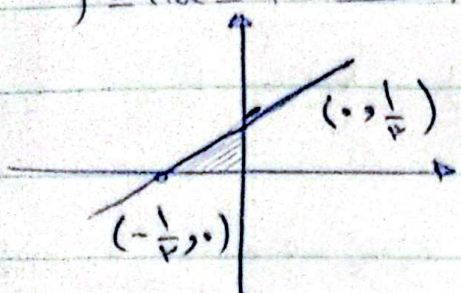


17, 5
 دالة التكلفة
 دالة الربح
 دالة الإيراد

$2y = 3x - 1 \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{3x+1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{3x+1}{2}$



$S_{\text{max}} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{12}$

2

الف) $y = x^2 - 2x + 3 \quad x \in [1, +\infty)$

$S = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-(-2)}{2} = 1$

نقطة

نقطة

2

$y = (x-1)^2 + 2 \rightarrow f(x) = y - 2 = (x-1)^2 \rightarrow \sqrt{y-2} = x-1$
 $\sqrt{y-2} + 1 = x \Rightarrow \sqrt{y-2} + 1 = x \Rightarrow D_f = [2, +\infty)$

ب) $x^2 - 2x + 3 \rightarrow (x-1)^2 + 2 \rightarrow y - 2 = (x-1)^2 \rightarrow \sqrt{y-2} = x-1$

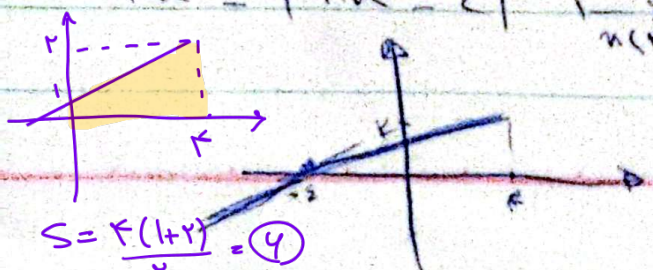
$\sqrt{y-2} + 1 = x \Rightarrow \sqrt{y-2} + 1 = x \Rightarrow D_f = [2, +\infty)$

$x_n = \sqrt{14 - 14m}, x_{n+1} \rightarrow x_n = \sqrt{(14 - \epsilon)/2}$

3

1/1/2

$x_n = |x_n - \epsilon| \rightarrow |x_n - \epsilon|$



$x_n - \epsilon \rightarrow y - \epsilon \rightarrow \frac{y + \epsilon}{2} \rightarrow \frac{y + \epsilon}{2}$

بہاؤ پر ہیں کہ یہی ہے؟

سوال ۱۰

دو تابع قیمت خرید + دو تابع قیمت بیع u_1 و u_2 ہیں جو کہ

$$\frac{u_1}{\sqrt{u_1^2 - a}} = \frac{u_2}{\sqrt{u_2^2 - a}} \quad \checkmark \quad \frac{u_1^2}{(u_1^2 - a)} = \frac{u_2^2}{(u_2^2 - a)}$$

$$u_1^2 (u_2^2 - a) = u_2^2 (u_1^2 - a) \rightarrow u_1^2 u_2^2 - a u_1^2 = u_1^2 u_2^2 - a u_2^2$$

$$u_1^2 = u_2^2 \rightarrow u_1 = \pm u_2 \quad \text{①}$$

$$\frac{u_1}{\sqrt{u_1^2 - a}} = \frac{u_2}{\sqrt{u_2^2 - a}}$$

$f^{-1}(u)$:

بہاؤ ... تابع قیمت بیع

$$y^T = \frac{u}{u - a} \rightarrow y^T u^T - a y^T = u \rightarrow u^T (y^T - 1) = a y^T$$

$$u^T = \frac{a y^T}{y^T - 1} \rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{a u^T}{u^T - 1}} \rightarrow \begin{cases} + \sqrt{\frac{a u}{u - 1}} \\ - \sqrt{\frac{a u}{u - 1}} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u^T - \varepsilon u + K & \quad u \geq 1 & \quad \left(\sqrt{K - \varepsilon} + \infty \right) \\ -u^T + 4u + 2K & \quad u \leq 1 & \quad \left(\begin{matrix} T = \infty \\ u = 1 \rightarrow 1 + 2K \end{matrix} \right) \end{aligned}$$

سوال ۱۱

۱.۲۵

$$A + 2K \leq K - \varepsilon \rightarrow 2K \leq -1 - \varepsilon \quad \left(\rightarrow K \leq -\frac{1 - \varepsilon}{2} \right)$$

$$2K \leq -1 - \varepsilon \rightarrow K \leq -\frac{1 - \varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f_m \\ r_m \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{f} f^{-1}(m) \rightarrow \frac{m}{\varepsilon} \\ \xrightarrow{m} f^{-1}(m) \rightarrow \frac{m}{\varepsilon} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\frac{u}{\varepsilon} + \frac{m}{r}}{r} \rightarrow \frac{r_m}{\lambda} \rightarrow f^{-1}(m) = \frac{r_m}{\lambda} - \frac{1}{\lambda} |m|$$

$$a = \frac{r}{\lambda}, \quad b = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \Rightarrow ab = \boxed{-\frac{r}{\lambda \varepsilon}}$$

$$\frac{r_m + \varepsilon}{m + r} \xrightarrow{(r, 1.0)} \frac{1.0}{r + m} = 1. \Rightarrow 1. = -r. - 1. m \Rightarrow m = -r$$

$$\frac{r_m + \varepsilon}{m - r} \Rightarrow f = f^{-1}(m) \quad \cancel{f \circ f^{-1}(m)} + f^{-1}(m) = m$$

$$r - r = 0$$

$$\frac{r_m + \varepsilon}{m - r} = 0$$

$$\boxed{m = -\frac{\varepsilon}{r}}$$

$$f g^{-1}(t) = f^{-1}(-r) = ?$$

$$g^{-1}(t) = T \rightarrow g(t) = \varepsilon \rightarrow \frac{m}{r} = t \rightarrow m = r t$$

$$f(r - r_m) = f(r - r(r t)) = r - g\left(\frac{r t}{r}\right) = f(r - \varepsilon t) = -r$$

$$f^{-1}(-r) = r - \varepsilon t$$

$$\varepsilon t + r - \varepsilon t = \boxed{r}$$

$$y = \frac{am - 1p}{1 - m} \xrightarrow[\text{...}]{\text{...}} \frac{+a(-m) - p}{1 + m} = \frac{am - 1p}{-m + 1}$$

Q. 12

Ex: 12.1

$$\frac{a(m-r)+1p}{1+m-r} - p = \frac{rm+r}{m-r} = f(m)$$

✓

$$\rightarrow m = -\frac{-y-r}{y-r} = y = \frac{m+r}{m-r} \rightarrow f^{-1}(m)$$

$$\rightarrow f(m) = f^{-1}(m) \Rightarrow \frac{rm+r}{m-r} = \frac{-m-r}{m-r} \Rightarrow \boxed{r}$$

$$[y] = [m] + f[m] \rightarrow [m] = \frac{[y]}{2}$$

1. سوال

$$f^{-1}(m) = m - \frac{r}{2} [m]$$

$$f-g = m + f[m] - m + \frac{1}{2} [m] = f, m [m]$$