

في المسألة الأولى

$$\frac{1}{x-1} \geq |2x| \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x-1} \geq 2x-1 \Rightarrow (x-1)^2 \geq 2x-1 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 \geq 2x - 1 \Rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 2 \geq 0$$

$$\frac{1}{x-1} \leq -2x-1 \Rightarrow -(x-1)^2 \leq -2x-1 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 \leq -2x - 1 \Rightarrow x^2 + 2 \leq 0$$

-1
جواب
x > 1
x < 0

حل 1) $\left| \frac{x-1}{x} \right| < 1 \Rightarrow \frac{|x-1|}{|x|} < 1 \Rightarrow |x-1| < |x|$

$$\Rightarrow (|x-1|)^2 < (|x|)^2 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 < x^2 \Rightarrow -2x + 1 < 0 \Rightarrow x > \frac{1}{2}$$

ب) $\left| \frac{x-2}{x+1} \right| > 1 \Rightarrow \frac{|x-2|}{|x+1|} > 1 \Rightarrow |x-2| > |x+1| \Rightarrow (x-2)^2 > (x+1)^2$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 4 > x^2 + 2x + 1 \Rightarrow -4x + 4 > 2x + 1 \Rightarrow -6x > -3 \Rightarrow x < \frac{1}{2}$$

مسألة 2) $x^2 < |x+9| \Rightarrow x^2 < x+9 \Rightarrow x^2 - x - 9 < 0 \Rightarrow (x-3)(x+3) < 0$

$$|x-2| < 3 \Rightarrow -3 < x-2 < 3 \Rightarrow x \in (-1, 5)$$

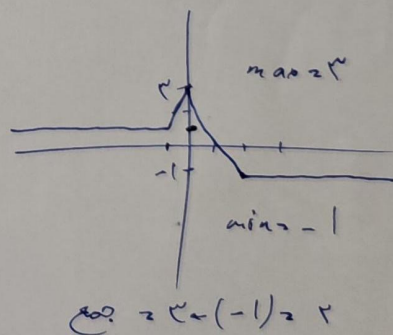
$$\alpha - \beta < \alpha + \beta \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha + \beta > 2\alpha \Rightarrow \beta > \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \beta > \frac{1}{2} \\ \alpha - \beta > 2\alpha \Rightarrow -\beta > \alpha \Rightarrow \beta < -\alpha \end{cases}$$

2) $x > 1; (x+1) - (x-2) + (x-2) = -1$

0 < x < 1; (x+1) - (x-2) - (x-2) = 2x+1

-1 < x < 0; (x+1) + (x-2) - (x-2) = x+1

x < -1; -(x+1) + (x-2) - (x-2) = x+1



$$y = \left(\frac{1}{x} x - 1 \right) \xrightarrow{\text{مطلوبه}} \left| \frac{1}{x} (x+1) \right| - 1 \xrightarrow{\text{مطلوبه}} y = \left| \frac{1}{x} (x+1) \right| - 1 + 1 \quad - \omega$$

$$\xrightarrow{y=y'} \left| \frac{1}{x} x \right| - 1 = \left| \frac{1}{x} (x+1) \right| - 1 \Rightarrow \underbrace{\left| \frac{1}{x} x \right| - \left| \frac{1}{x} (x+1) \right|}_{y} = \frac{1}{y'}$$

$$y = \begin{cases} x > 0 : \left(\frac{1}{x} x \right) - \left(\frac{1}{x} (x+1) \right) = -1 \\ -\varepsilon < x < 0 : -\left(\frac{1}{x} x \right) - \left(\frac{1}{x} (x+1) \right) = -x-1 \\ x < -\varepsilon : -\left(\frac{1}{x} x \right) + \left(\frac{1}{x} (x+1) \right) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$y' = 1 \quad -x-1 \leq 1 \Rightarrow x \geq -2$$

$$\text{ع1) } f(x) = [1-x-|x+1|]$$

$$x > 1 : (x-1) - (x+1) = -2$$

$$-\varepsilon < x < 1 : -(x-1) - (x+1) = -2x$$

$$x < -\varepsilon : -(x-1) + (x+1) = 2$$

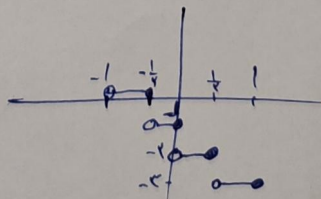
$$= \{-2, -\varepsilon, -2, -1, -1, 0, 1, 2, \varepsilon, 2\}$$

$$\text{ب) } f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \left\lceil \frac{x+1}{2} \right\rceil = \frac{1}{x} - \left\lceil 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right\rceil = \frac{1}{x} - \left\lceil \frac{1}{x} \right\rceil + 1$$

$$0 \leq \frac{1}{x} - \left\lceil \frac{1}{x} \right\rceil < 1 \quad 2) 1 \leq \frac{1}{x} - \left\lceil \frac{1}{x} \right\rceil + 1 < 2 \quad 2) R_f = [1, 2)$$

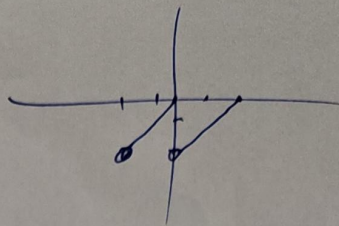
$$\text{ع1) } y = [-x] - 1 \quad x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$\begin{cases} -1 < x \leq -\frac{1}{2} : 1-1=0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} < x \leq 0 : 0-1=-1 \\ 0 < x \leq \frac{1}{2} : -1-1=-2 \\ \frac{1}{2} < x \leq 1 : -1-1=-2 \end{cases}$$



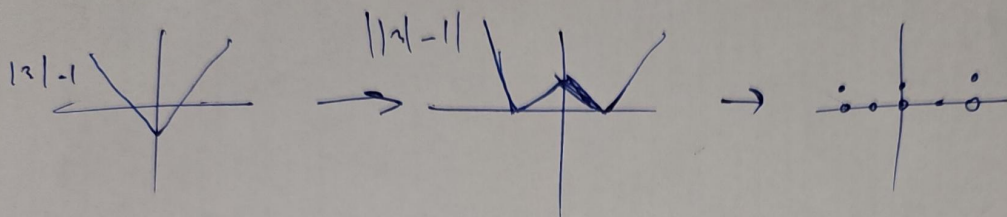
$$b) \quad 2 - x \left[\frac{x}{2} \right] \quad x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$x \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) - x \left[\frac{x}{2} \right] = x \left(\frac{x}{2} - \left[\frac{x}{2} \right] \right)$$

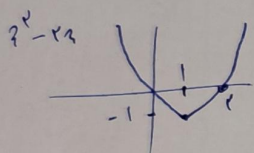


$$a) \quad y = [|x| - 1] \quad x \in [-1, 1]$$

سوال 1

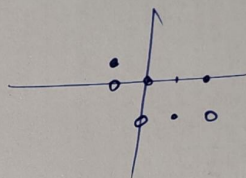


$$b) \quad y = [x^2 - x_2] \quad x \in [-1, 1]$$



$$x_2 = -\frac{b}{2a} = 1$$

$$y_2 = -1$$



$$a \in [b] = \epsilon, \lambda \longrightarrow [a] + [b] = \epsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow x[b] = \epsilon \Rightarrow [b] = x$$

$$b - [a] = x, \epsilon \longrightarrow [b] - [a] = x$$

$$[a] + x = \epsilon \Rightarrow [a] = 1$$

سوال 19

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a &= 1 + 0.1x \in [1, 1.1] \\ b &= x + 0.1y \in [0.9, 1] \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow a + b \in [1.9, 2.1]$$

سوال 10

$$(1 + \sqrt{x})^4 + (1 - \sqrt{x})^4 = 19\lambda \quad [(1 + \sqrt{x})^4] = ?$$

$$(1 + \sqrt{x})^4 = t \quad t + \frac{1}{t} = 19\lambda \Rightarrow t^2 - 19\lambda t + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{19\lambda \pm \sqrt{(19\lambda)^2 - 4}}{2} \Rightarrow t = \frac{19\lambda \pm 18\sqrt{x}}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{(1 + \sqrt{x})^4} = \frac{(\sqrt{x} - 1)^4}{(x - 1)^4} = (\sqrt{x} - 1)^4$$

$$= 99 \pm 10\sqrt{x}$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{x} \approx 1.41 \Rightarrow 44 + 10\sqrt{x} \approx 19\lambda, \lambda$$

$$[19\lambda, 19] = 19\lambda$$