

مساویات  
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u^2}}$

بقایا  
 بدین  
 $f = 0$   $f'$   $f''$   $f'''$   $f^{(4)}$

$u < 0$   $f(u) = \sqrt{u(1-u)}$   $\rightarrow \frac{1-u}{\sqrt{u(1-u)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}}$

$u > 0$   $f(u) = \sqrt{u(1+u)}$   $\rightarrow \frac{1+u}{\sqrt{u(1+u)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}}$

بقایا = 0, 1 و  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\epsilon$   $\delta$

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

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} + \epsilon + 0 = \epsilon, \delta$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a-\epsilon u}}$   $\rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a-\epsilon u}}$

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

$\frac{-f(u^2-\epsilon) + f(u^2)}{(u^2-1)^2} + \frac{f(u^2)}{u^2-1} \Rightarrow \frac{-f(u^2-\epsilon) + f(u^2)}{(u^2-1)^2} + \frac{f(u^2)}{u^2-1}$

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در نهایت  $\epsilon = 0$



از آنجایی که این یک معادله دیفرانسیل است، پس باید به صورت  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  باشد

$$3a x^2 + 2b x + c = 0$$

$$3a + 2b + c = 0 \quad 3a = -2b \quad b = -1.5a$$

$$0 + 0 + c = 0 \Rightarrow c = 0$$

در  $x=0$  (نقطه مبدأ)  $0 = 0 + 0 + 0 + d \Rightarrow d = 0$

در  $x=1$  (نقطه 1)  $1 = a + b + c + d \Rightarrow a + b = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} -1.5a &= 1 \Rightarrow \\ ab &= -4 \quad a = -2 \\ b &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

از آنجایی که این یک معادله دیفرانسیل است، پس باید به صورت  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  باشد

$$u(3-u^2) \Rightarrow -u^3 + 3u \Rightarrow -3u^2 + 3$$

$$-3(u^2 - 1) \Rightarrow u = \pm 1$$

$+1 \rightarrow \sqrt{3}$	$-1 \rightarrow -\sqrt{3}$	$-1.5 \rightarrow -\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} = -\frac{9}{4}$	$\ominus$ min
$\sqrt{3} \rightarrow 0$			

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$$-u^3 + 3au^2 + b \Rightarrow -3 - 4a = 0 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{3}{4}$$

در  $x=1$  (نقطه 1)  $1 = a + b + c + d$

$$+1 + \frac{3}{4} + b = 1 \Rightarrow b = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{-\frac{3}{4}}{-\frac{3}{4}} = 1$$

$$y = \frac{\mu}{\tau} u^\tau + \frac{a}{4} \quad y' = \mu u^{\tau-1} + 1 \rightarrow \min = \frac{-1}{\mu}$$

$$\min = \left( \frac{-1}{\mu} \right) \left( \frac{a}{\mu} \right) = \frac{a}{\mu}$$

$$u = -\frac{1}{\mu} \quad y = \frac{a}{\mu} \quad (a+1) \left( \frac{-1}{\mu} \right) + (a-1) = 0$$

$$\frac{\mu u + \mu}{\mu u + 1} = 0 \quad \frac{-a}{\mu} - \frac{1}{\mu} + a - 1 = 0 \quad \frac{a}{\mu} - \frac{\varepsilon}{\mu} = 0 \quad a = \tau$$

$$u = -1/a$$

$$a = \tau$$

$$u = -\frac{1}{\tau} \rightarrow \text{المخرج} \rightarrow a = +\varepsilon \quad \frac{b}{a} = \mu$$

$$y = \tau \rightarrow \frac{b}{\varepsilon} = \tau \rightarrow b = \tau \varepsilon$$

$$f'(u) = \varepsilon u^\tau (u^\tau - 1) - \mu u^\tau (a \varepsilon)$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon u^\tau - \mu \varepsilon u^\tau - \mu u^\tau}{(u^\tau - 1)^\tau} = \frac{\varepsilon u^\tau (u^\tau - 1)^\tau}{(u^\tau - 1)^\tau} = \frac{\varepsilon u^\tau (u^\tau - 1)^\tau}{(u^\tau - 1)^\tau}$$

$$\varepsilon u^\tau (u^\tau - 1)^\tau - \mu u^\tau (a \varepsilon) = \varepsilon u^\tau - \mu u^\tau - \mu u^\tau + 4u$$

$$\frac{\mu^a - 1\mu^\tau + 4u}{(u^\tau - 1)^\tau} \Rightarrow \mu (u^\tau - 4u^\tau + \mu) = \mu (u^\tau - 3)^\tau$$

$$-\sqrt{3+\sqrt{4}} - \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3+\sqrt{4}} + \sqrt{3+\sqrt{4}} = 3 \pm \sqrt{4}$$

