

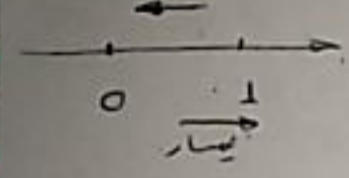
تحليل "0"

بركان بعد
شبهات: لا
كثير: /

الموضوع: حل التمارين / د. ق. 20 /

مثال (1) : إذا كانت f دالة معرفة على $[0, 1]$ كما يلي :

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



- ① بين أن f قابلة للاشتقاق على $[0, 1]$.
- ② = = = = = من اليمين عند 0
- ③ = = = = = من اليسار عند 1
- ④ هل f د. ت. م. أو ل. م. ؟

مثال (2) : إذا كانت f دالة معرفة على $[0, \frac{1}{2}]$ كما يلي :

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{\ln x} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

- ① بين أن f دالة مستمرة على $[0, \frac{1}{2}]$.
- ② وضع أن f دالة متزايدة على $[0, \frac{1}{2}]$.
- ③ هل f د. ت. م. أو ل. م. ؟ ثم اوجه $\sqrt[2]{f}$.
- ④ بين أن f دالة لا تحقق شرط ليبتز.

مثال (3) : حل الدالة $f(x) = x - x^2$ د. ت. م. على $[0, 1]$ و $[1, 5]$ بين ذلك ثم اوجه $\sqrt[5]{f}$.

مثال (4) : حل الدالة $f(x) = x^2 - \frac{1}{1+x}$ د. ت. م. على $[0, 1]$ و $[1, 5]$ و اوجه تغيرها التام.

مثال (5) : حل الدالة $f(x) = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}$ د. ت. م. على $[2, +\infty[$ و اوجه تغيرها التام.

مثال (6) : حل الدالة $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$ د. ت. م. على المجال $[0, 1]$ و ل. م. ؟

$$[0,1] \leftarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{\pi}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

⊕ $x_0 \in]0,1[$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} x^2 \sin \frac{\pi}{x} = x_0^2 \sin \frac{\pi}{x_0} = f(x_0)$$

⊖ $x \in]0,1[$

$$f'(x) = 2x \sin \frac{\pi}{x} + x^2 \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{x} \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{x^2}\right)$$

$$f'(x) = 2x \sin \frac{\pi}{x} - \pi \cos \frac{\pi}{x}$$

⊙ $f'(0+0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{\pi}{x} - 0}{x} \quad (2)$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \sin \frac{\pi}{x} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |\sin \frac{\pi}{x}| \leq 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad (3)$$

$f'(0+0) = 0$

$$f'(1-0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{\pi}{x} - \sin \pi}{x - 1} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \left(2x \sin \frac{\pi}{x} - \pi \cos \frac{\pi}{x} \right)$$

$f'(1-0) = \pi$

هذا يعني ان x لا يتاخر في الصفر عند $x \rightarrow 0$

$\sin \pi = 0$

$$|f'(x)| = \left| 2x \sin \frac{\pi}{x} - \pi \cos \frac{\pi}{x} \right|$$

$$|f'(x)| \leq \left| 2x \sin \frac{\pi}{x} \right| + \left| \pi \cos \frac{\pi}{x} \right| \leq 2 + \pi \quad \forall x \in [0,1]$$

هذا يعني ان f متصلة في $[0,1]$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{\ln x} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

① میان آن + دالة مستمرة $[0, \frac{1}{2}]$

② $x_0 \in]0, \frac{1}{2}[$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} -\frac{1}{\ln x} = -\frac{1}{\ln x_0} = f(x_0)$$

③ $x_0 = 0$

$$f(0+0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -\frac{1}{\ln x} = 0 = f(0)$$

④ $x_0 = \frac{1}{2}$

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

دالة مستمرة $[0, \frac{1}{2}]$

$x \in]0, \frac{1}{2}[$

⑤ دالة متزايدة $[0, \frac{1}{2}]$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{-\frac{1}{x}}{(\ln x)^2} = \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^2} > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(\frac{1}{2}) &= -\frac{1}{\ln \frac{1}{2}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{\ln 1 - \ln 2} \\ &= \frac{1}{\ln 2} \end{aligned}$$

x	0				$\frac{1}{2}$	
$f'(x)$		+	+	+		
$f(x)$	0	↗				$\frac{1}{\ln 2}$

⑥ میان دالة متزايدة (أي انزواجية) دالة مستمرة

$$\bigvee_0^{\frac{1}{2}} f = \left| \frac{1}{\ln 2} - 0 \right| = \frac{1}{\ln 2}$$

اینکه آنرا د. لا تحققه شرط لیپتز

شرط لیپتز بقول آن

$$\forall u, v \in [0, \frac{1}{2}]$$

$$\exists L > 0 : |f(u) - f(v)| \leq L |u - v|$$

چنانچه اثبات آن د. لا تحققه شرط لیپتز

اینکه بوجه u و v چیت لا ممکن ایجاب د. لا تحققه

$$\frac{|f(u) - f(v)|}{|u - v|} \not\leq L$$

لنا

$$u, v \in [0, \frac{1}{2}] \text{ چیت } \begin{cases} u = x \rightarrow 0 \\ v = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|f(x) - f(0)|}{|x - 0|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - 0}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{\ln x}}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\frac{1}{x \ln x} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\ln x} : \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$= -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} = +\infty$$

$$\frac{|f(u) - f(v)|}{|u - v|} < L \text{ چیت } L > 0$$

لذا د. لا تحققه شرط لیپتز

$$\forall \epsilon = 2\delta + \epsilon = \frac{7}{2}$$

0 د.ت. م. م. $f(x) = x - x^2$ (4) حل الدالة
 $[0, 1]$ و $[1, 5]$

بين ذلك؟ ثم ارجع $\int_0^5 f(x)$

(1) $\rightarrow [0, 1]$ $f(x) = x - x^2$ الكل

لاحظ ان $f(x) = x$ دالة متزايدة على $[0, 1]$ فنجد د.ت. م

وان $f(x) = x^2$ د.ت. م. = = = $[0, 1]$ = = =

نفسه دالتين كل منهما ذات تغير محدود هي د.ت. م

بالتالي $f(x) = x - x^2$ د.ت. م. على $[0, 1]$

(2) $[1, 5]$ $f'(x) = 1 - 2x$

$|f'(x)| = |1 - 2x| \leq 1 + 2|x| \leq 1 + 10 = 11$

$|f'(x)| \leq 11 \quad ; \quad x \in [1, 5]$

بالتالي $f(x)$ د.ت. م. على $[1, 5]$

(3)

$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 - 2x = 0$
 $x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow f(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$

x	$-\infty$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	+	+	0	-	-	-
$f(x)$	$-\infty$	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	-20	$-\infty$

طريقة 1) $\int_0^5 f(x) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x) + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^5 f(x) = |f(\frac{1}{2}) - f(0)| + |f(\frac{1}{2}) - f(5)|$

$\int_0^5 f(x) = |\frac{1}{4} - 0| + |\frac{1}{4} + 20| = 20 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{41}{4}$

طريقة 2) $\int_0^5 f(x) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x) + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^5 f(x) : \int_0^5 f(x) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (-2x+1) dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^5 (2x-1) dx$
 $\begin{cases} 2x-1 & x \geq \frac{1}{2} \\ -2x+1 & x < \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$

$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (-2x+1) dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^5 (2x-1) dx = [x - x^2]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} + [x^2 - x]_{\frac{1}{2}}^5 = \frac{1}{4}$

$\int_0^5 f(x) = \int_0^5 |2x-1| dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (-2x+1) dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^5 (2x-1) dx = [x^2 - x]_0^5 = 25 - 5 = 20$
 $\int_0^5 f(x) = 20 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{41}{4}$

7 (1) $f(x) = x^2 - \frac{1}{1+x}$ د. ت. م. على $[0, 1]$ هل الدالة

متزايدة
 $\int_0^1 f$

الحل: $f'(x) = 2x - \frac{-1}{(1+x)^2} = 2x + \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} > 0$ على $[0, 1]$

نلاحظ ان $f'(x) > 0$ ، الدالة f متزايدة على $[0, 1]$.
 وبالتالي هي د. ت. م. على $[0, 1]$ (سبب نظرية) .

$\int_0^1 f = |f(1) - f(0)| = |1 - \frac{1}{2} - (0 - 1)| = \frac{3}{2}$

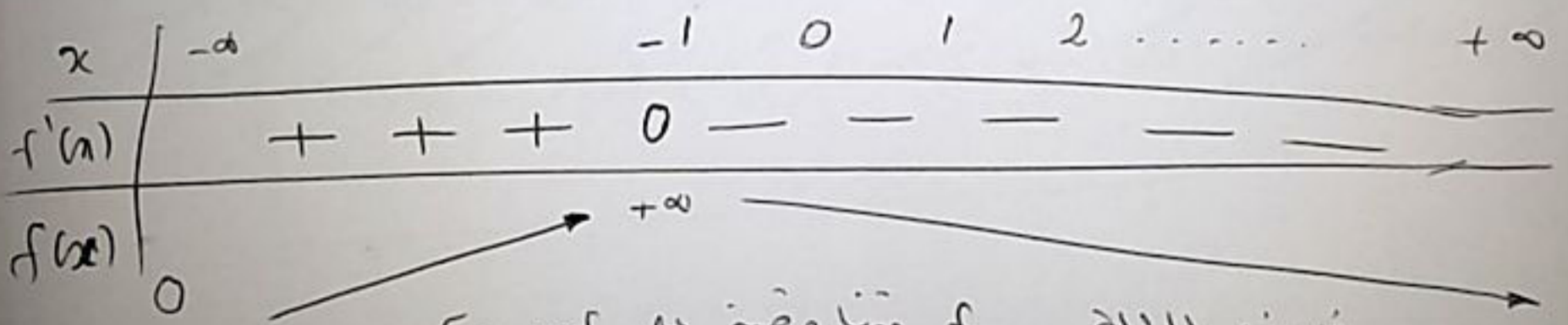
مثال (2) $f(x) = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}$ د. ت. م. على $[2, +\infty[$ هل الدالة

متزايدة
 $\int_2^{\infty} f$

$f'(x) = -\frac{2(x+1)}{(x+1)^4}$

الحل

$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow -2(x+1) = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = -1}$



بين ان الدالة f متناقصة على $[2, +\infty[$.
 وبالتالي f د. ت. م. على $[2, A]$

$\int_2^{+\infty} f = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} |f(A) - f(2)| = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \frac{1}{(A+1)^2} - \frac{1}{9} \right|$
 $= \frac{1}{9}$

✓ (6) : بین انا، لمانه f المرفهه على $[0, b]$ كما يلي

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

د. ت. م

$x > 0$ $0 < b < +\infty$ الحل:

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

$$|f'(x)| = \left| 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq |2x \sin \frac{1}{x}| + \left| \cos \frac{1}{x} \right|$$

$0 < x < b$ $|\sin \frac{1}{x}| \leq 1$

$$|f'(x)| \leq 2b + 1$$

$$|f'(x)| \leq 2b + 1$$

وذلك $\forall x \in [0, b]$

داليل f د. ت. م على $[0, b]$

كما يمكن القول ان د. ت. م على $[0, +\infty)$ لانها دالة ذات
تغير محدود على كل مجال جزئي مغلق منها.

(3) دالة معرفة على $[0, 1]$

معرفة خاصة

تسمى: $f: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

المركب: f متماثل ذات م.

مثال (1): اوجد القيمة الحدية للدالة f المعرفة على $[0, 1]$ كما يلي:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x = 0 \\ 1-x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 5 & x = 1 \end{cases}$$

الحل

اكتب
الحل

مثال (2): اوجد القيمة الحدية للدالة f على $[0, 2]$ المعرفة كما يلي:

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

الحل

مثال (3): إذا كانت f ذات م. $[a, b]$ فإن f ذات م. $[a, b]$

ولكن العكس ليس بالضرورة. ونضع ذلك مثالاً إذا كانت f معرفة على $[0, 1]$ كما يلي:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ -1 & x \notin \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$$

بين أن f ذات م. $[0, 1]$

ولكن f ليست ذات م. $[0, 1]$

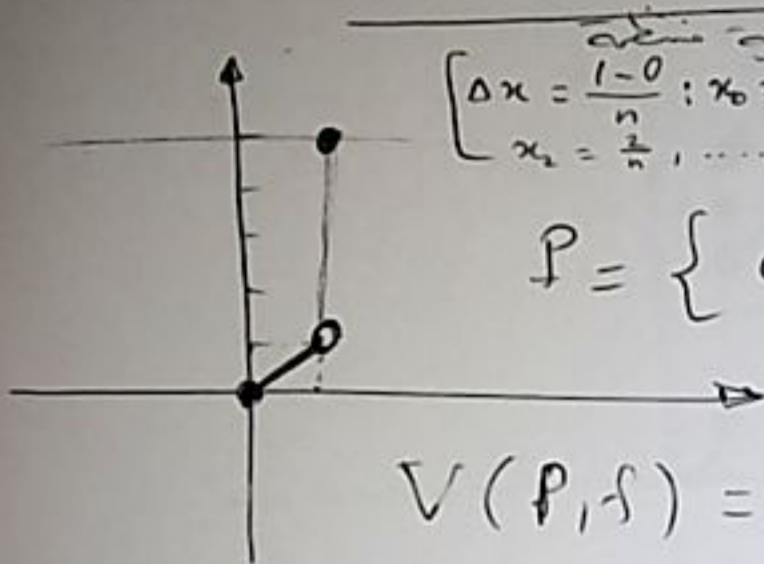
طريقة
الحل

الحل

(1) : أوجد التغير الكلي للدالة f المعرفة على $[0, 1]$

كما يلي :

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x = 0 \\ 1-x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 5 & x = 1 \end{cases}$$



تجزئة لونية منتظمة
 $\left[\Delta x = \frac{1-0}{n} : x_0 = 0, x_1 = \frac{1}{n}, x_2 = \frac{2}{n}, \dots, x_n = n \cdot \frac{1}{n} \right]$

$$P = \left\{ 0 = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 \dots x_{n-1} < x_n = 1 \right\}$$

$$V(f, P) = \sum_{k=1}^n |f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})|$$

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

$$= |1 - x_1 - 0| + |(1 - x_2) - (1 - x_1)| + \dots$$

$$|1 - x_{n-1} - (1 - x_{n-2})| + |5 - (1 - x_{n-1})|$$

$$= |1 - x_1| + |x_1 - x_2| + |x_2 - x_3| + \dots + |x_{n-2} - x_{n-1}|$$

$$\dots + |4 + x_{n-1}|$$

$$= 1 - x_1 + \cancel{x_2} - x_1 + \cancel{x_3} - \cancel{x_2} + \dots + x_{n-1} - x_{n-2} + 4 + x_{n-1}$$

بناءً على التجزئة
 كتب

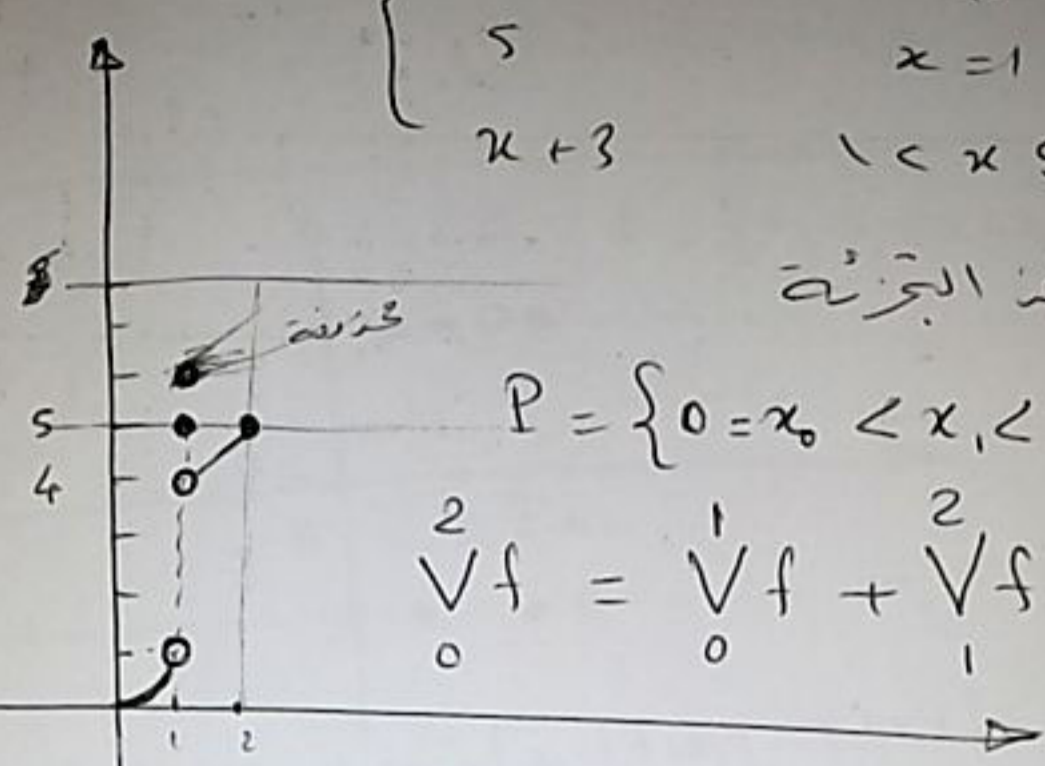
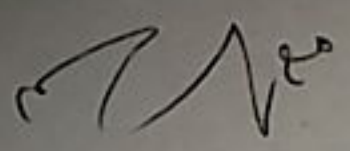
$$V(f, P) = 5 - 2x_1 + 2x_{n-1} = 5 + 2(x_{n-1} - x_1)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \int_0^5 f = \sup_P (V(f, P)) = 7$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int_0^1 f = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[5 + 2 \left((n-1) \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n} \right) \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[5 + \frac{2n-3}{n} \right] = 5 + 2 = 7$$

كما يلي

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



الكل تأخذ الجزئية

$$P = \{0 = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 \dots x_{n-1} < x_n = 2\}$$

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

$${}^1_0 V f = \sup_P V(f, P)$$

$$V(f, P) = \sum_{k=1}^n |f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})|$$

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

$$V(f, P) = |x_1^2 - 0| + |x_2^2 - x_1^2| + \dots + |5 - x_{n-1}^2|$$

$$V(f, P) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 - x_1^2 + x_3^2 - x_2^2 + \dots + x_{n-1}^2 - x_{n-2}^2 + 5 - x_{n-1}^2$$

$$V(f, P) = 5 \implies {}^1_0 V f = 5$$

$${}^2_1 V f = \sup_P V(f, P) : P = \{1 = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 \dots x_{n-1} < x_n = 2\}$$

$1 < 1 + \frac{1}{n} < \dots < 1 + \frac{n-1}{n} < 1 + \frac{n}{n}$

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

$$= |x_1 + 3 - 5| + |x_2 + 3 - (x_1 + 3)| + \dots + |x_n + 3 - (x_{n-1} + 3)|$$

$$= 2 - x_1 + x_2 - x_1 + x_3 - x_2 + \dots + (x_n) - x_{n-1}$$

$$= 4 - 2x_1 \implies {}^2_1 V f = \sup_P (4 - 2x_1) = 2$$

$${}^2_0 V f = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (4 - 2(1 + \frac{1}{n})) = 2 \implies {}^2_0 V f = 5 + 2 = 7$$

تاریخ تفصیل دستی

$I_1 = (S) \int_0^2 x^2 d(\ln(x+1)) = \ln 3$ ① نتیجہ آنا

$g(x) = \ln(x+1) \quad x+1 > 0$

یہ $g(x)$ قابل قبول ہے $x > -1$ ~~...~~ $]-1, +\infty[$

$I_1 = \int_0^2 x^2 \frac{1}{x+1} dx$

$I_1 = \int_0^2 \frac{x^2 - 1 + 1}{x+1} dx = \int_0^2 (x-1) dx + \int_0^2 \frac{dx}{x+1}$

$I_1 = \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - x \right]_0^2 + \left[\ln|x+1| \right]_0^2$

$I_1 = [2 - 2 - 0] + \ln 3 - \ln 1 = \ln 3$

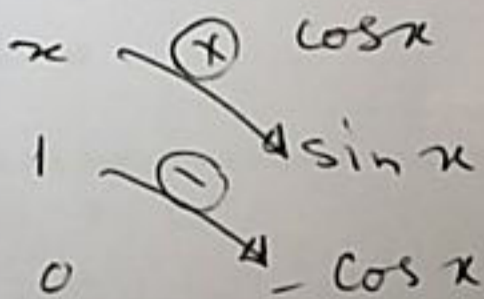
$I_2 = (S) \int_0^{\pi/2} x d(\sin x) = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$

یہ $g(x) = \sin x$ قابل قبول ہے \mathbb{R} میں

$I_2 = \int_0^{\pi/2} x \cos x dx$

$= \left[x \sin x \right]_0^{\pi/2} + \left[\cos x \right]_0^{\pi/2}$

$= \left[\frac{\pi}{2} (1) - 0 \right] + [0 - 1] = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$



$$I_3 = (S) \int_{-1}^1 x d(\arctan x) = 0$$

فرض کنیم $g(x) = \arctan x$ تابعی است که در $[-1, 1]$ تعریف شده است

$$I_3 = \int_{-1}^1 x \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx$$

تابع فردی و نامفردی $\frac{x}{x^2+1}$ در $[-1, 1]$

$$I_3 = 0 : [-1, 1] \text{ در}$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x+2 & -2 \leq x \leq -1 \\ 2 & -1 < x < 2 \\ x+3 & 2 \leq x \leq 3 \end{cases}$$

فرض کنیم $\left(\frac{c}{111} \right)$

$$I = (S) \int_{-2}^3 x d(g(x)) = +6$$

فانتی-فون :
 $f(x) = x$

انتگرال $g(x)$

$$I = \int_{-2}^{-1} x(1) dx + \int_{-1}^2 x(0) dx$$

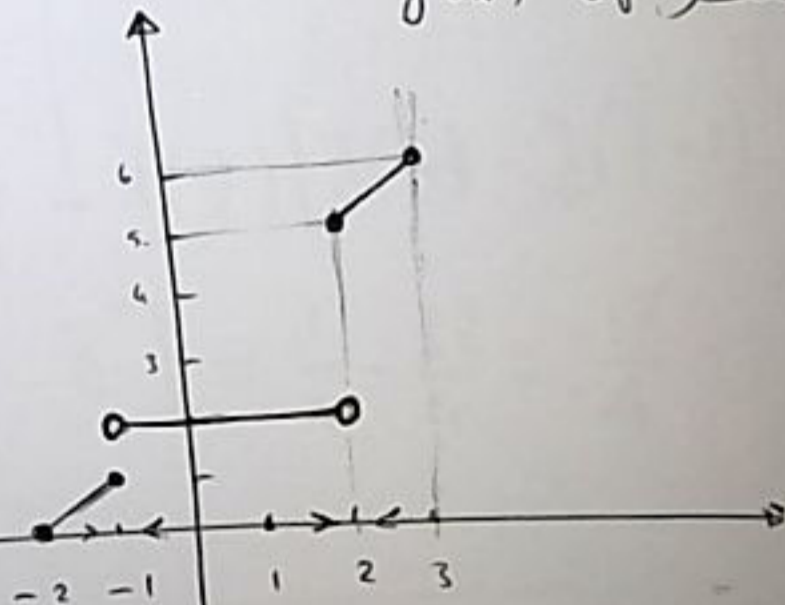
$$+ \int_2^3 x(1) dx +$$

$$f(-1) [g(-1+0) - g(-1-0)]$$

$$f(2) [g(2+0) - g(2-0)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [x^2]_{-2}^{-1} + 0 + \frac{1}{2} [x^2]_2^3 + (-1)(2-1) + (2)(3-2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [1-4] + \frac{1}{2} [9-4] - 1 + 6 = -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{5}{2} + 5 = 6$$

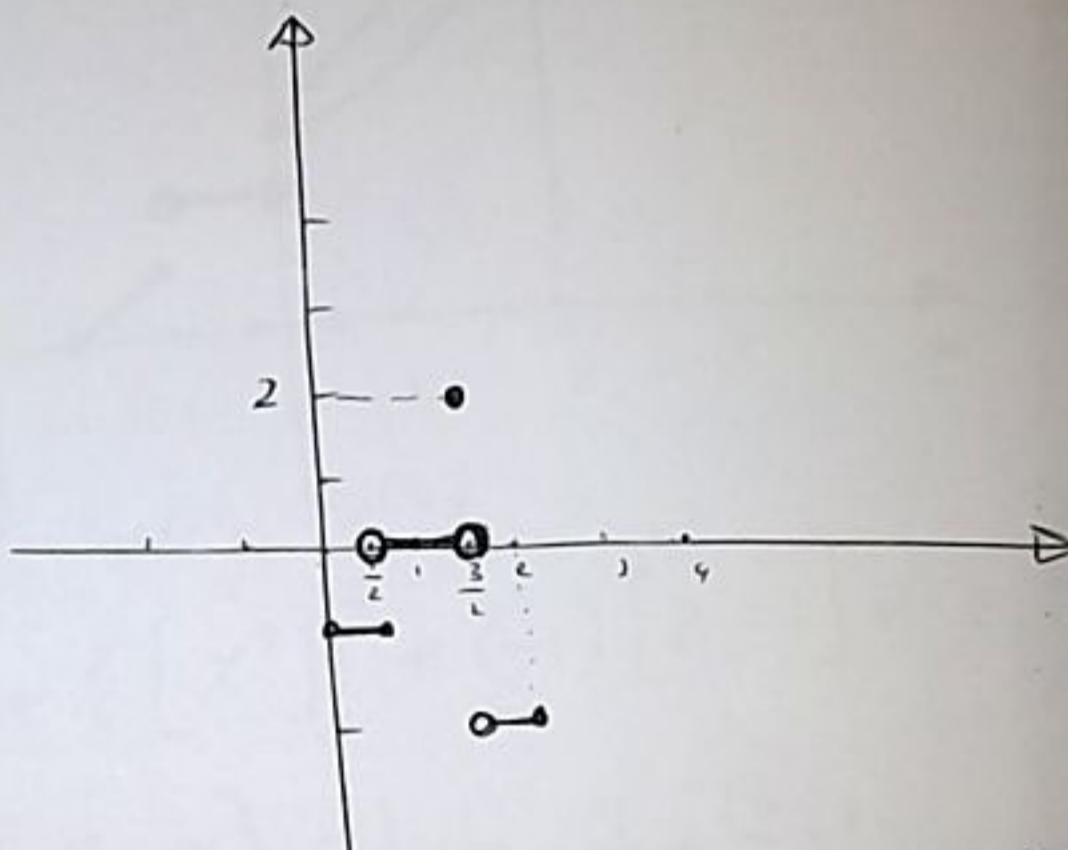
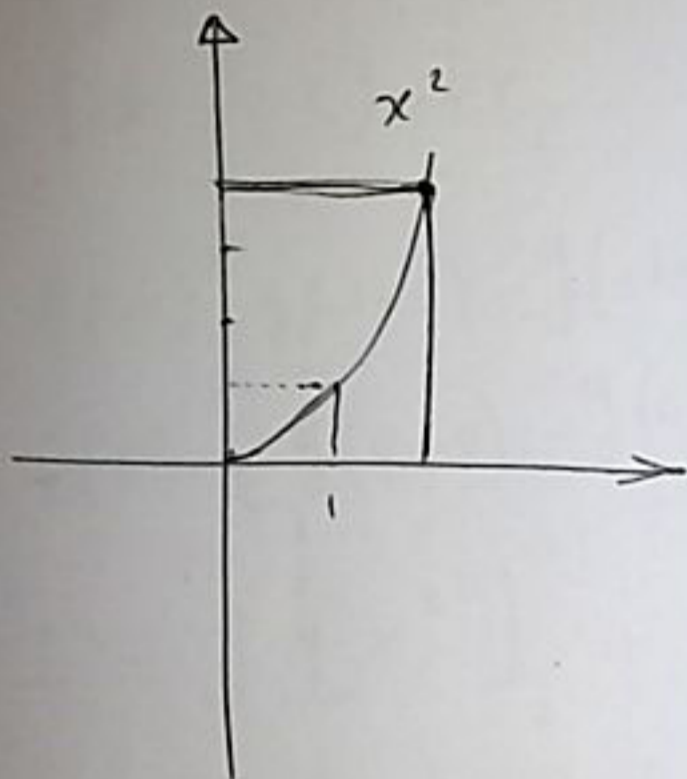


$$g(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{3}{2} \\ 2 & x = \frac{3}{2} \\ -2 & \frac{3}{2} < x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{c}{c/c}$$

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

$$I = \int_0^2 x^2 d(g(x)) = \frac{-17}{4} \quad \text{فأثبت}$$



$$I = f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left[g\left(\frac{1}{2}+0\right) - g\left(\frac{1}{2}-0\right) \right] + f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \left[g\left(\frac{3}{2}+0\right) - g\left(\frac{3}{2}-0\right) \right]$$

$$I = \frac{1}{4} [0 - (-1)] + \frac{9}{4} [-2 - 0] = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{18}{4} = \frac{-17}{4}$$

(c)

$$K = \int_{-2}^2 (5|x|)(x^2+1) dx = \frac{56}{3}$$

(b)

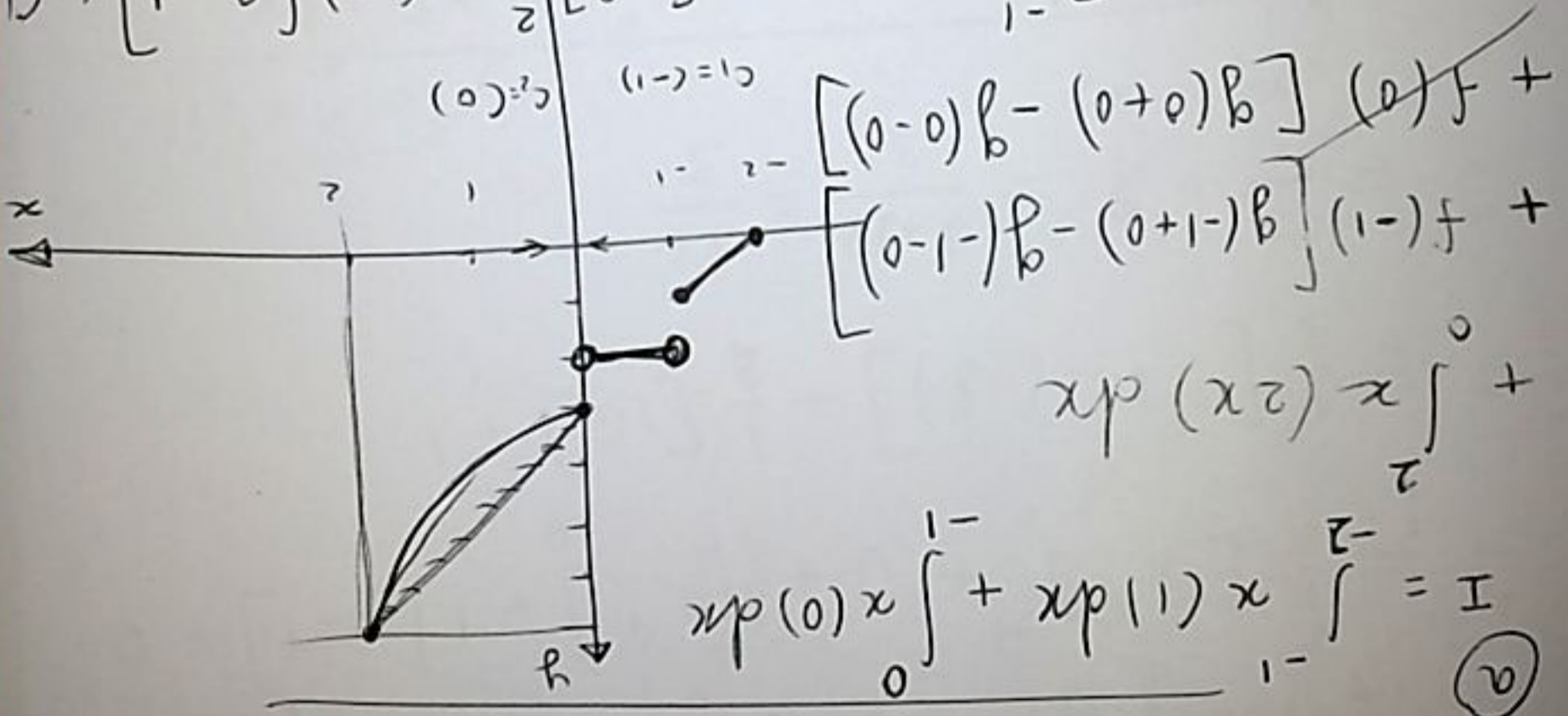
$$J = \int_{-2}^2 x^2 dx = \frac{34}{3}$$

uicini!

$$= -\frac{2}{5} + \frac{16}{3} = \frac{-15 + 32}{6} = \frac{17}{6}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} [1 - 4] + \frac{3}{2} [8 - 0] - 1 = -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{16}{3} - 1$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} [x^2]_{-1}^{-2} + 0 + \frac{3}{2} [x^3]_{-2}^0 + (-1) [2 - 1] + 0$$



(a)

$$I = \int_0^{-1} x(1) dx + \int_{-1}^{-2} x(0) dx + \int_2^0 x(2x) dx$$

$$+ f(-1) [g(-1+0) - g(-1-0)] + f(0) [g(0+0) - g(0-0)]$$

$c_1 = (-1)$
 $c_2 = (0)$

$$I = \int_{-2}^2 (5|x|) x dx = \frac{6}{17}$$

uicini!

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x+2 & -2 \leq x < -1 \\ 2 & -1 < x < 0 \\ x+3 & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

5

$$J = \int_{-2}^{-1} x^2(1) dx + \int_{-1}^0 x^2(0) dx +$$

$$\int_0^2 x^2(2x) dx + f(-1) [g(-1+0) - g(-1-0)]$$

$$+ f(0) [g(0+0) - g(0-0)]$$

$$J = \frac{1}{3} [x^3]_{-2}^{-1} + 0 + \frac{2}{4} [x^4]_0^2 + 1 [2-1] + 0$$

$$J = \frac{1}{3} [-1 - (-8)] + \frac{1}{2} [16] + 1$$

$$J = \frac{7}{3} + \frac{9}{1} = \frac{7+27}{3} = \frac{34}{3}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + 1$$

$$K = \int_{-2}^{-1} (x^2+1)(1) dx + \int_{-1}^0 (x^2+1)(0) dx$$

$$+ \int_0^2 (x^2+1)(2x) dx + f(-1) [g(-1+0) - g(-1-0)]$$

$$+ f(0) [g(0+0) - g(0-0)]$$

$$K = \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 + x \right]_{-2}^{-1} + \left[\frac{1}{2} x^4 + x^2 \right]_0^2 + 2 [2-1]$$

$$+ (1) [3-2]$$

$$K = \left[\left(\frac{-1}{3} - 1 \right) - \left(\frac{-8}{3} - 2 \right) \right] + [(8+4) - (0)] + 2 + 1$$

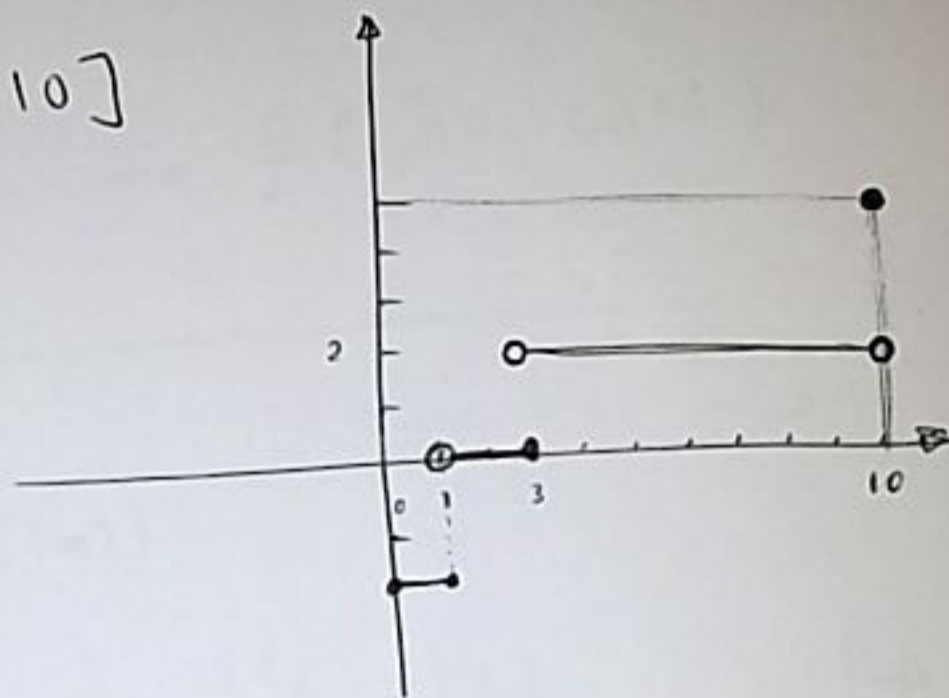
$$K = \frac{7}{3} + 12 + 3 = \frac{7}{3} + 15 = 16 + \frac{7}{3} = \frac{55}{3}$$

$$\frac{16}{3}$$

$$48$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} -2 & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ فقط ان} \\ 0 & 1 < x \leq 3 \\ 2 & 3 < x < 10 \\ 5 & x = 10 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 \rightarrow [0, 10]$$



$$I = (S) \int_0^{10} x^2 d g(x)$$

$$= f(1) [g(1+0) - g(1-0)] + f(3) [g(3+0) - g(3-0)] \\ + f(10) [g(10) - g(10-0)]$$

$$I = 1 [0 - (-2)] + 9 [2 - 0] + 100 [5 - 2]$$

$$I = 2 + 18 + 300 = 320$$

$$J = \int_0^{10} g(x) d(f(x)) = \left[f(x) g(x) \right]_0^{10} - \int_0^{10} f(x) d(g(x))$$

$$= [f(10) g(10) - f(0) g(0)] - 320$$

$$= (100)(5) - 0 - 320 = 500 - 320 = 180$$

$$I_1 = \int_0^1 x d(\ln(x^2+1)) \rightarrow 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$I_2 = \int_0^\pi \sin 2x d(x^2) \rightarrow -\pi$$

$$I_3 = \int_{-1}^5 \arctg x d(6x) \rightarrow 30 \arctg 5 - \frac{3\pi}{2} - 3 \ln 1$$

$$I_4 = \int_{-\frac{8}{2}}^{\frac{2}{2}} \frac{1}{2} d[\ln 2x] \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (\ln 4 - \ln 16)$$

$$I = (s) \int_{-s}^s f(x) d(g(x))$$

$$J = (s) \int_{-s}^s g(x) d(f(x))$$

$$f(x) = |x| \quad \text{و } g(x)$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x+2 & -5 \leq x \leq -1 \\ x^2 & -1 < x < 0 \\ 3 & x = 0 \\ \ln(x+2) & 0 < x < 1 \\ 2 & x = 1 \end{cases}$$

بین ان دو انتگرال $\int_{-1}^5 f(x) d(g(x))$ و $\int_{-1}^5 g(x) d(f(x))$ تفاوت وجود دارد؛ اگر نه تفاوت -

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \neq 0 \\ 3 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \neq 0 \\ -2 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

8

$$I_1 = \int_0^1 x d \ln(x^2+1) = (R) \int_0^1 \frac{2x^2}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$= (R) \int_0^1 \frac{2(x^2+1) - 2}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[2 - 2 \frac{1}{x^2+1} \right] dx = 2 [x]_0^1 - 2 [\arctan x]_0^1$$

$$= 2 - 2 \left[\frac{\pi}{4} - 0 \right] = 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$I_2 = \int_0^{\pi} \sin 2x d(x^2) \quad : \quad d(x^2) = 2x dx$$

$$= (R) 2 \int_0^{\pi} x \sin 2x dx$$

$$I_2 = 2 \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \left[x \cos 2x \right]_0^{\pi} + \frac{1}{4} \left[\sin 2x \right]_0^{\pi} \right\}$$

Integration by parts diagram:

- u = x, dv = sin 2x
- du = 1, v = -1/2 cos 2x
- Result: -1/2 [x cos 2x] + 1/4 [sin 2x]

$$= 2 \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} [\pi - 0] + \frac{1}{4} [0 - 0] \right\} = -\pi$$

$$I_3 = \int_{-1}^5 \arctan x d(6x) = 6 \int_{-1}^5 \underbrace{\arctan x}_u \underbrace{dx}_{dv}$$

$$u = \arctan x \Rightarrow du = \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$dv = dx \Rightarrow v = x$$

$$I_3 = 6 \left[x \arctan x \right]_{-1}^5 - 3 \int_{-1}^5 \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= 6 \left[5 \arctan 5 + \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right] - 3 \left[\ln(x^2) \right]_{-1}^5$$

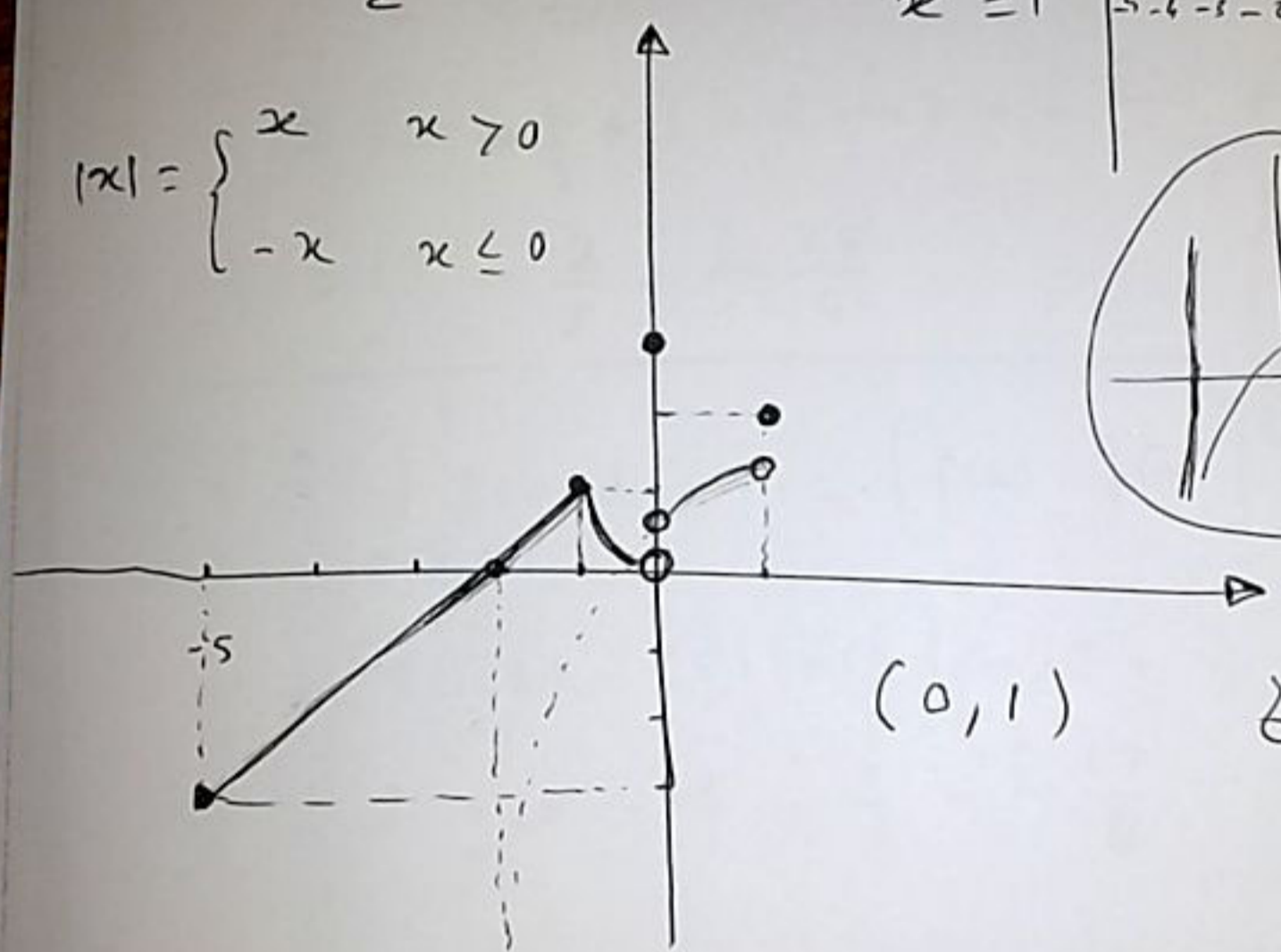
$$= 30 \arctan 5 - \frac{3\pi}{2} - 3 [\ln 25 - \ln 2] = 30 \arctan 5 - \frac{3\pi}{2} - 3 \ln 13$$

(S) $\int_{-5}^1 g(x) df(x)$ (S) $\int_{-5}^1 f(x) dg(x)$ 1

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x+2 & -5 \leq x \leq -1 \\ x^2 & -1 < x < 0 \\ 3 & x = 0 \\ \ln(x+2) & 0 < x < 1 \\ 2 & x = 1 \end{cases}$$



$$|x| = \begin{cases} x & x > 0 \\ -x & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$



(0, 1) نقاط انفصال

$$g'(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & -5 < x < -1 \\ 2x & -1 < x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{x+2} & 0 < x < 1 \end{cases}$$

کموں
محدود
[-5, 1]

$$(S) \int_{-5}^1 f(x) dg(x) = \int_{-5}^{-1} -x(1) dx + \int_{-1}^0 x(2x) dx$$

$$+ \int_0^1 x \cdot \frac{1}{x+2} dx + f(0) [g(0+0) - g(0-0)] + f(1) [g(1) - g(1-0)]$$

$$I = \int_{-5}^1 f(x) dg(x) = -\frac{1}{2} [x^2]_{-5}^1 - \frac{2}{3} [x^3]_{-5}^1$$

$$+ [x]_0^1 - 2 \left[\ln(x+2) \right]_0^1 + 0 + 1 [2 - \ln(3)]$$

$$I = -\frac{1}{2} [1 - 25] - \frac{2}{3} [0 + 1] + [1 - 0] - 2 [\ln 3 - \ln 2]$$

$$+ 2 - \ln 3$$

$$= 12 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 1 - 2 \ln 3 + 2 \ln 2 + 2 - \ln 3$$

$$= 15 - \frac{2}{3} - \ln \frac{27}{4}$$

$$\ln 4 - \ln 27 - (\ln 27 - \ln 4)$$

$$J = \int_{-5}^1 g(x) df(x) = [f(x) \cdot g(x)]_{-5}^1 - 15 + \frac{2}{3} + \ln \frac{27}{4}$$

$$= [(1)(2) - (5)(-3)] - 15 + \frac{2}{3} + \ln \frac{27}{4}$$

$$= 2 + 15 - 15 + \frac{2}{3} + \ln \frac{27}{4} = \frac{8}{3} + \ln(27/4)$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \neq 0 \\ 3 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \neq 0 \\ -2 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

تقریب :
بین الیکس

$$P = \{ -1 = x_0 < \underbrace{x_1}_{t_1} < \underbrace{x_2}_{t_2} \dots < \underbrace{x_{i-1}}_{t_{i-1}} < \underbrace{x_i}_{t_i} < \underbrace{x_{i+1}}_{t_{i+1}} < \dots < \underbrace{x_n}_{t_n} = 5 \}$$

$$S(P, f, g) = \sum_{k=1}^n f(t_k) [g(x_k) - g(x_{k-1})]$$

$$\text{① } x_i \neq 0 \Rightarrow S(P, f, g) =$$

$$\text{② } x_i = 0 \Rightarrow t_i < 0$$

$$= 0 + 0 + \dots + 0 + f(t_i) [g(0) - g(x_{i-1})]$$

$$+ f(t_{i+1}) [g(x_{i+1}) - g(0)] + 0 + 0 + \dots$$

$$= f(t_i) [-2 - 0] + f(t_{i+1}) [0 - (-2)] = 2 [f(t_{i+1}) - f(t_i)] = 2 \begin{cases} t_{i+1} > 0 \\ t_i < 0 \end{cases}$$

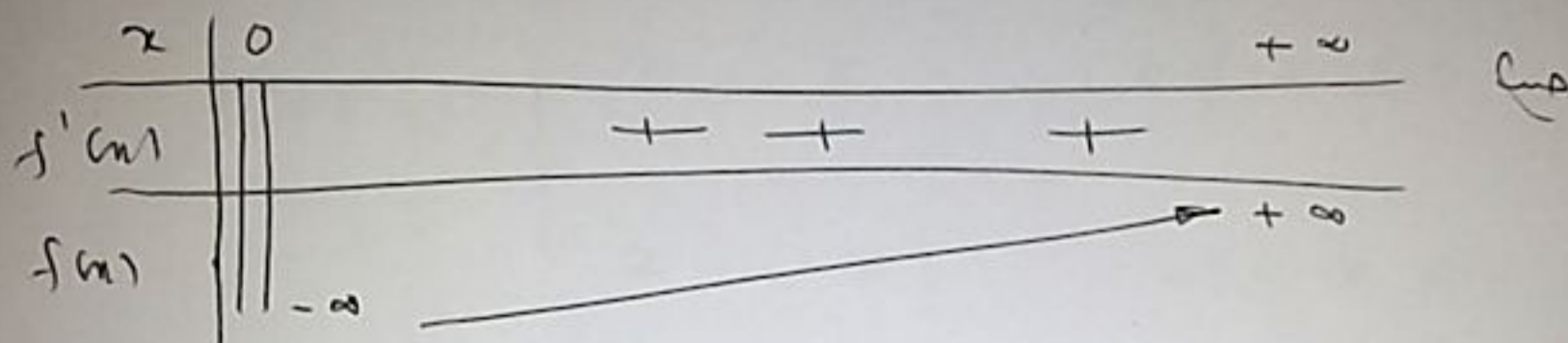
بما ربيح كلولة

بين ان الدالة $f(x) = \ln x$ متزايدة على $]0, +\infty[$ $\frac{1}{0 <}$

وان الدالة $g(x) = 1 - e^{2x}$ متناقصة .

التابع معرف مستمر $f(x) = \ln x$ الكل

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



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

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

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

ت.ب. معرف مستمر على $] -\infty, +\infty[= \mathbb{R}$

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



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

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

ب) $f(x) = x - |x|$
 $x \in [-5, 5]$

بين أيّ من الدوال ذات
 تغير محدود وأوجه طأ التغير
 الكلي في كل من الحالات التالية

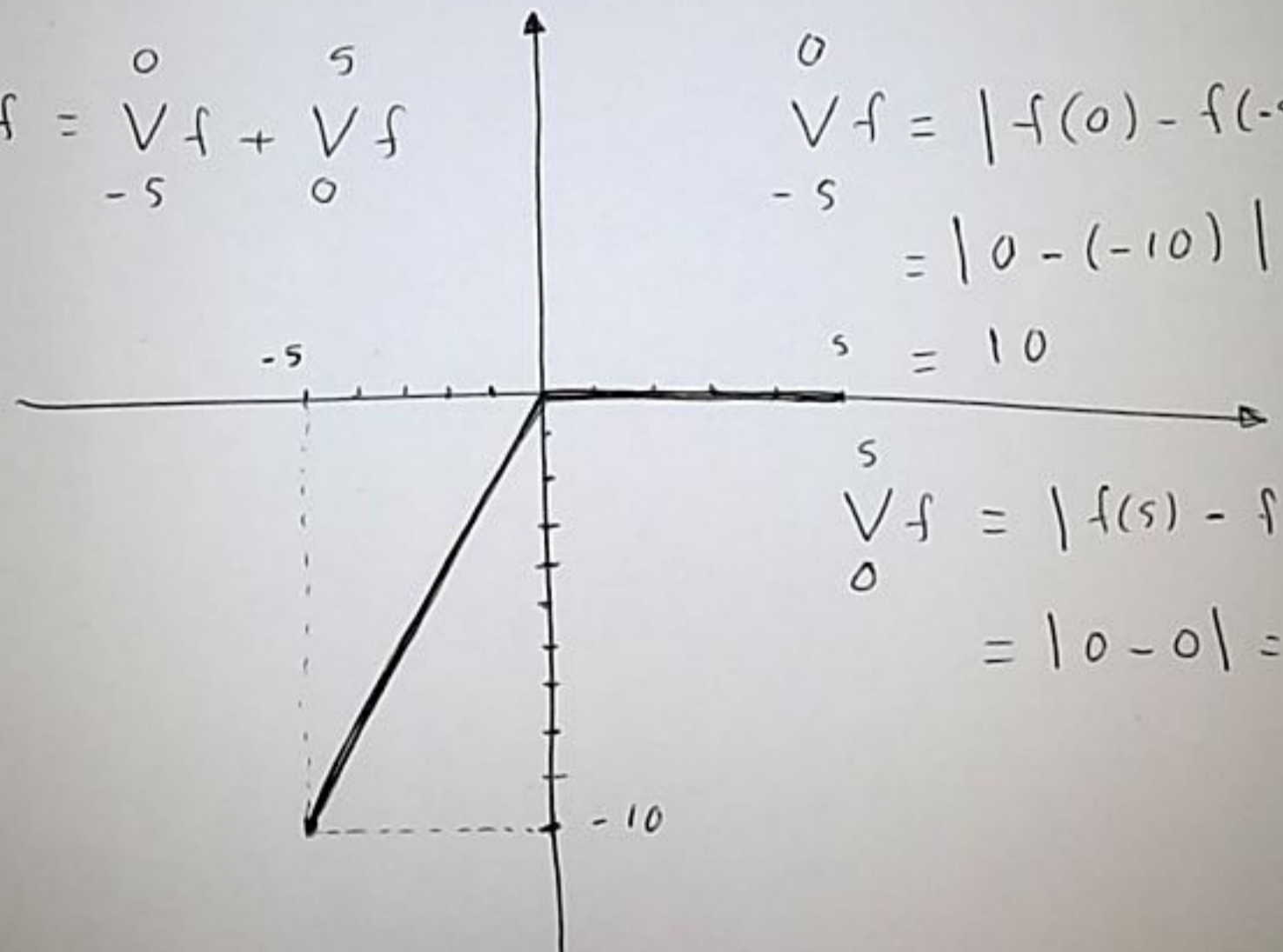
$$|x| = \begin{cases} x & 5 \geq x \geq 0 \\ -x & -5 \leq x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x - x & 0 \leq x \leq 5 \\ x - (-x) & -5 \leq x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \leq x \leq 5 & \text{متزايدة} \\ 2x & -5 \leq x \leq 0 & \text{متزايدة} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 5 & 0 & 5 \\ \vee f = \vee f + \vee f \\ -5 & -5 & 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 0 \\ \vee f = |f(0) - f(-5)| \\ -5 \\ = |0 - (-10)| \end{matrix}$$



$$\begin{matrix} 5 \\ \vee f = |f(5) - f(0)| \\ 0 \\ = |0 - 0| = 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 5 & 0 & 5 \\ \vee f = \vee f + \vee f = 10 + 0 = 10 < \infty \\ -5 & -5 & 0 \end{matrix}$$

f د.ت.م، التغير الكلي 10

$a < 0, b > 0$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (a, b)$ \sim \dots

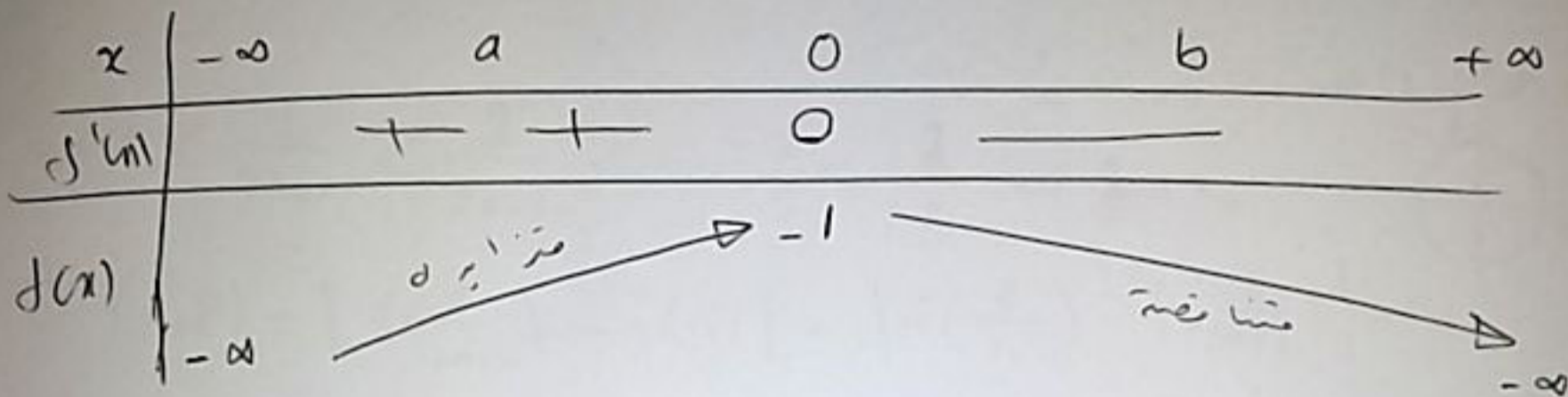
0/2

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

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

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

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



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

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

$$\int_a^b f = \int_a^0 f + \int_0^b f = |f(0) - f(a)| + |f(0) - f(b)|$$

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

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

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

$$= [x - e^x]_a^0 - [x - e^x]_0^b$$

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

$$= e^a + e^b - (a + b + 2)$$

جدد دالة f في $[0, 2\pi]$ حسب

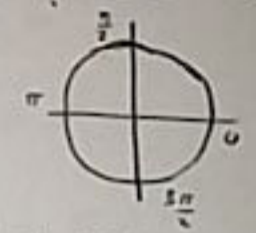
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x \sin \frac{\pi}{x} & 0 < x \leq 2\pi \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

1
0
0

لنبين ان f دالة ليست د.ت.م عند $(0, 2]$ وبالتالي ليست د.ت.م عند $[0, 2\pi]$

وذلك باخذ التفرقة التالية

$$x_0 = 0 < \frac{2}{2n+1} < \frac{2}{2n-1} < \dots < \frac{2}{5} < \frac{2}{3} < \frac{2}{1} = x_n$$



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$f_1(x) = 1$$

$[0, \pi]$ on \mathbb{R}

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

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

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

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

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} k=0 \Rightarrow x=0 \\ k=1 \Rightarrow x=\frac{\pi}{2} \\ k=2 \Rightarrow x=\pi \end{array} \right.$$

x	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π
$f_2'(x)$		+	-

$$f_2(x) \begin{array}{c} \nearrow 1 \\ \searrow 0 \end{array}$$

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

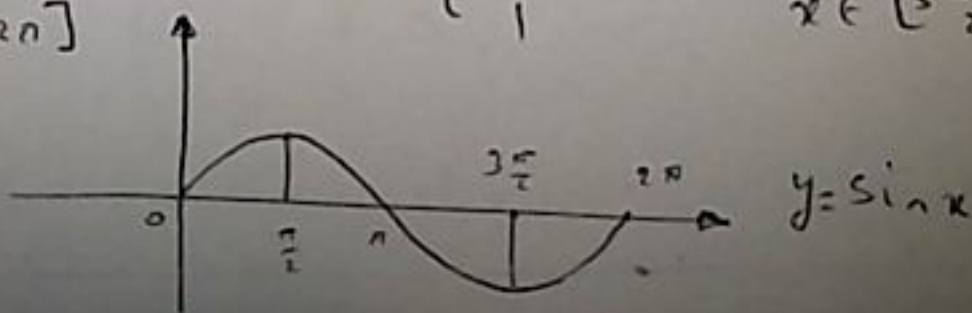
$$f(x) = x - (x - \cos^2 x) \quad x \in [0, \pi]$$

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

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

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

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

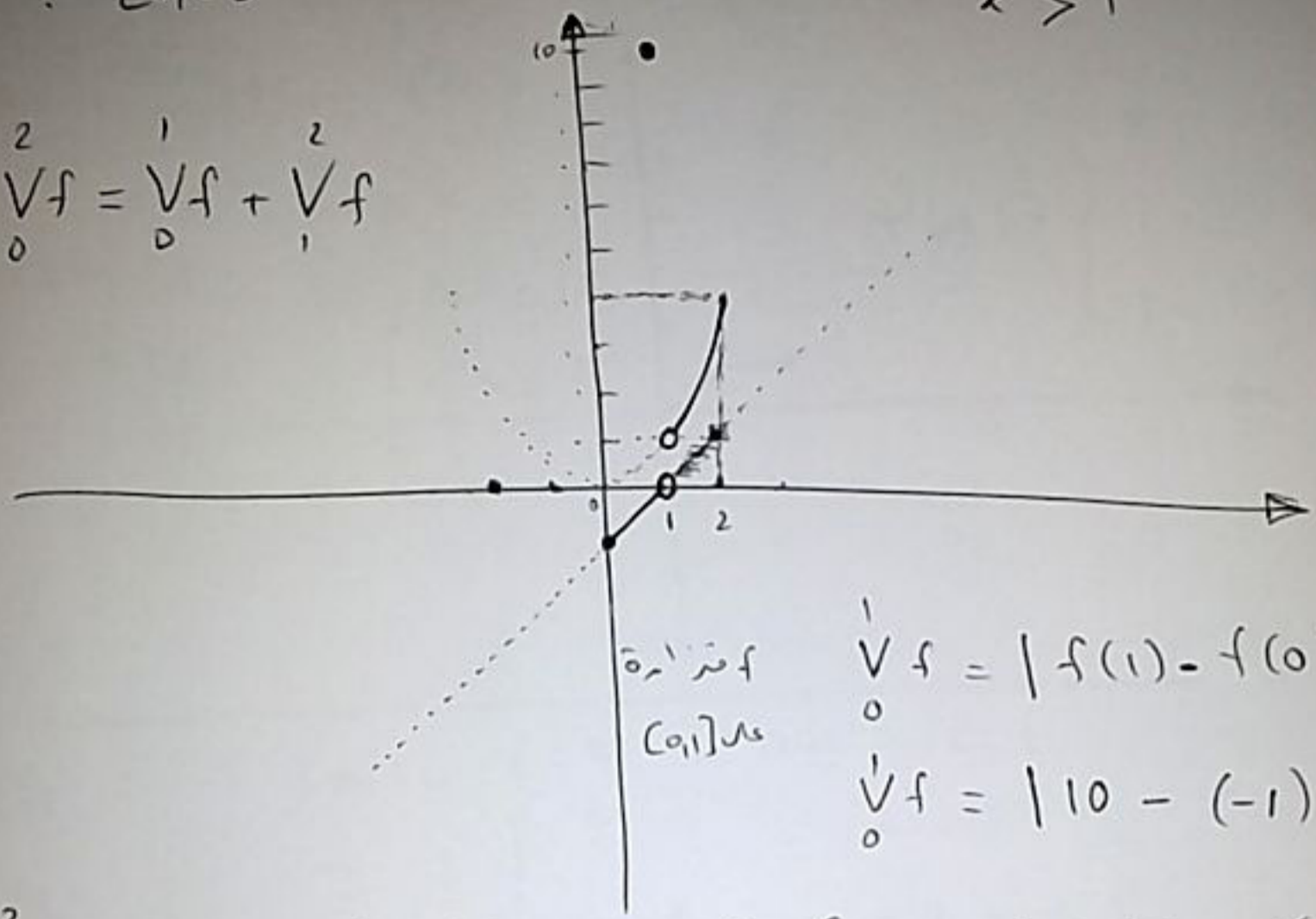


بين ان f غير متصل
 للفترة $[0, 2]$ و 25

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

$\frac{V}{0.5}$

$$\overset{2}{V}f = \overset{1}{V}f + \overset{2}{V}f$$



فترة f $\overset{1}{V}f = |f(1) - f(0)|$
 $[0, 1]$ $\overset{1}{V}f = |10 - (-1)| = 11$

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

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

$$\overset{2}{V}(f, P) = |f(x_1) - f(x_0)| + |f(x_2) - f(x_1)| + \dots + |f(x_n) - f(x_{n-1})|$$

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

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

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

$$\overset{2}{V}f = 12$$

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

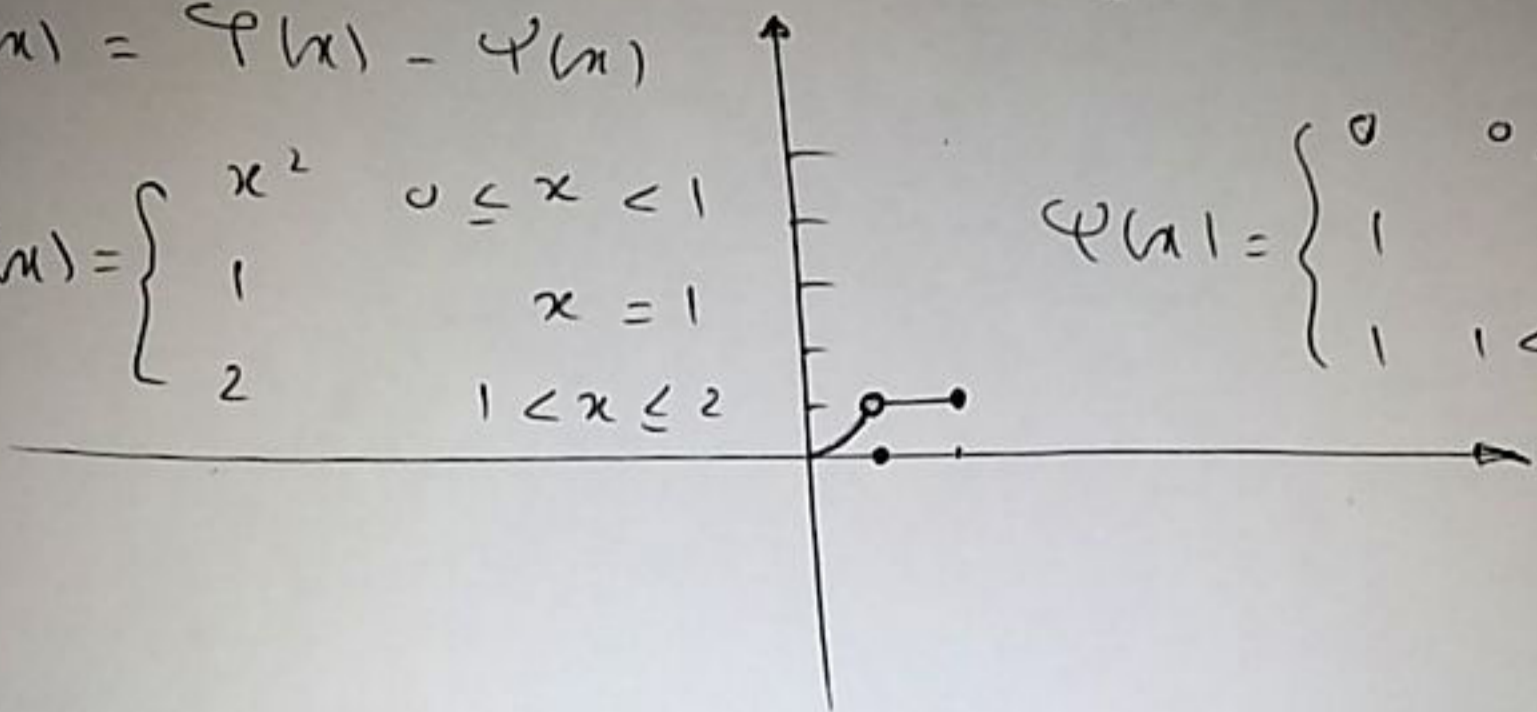
c) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 0 & x = 1 \\ 1 & 1 < x \leq 2 \end{cases}$

$\frac{A}{0.8}$

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

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

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

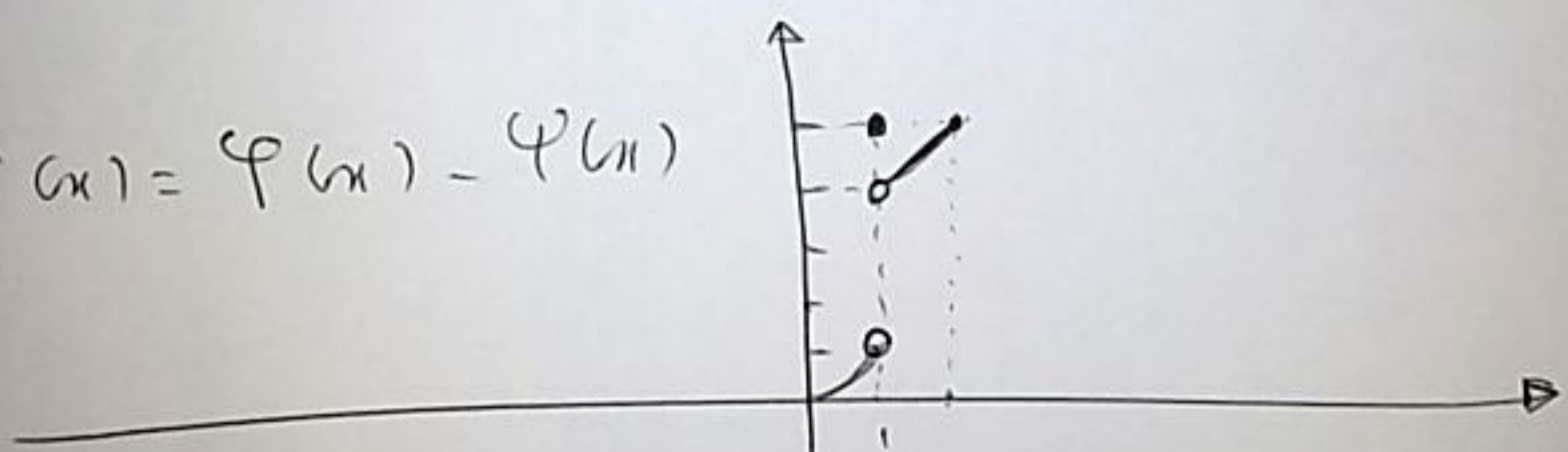


d) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 5 & x = 1 \\ x+3 & 1 < x \leq 2 \end{cases}$

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

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

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



الموضوع : حل تمارين

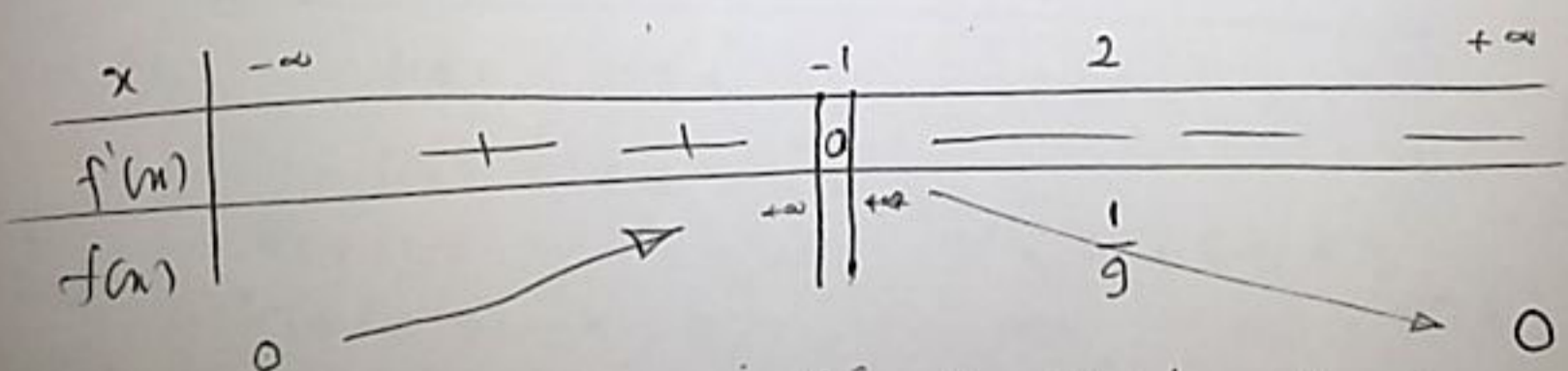
١) حل التمارين $f(x) = x^2 - \frac{1}{1+x}$ د.ت م.ع $[0,1]$ وما هو تغيره الكلي .

الحل
 $f'(x) = 2x + \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} > 0$ م.ع $[0,1]$

وإبتدائي f متزايدة م.ع $[0,1]$ وإبتدائي f د.ت م.ع
 $\bigvee_0^1 f = |f(1) - f(0)| = (1 - \frac{1}{2}) - (-1) = \frac{3}{2}$

٢) بين ان التتابع $f(x) = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}$ د.ت م.ع $[2, +\infty)$ وان
 د.ت م.ع f متناقصا
 لإستقره f في
 المقام موجب ننظر له $x = -1$

الحل
 $f'(x) = \frac{-2(x+1)}{(x+1)^4}$
 $-2x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = -1}$



٣) صف f متناقصا م.ع $[2, A]$ ~~ما هو~~
 أي إيجاد متناهية

$\bigvee_2^A f = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} [f(2) - f(A)] = \lim_{A \rightarrow \infty} [\frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{(A+1)^2}]$
 $\bigvee_2^A f = \frac{1}{9}$

$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$

د. ق. م. $[0, +\infty[$ $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$ (3)
 $[0, b]$
 $0 \leq b < \infty$

الحل: نأخذ المشتق

$$f'(x) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} + x^2 \left(\cos \frac{1}{x} \right) \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \right) \quad x > 0$$

$$f'(x) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}$$

$$|f'(x)| = \left| 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x} \right|$$

$$|f'(x)| \leq \left| 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} \right| + \left| \cos \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq 2b + 1$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

ولكن نعلم أننا هنا $x \rightarrow 0$ فقط

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x - 0} = 0$$

لأن $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x = 0$ ، $|\sin \frac{1}{x}| \leq 1$ إذن

المشتق محدود عند أي مجال مغلق $[0, b]$.

A) $f(x) = \cos^2 x \quad x \in [0, \pi]$ (9/05)

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

$\psi(x) = 1$ تزايد $\forall x_1, x_2 \in [0, \pi]$

$$\varphi(x) = \sin^2 x \Rightarrow \psi(x_1) \leq \psi(x_2)$$

$$\varphi(x) = \sin^2 x \quad \varphi'(x) = 2 \sin x \cos x$$

$$\varphi'(x) = \sin 2x$$

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

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} k \quad k = 0, x = 0$$

$$k = 1, x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

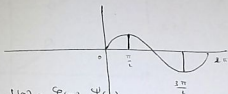
$$k = 1, x = \pi$$

x	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π
$\varphi'(x)$	0	+	0
$\varphi(x)$	0	↗ 1 ↘	0

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

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

$$f(x) = \sin x \quad x \in (0, \pi) \implies f(x) = x - (x - \sin x)$$

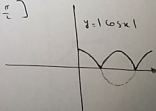
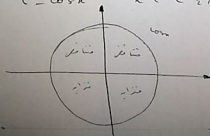


$$f(x) = \varphi(x) - \psi(x)$$

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

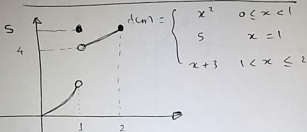
$$y = |\cos x| = \begin{cases} \cos x & \cos x \geq 0 \\ -\cos x & \cos x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \cos x & x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \cup [\frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi] \\ -\cos x & x \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}] \end{cases}$$



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

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



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

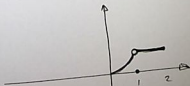
$$\psi(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 0 & x = 1 \\ 2 & 1 < x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

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

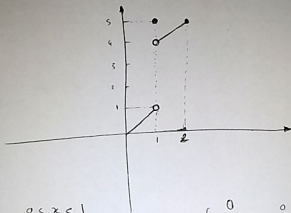
$$f(x) = \varphi(x) - \psi(x)$$

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



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



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

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