

$$f(0^+) = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$|x| = -x \quad x < 0 \text{ حالة}$$

$$\frac{-x+1}{-x-2}$$

$$f(0^-) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$f(0^-) \neq f(0^+)$$

∴ f غير متصلة في

∴ من خلال استخدام تايبر  
بقية التغير نظر نفس  
النتيجة

السؤال 1 و 8 و 9 :

- 1, A
- 2, ~~A~~ D
- 3, C
- 4, A
- 5, A
- 6, B
- 7, A
- 8, C
- 9, A
- 10, D

السؤال الثاني

$$P(A) = \frac{\binom{2}{2} + \binom{3}{1} \cdot \binom{1}{1}}{\binom{6}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1+3}{15} = \frac{4}{15}$$

$$X = \{2, 4, 6, 8\}$$

$$P(X=2) = \frac{\binom{2}{1} \cdot \binom{1}{1}}{\binom{6}{2}} = \frac{2}{15}$$

$$P(X=4) = \frac{4}{15}, \quad P(X=6) = \frac{6}{15}$$

$$P(X=8) = \frac{3}{15}$$

السؤال الثالث

R1 {2}

$$f'(x) = \frac{-3}{(x-2)^2}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot f(\sqrt{x})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{-3}{(x-2)^2}$$

$$h(x) = f(|x|)$$

$$= \frac{|x|+1}{|x|-2}$$

حالة  $x > 0$   
~~∴~~  $x = |x|$   
~~f(x)~~  $\frac{x+1}{x-2}$

ثبات التمرين 16 و 17

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} - \ln(1+x)$$

$$D_f = [0, +\infty[$$

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

$$= \frac{x+1 - 2\sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{x}(x+1)}$$

$$= \frac{(\sqrt{x}-1)^2}{2\sqrt{x}(x+1)} \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in D_f$$

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

$$f(0) = 0$$

$x$	0	1	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$		+	+
$f(x)$	0	1	

من الجدول نجد

$$f(x) \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{x} - \ln(1+x) \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{x} \geq \ln(1+x)$$

$n$	2	4	6	8
$P(x=x_n)$	$\frac{2}{15}$	$\frac{4}{15}$	$\frac{6}{15}$	$\frac{3}{15}$

$$E(X) = \frac{4 + 16 + 36 + 24}{15} = \frac{80}{15} = \frac{16}{3}$$

خطوة السوال الثاني

$$\frac{n(n-3)}{2} = \text{عدد الأقسام}$$

عدد الأقسام مثل

$$\frac{n(n-3)}{2} = \binom{n}{2} \Rightarrow \{x\}$$

$$\frac{n-3}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow n-3 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 4$$

$$P_{n+3}^2 = 3 \binom{n+2}{2}$$

$$(n+3)(n+2) = 3 \binom{n+2}{2}$$

$$2n+6 = 3n+3 \Rightarrow n = 3$$

من الفرض

$$1 \leq u_n \leq 12$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{3}x + 4$$

متزايد كما نرى

$$f(1) \leq f(u_n) \leq f(12)$$

$$1 \leq \frac{14}{3} \leq u_{n+1} \leq 12$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 \leq u_{n+1} \leq 12$$

$f(n) < f(n+1)$  حقيقة

$$u_{n+1} = u_n + 1 - 12$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}u_n + 4 - 12$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}u_n - 8 = \frac{2}{3}(u_n - 12)$$

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

$u_n$  فنجد  $u_n \leq \frac{2}{3}u_n$

$$u_0 = u_0 - 12 = 1 - 12 = -11$$

$$u_n = -11 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n$$

$$s_n = u_0 + u_1 + \dots + u_n$$

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

$$f'(x) = (\sin^2 x)' \cdot \ln 3 \cdot 3^{\sin^2 x} = 2 \sin x \cos x \ln 3 \cdot 3^{\sin^2 x}$$

$$f'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \ln 3 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \ln 3 \cdot \sqrt{3}$$

$$9^x = 3^{x+1} - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 3^{2x} = 3^{x+1} - 2$$

$$t = 3^x \text{ يفرض}$$

$$\Rightarrow t^2 - 3t + 2 = 0$$

$$(t-1)(t-2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow t = 1 \Rightarrow 3^x = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$9^x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow t = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 3^x = 2 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\ln 2}{\ln 3}$$

الترتيب الثاني؟

$$f(x): 1 \leq u_n \leq 12$$

$$f(x): 1 \leq 1 \leq 12 \text{ حقيقة}$$

يفرض  $f(x)$  حقيقة

نبرهن  $f(n+1)$

$\Rightarrow a - b = e^{\frac{\pi}{3}i} (a - c)$   
 { متساوية الأضلاع }  $ABC \leftarrow$

$$d = \frac{(-1)(-1) + 2(2+i\sqrt{3}) + 2(2-i\sqrt{3})}{3}$$

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

$$= \frac{9}{3} = 3$$

{ متوازٍ الأضلاع }  $ACD^m A^m B$   
 $AC = mD \leftarrow$

$$\Rightarrow c - a = d - m$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 - i\sqrt{3} + 1 = 3 - m$$

$$3 - i\sqrt{3} = 3 - m$$

$$\Rightarrow m = i\sqrt{3}$$

$a, b$  جزئان متساوية

$$\Rightarrow a + b = -P$$

$$a \cdot b = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow -1 + 3 = -P \Rightarrow P = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow (-1)(3) = 4 \Rightarrow 4 = -3$$

$$\Rightarrow E: z^2 - 2z - 3 = 0$$

$$u_n = v_n = u_n - 12$$

$$\Rightarrow u_n = v_n + 12$$

$$S_n = v_0 + 12 + v_1 + 12 + \dots + v_n + 12$$

$$= v_0 + v_1 + \dots + v_n + 12 + 12 + \dots + 12$$

$$= -11 \left( \frac{1 - (\frac{2}{3})^{n+1}}{1 - \frac{2}{3}} \right) + 12(n+1)$$

$$= -33 \left( 1 - \frac{2}{3} \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^n \right) + 12(n+1)$$

$$= -33 + 22 \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^n + 12(n+1)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = -33 + 0 + \infty = \infty$$

النمرين المتساويان

$$a - b = -1 - 2 - i\sqrt{3} = -3 - i\sqrt{3}$$

$$a - c = -1 - 2 + i\sqrt{3} = -3 + i\sqrt{3}$$

$$e^{\frac{\pi}{3}i} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

$$e^{\frac{\pi}{3}i} \cdot (a - c)$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right) (-3 + i\sqrt{3})$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2} - \frac{3\sqrt{3}i}{2} + \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{3}{2}$$

$$= -3 - i\sqrt{3} = a - b$$

$$DJ^2 = DI^2 + IJ^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{17}{4} = 2 + \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{17}{4} = \frac{17}{4}$$

المثلث  $\triangle DJI$  قائم الزاوية في  $I$   
 فيكون  $\cos \widehat{DJ I}$

$$S = \frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2}}{2} = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$\cos \widehat{DJ I}$

$$\vec{JD} \cdot \vec{JI} = 2 + 0 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\vec{JD} \cdot \vec{JI} = \|\vec{JD}\| \|\vec{JI}\| \cos(\widehat{DJ I})$$

$$\frac{9}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{17}}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} \cos(\widehat{DJ I})$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \widehat{DJ I} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{17}}$$

$$d_{ST}(H, D \cap J) = \frac{|1+4-1|}{\sqrt{1+1+16}}$$

$$= \frac{4}{\sqrt{18}} = \frac{4}{3\sqrt{2}}$$

المعادلة المستوية

$$D(0, 1, 2), I(1, 0, 0)$$

$$J(2, 1, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\vec{JI}(-1, -1, -\frac{1}{2})$$

$$\vec{DI}(1, -1, 0)$$

$$\vec{DJ}(2, 0, -\frac{1}{2})$$

$$\vec{DI} \cdot \vec{DJ} = a + b + c$$

$$\vec{DI} \cdot \vec{DI} = 0 \Rightarrow a - b = 0 \Rightarrow a = b$$

$$\vec{DI} \cdot \vec{DJ} = 0 \Rightarrow 2a + \frac{c}{2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -4a = c$$

نعرف  $a = 1$

$$\Rightarrow b = 1 \Rightarrow c = -4$$

$$D \cap J: x + y + 4z + d = 0$$

$$D \in D \cap J$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 + 1 + 0 + d = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow d = -1$$

$$D \cap J: x + y + 4z - 1 = 0$$

$$DI = \sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$DJ = \sqrt{4+\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{17}}{2}$$

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

$$DJ^2 = \frac{17}{4}$$

$$DI^2 = 2$$

$$JI^2 = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$f(x) = y = e^{-x} + x - 2 - x + 2$$

$$= e^{-x}$$

$$f'(x) = (f(x) - y)' = 0$$

$$x \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$f(x) - y = e^{-x} > 0$$

A قوف C C

$$\int_0^{\ln 2} e^{-x} + x - 2$$

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

$$\left[ -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\ln^2 2}{2} - 2 \ln 2 \right] - 1 + 0 + 0$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2} - 2 \ln 2 + \frac{\ln^2 2}{2}$$

$$e^{-2x} + \frac{x}{e^x} - \frac{3}{2} e^{-x}$$

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

$$= e^{-x} + x - \frac{3}{2}$$

$$e^{-x} \left( f(x) + \frac{1}{2} \right) = e^{-x} + \frac{x}{e^x} - \frac{3}{2} e^{-x}$$

$f(x)$  هو من بعد الحلو

بالتالي كل الحلو المعادلة الموجودة

هو من بعد حلول المعادلة

$f(x) = -\frac{1}{2}$  المعادلة حلين

$$V_S = \frac{1}{3} S h$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{4}{3\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t \\ y = t + 1 \\ z = 4t + 1 \end{cases}$$

معادلة في ثلاثة

AB مركزها منتصف

I مركزها نصف قطرها

$$r = AI = 1$$

وهو 10 x 10

$$\Rightarrow y^2 + z^2 = R^2$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 + z^2 = 1$$

$$-2 \leq x \leq 2$$

الحد التام

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

ع. 7

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

$$e^{-x} \left( 1 + \frac{x}{e^{-x}} \right) - 2$$

$$= e^{-x} \left( 1 + \frac{x e^{-x}}{e^{-2x}} \right) - 2$$

قائمة 0

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

$$x \rightarrow -\infty \Rightarrow x = 0 \quad f(0) = -2$$

$$f(x) = -e^{-x} + 1 \quad f'(x) = 0$$