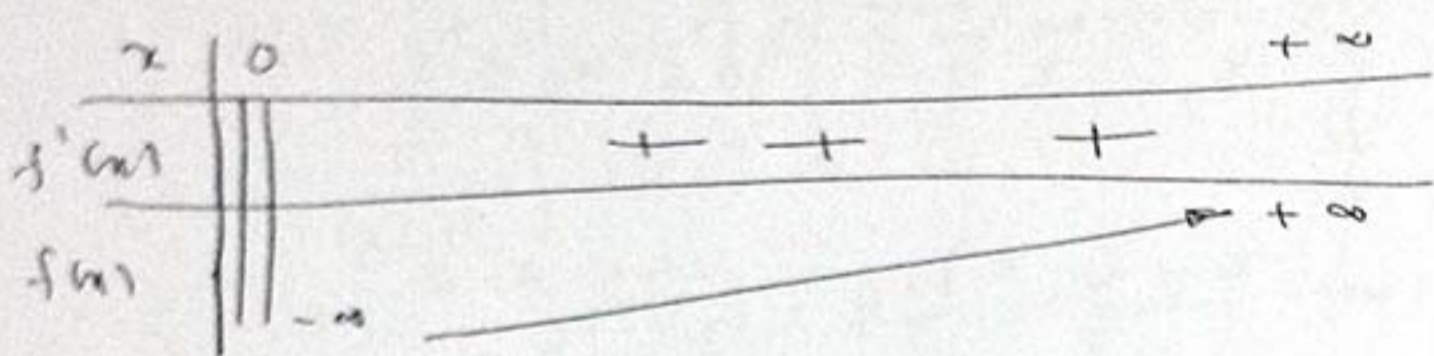


بين ان الدالة $f(x) = \ln x$ متزايدة على $]0, +\infty[$ بما يتبين
فلهذا
30
بأضواء
دكتور
تأنيط العالم

و ان الدالة $g(x) = 1 - e^{2x}$ متناقصة الكل
==

$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} > 0 \Rightarrow f$ متزايدة على $]0, +\infty[$



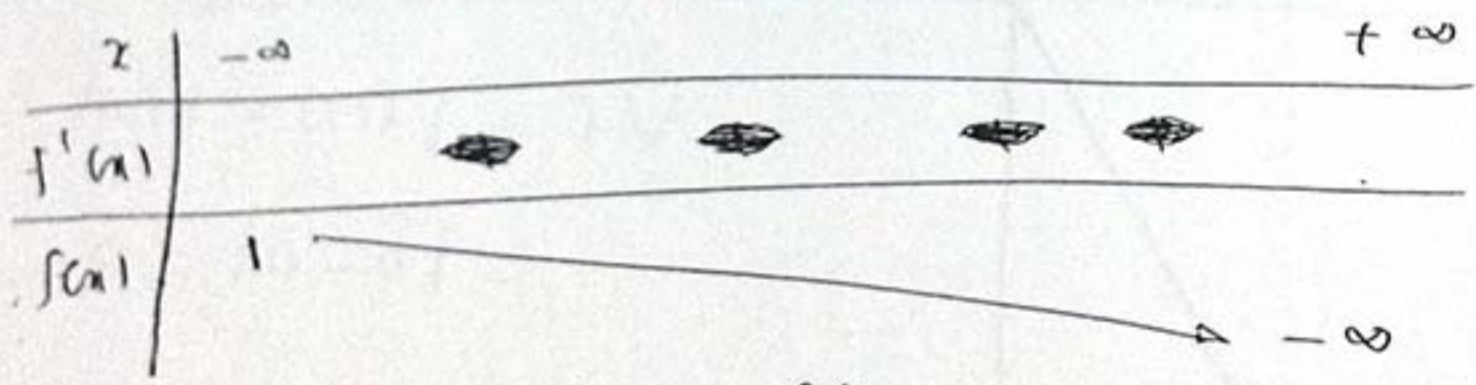
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln x = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x = -\infty$$

2) $g(x) = 1 - e^{2x}$

متعرف دكتور $\mathbb{R} =]-\infty, +\infty[$

$g'(x) = -2e^{2x} < 0 \Rightarrow g$ متناقصة



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (1 - e^{2x}) = 1 - 0 = 1$$

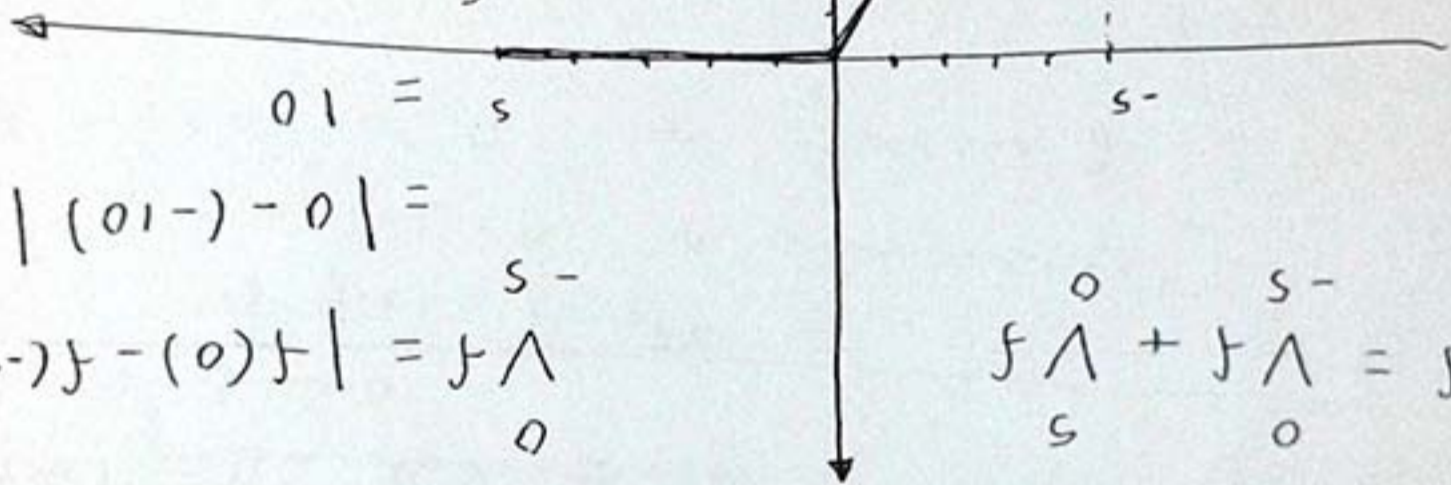
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (1 - e^{2x}) = 1 - (+\infty) = -\infty$$

في الفترة $[-s, s]$ ، $f(x) = |x|$

$$f(x) = |x| = 0 + |x| = f(x) + f(x) = f(x)$$

$$0 = |0 - 0| =$$

$$|f(0) - f(s)| = f(x)$$



$$|f(-s) - f(0)| =$$

$$|f(s) - f(0)| = f(x)$$

$$f(x) + f(x) = f(x)$$

في الفترة

$$-s \leq x < 0$$

في الفترة

في الفترة

$$0 < x \leq s$$

في الفترة

$$-s < x < 0$$

$$x - (-x)$$

$$0 \leq x \leq s$$

$$x - x$$

$$-x - (-x) < 0$$

$$x - x > 0$$

في الفترة $[-s, s]$ ، $f(x) = |x|$

$$f(x) = |x|$$

$$f(x) = |x| = x - (-x)$$

بیجا + د.ت م. ص $[0,1]$ میں

$$f(x) = x^2 + \frac{1}{x+1}$$

$$= x^2 - \left(-\frac{1}{x+1}\right)$$

نہ صرف x^2 والہ فزائیو $[0,1]$ میں $[f'(x) = 2x \geq 0]$

$$[f'(x) = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \geq 0] \text{ میں } = = -\frac{1}{x+1} = =$$

رہتی ہے اس وقت تک کہ شکل فرم والی متزایہ ہیں

رہتی ہے + د.ت م. ص $[0,1]$ میں

$a < 0, b > 0$ $\sup (a, b)$ $\text{در } \mathbb{R}$ \rightarrow f تابع $\left(\begin{array}{l} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right)$

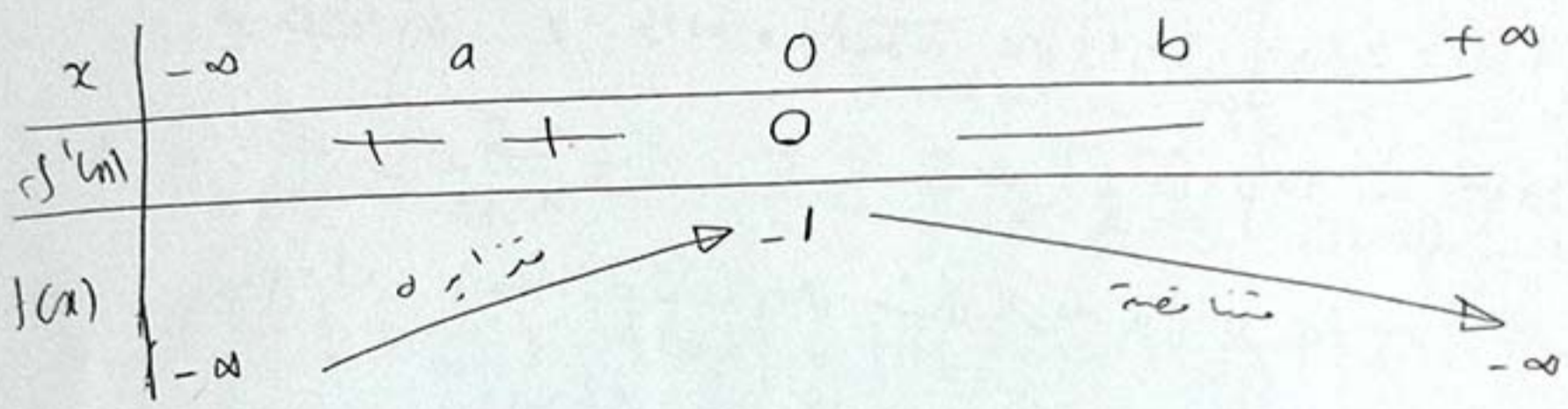
$$f(x) = x - e^x$$

$$f'(x) = 1 - e^x$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 - e^x = 0 \Rightarrow e^x = 1$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow f(0) = -1$$

$$e^x = 0$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x - e^x) = -\infty - 0 = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x - e^x) = +\infty - \infty = -\infty$$

$$V_f = \int_a^b |f'(x)| dx = \int_a^0 |f'(x)| dx + \int_0^b |f'(x)| dx = |f(0) - f(a)| + |f(0) - f(b)|$$

$$= |-1 - (a - e^a)| + |-1 - (b - e^b)|$$

$$= e^a - a - 1 + e^b - b - 1 = e^a + e^b - (a + b + 2) < 0$$

$$V_f = \int_a^b |1 - e^x| dx = \int_a^0 (1 - e^x) dx + \int_0^b (e^x - 1) dx$$

$$= [x - e^x]_a^0 - [x - e^x]_0^b = e^a - a - 1 - (b - e^b + 1)$$

$$= [(-1) - (a - e^a)] - [(b - e^b) - (-1)] = e^a - a - 1 - (b - e^b + 1) = e^a + e^b - (a + b + 2)$$

مثال 3/ f دالة مستمرة على $[0, 2\pi]$ حيث

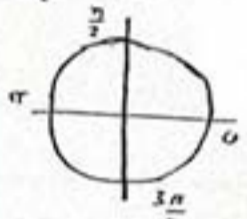
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x \sin \frac{\pi}{x} & 0 < x \leq 2\pi \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$P \Rightarrow q$
 $q' \Rightarrow P'$

لنثبت أن f دالة ليست د.ت.م على $(0, 2]$ وبالتالي ليست د.ت.م على $[0, 2\pi]$

وذلك بأخذ التجربة التالية

$$x_n = 0 < \frac{2}{2n+1} < \frac{2}{2n-1} < \dots < \frac{2}{5} < \frac{2}{3} < 2 = x_n$$



$$V(f, P) = \left| f\left(\frac{2}{2n+1}\right) - f(0) \right| + \left| f\left(\frac{2}{2n-1}\right) - f\left(\frac{2}{2n+1}\right) \right| + \dots$$

$$\dots + \left| f\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) - f\left(\frac{2}{5}\right) \right| + \left| f(2) - f\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{2}{2n+1} \sin\left(\frac{2n+1}{2}\pi\right) - 0 \right| + \left| \frac{2}{2n-1} \sin\frac{2n-1}{2}\pi - \frac{2}{2n+1} \sin\frac{2n+1}{2}\pi \right|$$

$$\dots + \left| \frac{2}{3} \sin\frac{3}{2}\pi - \frac{2}{5} \sin\frac{5}{2}\pi \right| + \left| 2 \sin\pi - \frac{2}{3} \sin\frac{3}{2}\pi \right|$$

$$= \frac{2}{2n+1} + \frac{2}{2n-1} + \frac{2}{2n+1} + \dots + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{5} + 2 + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{4}{2n+1} + \frac{4}{2n-1} + \dots + \frac{4}{5} + \frac{4}{3} + 2 = \left(\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{4}{2n+1} \right) - 2$$

$$\int_0^2 f = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{4}{2n+1} \right) - 2 \right] = \infty$$

وبالتالي $\int_0^2 f = +\infty$ ، الدالة f ليست ذات تغير محدود

$$f(x) = \cos^2 x \quad x \in [0, \pi]$$

(9.1)
0.1

$$f(x) = 1 - \sin^2 x$$

$$f_1(x) = 1$$

$[0, \pi]$ vs $f_2(x)$

$$f_2(x) = \sin^2 x$$

$$f(x) = \cos^2 x$$

$$f_2'(x) = 2 \sin x \cos x = \sin 2x$$

$$f'(x) = -2 \cos x \sin x$$

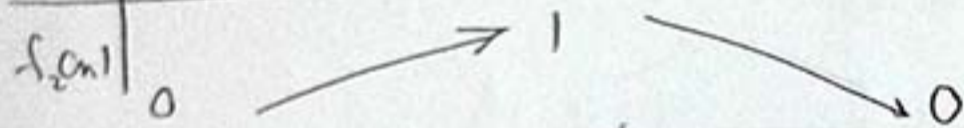
$$= -\sin 2x$$

$$f_2'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \sin 2x = 0 \Rightarrow 2x = \pi k$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} k$$

$$\begin{cases} k=0 \Rightarrow x=0 \\ k=1 \Rightarrow x=\frac{\pi}{2} \\ k=2 \Rightarrow x=\pi \end{cases}$$

x	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π
$f_2'(x)$		+	0
$f_2(x)$	0	1	0



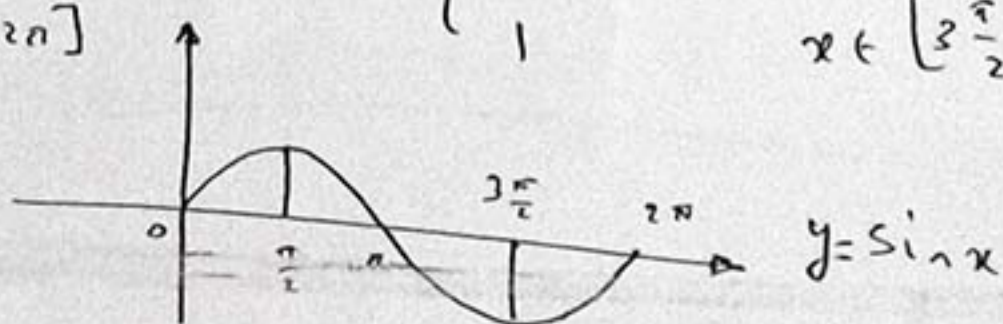
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - \sin^2 x & x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \\ \cos^2 x - 0 & x \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi] \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = x - (x - \cos^2 x) \quad x \in [0, \pi]$$

$$f(x) = \sin x \Rightarrow f(x) = x - (x - \sin x) \quad x \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$f(x) = \sin x = \varphi(x) - \psi(x)$$

$$\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x & x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \\ 1 & x \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}] \\ \sin x + 1 & x \in [\frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi] \end{cases} \quad \psi(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \\ -\sin x & x \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}] \\ 1 & x \in [\frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi] \end{cases}$$

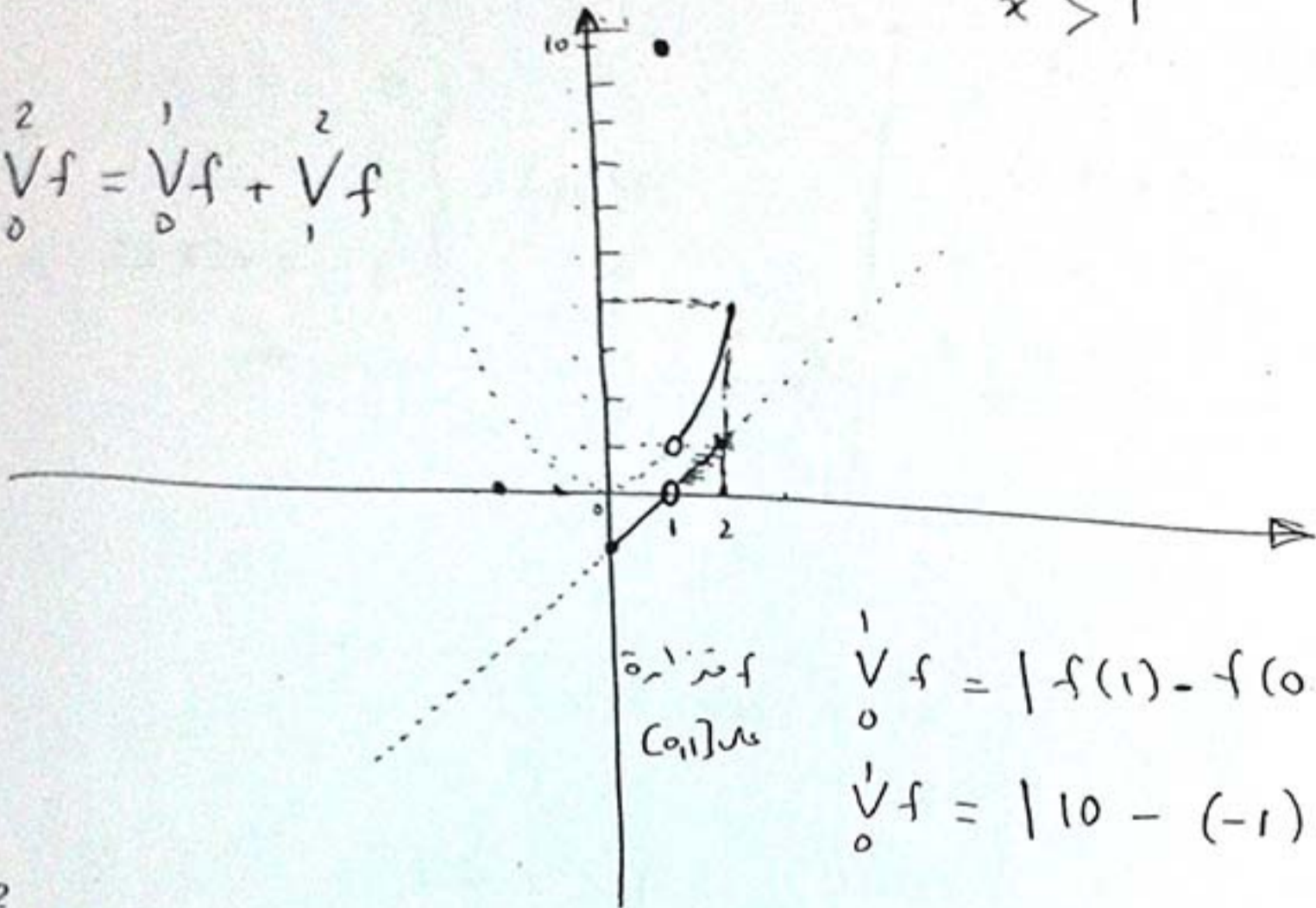


1/ حساب التفاضل
 للفترة من 0 إلى 2
 [0, 2] على

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x-1 & x < 1 \\ 10 & x = 1 \\ x^2 & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} \right)$$

$${}^2_0 V f = {}^1_0 V f + {}^2_1 V f$$



تفاضل
 [0, 1] على

$${}^1_0 V f = |f(1) - f(0)|$$

$${}^1_0 V f = |10 - (-1)| = 11$$

$${}^2_1 V f = \sup_{P \in \mathcal{P}[1, 2]} V(f, P)$$

$$P = \{1 = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n = 2\}$$

$$V(f, P) = |f(x_1) - f(x_0)| + |f(x_2) - f(x_1)| + \dots + |f(x_n) - f(x_{n-1})|$$

$$= |x_1^2 - 10| + |x_2^2 - x_1^2| + \dots + |x_n^2 - x_{n-1}^2|$$

$$= 10 - \frac{x_1^2}{2} + \frac{x_2^2}{2} - \frac{x_1^2}{2} + \frac{x_3^2}{2} - \frac{x_2^2}{2} + \dots + \frac{x_n^2}{4} - \frac{x_{n-1}^2}{4}$$

$$V(f, P) = 10 - 2x_1^2 + 4 = 14 - 2x_1^2 \Rightarrow$$

$${}^2_1 V f = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow {}^2_0 V f = 11 + 12 = 23$$

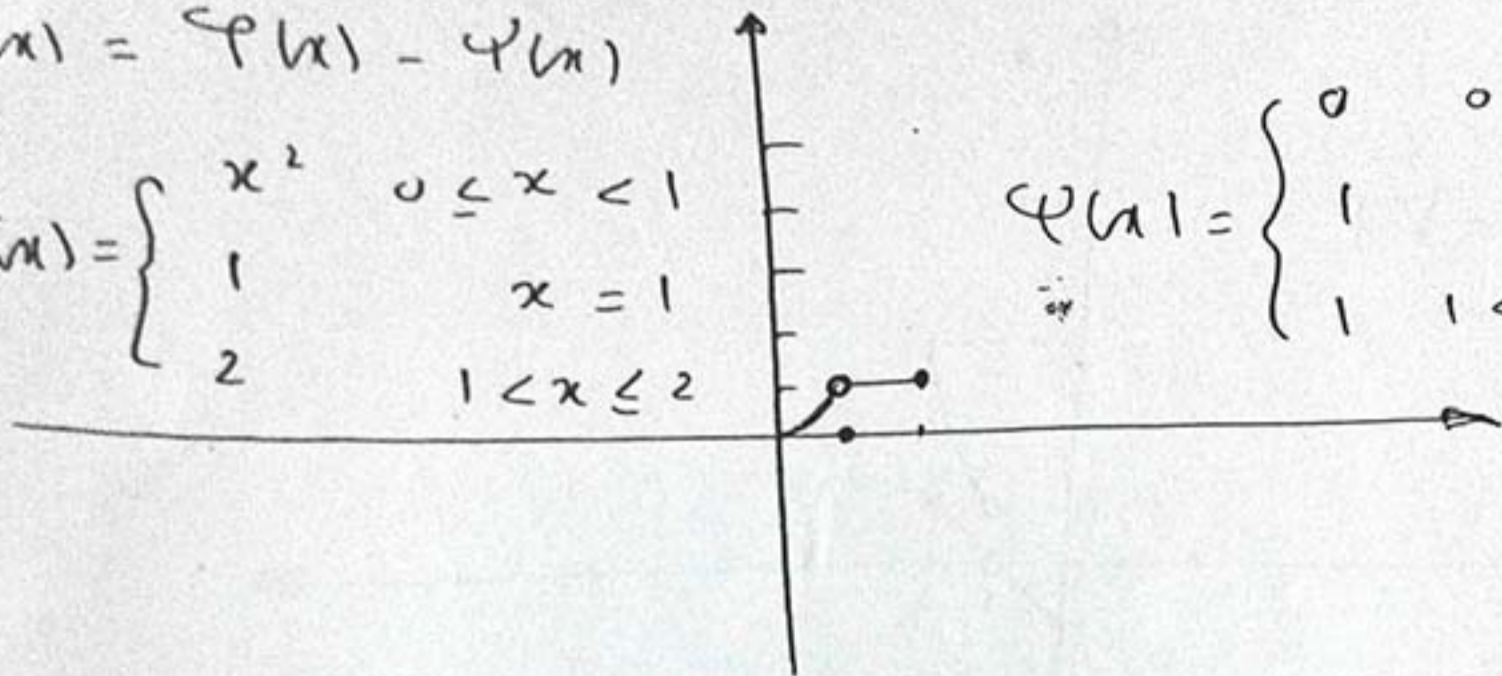
$$c) f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 0 & x = 1 \\ 1 & 1 < x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{9}{0.2}$$

$$f(x) = \varphi(x) - \psi(x)$$

$$\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1 & x = 1 \\ 2 & 1 < x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\psi(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1 & x = 1 \\ 1 & 1 < x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$



$$d) f(x) = \begin{cases} x & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 5 & x = 1 \\ x+3 & 1 < x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \varphi(x) - \psi(x)$$

$$\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 5 & x = 1 \\ 2+5 & 1 < x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\psi(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 0 & x = 1 \\ 2 & 1 < x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

