

السؤال الخامس:

$$P(n) = \frac{2n^2 + \cos^2(n)}{n}$$

$$\Delta: y = 2n$$

$$P(n) - y_0 = \frac{2n^2}{n} + \frac{\cos^2(n)}{n} - 2n$$

$$P(n) - y_0 = \frac{\cos^2(n)}{n}$$

$$0 \leq \cos^2(n) \leq 1$$

$$\div n; n \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$0 \leq \frac{\cos^2(n)}{n} \leq \frac{1}{n}$$

$$0 \leq P(n) - y_0 \leq \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty} (P(n) - y_0) = 0$$

المقارب بالحد في $(-\infty)$

$$P(n) - y_0 = \frac{\cos^2(n)}{n} \leq 0$$

المقارب C

أولاً:
السؤال الأول:

$$P_{n+3}^3 = 16 \binom{n+2}{2}$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} n+3 \geq 3 \\ n+2 \geq 2 \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow n \geq 0$$

$$(n+3)(n+2)(n+1) = 16 \frac{(n+2)(n+1)}{2 \times 1}$$

$$n+3 = 8 \Rightarrow \boxed{n=5}$$

السؤال الثاني:

$$P: 2x + y - 2z - 4 = 0$$

$$A(2, 1, 2)$$

$$\text{dist}(A, P) = \frac{|4 + 1 - 4 - 4|}{\sqrt{4 + 1 + 4}} = \frac{3}{3} = 1$$

$$(x-2)^2 + (y-1)^2 + (z-2)^2 = 1 \quad (2)$$

السؤال السادس:

عدد التكرارات n المستقلة

الاحتمال $3n$

$$P(w) = \frac{n(w)}{n(S_2)} = \frac{n}{4n} = \frac{1}{4} \quad (1)$$

$$X = \{0, 1, 2, 3\} \quad (2)$$

$$P(X=k) = \binom{n}{k} \cdot p^k \cdot q^{n-k}$$

$$n=3 \quad p = \frac{1}{4} \quad q = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$P(X=k) = \binom{3}{k} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^k \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{3-k}$$

$$= \binom{3}{k} \cdot \frac{1}{4^k} \cdot \frac{3^{3-k}}{4^{3-k}} = \binom{3}{k} \frac{3^{3-k}}{64}$$

$$P(X=0) = \binom{3}{0} \cdot \frac{3^3}{64} = \frac{27}{64}$$

$$P(X=1) = \frac{27}{64} \quad P(X=2) = \frac{9}{64}$$

$$P(X=3) = \frac{1}{64}$$

X	0	1	2	3
P(X=X _i)	$\frac{27}{64}$	$\frac{27}{64}$	$\frac{9}{64}$	$\frac{1}{64}$

السؤال الثالث:

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cdot \sin x dx$$

$$u = x \quad v = \sin x$$

$$u' = 1 \quad v = -\cos x$$

$$I = [-x \cdot \cos x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + 0 + [\sin x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= 0 + \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin(0) = 1$$

السؤال الرابع:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} P(n) = 0 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} P(n) = -\infty \quad (1)$$

$y=0$ مقارب أفقي في $(+\infty)$

$$P(1) = \frac{1}{e} \quad \text{كل يوم} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{قيمة صرية كبيرة} \quad (3)$$

$$x \in]0, 1[\quad (4)$$

المعلمة العددية

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ثانياً:

التعريف الأول:

$$U_{n+1} = (U_n - 2)^2 + 2 \quad U_0 = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$E(n): 2 \leq U_n \leq 3$$

$$E(0): 2 \leq U_0 = \frac{5}{2} \leq 3$$

نفرض العلاقة E(n) صحيحة

$$E(n): 2 \leq U_n \leq 3$$

نثبت صحة العلاقة E(n+1)

$$E(n+1): 2 \leq U_{n+1} \leq 3$$

$$2 \leq (U_n - 2)^2 + 2 \leq 3$$

من الفرض E(n):

$$2 \leq U_n \leq 3$$

$$-2 \leq U_n - 2 \leq 1$$

$$0 \leq (U_n - 2)^2 \leq 1$$

$$+2 \leq (U_n - 2)^2 + 2 \leq 3$$

$$E(n+1): 2 \leq U_{n+1} \leq 3$$

E(n+1) صحيحة وعندها E(n) صحيحة (بالأساس n)

(2)

$$U_{n+1} - U_n = (U_n - 2)^2 + 2 - U_n$$

$$= (U_n - 2)^2 - (U_n - 2)$$

$$= (U_n - 2)(U_n - 2 - 1)$$

$$U_{n+1} - U_n = (U_n - 2)(U_n - 3)$$

نعلم ان $2 \leq U_n \leq 3$ وعندها:

$$U_n - 3 \leq 0$$

$$U_n - 2 \geq 0$$

$$U_{n+1} - U_n = (U_n - 2)(U_n - 3) \leq 0$$

U_n متناقصة

U_n متناقصة وكذا U_n من الأعداد الطبيعية (2)

ففي متقاربة (2):

$$f(n) = x \Rightarrow (x-2)^2 + 2 = x$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 6 = x \Rightarrow x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$$

$$x_1 = 2$$

$$x_2 = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} U_n = 2$$

التعريف الثاني: $A(1,3,0) \quad N(0,0,3)$

$B(0,6,0) \quad M(0,6,2)$

$$\vec{NA}(1,3,-3)$$

$$\vec{NM}(0,6,-1)$$

(1)

نفرض أن $\vec{n}(a,b,c)$ هو المستوى

$$\vec{n} \perp \vec{NA} \Rightarrow \vec{n} \cdot \vec{NA} = 0$$

$$a + 3b - 3c = 0 \text{ ---- (1)}$$

$$\vec{n} \perp \vec{NM} \Rightarrow \vec{n} \cdot \vec{NM} = 0$$

$$6b - c = 0 \text{ ---- (2)}$$

$$\boxed{b=1} \text{ نفرض}$$

$$\boxed{c=6} \text{ من (2)}$$

نعوض في (1):

$$a + 3 - 18 = 0$$

$$\boxed{a=15}$$

$$\vec{n}(15, 1, 6)$$

$$N(0,0,3)$$

$$15(x-0) + 1(y-0) + 6(z-3) = 0$$

$$P: 15x + y + 6z - 18 = 0$$

MAN

$$O(0,0,0) \rightarrow \Delta$$

$$\vec{u} = \vec{n}(15, 1, 6)$$

(2)

$$\Delta \begin{cases} x = 15t \\ y = t \\ z = 6t \end{cases} ; t \in \mathbb{R}$$

(3) نكتب معادلة المستوى المحوري للقطعة [BM]

$$\vec{n} = \vec{BM}(0,0,2)$$

$$I(0,6,1)$$

$$0 \cdot (x-0) + 0 \cdot (y-6) + 2 \cdot (z-1) = 0$$

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

$$\div 2 \Rightarrow z-1 = 0$$

وهذا المطلوب

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المسألة الأولى:

$$P(z) = z^3 - 2(a + i\sqrt{3})z^2 - 4(a - i\sqrt{3})z + 8$$

$$z = 2 \quad (1)$$

$$P(2) = 0$$

$$8 - 2(a + i\sqrt{3})(4) - 4(a - i\sqrt{3})(2) + 8 = 0$$

$$\div 8$$

$$1 - a - i\sqrt{3} - a + i\sqrt{3} + 1 = 0$$

$$-2a + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = 1}$$

$$P(z) = (z - 2) \cdot Q(z) \quad (2)$$

$$Q(z) = \frac{P(z)}{z - 2}$$

$$Q(z) = \frac{z^3 - 2(a + i\sqrt{3})z^2 - 4(a - i\sqrt{3})z + 8}{z - 2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} z^2 - 2\sqrt{3}i z - 4 \\ \hline z^3 - 2z^2 - 2\sqrt{3}i z^2 - 4z + 4\sqrt{3}i z + 8 \\ + z^3 + 2z^2 \\ \hline -2\sqrt{3}i z^2 - 4z + 4\sqrt{3}i z + 8 \\ + 2\sqrt{3}i z^2 + 4\sqrt{3}i z \\ \hline -4z + 8 \\ + 4z + 8 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$Q(z) = z^2 - 2\sqrt{3}i z - 4$$

$$P(z) = 0 \Rightarrow (z - 2)(z^2 - 2\sqrt{3}i z - 4) = 0$$

$$z_1 = 2 \quad \text{أ} \quad \text{ب}$$

$$z^2 - 2\sqrt{3}i z - 4 = 0 \quad \text{أ} \quad \text{ب}$$

$$\Delta = 4 \times 3i^2 - 4(1)(-4) = -12 + 16 = 4$$

$$z_2 = \frac{2\sqrt{3}i - 2}{2} = -1 + \sqrt{3}i$$

$$z_3 = \frac{2\sqrt{3}i + 2}{2} = 1 + \sqrt{3}i$$

التعميم الثالث:

$$P(x) = (ax + b)e^{-x}$$

$$P(-1) = e$$

$$(-a + b)e = e$$

$$-a + b = 1 \quad \dots (1)$$

$$P'(x) = a \cdot e^{-x} - e^{-x}(ax + b)$$

$$= e^{-x}(a - ax - b)$$

$$P'(-1) = 0$$

$$e(a + a - b) = 0$$

$$\boxed{2a = b}$$

نعوض في (1):

$$-a + 2a = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = 1} \Rightarrow \boxed{b = 2}$$

$$P(x) = (x + 2) \cdot e^{-x}$$

$$P'(x) = e^{-x} - e^{-x}(x + 2)$$

$$= e^{-x}(1 - x - 2)$$

$$P'(x) = e^{-x}(-x - 1)$$

$$y' + y = \lambda \cdot e^{-x}$$

$$e^{-x}(-x - 1) + (x + 2) \cdot e^{-x} = \lambda e^{-x}$$

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

$$\boxed{\lambda = 1}$$

$$y' + y = e^{-x}$$

المدرسة: عبد الرحمن عطيني

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$g(x) = 0$ $\alpha = 1$ $\Rightarrow g(1) = 1 - 1 - \ln(1) = 0$

$\alpha = 1 \Rightarrow g(1) = 1 - 1 - \ln(1) = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = e^0(1 + \ln(0)) = -\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = e^{-\infty}(1 + \infty) = 0 \cdot (\infty)$

$f(x) = e^{-x} + e^{-x} \cdot \ln x = e^{-x} + \frac{\ln x}{e^{+x}}$

$f(x) = e^{-x} + \frac{x}{e^x} \cdot \frac{\ln x}{x}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0 + 0 \cdot 0 = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{e^x} = 0$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = 0 \end{array} \right.$

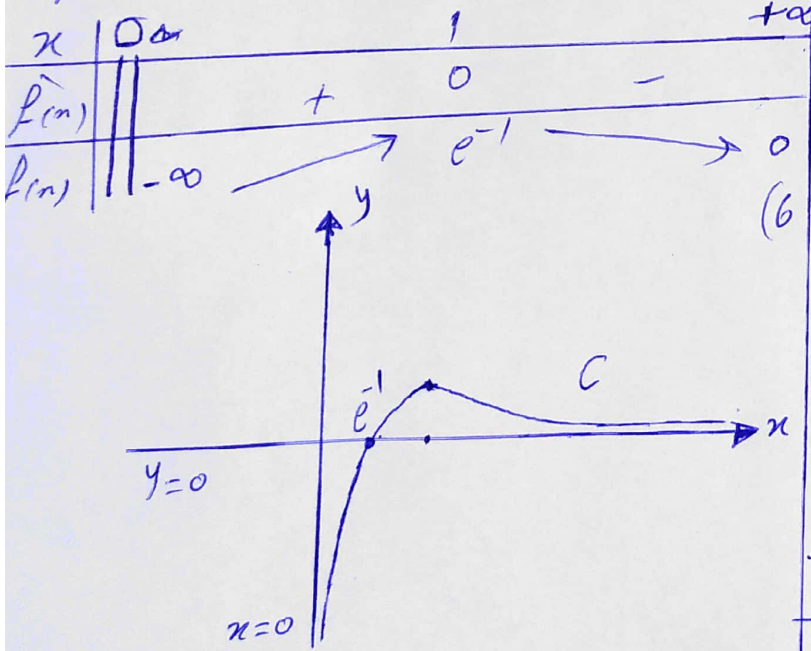
$f(x) > 0$ \Rightarrow $g(x) > 0$ \Rightarrow $x = \alpha = 1$ (4)

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

$f(x) = e^{-x} \cdot g(x) = \frac{g(x)}{e^x}$

$f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow g(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \alpha = 1$ (5)

$f(1) = e^{-1}(1 + 0) = e^{-1}$



المبرور عبد الرحمن عبد الحفيظ
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إثباتاً

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

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

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

$= \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{3}$

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

$\frac{Z_{BA}}{Z_{BC}} = e^{\frac{2\pi}{3}i} \Rightarrow \frac{|Z_{BA}|}{|Z_{BC}|} = 1 \Rightarrow BA = BC$

المثلث ABC متساوي الساقين

(6)

$a' = \bar{a} = 2$

~~$b' = \bar{b} = 1 + \sqrt{3}i$~~ $b' = \bar{b} = 1 - \sqrt{3}i$

$c' = \bar{c} = -1 - \sqrt{3}i$

المسألة الثانية:

$f(x) = e^{-x}(1 + \ln x)$ $I =]0, +\infty[$

$g(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 1 - \ln x$

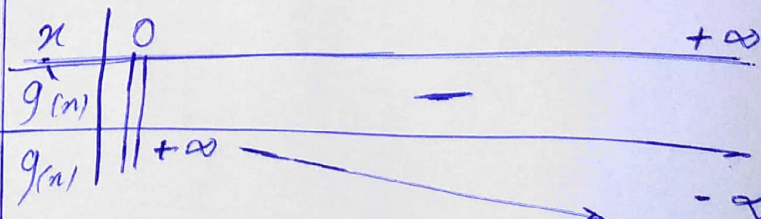
g معرف ومستمر واثباتاً على $]0, +\infty[$ (1)

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} g(x) = +\infty - 1 + \infty = +\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = 0 - 1 - \infty = -\infty$

$g'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{1+x}{x^2}$

$g'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow -1 - x = 0 \Rightarrow x = -1 \notin I$ مرفوض



g معرف ومستمر ومتناقص تماماً على المجال

$g(x) \in]-\infty, +\infty[$ و $I =]0, +\infty[$