

What is *Ostad* Mathematical Software?

Briefly, we can say that *Ostad* is an intelligent software that can analyze user mathematical questions and gives step by step solution to them. The way that *Ostad* describes solutions, is in mathematical form and notations. In other words, *Ostad* software is an intelligent mathematical tool for education that can help students to find the answer to their math questions.

Abilities and Features

Ostad Mathematical software has very powerful tools for answering questions of students of high school and college degree. Some of capabilities of Ostad mathematical software are as follow:

- 1- Solving equalities and inequalities in the form of trigonometric, logarithmic, exponential, polynomial, radical, inverse trigonometric, absolute value, floor and other forms with many excellences in each form in comparison to other symbolic tools available in market. For example, in solving trigonometric equations, Ostad can find solution of equation in the general k form and even say conditions of each variable for being a valid solution.
- 2- Calculating domain of functions. Ostad can find domain of functions and demonstrate the way of calculation step by step.
- 3- Calculating periods of a periodic trigonometric function. By a couple of heuristic and analytic approach, *Ostad* can explain about period of a trigonometric function and also can determine the principal period of function. For example the principal period of function $\text{Sin}(x) + \text{Cos}^2(2x)$ is 2π .

برای یافتن دوره تناوب تابع رو برو عملیات زیر را انجام می دهیم

$$f(x) = \sin(x) + \cos^p(x)$$

دوره تناوب بخش تابع زیر را بدست می آوریم

$$\text{اگر } f(x) = a \sin^{p k + 1}(bx + c) \Rightarrow T = \frac{2\pi}{|b|}$$

$$f_1(x) = \sin(x) \Rightarrow T_1 = 2\pi$$

دوره تناوب بخش تابع زیر را بدست می آوریم

$$\text{اگر } f(x) = a \cos^{pk}(bx + c) \Rightarrow T = \frac{\pi}{|b|}$$

$$f_2(x) = \cos^p(x) \Rightarrow T_2 = \frac{\pi}{p}$$

از صورت دوره تناوبهای بدست آمده ک.م.م و از مخرج آنها ب.م.م می گیریم و آنها را بر هم تقسیم می نمایم

$$T = \frac{[2\pi, \pi]}{1, 2}$$

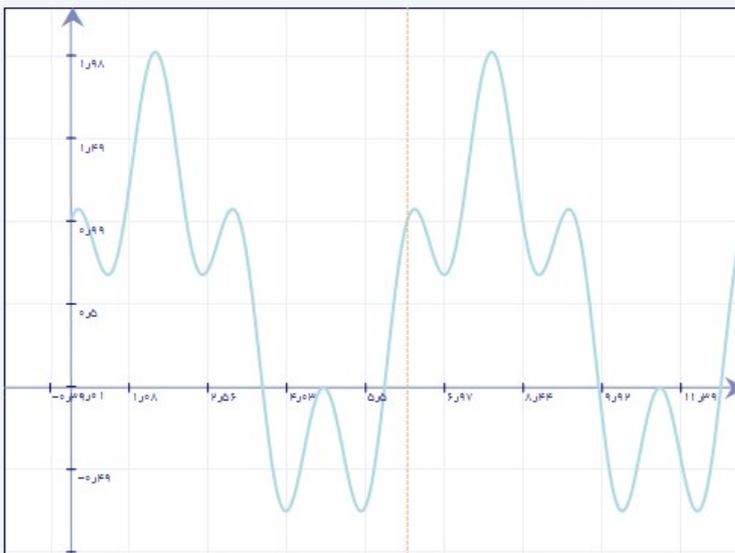
$$f(x) = \sin(x) + \cos^p(x) \Rightarrow T_f = 2\pi$$

$$T = 2\pi$$

دوره تناوب اصلی تابع بصورت زیر است

$$T = 2\pi$$

رسم نمودار تابع در دوره تناوب آن :



- 4- Finding inverse of an invertible function.
- 5- Numerical and analytical drawing of functions. With this feature one can find domain of functions, axes intersections, horizontal, vertical and slant asymptotes, inclination point, maximum and minimum points or ranges and finally Ostad can show all information about falling and rising ranges of function in a relative table.
- 6- Calculating limit of functions, derivative and integral of functions step by step.
- 7- User can simplify a formula by using simplify tool. This tool implements simplification rules to pack the formula and shrink it.
- 8- User friendly and easy to use.

We will speak about each capability in detail in the following sections.

Solving Equalities and Inequalities

With this powerful feature, users can solve polynomial equations in the general form up to degree 4. Also this tool can give the solution of trigonometric equations in general k form, for example $k\pi$ for equation $\sin(x)=0$. Also the solution to absolute value and floor equations are given in the range form. For more examples see www.gohararya.com/samples.php3. it is worthy to mention that all parts of this application explain the solution step by step.

Ostad software solves equations and not only gives the solution to inequalities of a specified inequality, but also gives table of changes of the given function.

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Acquired Certificates (Iran)

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پوست:


جمهوری اسلامی ایران
ریاست جمهوری

معاونت برنامه ریزی و نظارت راهبردی

بسمه تعالی

شرکت نرم افزاری گهر آریا خزر

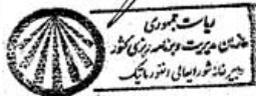
باسلام، بازگشت به درخواست مورخ ۸۶/۶/۲۱ آن شرکت، موضوع صدور شماره شناسایی برای نرم افزار استناد، با توجه به مدارک ارائه شده، اعلام می‌دارد: نرم افزار یاد شده با شماره شناسایی زیر در این دبیرخانه ثبت شد.

۱ ۰ ۲ ۵ ۸ ۹

شایان ذکر است، تمام مدارک، مستندها و نسخه ارایه شده از نرم افزار مذکور به این دبیرخانه به صورت لاک و مهر شده نگهداری تا در صورت لزوم، مورد بررسی و استناد قرار گیرد.

بدیهی است، هر گونه استفاده تبلیغی از شماره شناسایی یاد شده مجاز نبوده و مجوز انتشار محصول نرم افزاری تلقی نمی‌شود.

لحزمت
جعفر محمودی
مشاور و دبیر
شورای عالی انفورماتیک کشور



تهران - میدان بهارستان - خیابان شیخ علی شاه. مرکز تماس: ۳۳۲۷۱ - درنگار: ۰۷-۳۳۲۷۲۱۹۴ - تلفن گویا: ۴۳۳۳۳۳۳۳



شماره:

۹۰۱۶۱۰۷۵۰

تاریخ:

۸۷/۴/۶

پیوست:

به نام خدا

برادر ارجمند جناب آقای ملک مطیعی
رئیس محترم هیئت مدیره شرکت نرم افزاری گهر آریا

با سلام و احترام ،

حضور شما در عرصه تولید محصولات آموزشی قابل
تقدیر است نرم افزار هوشمند حل مسائل و معادلات
ریاضی به صورت تشریحی که طی نامه شماره ۱۱۰/۴۱۹
مورخ ۸۶/۸/۱۹ به این دفتر منعکس گردیده از نظر
فنی و تناسب با اهداف آموزشی بررسی شد و به عنوان
نرم افزار مفید و مؤثر مورد تأیید کارشناسان این دفتر
می باشد .

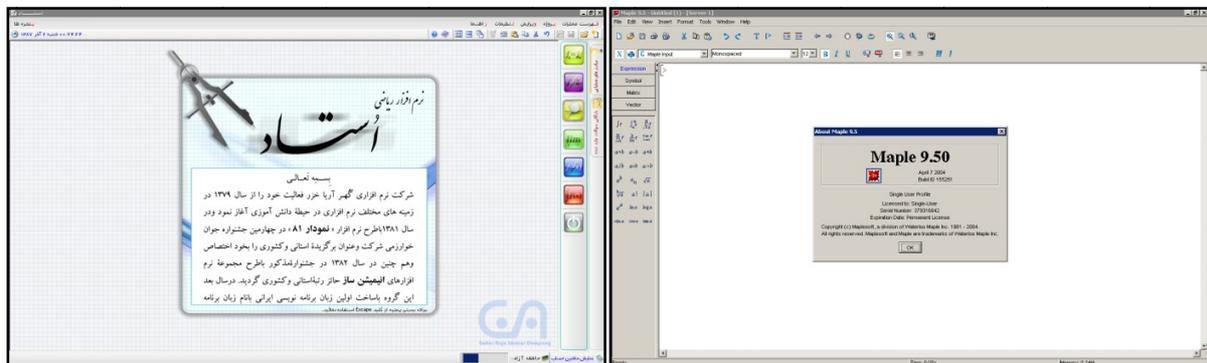
امید که در این راه کوشا و مؤفق بوده و همواره برای
تحقق تولیدات آموزشی مؤثر باشید. ای ۱۳۱۵

احمد جولانی
مدیر کل دفتر اولین رشتانه اولین آموزش
انستیتوژن پژوهش
۱۷/۴/۸۷



The comparison between Ostad and Maple

In the remaining of article we want to discuss about Ostad and its difference with Maple and other mathematical softwares.



In the above figures, you can view a snapshot from interface of *Ostad* and Maple. *Ostad* Interface developed for students to be attractive for these students and easy to use and understand. But in Maple and other common mathematical softwares you should learn syntax, commands, functions and etc., to enter your request in a command line. Although command line feature gives flexibility to engineers and advanced users, but can be confusing for intermediate students. So in design of Ostad, we have used special effects, colors, and dialogs for a particular action to make the software enjoyable and easier to use.

Solving Equalities and inequalities

With this powerful feature, users can solve polynomial equations in the general form up to degree 4. Also this tool can give the solution of trigonometric equations in general k form, for example $k\pi$ for equation $\sin(x)=0$. Also the solution to absolute value and floor equations are given in the range form. For more examples see www.gohararya.com/samples.php3. it is worthy to mention that all parts of this application explain the solution step by step.

Ostad software solves equations and not only gives the solution to inequalities of a specified inequality, but also gives table of changes of the given function.

Ostad benefits from a human-like Solver. Therefore solutions of Ostad are the same as human solution and can be useful for education. Common mathematical tools solve trigonometric equations numerically but Ostad solves it like a human and gives the solution in algebraic notation. For example Maple Solves $\sin(x) = 0$ numerically and its answer is zero, but Ostad solves it like a human and the answer is $k\pi$.

Maple:

```
> solve(sin(x)=0,x);
0
> |
```

Ostad:

برای حل معادله روبرو عملیات زیر را انجام می دهیم

حل معادله با استفاده از قوانین مثلثاتی

جواب نهایی حاصل برابر است با

$$\sin(x) = 0$$
$$\sin(x) = 0$$
$$x = k\pi$$
$$[k\pi]$$

As one can infer, Maple only finds the solution when $k = 0$ but Ostad finds general form of solution. Not only Ostad can give general form of solutions, but also it can explain condition of a particular variable for being the solution of equation. For example equation $(a)(\sin(x) + \cos(x)) = 0$, has two solutions, one for second parenthesis, one for the first parenthesis. So one solution is $a = 0$ and it is independent of variable x . The results obtained from Maple and Ostad are as follow.

Maple:

```
> solve(a*(sin(x)+cos(x))=0,x);
```

$$-\frac{1}{4}\pi$$

Ostad:

جواب نهایی حل برابر است با

$$\left[a = 0 \text{ , تمام مقادیر اگر } , -\frac{3\pi}{4} + k\pi = 0 \text{ , تمام مقادیر اگر } , k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4} \right]$$

Maple can find only $k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4}$ when $k = -1$, but Ostad finds all available solutions and gives the complete general form solution as $k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4}$. In non-trigonometric equations, Ostad has many advantages over other common mathematical tools like Matlab.

Maple:

```
> solve(floor(4*x-3)=4,x);
```

$$\frac{1}{4}\text{RootOf}(\text{floor}(Z) - 7)$$

Ostad:

برای حل معادله روبرو عملیات زیر را انجام می دهیم

$$-v + [fx] = f$$

اگر داشته باشیم $v = [u]$ و v عضو اعداد صحیح باشد
 آنگاه نامساوی روبرو برقرار است ($v \leq u < v+1$)

جواب نهایی حل برابر است با

$$x \in \left[\frac{v}{f}, v \right)$$

$$\left[\left[\frac{v}{f}, v \right) \right]$$

Below, you can find other examples that Maple can't solve it.

```
> solve(sin(1/x)=0,x);
> solve(sin(cos(x))+cos(sin(x))=0,x);
>
```

Ostad:

برای حل معادله روبرو عملیات زیر را انجام می دهیم

$$\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 0$$

حل معادله با استفاده از قوانین مثلثاتی

$$\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 0$$

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

صورت معادله را برابر 0 قرار می دهیم

$$1 - k\pi x = 0$$

حل معادله با استفاده از قوانین چند جمله ای ها

$$1 - k\pi x = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-1}{-k\pi}$$

جواب نهایی حل برابر است با

$$\left[\frac{1}{k\pi} \right]$$

Answer of Ostad for $\sin(\cos(x)) + \cos(\sin(x)) = 0$:

جواب نهایی حل برابر است با

$$\left[-\frac{\pi}{f} + vk\pi + \text{ArcCos}\left(\frac{\pi(fk + v)\sqrt{f}}{f}\right), -\frac{\pi}{f} + vk\pi - \text{ArcCos}\left(\frac{\pi(fk + v)\sqrt{f}}{f}\right), -\frac{\pi}{f} + \text{ArcSin}\left(\frac{\pi(fk + v)\sqrt{f}}{f}\right) + vk\pi, \frac{v\pi}{f} + vk\pi - \text{ArcSin}\left(\frac{\pi(fk + v)\sqrt{f}}{f}\right) \right]$$

In inequality section, Ostad draws table of changes of inequality to explain clearly about range of changes in the given function.

برای حل نامعادله زیر داریم

$$x^2 - 2x - 4 \geq 0$$

متغیر نامعادله در دامنه زیر تعریف می شود

$$D_f = [\mathbb{R}]$$

ریشه های نامعادله به شرح زیر می باشد

$$x = \{\sqrt{5} + 1, 1 - \sqrt{5}\}$$

اگر $x = \sqrt{5} + 1 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 4 = 0$

اگر $x = 1 - \sqrt{5} \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 4 = 0$

جدول تعیین علامت تابع

x	$x < 1 - \sqrt{5}$	$1 - \sqrt{5} < x < \sqrt{5} + 1$	$x > \sqrt{5} + 1$
$f(x)$	+	-	+

نتیجه نهایی به شرح زیر می باشد

$$(-\infty, 1 - \sqrt{5}) \cup [\sqrt{5} + 1, \infty)$$

نمایش سوال مورد نظر را در این قسمت وارد نمایید.

نمایش: x

دامنه: $[-10, 10]$

عملیات: حل نامعادله، ذخیره نتایج، چاپ نتایج، خروج

In the above figure, First, Ostad finds domain of function, then Ostad calculates root(s) of function to find sign of function between these numbers, and finally draws table of changes for more clarity.

Maple:

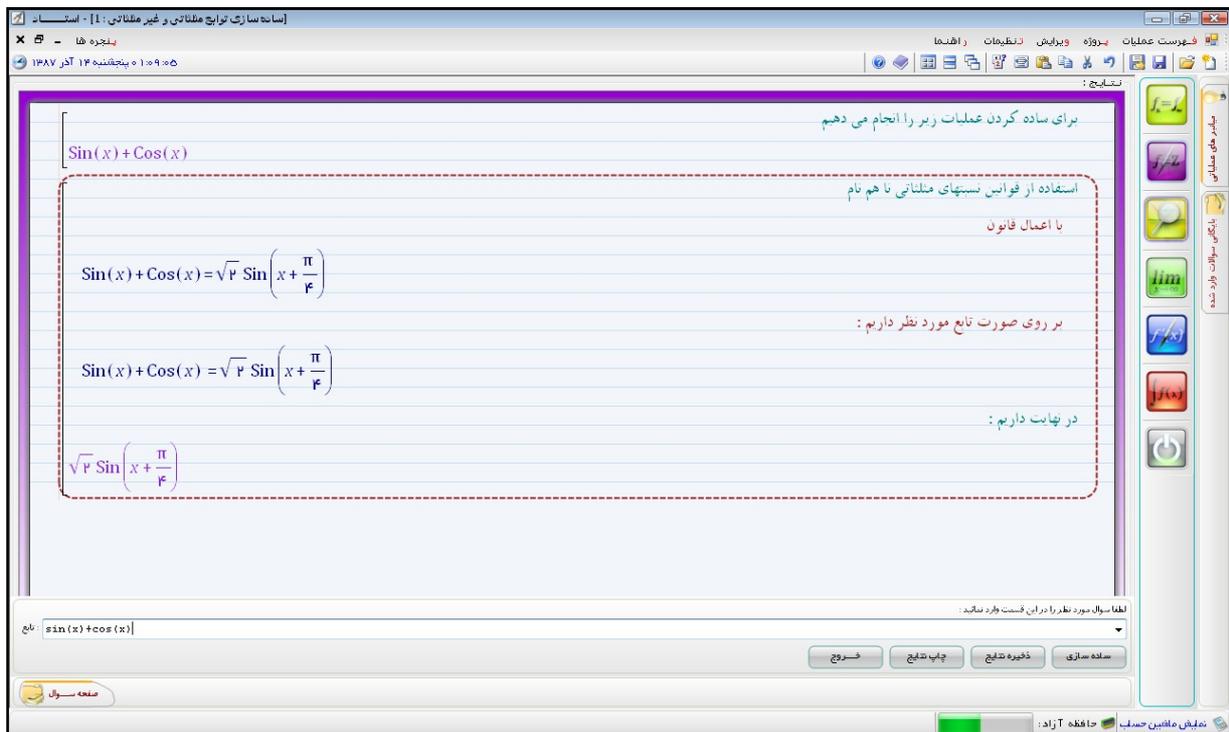
```
> solve(x^2-2*x-4>=0, x);
RealRange(-∞, 1 - √5), RealRange(1 + √5, ∞)
```

Simplification

Maple:

```
> simplify(sin(x)+cos(x));  
sin(x) + cos(x)
```

Ostad:



Calculating Domain

Domain calculation is one of the important parts of mathematics which is not considered well in common mathematical softwares such as Matlab, Mupad and Maple. Ostad can calculate domain of functions with step by step explanation of the solution. In the following figure domain calculation of $\arcsin(\ln(x))$ by Ostad is depicted.

مقادیر زیر در دامنه می باشد

$$u = x \Rightarrow D_{\ln(u)} = (\bullet, \infty)$$

$$x > \bullet$$

ریشه های نامعادله به شرح زیر می باشد

$$x = \{\bullet\}$$

$$\text{اگر } x = \bullet \Rightarrow x = \bullet$$

جدول تعیین علامت تابع

x	$x < \bullet$	$x > \bullet$
$f(x)$	-	+

$$\text{اگر } x > \bullet \Rightarrow x \in (\bullet, \infty)$$

مقادیر زیر در دامنه می باشد

$$u = \ln(x) \Rightarrow D_{\text{ArcSin}(u)} = [-1, 1]$$

$$-1 \leq \ln(x) \leq 1$$

$$\ln(x) \leq 1$$

$$\ln(x) - 1 \leq \bullet$$

ریشه های نامعادله به شرح زیر می باشد

$$x = \{e\}$$

$$\text{اگر } x = e \Rightarrow \ln(x) - 1 = \bullet$$

جدول تعیین علامت تابع

x	$x < \bullet$	$\bullet < x < e$	$x > e$
$f(x)$	تغیر یف نشده	-	+

$$\text{اگر } \ln(x) - 1 \leq \bullet \Rightarrow x \in (\bullet, e]$$

و اشتراکش با

$$\ln(x) \geq -1$$

$$\ln(x) + 1 \geq \bullet$$

ریشه های نامعادله به شرح زیر می باشد

$$x = \left\{\frac{1}{e}\right\}$$

$$\text{اگر } x = \frac{1}{e} \Rightarrow \ln(x) + 1 = \bullet$$

جدول تعیین علامت تابع

x	$x < \bullet$	$\bullet < x < \frac{1}{e}$	$x > \frac{1}{e}$
$f(x)$	تغیر یف نشده	-	+

$$\text{اگر } \ln(x) + 1 \geq \bullet \Rightarrow x \in \left[\frac{1}{e}, \infty\right)$$

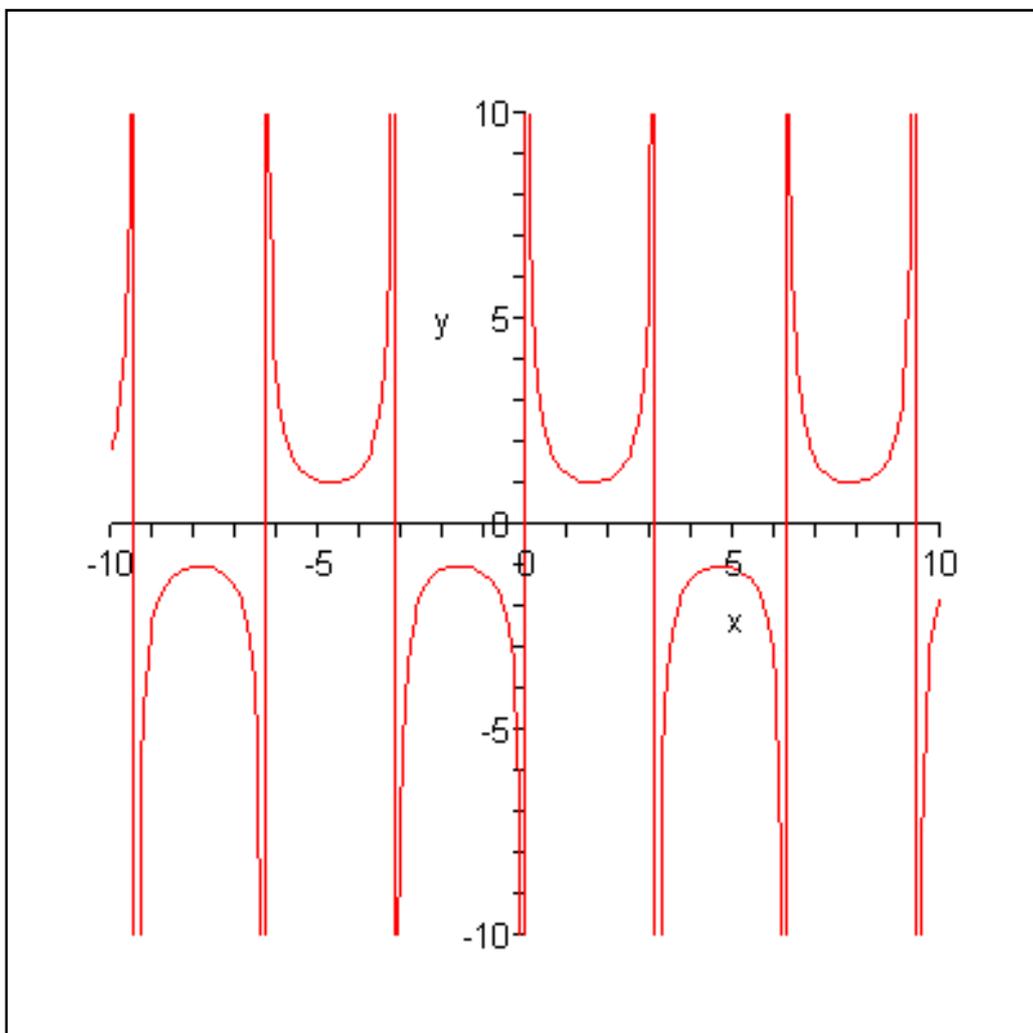
نتیجه نهایی به شرح زیر می باشد

$$\left[\frac{1}{e}, e\right]$$

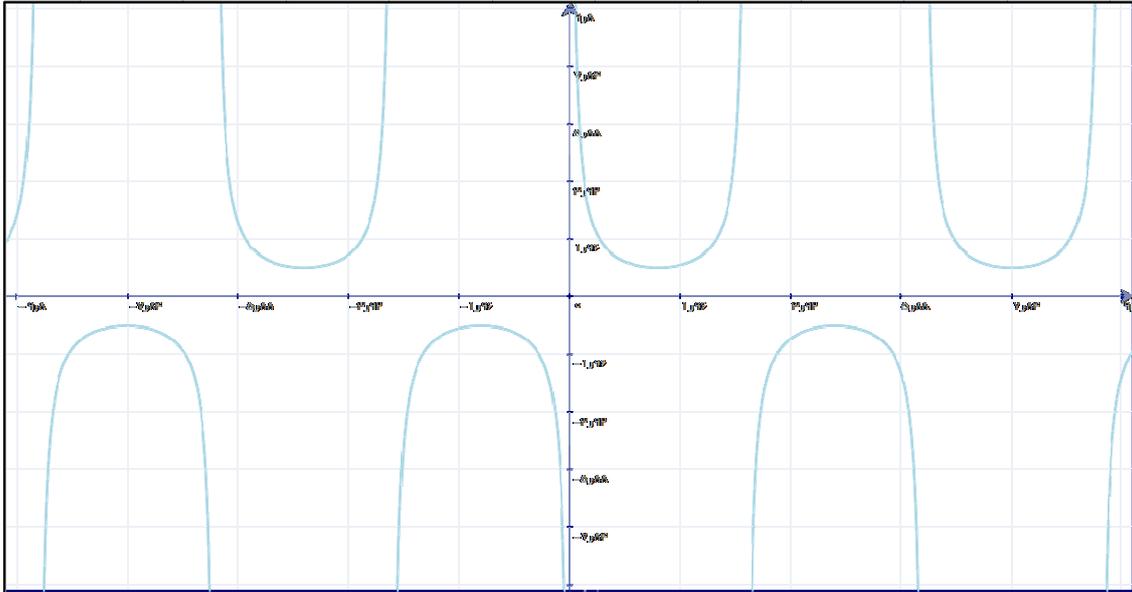
Numerical drawing

Ostad has an eligible and robust drawing engine because it profits from an algebraic function analyzer. To explain its difference, suppose $y = \frac{1}{\sin(x)}$ as input function in Maple. As one can perceive, vertical asymptotes, originated from mistakes in implementation of plot function, are shown and the plot of function seems to be continuous and there is no difference between actual values of function and vertical asymptotes. On the other hand, Ostad depicts function values exactly and does not show vertical asymptotes.

Maple:

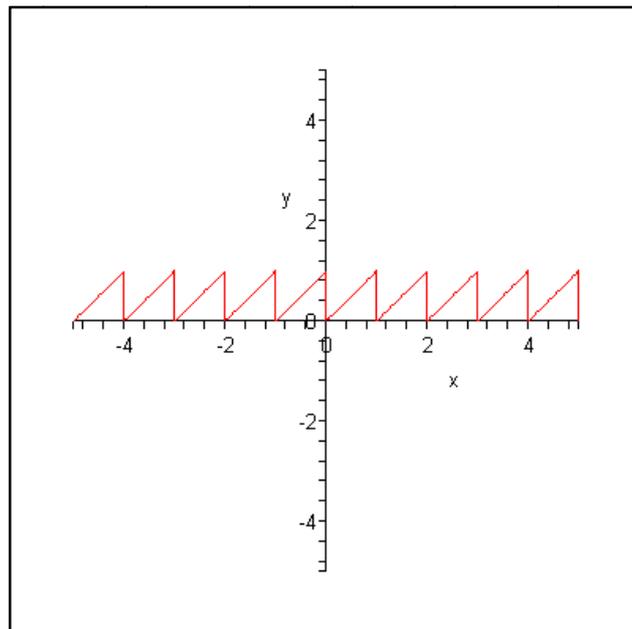


Ostad:

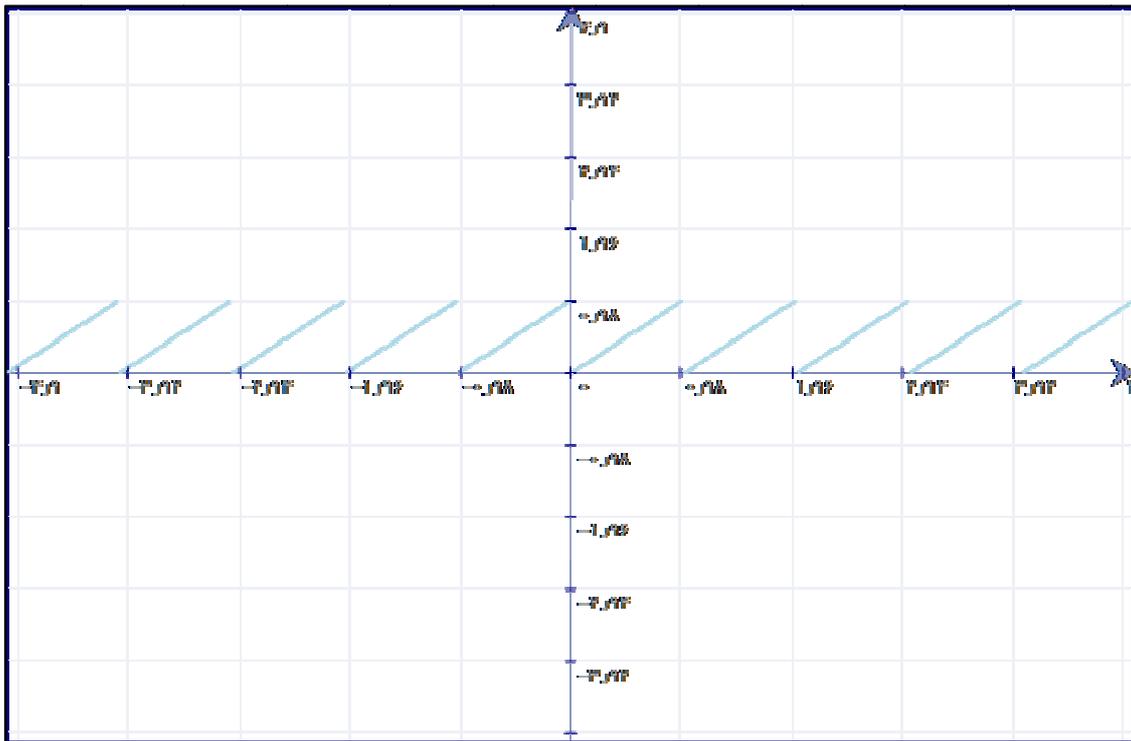


With Algebraic Function Analyzer (AFA), Ostad draws floor functions discontinuous and takes advantage of a heuristic numerical algorithm in finding points of discontinuity. As a demonstration, plot of saw-tooth function in both softwares are shown:

Maple:



Ostad:



Analytical drawing

In analytical drawing section, requested functions are drawn with full analysis. With this feature one can find domain of functions, axes intersections, horizontal, vertical and slant asymptotes, inclination points, maximum and minimum points or ranges and finally all information about falling and rising ranges of function drawn in a relative table. Analytical drawing does not exist in any other software except Wolfram Alpha which is a computational engine. In the following example, one can perceive all information about $\sin(x) - \cos(x) + 1$ and its table in the range of 0 to 2π .

Ostad:

نتایج:

تابع وارد شده

$$f(x) = \sin(x) - \cos(x) + 1$$

مشتق اول تابع به فرم زیر می باشد

$$f'(x) = \cos(x) + \sin(x)$$

مشتق دوم تابع به فرم زیر می باشد

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

جدول تغییرات تابع

x	0	$0 < x < \frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{4} < x < \frac{3\pi}{4}$	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$\frac{3\pi}{4} < x < \frac{5\pi}{4}$	$\frac{5\pi}{4}$	$\frac{5\pi}{4} < x < \frac{3\pi}{2}$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	$\frac{3\pi}{2} < x < \frac{7\pi}{4}$	$\frac{7\pi}{4}$	$\frac{7\pi}{4} < x < 2\pi$
f(x)	0	↗	1	↗	$1 + \sqrt{2}$	↘	1	↘	0	↘	$-\sqrt{2} + 1$	↗
f'(x)	1	+	$\sqrt{2}$	+	0	-	$-\sqrt{2}$	-	-1	-	0	+
f''(x)	1	U	0	∩	$-\sqrt{2}$	∩	0	U	1	U	$\sqrt{2}$	U

نقاط بحرانی

$$x = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$