

$$a = \mu_a - r \rightarrow a = \mu_a + p = 0 \rightarrow \Delta =$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^{r-1} & x \leq 1 \\ a + b & 1 \leq x \leq r \\ a & x \geq r \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} f(r) = ra + b \\ f(r) = r^{r-1}a \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{find } r \\ \text{find } a \end{matrix}$$

$x=1$
 Calcular
 $f(1) = 1 - 1 = 0$
 a b = 0
 x, y, z →
 $1 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = 1$

$f(1) = a + b$ $\hookrightarrow$ $b = -a$ $b = -1$ $a + b = 1 \wedge (-a) = 1 \wedge -1$

$$f(\alpha) = \begin{cases} \mu_{\alpha} - \mu_{\alpha \wedge k} \\ 2\mu_{\alpha} - \mu_{\alpha} & \alpha \leq k \end{cases}$$

$$r_{K-1} = r_1 r_K$$

$$r_k + p_k = r + p \Rightarrow \partial k = v \quad k = \frac{\gamma}{\omega}$$

عبد الرحمن

مسئله ۱۰: اگر $x^m - y^n = x^p - y^q$ و $x^m - y^n = x^r - y^s$ باشد، نشان دهید که $x^p - y^q = x^r - y^s$.

$$x_2 - 1 \quad y = 20$$

$$2.) |y| = \sqrt{1 - \cos x} \quad \text{and} \quad \cos x = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow |y| = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{r}} \quad y = \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{r}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial p_i} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x^i} = 0 \\ & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial p_i} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x^i} = 0 \\ & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial p_i} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x^i} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$y = (x^2 - x - 1)^3$$

$$y_1 + y_2 = \cos \alpha$$

$$y_1^2 - y_1 + (y_1 - y_2) = 0 \rightarrow (y_1 - y_2)(y_1 + y_2 - 1) = 0$$

$$\text{if } x \sin y = y \sin x \Rightarrow \text{divide} \quad x \neq 0 \quad \text{Or } x, y = y \sin x \cdot 0$$

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

$$a \rightarrow a + \frac{1}{a} \stackrel{r}{=} r \rightarrow a+1 = r_a \rightarrow a+1 - r_a = 0$$

$$\sqrt{xzy} \quad \text{and} \quad x \neq 0$$

الرسالة ٨ من ٥

$$y' - y = x^2 - 2x + 1$$

$$y' - y + 1 = x^2 - 2x + 1$$

$$(y - 1)' = (x^2 - 2x + 1)$$

$$y - 1 = \pm \sqrt{(x^2 - 2x + 1)}$$

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

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

$$x = 1 \Rightarrow y = 1 \pm \sqrt{0}$$

بذلك نصل إلى الحل النهائي

الحل النهائي

$$y' + y = 0 \quad y' + y = 0$$

$$y' + y = 0 \Rightarrow y' = -y$$

$$(y, -y) (y' + y + y' + y) = 0$$

$$(y, -y) (y' + y + y' + y) = 0$$

$$\Delta = y' - 1 (1) (y' + 1) < 0$$

$$y' - 1 (1) (y' + 1) > 0$$

$$\Delta > 0 \text{ و } \Delta < 0$$

الحل النهائي

$$\Rightarrow y = y' \Rightarrow$$

$$y = y'$$

الحل النهائي