

$$(1+\sqrt{2})^4 = 198 - (1-\sqrt{2})^4$$

उत्तर बंद

(40)

$$(1-\sqrt{2})^9 = (1-\sqrt{2})^4 (1-\sqrt{2})^5 (1-\sqrt{2})^0$$

$$\Rightarrow (198 - 100\sqrt{2} - 100\sqrt{2} + 1) = 198 - 200\sqrt{2} + 1$$

$$[1+\sqrt{2}] = 0$$

$$a \in \mathbb{R} - [b]$$

$$b - [a] \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow b - [a] \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$a + b \in \mathbb{R} + \mathbb{R} = \mathbb{R}$$

(41)

$$b - \mathbb{R} + [b] \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow b + [b] \in \mathbb{R} + \mathbb{R} = \mathbb{R}$$

$$a \in \mathbb{R} - [\mathbb{R}] \in \mathbb{R} \quad b \in \mathbb{R} \in \mathbb{R}$$

(۱) سب سے پہلی

(F)

$$|x\rangle\langle 1-x| - |x\rangle\langle x| \rightarrow |x\rangle\langle 1-x| - |x\rangle\langle x| - |x\rangle\langle x| + |x\rangle\langle 1-x| = 2|x\rangle\langle 1-x| - 2|x\rangle\langle x|$$

$$x < 0: -1x > 1-x > 1x = 2x > 1-x \rightarrow 1-x > 1x \rightarrow -1 > x$$

$$x \in (\infty, 1) \cup (-1, -\infty)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \left| \frac{x-r}{r_{n+1}} \right| < 1 \quad \hookrightarrow |1+r_n| < |x-r| \quad \hookrightarrow (r_{n+1})^r < (x-r)^r$$

$$\varepsilon x + 1 + \varepsilon x < x^r - \varepsilon x + f \quad \sim x^r \wedge x^{-r} < 0 \quad \rightarrow x \leq \mu$$

$$x \leq \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$-r < x < \frac{1}{\mu} \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{\mu}\right) \mu_{\frac{1}{\mu} - r}$$

$$|x_4 + y| > x^r$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x+4 \\ x-4 \end{array} \right\} = 14+x$$

$$|x - \alpha| < \beta \rightarrow \alpha?$$

$$y + x y x^2$$

$$\circ \quad \gamma_{x^2}^y - x \hookrightarrow \circ \quad (x+y)(x-y) \rightarrow -1 \gamma x \gamma + 1 \rightarrow -(y+z) \gamma x \rightarrow$$

• $\gamma x^2 + x + y$
 $\Delta \gamma \checkmark$

$\angle 5 + \angle 1 = \angle 4 + \angle 2 \quad \text{---} \rightarrow \angle 5 < \angle 4$

$$= \gamma - r < x < r \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \frac{(r) + r}{r} s_a \rightarrow \frac{\omega}{r} | \frac{1}{r} - x |$$

$$1) \left| \frac{1}{2}x \right| + |2x| - |x+1|, y$$

Ⓔ

$$y = -(x+1) + 2x - (x-1) \Rightarrow$$

$$x \leq -1$$

$$2) -1 \leq x \leq 0$$

$$1 + 2x + (1-x) - 2x + (1+x) \Rightarrow y$$

$$3) 0 \leq x \leq 1 \rightarrow y = (x+1) - 2x - (x-1) \Rightarrow 2-4x$$

$$4) x \geq 1 \rightarrow y = (x+1) - 2x + (x-1) \Rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} y_{max} = 2 \\ y_{min} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$y = \left| \frac{1}{2}x \right| - 2$$

Ⓐ) راجع به این است معنی دین و این را

$$\epsilon + x \rightarrow x$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{2}x \right| - 2 \text{ لاس } (-2, 0)$$

$$1+y \rightarrow y$$

$$y = \left| \frac{1}{2}(\epsilon + x) \right| - 1 \quad (-1, -\epsilon) \rightarrow \left| \frac{1}{2}(\epsilon + x) \right| - 1$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{2}x \right| - 2 \leq \left| \frac{1}{2}(\epsilon + x) \right| - 1 \Rightarrow x \leq 0$$

$$x \leq -\epsilon \rightarrow |0 - (-2)| \leq 2 \rightarrow \text{مطلوبه}$$

الف) $f(x) = [1-x] - [x+\epsilon] \rightarrow f \in \{ \dots \} \rightarrow [-\omega, \delta]$ Ⓒ

ب) $f(x) = \left[\frac{1+x}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow x \rightarrow [-1, 0]$