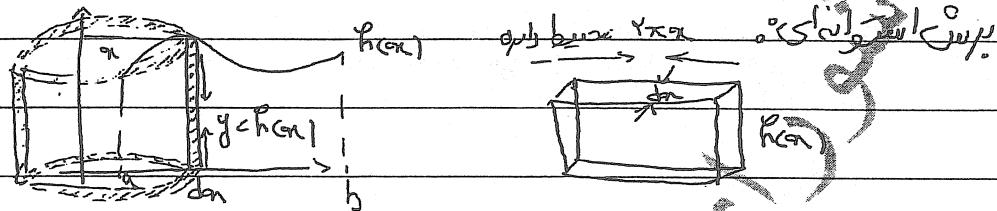
Donna

$$y = \sqrt{r} \rightarrow r = y^2$$

$$y = \sqrt{a} \rightarrow a = y^2$$

$$V = \int_0^1 \pi (y^2 - a^2) dy = \frac{\pi}{3} a^3$$

لـ  $y$  مـ  $\sqrt{r}$  مـ  $\sqrt{a}$



$$dV = 2\pi r h(x) dx \rightarrow V = \int_a^b 2\pi r h(x) dx$$

~~$y = h(x)$ ,  $a \leq x \leq b$ ,  $r(x) = g(x)$ ,  $g(x) < h(x)$

مـ  $y$  مـ  $h(x)$  مـ  $a \leq x \leq b$  مـ  $g(x)$  مـ  $g(x) < h(x)$~~

$$V = \int_a^b \pi r^2 (h(x) - g(x)) dx$$

~~$y = g(y)$ ,  $c \leq y \leq d$  ( $x = g(y)$ ,  $r = h(y)$ )

مـ  $y$  مـ  $g(y)$  مـ  $c \leq y \leq d$~~

$$V = \int_c^d \pi r^2 (h(y) - g(y)) dy$$

~~$b \geq a$ ,  $b^2 - a^2 \geq 0$

مـ  $b \geq a$  مـ  $b^2 - a^2 \geq 0$~~

$$h(x) = \sqrt{b^2 - x^2} + a$$

$$g(x) = -\sqrt{b^2 - x^2} + a$$

$$\text{Drof: } \int_{-b}^b \pi ((a + \sqrt{b^2 - x^2})^2 - (a - \sqrt{b^2 - x^2})^2) dx$$



$$V = \frac{1}{2} \int_{a-b}^{a+b} 2\pi (a-y) dy$$

$$V = 4\pi \int_{a-b}^{a+b} y (\sqrt{b^2 - (y-a)^2}) dy$$

$$\int_{-b}^b (u+a) \sqrt{b^2-u^2} du = 4\pi \int_{-b}^b u \sqrt{b^2-u^2} du + 4\pi a \int_{-b}^b \sqrt{b^2-u^2} du$$

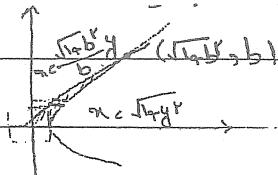
ملاحظة:  $\int_{-b}^b u \sqrt{b^2-u^2} du = 0$

$4\pi a \int_{-b}^b \sqrt{b^2-u^2} du = 4\pi a \cdot \frac{1}{2} \pi b^2$

$$2\pi a b^2$$

لهم ينطبق على المثلث المترافق مع المثلث المترافق في المثلث المترافق

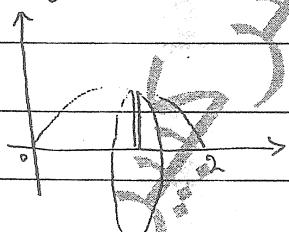
$\int_{-\sqrt{b^2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{b^2-y^2}} (a+y) dy = \dots$



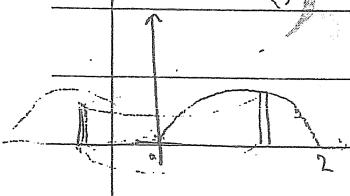
$$\int_{-\sqrt{b^2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{b^2-y^2}} \left( \sqrt{b^2-y^2} - \frac{\sqrt{b^2-y^2}}{b} y \right) dy = \dots$$

يُطبع في السين

لهم ينطبق على المثلث المترافق مع المثلث المترافق في المثلث المترافق



$$V = \int_0^2 \pi (2x-x^2)^2 dx$$

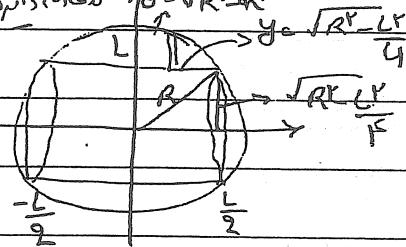


$$V = \int_0^2 2\pi x (2x-x^2) dx$$

Donna

لطفاً مساحت سطحی ای استوکسی در حجم می خواهد

$$\text{اول نهاد} \rightarrow V = \int R^2 d\Omega$$

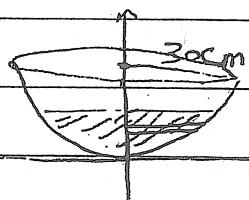


$$V = \pi \int_{-\frac{L}{2}}^{\frac{L}{2}} (\sqrt{R^2 - z^2})^2 dz$$

$$V = \pi \int_{-\frac{L}{2}}^{\frac{L}{2}} (R^2 - z^2) dz$$

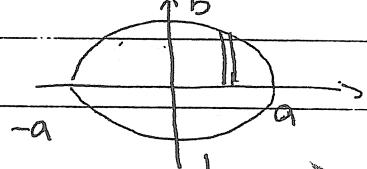
حالاً نیاز داریم مساحت سطحی را بدست آوریم

نیاز داریم این سطح را در یک دایره با شعاع 20 cm



$$\pi r^2 (y - r)^2 = 900$$

$$V = \int_0^{20} \pi r^2 dy = \int_0^{20} \pi (900 - (y - 30)^2) dy$$

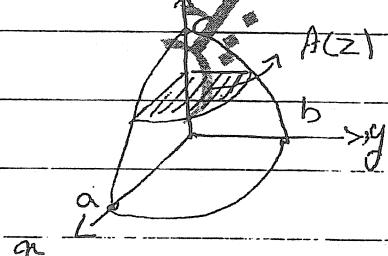


$$V = \pi \int_{-a}^a y^2 dz$$

$$= \pi \int_{-a}^a b^2 (1 - \frac{z^2}{c^2}) dz = \dots$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \pi a b^2$$

$$\frac{a^2}{a^2} + \frac{b^2}{b^2} + \frac{c^2}{c^2} = 1$$



$$\frac{a^2}{a^2} + \frac{b^2}{b^2} = 1 - \frac{z^2}{c^2}$$

$$\frac{a^2}{a^2(1 - \frac{z^2}{c^2})} + \frac{b^2}{b^2(1 - \frac{z^2}{c^2})} = 1$$

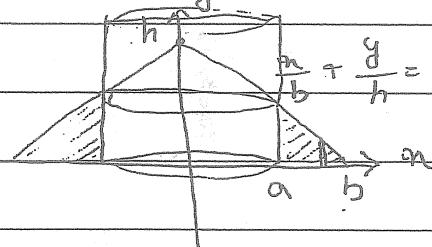
$$A(z) = \pi a b \left(1 - \frac{z^2}{c^2}\right) \rightarrow V = \int_{-c}^c A(z) dz$$

$$= \int_{-c}^c \pi a b \left(1 - \frac{z^2}{c^2}\right) dz = \frac{4}{3} \pi a b c$$

دیگر درونه عالمی می باشد و مساحت آن را می توان از این طریق محاسبه کرد

مساحت این مکعب برابر است با مساحت مکعبی که از آن پیدا شده باشد

$y$



$$r = \frac{y}{h} = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$V = \pi \int_a^b r^2 dy$$

$$V = \pi \int_a^b \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2 y dy = \dots$$

مساحت مکعبی که از آن پیدا شده باشد

$$\frac{a^3}{b^3} = \frac{y^3}{h^3} \Rightarrow y = \frac{ah}{b}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{n} = \frac{5-2x}{2}$$

$$2 = 5 - 2x \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}, n = 2$$

$$P: \left(\frac{5}{2}, t\right)$$

$$Q: \left(5, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$y = \left(\frac{5}{2} - t\right) = (5-t) \rightarrow y = \frac{5}{2} - 2t$$

$$\frac{1}{5} = 5 - \frac{5}{2} - 2t \rightarrow 5 - \left(\frac{5}{2} + 2t\right) = 0 \rightarrow 5 = \frac{1}{2} \left(-5 + 2t + \sqrt{\left(\frac{5}{2} + 2t\right)^2 + 4}\right)$$

$$dt \rightarrow d\alpha = \sqrt{2} dt$$

$$V = \int \pi |PQ|^2 d\alpha$$

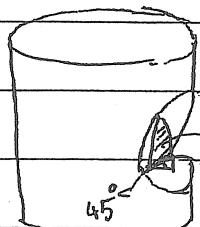
$$|PQ| = \sqrt{(t-5)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{2} + t\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} (t-5)^2 + \sqrt{2} \left(t - \frac{1}{2}(26 - \frac{5}{2}) + \sqrt{\left(\frac{5}{2} - 2t\right)^2 + 4}\right)$$

$$V = \pi \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 \left(2 \left(t - \frac{1}{2}(26 - \frac{5}{2}) + \sqrt{\left(\frac{5}{2} - 2t\right)^2 + 4}\right)\right)^2 \sqrt{2} dt$$

Dorna

لهم انت معلم و نور و معلم و نور



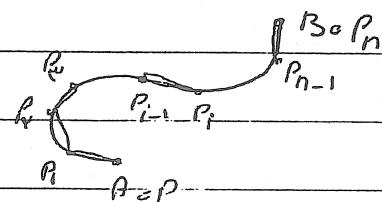
$$\pi r^2 \cdot h = 400 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$h = 400 - r^2$$

$$A(r) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{400 - r^2} \cdot \sqrt{400 - r^2}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-20}^{20} (400 - r^2) dr$$

الإجابة



$$L_n = \sum_{i=1}^n |P_i - P_{i-1}|$$

$\Delta x_i \rightarrow 0$ ,  $L_n \rightarrow L$

لما زادت عدد التقسيمات

فهي تقترب من طول المدى  $L$

$$L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} L_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n |P_i - P_{i-1}|$$

$$P_i = (x_i, h(x_i))$$

$$L_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{(x_i - x_{i-1})^2 + (h(x_i) - h(x_{i-1}))^2}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{1 + h'(c_i)^2} \Delta x_i$$

حيث  $c_i \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{1 + h'(c_i)^2} \Delta x_i = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + h'(x)^2} dx$$

$\int_a^b g(x) dx$   $\rightarrow$   $\int_a^b g(y) dy$   $\rightarrow$  مساحت المساحة

$$S = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + g'(y)^2} dy$$

ycosh, area formula

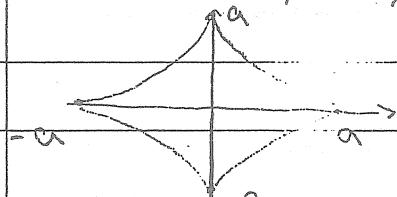
مساحت المساحة = مساحة

$$S = \int_0^a \sqrt{1 + \sinh^2 x} dx = \int_0^a \cosh x dx = \dots$$

ycosh area  $\pi/6$  to  $\pi/4$

$$S = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{1 + (-\tanh x)^2} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cosh x dx$$

$x > 0$  مثلا،  $x^{2/3} + y^{2/3} = a^{2/3}$  مساحت المساحة

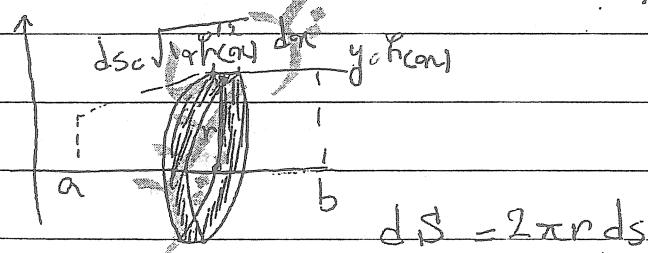


$$y = (a^{2/3} - x^{2/3})^{3/2}$$

$$y^{2/3} = (a^{2/3} - x^{2/3})^{1/2} \left( -\frac{2}{3} x^{-1/3} \right)$$

$$V = 4 \int_0^a \sqrt{1 + \frac{a^{2/3} - x^{2/3}}{x^{2/3}}} dx$$

$$= 4 \int_0^a \sqrt{\frac{a^{2/3}}{x^{2/3}}} dx = 4a^{2/3} \int_0^a x^{-1/3} dx$$



مساحت المساحة  $\int_a^b y(x) dx$   $\rightarrow$   $\int_a^b y(x) ds$   $\rightarrow$  مساحت المساحة

$$S = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + y'(x)^2} dx = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + (y'(x))^2} dx$$

Donna

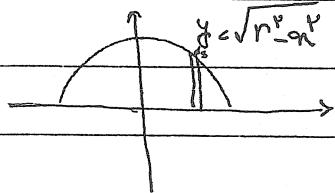
$$S = 2\pi \int_a^b |y| \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx$$

مذکور شده است که  $y = g(x)$  می باشد.

اگر  $x = g(y)$  باشد، آنگاه  $(g'(y))^2 = (g'(x))^2$  است.

$$S = 2\pi \int_c^d |y| ds = 2\pi \int_c^d |y| \sqrt{1+y'^2} dy$$

$$S = 2\pi \int_c^d |x| ds = 2\pi \int_c^d |x| \sqrt{1+y'^2} dy$$

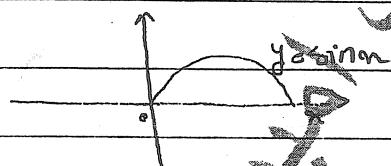


$$S = 2\pi \int_{-r}^r |y| \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx$$

$$S = 2\pi \int_{-r}^r \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{-x}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}}\right)^2} dx$$

$$y' = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}}$$

$$S = 2\pi \int_{-r}^r r dx = 4\pi r^2$$

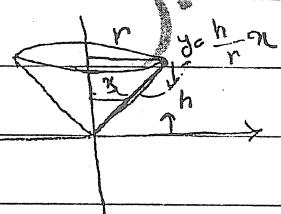


$\pi$  تا  $\sin(x)$  یعنی  $\pi/2$

$y = \cos(x)$

$$S = 2\pi \int_0^{\pi} |y| \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx = 2\pi \int_0^{\pi} (1-\cos^2 x) dx$$

$$\pi \left( x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} = \pi (\pi) = \pi^2$$



$\pi$  تا  $\sin(x/r)$  یعنی  $\pi r/h$

$$S = 2\pi \int_0^r x \sqrt{1+(h/x)^2} dx = \pi r \sqrt{r^2+h^2}$$

(ج) مساحت مقطع مارپیچی  $(x-b)^2 + y^2 = a^2$

$$y = \sqrt{a^2 - (x-b)^2} \quad 2(x-b) + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{b-x}{y}$$

$$\text{مساحت} S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{b-a}^{b+a} 2\pi y \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{b-x}{y}\right)^2} dx$$

لهم نهائى مقطع مارپیچی دارم، ادوار زیاد هم و مساحت برست آمد، مساحت مارپیچی

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{b-a}^{b+a} 2\pi y \sqrt{1 + \frac{(x-b)^2}{y^2}} dx = \frac{2\pi}{2} \int_{b-a}^{b+a} y \sqrt{\frac{b^2 - (x-b)^2}{y^2}} dy = 2\pi \int_{b-a}^{b+a} \frac{b^2 - (x-b)^2}{y^2} dy$$

$$= 2\pi a \int_{b-a}^{b+a} \frac{b^2 - (x-b)^2}{y^2} dy$$

$$\Delta m \approx S \Delta V$$

$$dm = S dV$$

$$dm = S dA$$

نیازی نیست  $A$  را معلوم کرد،  $H$  را معلوم کرد،  $\delta_0$  را معلوم کرد

$$\delta = \delta_0(1+H)$$

$$m = \int_0^b S dV = \int_0^b \delta_0(1+H) A dh$$

$$A = \int_a^b S(x) dx$$

$$\int_a^b S(x) dx$$

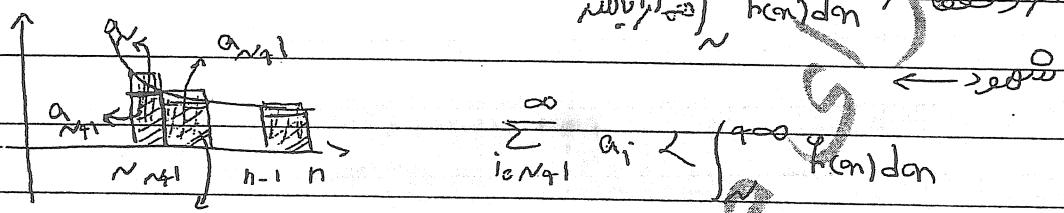
مقدمة

آرخون انتدال:

ناتج عن انتدال:  $\{a_{n+1}\} \rightarrow R$  مجموع المدى

$\sum_{i=n}^{\infty} a_i = \text{مجموع } a_i \text{ من } h(i)$  مجموع المدى

المجموع المدى  $\int_{n+1}^{\infty} h(u) du$



$a < \int_{n+1}^{\infty} h(t) dt < \sum_{i=n+1}^{\infty} a_i < \infty$  المجموع المدى

ناتج عن انتدال وقيمة المدى  $\int_{n+1}^{\infty} h(t) dt$  المجموع المدى

أثبات: إن  $\frac{1}{n^p}$  المجموع المدى

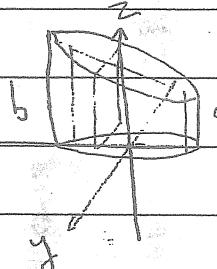
$\int_{n+1}^{\infty} \frac{du}{u^p} = \int_2^{\infty} \frac{du}{u^p}$  المجموع المدى

$\int_{n+1}^{\infty} \frac{du}{u^p} = \int_3^{\infty} \frac{du}{u^p}$  المجموع المدى

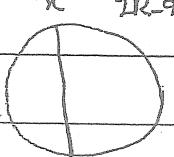
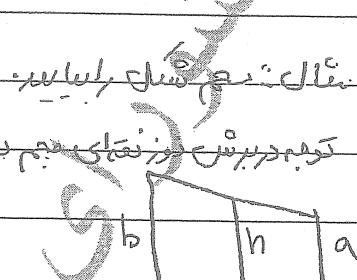
$$\text{Sei } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^n \text{ unbestimmt.}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^n} = \frac{1}{e} < 1$$

Endlos



$$\frac{\pi R^2(a+b)}{2}$$

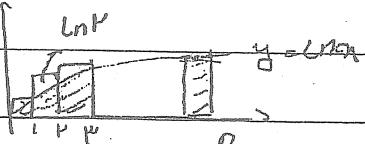


$$x^2 + y^2 = R^2$$

~~oder das Integral ausrechnen~~

$$\ln(1 + \ln 2 + \dots + \ln n) \approx \int_1^n \ln t dt = n \ln n - n + 1$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln i \geq \frac{-n+1}{n}$$



$$\ln(n!) \geq \int_1^n \ln t dt = n \ln n - n + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(n!) \geq n \ln n - n + 1$$

Dorna

نماینده ای

$$\text{لیکن } x \in \text{محدوده ای مولفه ای از توان های } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x-c)^n$$

$$\text{لیکن } R \text{ محدوده ای مولفه ای از توان های } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x-c)^n$$

$$|x_0 - c| > R \text{ و } \text{لیکن } |x_0 - c| < R \text{ و } |x_0 - c| < R$$

نماینده ای مولفه ای

$$x_0 \in \text{محدوده ای مولفه ای } R \text{ و } x_0 \in \text{محدوده ای مولفه ای } R$$

و اینا

ایناد:

$$|x - c| < |x_0 - c| \text{ لیکن } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x_0 - c)^n \text{ و } x_0 \in C \text{ پس}$$

$$\text{لیکن } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n(x_0 - c)^n = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \exists K \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \exists r_0 \text{ : } |a_n(x_0 - c)^n| < K$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a_n(x - c)^n| \leq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a_n| \frac{|x - c|^n}{|x_0 - c|^n} \cdot |x_0 - c|^n$$

$$\frac{n < 1}{n < 1} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a_n| \frac{|x - c|^n}{|x_0 - c|^n} r^n \leq K \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r^n = \frac{K}{1 - r} < \infty$$

$$\varphi = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_n(x - c)^{n+1}|}{|a_n(x - c)^n|} = |x - c| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|}$$

$$\varphi < 1 \text{ لیکن } \text{لیکن } \varphi < 1$$

$$\lim \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| < l \rightarrow R < \frac{l}{l}$$

$$|x - c| < 1 \rightarrow |x - c| < \frac{l}{l} = R$$

$$x = R + C \text{ لیکن } |x - c| < R \text{ و } |x - c| < R$$

$$x \in (-R, R) \text{ لیکن } x \in (-R, R)$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}} \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x_n + v)^n}{\sqrt[n]{n} \cdot v^n}$$

$$(x_n - c)^n = \left( \frac{x_n + v}{v} \right)^n$$

$$P = \lim \left| \left( \frac{x_n + v}{v} \right)^{n+1} \right| \cdot \frac{\sqrt[n+1]{n+1}}{\sqrt[n]{n+1}}$$

$$P = \frac{|x_n + v|}{v}$$

$$\left| \frac{x_n + v}{v} \right| < 1$$

لذلك فالقيمة  $\frac{v}{v} < n < \frac{1}{v}$

$$n < \frac{1}{v} \rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}}$$

$$n = \frac{v}{v} \rightarrow \sum \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt[n]{n}}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n^n}{n!} \quad P = \lim \frac{|(n+1)^{n+1}|}{(n+1)!} \times \frac{n^n}{|n^n|} =$$

$$\lim \frac{1}{\frac{(n+1)!}{n!}} = 0 \rightarrow R = \frac{1}{1}, \quad L = 0 \Rightarrow R = +\infty$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$$

$$P = \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \times \frac{n}{n+1}} = 1 + \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow P < 1$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{n} < 1 \rightarrow -R \frac{1}{n} < 0 \rightarrow n < -\frac{1}{P}$$

لذلك فالقيمة  $n < -\frac{1}{P}$

$$n < -\frac{1}{P} \rightarrow \sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$$

$$a_n = \frac{n!}{n^n}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n! n^n}{n^n}$$

$$R = \frac{1}{\lim |a_{n+1}| / a_n} = \lim \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = \frac{\frac{n!}{n^n}}{\frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}}} = \lim \left(\frac{1+n}{n}\right)^n = \lim \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \in e$$

لذلك  $|a_n| > e$ ,  $|a_{n+1}| < e$   $\Rightarrow a_n > a_{n+1}$

Dorna

پیوسته  $x \in E$

$$b_n = \frac{n! e^n}{n^n}$$

$$\ln b_n = \ln n! + n \ln e - n \ln(n)$$

$$\ln(b_n) \geq n \ln(n) - n + n - n \ln(n) \rightarrow \ln(b_n) \geq 1$$

$$b_n > e \rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n! e^n}{n^n} \text{ میتواند بزرگ باشد}$$

$$\text{نحوه} \frac{n! e^n}{n^n} \text{ نسبت} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n! e^n}{n^n} (-1)^n (-1)^n e^{-n}$$

$$\text{لذا} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^n, \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \text{ میتوانند مطابقت}$$

$$C_R \leq R \text{ مثل } R_b, R_a$$

$$\text{لذا } R_a \text{ مثل } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (a_n + b_n) x^n - 1$$

$$R \geq \min(R_a, R_b) \text{ مثل } R \text{ مثل } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (a_n + b_n) x^n - 1$$

$$\left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \right) \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^n \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n \text{ میتواند مطابقت}$$

$$c_n = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i b_{n-i}$$

$$C_R \leq R \text{ مثل } \sum b_n x^n, \sum a_n x^n \text{ میتوانند مطابقت}$$

$$R \geq \min(R_a, R_b) \text{ مثل } R \text{ مثل } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$$

$$R \geq \min(-R, R) \text{ مثل } f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \text{ میتواند مطابقت}$$

$$\text{نحوه} f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1} \text{ مثل } (-R, R) \text{ میتواند مطابقت}$$

$$\int_0^x f(t) dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \text{ مثل } f(x) \in R \text{ میتواند مطابقت}$$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\tan((\ln x + H))^n|$  ينبعي  $|\ln x + H| < R$   $\Rightarrow$   $|\ln x| < R - H$

$$K = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\tan((\ln x + H))^n|$$

$$\left| \ln x^{n-1} \right| \cdot \frac{|H n x^{n-1}|}{H} = \frac{H n |\ln x|^{n-1}}{H} \leq \frac{1}{H} (\ln x + H)^{-n}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\ln x^{n-1}| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\ln x|^{n-1},$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{H} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\tan((\ln x + H))^n| \leq \frac{K}{H} \rightarrow$$

$|\ln x + H| < R \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\ln x^{n-1}| < K$

$$g(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \ln x^{n-1}$$

$$\left| \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} - g(x) \right| \quad |h| < H$$

$$(x+h)^n = x^n + n x^{n-1} h + \sum_{k=2}^n \binom{n}{k} x^{n-k} h^k$$

$$|(x+h)^n - x^n - n x^{n-1} h| \leq \sum_{k=2}^n \binom{n}{k} x^{n-k} h^k$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=2}^n \binom{n}{k} |\ln x|^{n-k} |h|^k = \sum_{k=2}^n \binom{n}{k} |\ln x|^{n-k} \frac{|h|^k}{H^k} H^k$$

$$\leq \frac{|h|^r}{H^r} \left( \sum_{k=2}^n \binom{n}{k} |\ln x|^{n-k} \frac{H^k}{H^k} \right) = \frac{|h|^2}{H^2} (\ln x + H)^n \quad *$$

$$\left| \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} - g(x) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{h} \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\tan((\ln x + h))^n - \tan(\ln x)^n - h n x^{n-1}| \right) \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{|h|} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\tan((\ln x + h))^n - \tan(\ln x)^n - h n x^{n-1}| \leq \frac{1}{|h|} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\tan((\ln x + H))^n| \left( \frac{|h|^r}{H^r} \right) (\ln x + H)^n$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} - g(x) \right| \leq \frac{|h|}{H^2} \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\tan((\ln x + H))^n| \leq \frac{|h| k}{H^2}$$

$$\text{لما } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = g(x) \text{ فـ } \Rightarrow \text{لـ } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = g(x)$$

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

Donna

الى المدى المطلق  $\infty$  هو  $20$  يوم

لذلك يمكننا القول أن المدى المطلق هو  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a_n| R^n$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow R^-} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a_n| R^n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -R^+} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a_n| (-R)^n$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^n = \frac{1}{1-q}$$

$$\ln(1+q) \rightarrow \frac{1}{1-q} \rightarrow \frac{1}{(1-q)^2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{(1-q)^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{(1-q)^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nq^{n-1}$$

$$\text{لذلك } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{(1-\frac{1}{2})^2} = 4$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{(1-q)^2}\right)^1 = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)q^{n-2}$$

$$\frac{2}{(1-q)^3} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)q^{n-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{(1-q)^3} = \frac{1}{9} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)q^{n-2}$$

$|t| < 1$

$$\frac{1}{1+t} = \frac{1}{1-(-t)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-t)^n \Rightarrow \ln(1+t) = \int_0^t \frac{dt}{1+t} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \int_0^t t^{n-1} dt$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n t^{n+1}}{n+1}$$

$$\text{لذلك } q = 1 \rightarrow \ln 2 = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n}$$



$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n+3} \rightarrow \text{converges} \quad |x| < 1$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n+3} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{x}{4} + \frac{x^2}{5} + \dots \quad x \frac{x^3}{x^3} >$$

$$* = \frac{1}{x^3} \left( \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \dots \right) = \frac{1}{x^3} \left( x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \dots \right) = 1 - \frac{1}{x^3} \frac{x^2}{2}$$

لهم  $\frac{1}{1-t} = 1+t+t^2+\dots \rightarrow \int_0^x \frac{dt}{1-t} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$

$$- \ln(1-x) = x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \dots$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n+3} = - \ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{2x}$$

~~لهم  $R > 0$  و  $|x-c| < R$  فإن  $f(x) \in \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x-c)^n$  مفهومه~~

$$n=0, 1, 2, \dots \text{ (لهم } a_n = \frac{f^{(n)}(c)}{n!} \text{)}$$

$$x=c \rightarrow f(c) = a_0 + a_1(c-c) + \dots = a_0 \rightarrow \frac{f(c)}{0!} = a_0$$

$$f'(c) = a_1 + 2a_2(c-c) + 3a_3(c-c)^2 \dots \rightarrow \frac{f'(c)}{1!} = a_1$$

$$f''(c) = 2!a_2 + 3!a_3(c-c)^2 + \dots \rightarrow \frac{f''(c)}{2!} = a_2$$

$$f(c) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \rightarrow a_n = \frac{f^{(n)}(c)}{n!}$$

~~لهم  $f(x)$  مفهومه  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x-c)^n$  بشرط  $a_n = \frac{f^{(n)}(c)}{n!}$~~

~~لهم  $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x-c)^n$  مفهومه~~

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(c)}{n!} (x-c)^n$$

~~لهم  $f(x)$  مفهومه  $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k(x-c)^k$  بشرط  $a_k = \frac{f^{(k)}(c)}{k!}$~~

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(c)}{k!} (x-c)^k$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(c)}{k!} x^k$$

تعريف: دواله تحلیلی

مجموعی مسیحی تولی از تابعی است که در تمام نقاط تحلیلی دارای تابعی متماثل باشد. مثلاً  $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$

شکل آن را تابع تحلیلی نیز می‌نامند.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x=0 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{\rightarrow} f'(0) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{n^2}}}{n} = 0$$

$$f''(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{\rightarrow} f''(0) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^{-3} e^{-\frac{1}{n^2}}}{n} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{n^2}}}{2n^4} = 0$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k = 0$$

$$f(x) = 0 = e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k$$

$$f(x) = e^x \rightarrow f(x) = e^x \rightarrow f(c) = e^c$$

$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^c}{n!} (x-c)^n \rightarrow y' = y, y(c) = e^c$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{dx} = y \rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = dx \rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int dx \rightarrow \ln y = x + C$$

$$y = e^{x+C} \rightarrow y(c) = e^c \rightarrow x+c \quad y = e^{x+C}$$

Dorna

$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^c (x-c)^n}{n!}$$

$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^x x^n}{n!}$$

مرين: سعى توابع تابع تحليلى

لـ  $\cos x, \sin x$  و  $\cos ax, \sin ax$

$$f(x) = \sin x \rightarrow y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$$

$$g(x) = \cos x \rightarrow z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} y + z = 0 \\ y(0) = 1 \end{cases} \quad y = \sin x$$

$$\begin{cases} z + z' = 0 \\ z(0) = 1 \end{cases} \quad z = \cos x$$

$$\frac{\sin x^2}{x} = \frac{1}{x} \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (x^2)^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \right)$$

$$\sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (2x)^{2n}}{(2n)!} \right)$$

$$\therefore \text{علو} \frac{1}{10000} \text{ لـ} \cos 43^\circ : 97 \text{ مركب}$$

$$\cos 43^\circ = \frac{\cos 43\pi}{180} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (43\pi)^{2n}}{(2n)!}$$

$$\therefore n \leq 3 \quad (2n)! > 10000 \quad (n < 4)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x - \left( x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots \right) \times \frac{1}{x^3}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^3} \left( \frac{x^3}{3!} - \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots \right) = \frac{1}{6}$$

لذلك ينبع من ذلك

$$(1+nx)^r = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{r(r-1)\dots(r-k+1)}{k!} n^k, \quad r \in \mathbb{R}, n \geq 0$$

$h(x) \leq (1+nx)^r$

مثلاً : 93 صورة

$$u \ln x, \sin^{-1} x \rightarrow 24$$

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

$$\sin^{-1} x = \int x \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$$

$$\int x \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$$

Dorna

سازمان اسناد و کتابخانه ملی  
جمهوری اسلامی ایران