

التحامل وتطبيقات

$$u = \frac{p}{p + (1+u)u} + \frac{p}{p + (1+u)u} + \frac{p}{p + (1+u)u} \quad (1)$$

$$\kappa = v_{is} \exp + \frac{v_{L-}^2}{1+v_{L-}} + \frac{v_{LP}}{\phi} v_{L-}^2 = \frac{w_2}{v_{-}} \div \sqrt{1}$$

افتتاحی

$$\Gamma_- = \frac{\pi \Gamma_{L_-}}{1 + \pi k_P} + \frac{\pi k_P}{\pi \Gamma_{L_-} P} = \frac{u_P \Delta}{v \Delta}$$

$\boxed{w^- = p}$ wie, $r^- = 1 + \cancel{p} \times 1 \times p$

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{\gamma}\right)'' \approx \gamma \left(\gamma' \frac{1}{\gamma} + \frac{\gamma''}{\gamma^2} \right) = \gamma \frac{\gamma''}{\gamma^2} \quad \text{الحل}$$

$$u \cdot \frac{1}{b} + \frac{u}{b} = (u)'_{10}$$

$$v \cdot \frac{1}{\bar{c}} + \frac{v \cdot \bar{c}}{\bar{c}^2} = (v')_{10}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \sqrt{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \times 2$$

$$\therefore = \psi\psi + \psi'0 - \psi''\psi \quad \text{في } (P) \quad \text{حيث} \quad \psi - P = \frac{3}{2} \text{ (في } \psi)$$

معوضه في المعادلة التفاضلية : $\psi^P \phi^P = \psi^P \phi^P = \psi^P \phi^P$

$$\therefore = \cancel{u^P} \Gamma + \cancel{u^P} P \circ - \cancel{u^P} \Gamma P \Gamma$$

$$\overline{V} = (r + p_0 - r p r) v_p$$

$$\therefore = \tau + p_0 - \tau p \tau \quad \therefore$$

$$r \cdot \frac{1}{r} = p \text{ also } \therefore (r-p)(1-pr)$$

$v - p = \frac{w_0}{\rho}$
 $v - p = w_0$

(3) جد (تفاضل) مبالغه ::

$$\frac{v \rightarrow \Sigma}{v \rightarrow + W} \quad \uparrow \quad (*)$$

$$u \rightarrow u^{\frac{\epsilon}{2}} \bar{u} - u^{\frac{\epsilon}{2}} \bar{u} \Big] \left(\frac{\epsilon}{2} \right)$$

أ) إذا كانت $\frac{p}{c} \geq \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{5-d}{1+\sqrt{5+16v}} \right] \geq 1-b$ حد p دون إجراء التكمال.

الحل :-

$$\begin{aligned} 3 &\geq 5 > 2 \\ 9 &\geq 4 > 1 \\ 20 &\geq 16+5 > 17 \quad (\text{حد}) \\ 0 &\geq 16+5 > 4 \quad (\text{نصف (1)}) \\ 6 &\geq 1+16+5 > 0 \quad \text{نقلب} \end{aligned}$$

افتتاحية

$$\frac{1}{0} \geq \frac{1}{1+16+5} \geq \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{3}{0} \geq \frac{3}{1+16+5} \geq \frac{3}{6}$$

بالمقارنة $\frac{p}{c} = \frac{1}{c} \leftarrow p=1$ وكذلك $\frac{3}{0} = 1-b$ وفيه $b = \frac{1}{0}$

ب) دون إجراء التكمال أثبت أن $\frac{\pi 4}{0} \geq \frac{3}{\pi} \left[\frac{5-d}{\sqrt{5+16v}-0} \right] \geq \pi 4$ الحل :-

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &\geq 5 > 1 \\ 1 &\geq 5 > 1 \\ 6 &\geq 5 > 1 \\ 1 &\geq 5 > 1 \\ 1 &\geq 5 > 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{4}{0} \geq \frac{4}{\sqrt{5+16v}-0} \geq 4$$

$$\frac{\pi 4}{0} \geq \frac{\pi 4}{\sqrt{5+16v}-0} \geq \pi 4$$

١٦ حد التكمال :-

$$\frac{3}{1} \left[\frac{5-d}{\sqrt{5+16v}} \right] \geq \frac{3}{1} \left[\frac{5-d}{\sqrt{5+16v}} \right]$$

جاءت المعادلة بصورة $\sqrt{v-4} = 1 + v$ ، $\frac{v}{3} = \frac{v}{3}$

والتقييم $u = 2$

الحل :-

$$u = 1$$

$$\frac{v}{3} = \sqrt{v-4} \quad \text{نربّع}$$

$$\frac{v^2}{9} = v-4$$

$$v^2 - 9v + 36 = 0$$

$$v^2 - 6v - 3v + 36 = 0$$

$$u = 1$$

$$2 = \sqrt{v-4}$$

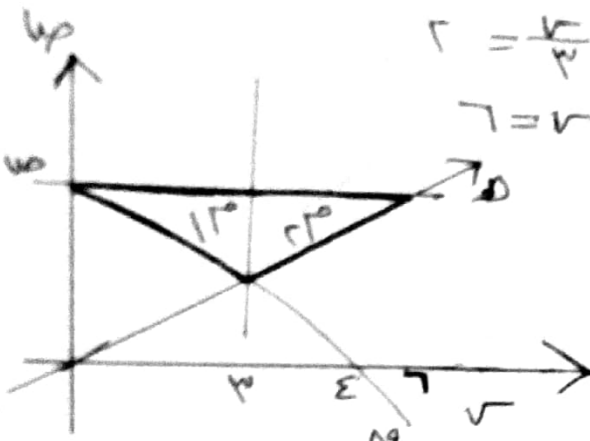
$$4 = v-4$$

$$v = 8$$

$$u = 0$$

$$2 = \frac{v}{3}$$

$$v = 6$$



سأفتها من

$$A_1 = \int_2^4 (\sqrt{v-4} - \frac{v}{3}) dv = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$A_2 = \int_4^8 (\frac{v}{3} - \sqrt{v-4}) dv = \frac{10}{3}$$

$$\therefore A = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{10}{3} = \frac{12}{3} = 4$$

جاءت المعادلة بصورة $\sqrt{v-1} = 1 + v$ ، $1 + v - u = 1 + v - u$ ، والتقييم $u = 5$ ، $5 - v = 1 + v$

الحل :-

$$1 - v = u \leftarrow \therefore 1 + v - u = 1 + v - u$$

$$u = 5$$

$$u = 1$$

$$5 - v = 1 - v$$

$$v - 0 = \sqrt{v-1}$$

$$v = 1$$

$$\therefore v = 4 + v - 2v$$

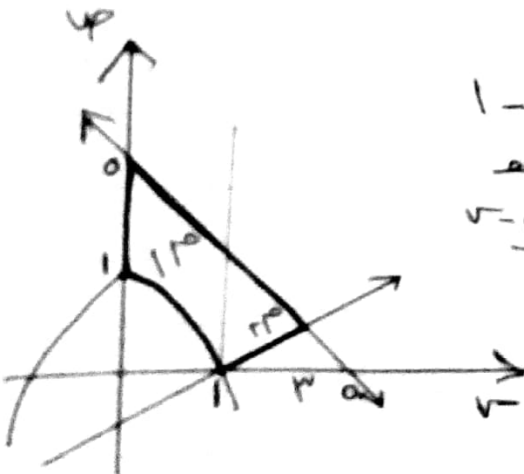
$$v = 4$$

$$u = 1$$

$$1 - v = \sqrt{v-1}$$

$$\therefore v = 4 + v - 2v$$

$$v = 4$$



$$A_1 = \int_0^4 (\sqrt{v-1} - (1-v)) dv = \frac{14}{3}$$

$$A_2 = \int_4^8 ((1-v) - \sqrt{v-1}) dv = \frac{10}{3}$$

$$\therefore A = \frac{14}{3} + \frac{10}{3} = \frac{24}{3} = 8$$

جاءت المعادلة بصورة $\sqrt{v-1} = 1 + v$:-

سأفتها من

$$A = \int_0^4 (\sqrt{v-1} - (1-v)) dv + \int_4^8 ((1-v) - \sqrt{v-1}) dv$$

حل المعادلات التفاضلية التالية :-

$$(١٤) \quad \frac{v+2}{\sqrt{v}} dv = (4v^2 - 4v^3) dv$$

الحل :- $\frac{v+2}{\sqrt{v}} dv = (4v^2 - 4v^3) dv$ نضرب $\rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{\sqrt{v}}{v+2}$

$$\frac{1}{4} dv = \frac{(4v^2 - 4v^3) dv}{\sqrt{v}} \Rightarrow \frac{(4v^2 - 4v^3) dv}{\sqrt{v}} = \frac{1}{4} dv$$

$$\frac{1}{4} dv = \frac{(4v^2 - 4v^3) dv}{\sqrt{v}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} dv = \frac{(4v^2 - 4v^3) dv}{\sqrt{v}}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{4} dv &= \frac{(4v^2 - 4v^3) dv}{\sqrt{v}} \\ \frac{1}{4} dv &= \frac{(4v^2 - 4v^3) dv}{\sqrt{v}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(ب) \quad \frac{dv}{\sqrt{1+4v+4v^2}} = \frac{dv}{\sqrt{1+4v+4v^2}}$$

الحل :- $\frac{dv}{\sqrt{1+4v+4v^2}} = \frac{dv}{\sqrt{1+4v+4v^2}}$

$$\frac{dv}{\sqrt{1+4v+4v^2}} = \frac{dv}{\sqrt{1+4v+4v^2}}$$

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$$\frac{dv}{\sqrt{1+4v+4v^2}} = \frac{dv}{\sqrt{1+4v+4v^2}}$$

انتهاية

(٩) جد انتكاملات التالية :-

$$* (١) \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4v+4v^2}} dv$$

$$* (٢) \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4v+4v^2}} dv$$

$$* (٣) \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4v+4v^2}} dv$$

$$* (٤) \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4v+4v^2}} dv$$

$$* (٥) \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4v+4v^2}} dv$$

$$* (٦) \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4v+4v^2}} dv$$

جد (P) حيث $\nabla(\cdot) = \gamma$
الط: -

الحل :-

$$= v \text{ ms } (v) \text{ } \rho - \frac{1}{v-0} = (v) \text{ } \tau$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{12}{7} = p \leftarrow 12 = p \uparrow \leftarrow p \uparrow - 5 = 17$$

(11) اذا كان $\gamma = v - \lambda(1 - v\tau) \geq 0$ و $\gamma = v - \lambda(v\tau + (1 - v)\tau - \tau) \geq 0$

$$v = (1 + \frac{1}{2} \alpha r) \frac{1}{r} \quad \text{ج}$$

۱۱۰

تُنفَق المِطْلَات :-

نصف المعادلات :-

1. $\left[\begin{matrix} v \\ v_d(v) \end{matrix} \right] - 1 \leftarrow 1 = v_d(v + w) - w$

$\Sigma = v_d(w) - 1 \leftarrow 1 = 1 + v_d(w) - 1$

$$1 - v^2 = \frac{1}{\gamma^2}$$

$$\gamma = v \gamma' (1 - v \beta' \beta) \quad \leftarrow \gamma = \frac{v \gamma'}{\gamma'} (1 - v \beta' \beta) \quad \leftarrow \gamma = \frac{v \gamma'}{\gamma'} (1 - v \beta' \beta)$$

$$(n-1) + n \rightarrow (n) \quad \left[\begin{matrix} 1 \\ n \end{matrix} \right] \leftarrow \text{جواب}$$

$$\Sigma^- + \left[\nu_2(\nu_1) \bar{\nu}_1 \right] + \nu_2(\nu_1) \bar{\nu}_1 \left] \right] \Gamma$$

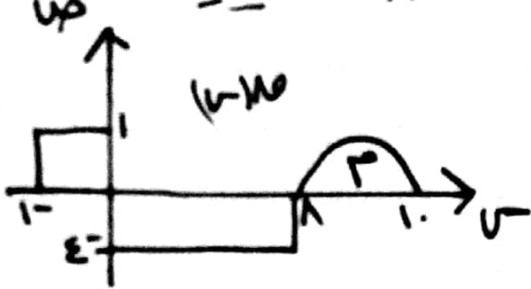
$$W_7 - = \Sigma - W_5 - = \Sigma - + [W_5 - + \Sigma -] \Gamma$$

(۱۲) جد استکمال است (تالیف) :-

$$v \rightarrow \left| \frac{1-v}{1+v} \right| \quad (*)$$

$$\sqrt{1 - \frac{v}{c}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{v}{c}} (1 - v) \quad (*)$$

(١٣) معتمداً وشكل الجوار $\frac{\pi}{2} = 3$ أجبه عايليا \therefore



(أ) جد $\int_{-1}^1 (x^2 + (x-2) \cos x) dx$

(ب) جد $\int_{-1}^1 |x| \cos x dx$

(ج) جد $\int_{-1}^1 x^3 \cos(x-1) dx$

الحل :-

لنجهز المعطيات :-

$$1 = \int_{-1}^1 1 \cos x dx \leftarrow 1 = 1 \times 1 = 1$$

$$32 = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \cos x dx \leftarrow 32 = 2 \times 8 = 2$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} = \int_{-1}^1 x \cos x dx$$

$$73 + \left[\int_{-1}^1 x^2 \cos x dx + \int_{-1}^1 x \cos x dx \right] 2 = \left[\int_{-1}^1 x^2 \cos x dx + \int_{-1}^1 x \cos x dx \right] 2 \quad (1)$$

$$1 = 73 + (32 - 1) 2 = 1$$

(ب) لنكامل معمل (ساعة)

$$\therefore \int_{-1}^1 |x| \cos x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} + 32 = \frac{\pi}{2} + 32 + 1 = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \cos x dx$$

اقتطعها

$$\frac{dx}{x-2} = \frac{dx}{x-2} \rightarrow x-2 = u \rightarrow \frac{dx}{x-2} = \frac{du}{u}$$

$$\bullet = u \leftarrow 1 = x - 2$$

$$8 = u \leftarrow 3 = x$$

$$17 = 32 \times \frac{1}{2} = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \cos x dx \times \frac{1}{2} = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \cos x dx =$$

(١٤) جد التكاملات التالية :-

(أ) $\int_{-1}^1 (x^2 - 9) \cos x dx$

(أ) $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{(x-2)^3}{x-2} dx$

(ب) $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^3 + x^2 - 1}{x^2} dx$

(ب) $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1 + x^2}{x^2 - x - 2} dx$

١٤) اذا كان ميل (محاور) منحنيًا لعلاقة (ص) عند (ص، ص) يسوي
 ١- حتمًا $\frac{\sqrt{ص}}{ص}$ نجد قاعدة (العلاقة) ص) علمًا بان منحناها يمر بـ $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$

الحل :- $\frac{ص}{ص} = \frac{\sqrt{ص}}{1-ص} = \frac{ص}{ص}$

تأمل $\frac{ص}{ص} = \frac{ص}{ص}$

أفندة صافي

$\left[\frac{ص}{ص} = \frac{ص}{ص} \right]$

عند $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ $ص = 0$ $ص = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$1 = 0$ $ص = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$1 = 0$ $ص = \frac{\pi}{2}$

١٥) فزان وقود محرك $\frac{1}{2}$ دسم^٣، يصعب منه البنزين بمعدل
 (٢+ن) دسم^٣ جد الزمن اللازم حتر يمتلئ.

الحل :- $\frac{د}{د} = \frac{د}{2+ن}$ حتر يمتلئ ع :- الحجم

د = د (٢+ن) د تأمل

$د = د (٢+ن) د$ عند $د = 0$

$د = د (٢+ن) د$

$د = د (٢+ن) د$ يمتلئ عند $د = 2$

$د = د (٢+ن) د$ ضرب في (٢) ونرى

$د = د (٢+ن) د$

$د = د (٢+ن) د$ وفيه $د = 3$ ، $د = 2$

١٦) جد (تكملة) التالية :-

$\left[\frac{ص}{ص} \right]^*$

$\left[\frac{ص}{ص} \right]^*$

$\left[\frac{ص}{ص} \right]^*$

$\left[\frac{ص}{ص} \right]^*$

١٧ يتحرك جسم من السكون حسب العلاقة $\frac{v}{1+g} = t$ ، $g < 8$ ،
إذا قطع مسافة $\frac{1}{2}m$ في ثانية واحدة ، جد g (٣).

الحل :- $\frac{v}{1+g} = \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dx}{1+g} \leftarrow (1+g)dx = v dt$ تكامل

$$\frac{v^2}{2} + \frac{v^2}{2} = \frac{v^2}{2} + \frac{v^2}{2} \leftarrow \frac{v^2}{2} = \frac{v^2}{2} \leftarrow \frac{v^2}{2} = \frac{v^2}{2}$$

$\frac{v^2}{2} + \frac{v^2}{2} = \frac{v^2}{2} + \frac{v^2}{2}$ عند g (٢) وعند g (١)

$$1 + g = 1 + g^2 + g^2$$

الحل للثانية $1 + g = 2(1 + g)$

$$1 + g = 1 + g$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{1+g} = \frac{v^2}{2}$$

عند g (١) $\frac{v^2}{2} = \frac{v^2}{2}$ تكامل

$$\frac{v^2}{2} = \frac{v^2}{2} \leftarrow \frac{v^2}{2} = \frac{v^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{v^2}{2} = \frac{v^2}{2} \leftarrow \frac{v^2}{2} = \frac{v^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{v^2}{2} = \frac{v^2}{2} \leftarrow \frac{v^2}{2} = \frac{v^2}{2}$$

١٨ إذا كان $\left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right] \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ جد g (٢) حيث $g < 1$

الحل :- بناءً على العلاقة

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2}$$

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$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2}$$

١٩ جد العلاقة :-

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2}$$

ج. قذف جسم رأسيا للعلی بسرعة ابتدائية مقدارها ٢٤.٠ م/ث متباعدة ١٩.٠ م
إذا كان ارتفاعه عن سطح الأرض بعد ثانيته من الحركة ٢٨.٠ م عند
اقبله ارتفاعه يصل إليه الجسم عن سطح الأرض.

الحل :-

$$\lambda_0 = (1) \subset \mathfrak{g} \quad \varepsilon_0 = (0) \subset \mathfrak{g}$$

$$1. = \frac{82}{82} = 1$$

$\frac{1}{\text{دع}} = \frac{\text{دع}}{1} = \frac{10}{1}$

$$\Sigma_+ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\sigma_x + i\sigma_y) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \Sigma_- = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\sigma_x - i\sigma_y) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Sigma_+ + \dot{\Sigma}_- = \Sigma$$

$$E. + 6\% = \frac{\text{دف}}{\text{دف}}$$

$$د ف = د ن (-۱۰ + ۲۰) = ۱۰$$

$\lambda_0 = (1) \text{ في } \mathbb{P} + \mathbb{C} \cdot \mathbb{P} + \mathbb{C} \cdot \mathbb{P} = \mathbb{P}$

$$\zeta_0 = \frac{1}{2} \Delta \leftarrow \frac{1}{2} \Delta + \varepsilon + 0^- = 1.$$

ف (٥) = $\Sigma_0 + \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 + \dots + \Sigma_n$ عند اقصا ارتفاع (٥) = ٤

$$\xi = \zeta \leftarrow \cdot = \zeta \cdot + \zeta \cdot 1 = \xi$$

$$\sum 150 = \sum 0 + \sum x \sum \cdot + 17 \times 0 = (\sum) \cdot$$

٢١) اذا كان $\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{2} \right] \psi = \psi$ جد (P) حيث

الحل :- انقسم الطرفي منحنى :-

$$P + 1 = (v-1)u + \frac{1}{v}u$$

$$I = V - iR \quad \frac{V}{\rho} = (V) \frac{1}{\rho} + \frac{1}{V} \times \frac{1}{\rho}$$

$$P \circ \Gamma P = (1)'_0 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P_{\omega} P = \frac{1}{\mu} - \omega P + \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$\boxed{I=P} \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi = P \varphi \leftarrow P \varphi \quad P = \varphi P$$

$$\frac{v \rightarrow}{v \leftarrow -1} \quad \begin{array}{c} \frac{\pi}{w} \\ \downarrow \\ \frac{\pi}{z} \end{array} \quad (*)$$

(٢٢) جد استقامت التالى :-

$$u \rightarrow \frac{v \sin \theta_0 + v \sin \theta_0}{v \sin \theta_0 + v} \quad (*)$$

625 (4).

$$\Gamma = \left(\frac{\pi}{\varepsilon} \right) \lambda_0 \text{ in}$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho} + \frac{\pi}{\varepsilon} \ln \rho = \left(\frac{\pi}{\varepsilon} \right) \ln \rho$$

$$\boxed{1 = 1 - p} \leftarrow 1 - p + 1 = 2$$

$$\text{Joh. } 1 + v - L_b = (v - 1) \lambda_0$$

$$\frac{\pi}{r} = (\pi)_{\text{No}} \quad \text{us} \quad \left[\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \right] = (r)_{\text{No}}$$

$$\pi + \pi + 1 = (\pi)_{\mathbb{N}}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{\gamma} = \pi - \frac{\pi}{\gamma} = \frac{\pi}{\gamma} \leftarrow \frac{\pi}{\gamma} + \pi + \cdot = \frac{\pi}{\gamma}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{r} - v + \frac{v^2}{2} = (v)_{10}$$

جد [١٥-٤٧]

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[(1+r)^n \right] + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[|1-r|^n \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[|1-r|^n \right] \quad \therefore \text{الحل}$$

$$\sum \left[\frac{1}{r(1+v)} \right] + v \frac{1}{r(1-v)} + v \frac{1}{r(1-v)} =$$

$$(\overline{wv} - \overline{ov})\gamma + \left[v - \frac{v}{\gamma} \right] + \left[\frac{v}{\gamma} - v \right] =$$

$$(\overline{wv} - \overline{ov})\gamma + 1 = (\overline{wv} - \overline{ov})\gamma' + \frac{1}{\gamma} + \dots + \frac{1}{\gamma} =$$

٥٥) جہد (مستحکمات) بتالا :-

$$\rightarrow (|1-v|-v) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \quad (*)$$

$$v \rightarrow v^{\frac{1}{2}} \hbar v^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{v}$$

$$v \rightarrow \frac{v}{\Gamma + \phi_0 - \phi \Gamma} \quad (*)$$

$$v \rightarrow \frac{|v-1|^\varepsilon}{7+v-5v} \Big|_{v=1}^{v^*}$$

$$v \rightarrow (v)^2 - (v)^2 \overset{0}{=} \text{في } \lambda = v \rightarrow \frac{(v)^2}{v^2} \overset{1}{=} - v \rightarrow \frac{(v)^2}{v^2} \overset{1}{=}$$
$$\Lambda = v_s \left(-\frac{(v_s)_{\phi}}{v-v} - \frac{(v_s)_{\rho}}{v-v} \right) \eta$$

$$1 = v \rightarrow \frac{1}{v} p \quad \leftarrow \quad 1 = v \rightarrow \frac{(v) \phi - (v) \rho}{v \cdot v}$$

$$\Lambda = \sqrt{p\gamma} - q\sqrt{p\gamma} \leftarrow \Lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{p\gamma}}$$

$$\boxed{\gamma = p} \leftarrow \Lambda = p\gamma - p\gamma$$

$$1. = \sqrt{r^2 - z^2} = \sqrt{r^2 - 0} \therefore$$

افتتاح

$$\frac{u_D}{u_L} = v \leftarrow v_L = \frac{u_D}{v}$$

$\cdot = \uparrow \leftarrow \frac{\pi}{f} = v$ is كل و $1 = \uparrow \leftarrow \cdot = v$ is

اجزا $\psi \rightarrow (\psi) \sim \psi \tau - \dot{\tau} = \frac{\psi \tau}{\tau \dot{\tau}} \tau \dot{\tau} \tau \times (\psi) \sim \dot{\tau}$

$$\psi_2(\psi_1)'_0 = 12 \quad | \quad \psi_2 - = 12$$

$$\psi_1 \psi_0 = \rho \iff \psi_0 \psi_1 = \rho$$

$$\Gamma^- = \{ -X\Gamma + (1)N\Gamma + \dots = \underbrace{W_1(W_1)N\Gamma}_{\downarrow} + \underbrace{[(W_1)N\Gamma - }_{\downarrow}$$

$$v \rightarrow \frac{v_{\text{top}}}{v_{\text{bottom}}} \quad (*)$$

$$\frac{v \rightarrow r}{\sqrt{v} \sqrt{w} + v \rightarrow r + \sqrt{v} \sqrt{w}}$$

$$\frac{v_{\text{max}}}{K_M + \sqrt{v_{\text{max}}^2 - v^2}} \quad (1)$$

$$v \rightarrow v' \frac{1}{h^2} (v' l_0 + 1) \quad (5^*)$$

(٢٩) اذا كان $\sqrt{5}$ كثير حدود من الدرجة الثانية وكان $\sqrt{5} = (1) = \sqrt{5}$ معبر
 $\sqrt{5} = (1) = \sqrt{5}$ معبر قاعدته $\sqrt{5}$.

$$\text{الحل: } \sqrt{5} = (1) = \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5}$$

$$\sqrt{5} = (1) = \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5}$$

$$\sqrt{5} = (1) = \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5}$$

$$\sqrt{5} = (1) = \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5}$$

$$\sqrt{5} = (1) = \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5}$$

$$1 = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \right]$$

$$\sqrt{5} = (1) = \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5}$$

$$\sqrt{5} = (1) = \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5}$$

اقتطاع

$$\sqrt{5} = (1) = \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5}$$

الحل:

$$\sqrt{5} = (1) = \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5}$$

$$\sqrt{5} = (1) = \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} \leftarrow \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}}$$

(٣١) جد (تكميلات)

$$\sqrt{5} = (1) = \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5}$$

$$\sqrt{5} = (1) = \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5}$$

$$\sqrt{5} = (1) = \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5}$$

$$\sqrt{5} = (1) = \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5}$$

$$32) \text{ اذا كان } \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sqrt{3} \right] = \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} \text{ جد } \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sqrt{3} \right] \sqrt{3}$$

بدلالة (ب) حيث $1 = (1)$ ، $3 = (2)$ ، $3 = (1)$ ، $1 = (2)$

الحل :-

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{3} &= \sqrt{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} &= \sqrt{3} \text{ ومنه } \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3} \\ \text{عند } \frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{3} \leftarrow 1 = \sqrt{3} \text{ عند } 1 = \sqrt{3} \leftarrow 1 = \sqrt{3} \\ \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sqrt{3} \right] &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

نعود الى المعطيات

افقة مبرور

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{3} &= \sqrt{3} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} &= \sqrt{3} \\ \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sqrt{3} \right] + \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{3} \right] &= \sqrt{3} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \sqrt{3} &= \sqrt{3} \\ \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sqrt{3} \right] + \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{3} \right] &= \sqrt{3} \\ \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{3} &= \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$33) \text{ ما اكبر صيغة للمقدار } \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sqrt{3} \right] + 1 + \frac{3}{2} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{الحل :-} \quad \sqrt{3} &\geq \sqrt{3} + 1 + \frac{3}{2} \\ \sqrt{3} &\geq 1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sqrt{3} \right] &\geq \sqrt{3} \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \\ \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sqrt{3} \right] &\geq \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$34) \text{ جد التكاملات التالية :-} \quad \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

١٣٥ معتدلاً وشكل الجوار والذي يمثل مدخل عمارة، يريد دهان

المنطقة المظلة، حيث تكلف الوصلة المربعة ٥ دنانير

جد تكلفه المظلة للدهان، حيث:

$$١٨ = ٣ - ٤ = ٣$$

$$\text{الحل :- مساحة المثلث} = ١٠ \times ٢٠ \times \frac{١}{٢} = ١٠٠$$

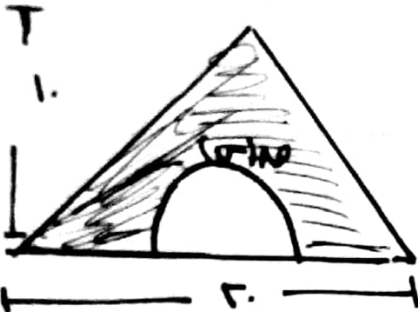
جد مساحة تحت (١٨) :-

$$٢٦٢ = ٣ - ٤ = ٣$$

$$\frac{٣٢}{٣} = ٣ - ٤ = ٣$$

$$\frac{٢٦٨}{٣} = \frac{٣٢}{٣} - ١٠٠ = ١٠٠$$

$$\text{تكلفه} = ٥ \times \frac{٢٦٨}{٣} = ١٣٤٠ \text{ دنانير}$$



$$\text{٣٦} \quad \left[\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{2} \right] = ٥, \quad \left[\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{2} \right] = ٥ + ٢$$

$$\text{الحل :-} \quad \left[\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{2} \right] + \left[\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{2} \right] = ٥ + ٢$$

$$\left[\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{2} \right] - \left[\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{2} \right] =$$

$$\left[\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{2} \right] = \cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) =$$

٣٧ جد تكلفه المظلة :-

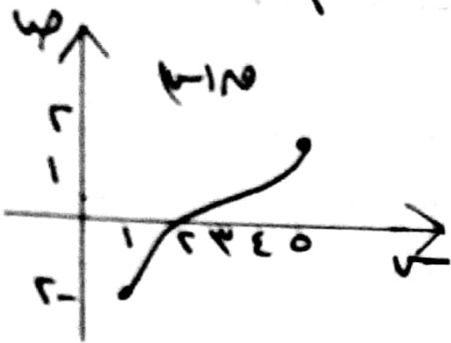
$$\left[\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{2} \right] = \cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) =$$

$$\left[\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{2} \right] = \cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) =$$

$$\left[\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{2} \right] = \cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) =$$

$$\left[\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{2} \right] = \cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) =$$

۳۸) التحليل العامر سبیل سے n (۳) کے لیے [۵۶۱] میں مدد سے



$$3 \leq \left[\frac{n^2(n^2+3)}{4} \right] \geq n$$

الحل :-

$$n \geq n^2 \geq n$$

$$4 \geq n^2 \geq 3$$

$$3 \geq n^2+3 \geq 3$$

$$\left[\frac{n^2(n^2+3)}{4} \right] \geq n^3 \geq n$$

$$n=3$$

$$n=3$$

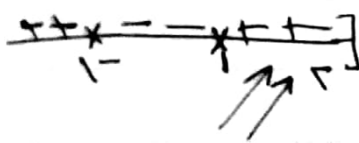
۳۹) دونوں جانب صیقلی کرنا۔ یعنی ان :-

$$\left[\frac{n^2(n^2+3)}{4} \right] \leq \left[\frac{n^2(n^2+3)}{4} \right]$$

الحل :- فرض لیں $n=3$ ۔ $n^2+3=6$ $n^2+3=6$ $n^2+3=6$

$$n^2+3=6 \Rightarrow n^2=3 \Rightarrow n=\sqrt{3}$$

$$n^2+3=6 \Rightarrow n^2=3 \Rightarrow n=\sqrt{3}$$



$$n^2+3=6 \Rightarrow n^2=3 \Rightarrow n=\sqrt{3}$$

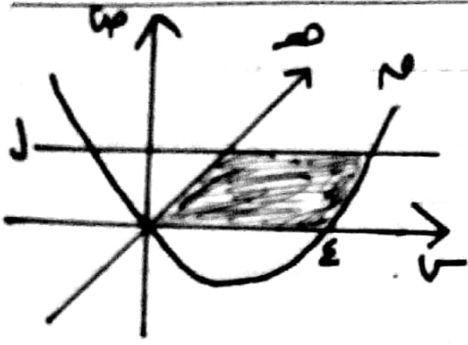
۴۰) جد تکامل سے بتایا ہے :-

$$\left[\frac{n^2}{4(n^2+1)} \right]^*$$

$$\left[\frac{n^2}{4(n^2+1)} \right]^*$$

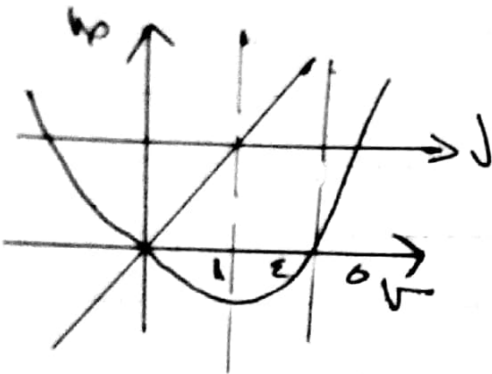
$$p = n^2 \frac{n^2}{4(n^2+1)} \Rightarrow p = n^2 \frac{n^2}{4(n^2+1)}$$

(ع) جد سطح المنطقة التالية، حيث
 $0 = (x) \quad 0 = (y) \quad 1 - x - y = (z)$



الحل :-

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} x = 1 \\ y = 1 \\ z = 1 - x - y \end{array}$$



$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} \int_0^{1-x-y} dz dy dx = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} (1-x-y) dy dx \\ & = \int_0^1 \left[y(1-x) - \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_0^{1-x} dx = \int_0^1 \left[(1-x)^2 - \frac{(1-x)^2}{2} \right] dx \\ & = \int_0^1 \frac{(1-x)^2}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (1-x)^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{(1-x)^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \left(0 - \left(-\frac{1}{3} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

(ع) $\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} \int_0^{1-x-y} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dz dy dx = ?$ جد (x) حيث
 $z = (1-x-y)$ و $0 = (y)$ و $0 = (x)$

الحل :-

بجد اولى (z) ←

$$z = 1 - x - y \quad \text{عند } z = 0 \quad 1 = x + y$$

$$y = 1 - x \quad \text{عند } y = 0 \quad x = 1 \quad \text{عند } x = 0 \quad y = 1$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} \int_0^{1-x-y} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dz dy dx = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} \left[x^2 z + y^2 z + \frac{z^3}{3} \right]_0^{1-x-y} dy dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} \left[x^2 (1-x-y) + y^2 (1-x-y) + \frac{(1-x-y)^3}{3} \right] dy dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[x^2 (1-x) - \frac{x^2 (1-x)^2}{2} + \frac{(1-x)^3}{3} - \frac{(1-x)^4}{4} \right] dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[x^2 (1-x) - \frac{x^2 (1-x)^2}{2} + \frac{(1-x)^3}{3} - \frac{(1-x)^4}{4} \right] dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[x^2 (1-x) - \frac{x^2 (1-x)^2}{2} + \frac{(1-x)^3}{3} - \frac{(1-x)^4}{4} \right] dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[x^2 (1-x) - \frac{x^2 (1-x)^2}{2} + \frac{(1-x)^3}{3} - \frac{(1-x)^4}{4} \right] dx$$

(ع) جد التكاملات :-

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} \int_0^{1-x-y} \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dz dy dx$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} \int_0^{1-x-y} \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dz dy dx$$

$$\frac{u_p}{w} - \frac{r}{w} + \frac{z}{z} = \left[\frac{u_p}{w} - \frac{r}{w} + \frac{z}{z} \right] =$$

$$\int_0^A \left[\psi - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\psi^2}{\Sigma} - \frac{\psi P}{\psi} \right] = \psi \left(\psi - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\psi^2}{\Sigma} - P \right) \Big|_0^A = \psi (0 - 0) \Big|_0^A = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\mu} + \frac{\frac{\epsilon}{\mu}}{\Sigma} + \frac{\frac{\mu p}{\mu}}{\Sigma} - \frac{\frac{1}{\mu}}{\Delta} - \frac{\frac{\epsilon}{\mu}}{\Delta} - \frac{\frac{\mu p}{\mu}}{\Delta} \right) = \left(\frac{1}{\mu} - \frac{\frac{\epsilon}{\mu}}{\Sigma} - \frac{\frac{\mu p}{\mu}}{\Sigma} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{\mu} - \frac{\frac{\epsilon}{\mu}}{\Delta} - \frac{\frac{\mu p}{\mu}}{\Delta} \right) =$$

$$\frac{d^3}{dx^3} - \frac{d^2}{dx^2} - \frac{d}{dx} - 1 = 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{Characteristic equation}$$

① $\rightarrow \dots = 12 - \Delta \gamma - \Delta \rho \epsilon \leftarrow \dots = \Delta \gamma - \frac{\epsilon}{2} - \frac{\Delta \rho}{2}$
 ② $\rightarrow \dots = \gamma + \Delta \rho - \Delta \gamma \leftarrow \Delta \gamma + \Delta \rho = \Delta \rho \leftarrow (\Delta) \Delta = (\Delta) \Delta$
 بكل المعادلتان ينتج $\gamma = \Delta \rho = p$

$$X_7 = 06 \boxed{1=0} \leftarrow \therefore = \tau \cup \omega - \beta \tau + \omega \cup$$

(٤٥) $\sqrt{P} + \sqrt{Q} = (\sqrt{r})$ معطى لتقده $\sqrt{(r)} \geq \sqrt{(n)}$
جد $P \leq Q$ $r = (1)n$

$$\sqrt{p^2 + v^2} = (v) \gamma = (v) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \quad \therefore \text{الحل}$$

① — $\gamma = p\omega + \phi c \leftarrow \gamma = (1) \text{ N}$

$$r_+ = (r) r - (.) r \leftarrow r_+ = v_d(w) r' \downarrow \leftarrow r_+ = v_d(w) r \downarrow$$

حل معادلتان فان $\mu = 6\epsilon = p$ و $\sigma - \tau = p\lambda - 4\epsilon = 0$

(۶۶) جد (تکاملات :-

$$b \rightarrow \sqrt{1 + \frac{c}{v}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{c}{v}} \quad (*)$$

$\rightarrow \phi^0 \rightarrow \gamma$

$$(ع) \quad \text{حـا} = \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5} \quad \text{اثبات آن} \quad \sqrt{5} = -(\sqrt{5} + 1)$$

الحل :- اثبت :-

$$\text{حـا} = \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5} \quad \text{اثبت من احدى$$

$$-\text{حـا} = \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5} \quad \text{اثبت من احدى}$$

$$-\text{حـا} = \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5} \quad \text{اثبت من احدى}$$

$$-\text{حـا} = \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5} \quad \text{اثبت من احدى}$$

$$-\text{حـا} = \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5} \quad \text{اثبت من احدى}$$

$$(ع1) \quad \text{حـا} = \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5} \quad \text{اثبت من احدى}$$

الحل :-

نبدأ :-

$$\sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5} \quad \text{اثبت من احدى}$$

$$\sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5} \quad \text{اثبت من احدى}$$

$$\sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5} \quad \text{اثبت من احدى}$$

$$\sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5} \quad \text{اثبت من احدى}$$

$$\sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5} \quad \text{اثبت من احدى}$$

$$\sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5} \quad \text{اثبت من احدى}$$

اثبت من احدى

$$(ع2) \quad \text{حـا} = \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5} \quad \text{اثبت من احدى}$$

$$(\text{ب}) \quad \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5} \quad \text{اثبت من احدى}$$

$$(\text{ب}) \quad \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5} \quad \text{اثبت من احدى}$$

$$(\text{ب}) \quad \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5} \quad \text{اثبت من احدى}$$

ب. اذا كان $\mu(s) = (s)$ حثا $s + \mu(s+3)$ مكان للزمتان
 $\mu(s)$ متغير صغير على $s = 0$ \therefore متغيرا (3)
 عند قاعدة $\mu(s)$

الحل :- $\mu(s) = (s)$ حثا $s + \mu(s+3)$ كامل الطرف :-

$$\mu(s) = (s) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s} + \mu(s+3) \Rightarrow \mu(s+3) = 0$$

$$\mu(s) = (s) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s} + \mu(s+3) \Rightarrow \mu(s+3) = 0$$

$$\mu(s) = (s) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s} + \mu(s+3) \Rightarrow \mu(s+3) = 0$$

كامل الطرف :-

$$\mu(s) = (s) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s} + \mu(s+3) \Rightarrow \mu(s+3) = 0$$

$$\mu(s) = (s) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s} + \mu(s+3) \Rightarrow \mu(s+3) = 0$$

$$\mu(s) = (s) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s} + \mu(s+3) \Rightarrow \mu(s+3) = 0$$

$$\mu(s) = (s) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s} + \mu(s+3) \Rightarrow \mu(s+3) = 0$$

$$\mu(s) = (s) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s} + \mu(s+3) \Rightarrow \mu(s+3) = 0$$

ا. اذا كان $\mu(s) = (s)$ حثا $s + \mu(s)$ $\neq 0$ \therefore $\mu(s)$ يعبر (1,0)
 على s عند $s = 0$ \therefore $\mu(s)$ يساوي (1) عند قاعدة $\mu(s)$
 $\mu(s) < 0$

الحل :- $\mu(s) = (s)$ حثا $s + \mu(s)$ نقسم على $\mu(s)$
 $1 = \frac{\mu(s)}{\mu(s)}$ كامل الطرف

اقتراح

$$\mu(s) = (s) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s} + \mu(s) \Rightarrow \mu(s) = 0$$

$$\mu(s) = (s) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s} + \mu(s) \Rightarrow \mu(s) = 0$$

$$\mu(s) = (s) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s} + \mu(s) \Rightarrow \mu(s) = 0$$

$$\mu(s) = (s) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s} + \mu(s) \Rightarrow \mu(s) = 0$$

$$\mu(s) = (s)$$

$$\mu(s) = (s) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s} + \mu(s) \Rightarrow \mu(s) = 0$$

جد (P) حسب (1) N = 1

$$\frac{P}{r} + 1 = (1) \text{ or}$$

الحل :- $\frac{1}{64}$ ما يساوي $\frac{1}{64}$ (5)

$$(-1)^r = -1 \leftarrow r = \frac{-5}{-1} = 5$$

$$1 - 6 \frac{1}{w} = v \leftarrow v - 1 = v - w - 1 \leftarrow 19 = 0$$

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

$$\frac{\Sigma}{q} = r \rightarrow (rT - T) \Big|_{\frac{1}{T}}$$

$$v \rightarrow \sqrt{v^2 - \epsilon^2} \quad (5)$$

$$v \rightarrow \frac{r(1+v)}{r(1-v^2)} \quad (1)$$

$$(4) \left[\frac{\log 5}{\log(5+1)} \right] 5$$

$$v_s = \frac{v_L}{v_L \mu - v_L} \quad] \quad (m)$$

٦٦) جد المساحة المحصورة بين $(v)N = حاص$
 $(v)N = حاص$ في الفترة $[\pi 260]$

الحل :- $N = ٥$

$$حاص = حاص$$

$$حاص = حاص - حاص = حاص - حاص = حاص$$

$$= (حاص - 1) حاص$$

$$حاص = حاص \leftarrow 0 = حاص$$

$$1 = حاص \leftarrow 1 = حاص \leftarrow 0 = حاص$$

$$ع = حاص (حاص - حاص) \pi = ١$$

$$ع = حاص (حاص - حاص) \pi = ٢$$

$$1 = ٢ + 1 = ٣$$



افند مافند

٥٧) يتجه اين ينحصر $\frac{1-v^2}{1+v^2}$ دون اجراء استكمال

$$\frac{1-v^2}{1+v^2} = (v)N \quad \text{الحل :-}$$

$$\frac{v-ع}{1+(v+1)} = \frac{v^2+1-v^2-1}{1+(v+1)} = \frac{v^2(1-v^2)-v^2(1+v)}{1+(v+1)} = ٥$$

$$٥ = حاص \leftarrow ٥ = حاص \leftarrow ٥ = حاص$$



$$\frac{1-v^2}{1+v^2} \geq 1$$

$$\frac{1-v^2}{1+v^2} \geq 1 \leftarrow 1 = حاص \leftarrow 1 = حاص$$

٥٨) جد استكمال (نتائج :-)

$$\frac{v^2}{(1+v^2)} \leftarrow 1$$

$$\frac{حاص}{1+حاص} \leftarrow 1$$

$$حاص \leftarrow 1 = حاص \leftarrow 1 = حاص$$

$$\frac{حاص}{1+حاص} \leftarrow 1$$

الحل :- نضرب المعطيات :-

$$1 \wedge = \bigvee_{w \in W} (w) \wedge \bigvee_{w \in W} w$$

$$|1\rangle = \sum_w v_w |w\rangle \quad \left[- \sum_v [v] \log v \right]$$

$$A = \underbrace{v \cdot \underbrace{\underbrace{v}_{\tau} \underbrace{v}_{\tau}}_{\tau}}_{\tau} \leftarrow \underbrace{v \cdot \underbrace{\underbrace{v}_{\tau} \underbrace{v}_{\tau}}_{\tau}}_{\tau} = (A - I) - W_T \leftarrow (A = \underbrace{v \cdot \underbrace{\underbrace{v}_{\tau} \underbrace{v}_{\tau}}_{\tau}}_{\tau}) - (\tau) \cdot \tau - (w) \cdot w$$

$$|W\rangle = (q - \varepsilon) + \lambda = \left[\begin{matrix} \psi \\ \psi \end{matrix} \right] + u \left[\begin{matrix} \psi \\ \psi \end{matrix} \right] = u \left[\begin{matrix} \psi + \psi \\ \psi + \psi \end{matrix} \right] \therefore$$

الحل :- المعادلة غير جاهزة :-

$\frac{د.ن}{د.م} = \frac{7}{10} = \frac{1}{\frac{10}{7}}$ حيث $\frac{10}{7}$ عدد اسمك ، ن : الزمن

$$\frac{1}{\sigma} = \frac{\sigma}{\mu}$$

$$\frac{1}{0} = \infty \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{0} = \infty$$

تفاوت = $\frac{1}{10} \times 4 + 4 \leftarrow 4 = 4 \frac{1}{10}$ اختلاف

لوقا = $\frac{1}{5}n + 10$ عند $n = 0$

لغز ٤ = لغز ١ + لغز ٢ ← ع = ح + ١ = لغز ١ + لغز ٢ = ١٠

(٦) حد متناهي (نهایت) :-

$$v \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (v + v^*))$$

$$v \rightarrow \frac{v_{\text{low}} v}{v_{\text{low}} + v_{\text{th}}} \quad (6)$$

$$u \rightarrow (u \cdot \vec{h}_0 - u^W) \quad (2)$$

$$v \rightarrow \frac{v}{|v| + \sqrt{v+4v}} \Big|_{\Sigma^-} \quad (6)$$

وكان $\left(\frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{v^2} - \frac{1}{c^2}}} \right)^2 = p + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{v^2} - \frac{1}{c^2}}}$ و كان $v = c$ عند $p = 0$.

$$\text{الحل: } \rightarrow \left(p + \frac{\rho v^2}{2} + \rho \left(\frac{1}{\rho} \right) \right) \quad 1$$

$$\text{b) } r = r_0 \left(\rho + \frac{v}{\sqrt{r}} + (v')^2 \frac{1}{r} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$V = (1-\varepsilon)P + \frac{\varepsilon}{1} [V] + \frac{[(1)P - (\varepsilon)P]}{1}$$

$$\frac{0}{\lambda} = p \leftarrow 1c = p\lambda + (1-p)\lambda + (\lambda - \lambda) \frac{1}{c}$$

$$v \rightarrow v - h_a v_{\text{D}} = v - v \frac{h_a}{v} = v \left(1 - \frac{h_a}{v} \right) \quad (13)$$

جدد $(u)N$ حيز $(v)N$

الحل :- استعمل الطرفي :-

$$v \cdot \hbar \omega = v \cdot \hbar (\omega) + (v) \cdot \hbar \omega + v \cdot \hbar \omega$$

$$v \cdot \bar{u} \sqrt{q} = (v) / \sqrt{q} \cdot v \cdot \bar{u}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} H \cdot \sqrt{2} = (1) \sqrt{2}$$

$$P + v_{\infty} = (v - 3)N$$

$$\gamma = 1 - \beta = 1 - 0.7 = 0.3$$

$$C + v_{\infty} = (v-1)N$$

(٦٤) جد (تتبعاً لمبدأ) (٦٥) :-

$$v \rightarrow \sqrt{v^2 - 1} \sqrt{1 - v^2} \quad (10)$$

monitors 24

$$u \rightarrow \frac{u + \sqrt{u^2 - v^2}}{u + \sqrt{u^2 - v^2}} \quad (6)$$

$$v \rightarrow \frac{v - \bar{v}}{v - \bar{v}}$$

$$v \rightarrow v \xrightarrow{\tau} h \rightarrow v \xrightarrow{\tau} h \rightarrow v \quad (2)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{(n+1)}{\sqrt{n+1}}$$

٦٥) $\mu(1) = 1 - \mu(2) = \mu(3)$ جد قاعدة $\mu(1)$ حيث

$\mu(1) = \mu(2) = \mu(3)$ معكوساً متتبعاً $\mu(1) = 1$ و $\mu(2) = 0$ الحل :-

$$\mu(1) = \mu(2) = \mu(3) \leftarrow \mu(1) = 1 \leftarrow \mu(2) = 0 \leftarrow \mu(3) = 1$$

$\mu(1) = \mu(2) = \mu(3)$ ندرج

$$\mu(1) = \mu(2) = \mu(3) \leftarrow \mu(1) = 1 \leftarrow \mu(2) = 0 \leftarrow \mu(3) = 1$$

$$\mu(1) = \mu(2) = \mu(3) \leftarrow \mu(1) = 1 \leftarrow \mu(2) = 0 \leftarrow \mu(3) = 1$$

$$\mu(1) = \mu(2) = \mu(3) \leftarrow \mu(1) = 1 \leftarrow \mu(2) = 0 \leftarrow \mu(3) = 1$$

$$\mu(1) = \mu(2) = \mu(3) \leftarrow \mu(1) = 1 \leftarrow \mu(2) = 0 \leftarrow \mu(3) = 1$$

٦٦) $\mu(1) = \mu(2) = \mu(3)$ جد $\mu(1)$ حيث $\mu(1) = 1$ و $\mu(2) = 0$ و $\mu(3) = 1$ الحل :-

اقتضاهن

$$\mu(1) = \mu(2) = \mu(3) \leftarrow \mu(1) = 1 \leftarrow \mu(2) = 0 \leftarrow \mu(3) = 1$$

$$\mu(1) = \mu(2) = \mu(3) \leftarrow \mu(1) = 1 \leftarrow \mu(2) = 0 \leftarrow \mu(3) = 1$$

$$\mu(1) = \mu(2) = \mu(3) \leftarrow \mu(1) = 1 \leftarrow \mu(2) = 0 \leftarrow \mu(3) = 1$$

٦٧) $\mu(1) \geq \mu(2) \geq \mu(3)$ لكل $\mu(1) \in [0, 1]$ جد أكبر قيمة ممكنة للتحامل $\mu(1)$ دون اجراء احتمال

الحل :-

$$\mu(1) \geq \mu(2) \geq \mu(3)$$

$$\mu(1) \geq \mu(2) \geq \mu(3)$$

$$\mu(1) \geq \mu(2) \geq \mu(3)$$

$$\mu(1) \geq \mu(2) \geq \mu(3)$$

$$\mu(1) \geq \mu(2) \geq \mu(3)$$

$$\mu(1) \geq \mu(2) \geq \mu(3)$$

٦٨) جد احتمال $\mu(1)$:-

$$\mu(1) \geq \mu(2) \geq \mu(3)$$

79) اذا كان $\left[\frac{1}{1-v} \right] \left(\frac{1}{1-v} + \frac{1}{1-v} \right) = \frac{1}{1-v} + \frac{1}{1-v}$ جد (P)

الحل :-
 $P = P + 0 = \left[\frac{1}{1-v} + \frac{1}{1-v} \right] \left(\frac{1}{1-v} + \frac{1}{1-v} \right) \leftarrow$ جد (P)

$\boxed{1-P} \leftarrow \frac{1}{1-v} = (1+1) + P \leftarrow \frac{1}{1-v} = \left[\frac{1}{1-v} \right] + P \leftarrow \frac{1}{1-v} = \frac{1}{1-v} + P$

80) جد $\frac{0}{1} = \frac{1}{1-v} + \frac{1}{1-v}$ جد (P)

$\frac{1-v}{1-v} \times \frac{1-v}{1-v} = 1-v$

الحل :-
 $\frac{1}{1-v} + \frac{1}{1-v} = \frac{1}{1-v} + \frac{1}{1-v}$

$\left[\frac{1}{1-v} - \frac{1}{1-v} \right] + \left[\frac{1}{1-v} - \frac{1}{1-v} \right] = 0$

$\frac{1}{1-v} - \frac{1}{1-v} = 0 \leftarrow (1 - \frac{1}{1-v}) - (1 - \frac{1}{1-v}) = 0$

81) جد $\frac{1}{1-v} = \frac{1}{1-v} + \frac{1}{1-v}$ جد (P)

افقتها

الحل :-
 $\frac{1}{1-v} = \frac{1}{1-v} + \frac{1}{1-v}$

$\frac{1}{1-v} = \left[\frac{1}{1-v} - \frac{1}{1-v} \right] + \frac{1}{1-v}$

$\frac{1}{1-v} = 1 - \frac{1}{1-v} + \frac{1}{1-v}$

$1 = P + \left[\frac{1}{1-v} + \frac{1}{1-v} \right] \left(\frac{1}{1-v} + \frac{1}{1-v} \right) \leftarrow 1 = P + \frac{1}{1-v}$

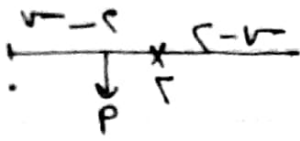
$\frac{1}{1-v} = P \leftarrow 1 = P + \left[\frac{1}{1-v} + \frac{1}{1-v} \right] \frac{1}{1-v}$

جد (P)

$\frac{1}{1-v} = \frac{1}{1-v} + \frac{1}{1-v}$

$\frac{1}{1-v} = \frac{1}{1-v} + \frac{1}{1-v}$

$$(۷۳) \quad \frac{p}{r} = \sqrt{r^2 + r^2 - 2r^2} \quad \text{جد (p) حین } r > p > 0$$



$$\frac{p}{r} = \sqrt{r(r-r)} \quad \text{الحل}$$

$$\frac{p}{r} = \sqrt{r-r} \quad ?$$

$$\frac{p}{r} = \left[\sqrt{r-r} \right] \leftarrow \frac{p}{r} = \sqrt{r-r} \quad ?$$

$$X \quad 1 = p \quad \leftarrow \quad \frac{p}{r} = 0 - (r-p)$$

افند صافی

$$(۷۴) \quad \frac{p}{r} = \frac{(b+1)}{r-b+r} \quad \text{جد (b)}$$

الحل :-

$$\frac{p}{(1-r)} + \frac{p}{(r+b)} = \frac{r-b+1}{r-b+r}$$

$$\frac{(r+b)p + (1-r)p}{(1-r)(r+b)} =$$

$$(r+b)p + (1-r)p = r-b+1$$

$$\frac{b+1}{r} = p \leftarrow p = b+1 \leftarrow 1 = r$$

$$\frac{1-b-r}{r} = p \leftarrow p = b-r \leftarrow r = b$$

$$\frac{p}{r} = \left(\frac{b+1}{1-r} + \frac{1-b-r}{r+b} \right)$$

$$\frac{p}{r} = \left[\frac{b+1}{1-r} + \frac{1-b-r}{r+b} \right]$$

$$\frac{p}{r} = \frac{b+1}{1-r} - \frac{1-b-r}{r+b}$$

نقم صافی

$$0 = b \leftarrow p = r-b \leftarrow 1 = \frac{r-b}{r} \leftarrow 1 = \frac{(b+1)}{r} - \frac{1-b-r}{r+b}$$

(۷۵) جد متکاملات :-

$$(a) \quad \frac{p}{r} = \sqrt{r^2 + r^2 - 2r^2}$$

$$(b) \quad \frac{p}{r} = \frac{(1-r)}{r}$$

$$(c) \quad \frac{p}{r} = \frac{r-b}{r+b}$$

$$(d) \quad \frac{p}{r} = \frac{(r+b)}{r(1-r)}$$

(٧٦) اذا كان $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right]^2 (1 - \sqrt{2})^2 = 1$ جد $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right]^2 (1 - \sqrt{2})^2 = 1$

الحل :- $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right]^2 = P = 1 - \sqrt{2}$ ((احتمال وجود ثابت))

$$\left[\begin{smallmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right]^2 P = 1 - \sqrt{2} \leftarrow 1 - \sqrt{2} = P \leftarrow 1 - \sqrt{2} = P$$

$$\left[\begin{smallmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right]^2 = (1 - \sqrt{2})^2 = 1 - 2\sqrt{2} + 2 = 3 - 2\sqrt{2}$$

(٧٧) تتحرك جسم بحركة ت + ١٢ غ = : جد سرعة الجسم بعد ٤ ثوانٍ علماً بان سرعته بعد ٢ ثانية تساوي ٥ م/ث

الحل :- $t = 12 - 4 = 8$ غ
 $\frac{v}{t} = \frac{v}{8} \leftarrow \frac{v}{8} = \frac{v}{2} \leftarrow 12 - 4 = 8$ غ

لوقا $12 - 4 = 8$ غ عند $t = 2$ غ

افنت هاني

لوقا $12 - 4 = 8$ غ عند $t = 2$ غ

لوقا $12 - 4 = 8$ غ عند $t = 2$ غ

لوقا $12 - 4 = 8$ غ عند $t = 2$ غ

(٧٨) جد (تكميلات التالى :-

(أ) $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right]^2 (1 - \sqrt{2})^2 = 1$

(ب) $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right]^2 (1 - \sqrt{2})^2 = 1$

(ج) $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right]^2 (1 - \sqrt{2})^2 = 1$

(٧٩) $3 = (1)2 \quad 2 = (1)1 = (0)3$ \rightarrow متتالية $1, 2, 3, \dots$
 $3 = (1)2 = (1)1 = (0)3$ \rightarrow جد $3 = (1)2 = (1)1 = (0)3$
 الحل:

$$3 = (1)2 = (1)1 = (0)3$$

$$3 = (1)2 = (1)1 = (0)3$$

$$3 = (1)2 = (1)1 = (0)3$$

$$3 = (1)2 = (1)1 = (0)3$$

$$3 = (1)2 = (1)1 = (0)3$$

$$[(1)2 - (1)1] - \dots - (1)1 = 3 - 2 = 1$$

$$3 - 2 = 1$$

(٨٠) $3 = (1)2 = (1)1 = (0)3$ \rightarrow جد $3 = (1)2 = (1)1 = (0)3$
 الحل:

$$3 = (1)2 = (1)1 = (0)3$$

$$3 = (1)2 = (1)1 = (0)3$$

$$3 = (1)2 = (1)1 = (0)3$$

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(٨١) جد $3 = (1)2 = (1)1 = (0)3$

$$3 = (1)2 = (1)1 = (0)3$$

$$3 = (1)2 = (1)1 = (0)3$$

$$3 = (1)2 = (1)1 = (0)3$$

$$3 = (1)2 = (1)1 = (0)3$$

١٢) نريد عدد الاحتمال في بركة حب لعلاقة $\frac{د}{د} = ١٢$
 اذا زاد عددها من ٢. الى ٤. خلال ١٠ أيام ، جد عدد
 السلك بعد ٥٠ يوم.

الحل :-

$$\frac{د}{د} = ١٢ \leftarrow \frac{د}{د} = ١٢ \text{ د في تمام}$$

$$\frac{د}{د} = ١٢ \leftarrow \frac{د}{د} = ١٢ \text{ د في تمام}$$

$$\frac{د}{د} = ١٢ \leftarrow \frac{د}{د} = ١٢ \text{ د في تمام}$$

$$\frac{د}{د} = ١٢ \leftarrow \frac{د}{د} = ١٢ \text{ د في تمام}$$

$$\frac{د}{د} = ١٢ \leftarrow \frac{د}{د} = ١٢ \text{ د في تمام}$$

$$\frac{د}{د} = ١٢ \leftarrow \frac{د}{د} = ١٢ \text{ د في تمام}$$

$$\frac{د}{د} = ١٢ \leftarrow \frac{د}{د} = ١٢ \text{ د في تمام}$$

الحل :-

$$\frac{د}{د} = ١٢ \leftarrow \frac{د}{د} = ١٢ \text{ د في تمام}$$

$$\frac{د}{د} = ١٢ \leftarrow \frac{د}{د} = ١٢ \text{ د في تمام}$$

$$\frac{د}{د} = ١٢ \leftarrow \frac{د}{د} = ١٢ \text{ د في تمام}$$

$$\frac{د}{د} = ١٢ \leftarrow \frac{د}{د} = ١٢ \text{ د في تمام}$$

$$\frac{د}{د} = ١٢ \leftarrow \frac{د}{د} = ١٢ \text{ د في تمام}$$

١٤) جد العلاقة التالية :-

$$\frac{د}{د} = ١٢ \leftarrow \frac{د}{د} = ١٢ \text{ د في تمام}$$

$$\frac{د}{د} = ١٢ \leftarrow \frac{د}{د} = ١٢ \text{ د في تمام}$$

علا بان $r = 40$ عندها $v = 5$ هـ

$$(\gamma_{v+1})(w-1) = (w-1)\gamma_v + w-1 = \frac{w-1}{v-1} v$$

$$\text{JohE: } v \rightarrow (v + \frac{1}{v}) = v \rightarrow (\frac{v+1}{v}) = \frac{v+1}{v-1}$$

$$0 = \sqrt{6} \quad r = 40 \text{ ms} \quad \rightarrow + \frac{r}{c} + \frac{1}{\omega} = \frac{1}{\omega - 1}$$

$$-لوا = لو + \frac{لو}{2} + 4 \leftarrow 4 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{8}$$

واقعه علیہ ہو $\frac{\sqrt{1-x}}{1-x}$ وکان منحصر لعلاقۃ یحید (۱۲۶۹)

البے ان $\sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5} - 2 = \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{5}} - 1\right) \sqrt{5}$

folgt: $v \rightarrow (\frac{1}{\epsilon} v - \frac{1}{\epsilon} v) = 0 \leftarrow \frac{v-1}{\sqrt{v}} = \frac{v-1}{v}$

$$(15-69) \text{ is } \frac{1}{4} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = 0$$

$$= P \leftarrow P + rV \times \frac{r}{w} - w \times r = P -$$

$$u_p = \sqrt{r} - \frac{r}{\sqrt{r}} = \sqrt{r} - \sqrt{r} = 0$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{2}{9}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} - \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{9}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} - \sqrt{3}$$

$$(v - \frac{1}{\kappa} - 1)v - \xi = (v - \frac{1}{9} + v - \frac{7}{3} - 1)v - \xi = v_{\text{up}}$$

$$v \rightarrow (v \otimes 1) \circ (v \otimes 1) \circ v \otimes 1$$

$$b \rightarrow \sqrt{b} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\frac{w}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} - \frac{v}{c} \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}} \quad (1) \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{\sqrt{1-\beta^2} + \frac{v}{c} \beta}{1 - \frac{v}{c} \beta} \quad (2)$$

۸۸ جد $\left[\frac{s}{s^2 + 1} \right]$

الحل: $\frac{u}{s^2 + 1} = \frac{u}{s^2 + 1}$

$$\frac{u}{s^2 + 1} = \frac{u}{s^2 + 1} \leftarrow \frac{1}{s} = \frac{u}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$\left[\frac{s^2 + 1}{s^2 + 1} \right] = \frac{u}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$\left[\frac{s^2 + 1}{s^2 + 1} \right] = \frac{u}{s^2 + 1} \leftarrow \text{اجزاء مقرر}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{u}{s^2 + 1} &= \frac{u}{s^2 + 1} \\ \frac{u}{s^2 + 1} &= \frac{u}{s^2 + 1} \\ \frac{u}{s^2 + 1} &= \frac{u}{s^2 + 1} \end{aligned}$$

۸۹ جد $\left[\frac{s^2 + 1}{s^2 + 1} \right]$

$$\left[\frac{s^2 + 1}{s^2 + 1} \right] = \frac{u}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$u = s^2 + 1$$

$$\frac{u}{s^2 + 1} = \frac{u}{s^2 + 1} \leftarrow \frac{u}{s^2 + 1} = \frac{u}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$\left[\frac{u}{s^2 + 1} \right] = \frac{u}{s^2 + 1} \times \frac{s^2 + 1}{(s^2 + 1)(s^2 + 1)}$$

۹۰ جد $\left[\frac{s^2 + 1}{s^2 + 1} \right]$

$$1 = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \text{ عند } s = 1$$

$$\left[\frac{s^2 + 1}{s^2 + 1} \right] = \frac{u}{s^2 + 1}$$

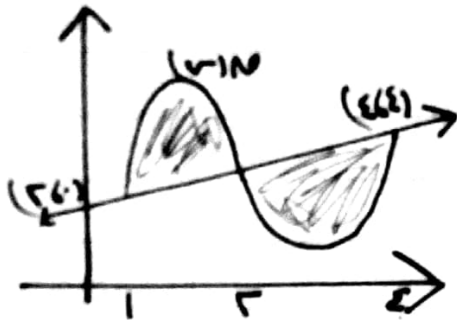
$$\left[\frac{s^2 + 1}{s^2 + 1} \right] = \frac{u}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$\left[\frac{s^2 + 1}{s^2 + 1} \right] = \frac{u}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$\left[\frac{s^2 + 1}{s^2 + 1} \right] = \frac{u}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$\left[\frac{s^2 + 1}{s^2 + 1} \right] = \frac{u}{s^2 + 1}$$

(٩١) في شكل الجوار، $\int_0^2 (4-x^2) dx = 6$ و $\int_0^2 (4-x^2) dx = 6$
 اذا كانت تكلفة دمان الوحدة للوحدة المنطقة المصورة
 في [٢، ٤] ذهبت دينار، تكلفة دمان المنطقة المصورة في [٤، ٦]
 ديناراً، جد تكلفه الكلية
 لدمان المنطقة



الحل :- نجد اوجة معادلة الخط
 المستقيم هو $(2, 4), (4, 6)$

$$2 + x = y$$

$$\int_0^2 (4-x^2) dx - \int_0^2 (2+x) dx = 1$$

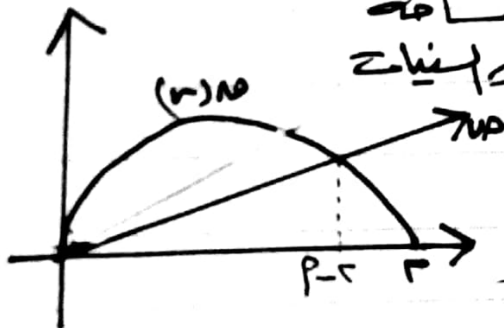
$$\frac{0}{1} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{0}{2} = \text{تكلفة} \leftarrow \frac{0}{2} = \left[2x + \frac{x^2}{2} \right] - 2 =$$

$$0 = 1 \times 0 = \text{تكلفة} \leftarrow 0 = 2 - \left[2x + \frac{x^2}{2} \right] = 2 - (2 + \frac{1}{2}) = 2 - \frac{5}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \int_0^2 (4-x^2) dx + \int_2^4 (4-x^2) dx = 6 \\ \int_0^2 (4-x^2) dx + 2 = 6 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{40}{1} = 0 + \frac{0}{1} = \text{تكلفة الكلية} \therefore$$

(٩٢) رسم المستقيم $y = p - x$ ليقيم مساحة
 المصورة بين $y = 4 - x^2$ و $y = p - x$ و محور السينات
 الى ما حيت تمام ستة



جد قيمة p ثابت

الحل :- نجد اوجة معادلة محور السينات

$$\frac{4}{p} = \int_0^{p-2} (4-x^2) dx = 3$$

$$\text{بجد نقطة تقاطع } y = 4 - x^2 \text{ مع } y = p - x \text{ مع } (4-x^2) = p - x$$

$$4 - x^2 = p - x \leftarrow \frac{4}{p} \times \frac{1}{2} = \int_0^{p-2} (4-x^2) dx = 3$$

(٩٣) جد تكاملات :-

$$\int (4 - x^2 - x) dx$$

$$\int \frac{4 - x^2 - x}{x^2} dx$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$$

$$\int (x^3 + 3x^2 + 4x + 3) dx$$

$$(94) \quad \frac{1}{x} = (x-3) \times \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{جد } (x-3) \text{ حيت } (x-3) \neq 0$$

الحل :- اضرب الطرفين في (x) :-

$$x = (x-3) \times \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{استعمل الطرفين}$$

$$x = (x-3) + (x-3) \times \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{عند } x=3 \leftarrow (x-3) = 0 \quad \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(95) \quad (x-3) \text{ معكوسا لـ } (x-3) \quad \text{عند } x=3 \leftarrow (x-3) = 0 \quad \text{جد لثابت (P)}.$$

الحل :- $(x-3) = (x-3) \times \frac{1}{x-3}$ استعمل الطرفين :-

$$(x-3) = (x-3) \times \frac{1}{x-3} \quad \text{عند } x=3 \leftarrow (x-3) = 0 \quad \text{جد لثابت (P)}.$$

$$P = (x-3) \times \frac{1}{x-3} = (x-3) \times \frac{1}{x-3} \quad \text{عند } x=3 \leftarrow (x-3) = 0 \quad \text{جد لثابت (P)}.$$

$$(96) \quad \text{اذا كان } (x-3) = (x-3) \times \frac{1}{x-3} \quad \text{جد } (x-3) \text{ حيت } (x-3) \neq 0$$

الحل :- استعمل الطرفين :-

$$(x-3) = (x-3) \times \frac{1}{x-3} \quad \text{استعمل الطرفين}$$

$$(x-3) = (x-3) \times \frac{1}{x-3} \quad \text{استعمل الطرفين}$$

$$(x-3) = (x-3) \times \frac{1}{x-3} \quad \text{استعمل الطرفين}$$

$$(97) \quad \text{جد استعمل الطرفين :-}$$

$$(x-3) = (x-3) \times \frac{1}{x-3} \quad \text{استعمل الطرفين}$$

$$(x-3) = (x-3) \times \frac{1}{x-3} \quad \text{استعمل الطرفين}$$

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٩٨ (٩٨) $(n-1) = (n-1) \cdot 2 = (n-1) \cdot 2$ حيث $(n-1) \cdot 2 = (n-1) \cdot 2$ $(n-1) \cdot 2 = (n-1) \cdot 2$

الحل: $(n-1) = (n-1) \cdot 2 = (n-1) \cdot 2$ $(n-1) = (n-1) \cdot 2 = (n-1) \cdot 2$

لنفرض $(n-1) = (n-1) \cdot 2 = (n-1) \cdot 2$ $(n-1) = (n-1) \cdot 2 = (n-1) \cdot 2$

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١٠٠ اذا كان $(n-1) = (n-1) \cdot 2 = (n-1) \cdot 2$ $(n-1) = (n-1) \cdot 2 = (n-1) \cdot 2$

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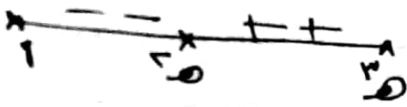
$(n-1) = (n-1) \cdot 2 = (n-1) \cdot 2$ $(n-1) = (n-1) \cdot 2 = (n-1) \cdot 2$

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١٠١ $(n-1) = (n-1) \cdot 2 = (n-1) \cdot 2$ $(n-1) = (n-1) \cdot 2 = (n-1) \cdot 2$

- إعادة تعريف:

$$\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2} \leftarrow \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2}$$



$$(1.2) \quad \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} = 2$$

$$\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} = 2$$

$$1 + \sqrt{2} = [\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}] + [\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}] = 2$$

$$(1.3) \quad \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} = 2$$

$$\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} = 2$$

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(1.4) جد المتكاملات:

$$(1) \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-x}} dx$$

$$(2) \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-x}} dx$$

متكاملات

$$(3) \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-x}} dx$$

$$(4) \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-x}} dx$$

$$(5) \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-x}} dx$$

$$(6) \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-x}} dx$$

$$(7) \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-x}} dx$$

$$(8) \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-x}} dx$$

$$(9) \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-x}} dx$$

$$(10) \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-x}} dx$$

حل: لو $\frac{4}{5} = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{1} = \frac{4}{5}$ من معادلة التفاضلية حيث

$$4 = 5 \text{ عند } 1 = 1$$

الحل:

$$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{1} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$4 = 5 \text{ عند } 1 = 1 \text{ تقسم على } 4 \times 5$$

$$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{1} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{1} = \frac{4}{5} \text{ عند } (1, 1)$$

$$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{1} = \frac{4}{5} \text{ عند } (1, 1) \rightarrow \frac{4}{5} = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{1} = \frac{4}{5}$$

1.7 (1.7) معكوس مشتقة (1.7) حيث (1.7) = $\frac{4}{5}$ لو $\frac{4}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$ جد

$$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{1} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{1} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{1} = \frac{4}{5}$$

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3

$$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{1} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$(0 + (0.18)) - (9 + (3)0.18) =$$

$$\frac{228}{30} = 0 - 9 + \frac{3}{30} =$$

$$1.7 \frac{4}{5} = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{1} = \frac{4}{5} \text{ عند } 1 = 1$$

الحل:

فتنازع (4)

$$1 = 1 \text{ عند } 1 = 1$$

$$(1 + 1) = 4$$

$$1 =$$

ناخذ لوفا يتم الطرميز

$$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{1} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{1} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{1} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$1 \times (1 + 1) = \frac{4}{5}$$

١٠) اذا كان $\left[\begin{matrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{matrix} \right] = A$ و $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ نجد

$$u \triangleright v = v \triangleleft \frac{1}{v} = \frac{u \triangleright}{v \triangleleft} \leftarrow \frac{v}{u} = u \quad \text{الحل 1}$$

$$1 = u \triangleleft \emptyset = v \text{ is } 6 \quad v = u \triangleleft 1 = v \text{ is}$$

$$u \triangleright (u) \triangleleft \frac{1}{v} \Big| = u \triangleright v \times (u) \triangleleft \frac{1}{v} \Big|$$

$$= \left[\frac{v_p}{c} - \frac{(v_p)^2}{c^2} \right] \text{ اجزاء}$$

$$\psi(\psi)'_0 = p \quad / \quad \psi - \infty = 0$$

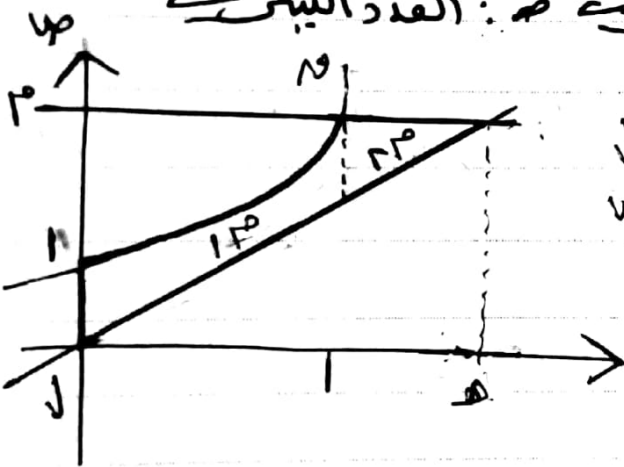
$$(u_p)_{\mathcal{N}} = \tau_0 \xrightarrow{\quad} u_p - \varphi = \tau_0$$

$$\gamma^- = \Sigma^- + (\cdot) \text{Ne} \dot{\sigma} - (0) \text{Ne} \dot{\sigma} = \psi_0 (\psi_0) \text{Ne} \dot{\sigma} \left[+ \left[(\psi_0) \text{Ne} \dot{\sigma} \right] \right]$$

١١.٩ جد (ساعة المصورة) في ١٨-١٩ = ٦.٣٥ (س) = ٣.٥٥

١- (٣) = ٣ وهو المصادات حيث ص: العدد اليسرى

الحل :- التقاطع :-



ل = ٣	ل = ٨	ل = ٨
٧ = ٥	٧ = ٥	٥ = ٥
	للتيقاطها	١ = ١

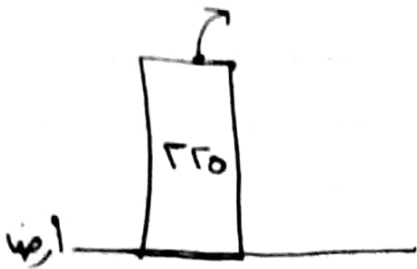
$$v(v-1) + v(v-5) = 70$$

11) حد سیکڑے :-

$$v \rightarrow \left(\frac{v^r}{1} + \frac{v^r}{1} \right) \Big| (r) \quad v \rightarrow \frac{v^r l_0 - v^r l_0}{r(v^r l_0 - v^r l_0)} \Big| (r)$$

$$2) \left[\frac{u^2 + v^2}{u^2 + v^2} \right] = 1$$

١١) قذفت كرة من قمة برج ارتفاعه ٣٢٥ م عن سطح الأرض
 رأسياً لأعلى بسرعة ابتدائية ٦٠ م/ث وبسارع مقداره ١٠ م/ث^٢
 جد سرعة الكرة عندما تقل الأرض
 الحل :-



$$v = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$v = \frac{dv}{dt} = 10 \text{ m/s}^2 \leftarrow dv = 10 dt \text{ تكامل}$$

$$v = 10t + C \text{ لكن } v = 0 \text{ عند } t = 6 \text{ } \leftarrow 0 = 60 + C$$

$$C = -60$$

$$v = 10t - 60$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = 10 \text{ } \leftarrow dv = 10 dt \text{ تكامل}$$

$$v = 5t^2 - 60t + C$$

$$325 = 0 - 60 \times 6 + C$$

$$C = 685$$

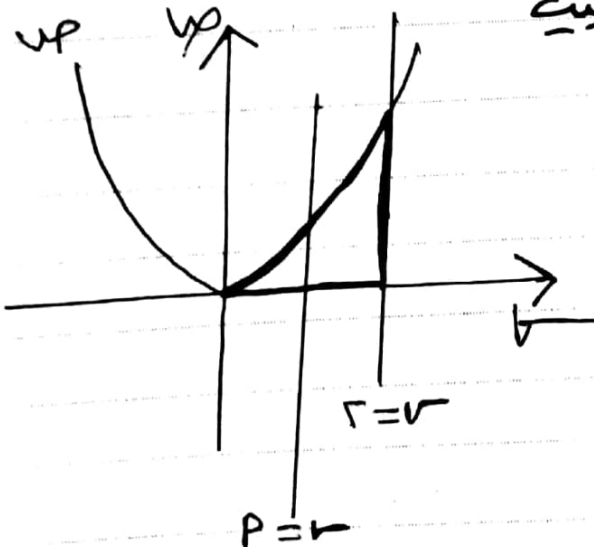
$$v = 5t^2 - 60t + 685$$

$$0 = 5t^2 - 60t + 685$$

$$t = 10 \text{ } \leftarrow v = 0$$

$$v = 10 \text{ } \leftarrow v = 0$$

١٢) جد متعة (P) بحيث المتقيم $P = v$ قيمها
 المحصورة بين $v = 0$ و $v = 2$ ومحور
 السينات الى متعني مساويين



$$v = 2 - v^2$$

$$v = 2 - v^2$$

$$v = 2 - v^2$$

$$v = 2 - v^2$$

$$v = 2 - v^2$$

$$v = 2 - v^2$$