

محمد علی کیسے کہتا ہے " سہ ماہی کا تعلق : ۲ " اس کا رد و جواب

① تابع ہون والے زیر اہل تفریق ریاض برکس لیتے۔

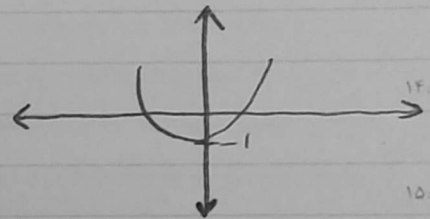
الف) $y^3 = 2n^2 - 1 \rightarrow \left. \begin{matrix} y_1^3 = 2n_1^2 - 1 \\ y_r^3 = 2n_r^2 - 1 \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow n_1 = n_r \Rightarrow y_1^3 = y_r^3 \Rightarrow y_1 = y_r$

ب) $y^3 + y = 2n^2 - 1$

$\left. \begin{matrix} y_1^3 + y_1 = 2n_1^2 - 1 \\ y_r^3 + y_r = 2n_r^2 - 1 \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow n_1 = n_r \Rightarrow \frac{y_1(y_1^2 + 1)}{y_1^3 + y_1} = \frac{y_r(y_r^2 + 1)}{y_r^3 + y_r} \Rightarrow y_1 = y_r$

② تابع ہون والے زیر اہل برکس دلفواہ برکس لیتے۔

الف) $y = n^2 - 1$



ب) $|y| + ny = n^2 + 1 \Rightarrow n = 0 \Rightarrow$

$|y| = 1 \Rightarrow y = -1, +1$

ج) $y^3 + n^3 = 2n - 1$

$\left. \begin{matrix} y_1^3 + n_1^3 = 2n_1 - 1 \\ y_r^3 + n_r^3 = 2n_r - 1 \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow n_1 = n_r \Rightarrow y_1^3 + n_1^3 = y_r^3 + n_r^3 \Rightarrow y_1 = y_r$

د) $\sqrt[3]{y} + \sqrt[3]{n} = 2 \Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{y_1} + \sqrt[3]{n_1} = \sqrt[3]{y_r} + \sqrt[3]{n_r}$

بودیگا در سیکہ بکشین کہ از کار فرست بکشین

$y_1 = y_r$

$\tan \frac{\sqrt{x}}{y} = \frac{\sin \frac{\sqrt{x}}{y}}{\cos \frac{\sqrt{x}}{y}}$
 $\cot \frac{\sqrt{x}}{y} = \frac{\cos \frac{\sqrt{x}}{y}}{\sin \frac{\sqrt{x}}{y}}$

$\tan 45^\circ = \frac{\sin 45^\circ}{\cos 45^\circ} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = 1$
 $\cot 45^\circ = \frac{\cos 45^\circ}{\sin 45^\circ} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = 1$

$\tan 11.25^\circ = \frac{\sin 11.25^\circ}{\cos 11.25^\circ}$
 $\cot 11.25^\circ = \frac{\cos 11.25^\circ}{\sin 11.25^\circ}$

$\tan 11.25^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
 $\cot 11.25^\circ = \sqrt{2}$

$\sin a = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow a = \left\{ 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}, 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6} \right\}$

$\cos a = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow a = \left\{ 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}, 2k\pi + \frac{7\pi}{4} \right\}$

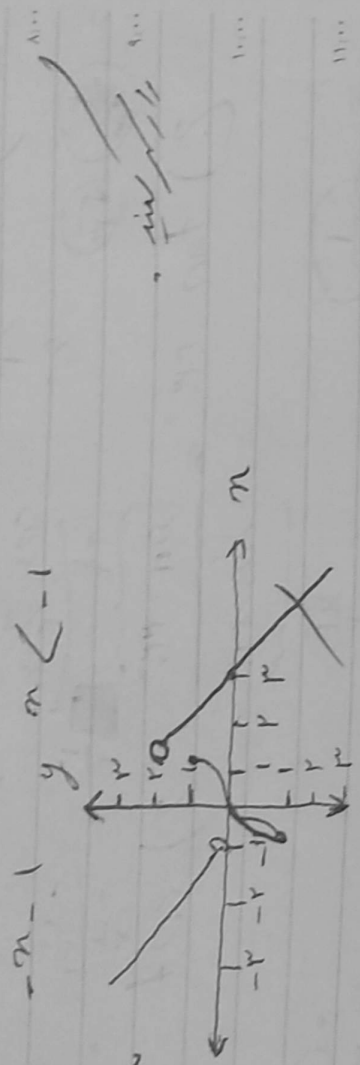
$f(n) = \begin{cases} -n+1 & n > 1 \\ n^2 & -1 < n < 1 \\ n+1 & n < -1 \end{cases}$

$a = \left\{ 2k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{6} \right\}$

$f(n) = \begin{cases} -n+1 & n > 1 \\ n^2 & -1 < n < 1 \\ n+1 & n < -1 \end{cases}$

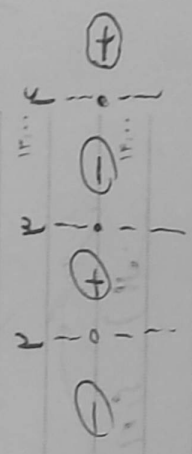
$$f(n) = \begin{cases} -n+2 & 1 < n \\ n & -1 \leq n \leq 1 \\ -n-1 & n < -1 \end{cases}$$

نمودار تابع فوق

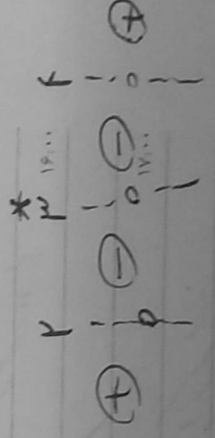


نمودار تابع فوق

الف) $y = (n-2)(n-1)(n-0)$

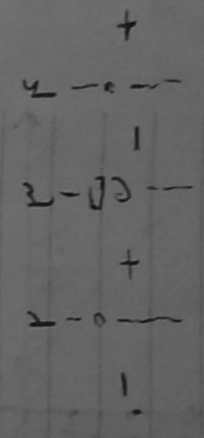


ب) $y = (n-2)(n-1)(n-0)$



نمودار تابع فوق

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



$$y = \frac{(n-v)(n-c)}{(n-w)^2}$$

$$\frac{(n+v)(n-1)}{(n-1)(n^2+n-v)}$$

$$y = \frac{n^2 - n}{n^2 - n} \cdot \frac{n-1}{n^2+n-v} = \frac{n-1}{n^2+n-v}$$

$$y = \frac{n^2 - n}{n^2 - n} \cdot \frac{n-1}{n^2+n-v} = \frac{n-1}{n^2+n-v}$$

$$y = \frac{(n-v)(n-1)}{n^2 - n^2 + v}$$

$$(n-v)(n-1)$$

$$\frac{n(n-1)}{(n^2-n)(n^2+n)}$$

$$y = \frac{n^2 - n^2}{n^2 + n + v}$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - c_{ac} = 1 - (c_{ac})^2 = -v \rightarrow \Delta = -v$$

$$y = \frac{n^2 + n^2 + v}{n^2 + n + v} \rightarrow \Delta = b^2 - c_{ac} = 9 - (c_{ac})^2 = 7$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - c_{ac} = 9 - (c_{ac})^2 = 7$$

نکته

برای سیکردن این مرحله باید که به شکل زیر درآید