

$$f(x) = \nu \sqrt{\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma^2}} + a \sqrt{\frac{x+\mu}{\nu}}$$

$$\begin{cases} \xrightarrow{-\mu} \nu \sqrt{\mu^-} + a \sqrt{0^+} = \nu \\ \xrightarrow{-\mu^+} \nu \sqrt{\mu^+} + a \sqrt{0^-} = \varepsilon - a \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = \nu \left[\frac{a}{\nu} \right] = \left[\frac{\nu}{\varepsilon} \right] = 0$$

$$\frac{a + b + c}{n} \xrightarrow{\text{HOP}} \frac{b}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \quad \frac{b^Y}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{14} \Rightarrow \varepsilon b^Y = C$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon + k \left[\frac{\pi}{\varepsilon} \right]}{\sin \pi} \begin{cases} \xrightarrow{\pi - \gamma \pi^-} \frac{\varepsilon + k [-\gamma]}{0^-} = \frac{\varepsilon - \gamma k}{0^-} \quad \text{منفی است} \\ \xrightarrow{\gamma \pi^+} \frac{\varepsilon + k [-\gamma^+]}{0^+} = \frac{\varepsilon - \gamma k}{0^+} \quad \text{مثبت است} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{b\sqrt{r_1 r_2} - pb}{\frac{1}{\lambda}b - an - b} = \frac{pb - pb}{an - b} = \frac{0}{0} = 1 \quad \wedge a - b = 0 \Rightarrow b = \lambda a$$

فبا ضرب کردن انتهای ابراهیم در صورتی

$$= \frac{b(\sqrt{r_1 r_2} - 1)}{b(\frac{1}{\lambda}a - 1)} = \frac{(r_1 + r_2 \frac{1}{\lambda})^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1}{\frac{1}{\lambda}a + 1} \xrightarrow{H.O.P} \frac{\frac{1}{2}a^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}}}{\frac{1}{\lambda}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}a}{\frac{1}{\lambda}} = \frac{1}{4}$$