

التجزئة ومجموع ريمان

أولاً، التجزئة (K)

تعريف: نسمي ك تجزئة للفترة $[a, b]$ إذا كانت

$$K = \{ a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_{n-1} < x_n = b \}$$

ملاحظات على التعريف:

1. ما شروط التجزئة:

أ. تبدأ بـ a وتنتهي بـ b

ب. يجب أن تكون الأرقام مأخذاً للتجزئة مرتبة تصاعدياً $a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_{n-1} < x_n = b$

2. n = عدد الفترات الجزئية

3. $n + 1$ = عدد عناصر التجزئة

4. طول الفترة الكلية = $(x_n - x_0)$

$$P - a = (x_n - x_0)$$

مجموع أطوال الفترات الجزئية

مثال: إذا كانت $[a, b]$ وكانت ك تجزئة للفترة $[a, b]$

$$K = \{ a, x_1, x_2, b \}$$

$$n = 3 \Rightarrow 1 + 3 = 4 = n + 1 = \text{عدد عناصر التجزئة} = 4$$

$$1 \leftarrow [a, x_1]$$

$$1 \leftarrow [x_1, x_2]$$

$$1 \leftarrow [x_2, b]$$

3

سؤال: إذا كانت $K = \{ a, x_1, x_2, x_3, b \}$ تجزئة للفترة $[a, b]$

1. اكتب الفترات الجزئية والناجئة عنها ك

2. جـ ي طول كل منها

3. طول الفترة الكلية

$$2 \leftarrow [1, 1]$$

$$1 \leftarrow [1, 0]$$

$$1 \leftarrow [2, 1]$$

$$2 \leftarrow [2, 2]$$

$$4 \leftarrow [4, 2]$$

1.

نظام (1) ص 177 :

$$[1, 1, 1], [1, 1], [2, 2], [2, 2]$$



أطوال الفترات الجزئية متساوية تسمى تجزئة منتظمة

أما إذا كانت أطوال الفترات الجزئية في متساوية تسمى تجزئة غير منتظمة

$$عدد عناصر الجزئية = 0 = 1 + 1$$

$$عدد الفترات الجزئية = 2 = 2$$

التجزئة المنتظمة :

$[u, p]$ فترة كلية ، كـ تجزئة منتظمة

$$ك = \{ p = s_1, s_2, \dots, s_m = u \}$$

العوائق :

$$\text{أطول الفترة الجزئية} = \frac{\text{أطول الفترة الكلية}}{\text{عدد الفترات الجزئية}}$$

$$\frac{p-u}{v} = l$$

$$2 \text{ العنصر الأول} = p = s_1$$

$$\text{العنصر الثاني} = s_2 = p + l$$

$$\text{العنصر الثالث} = s_3 = p + 2l$$

$$\boxed{s_m = p + (m-1)l} \text{ قانون العناصر في التجزئة المنتظمة}$$

٢- عدد الفترات الجزئية = v

وعدد عناصر الجزئية = $1 + v$

٥- الفترة الجزئية الأولى = $[3, 4]$

الفترة الجزئية الثانية = $[5, 6]$

الفترة الجزئية الثالثة = $[7, 8]$

مثال ١: إذا كانت كل جزئية منتظمة للفترة $[10, 15]$

جاء ١- العنصر الثالث

٢- الفترة الجزئية السادسة

٣- عدد عناصر الجزئية

$$\boxed{3} = \frac{15 - 10}{5} = \frac{P - U}{v} = L$$

العنصر الثالث = $3 = P + L$

$$\boxed{7} = 2 \times 3 + 1 =$$

الفترة الجزئية الرابعة = $[5, 8]$

$$3 \times 2 + 1 = 7$$

$$\boxed{9} = 2 \times 3 + 1 =$$

$$[12, 9] =$$

$$12 = 2 + 9 = 11$$

عدد عناصر الجزئية = $1 + v = 1 + 2 = 3$

$$7 =$$

مثال ٢: (١٥) و (١٦) :

$$P - U = L$$

$$\frac{15 - 16}{7} = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$15 - 16 = 7$$

$$\boxed{15 - 16 = 7}$$

$$\boxed{15 - 16 = 7} \leftarrow 15 - 16 = 7$$

مسألة 17 : (17, 17)

[19, 1-]

$$\frac{0}{2} = \frac{2}{13} = \frac{1-19}{13} = \frac{P-0}{2} = 0$$

$$P + 0 = 0$$

$$2 \times \frac{0}{2} + 1- =$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{1-}{3} + 1- =$$

$$9 \times \frac{0}{3} + 1- = 90$$

$$12 = 10 + 1- =$$

$$P + 0 = 0 = \text{العنصر الثاني}$$

$$7 \times \frac{0}{3} + 1- =$$

$$\frac{22}{3} = \frac{20}{3} + 1- =$$

الفترة الجزئية الكاملة = [17, 17]

$$0 \times \frac{0}{2} + 1- = 0$$

$$\frac{22}{2} = \frac{20}{2} + 1- =$$

$$\left[\frac{22}{2}, \frac{17}{2} \right] =$$

$$\frac{17}{2} = \frac{0}{2} - \frac{22}{2} = -5$$

سؤال:

1) إذا جرت الفترة [1, 1] إلى فترات جزئية متساوية طول كل منها 2 و

حي عدد عناصر هذه الفترة

طول الفترة الجزئية

2) إذا كان عدد عناصر الفترة [7, 3] فإن $n = (3 - 7) + 1 =$

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

الفترة الكلية 10 = 7 - 3

$$P - U = J \quad \square$$

$$\frac{1 - 0}{2} = 0.5$$

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

عدد الفترات الجبرائية $n = 2$

عدد عناصر التجزئة $2n + 1 = 5$

نظريات (117) :

$$[r, 1^-] \quad \text{مركب} \quad \phi$$

$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{r}{1} = \frac{1-r}{1} = \frac{p-u}{1} = d$$

$$\left\{ r, 1, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0, 1 \right\} = \phi$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \times r + 1^- = r + p \quad \text{العنصر الثالث (r)} =$$

$$1 + 1^- =$$

$$[r, p, u] \quad \text{القوة الجزئية الرابعة}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \times r + 1^- = u$$

$$\left[1, \frac{1}{r} \right] =$$

$$\frac{1}{r} =$$

مركب :-

$$\Sigma = u$$

$$[v, \Delta]$$

$$r + p = u$$

$$1 \cdot X \left(\frac{p-v}{1} \right) + \Delta = \Sigma$$

$$\Delta \Sigma - r + \Delta 1 = \Sigma$$

$$r + \Delta \Gamma = \Sigma$$

$$\boxed{\Gamma = \Delta} \Leftrightarrow \Delta \Gamma = r$$

مجموع ريمان

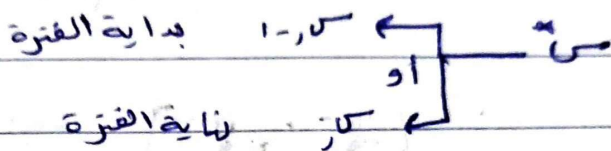
منظرة:

إذا كان f دالة مستمرة على $[a, b]$ وكانت K قيمة موجبة للفترة $[a, b]$

فإن مجموع ريمان للاقتزان f دالة بالنسبة للتجزئة K

$$M(f, P) = (b-a) \sum_{i=1}^n (M_i - m_i) \times (x_i - x_{i-1})$$

حيث الفترة الجزئية $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$



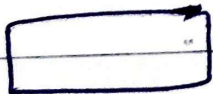
لكن إذا كانت K منظمة

$$M(f, P) = (b-a) \sum_{i=1}^n (M_i - m_i) \times (x_i - x_{i-1})$$

$$\frac{P-U}{n} = \text{تامة}$$

جدول:

الفترة الجزئية	x_i	x_{i-1}	M_i	m_i
	x_1	x_0	M_1	m_1
	x_2	x_1	M_2	m_2
	x_3	x_2	M_3	m_3
	x_n	x_{n-1}	M_n	m_n



$M(f, P)$



مثال (17) : $\sigma = (1, 2, 3)$

$$\{ \tau \in S_3 \mid \tau \circ \sigma = \sigma \circ \tau \} = \{ \tau \mid \tau(1)=1, \tau(2)=2, \tau(3)=3 \}$$

$$\tau = \text{id} \leftarrow (\tau, \sigma) \in S_3$$

الفترات الجزئية	σ	τ	$\tau \circ \sigma$	$\sigma \circ \tau$
1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3

τ

$$\tau = (\tau, \sigma) \in S_3$$

مثال (18) :

$$\{ \tau \in S_3 \mid \tau \circ \sigma = \sigma \circ \tau \} = \{ \tau \mid \tau(1)=1, \tau(2)=2, \tau(3)=3 \}$$

$$\tau = \text{id} \leftarrow (\tau, \sigma) \in S_3$$

$$\tau = \frac{3-0}{2} = \frac{3-0}{2} = 1.5$$

$$\{ \tau \in S_3 \mid \tau \circ \sigma = \sigma \circ \tau \} = \{ \tau \mid \tau(1)=1, \tau(2)=2, \tau(3)=3 \}$$

الفترات الجزئية	س ₁	ل	عدائيات (ل عدائيات)	ل عدائيات
[1, 3]	3	2	10 = 7 + 3	3
[1, 1]	1	2	3 = 2 + 1	6
[2, 1]	1	2	1 = 2 - 1	2
[0, 3]	3	2	3 = 6 - 3	7

Σ:

س₁ = س₂ ← م (ك، هـ) = ل 3 عدائيات ← ك تجزئة منتظمة

$$2 = 3 \times (3) + (1) + (1) + (3) + (3)$$

$$= (3 + 1 + 3 + 10) \times 2 = (20) \times 2 = \boxed{40}$$

س₂ = س₁ ← م (ك، هـ) = ل × [عدائيات (3) + عدائيات (1) + عدائيات (1) + عدائيات (3) + عدائيات (3)]

$$2 = (10 + 3 + 1 + 3) \times 2 = 20 \times 2 = \boxed{40}$$

مما حرط يطالع نفس الجواب Σ =

ملاحظة:

س₁ = س₂

$$3 = (3) \times (3) + (3) + (3) + (3) + (3)$$

س₂ = س₁

$$3 = (3) \times (3) + (3) + (3) + (3) + (3)$$

مثال (٩) :
 دراسة لوجي = م = [١, ١, ١, ١, ١]
 دراسة لوجي = م = [١, ١]

الفوارز الجزئية	م = (١, ١, ١, ١, ١)	ل = ١	م = (١, ١)	ل = ١
[١, ١]	١	١ - ١	١	١ - ١
[١, ١]	٢	١ - ١	١	١ - ١
[١, ١]	٣	١ - ١	١	١ - ١

$م (١, ١, ١, ١, ١) = ١ - ١ + ١ - ١ + ١ - ١ + ١ - ١ + ١ - ١$ $= ١ - ١ - ١ - ١ - ١ - ١ =$	<p>١ = لوجي = ١</p> <p>١ = لوجي = ١</p> <p>١ = لوجي = ١</p>
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مثال (١٠) :
 دراسة لوجي = م = [١, ١]
 دراسة لوجي = م = [١, ١]

$$\frac{١}{١} = \frac{١}{١}$$

$$١ = \frac{١ - ١}{١} = ١$$

$$\left\{ ١, \frac{١}{١}, \dots, \frac{١}{١}, ١ \right\} = ١$$

الفترات الجزئية	s^*	م (ملازم)	ل (ملازم)
$[-1, 1]$	1	P^-	$\frac{P}{\epsilon}$
$[\dots, \frac{1}{\epsilon}]$	$\frac{1}{\epsilon}$	$P \frac{1}{\epsilon}$	$P \times \frac{1}{\epsilon}$
$[\dots, \frac{1}{\epsilon}]$	\dots	\dots	\dots
$[1, \frac{1}{\epsilon}]$	$\frac{1}{\epsilon}$	$P \frac{1}{\epsilon}$	$P \frac{1}{\epsilon}$

$$\frac{P}{\epsilon} + 1 + \frac{P}{\epsilon} + \frac{P}{\epsilon} = (2, \epsilon) P$$

$$\frac{P}{\epsilon} = 1$$

$$\boxed{\epsilon = P}$$

س = 3 : ملازم = $s - \epsilon = (2, \epsilon) P$
 $s = s^*$ (ملازم) ϵ

$$1 = \frac{1 - 0}{\epsilon} = 1$$

$$\{0, \epsilon, 2, 1, 1\} \frac{1}{\epsilon} = \epsilon$$

$l = 0$ (ملازم)

$$1 = (1) + (2) + (2) + (1) = 6$$

$$(19 - 1 - 2 - 2) = 14$$

$$2 \dots = 10$$

سرد: $(\sigma, \tau) = \sigma + \tau$ [2,1-]
 $\sigma = \tau^*$ $(\sigma, \tau) = (\sigma, \tau)$

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

$$\{2, 1, \dots, 1\} = \sigma$$

$$p = 3 \text{ فرد } (\sigma)$$

$$1 = (1) + (1) + (1) + (1)$$

$$1 = (1) + (2) + (3) + (1) + (2)$$

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

سرد: $(\sigma, \tau) = \frac{\sigma \tau}{\tau + \sigma}$ [A,1-]

$$\{1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1\} = \sigma \tau$$

م $(\sigma, \tau) = (\sigma, \tau)$

الفترات الجزئية	$\sigma = \tau^*$	τ	فرد τ^*	$\tau = \sigma^*$
[1,1-]	1	1	1	1
[2,1-]	.	2	.	2
[2,2]	2	1	2	1
[1,3]	3	2	3	2
[A,1-]	1	1	1	1

$$P^- = \frac{P^-}{1} = (1) \cdot 0$$

$$P^0 = (1) \cdot 0$$

$$\frac{P^+}{1} = \frac{P^+}{1} = (1) \cdot 0$$

$$\frac{P^+}{0} = (1) \cdot 0$$

$$\frac{P^+}{1} = \frac{P^+}{1} = (1) \cdot 0$$

$$\frac{P^+}{1} + \frac{P^0}{0} + \frac{P^-}{1} + \dots + P^- = (1, 0, 0) \cdot 0$$

$$\frac{P^0}{0} + P^- = 0, 1$$

$$\frac{P^0}{0} = 0, 1$$

$$P^0 = 0 \times 0, 1$$

$$\boxed{C = P}$$

$$[U, P] \quad \delta$$
$$\Sigma = \sum_{\delta} U$$

$$[U, P] \quad \delta \quad \rightarrow \Sigma$$

$$P = \sum_{\delta} U$$

$$jU + P = \sum_{\delta} U$$

$$1 \times \frac{P-U}{\Sigma} + P = \Sigma$$

$$\Sigma \times \left(\frac{P-U}{\Sigma} + P = \Sigma \right)$$

$$P-U + P\Sigma = \Sigma$$

$$\textcircled{1} \dots \dots U + P\Sigma = \Sigma$$

$$U + P = \epsilon$$

$$r \left(\epsilon x \frac{P-U}{r} + P = \epsilon \right)$$

$$P - U + Pr = \epsilon$$

$$\textcircled{1} \dots U + Pr = \epsilon$$

$$U + Pr = \epsilon$$

$$\boxed{\epsilon - P} \leftarrow P - \epsilon$$

$$U + Pr = \epsilon$$

$$U + \epsilon - = \epsilon$$

$$\boxed{\Gamma = U}$$

سواء : $\Gamma = U$ و $\Gamma = \epsilon$

$$\left\{ \frac{\pi}{r}, \frac{\pi}{r}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{r} \right\} = \epsilon$$

م (مجموعه) $\Gamma = \epsilon$

الفرد الجزيء	Γ	ϵ	و (مجموعه) Γ
$\left[\frac{\pi}{r}, \frac{\pi}{r} \right]$	$\frac{\pi}{r}$	$\frac{\pi}{r}$	$\frac{\pi}{r} = \frac{\pi}{r} \times \frac{\pi}{r}$
$\left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{r} \right]$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{\pi}{r}$	$\frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{r} \times \frac{\pi}{2}$
$\left[\frac{\pi}{r}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$	$\frac{\pi}{r}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{\pi}{r} = \frac{\pi}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{r}$
$\left[\frac{\pi}{r}, \frac{\pi}{r} \right]$	$\frac{\pi}{r}$	$\frac{\pi}{r}$	$\frac{\pi}{r} = \frac{\pi}{r} \times \frac{\pi}{r}$

$$\frac{\pi}{r} \frac{\pi}{r} + \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\pi}{r} + \frac{\pi}{r} \frac{\pi}{2} = (\epsilon, \epsilon)$$

$$= \left(\frac{\pi}{r} + \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{r} \right) \frac{\pi}{r}$$

سوی: $[1, 0, \dots, 0]$ $\sim \delta$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \mu (e_1, \dots, e_n) = \mu \leftarrow \mu^* = \mu$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \mu (e_1, \dots, e_n) = \mu \leftarrow \mu^* = \mu$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \mu (e_1, \dots, e_n) = \frac{P-U}{n} = (e_1, \dots, e_n)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \mu (e_1, \dots, e_n) = \frac{P-U}{n} = (e_1, \dots, e_n)$$

$$\mu (e_1, \dots, e_n) = \frac{P-U}{n} = e_1 - e_2$$

$$\mu (e_1, \dots, e_n) = \frac{1}{n} =$$

...
$[1, 0, \dots, 0]$	μ	μ	μ	μ
$[0, 1, \dots, 0]$	μ	μ	μ	μ
$[0, 0, \dots, 1]$	μ	μ	μ	μ

التكامل المصغر

إيجاد m (ك، ص) إذا كانت n معرفة

خطوات الحل:

$$1- \text{جد } \frac{P-u}{n}$$

$$2- \text{جد } \frac{P}{n} \text{ اللفظ } \frac{P}{n} = \frac{P}{n}$$

$$3- \text{جد } \frac{P}{n} + \frac{P}{n} \text{ جدها بأبسط صورة}$$

$$4- \text{جد } \frac{P}{n} \text{ (جد } \frac{P}{n} \text{)}$$

5- نكتب القانون m (ك، ص)

مثال (1) ص (171):

$$\frac{\xi = \eta}{\sim}$$

$$\frac{\xi}{\sim} = \frac{c-\eta}{\sim} = \frac{P-u}{n} = \eta$$

$$\frac{P}{n} + \frac{P}{n} = \eta$$

$$\frac{\xi}{\sim} + \frac{P}{n} = \eta$$

$$\frac{P}{n} + \left(\frac{\xi}{\sim} + \frac{P}{n} \right) \frac{P}{n} = \eta$$

$$\frac{P}{n} + \frac{P}{n} + \frac{\xi}{\sim} = \eta$$

$$\frac{P}{n} + \frac{P}{n} + \frac{\xi}{\sim} = \eta$$

$$\frac{P}{n} + \frac{P}{n} + \frac{\xi}{\sim} = \eta$$

$$\left(\frac{P}{n} + \frac{P}{n} \right) \frac{\xi}{\sim} = \eta$$

3 مفاصل $\alpha \alpha$

$$v \times P = P \sum_{i=1}^n \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{(1+v)v}{r} = \sum_{i=1}^n \quad (2)$$

$$v \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{v} + r P \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{v} = v \bar{v} + r P \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{v} \quad (3)$$

$$\left(\frac{(1+v)v}{r} \times \frac{\Lambda}{v} + v \bar{v} \right) \frac{\epsilon}{v} =$$

$$\left(\epsilon + v \epsilon + v \bar{v} \right) \frac{\epsilon}{v} =$$

$$\left(\epsilon + v \epsilon \right) \frac{\epsilon}{v} =$$

$$\frac{17 + \epsilon \epsilon}{v} =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (v, \bar{v}) = v \bar{v} \quad \uparrow$$

$$\frac{17}{v} + \epsilon \epsilon \bar{v} =$$

$$\boxed{\epsilon \epsilon} =$$

note $\cdot = \frac{P \bar{v}}{v} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty}$

قانون
إذا كان (s, a) معروف على $[v, p]$

$$\int_p^{\infty} (s, a) ds = \frac{1}{p} (s, a) \Big|_p^{\infty}$$

$$\int_p^{\infty} (s, a) ds = \frac{1}{p} (s, a) \Big|_p^{\infty}$$

1- درجة البسط أكبر من درجة المقام تكون النهاية $\rightarrow \infty$

2- إذا كانت درجة البسط أقل من درجة المقام تكون النهاية = صفر

3- إذا كانت درجة البسط = درجة المقام تكون النهاية مطلبا أعلى قوة في البسط
مطلبا أعلى قوة في المقام

مثال: إذا تم حساب مجموع $\int_p^{\infty} (s, a) ds$ للفترة $[0, 3]$

$$\int_p^{\infty} (s, a) ds = \frac{1}{p} (s, a) \Big|_p^{\infty} = \frac{1}{p} (s, a) \Big|_p^{\infty} = \frac{1}{p} (s, a) \Big|_p^{\infty}$$

$$\int_p^{\infty} (s, a) ds = \frac{1}{p} (s, a) \Big|_p^{\infty}$$

$$\frac{1}{p} = \frac{1 + v^2 - v^2}{p - v^2 + v^2}$$

$$\int_p^{\infty} (s, a) ds = \frac{1}{p} (s, a) \Big|_p^{\infty} = \frac{1}{p} (s, a) \Big|_p^{\infty}$$

$$\int_p^{\infty} (s, a) ds = \frac{1}{p} (s, a) \Big|_p^{\infty}$$

$$= \frac{1}{p} (s, a) \Big|_p^{\infty}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \frac{1 - \nu^2}{1 - \nu^2} + \nu = (1 + \nu) \nu \quad [2.11]$$

$$\frac{1 - \nu^2}{1 - \nu^2} + \nu = \nu + \nu^2$$

$$\nu + \nu =$$

$$\boxed{\nu} =$$

مثال (3) ص (173) :

$$\sigma = \sigma^* \quad [3.11] \quad \text{فإن } \sigma = 0 = \sigma - \sigma$$

فإن $\sigma = \sigma$ باستخدام تعريف التكامل المحدود :

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{\nu}{\nu} = \frac{\nu}{\nu} = \frac{P - \nu}{\nu} = 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \nu + P = \sigma$$

$$\frac{\nu}{\nu} = \frac{\nu}{\nu} + 0 =$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \frac{\nu}{\nu} + 2 - 0 = (\sigma, \nu)$$

$$\frac{1}{\nu} - 0 =$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \frac{1}{\nu} - 0 = \frac{1}{\nu} - 0 =$$

$$\frac{1}{\nu} - 0 = \frac{1}{\nu} - 0 =$$

$$\left(\frac{(1 + \nu) \nu}{\nu} \cdot \frac{1}{\nu} - \nu \right) \frac{\nu}{\nu} =$$

$$(1 - \nu - \nu) \frac{\nu}{\nu} =$$

$$\frac{1}{\nu} - \nu - = (1 - \nu -) \frac{\nu}{\nu} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$\boxed{1} =$$

سؤال: باستخدام تقريب النكاح المصور في $\frac{1}{2} (0 - \frac{1}{2})^2$

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

$$[2, 1]$$

$$0 - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{0}{2} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}}{2} = \frac{1 - 0}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$\frac{0}{2} + 1 = 1$$

$$0 - (\frac{0}{2} + 1) = -1$$

$$0 - \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$(1, 0) = (1, 0)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (1 - \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (1 - \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (1 - 0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (1 - 0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$\frac{1-u}{\sigma} = \frac{P-u}{\sigma}$$

$$r + P = r = r$$

$$r \frac{1-u}{\sigma} + 1 =$$

$$r - (r \frac{1-u}{\sigma} + 1) \sigma = (r \sigma)$$

$$r - r(1-u) + \sigma =$$

$$r(1-u) + r =$$

$$r = (r, \sigma) P$$

$$r(1-u) + r \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1-u}{\sigma} = r \sigma$$

$$\left(\frac{r}{\sigma} (1-u) + r \right) \frac{1-u}{\sigma} = r \sigma$$

$$r(1-u) \frac{1-u}{\sigma} + r \frac{1-u}{\sigma} = r \sigma$$

$$r(1-u)^2 + r(1-u) = r \sigma$$

$$r + u r - r u^2 + r - u r = r \sigma$$

$$u r - r u^2 = r \sigma$$

$$\boxed{r} = r \sigma - u r - r u^2$$

$$r = r \sigma - u r - r u^2$$

$$r = (r \sigma - u r - r u^2)$$

$$\boxed{\Sigma = U} \quad r \sigma = u$$

قابلية الاقتران للتكامل:

نظرية (1):

إذا كان f دالة متصلة على $[a, b]$ فإنه يكون قابلاً للتكامل على $[a, b]$

مثال: $f(x) = x^2$ قابلاً للتكامل على $[0, 1]$

$f(x) = x^2$ متصلة $\forall x \in [0, 1]$ فإنه اقتراناً ذاتياً

$\therefore f(x) = x^2$ قابلاً للتكامل على $[0, 1]$

نظرية (2):

إذا كان f دالة قابلاً للتكامل على $[a, b]$ وكان $f(a) = f(b)$

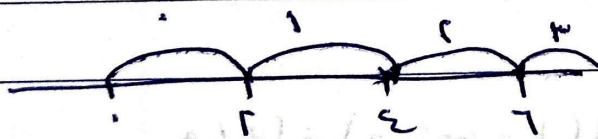
$\forall c \in [a, b]$ ما عدا نقاط محورية (محمورة)

فإن f دالة قابلاً للتكامل على $[a, c]$

مثال (1): $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ في $[1, 2]$

ابحثي في قابلية $f(x)$

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



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

$$x = 1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \Gamma = \frac{1}{x} \\ \Gamma = \frac{1}{x} \\ \Gamma = \frac{1}{x} \end{array} \right\} = \left[\frac{1}{x} \right]$$

فترضنا $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ $\forall x \in [1, 2]$

$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ دالة متصلة $\forall x \in [1, 2]$

$\therefore f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ قابلاً للتكامل $\iff f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ قابلاً للتكامل على $[1, 2]$

مثال (٧) :

$$[I, I^-] \quad \frac{1-u}{1+u} = \text{دراس}$$

$$\cdot = 1+u \leftarrow \text{كامل دراس}$$

$$\boxed{1-u}$$

$$\frac{(1+u)(1-u)}{(1+u)} = \text{دراس}$$

$$\boxed{1-u = \text{دراس}}$$

نقضا $[I, I^-] \ni u \forall 1-u = \text{دراس}$

$$\text{دراس} = \text{دراس} \text{ ماعدا } u = 1$$

∴ دراس قابل للتكامل كما أنه كثير حدود

دراس قابل للتكامل

$$[II, II^-]$$

$$\text{سوف: } \frac{1-u^3}{1-u} = \text{دراس}$$

$$[II, II^-] \ni u \cdot = u \leftarrow \text{دراس} = 1$$

$$\frac{(1+u+u^2)(1-u)}{(1-u)} = \text{دراس}$$

$$\text{دراس} = 1+u+u^2$$

نقضا $[II, II^-] \ni u \forall 1+u+u^2 = \text{دراس}$

دراس متعدد فهو قابل للتكامل ∴ $\text{دراس} = \text{دراس}$ ماعدا $u = 1$

∴ دراس قابل للتكامل

تاریخ (۱۷۵) :
 س ۱- : (۱۷۵) = ۲-۵۰ و گمانه ۵- [۱۷۱-۲۰]

$$\frac{\xi}{\nu} = 1$$

$$س ۱- = 1 - \frac{\xi}{\nu}$$

$$(س ۱-) = (۲-۵۰) = 1 - \frac{\xi}{\nu}$$

$$\frac{\xi}{\nu} = 1 - ۲-۵۰$$

$$\frac{\xi}{\nu} = ۱-۲-۵۰$$

$$س ۱- = (۱۷۵) = ۱ - \frac{\xi}{\nu}$$

$$\frac{\xi}{\nu} = 1 - ۲-۵۰$$

$$\left(\frac{(1+\nu) \times \frac{\xi}{\nu} - \nu}{\nu} \right) \frac{\xi}{\nu} =$$

$$\left(\frac{1 - \nu - \nu}{\nu} \right) \times \frac{\xi}{\nu} =$$

$$\left(\frac{1 - 2\nu}{\nu} \right) \times \frac{\xi}{\nu} =$$

$$\frac{\xi}{\nu} = 1 - ۲-۵۰$$

$$\int_{-1}^{\infty} f(x) dx = ۱ - ۲-۵۰$$

$$\frac{\xi}{\nu} = 1 - ۲-۵۰$$

$$۱ - ۲-۵۰ =$$

$$U + (U)P = (U)P$$

$$(U)P = (U)P$$

$$(U + (U)P) \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$U \frac{1}{2} + (U)P \times \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$U \times \frac{1}{2} + (U)P \times \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$U + (U)P \times P =$$

$$U \times \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^2 \text{...}$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \times [1, 3] \times \frac{1}{2} = (U)P$$

$$\frac{0}{2} = \frac{1-2}{2} = 1 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{0}{2} + 1 = \frac{1}{2} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = (U)P$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = (U)P \int_{-1}^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \end{array} \right] \quad (2-1) \quad 5$$

$$[2, 1] \quad \text{فردا} = 2-1 = 5 \quad \text{سب} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + 1 = 5 \quad \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$(1 + \frac{1}{2}) \cdot 2 - 1 = 5$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \cdot 2 - 1 = 5$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \cdot 2 - 1 = 5$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \cdot 2 - 1 = 5$$

$$\frac{(1+2) \cdot 2 - 1}{2} = 5$$

$$\frac{3 \cdot 2 - 1}{2} = 5$$

$$\frac{6 - 1}{2} = 5$$

$$\frac{5}{2} = 5$$

$$\frac{5}{2} = 5 \quad \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$0 =$$

العلاقة بين التفاضل والتكامل

مثال (1) : $\int_{\epsilon}^{\eta} (1-u) u^{\alpha} du$ ①

$$\int_{\epsilon}^{\eta} (1-u) u^{\alpha} du =$$

$$(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\alpha}) - (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\alpha}) =$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{\alpha} =$$

$$\frac{\alpha-1}{\alpha}$$

مثال (2) : $\int_{\epsilon}^{\eta} u \sqrt{u} du$ ②

$$\int_{\epsilon}^{\eta} u \sqrt{u} du = \int_{\epsilon}^{\eta} u^{3/2} du$$

$$\int_{\epsilon}^{\eta} u^{3/2} du = \frac{2}{5} u^{5/2} \Big|_{\epsilon}^{\eta}$$

$$\frac{2}{5} (\eta^{5/2} - \epsilon^{5/2})$$

$$\frac{2}{5} \eta^{5/2} - \frac{2}{5} \epsilon^{5/2}$$

مثال (3) : $\int_{\epsilon}^{\eta} u^2 du$ ③

$$\frac{1}{3} u^3 \Big|_{\epsilon}^{\eta}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} (\eta^3 - \epsilon^3)$$

$$\nu \mid (\nu) \rho = \nu \rho \quad \nu \mid \nu = \nu$$

$$(\nu) \rho - (\nu) \rho =$$

$$\Lambda = \Sigma - \Gamma =$$

$$: (\nu \nu) \rho \quad (\nu) \nu \rho$$

$$[\Sigma, \Gamma] \quad \nu \Sigma = (\nu) \rho$$

$$\nu \rho \Sigma \quad \nu \rho \Sigma = (\nu) \rho$$

$$\nu \rho \Sigma \quad \nu \rho \Sigma =$$

$$\nu \mid \Sigma \quad \nu \rho =$$

$$17 - \Sigma \quad \nu =$$

$$= (\Gamma) \rho$$

$$10 - = 17 - 1 = (1) \rho$$

مسئله ۱۰۱ (۱۷۹) :
 در فضای \mathbb{R}^2 بردارهای u و v را در نظر بگیرید.

$$u = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, v = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{u \cdot v}{\|u\| \|v\|} = \frac{u \cdot v}{\|u\| \|v\|}$$

برای u و v داریم

$$1 = \frac{u \cdot v}{\|u\| \|v\|}$$

$$\frac{u \cdot v}{\|u\| \|v\|} = 1$$

$$1 = \frac{u \cdot v}{\|u\| \|v\|}$$

$$\frac{u \cdot v}{\|u\| \|v\|} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

تاریخچه (۱۸) :

$$u \cdot v = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 4 + 2 = 6$$

$$u \cdot v = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 6$$

$$\frac{u \cdot v}{\|u\| \|v\|} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{5} \sqrt{5}} = \frac{6}{5}$$

$$\frac{u \cdot v}{\|u\| \|v\|} = \frac{6}{5}$$

$$\frac{6}{5} = \frac{6}{5}$$

$$\frac{6}{5} = \frac{6}{5}$$

$$v_s^2 (v - b) = \dots \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$v - b = a$$

$$\frac{v - b}{v} = \dots$$

$$1 - \frac{b}{v} = \dots$$

$$\frac{v - b}{v} = \dots$$

$$1 - \frac{b}{v} = \dots$$

$$1 = \dots$$

$$\frac{v}{v} (v - b) = \dots$$

$$1 - \frac{b}{v} = \dots$$

$$\frac{10}{8} = (17 - 1) \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\dots \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$v - b = a$$

$$v = \dots$$

$$\dots$$

$$\dots$$

$$1 - (1 - a) = a + 1 = 1$$

$$v_s \quad (1-v)^2 v \quad \Gamma \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$1-v = \delta$$

$$-\delta^2 = v \delta$$

$$1 = \delta \Leftrightarrow \cdot = v$$

$$1 = \delta \Leftrightarrow \Gamma = v$$

$$v \delta^2 \quad \Gamma \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$1-v = \delta$$

$$1+\delta = v$$

$$\Gamma(1+\delta) = v$$

$$1+\delta^2 + \Gamma = v$$

$$v \delta^2 \quad \Gamma(1+\delta^2 + \Gamma) \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$v \delta^2 \quad \left(\frac{v}{\delta} + \frac{\delta \Gamma}{\delta} + \frac{\delta}{\delta} \right) \Gamma \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$1 \quad \left(\frac{v}{\delta} + \frac{\delta \Gamma}{\delta} + \frac{\delta}{\delta} \right) \Gamma$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\delta} + \frac{\Gamma}{\delta} - \frac{1}{\delta} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{\delta} + \frac{\Gamma}{\delta} + \frac{1}{\delta} \right) \Gamma$$

97

س [2.1] س

ن (س) ؟

$$\frac{u}{1+u} = \text{مد (س)} = \text{س}$$

$$\text{مد (س)} = \int_P \text{مد (س)} ds$$

$$1-1+ \text{مد (س)} \int_P \frac{u}{1+u} =$$

$$\text{مد (س)} \int_P \frac{1-1+u}{1+u} =$$

$$\text{مد (س)} \int_P \frac{1}{1+u} - \text{مد (س)} \int_P \frac{1+u}{1+u}$$

$$\text{مد (س)} \int_P \frac{1}{1+u} - \text{مد (س)} \int_P 1$$

$$\text{س} - \left(\frac{\text{لو (س)} - \text{لو (س)}}{\text{و}} \right)$$

$$\text{س} - \frac{\text{لو (س)} - \text{لو (س)}}{\text{و}}$$

$$3 \neq 2 \neq 1$$

$$0 \neq 1 \neq 2$$

$$\text{مد (س)} : \text{مد (س)} = \int_P \frac{P+u}{1+u} ds$$

هو الاقتران المكامل للاقتران (مد (س) في [0, 2])

س، ر، پ

$$\therefore = (r-)$$

$$\therefore = P + \Lambda$$

$$\boxed{\Lambda = P}$$

$$\text{بنا ت (س)} = \text{بنا ت (س)}$$

$$-r\epsilon u$$

$$+r\epsilon u$$

$$\Lambda - \Lambda = 1 + u^2$$

$$1 = 1 + u^2$$

$$0 = u^2$$

$$\boxed{u = 0}$$

$$\text{س } \frac{1}{r} = \text{س } \frac{1}{r} + \text{س } \frac{1}{r} + \text{س } \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} < u$$

$$\text{س } \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\text{س } \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\therefore = \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)$$

$$\therefore = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\therefore = \frac{1}{r} + 1 + \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{r} = 0}$$

$$\text{س } \frac{1}{r} = \text{س } \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\text{س } \frac{1}{r} + 1 =$$

$$\text{س } \frac{1}{r} + 1 = \text{س } \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\text{س } \frac{1}{r} + 1 =$$

$$\text{سواء: } \left[\frac{v}{1-v} + P \right] = \frac{1}{P}$$

؟؟P

$$1 - v = \frac{1}{P}$$

$$\frac{v}{1-v} + P = \frac{1}{P} = 1 - v$$

$$1 - v + P = 1 - v$$

$$P = 0$$

$$1 - v - 1 = P$$

$$\text{بذلك: } \left[\frac{v}{1-v} + P \right] = \frac{1}{P}$$

$$1 - v = \frac{1}{P}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{1-v}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{1-v}$$

$$1 - v = \frac{1}{P}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{1-v}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{1-v}$$

$$\left[\frac{v}{1-v} + \frac{1}{1-v} \right] = \frac{1}{1-v}$$

$$\frac{1-v}{1-v} = \frac{1}{1-v}$$

$$\left[\frac{v}{1-v} + \frac{1}{1-v} \right] = \frac{1}{1-v}$$

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

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

$$\left[\frac{v}{1-v} + \frac{1}{1-v} \right] = \frac{1}{1-v}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-v} - \frac{1}{1-v}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\lambda} - \frac{1}{\lambda} \right) - .$$

$$\left(\frac{\lambda - \gamma}{\lambda} \right) - .$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{\gamma}{\lambda} = \left(\frac{\lambda - \gamma}{\lambda} \right) - .$$

في هذه الحالة الشكل الصحيح

من أجل (U) و (V) و (W)

$$1 = (2 - 7) = 5 \quad \text{①}$$

$$\therefore = 5 \quad \text{②}$$

$$5 \frac{0 + 5 - 2}{5} \quad \text{③}$$

$$5 \frac{0 + 5 - 2}{5} \quad \text{④}$$

$$5 \frac{0 + 5 - 2}{5} \quad \text{⑤}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} \frac{0 + 5 - 2}{5}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} \frac{0 - 5 - 2}{5}$$

$$(0 - 5 - 1) = (0 - 1 - 1)$$

$$= 1 - 1 - 1$$

$$\frac{0}{1} = \frac{0 - 1}{1} = \frac{0 - 1}{1}$$

مثال (1) : $(1+r)^n$

$$MT = \sum_{t=0}^n \frac{P_0 + r^t}{1+r^t}$$

$$MT = (1 - P_0 + r) \sum_{t=0}^n \frac{1}{1+r^t}$$

$$MT = (1 + P_0) \sum_{t=0}^n \frac{1}{1+r^t}$$

$$q = 1 + P_0$$

$$1 = P_0$$

$$\boxed{q = P}$$

مثال (2) : $(1+r)^n$

$$1 = \sum_{t=0}^n \frac{1}{1+r^t}$$

$$\therefore 1 = \sum_{t=0}^n \frac{1}{1+r^t} \quad \text{①}$$

$$1 - r = \sum_{t=0}^n \frac{r}{1+r^t} \quad \text{②}$$

مثال (3) : $(1+r)^n$

$\therefore \sum_{t=0}^n \frac{1}{1+r^t}$	\uparrow	$\sum_{t=0}^n \frac{1}{1+r^t} = \sum_{t=0}^n \frac{1}{1+r^t}$	\uparrow	$\sum_{t=0}^n \frac{1}{1+r^t}$
		$= \sum_{t=0}^n \frac{1}{1+r^t}$		

$$\sum_{t=0}^n \frac{1}{1+r^t} = \sum_{t=0}^n \frac{1}{1+r^t}$$

$$\sum_{t=0}^n \frac{1}{1+r^t} \leq \sum_{t=0}^n \frac{1}{1+r^t}$$

$$\sum_{t=0}^n \frac{1}{1+r^t} \leq \sum_{t=0}^n \frac{1}{1+r^t}$$

مثال ٢ (١٨٣) :

$$\sqrt{s(2+s)} \geq \sqrt{(1-s)^2}$$

نفرض $s > 0$ ، $(2+s) - (1-s) =$

$$2 + s - 1 + s =$$

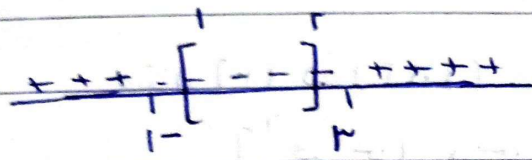
$$1 + 2s =$$

بجانب إشارة $s > 0$

$$1 + 2s > 0$$

$$\therefore (1+s)(1-s) = 1 - s^2$$

$$1 - s^2 = 1 - s$$



فإن $s > 0$

$$\therefore \sqrt{s(2+s)} - (1-s) \geq 0$$

$$2+s \geq 1-s$$

$$\sqrt{s(2+s)} \geq \sqrt{(1-s)^2} \Leftarrow$$

مثال ٣ (١٨٣) :

فإن $s > 0$

$$\sqrt{s^3} \geq \sqrt{s(1-s)}$$

$$\sqrt{s^3} \geq \sqrt{s(1-s)}$$

$$\sqrt{s^3} \geq \sqrt{s(1-s)}$$

$$s^3 \geq s(1-s) \Rightarrow s^2 \geq 1-s$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} r \geq u \geq 1 - \\ \varepsilon \geq u \geq r \quad r - u + u - r \end{array} \right\} = (u) \text{ ت}$$

مثال (18) :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} r < u \quad v - u - u \\ r \geq u \quad u - r \end{array} \right\} = (u) \text{ ت}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{فدلسا } r \text{ + فدلسا } r = \text{فدلسا } r \\ \text{فدلسا } v - u - u \text{ + فدلسا } r = \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{r}{r} | u - v - u + \frac{r}{r} | u =$$

$$(14 - 1) - (15 - 14) + 2 - 2 =$$

$$14 = 14 - 1 - 1 + 1 =$$

مثال (19) :

$$\frac{u - u + 1}{u + 1} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} r \\ 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{u - u + 1}{u + 1} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} r \\ 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{u - u + 1}{u + 1} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} r \\ 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1} dx$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{x^2 + 1 - 2}{x^2 + 1} dx$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 1} dx - \int_1^2 \frac{2}{x^2 + 1} dx$$

$$\int_1^2 1 dx - \int_1^2 \frac{2}{x^2 + 1} dx$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 1} dx$$

مثال (11) مثال (187):

$$\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} dx$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

$$17 - 0 \times 2$$

$$2 = 17 - 2$$

1 < P SSP (1187) و (117) مثال

$$\frac{P}{r} \text{ لو } \Gamma = \text{و } \frac{\Sigma}{1-r} \text{ لو } \Gamma$$

$$\frac{U}{1-r} + \frac{P}{1+r} = \frac{\Sigma}{(1-r)(1+r)}$$

$$(1+r)U + (1-r)P = \Sigma$$

1 = u base

$$\boxed{\Gamma = U} \leftarrow U \Gamma = \Sigma$$

1 = u base

$$\boxed{\Gamma^- = P} \leftarrow P \Gamma^- = \Sigma$$

$$\text{و } \frac{\Gamma}{1-r} + \frac{\Gamma^-}{1+r} \text{ لو } \Gamma$$

$$\frac{P}{r} \text{ لو } \Gamma = \frac{P}{r} \left(\frac{1-r}{1+r} \text{ لو } \Gamma + \frac{1+r}{1+r} \text{ لو } \Gamma^- \right)$$

$$\frac{P}{r} \text{ لو } \Gamma = \frac{P}{r} \left(\frac{1-r}{1+r} \text{ لو } \Gamma \right)$$

$$\frac{P}{r} \text{ لو } \Gamma = \left(\frac{1-r}{1+r} \text{ لو } \Gamma - \frac{1-P}{1+P} \text{ لو } \Gamma \right)$$

$$\frac{P}{r} \text{ لو } \Gamma = \frac{1}{r} \text{ لو } \Gamma - \frac{1-P}{1+P} \text{ لو } \Gamma$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \text{ لو } \Gamma + \frac{P}{r} \text{ لو } \Gamma = \frac{1-P}{1+P} \text{ لو } \Gamma$$

$$\frac{1 \times \frac{r}{1+r}}{1} = \frac{1-p}{1+p}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+r} = \frac{1-p}{1+p}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1-p}{1+p}$$

$$1+p = r-p$$

$$r = p$$

$$\frac{r}{1+r} = \frac{1}{1+r} - \frac{1-p}{1+p}$$

$$\frac{r}{1+r} = r \times \frac{1-p}{1+p}$$

$$r = \frac{1-p}{1+p}$$

$$r \times \frac{1-p}{1+p}$$

$$\frac{r}{1+r} = \frac{(1-p)r}{1+p}$$

$$r = p$$

قارین مراد ۱۱۸۷:

سک: (P) $\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{x} - \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2} + C$$

$$\frac{1}{x} - \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2} + C$$

(3) $\int (x+1)^5 dx$

$$\int (x^5 + 5x^4 + 10x^3 + 10x^2 + 5x + 1) dx$$

$$\frac{x^6}{6} + \frac{5x^5}{5} + \frac{10x^4}{4} + \frac{10x^3}{3} + \frac{5x^2}{2} + x + C$$

$$\frac{x^6}{6} + x^5 + \frac{5x^4}{2} + \frac{10x^3}{3} + \frac{5x^2}{2} + x + C$$

$$\frac{x^6}{6} + x^5 + \frac{5x^4}{2} + \frac{10x^3}{3} + \frac{5x^2}{2} + x + C$$

$$\frac{x^6}{6} + x^5 + \frac{5x^4}{2} + \frac{10x^3}{3} + \frac{5x^2}{2} + x + C$$

$$u^s (s+u)(1+u) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \uparrow \\ \downarrow \end{array} \right\} \textcircled{1}$$

$$u^s (s+u+u^2+u^3+\dots) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \uparrow \\ \downarrow \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{u^s}{1-u} = u^s + \frac{u^{s+1}}{1-u} + \frac{u^{s+2}}{1-u} + \dots$$

$$\frac{u^s}{1-u} + \frac{u^{s+1}}{1-u} + \frac{u^{s+2}}{1-u} - \frac{u^s}{1-u} - \frac{u^{s+1}}{1-u} - \frac{u^{s+2}}{1-u}$$

$$\frac{u^s}{1-u} + \frac{u^{s+1}}{1-u} - \frac{u^s}{1-u} - \frac{u^{s+1}}{1-u} + \frac{u^{s+1}}{1-u} + \frac{u^{s+2}}{1-u} - \frac{u^{s+1}}{1-u} - \frac{u^{s+2}}{1-u}$$

$$\frac{u^s}{1-u} + \frac{u^{s+1}}{1-u}$$

$$\frac{u^s}{1-u} + \frac{u^{s+1}}{1-u} = \frac{u^s}{1-u} + \frac{u^s \times u}{1-u}$$

$$u^s \frac{u^s - u^{s+1}}{1-u^2} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \uparrow \\ \downarrow \end{array} \right\} \textcircled{2}$$

$$\frac{u^s (1+u^s+u^{2s}) (1-u)}{(1+u^s+u^{2s})} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \uparrow \\ \downarrow \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{1-u^s}{1+u^s+u^{2s}}$$

$$\frac{1-u}{1+u+u^2} = \frac{1-u^3}{1-u^3} = \frac{1-u^3}{(1-u)(1+u+u^2)} = \frac{1-u^3}{1-u} = 1+u+u^2$$

$$\text{سواء: } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma + \tau + \rho \\ \sigma - \tau - \rho \end{array} \right\} \leq \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma \\ \sigma - 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

فنفرض (واحد) = $\sigma + \tau - \rho + 1$

$$= \sigma + \tau - \rho + 1$$

$$= \sigma - \rho + 1$$

$$= 3 - 2 + 1 = 2$$

$$= 3 - 2 = 1 \quad \text{التميز بالعبارة لا يزال}$$

$$\text{واحد} \Rightarrow \Delta \in [1, 1]$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma + \tau \\ \sigma - 1 \end{array} \right\} \leq \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma + \tau \\ \sigma - 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \Delta \in [1, 1]$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma + \tau \\ \sigma - 1 \end{array} \right\} \leq \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma \\ \sigma - 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \Delta \in [1, 1]$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma + \tau + \rho \\ \sigma - 1 \end{array} \right\} \leq \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma \\ \sigma - 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{②} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma + \tau + \rho \\ \sigma \end{array} \right\} \leq \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma \\ \sigma \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma + \tau \\ \sigma \end{array} \right\} \leq \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma \\ \sigma \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \Delta \in [1, 1]$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma + \tau + \rho \\ \sigma \end{array} \right\} \leq \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma \\ \sigma \end{array} \right\}$$

$$v s \sigma^0 \int_1 + v s \sigma^v \int_0 \quad \textcircled{P} \rightarrow$$

$$v s \sigma^v \int_1 =$$

$$v s \sqrt{r+v} \int_2 - v s \sqrt{r+v} \int_1 \quad \textcircled{Q}$$

$$v s \sqrt{r+v} \int_F + v s \sqrt{r+v} \int_1 =$$

$$v s \sqrt{r+v} \int_1 =$$

$$v s \int_r^{r+v} + v s \int_1^r - v s \int_1^r \quad \textcircled{R}$$

$$v s \int_r^{r+v} + v s \int_1^r + v s \int_1^r$$

$$v s \int_r^{r+v} + v s \int_1^r$$

$$v s \int_1^{r+v}$$

$$v s \frac{v-1}{1+v} \int_v + v s (1-v) \int_r \quad \textcircled{S}$$

$$v s \frac{(v+1)(v-1)}{(1+v)} \int_v + v s (1+v) \int_r$$

$$v s (v-1) \int_v + v s (1-v) \int_r$$

$$u s 1 - v \overset{\circ}{\int} - u s 1 - v \overset{\circ}{\int}_r$$

$$u s 1 - v \overset{\circ}{\int}_0 + u s 1 - v \overset{\circ}{\int}_r$$

$$u s 1 - v \overset{\circ}{\int}_r$$

$$v = u s (u) \overset{\circ}{\int}_r \quad \text{سواء}$$

$$u s 1 + u s - (u) \overset{\circ}{\int}_r \quad \text{ⓐ}$$

$$u s 1 \overset{\circ}{\int}_r + u s u s \overset{\circ}{\int}_r - u s (u) \overset{\circ}{\int}_r$$

$$(1-0)1 + \frac{u s}{r} - (v) \overset{\circ}{\int}_r$$

$$\varepsilon + \left(\frac{u}{r} - \frac{v}{r} \right) - 1 \varepsilon$$

$$1 \varepsilon - = \varepsilon + u r - 1 \varepsilon$$

$$1 = u s (u) \overset{\circ}{\int}_r P r \quad \text{ⓑ}$$

$$1 = u s (u) \overset{\circ}{\int}_r P r$$

$$1 = v x P r$$

$$1 = P 1 \varepsilon$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{1 \varepsilon} = P}$$

$$\Lambda = \nu s (\omega) \int, \quad \dots$$

$$\nu s (\Gamma - (\nu) \omega) \int, \quad \textcircled{P}$$

$$\nu s \Gamma \int, - (\nu) \omega \int, \nu$$

$$(1-0) \Gamma - (\Lambda) \nu$$

$$1 \Gamma = \Lambda - \nu \epsilon$$

$$\nu s \nu \Gamma - (\Gamma - \nu) \epsilon \int, \quad \textcircled{Q}$$

$$\Gamma - \nu = \epsilon$$

$$\epsilon s = \nu s$$

$$1 = \epsilon \Leftarrow \nu = \nu$$

$$0 = \epsilon \Leftarrow \nu = \nu$$

$$\nu s \nu \Gamma \int, - \epsilon s (\epsilon) \epsilon \int, \quad \textcircled{R}$$

$$\frac{\nu}{\Gamma} \nu - (\Lambda) \epsilon$$

$$(1 - \epsilon \nu) - \nu \Gamma$$

$$\Lambda - = \epsilon - \nu \Gamma$$

$$\text{سوال: } \int_r^v \text{فداسا} \text{ و } \int_r^q \text{فداسا} \text{ و } \int_r^s \text{فداسا} = 1$$

$$\int_r^s \text{فداسا} \text{ و } \int_r^q \text{فداسا} = 1$$

$$\int_r^v \text{فداسا} \text{ و } \int_r^q \text{فداسا}$$

$$\int_r^v \text{فداسا} \text{ و } \int_r^q \text{فداسا} \text{ و } \int_r^s \text{فداسا} = \int_r^v \text{فداسا}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma + \Gamma -}{1} =$$

$$\int_r^v \text{فداسا} \text{ و } \int_r^q \text{فداسا} = 1$$

$$\text{سوال: } \int_r^v \text{فداسا} \text{ و } \int_r^q \text{فداسا} \text{ و } \int_r^s \text{فداسا} = 1$$

$$\int_r^v \text{فداسا} \text{ و } \int_r^q \text{فداسا} = 1$$

$$\int_r^v \text{فداسا} \text{ و } \int_r^q \text{فداسا} = 1$$

$$\int_r^v \text{فداسا} \text{ و } \int_r^q \text{فداسا} \text{ و } \int_r^s \text{فداسا} = \int_r^v \text{فداسا}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma}{1} + \frac{\Gamma}{1} + \frac{\Gamma}{1} = 1$$

$$1 - \Gamma + 1 - \frac{\Gamma}{1} - \Gamma + \Gamma = 1$$

$$r + \frac{P - Pr}{r} = 11$$

$$\frac{P - Pr}{r} = r -$$

$$Pr = r -$$

$$\boxed{\frac{r -}{r} = P}$$

$$r = \frac{P - Pr}{r} + Pr$$

$$r = \frac{P - Pr}{r} + Pr$$

$$r = \frac{P - Pr}{r} + Pr$$

$$r = \frac{P - Pr}{r} + Pr$$

$$r = \frac{P - Pr}{r} + Pr$$

$$r = \frac{P - Pr}{r} + Pr$$

$$\therefore = 0 - \frac{P - Pr}{r} + Pr$$

$$\therefore = (0 - \frac{P - Pr}{r} + Pr)$$

$$\boxed{0 = \frac{P - Pr}{r} + Pr}$$

$$\therefore = \frac{P - Pr}{r} + Pr$$

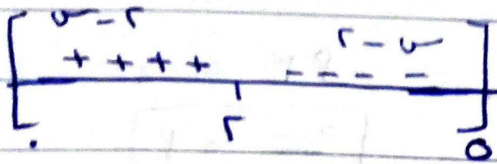
$$1 - = \frac{P - Pr}{r} + Pr$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1 -}{r} = \frac{P - Pr}{r} + Pr}$$

$$\text{سورة : } \frac{1}{\nu - \tau} = \frac{1}{\nu} + \frac{\tau}{\nu(\nu - \tau)}$$

$$\therefore = \nu - \tau$$

$$\tau = \nu$$



عندما $\tau > \nu$

$$\frac{1}{\nu - \tau} = \frac{1}{\nu} + \frac{\tau}{\nu(\nu - \tau)}$$

$$\frac{1}{\nu} + \frac{\tau}{\nu(\nu - \tau)} =$$

$$\frac{1}{\nu} - \frac{\tau}{\nu} =$$

عندما $\tau > \nu$

$$\frac{1}{\nu} + \frac{\tau}{\nu(\nu - \tau)} = \frac{1}{\nu} + \frac{\tau}{\nu(\tau - \nu)}$$

$$\frac{1}{\nu} + \frac{\tau}{\nu(\tau - \nu)} =$$

$$\frac{1}{\nu} + \frac{\tau}{\nu(\tau - \nu)} = \frac{1}{\nu} + \frac{\tau}{\nu(\tau - \nu)}$$

$$\frac{1}{\nu} + \frac{\tau}{\nu(\tau - \nu)} =$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{u}{r} - u r \\ \frac{u}{r} + u r \end{array} \right\} = (u) r$$

تفاوتی ساده (r, u)

ساز: $1, 0, \dots, 1, P^2$ $[u, P]$ $\{u, v, \dots, 1, P^2\}$

$$u + P = u$$

$$1. x \quad \frac{P-u}{1} + P = 1 \quad x$$

$$P - u + P \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$P - 1 = 1 - u$$

$$u + P \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$1 \wedge = P + u$$

$$u + P = 1 \wedge$$

$$P \wedge = \wedge -$$

$$\textcircled{u} \quad \boxed{1 - = P}$$

$$[r, 1] \quad 0 = r \wedge u \wedge s$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1-r}{2} = u$$

$$0 \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{1}{2} = (0, 0) \cdot 1^0$$

$$0 \times \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$0 =$$

$$u + P = u$$

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

$$0 = (u, s)$$

$$[r, 1] \quad 1 + r\varepsilon = (r\varepsilon)^p \quad 3$$

$$r\varepsilon = (r\varepsilon)^p \quad \text{يا } \sum_{\infty \leftarrow n}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1-r}{r} = 0$$

$$r + p = r$$

$$r \frac{1}{r} + 1 =$$

$$1 + (r \frac{1}{r} + 1)r = (r\varepsilon)^p$$

$$1 + r \frac{r}{r} + r =$$

$$r + r \frac{r}{r} =$$

$$r + r \frac{r}{r} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r} = (r\varepsilon)^p$$

$$\left(r + \frac{(1+r)r}{r} \times \frac{r}{r} \right) \frac{1}{r} =$$

$$\left(r + 1 + r \right) \frac{1}{r} =$$

$$\left(1 + r\varepsilon \right) \frac{1}{r} =$$

$$\frac{1}{r} + \varepsilon =$$

Ⓐ

$$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{r} + \sum_{\infty \leftarrow n} r\varepsilon = (r\varepsilon)^p \quad \text{يا } \sum_{\infty \leftarrow n}$$

$$\int_r^2 \text{فداس} \text{ د س} = 7 - \epsilon$$

$$\int_r^2 \text{فداس} \text{ د س} + \epsilon = \int_r^2 \text{فداس} \text{ د س} + \int_r^2 \epsilon \text{ د س} \leftarrow \int_r^2 \text{فداس} \text{ د س} = 7 - \epsilon$$

$$\int_r^2 \text{فداس} \text{ د س} + \epsilon = 7 - \epsilon$$

$$\int_r^2 \text{فداس} \text{ د س} = ?$$

$$\int_r^2 \text{فداس} \text{ د س} = 7 - \epsilon$$

$$\int_r^2 \text{فداس} \text{ د س} = 7 - \epsilon$$

$$\int_r^2 \text{فداس} \text{ د س} = \int_r^2 \text{فداس} \text{ د س} + \int_r^2 \text{فداس} \text{ د س}$$

$$\epsilon = 1 + 7 - \epsilon$$

$$\textcircled{A} \quad \Lambda = (\epsilon) \Gamma = \int_r^2 \text{فداس} \text{ د س}$$

$$0 = \int_r^2 \text{فداس} \text{ د س} = \text{فاس} - \text{فاس} + \text{فاس} + \text{فاس}$$

$$\text{فداس} = \text{فاس} - \text{فاس} + \text{فاس} + \text{فاس}$$

$$\text{فاس} - \text{فاس} + \text{فاس} + \text{فاس} =$$

$$\int_r^2 \text{فداس} \text{ د س} = \frac{\text{فداس}}{1-1}$$

$$= \text{فداس} - \text{فداس}$$

$$= \text{فداس} - \text{فداس}$$

3

$$7 =$$

$$us \frac{1+u-r-u^2}{r} \downarrow$$

$$us \frac{(1-u)(1-u)}{r} \downarrow$$

$$us \frac{(1-u)}{r} \downarrow$$

$$us \frac{1-u}{r} \downarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{u-u^2}{r}$$

$$(1 - \frac{1}{r}) - (r-r)$$

$$\textcircled{p} \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r} - \dots$$

$$us \frac{1+u}{r+u} \downarrow + us \frac{1+u+r+u}{r+u} \downarrow \rightarrow$$

$$us \frac{1+u+1+u+r+u}{r+u} \downarrow =$$

$$us \frac{r+ur+u}{r+u} \downarrow =$$

$$us \frac{(1+u)(r+u)}{(r+u)} \downarrow =$$

$$us \frac{1+u}{r} \downarrow =$$

$$(1 + \frac{1}{r}) - (r+r) = \frac{1}{r} \frac{u-u^2}{r}$$

$$\textcircled{c} \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r} - \dots =$$

اقتران مكمل (١٥)

$$-١ - \text{قد (١٥)} = \frac{١٥}{١+١٥} + \frac{١٥}{١+١٥} \text{ قد (١٥)}$$

ن (١٥) = قد (١٥)

قد (١٥) = $\frac{١٥}{١+١٥} + \text{مفتر}$

مشتقة التكامل

المحدود = مفتر

قد (١٥) = $\frac{١٥}{١+١٥}$

قد (٤) = $\frac{٤}{١+٤} = \frac{٤}{١٥}$

٥

٧ - ١ = ٦

٧ - ١ = ٦

٦

$$9 - 5x = 10x + 1$$

$$9 - 10x - 1 = 5x$$

$$8 - 10x = 5x$$

$$8 = 5x + 10x$$

$$8 = 15x$$

$$\frac{8}{15} = x$$

$$x = \frac{8}{15}$$

$$x = \frac{8}{15}$$

$$x = 11 - 12$$

$$x = \frac{8}{15}$$

$$1 - 10x = 5x + 1$$

$$1 - 10x - 1 = 5x + 10x$$

$$-10x = 15x$$

$$1 = 15x$$

$$1 = 15x$$

$$1 = 15x$$

$$1 = 15x$$

$$1 = 15x$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{u}{v} \quad \text{[u,v]} \text{ اقلية } \Gamma : \text{ عدد}$$

$$v = \frac{u}{\Gamma}$$

u, v, P

$$\frac{P-u}{\Gamma} = \frac{P-u}{v} = J$$

$$J + P = u$$

$$\Gamma \times \frac{P-u}{\Gamma} + P = u$$

$$\Gamma \times \frac{P-u}{\Gamma} + P = \Gamma \times J$$

$$P-u + P\Gamma = \Gamma J$$

$$\textcircled{1} \dots u + P = \Gamma J$$

$$\Gamma \times \frac{P-u}{\Gamma} + P = u$$

$$\Gamma \times \frac{P-u}{\Gamma} + P = v \times \Gamma$$

$$P-u + P\Gamma = \Gamma v$$

$$\textcircled{2} \dots u + P\Gamma = \Gamma v$$

$$u + P = \Gamma v \textcircled{3}$$

$$\boxed{\Gamma = P} \Leftrightarrow P\Gamma = \Gamma$$

$$u + P = \Gamma v$$

$$\boxed{\Gamma \Gamma = u} \Leftrightarrow u + \Gamma = \Gamma v$$

$$u \text{ و } u^* \text{ } \int : - \xi$$

$$u = u^* \quad [0, 1] \quad u^* = 1 \text{ و } u = 0$$

$$\frac{\xi}{\sim} = \frac{1-0}{\sim} = \frac{P-u}{\sim} = 1$$

$$u + P = u$$

$$u \frac{\xi}{\sim} + 1 =$$

$$(u \frac{\xi}{\sim} + 1) u = (u^* \text{ و } u^*)$$

$$u \frac{1\xi}{\sim} + u =$$

$$(u^* \text{ و } u^*) \text{ و } u = (u^* \text{ و } u^*)$$

$$u \frac{1\xi}{\sim} + u \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\xi}{\sim} =$$

$$(u \frac{1\xi}{\sim} \sum_{i=1}^3 + u \sum_{i=1}^3) \frac{\xi}{\sim} =$$

$$\left(\frac{(1+u) \times 1\xi}{\sim} + u^3 \right) \frac{\xi}{\sim} =$$

$$(1 + u) + u^3 \int \frac{\xi}{\sim}$$

$$(1 + u^3) \frac{\xi}{\sim} =$$

$$\frac{1\xi}{\sim} + u^3 \int_{\infty \leftarrow u} = (u^* \text{ و } u^*) \int_{\infty \leftarrow u} = u \text{ و } u^* \text{ } \int$$

$$u^3 =$$

سوال : } دراصل $\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2}$ و سوال (۱) و (۲)

$$\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2} = 0$$

در اصل = وقت (۱)

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

$$\sqrt{\frac{2}{2}} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{2}}{2} = (۲)$$

$$\frac{1 \times \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2 \times 2} = (۳)$$

$$\frac{70}{32} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{7 \times 2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \Gamma \neq \nu \neq \mu \\ \Gamma \neq \nu \neq \mu \end{array} \right\} \text{نات (س) = } \Gamma + \nu - \mu$$

هو الاقتران الكامل للاقتران (س) المتصل في $[\nu, \Gamma]$

(P)

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma &= \Gamma \\ \Gamma &= \Gamma + \nu - \mu \\ \Gamma - \nu &= -\mu \\ \boxed{\Gamma - \nu = -\mu} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Gamma + \nu = \mu \quad \Gamma + \nu = \mu$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma + \nu &= \mu \\ \text{①} \quad \Gamma &= \mu - \nu \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \Gamma \neq \nu \neq \mu \\ \Gamma \neq \nu \neq \mu \end{array} \right\} \text{نات (س) = } \Gamma + \nu - \mu$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma + \nu &= \mu \\ \Gamma - \nu &= \mu \\ \boxed{\Gamma = \mu} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Gamma = \mu - \nu$$

$$\Gamma = \mu - \nu \Rightarrow \Gamma - \nu = \mu \Rightarrow \Gamma = \mu + \nu$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z} dz = 2\pi i$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{z} =$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{z} =$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{z} =$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z} dz = 2\pi i$$

$$1 - u = z$$

$$z = u$$

$$z = 1 - u$$

$$1 = z = 1 - u$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z} dz = 2\pi i$$

$$1 - u = z$$

$$1 + z = u$$

$$z - 1 + 1 = z - u$$

$$1 - z = z - u$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z} dz = 2\pi i$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z} dz = 2\pi i$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z} dz = 2\pi i$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z} dz = 2\pi i$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z} dz = 2\pi i$$

$$\frac{0}{1} + \frac{0}{1} \times \Gamma - \frac{0}{1}$$

$$\frac{0}{1} + \frac{0}{1} = \frac{0}{1} + 1 - u$$

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

سواء: $\varphi(s) \leq \varphi(s) \vee \varphi \in [0, 1]$

$$\int_{\nu} \varphi(s) d\mu \geq \int_{\nu} \varphi(s) d\mu$$

$\varphi(s) \leq \varphi(s)$

$$\int_{\nu} \varphi(s) d\mu \leq \int_{\nu} \varphi(s) d\mu$$

تقرض $\varphi = \varphi - \nu$

$$\int_{\nu} \varphi(s) d\mu \leq \int_{\nu} \varphi(s) d\mu$$

$$0 = \varphi \leq \nu = \nu$$

$$1 = \varphi \leq \nu = \nu$$

$$\int_{\nu} \varphi(s) d\mu$$

$$\int_{\nu} \varphi(s) d\mu =$$

$$\int_{\nu} \varphi(s) d\mu \geq \int_{\nu} \varphi(s) d\mu$$

تقرض $\varphi = \varphi + \nu$

$$\varphi = \varphi + \nu$$

$$0 = \varphi \leq \nu = \nu$$

$$1 = \varphi \leq \nu = \nu$$

$$\int_{\nu} \varphi(s) d\mu \geq \int_{\nu} \varphi(s) d\mu$$

$$\int_{\nu} \varphi(s) d\mu = \int_{\nu} \varphi(s) d\mu$$

سوال: (3) $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x}$

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

سوال: (4) $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x}$

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

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

سوال: (4) $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x}$

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

$(1+x) + (1+x) = 1+x$

$1 = x$

$x = 1$

$1 = x$

$0 = P \Leftrightarrow P = 0$

سوال: $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x}$

$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x}$

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

$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x}$

$$u_s \sqrt{u + \sqrt{u}} \quad \textcircled{a}$$

$$u_s \sqrt{(1 + \sqrt{u}) \sqrt{u}} \quad \textcircled{b}$$

$$u_s \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{u}} \sqrt{u} \quad \textcircled{c}$$

$$1 + \sqrt{u} = \sqrt{u}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{u}}{u} = \sqrt{u}$$

$$1 = u$$

$$1 = \sqrt{u}$$

$$1 = u$$

$$0 = \sqrt{u}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{u}}{u} \sqrt{(1 + \sqrt{u}) \sqrt{u}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{u}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{u}}$$

$$1 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} - \sqrt{u} \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}}$$

$$(1 - \sqrt{u}) \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}}$$

$$u_s \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{u}} \sqrt{u}} \quad \textcircled{a}$$

$$u_s \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{u} + 1} \sqrt{u}} \quad \textcircled{b}$$

$$\frac{1}{u} + 1 = \sqrt{u}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{u}}{u} = \sqrt{u}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{u} \sqrt{u}}{u} =$$

$$u_s \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{u}} \sqrt{u}} \quad \textcircled{c}$$

$$1 = u$$

$$r = \frac{1}{u}$$

$$r = u$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{3}{2}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{u}} = u$$

$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{u}} = u$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{u} \right) = \left(u - u \right) = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{u} \right) = \left(u - u \right) = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{u} \right) = \left(u - u \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{u} = u + u = 2u$$

$$u^2 + u^2 + u^2 = 3u^2$$

$$u^2 + u^2 + u^2 = 3u^2$$

$$u^2 + 1 = u^2 + 1$$

$$u^2 + u = u^2 + u$$

$$(u+1) - (u+1) = 0$$

$$u - 1 - (u+1) = -2$$

$$u - (u+1) = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma \approx \Gamma_1 & \quad \omega_0 = \omega \\ \Gamma \approx \Gamma_1 & \quad \omega - \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^{\omega} \omega_0 \omega \, d\omega + \int_{\omega - \epsilon}^{\omega} \omega_0 \omega \, d\omega = \int_0^{\omega} \omega_0 \omega \, d\omega = \omega_0 \omega^2 / 2 \quad \text{P}$$

$$\int_0^{\omega} \omega_0 \omega \, d\omega + \int_{\omega - \epsilon}^{\omega} \omega_0 \omega \, d\omega =$$

$$\frac{\omega_0 \omega^2}{2} =$$

$$\Gamma \approx \Gamma_1 \quad \omega_0 = \omega \quad \text{D}$$

$$\omega_0 = \omega$$

$$\omega = \omega$$

$$\Gamma \approx \Gamma_1 \quad \omega_0 = \omega$$

$$\omega_0 = \omega - \epsilon$$

$\omega_0 = \omega - \epsilon \leq \omega = \omega_0$ يتوقف الجسم عن الحركة عندما $\omega = \omega_0$

$$\int_0^{\omega} \omega_0 \omega \, d\omega = \omega_0 \omega^2 / 2$$

$$\int_0^{\omega} \omega_0 \omega \, d\omega + \int_{\omega - \epsilon}^{\omega} \omega_0 \omega \, d\omega =$$

$$\frac{\omega_0 \omega^2}{2} =$$

سواء : قدر (س) = قدر (س) قدر (س) ≠

$$\textcircled{A} \quad \left[\text{قدر (س)} \right] \text{ س}$$

$$\text{قدر (س)} = \text{ع}$$

$$\frac{-\text{ع}}{\text{قدر (س)}} = \text{س}$$

$$\frac{\text{ع}}{\text{ع}} = \frac{\text{ع}}{\text{قدر (س)}} \cdot \text{س}$$

$$\frac{\text{ع}}{\text{ع}} = \text{س}$$

$$\text{ع} = \text{س}$$

$$\text{ع} + \text{س}$$

$$\text{ع} + \text{قدر (س)}$$

$$\textcircled{B} \quad 1 = \frac{\text{قدر (س)}}{\text{قدر (س)}}$$

$$\left[\text{قدر (س)} \right] \text{ س} = \text{س} \cdot 1$$

$$\text{س} + \text{س} = \text{س}$$

$$\text{س} + \text{س} = \text{س}$$

$$\text{س} \times \text{س} = \text{س}$$

$$\text{س} = \text{س}$$

$$\text{س} \pm \text{س} = \text{س}$$

$$\text{س} = \text{س} \quad (\text{س} = \text{س})$$

$$P = \frac{u s}{1+r} \quad \text{with } \pi \text{ above } r$$

$$u r = g$$

$$\frac{u s}{1+r} = u s$$

$$r = g \leftarrow r = u$$

$$\pi = g \leftarrow \pi = u$$

$$\frac{u s}{1+r} \times \frac{g}{1+\frac{g}{r}} \quad \pi \text{ above } g = P$$

$$u s \frac{g}{(r+g)} \quad \pi \text{ above } g = P$$

$$u s \frac{u k_0}{(r+u)} \quad \pi \text{ above } u$$

$$u s \frac{r}{(r+u)} \frac{u k_0}{r} \quad \pi \text{ above } r$$

$$u s \frac{r}{(r+u)} = u s \frac{u k_0}{r} = u s$$

$$u s \frac{u k_0}{(r+u)} - \pi \frac{u k_0}{(r+u)} = u s \frac{u k_0}{(r+u)} \quad \pi \text{ above } u$$

$$P = \left(\frac{u k_0}{r} + \frac{\pi k_0}{(r+\pi)} \right)$$

$$P = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r+\pi} =$$

سوال ۱۷ :

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{27}{8}} - \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{8}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{27-1}{8}}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{27}{8}} - \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{8}} =$$

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{27}{8}} = \frac{3}{2} \quad \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{8}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{27-1}{8}} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{27}{8}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{8}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{27+1}{8}}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{27}{8}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{8}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{28}{8}}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{27}{8}} - \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{8}}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

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

الحل الآخر :

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{27-1}{8}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{26}{8}}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{27}{8}} =$$

$$\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} =$$

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

تاریخ (۱۷/۵/۱۳۹۵)

[۵.۱]

سر \sim : $\Gamma_0 = 1 - \Gamma$

$$\frac{\Gamma_0 + \Gamma_0 = (1 - \Gamma) + \Gamma_0}{\sim}$$

؟؟

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Gamma_0 + \Gamma_0 = (1 - \Gamma) + \Gamma_0 \\ \infty \leftarrow \sim \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\Gamma_0 + \Gamma_0}{\sim} = (1 - \Gamma) + \Gamma_0 \\ \infty \leftarrow \sim \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\Gamma_0 = \frac{1 - \Gamma}{\sim}$$

$$\Gamma_0 = 1 - \Gamma$$

$$\Gamma_0 = \Gamma$$

$$\Gamma = \Gamma$$