$$\begin{cases} f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x+1}-1}{x} ; x \neq 0 \\ f(0) = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$
(1)

$$: 0 = \frac{1}{2} : 0 = \frac{1}{2} : \frac{1}{2$$

0 بما أن
$$f(x) = f(x)$$
 فإن $f(x) = f(0)$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x^2 - x - 2}; & x \neq 2 \\ f(2) = -\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$
(2)
is the formula of the

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x+1}-1}; x \neq 0 \\ f(0) = 2 \end{cases}$$
(3)
: 0 is the formula of the fo

الثانية علوم تجريبية الاتصال – السلسلة 1

$$\begin{split} \lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x+1-1}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x \cdot (\sqrt{x+1}+1)}{(\sqrt{x+1-1})(\sqrt{x+1}+1)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x \cdot (\sqrt{x+1}+1)}{(x+1)^2 - 1^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x \cdot (\sqrt{x+1}+1)}{(x+1) - 1} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot (\sqrt{x+1}+1) = 1 \times 2 = 2 \end{split}$$

$$0 \quad \text{is } \lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = f(0) \quad \text{is } \inf_{x} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 3; x \ge -2 \\ f(x) = \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x+2}; x < -2 \end{cases} \quad (4 \quad : -2) = (-2)^2 + 2(-2) - 3 = -3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^2} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 2^2} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{(x+2)^2} = \lim_{x \to 2^2} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{(x+2)^2} = \lim_{x \to 2^2} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{(x+2)^2} = \lim_{x \to 2^2} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{(x+2)^2} = \lim_{x \to 2^2} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{(x+2)^2} = \lim_{x \to 2^2} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{(x+2)^2} = \lim_{x \to 2^2} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{(x+2)^2} = \lim_{x \to 2^2} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{(x+2)^2} = \lim_{x \to 2^2} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 3 = -3}{(x+2)^2} = \lim_{x \to 2^2} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 3 = -3}{(x+2)^2} = \lim_{x \to 2^2} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 3}{(x+2)^2} = \lim_{x \to 2^2} \frac{x$$

$$\begin{split} \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x > 0}} f(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x > 0}} x + m - \frac{1}{2} = m - \frac{1}{2} \\ \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x > 0}} f(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x > 0}} 2 \frac{\sin(3x)}{x} + 1 = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x > 0}} 2 \times 3 \times \frac{\sin(3x)}{3x} + 1 = 2 \times 3 \times 1 + 1 = 6 + 1 = 7 \\ \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x > 0}} f(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x < 0}} f(x) = f(0) \quad \text{ind} \quad f \\ \cdot m = \frac{15}{2} \sum_{x = 0} \int_{x = 0}^{1} m = 7 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x = 0}^{1} 7 = m - \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{ind} \quad m = 7 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x = 0}^{1} 7 = m - \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{ind} \quad m = 7 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x = 0}^{1} 7 = m - \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{ind} \quad m = 7 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x = 0}^{1} 7 = m - \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{ind} \quad m = 7 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x = 0}^{1} 7 = m - \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{ind} \quad m = 7 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x = 0}^{1} 7 = m - \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{ind} \quad m = 7 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x = 0}^{1} 7 = m - \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{ind} \quad m = 7 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x = 0}^{1} 7 = m - \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{ind} \quad m = 7 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x = 0}^{1} 7 = m - \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{ind} \quad m = 7 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x = 0}^{1} 7 = m - \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{ind} \quad m = 7 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x = 0}^{1} 7 = m - \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{ind} \quad m = 7 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x = 0}^{1} 7 = m - \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{ind} \quad m = 7 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x = 0}^{1} 7 = m - \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{ind} \quad m = 7 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x = 0}^{1} 7 = m - \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{ind} \quad m = 7 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x = 0}^{1} 7 = m - \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{ind} \quad m = 7 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x = 0}^{1} 7 = \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{ind} \quad m = 7 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x = 0}^{1} 7 = \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{ind} \quad m = 7 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x = 0}^{1} 7 = \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{ind} \quad m = 7 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x = 0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{ind} \quad m = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x = 0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{ind} \quad m = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x = 0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{ind} \quad m = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x = 0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{ind} \quad m = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x = 0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{ind} \quad m = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x = 0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{ind} \quad m = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x = 0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{ind} \quad m = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x = 0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{ind} \quad m = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x = 0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{ind} \quad m = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x = 0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{ind} \quad m = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x = 0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{ind} \quad m = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x = 0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{ind} \quad m = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x = 0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{ind} \quad m = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x = 0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{ind} \quad m = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x = 0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{ind} \quad m = \frac{1}$$

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$$\begin{cases} g(x) = x - k & ;x < 0 \\ g(0) = 2 & (6 \\ g(x) = 1 + \frac{\tan x}{x} & ;x > 0 \\ g(x) = 1 + \frac{\tan x}{x} & ;x > 0 \\ \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} g(x) = 1 + \frac{\tan x}{x} & ;x > 0 \\ g(x) = 1 + \frac{\tan x}{x} & ;x > 0 \\ \\ \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x < 0}} g(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x < 0}} g(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x < 0}} x - k = -k \\ \\ \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x < 0}} g(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x < 0}} 1 + \frac{\tan(x)}{x} = 1 + 1 = 2 \\ \\ \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x < 0}} g(x) = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ x < 0}} g(x) = g(0) \text{ izin } 0 \text{ in } g \\ k = -2 \quad i > 0 \\ i = -k = 2 \\ i = 2 \\ i = -k = 2 \end{cases}$$

تصحيح التمرين 2:

$$\begin{split} & \int f(x) = \frac{x^3 - 8}{x - 2} \quad ; x \neq 2 \\ f(2) = 12 \end{split} 1. \\ & D_f = \left(\{x \in \mathbb{R}/x - 2 \neq 0\} \right) \left(2 \} = \left(\{x \in \mathbb{R}/x \neq 2\} \right) \cup \{2\} = (\mathbb{R}/\{2\}) \cup \{2\} = \mathbb{R} : D_f \quad z \neq 0 \end{split}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Lince } f(2) = 12 \qquad (x \notin \mathbb{R}/x \neq 2\} \cup \{2\} = \mathbb{R} : D_f \quad z \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Lince } f(x) = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{1}{x} \int (x + 2x) \int \mathbb{R}/\{2\} \cup \{2\} = \mathbb{R} : D_f \quad z \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Lince } f(x) = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{1}{x} \int (x + 2x) \int \mathbb{R}/\{2\} \cup \{2\} = \mathbb{R} : D_f \quad z \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Lince } f(x) = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{1}{x} \int \mathbb{R}/\{2\} \cup \mathbb{R} : \mathbb{R}$$

- $f(x) = x^{5} 6x^{2} + 3x + 7$: لدينا الدالة f متصلة على \mathbb{R} (لأنها دالة حدودية)
 - $f(x) = 2\sin x + 3\cos x$: لدينا .3 \mathbb{R} متصلة على $f_1: x \mapsto 2\sin x$

R متصلة على $f_2: x \mapsto 3\cos x$ (كمجموع لدالتين متصلتين على $f = f_1 + f_2$ إذن $f = f_1 + f_2$

 $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$: لدينا .4 $D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x^2 - 1 \ge 0\}$ انحدد $D_f : D_f$

$D_f =]-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty[: بذن :]$	x			$1 +\infty$	
	x2-1	+	-	0 +	

نضع 1
$$f_1: x \mapsto x^2 - 1$$

لدينا : الدالة f_1 متصلة على \mathbb{R} بالخصوص على D_f و $0 \le (x)$ $f_1(x)$ $(\forall x \in D_f)$ $f_1(x) = 0$
إذن الدالة $f_1 = \sqrt{f_1}$ متصلة على D_f .

$$\begin{split} D_f = & \{ x \in \mathbb{R}/x^2 + 1 \neq 0 \quad , \quad x \ge 0 \} = \{ x \in \mathbb{R}/x \ge 0 \} = \mathbb{R}^+ : D_f \quad \text{if } (x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^2 + 1} : \text{is if } (x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^2 + 1} : \text{is } (x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^2 + 1} : \text{if } (x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^2 + 1} : \text{is } (x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^2 + 1} : \text{if } (x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^2 + 1} : \text{is } (x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^2 + 1} : \text{is$$

$$f(x) = (x^{2} - 3x + 4) \times \cos x \quad \text{i.e.} \quad f(x) = (x^{2} - 3x + 4) \times \cos x \quad D_{f} = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\mathbb{R} \quad \mathbb{R} \quad \text{order} \quad D_{f_{1}} : x \mapsto x^{2} - 3x + 4$$

$$\mathbb{R} \quad \text{order} \quad f_{2} : x \mapsto \cos x \quad \text{order} \quad f_{2} : x \mapsto \cos x$$

$$\text{prices} \quad f_{1} \times f_{2} \quad \text{order} \quad f_{2} \quad \text{order} \quad f_{2} \times f_{2} \quad \text{order} \quad f_{2} \times f_{2} \quad \text{order} \quad f_{2} \times f_{2} \quad \text{order} \quad f_{2} \quad \text{order} \quad f_{2} \quad \text{order} \quad f_{2} \quad \text{order} \quad f_{2} \quad \text{order}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + x - 1}{x^2 + 1} + \sqrt{x^2 - x + 4} : f(x) = \mathcal{R}$$

$$D_f = \mathcal{R}$$

$$\mathcal{R} \quad \mathcal{R} \quad D_f = \mathcal{R}$$

$$(\forall x \in \mathcal{R}) \quad f_2(x) \neq 0 \quad \mathcal{R} \quad e^{-1} = f_1 : x \mapsto x^2 + x - 1$$

$$(\forall x \in \mathcal{R}) \quad f_2(x) \neq 0 \quad \mathcal{R} \quad e^{-1} = f_2 : x \mapsto x^2 + 1$$

$$\mathcal{R} \quad e^{-1} = f_1$$

$$h = \frac{f_1}{f_2} \quad e^{-1} = f_2$$

$$(\forall x \in \mathbb{R})$$
 $f_3(x) = 0$ و $0 \leq (x \in \mathbb{R})$ $f_3: x \mapsto x^2 - x + 4$
• إذن $\sqrt{f_3} = \sqrt{f_3}$ متصلة على \mathbb{R}
* و بالتالي : $f = h + k$ متصلة على \mathbb{R} كمجموع دالتين متصلتين على \mathbb{R}

تصحيح التمرين 3:

تصحيح التمرين 4:

]1,
$$\frac{3}{2}$$
[لنبين أن المعادلة α في المجال $x^3 + 2x - 4 = 0$ في المجال $f: x \mapsto x^3 + 2x - 4 = 0$ نعتبر الدالة

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1, \frac{3}{2} \\ 1, \frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(x) = (x^{3} + 2x - 4)^{2} = (x^{2} + 2x)^{2} = (x^{2$$

إذن حسب مبر هنة القيم الوسيطية بالوحدانية المعادلة f(x) = 0 تقبل حلا وحيدا في المجال $\begin{bmatrix} 1, \frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix}$

تصحيح التمرين 5:

$$\frac{1}{2} < \alpha < 1$$
 لنبين أن المعادلة $\alpha = 4 - 4 = 0$ تقبل حلا وحيدا α في المجال π و أن $1 > \alpha < 2x^3 + 7x - 4 = 0$ أولا : لنبين أن المعادلة $\alpha = 2x^3 + 7x - 4 = 0$ تقبل حلا وحيدا α في المجال π

 $f: x \mapsto 2x^3 + 7x - 4$: نضع:

 \mathbb{R} و بالتالي المعادلة f(x) = 0 تقبل حلا وحيدا α في المجال

$$\frac{1}{2} < \alpha < 1$$
 ثانيا : لنبين أن $1 > \alpha < 1$

$$\int \left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right]$$

$$\checkmark$$

$$f = \frac{1}{2}, 1$$

$$f = \frac{1}{2}, 1$$

$$f = \frac{1}{2}, 1$$

$$\int f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{-1}{4} \Rightarrow f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) < 1$$

$$f(1) < 0$$

$$f(1) = 5$$

$$f(1) < \alpha < 1$$

$$f(1) < \alpha < 1$$

$$f(1) < \alpha < 1$$

تصحيح التمرين 6:

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$$\underbrace{0 \in f(\mathbb{R})}_{x \to \infty} f(\mathbb{R}) = f(\mathbb{R}) = \int_{x \to \infty} f(x) \int_{x \to \infty} f(x) \int_{x \to \infty} f(x) = \int_{x \to \infty} f(\mathbb{R}) + \infty \int_{x \to \infty} f(\mathbb{R}) \int_{x \to$$

ثانيا : لنبين أن $1 > 0 < \alpha < 1$ \checkmark الدالة f <u>متصلة</u> على [0,1] \checkmark الدالة f <u>متصلة</u> على [1,0] f(0) = -1 $f(1) = 2 \Rightarrow \underline{f(0)} \times f(1) < 0$ \checkmark إذن حسب مبر هنة القيم الوسيطية : 1 > 0 < 0

2. Liter f المدالة
$$f: f: f$$

 $x \le \alpha$ الحالة 1: إذا كان $\alpha \le x$
 $x \le \alpha$ الحالة 1: إذا كان $f(x) \le \alpha$ إذن $(\alpha) = f(x) = f(x)$ و منه $0 \ge f(x)$ f
 $f(x) = 0$ حل للمعادلة $0 = (x) = f(x)$ إذن $(\alpha) = f(\alpha)$
 $f(x) \ge \alpha$ و منه $0 \le (x) = f(x)$
 $f(x) \ge f(x) = f(x)$ و منه $0 \le f(x)$ f

تصحيح التمرين 8:

$$\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$
و منه المعادلة $g(x) = x$ تقبل حلا على الأقل في المجال

تصحيح التمرين 9:

$$f(-1) = 4(-1)^{3} - 3(-1) - \frac{1}{2} = -4 + 3 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{-3}{2} \quad (1 \\ f\left(\frac{-1}{2}\right) = 4\left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)^{3} - 3\left(\frac{-1}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2} = 4\left(\frac{-1}{8}\right) + \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{-1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \\ f(0) = 4(0)^{3} - 3(0) - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \\ f(1) = 4(1)^{3} - 3(1) - \frac{1}{2} = 4 - 3 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \\ (2 \\ (2 \\))$$

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تصحيح التمرين 10:

نعتبر الدالة g المعرفة على [a,b] بما يلي :
$$x = (x) - x$$

✓ الدالة g متصلة على [a,b] (كمجموع دالتين متصلتين على [a,b])
✓ بما أن f دالة معرفة من [a;b] نحو [a;b] فإن [a;b] = (a) f (a) = (b) = (b) = (b) = (a;b]
و منه (a) $f \ge a \le (b) = f(a)$ أي $0 \le a - (a) = (b) = (b) = (b) = g(a) = (b) = (c) = (c)$

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[a;b] إذن حسب مبر هنة القيم الوسيطية : المعادلة g(x) = 0 تقبل حلا على الأقل في المجال [a;b] و بالتالي : المعادلة f(x) = x تقبل حلا على الأقل في المجال [a;b] .

つづく