

# الرياضيات

الصف الثاني عشر

للضلعين

الأدبي، والفضائي والسياحي

المهنة الثانية عشر / الأديب زفر

( الرياضيات )

إجابات تدريبات وأسئلة

الوحدة الأولى

النزاهات والاتصال

الفصل الأول: نهاية الاقتران عند نقطة .

أولاً : مفهوم النهاية

تدريب (1)

(1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} x = 3$  غير معرف عند  $x=3$

(2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x-3) = 0$   
 $3 \leftarrow x$

(3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x+3) = 6$   
 $3 \leftarrow x$

(4)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x^2) = 9$   
 $3 \leftarrow x$

تدريب (2)

(1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1) = 0$   
 $1 \leftarrow x$

(2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x+1) = 2$   
 $1 \leftarrow x$

(3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^2) = 1$   
 $1 \leftarrow x$

تدريب (3)

(1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x-2) = 0$   
 $2 \leftarrow x$

(2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x+2) = 4$

(3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2) = 4$

الأسئلة

(1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x-2) = 0$  غير معرف عند  $x=2$

(2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x+2) = 4$   
 $2 \leftarrow x$

(3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2) = 4$

(4)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x-2)^2 = 0$   
 $2 \leftarrow x$

(5)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x+2) = 4$   
 $2 \leftarrow x$

(6)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2) = 4$   
 $2 \leftarrow x$

(7)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x-2) = 0$   
 $2 \leftarrow x$

(8)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x+2) = 4$  غير معرف

(9)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2) = 4$   
 $2 \leftarrow x$

(10)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x-2) = 0$   
 $2 \leftarrow x$

(11)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2) = 4$

جواب

ثانياً : نظريات المناهج

تدريب (1)

$$1 = (9 + 6 - 4 + 5 - 2) \text{ نظرية } \begin{matrix} 1 \leftarrow 9 \\ 1 \leftarrow 6 \\ 1 \leftarrow 4 \\ 1 \leftarrow 5 \\ 1 \leftarrow 2 \end{matrix}$$

$$2 = (10 + 6 - 7) \text{ نظرية } \begin{matrix} 1 \leftarrow 10 \\ 1 \leftarrow 6 \\ 1 \leftarrow 7 \end{matrix}$$

$$74 = 2 \text{ نظرية } \begin{matrix} 1 \leftarrow 70 \\ 1 \leftarrow 4 \end{matrix}$$

تدريب (2)

$$9 = (6 - 3) \text{ نظرية } \begin{matrix} 1 \leftarrow 6 \\ 1 \leftarrow 3 \end{matrix} \leftarrow 0 = (3 - 2 + 5) \text{ نظرية } \begin{matrix} 1 \leftarrow 3 \\ 1 \leftarrow 2 \\ 1 \leftarrow 5 \end{matrix}$$

$$243 = 3 \text{ نظرية } \begin{matrix} 1 \leftarrow 243 \\ 1 \leftarrow 81 \\ 1 \leftarrow 27 \end{matrix} = 3 \text{ نظرية } \begin{matrix} 1 \leftarrow 81 \\ 1 \leftarrow 27 \end{matrix}$$

تدريب (3)

$$2 = (4 - 2) \text{ نظرية } \begin{matrix} 1 \leftarrow 4 \\ 1 \leftarrow 2 \end{matrix}$$

$$0 = (2) \text{ نظرية } \begin{matrix} 1 \leftarrow 2 \end{matrix}$$

$$1 = (5 - 4) \text{ نظرية } \begin{matrix} 1 \leftarrow 5 \\ 1 \leftarrow 4 \end{matrix}$$

$$14 = (4) \text{ نظرية } \begin{matrix} 1 \leftarrow 14 \\ 1 \leftarrow 7 \\ 1 \leftarrow 2 \end{matrix}$$

$$1 = (2) \text{ نظرية } \begin{matrix} 1 \leftarrow 2 \end{matrix}$$

$$11 = (5) \text{ نظرية } \begin{matrix} 1 \leftarrow 11 \\ 1 \leftarrow 5 \\ 1 \leftarrow 2 \end{matrix}$$

$$13 = (3) \text{ نظرية } \begin{matrix} 1 \leftarrow 13 \\ 1 \leftarrow 4 \end{matrix}$$

تدريب (4)

$$1 = 0 \leftarrow 17 = 7 + 10 \leftarrow 17 = (3) \text{ نظرية } \begin{matrix} 1 \leftarrow 17 \\ 1 \leftarrow 7 \\ 1 \leftarrow 10 \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{نظرية } \begin{matrix} 1 \leftarrow 1 \\ 1 \leftarrow 2 \end{matrix} = \text{نظرية } \begin{matrix} 1 \leftarrow 1 \\ 1 \leftarrow 2 \end{matrix} \leftarrow \text{موجودة } \begin{matrix} 1 \leftarrow 1 \\ 1 \leftarrow 2 \end{matrix}$$

$$1 = P - 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{P = 1}$$

$$(5) \text{ نظرية } \begin{matrix} 1 \leftarrow 1 \\ 1 \leftarrow 2 \end{matrix} = \text{نظرية } \begin{matrix} 1 \leftarrow 1 \\ 1 \leftarrow 2 \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 1 \leftarrow 1 \\ 1 \leftarrow 2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\boxed{3 = P} \leftarrow 20 = 2P0$$

حرف

الاستمارة

- (1) P 28 (أ) 17- (ب) 13 (ج) 17- (د) 17  
 (2) P 17 (أ) 17- (ب) 20 (ج) 17- (د) 17  
 (3) P 79 (أ) 17- (ب) 17 (ج) 17- (د) 17  
 (4) P 17 (أ) 17- (ب) 17 (ج) 17- (د) 17  
 (5) P 17 (أ) 17- (ب) 17 (ج) 17- (د) 17

(2) P 17 (أ) 17- (ب) 17 (ج) 17- (د) 17  
 $17 = P \iff 17 = 17$

(3) P 79 (أ) 17- (ب) 17 (ج) 17- (د) 17  
 $17 = P \iff 17 = 17$

(4) P 17 (أ) 17- (ب) 17 (ج) 17- (د) 17  
 $17 = P \iff 17 = 17$

أ) 17- (ب) 17 (ج) 17- (د) 17  
 ب) 17- (ج) 17 (د) 17- (أ) 17  
 ج) 17- (د) 17 (أ) 17- (ب) 17  
 د) 17- (أ) 17 (ب) 17- (ج) 17

(5) P 17 (أ) 17- (ب) 17 (ج) 17- (د) 17  
 $17 = P \iff 17 = 17$

(6) P 17 (أ) 17- (ب) 17 (ج) 17- (د) 17  
 $17 = P \iff 17 = 17$

(7) P 17 (أ) 17- (ب) 17 (ج) 17- (د) 17  
 $17 = P \iff 17 = 17$

(8) P 17 (أ) 17- (ب) 17 (ج) 17- (د) 17  
 $17 = P \iff 17 = 17$

ثالثاً: نظايجه خارج قسمته اقترانين

تدريب (1)

$$(1) \text{ نظايجه } = \frac{2x-5}{7} = \frac{5-5x}{5+x} \quad 1 \leftarrow x$$

$$(2) \text{ نظايجه } = \frac{1}{0} = \frac{x-5x}{2+x} \quad 2 \leftarrow x$$

$$(3) \text{ نظايجه غير موجوده } = \frac{2+x}{x-5x} \quad 2 \leftarrow x$$

$$(4) \text{ نظايجه } = \frac{1-5x}{2+x} \quad 2 \leftarrow x$$

تدريب (2)

$$(1) \text{ نظايجه } = \frac{5x+5}{2+x} = \frac{(2+x)5}{2+x} \quad 2 \leftarrow x$$

$$(2) \text{ نظايجه } = \frac{5x-5}{11-5x} = \frac{(2-x)5}{(2-x)5} \quad 2 \leftarrow x$$

$$(3) \text{ نظايجه } = \frac{(9+5x-5)(2+x)5}{2+x} = \frac{5(4+x)(2+x)}{2+x} \quad 2 \leftarrow x$$

$$(4) \text{ نظايجه } = \frac{(2-x)(2-x)5}{(2+x)(2-x)} = \frac{9+5x-5}{9-5x} \quad 2 \leftarrow x$$

ع

تدريبات ٣

$$1) \text{ نزل } \frac{0 + \sqrt{v+u}}{0 + \sqrt{v+u}} \times \frac{10 - \sqrt{v+u}}{0 - \sqrt{v+u}}$$

$$2) = \frac{(0 + \sqrt{v+u})(0 - \sqrt{v+u})}{0 - \sqrt{v+u}}$$

$$3) \text{ نزل } \frac{v-u}{(v + \sqrt{v+u})(v-u)} = \frac{v + \sqrt{v+u}}{v + \sqrt{v+u}} \times \frac{v - \sqrt{v+u}}{v - \sqrt{v+u}}$$

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

تدريبات (٤)

$$\frac{1}{9} = \frac{v-u}{(1+u)(v-u)} \quad \text{نزل} = \frac{\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{1+u}}{v-u}$$

الاجابة

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| (ب) غير موجودة       | (١) $\frac{1}{3}$ P |
| (د) $\frac{0}{3}$    | (٢) $\frac{1}{8}$ P |
| (و) $\frac{1}{7}$    | (٣) ٣               |
| (هـ) $\frac{1}{0.1}$ | (٤) ٣               |

$$7- \text{ نزل } \frac{(v+u)(v-u)}{v+u} = \frac{9-u}{v+u} \quad \text{نزل} = \frac{(9)u - (u+u)}{v-u}$$

$$8- \text{ نزل } \frac{(u)u - (u+u)}{v+u+(u)u}$$

من

$$(5) \quad \frac{\frac{1}{2-v} - \frac{1}{2+v}}{2} = \frac{(2-v) - (2+v)}{2} = \frac{-2v}{2} = -v$$

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

$$(6) \quad \frac{(1-v)(2+v)}{(1+v)(1-v)} = \frac{2-v+v^2}{1-v^2}$$

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

ج

إدارة المناهج والكتب المدرسية



زانياً : زانياً اقتران الجذ - لسوي  
تدريب (أ)

$$28 = (3) + 2 + \sqrt{(3) - (3) + 2}$$

تدريب (ب)  
(أ) 2 (ب) 1 (ج) 3 غير موجودة  
(د) 6 غير موجودة

السئلة  
(أ) 4 (ب) غير موجودة  
(ج) 17 (د) 4  
(هـ) 23 (و) 6  
(ز) 5 غير موجودة

ص

الفضل الثاني : الاتصال  
أولاً : الاتصال عند نقطة

تدريب (1)  
(P) مثل عند  $s=1$       (U) مثل عند  $s=1$       (J) غير مثل عند  $s=2$

تدريب (2)

$$E = (2)$$

$$r = \frac{(2-s) \cdot s}{2-s} = \frac{s}{2-s}$$

اذن  $r = \frac{s}{2-s} \neq \frac{s}{2-s} \Rightarrow$  غير مثل عند  $s=2$

تدريب (3)

$$(1) \quad r = \frac{s}{2-s} = \frac{s}{2-s} + \frac{s}{2-s}$$

$$\boxed{A=P} \leftarrow 7+P2- = 12-$$

$$\boxed{E=P} \leftarrow V=2+P \leftarrow (1) \quad r = \frac{s}{2-s} = \frac{s}{2-s} - \frac{s}{2-s}$$

$$\boxed{7=U} \leftarrow V=U \leftarrow V = \frac{s}{2-s} + \frac{s}{2-s}$$

ص

النتيجة

$$(1) \quad 1 = 1, \quad 3 = 1$$

$$(2) \quad \text{غير متقل عند } 1 = 1$$

$$(3) \quad \text{غير متقل عند } 1 = 1$$

$$(4) \quad \text{متقل عند } 1 = 1 \quad (ب) \quad \text{غير متقل عند } 1 = 1$$

$$(5) \quad \text{زنا } 1 = (1) = 1 \quad \leftarrow \quad 1 = 1$$

$$(6) \quad \text{زنا } 1 = (1) = 1 \quad \leftarrow \quad 1 = 1$$

$$\text{زنا } 1 = (1) = 1 \quad \leftarrow \quad 1 = 1$$

$$(7) \quad 1 = 1, \quad 3 = 1$$

$$(8) \quad \text{بما } 1 = 1 \quad \text{متقل عند } 1 = 1 \quad \text{فإن } 1 = 1$$

$$\text{بما } 1 = 1 \quad \text{متقل عند } 1 = 1 \quad \leftarrow \quad 1 = 1$$

$$1 = 1$$

من

## ثانياً: نظريات الاتصال

تدريب (1)

مع كثير وجود مثل عند  $s=3$

$$p(3) = (3) \cdot (2) = 6, \quad p(4) = (4) \cdot (3) = 12, \quad p(5) = (5) \cdot (4) = 20$$

اذن  $(p+1) \cdot (s) = 6$  عند  $s=3$

تدريب (2)

مع مثل عند  $s=1$  ،  $p$  غير مثل عند  $s=1$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 1 \geq s, & \quad (s+1)(0+1) \\ 1 < s, & \quad (s-1)(0+1) \end{aligned} \right\} = (s) \cdot (p) = (s) \cdot 1$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{اذن مع } p \text{ غير مثل عند } s \\ \text{اذن مع } p \text{ مثل عند } s \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} (s) \cdot 1 & \neq (s) \cdot 1 \\ +1 & \neq -1 \end{aligned}$$

تدريب (3)

(4) لا يوجد نقاط عدم اتصال

$$(4) \quad 3 - 2 = 1$$

$$(5) \quad 1 = 1$$

من

الكل مثله

- (1) ل (س) مقل عند  $2 = 3$
  - (2) م م متعلقان عند  $0 = 3$  ← ل مقل عند  $3 = 0$
  - (3) م مقل عند  $3 = 0$  ، م غير مقل عند  $3 = 0$
- تفعل نظريات الانعكاس

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 0 > 3, \quad \frac{3+3-3}{0+3} \\ 0 < 3, \quad \frac{3-3}{0+3} \end{array} \right\} = (3) (3 \times 3)$$

نرى (3) (3)  $\neq$  نرى (3) (3)  
 $+0 < 3$                        $-0 < 3$   
اذن  $3 \times 3$  غير مقل عند  $3 = 0$

- (4) لا ، امثلة متعددة
- (5) (أ) لا يوجد      (ب) 3 ، 3      (ج) 1 ، 1 ، 0      (د) 3
- (6) ل غير مقل عند  $2 = 3$

من الـ

أ. مسألة الوحدة

(1)  $(P) \sim (r) = 50 - 2$

(ج) ليا (س) غير موجودة  
 $2 \sim 7$

(ب) ليا (س)  $2 = 1 \sim 7$

(د)  $2 = 1$

(2)  $\frac{9}{8}$  (هـ)  $9 - (u) \quad 2 - (P)$

(3)  $3 = 2, 0 = P$

(4)  $3 \sim 7$

(ب)  $\frac{0}{7}$

(2)  $2 (P)$

(و)  $\frac{3}{14}$

(هـ)  $\frac{1}{8}$

(5)  $27$

(5) ل مثل عند  $1 = 1$

(6) مر غير مثل عند  $2 = 1$

(7)  $V = (0) \sim$

(8)  $3 \sim 0 = 0$

(3)  $4$

(5)  $ب$

(9)  $1 (ج)$

(6)  $P$

(3)  $5$

ص ١٤

الوحدة الثانية

التفاضل

متوسط التغير

تدريب:

$$1) \frac{1}{v} = \frac{0}{30} = \frac{1-7}{30} = \frac{1v - 37v}{30} = \frac{(1)٨٥ - (37)٨٥}{1-37} = \frac{٥٥\Delta}{\Delta}$$

$$2) \frac{c_0}{c} = \frac{3-5\Delta}{c} = \frac{(0-^3(3)) - (2+4x7)}{c} = \frac{(2)٨٥ - (2)٨٥}{2-2} = \frac{٥٥\Delta}{\Delta}$$

$$3) \frac{٥٥\Delta}{\Delta} = ٥٥$$

$$4) 2 = \frac{7}{3} = \frac{1 - (1+3x2)}{3} = \frac{(1)٨٥ - (3)٨٥}{-3} = \frac{٥٥\Delta}{\Delta}$$

تدريب ٥: الميل =  $\frac{(1)٨٥ - (3)٨٥}{-3} = \frac{١٥٥ - ٢٥٥}{١٥٥ - ٢٥٥}$

$$24 = \frac{٧٥}{3} = \frac{-^3(3)٨}{3}$$

تدريب ٦:  $\frac{(0 + (1-)٨٥2) - 1 + (2)٨٥2}{3} = \frac{(1-)٥ - (2)٥}{1-2} = \frac{٥٥\Delta}{\Delta}$

$$\frac{0 + (1-)٨٥2 - 1 + (2)٨٥2}{3} =$$

$$\frac{0+1}{3} + \frac{(1-)٨٥2 - (2)٨٥2}{3} =$$

$$\frac{0+7}{1-} = \frac{1٥}{3} + (3- ) 2 =$$

تدريب ٧: مقدار التغير في الربح = ٣٤٠٠٠ - ٣٠٠٠٠ = ٤٠٠٠

متوسط الربح السنوي = مقدار التغير في الربح / التغير في الزمن =  $\frac{٤٠٠٠}{٣٠٠٠ - ٢٠٠٠}$

$$= \frac{٤٠٠٠}{١٠٠٠} = 4$$

١

النسبة

(4)  $\Gamma = \Gamma - \epsilon = 0 - \Delta$

$$\frac{{}^c(\Gamma) - (\Gamma)\epsilon}{\Gamma} = \frac{(\Gamma)\epsilon - (\epsilon)\epsilon}{\Gamma - \Gamma} = \frac{0\Delta}{0-\Delta} \quad (5)$$

$$\Gamma - \epsilon = \frac{\Gamma - \epsilon}{\epsilon} = \frac{\Gamma - \epsilon - \epsilon}{\epsilon} = \frac{(\epsilon - \Gamma) - 1\Gamma - 1\Gamma}{\epsilon} =$$

(5)  $\frac{(\Gamma)\epsilon - (0)\epsilon}{\Gamma - 0} = \frac{(0)\epsilon - \Delta}{0 - \Delta}$   
 $\frac{(\Gamma - \epsilon) - (1 + 0)\Gamma}{\Gamma} =$   
 $\Gamma = \frac{9}{\Gamma} = \frac{\Gamma - 11}{\Gamma} =$

$10 - 0 = 0 - \Delta$   
 $1 = 0 \leftarrow \Gamma - 0 = 1 -$

(6)  $(10)\epsilon - (0)\epsilon = 0 - \Delta$   
 $(\Gamma)\epsilon - (1)\epsilon =$   
 $\Gamma(\Gamma)\epsilon - \Gamma(1)\epsilon =$   
 $\Gamma 1 - = \Gamma \epsilon - \Gamma =$

(7)  $\frac{(\Gamma)\epsilon - (0)\epsilon}{\Gamma - 0} = \frac{0\Delta}{0-\Delta}$

$\frac{\epsilon}{\Gamma} \rho_0 = \frac{1\Gamma}{\epsilon} \leftarrow \frac{\epsilon - \rho_0}{\Gamma} = \epsilon$   
 $17 = \rho_0$   
 $\frac{17}{0} = \rho$

(8)  $\frac{(1)\epsilon - (3)\epsilon}{1 - 3} = \frac{0\Delta}{0-\Delta}$

$$\frac{(1 - (1)\epsilon) - (3 - (3)\epsilon)}{\Gamma} =$$

$$\frac{1 + (1)\epsilon - 3 - (3)\epsilon}{\Gamma} =$$

$$\frac{1 + 3 -}{\Gamma} + \frac{(1)\epsilon - (3)\epsilon}{\Gamma} =$$

$$\Gamma = 1 - \epsilon = \frac{\Gamma - \epsilon}{\Gamma} + \epsilon =$$

(9)

## إدارة المناهج والكتب المدرسية



$$\frac{7 - (3) \infty}{\cdot - 3} = \frac{3}{\text{القاسم}} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{7 - (3) \infty}{3} = 2 -$$

$$\frac{7 - (3) \infty}{7 +} = 7 - \leftarrow$$

$$\cdot = (3) \infty$$

$$\frac{(.) \infty - (3) \infty}{\cdot - 3} = \frac{3}{\text{القاسم}} \quad (2)$$

$$7 = \frac{12}{2} = \frac{\cdot - (3) \infty}{2}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} = 2 \quad (3)$$

$$(1) 2 - (3) 2 = 2$$

$$2 \cdot (1) - 2 \cdot (3) =$$

$$2 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 3 =$$

$$\frac{2 \Delta}{2 \Delta} = 2 \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{(0 - 1 \cdot) - (2(3)0 - (3)1 \cdot)}{2} = \frac{(1) 2 - (3) 2}{1 - 3} =$$

$$1 - 2 = \frac{2 \cdot -}{2} = \frac{0 \cdot - 3 \cdot}{2} = \frac{0 - 2 \cdot - 3 \cdot}{2} =$$

المسئلة النونية:

تدريب 1: قد  $\frac{(2)س - (5)س}{2-5}$  هذا  $\frac{س}{س}$

$\frac{(1+3)س - 5س + 3}{2-5}$  هذا  $\frac{س}{س}$

$\frac{1-5س+3}{2-5}$  هذا  $\frac{س}{س}$        $\frac{11-5س+3}{2-5}$  هذا  $\frac{س}{س}$

$\frac{س}{س} = \frac{(2-5)س}{س}$

تدريب 2: قد  $\frac{(3)س - (5)س}{3-5}$  هذا  $\frac{س}{س}$

$\frac{(3-9س) - (3-5س-3)}{3-5}$  هذا  $\frac{س}{س}$

$\frac{37-5س+3}{3-5}$  هذا  $\frac{س}{س}$        $\frac{33-3-5س-3}{3-5}$  هذا  $\frac{س}{س}$

$7س = \frac{(3+5)س - (3-5س-3)}{3-5}$  هذا  $\frac{س}{س}$

تدريب 3: قد  $\frac{(5)س - (3)س}{5-3}$  هذا  $\frac{س}{س}$

$\frac{3س - 3س}{5-3}$  هذا  $\frac{س}{س}$

$\frac{(2س+5س+3س) - (5س-3س)}{5-3}$  هذا  $\frac{س}{س}$

$2س = 3س$

تربيع : قه (u) =  $\frac{\sqrt{2v} + \sqrt{2v}}{\sqrt{2v} + \sqrt{2v}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2v} - \sqrt{2v}}{u - \sqrt{2v}}$

=  $\frac{u - \sqrt{2v}}{(u + \sqrt{2v})(u - \sqrt{2v})}$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2v}} =$

$\frac{(u - \sqrt{2v})}{(u + \sqrt{2v})(u - \sqrt{2v})}$

قه (1) =  $\frac{1}{17v} =$

تربيع : قه (u) =  $\frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{u^3-1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^3-1}}}{u - \sqrt{u^3-1}}$

=  $\frac{(\sqrt{u^3-1}) - (\sqrt{u^3-1})}{(u - \sqrt{u^3-1})(\sqrt{u^3-1})}$

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

قه  $\left(\frac{1}{17}\right) = \frac{u - \sqrt{u^3-1}}{(u - \sqrt{u^3-1})^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^3-1}}$

النتيجة:

$$(1) \quad \frac{2x^2 - 2x - 2}{x} = \frac{2x^2}{x} = 2x$$

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

$$2x$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{2x^2}{x} = 2x$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{2x^2 - 2x - 2}{x - 2} = 2x + 4$$

$$(4) \quad \frac{2x^2 - 2x - 2}{x - 2} = \frac{2x^2}{x - 2} = 2x + 4$$

$$0 = \frac{2x^2 - 2x - 2}{x - 2} = \frac{2x^2}{x - 2} = 2x + 4$$

$$(5) \quad \frac{2x^2 - 2x - 2}{x - 2} = \frac{2x^2}{x - 2} = 2x + 4$$

$$2x + 4 = 2x + 4$$

$$2x + 4 = 2x + 4$$

G

$$\frac{\sqrt{u^2 + \epsilon^2} + \sqrt{u^2 - \epsilon^2}}{\sqrt{u^2 + \epsilon^2} + \sqrt{u^2 - \epsilon^2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{u^2 + \epsilon^2} - \sqrt{u^2 - \epsilon^2}}{u - \epsilon} \quad \text{لـ (ب) } \lim_{u \rightarrow \epsilon} =$$

$$\frac{\cancel{u} - \epsilon - \sqrt{u^2 - \epsilon^2}}{\sqrt{u^2 + \epsilon^2} \times (u - \epsilon)} \quad \text{لـ (ب) } \lim_{u \rightarrow \epsilon} =$$

$$\frac{\Gamma}{\sqrt{u^2 - \epsilon^2}} = \left( \frac{\cancel{u} - \epsilon}{\sqrt{u^2 + \epsilon^2} \times \cancel{(u - \epsilon)}} \right) \epsilon \quad \text{لـ (ب) } \lim_{u \rightarrow \epsilon} =$$

$$\left( \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2 - \epsilon^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2 - \epsilon^2}}}{u - \epsilon} \right) - \text{لـ (ب) } \lim_{u \rightarrow \epsilon} =$$

$$\frac{1 - \cancel{(\epsilon - u)} \epsilon}{(u - \epsilon)(\sqrt{u^2 - \epsilon^2}) \epsilon} \quad \text{لـ (ب) } \lim_{u \rightarrow \epsilon} =$$

$$\frac{(\epsilon^2 - u^2) - \text{لـ (ب) } \lim_{u \rightarrow \epsilon} =}{(u - \epsilon)(u + \epsilon) \epsilon}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2 - \epsilon^2}} =$$

$$\frac{\Gamma}{\sqrt{u^2 + \epsilon^2}} - \frac{\Gamma}{\sqrt{u^2 - \epsilon^2}} \quad \text{لـ (ب) } \lim_{u \rightarrow \epsilon} = \frac{\epsilon^2}{\sqrt{u^2 - \epsilon^2}}$$

$$\frac{1 - \cancel{(\epsilon - u)} \epsilon}{(u - \epsilon)(\sqrt{u^2 + \epsilon^2})(\sqrt{u^2 - \epsilon^2})} \quad \text{لـ (ب) } \lim_{u \rightarrow \epsilon} =$$

$$\frac{\cancel{u} - \epsilon - \sqrt{u^2 - \epsilon^2}}{(u - \epsilon)(\sqrt{u^2 + \epsilon^2})(\sqrt{u^2 - \epsilon^2})} \quad \text{لـ (ب) } \lim_{u \rightarrow \epsilon} =$$

$$\frac{\epsilon - \text{لـ (ب) } \lim_{u \rightarrow \epsilon} =}{\sqrt{u^2 - \epsilon^2}}$$

$$\frac{(r-)\sqrt{v} - (v-)\sqrt{r}}{r+v} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow v} = (r-)\sqrt{v} \quad (1)$$

$$3 = \frac{(v-)\sqrt{r} - (r-)\sqrt{v}}{r+v} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow v} =$$

$$\frac{(v-)\sqrt{r} - (r-)\sqrt{v}}{\epsilon - v} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow v} = (v-)\sqrt{r} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{(17-1) - \sqrt{v} - 1}{\epsilon - v} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow v} =$$

$$1 = \frac{(v-)\sqrt{r} - (r-)\sqrt{v}}{\epsilon - v} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow v} = \frac{\sqrt{v} - 17}{\epsilon - v} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow v} =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{v} - 17}{\epsilon - v} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow v} = (v-)\sqrt{r} \quad (3)$$

$$0 = \frac{(v-)\sqrt{r} - (r-)\sqrt{v}}{\epsilon - v} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow v} =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{v} + \sqrt{r} - \sqrt{v}}{\sqrt{v} + \sqrt{r} - \sqrt{v}} \times \frac{\sqrt{v} - \sqrt{r} - \sqrt{v}}{r+v} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow v} = (r-)\sqrt{v} \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{7 - \sqrt{v} - \sqrt{r}}{(r+v)17} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow v} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{v} - \sqrt{r}}{(r+v)17} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow v} =$$

$$\frac{7}{17} = \frac{(r+v)\sqrt{r} - (v-)\sqrt{r}}{(r+v)17} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow v} =$$

$$\frac{r + \sqrt{r} - 7}{(\epsilon - v)(1 - v)\sqrt{r}} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow v} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{r}} - \frac{r}{1 - v} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow v} = (v-)\sqrt{r} \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{r}{9} = \frac{(v-)\sqrt{r} - (r-)\sqrt{v}}{(\epsilon - v)(1 - v)\sqrt{r}} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow v} = \frac{\sqrt{r} - 1}{(\epsilon - v)(1 - v)\sqrt{r}} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow v} =$$

٩

$$\frac{\frac{0}{\sqrt{}} - \frac{0}{\sqrt{4+4}}}{1-\sqrt{}} \quad \text{و) (1) } \frac{0}{1-\sqrt{}}$$

$$\frac{0-10-10}{(1-\sqrt{})(\sqrt{})(\sqrt{4+4})} \quad \text{و) } \frac{0}{1-\sqrt{}}$$

$$\frac{0-10-10-10}{(1-\sqrt{})(\sqrt{})(\sqrt{4+4})} \quad \text{و) } \frac{0}{1-\sqrt{}}$$

$$\frac{10-}{13} =$$

$$\frac{10}{(1-\sqrt{})(\sqrt{})(\sqrt{4+4})} \quad \text{و) } \frac{0}{1-\sqrt{}}$$

قواعد البرهان :

تدريب 1 :

$$(1) \text{ قد } (a) = 2 \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = 1$$

$$(2) \text{ قد } = 1 \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} = \frac{6}{4} = \frac{6}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$(3) \text{ قد } = 2 \frac{1}{3} = \frac{7}{3} = \frac{14}{6} = \frac{14}{6} - \frac{2}{6} = \frac{12}{6} = 2$$

$$(4) = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

تدريب 2 :

$$(1) \frac{1}{2} + 2 = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$(2) \text{ قد } (a) = 12 - 6 - \frac{1}{2} = 5 \frac{1}{2}$$

تدريب 3 :

$$(1) \text{ قد } = (3 + 0 - 4) + (5 - 0 - 7) = -1 + (-2) = -3$$

$$(2) \text{ قد } (a) = (3 - 0) + (5 - 1 - 4) = 3 + 0 = 3$$

$$\text{قد } (1) = 3 - X(1 + 4) + 1 \times (3 - 0) = 3 - 5X + 3 = 6 - 5X$$

$$10 - 5X = 6 - 5X \Rightarrow 10 - 6 = 5X - 5X \Rightarrow 4 = 0$$

$$4 = 0$$

$$(3) \text{ قد } = 5 - 7 + (1 - 0) + 5 \times (2 - 0 - 3) = -2 + 1 + 5 \times (-1) = -2 + 1 - 5 = -6$$



$$(1 - \gamma)(\sigma + u\epsilon) - \gamma X (\mu - \nu) = \frac{CPS}{CPS} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{11}{C(\mu - \nu)} = \frac{\sigma + u\epsilon + u\gamma - \gamma}{C(\mu - \nu)}$$

$$\frac{(\sigma + u\gamma + u\epsilon)(\mu - \nu)}{(\mu - \nu)} = \frac{CPS}{CPS}$$

$$\sigma + u\gamma = \frac{CPS}{CPS}$$

$$\frac{\sigma}{\mu} = \frac{CPS}{CPS} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{C(\mu - \nu) X \nu -}{C(\mu - \nu)} = \frac{CPS}{CPS} \quad (3)$$

③

المسألة الأولى

$$(1) \quad 2(x-2) - 7 = 0$$

$$(2) \quad 2(x-2) = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$(3) \quad 2(x-2) = \frac{7}{2} \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{7}{2} = \frac{7}{2} + 4 = \frac{15}{2}$$

$$(4) \quad (x-2) = \frac{15}{4} \Rightarrow x = \frac{15}{4} + 2 = \frac{15}{4} + \frac{8}{4} = \frac{23}{4}$$

$$(5) \quad \frac{2(x-2) - 7}{(x-2)} = \frac{(x)(1+2) - 2 \times (x-2)}{(x-2)}$$

$$\frac{2(x-2) - 7}{(x-2)} = 2$$

$$(6) \quad \frac{2(x-2) - 7}{(x-2)} = 2 \Rightarrow 2(x-2) - 7 = 2(x-2)$$

$$\frac{2(x-2) - 7}{(x-2)} = 2$$

$$(7) \quad (x+2)(x-2) + (0) = (x-2)(x+2)$$

$$(8) \quad 10 - 2 = \frac{100}{100}$$

$$10 - 2 = \frac{100}{100} \Rightarrow 8 = \frac{100}{100} \Rightarrow 8 \times 100 = 100 \Rightarrow 800 = 100$$

$$(9) \quad \frac{1}{x} + 2 = \frac{1}{x} + 2 = \frac{100}{100}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x} + 2 = \frac{100}{100}$$

١٤

$$\frac{3}{c(u-c)} = \frac{1-x(u-)-}{c(u-)} \quad \text{معادلة (د)}$$

$$\frac{3}{1} = \frac{3}{c(\epsilon)} = \frac{3}{c-0}$$

$$\frac{(u-)(u-)- \epsilon X(u-\epsilon-0)}{c(u-\epsilon-0)} \quad \text{معادلة (د)}$$

$$1 = \frac{u+c}{1} = \frac{\epsilon-Xc-cX1}{c(\epsilon-0)} \quad \text{معادلة (د)}$$

$$u-1-x(1+u\epsilon) + \epsilon X(u-\epsilon-0) \quad \text{معادلة (د)}$$

$$(c-)-1-x(1+(c-)-c) + cX(\epsilon X \epsilon - \epsilon) = (c-)- \quad \text{معادلة (د)}$$

$$3\epsilon X (1+\epsilon-) + cX(\epsilon\epsilon-\epsilon) =$$

$$3\epsilon X \epsilon - + \epsilon X \epsilon - =$$

$$11\epsilon - = \sqrt{\epsilon} - \epsilon - =$$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{c} = \frac{\epsilon X(u-)- + u-\epsilon-Xu-\epsilon}{c} \quad \text{معادلة (د)}$$

$$\epsilon - \epsilon X(1-\epsilon) + \epsilon-X\epsilon = (1) \quad \text{معادلة (د)}$$

$$\epsilon - cXc + \epsilon- =$$

$$\epsilon - =$$

$$\frac{1}{c(u-v)} = \frac{1}{c} = \frac{1}{c} \quad \text{معادلة (د)}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} = (1) \quad \text{معادلة (د)}$$

$$(1) \text{ ح } \times (1) \text{ هـ} + (1) \text{ ح } \times (1) \text{ و} = (1) \text{ ح } \times (1) \text{ هـ} + (1) \text{ ح } \times (1) \text{ و}$$

$$\Gamma - \text{X} \Gamma - + 1 \times \varepsilon =$$

$$\Lambda = \varepsilon + \varepsilon =$$

$$(1) \text{ ح } \times (1) \text{ هـ} = (1) \text{ ح } \times (1) \text{ و} = (1) \text{ ح } \times (1) \text{ هـ} + (1) \text{ ح } \times (1) \text{ و}$$

$$\text{ح } =$$

$$(1) \text{ ح } \times (1) \text{ و} - (1) \text{ ح } \times (1) \text{ هـ} = (1) \text{ ح } \times (1) \text{ و} - (1) \text{ ح } \times (1) \text{ هـ}$$

$$\text{ح } = \frac{\varepsilon - \varepsilon}{\varepsilon} = \frac{1 \times \varepsilon - \Gamma - \text{X} \Gamma -}{\varepsilon} =$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} = \frac{1 \times \varepsilon}{\varepsilon} = \frac{(1) \text{ ح } \times (1) \text{ و}}{(1) \text{ ح } \times (1) \text{ هـ}} = (1) \text{ ح } \times (1) \text{ و}$$

$$(1) \text{ ح } + (1) \text{ و} = (1) \text{ ح } + (1) \text{ و}$$

$$1 = 1 + \Gamma - =$$

$$(1) \text{ ح } \times (1) \text{ و} - (1) \text{ ح } \times (1) \text{ هـ} = (1) \text{ ح } \times (1) \text{ و} - (1) \text{ ح } \times (1) \text{ هـ}$$

$$\Lambda = \varepsilon \Gamma - \Gamma - = 1 \times \varepsilon - \Gamma - \text{X} \Gamma - =$$

قاعدة السلسلة

$$u - \varepsilon = 2 \frac{cs}{u-s}$$

تدريب 1:  $u + \varepsilon = \frac{ops}{cs}$

$$\frac{cs}{u-s} \times \frac{ops}{cs} = \frac{ops}{u-s}$$

1 = ع ، 1 = u

$$u - \varepsilon - X(u + \varepsilon) =$$

$$r_0 - = \varepsilon - X \cdot 0 = \varepsilon - X(u + \varepsilon) = \frac{ops}{u-s}$$

تدريب 2:  $(\varepsilon + u - r)^{1/4} (0 + u - \varepsilon + u - r) r_0 = \frac{ops}{u-s}$

تدريب 3:  $\frac{1 - u - r}{u + u - u - \sqrt{r}} = \frac{ops}{u-s}$

$$\frac{1}{4} (u - r) = ops \cdot r$$

$$\frac{1 -}{(u - c)^{1/4}} = 1 - X \frac{c}{4} (u - c) \frac{1}{4} = \frac{ops}{u-s}$$

تدريب 4:  $u - r - X^{-1} (0 + u - r) \cdot 0 = 2(u - r)$

$$\frac{u - r_0}{r(0 + u - r)}$$

$$c_{0,15} = \frac{c_s}{u_s}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+\epsilon v c} = \frac{ops}{c_s} \quad (P \text{ ad})$$

$$\frac{c_s}{u_s} \times \frac{ops}{c_s} = \frac{ops}{u_s}$$

$$\frac{c_{0,7}}{1-\epsilon v c} = c_{0,7} \times \frac{1}{1+\epsilon v c}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{ds}{u_s}$$

$$c_{0,7} = \frac{ops}{u_s} \quad (u)$$

$$\frac{ds}{u_s} \times \frac{ops}{u_s} = \frac{ops}{u_s}$$

$$r = u$$

$$c_{0,7} c_{0,2} = \lambda \times c_{0,7} =$$

$$c_{0,7} c_{0,2} =$$

$$(c_{0,7}) c_{0,2} =$$

$$71 \epsilon \epsilon =$$

$$\frac{u-c}{1+\epsilon v c} = \frac{u-\epsilon}{1+\epsilon v c} = \frac{ops}{u_s} \quad (P \text{ ad})$$

$$\frac{u-7}{\epsilon(u+3)} = u \times \epsilon^{-1} (u+3) \times u = (u) \times u \quad (u)$$

$$(4u-2)1\epsilon = \epsilon \times (1+u-\epsilon) \times u = (u) \times u \quad (u)$$

$$u-\epsilon - \chi(u-\epsilon) + u-\epsilon - \chi(u-\epsilon) + \epsilon^{-1} u = (u) \times u \quad (u)$$

$$(u-\epsilon-1)(u-\epsilon-1) + 0 - \chi(u-\epsilon+u) = u \times u \quad (u)$$

(13)

$$\frac{9-x}{\sqrt{x+5}} = \frac{9-x}{\sqrt{x+5}} = \frac{9-x}{\sqrt{x+5}} \quad (2) \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{9-x}{\sqrt{x+5}} = \frac{9-x}{\sqrt{x+5}} = \frac{9-x}{\sqrt{x+5}} \quad (2) \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{9-x}{\sqrt{x+5}} = \frac{9-x}{\sqrt{x+5}} = \frac{9-x}{\sqrt{x+5}} \quad (2) \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{9-x}{\sqrt{x+5}} = \frac{9-x}{\sqrt{x+5}} = \frac{9-x}{\sqrt{x+5}} \quad (2) \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{9-x}{\sqrt{x+5}} = \frac{9-x}{\sqrt{x+5}} = \frac{9-x}{\sqrt{x+5}} \quad (2) \quad (2)$$

$$\sqrt{x} (x-2-c) + \sqrt{x-1} (x-2-c) = \dots \quad (2) \quad (2)$$

$$(2) (2-2) + \sqrt{x-1} (x-2-c) = \dots \quad (2) \quad (2)$$

$$\sqrt{x} = \frac{15}{5} \quad 3+3 = \frac{60}{15} \quad (2) \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{15}{5} \times \frac{60}{15} = \frac{60}{5}$$

$$17 = 3$$

$$\sqrt{x} \times (3+3) = \dots$$

$$17 \times (3+3) = \dots$$

$$07. = 17 \times 40 = \dots$$

2

مسئلة الاقترانات الثلاثة

تدريب 1:  $\frac{0.95}{0.95} = \frac{0.95 - x + 0.95}{0.95} = \frac{0.95 + 0.95 - x}{0.95} = \frac{1.9 - x}{0.95}$

(2)  $\frac{0.95}{0.95} = \frac{0.95 + 0.95 - x}{0.95}$

(3)  $\frac{0.95}{0.95} = \frac{0.95 + 0.95 - x}{0.95}$

(4)  $\frac{0.95}{0.95} = \frac{0.95 + 0.95 - x}{0.95}$

تدريب 2:  $\frac{0.95}{0.95} = \frac{0.95 + 0.95 - x}{0.95}$

(5)  $\frac{0.95}{0.95} = \frac{0.95 + 0.95 - x}{0.95}$

تدريب 3:  $\frac{0.95}{0.95} = \frac{0.95 + 0.95 - x}{0.95}$

18



$$\sqrt{c} x^2 + u^2 x^2 = \frac{c^2}{\sqrt{c}} \quad (أ)$$

$$\frac{c^2 - x^2 - u^2 x^2 (1+u^2)}{c^2 (1+u^2)} = \frac{c^2}{\sqrt{c}} \quad (ب)$$

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

$$c^2 - x^2 + u^2 x^2 + u^2 x^2 = \frac{c^2}{\sqrt{c}} \quad (ج)$$

$$\sqrt{c} x (1+u^2) + u^2 x^2 + u^2 x^2 = \frac{c^2}{\sqrt{c}} \quad (د)$$

$$c^2 - x^2 = 3x^2 + 3c^2 x^2 \quad (هـ)$$

$$c x \sqrt{c} - x^2 (c+u^2) = 3x^2 \quad (و)$$

$$3x^2 = c^2 (c+u^2) \quad (ز)$$

$$c^2 = 3x^2 + 3c^2 x^2 \quad (ح)$$

$$\frac{c^2}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{c^2 (c+u^2)}{\sqrt{c}} \quad (ط)$$

$$c^2 = 3x^2 + 3c^2 x^2 \quad (ي)$$

$$\frac{c^2}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{c^2 (c+u^2)}{\sqrt{c}} + 3x^2 + 3c^2 x^2 \quad (ك)$$

المستحق العلي

تدريب (1)  $ص = 2 - س - ح$   
 $ص = 2 - ح - س$

(2)  $ص = 1$   
 $ص = ح - س$

(3)  $ص = \frac{5}{5}$

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

$\frac{1}{150} = \frac{1}{0.003}$

تدريب (2) :  $ص = 2 - س - ح$

$ص = 2 - س - ح$

$ص = 2 - ح - س$

$ص = 2 - ح - س$

$ص = 2 - ح - س$

$$\lambda = \frac{\varepsilon - X \Gamma - z(u-1) \Gamma}{\varepsilon(u-1)} \quad (6)$$

$$\Gamma \varepsilon = \frac{\varepsilon - X(u-1) \Gamma X \lambda - z(u-1) \Gamma}{\varepsilon(u-1)}$$

$$\Gamma \varepsilon = (1) \Gamma$$

$$(1-u-c)(u-\varepsilon) \Gamma + z(u-1) \Gamma = (u-\varepsilon) \Gamma (1-u-c)$$

$$X(u-\varepsilon) \Gamma + (1-u-c)(u-\varepsilon) \Gamma - X(1-u-c)z(u-1) \Gamma$$

$$(u-\varepsilon) \Gamma + (u-\varepsilon) \Gamma (1-u-c) - z$$

$$u \Gamma - \varepsilon - P \Gamma = (u-1) \Gamma \quad (u \Gamma - \varepsilon - P \Gamma = (u-1) \Gamma)$$

$$\Gamma = \varepsilon \quad \varepsilon = u \Gamma \quad \varepsilon = (1) \Gamma$$

$$u - P \Gamma = (u-1) \Gamma$$

$$\Gamma = P$$

$$P \Gamma = \varepsilon \quad \varepsilon = (1) \Gamma$$

$$u \Gamma - \varepsilon - P \Gamma = (u-1) \Gamma$$

$$u \Gamma - (1) P \Gamma = 1.5$$

$$u \Gamma - P \Gamma = 1.5$$

$$u - u \Gamma - \varepsilon - P \Gamma = (u-1) \Gamma \quad (u \Gamma - \varepsilon - P \Gamma = (u-1) \Gamma)$$

$$-X(\Gamma = u \Gamma - P \Gamma) = (1) \Gamma$$

$$\Gamma = u \Gamma + P \Gamma -$$

$$1.5 = u \Gamma - P \Gamma$$

$$\Gamma = u \Gamma - P \Gamma \quad \Gamma = P$$

$$P = \varepsilon \quad \varepsilon = P$$

إدارة المناهج والكتب المدرسية

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\sigma_x + \sigma_z) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\sigma_x + \sigma_z) \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\sigma_x - \sigma_z) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\sigma_x - \sigma_z) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\sigma_x + \sigma_z) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\sigma_x - \sigma_z) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\sigma_x + \sigma_z) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\sigma_x - \sigma_z) \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\sigma_x + \sigma_z) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\sigma_x + \sigma_z) \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

(B)

إدارة المناهج والكتب المدرسية

أسئلة الوحدة :-

$$(1) \frac{P_1}{\Sigma} - (2) \frac{P_2}{\Sigma} = \frac{P_1 - P_2}{\Sigma}$$

$$\frac{P_1}{\Sigma} = 1 - \frac{P_2}{\Sigma}$$

$$\frac{P_1}{\Sigma} = \frac{P_1}{1 - P_2} = \frac{P_1 \Delta}{\Sigma - P_2 \Delta} \quad (1)$$

$$(3) \frac{P_1}{\Sigma} - (4) \frac{P_2}{\Sigma} = \frac{P_1 - P_2}{\Sigma} \quad (2)$$

$$P_1 - P_2 = \frac{P_1}{\Sigma} - \frac{P_2}{\Sigma} = 1 - \frac{P_2}{\Sigma}$$

$$P_1 = 1 - \frac{P_2}{\Sigma}$$

1. P

$$(5) \frac{P_1}{\Sigma} = \frac{P_1 - P_2}{\Sigma} \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{P_1}{\Sigma} = \frac{P_1 - P_2}{\Sigma} \Rightarrow \frac{P_1}{\Sigma} = \frac{P_1 - P_2}{\Sigma}$$

$$\frac{P_1 \Delta}{\Sigma - P_2 \Delta} = \frac{P_1 - P_2}{\Sigma} \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{P_1 \Delta}{\Sigma - P_2 \Delta} = \frac{P_1 - P_2}{\Sigma}$$

$$\frac{P_1 \Delta}{\Sigma - P_2 \Delta} = \frac{P_1 - P_2}{\Sigma}$$

$$\frac{P_1}{\Sigma} = \frac{P_1 - P_2}{\Sigma}$$

(2)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} = \infty \quad (P) \quad (u^0)$$

$$\frac{(r) \infty - (\varepsilon) \infty}{r - \varepsilon} = \frac{\infty \Delta}{\infty \Delta} (u)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\infty - \infty}{r}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 + \infty - \infty + \infty}{\infty - \varepsilon} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{\infty - \varepsilon} \quad (P) \quad (u^1)$$

$$0 = \frac{0}{\infty - \varepsilon} \quad (u - \varepsilon) \quad (u - \varepsilon)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \varepsilon - x + \varepsilon}{\infty - \varepsilon} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{\infty - \varepsilon} \quad (u)$$

$$\left( \frac{(u + \varepsilon)(u - \varepsilon)}{u - \varepsilon} \right) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{\infty - \varepsilon} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{\infty - \varepsilon} = (u - \varepsilon) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{\infty - \varepsilon}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{r + u} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{r + \varepsilon} \quad (u) \quad (u)$$

$$\frac{1}{r + u} = \frac{r - \infty - r + \infty}{(r + u)(u - \varepsilon)(r + \varepsilon)} \quad (u)$$

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon + u - \varepsilon} = \frac{r}{\varepsilon + u - \varepsilon} \quad (u)$$

$$\frac{2 - u - r}{r} = \frac{(u)}{r} \quad (u)$$

(6)

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} = \frac{\Gamma}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} = (u) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \quad (3)$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\Gamma)^2}} = (\Gamma) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\Gamma)^2}}$$

$$\frac{u - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - u}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{ES}{uS} \quad \frac{1}{1+E} = \frac{0.05}{ES} \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{ES}{uS} \times \frac{0.05}{ES} = \frac{0.05}{uS}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\Gamma^2}} = \frac{1}{1+u^2-1} = \frac{1}{u^2} = \frac{1}{1+E^2}$$

$$u - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - u = \frac{0}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$\Gamma \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\Gamma^2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\Gamma^2}} = \frac{\Gamma}{1-(\Gamma^2)} = \frac{0.05}{uS} \quad (7)$$

$$u - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - u = \frac{0}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} = 0 \quad (8)$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{ES}{uS}$$

$$\Gamma = 0.7 = \frac{0.05}{uS} \quad (9)$$

$$u = 0.7 \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{0.7}{uS} \times \frac{0.05}{0.7} = \frac{0.05}{uS}$$

$$0.7 \times (1-0.7^2) =$$

$$0.7 \times (1-0.49) = 0.7 \times 0.51 = 0.357 = \frac{0.05}{uS}$$

(11)

إدارة المناهج والكتب المدرسية

$$\frac{u - \lambda - X^3}{u - \lambda - X^3 + \epsilon} = \frac{0.85}{0.85} \quad (9)$$

$$u - cX(u - \epsilon - \lambda) + \epsilon - X(\lambda + \epsilon) = (u - \lambda) \frac{0.85}{0.85} \quad (10)$$

$$\epsilon - \lambda - u - \lambda + \lambda - \epsilon - \epsilon =$$

$$\lambda - u - \lambda + \epsilon - \lambda =$$

$$\lambda + u - \lambda - \epsilon = (u - \lambda) \frac{0.85}{0.85}$$

$$cX^2(1 - u - c) = (u - \lambda) \frac{0.85}{0.85} \quad (11)$$

$$(1 - u - c) \lambda =$$

$$(1 - u - c) \lambda = cX^2(1 - u - c) \epsilon = (u - \lambda) \frac{0.85}{0.85}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{u - \lambda} = u - \lambda - X^3 + u - \lambda - X^3 + u - \lambda - X^3 = (u - \lambda) \frac{0.85}{0.85} \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{u - \lambda} = u - \lambda - X^3 + cX(u - \lambda) + u - \lambda - X^3 + u - \lambda - X^3 = (u - \lambda) \frac{0.85}{0.85}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{u - \lambda} = u - \lambda - X^3 + u - \lambda - X^3 + u - \lambda - X^3 = (u - \lambda) \frac{0.85}{0.85}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{u - \lambda} = u - \lambda - X^3 + u - \lambda - X^3 + u - \lambda - X^3 = (u - \lambda) \frac{0.85}{0.85}$$

$$0X^2(1 - u - c) = (u - \lambda) \frac{0.85}{0.85} \quad (13)$$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{u - \lambda} = 0X^2(1 - u - c) = (u - \lambda) \frac{0.85}{0.85}$$

(14)

إدارة المناهج والكتب المدرسية



$$\begin{aligned}
 & 1 + u - P\Gamma - \frac{u}{\Gamma} \varepsilon z(u) \quad \text{قوة (الم)} \\
 & P\Gamma - \frac{u}{\Gamma} \varepsilon z(u) \\
 & \cdot \approx P\Gamma - \frac{u}{\Gamma} \varepsilon z(u) \quad \cdot z(1) \\
 & \Gamma = P
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & P X^P (1-u-P) \varepsilon z(u) \quad \text{قوة (الم)} \\
 & P (1-u-P) P \varepsilon z(u)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & P X^P (1-u-P) P \varepsilon z(u) \\
 & P (1-u-P) P \varepsilon z(u)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \varepsilon z(u) \quad \leftarrow P \varepsilon z(u) = \varepsilon z(u) \quad \leftarrow \varepsilon z(u) \\
 & P = P
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \Gamma X^P (1-u-P) \varepsilon z(u) \quad \text{قوة (الم)} \\
 & P (1-u-P) \varepsilon z(u) \\
 & = \varepsilon z(u)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & P X (1-u-P) \varepsilon z(u) \\
 & (1-u-P) \varepsilon z(u) \\
 & (1-u-P) \varepsilon z(u) = \frac{P}{\Gamma}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{P}{\Gamma} \varepsilon z(u) = 1 \Leftrightarrow (1-u-P) \Gamma = 1$$

$$\Gamma = 1 - u - P$$

$$\frac{P}{1-u-P} = 1$$

(3)

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u^2}} \times (u) \cdot 0 + (u) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u^2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u^2}} = (u) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u^2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\varepsilon^2}} \times (\varepsilon) \cdot 0 + (\varepsilon) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\varepsilon^2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\varepsilon^2}} = (\varepsilon) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\varepsilon^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\varepsilon^2}}$$

$$\frac{N}{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} + \varepsilon = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \times 1 + \varepsilon \times 1 =$$

$$\left( \frac{1 \times (u) \cdot 0 - (u) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u^2}}}{\varepsilon} \right) = (u) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u^2}}$$

$$\left( \frac{(\varepsilon) \cdot 0 - (\varepsilon) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\varepsilon^2}}}{\varepsilon} \right) = (\varepsilon) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\varepsilon^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\varepsilon^2}}$$

$$\left( \frac{1 - \varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \right) - \varepsilon = \left( \frac{1 - \varepsilon \times \varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \right) - \varepsilon =$$

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon} = \frac{0}{\varepsilon} - \varepsilon =$$

$$(1) \times (1)$$

$$(1) \times (1)$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right) \times (\varepsilon)$$

$$(1 - \varepsilon \times \varepsilon) \times (\varepsilon)$$

$$(1) \times (1)$$

$$(1) \times (1)$$

$$(1 - \varepsilon) \times (1)$$

$$(1) \times (1)$$

$$(1) \times (1)$$

٢٩

المضاد الأول: التقدير الهندسي والعلاقات المتعددة  
 الوحدة الثالثة / تطبيقات لتفاضل

أولاً: التقدير الهندسي:

تدريب (أ)

$$\text{و (أ)} = 3 - 2 = 1$$

$$\text{و (ب)} = 3 - 2 = 1$$

$$\text{و (ج)} = 3 - 2 = 1 \text{ ميل على المحاور}$$

تدريب (ب)

$$\text{و (أ)} = (1 + 2) = 3$$

$$\text{و (ب)} = 3 \times (1 + 2) = 9$$

$$\text{و (ج)} = (1) \times 3 = 3 \text{ ميل على المحاور}$$

نقطة التقاطع (1، 1) ← و (1) = (1+1) = 2

نقطة التقاطع (2، 1)

$$3 - 2 = 1 \text{ ميل على المحاور}$$

$$3 - 2 = 1 \text{ ميل على المحاور}$$

الذاتية:

$$(1) \text{ و (ب)} = 3 - 2 = 1$$

$$\text{و (ج)} = 3 - 2 = 1 \text{ ميل على المحاور}$$

نقطة التقاطع (2، 1)

$$3 - 2 = 1 \text{ ميل على المحاور}$$

$$\text{و (أ)} = 3 - 2 = 1 \text{ ميل على المحاور}$$

$$\text{و (ب)} = 3 - 2 = 1 \text{ ميل على المحاور}$$

$$\text{و (ج)} = 3 - 2 = 1 \text{ ميل على المحاور}$$

نقطة التقاطع (1، 1) ← و (1) = (1+1) = 2

$$3 - 2 = 1 \text{ ميل على المحاور}$$

III

إدارة المناهج والكتب المدرسية

$$\rightarrow \text{أ) } (1+s) = (2-s) \quad s=1$$

$$\text{و' (2) } (1+s) + (2-s) = (2)$$

$$\text{و' (3) } = 2 \times 1 + 1 \times 2 = 4$$

$$\text{نقطة التقاطع } (2, 1) = (1, 2)$$

$$ص = 2 + 1 = 3$$

$$ص = 2 + 1$$

$$\text{ب) } (1+s) = \frac{2+s}{1+s} \quad s=1$$

$$\text{و' (2) } = \frac{(2+s) - (1+s)}{1+s}$$

$$\text{و' (1) } = \frac{2 \times 2 - 1 \times 1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{نقطة التقاطع } (1, 1) \leftarrow (1, 1)$$

$$ص = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{ج) } (1+s) = 2 - s + 1 = 3 - s$$

$$\text{و' (2) } = 2 + 1 = 3$$

$$\text{و' (3) } = 2 + 1 = 3$$

$$3 = 3 \leftarrow 1 = 1$$

$$\text{د) } (1+s) = 2 + 1 = 3$$

$$\text{و' (2) } = 2 + 1 = 3$$

$$\text{و' (1) } = 1 + 2 = 3$$

$$\text{هـ) } (1+s) = 2 - 1 = 1$$

$$\text{و' (2) } = 2 \times 1 = 2$$

$$\text{و' (1) } = 2 - 1 = 1$$

$$\text{نقطة التقاطع } (1, 1) \leftarrow (1, 1)$$

$$ص = 1 - 1 = 0$$

□

ثانياً : التقييم المبتدئ

تدريسه (١)

$$\text{ف} (n) = {}^n C_3 - {}^n C_2 = 3 + 0 = 3$$

$$\text{ع} (n) = \text{ف} (n) - 3 = 3 - 3 = 0$$

$$\text{ع} (2) = 3 - (2) = 1$$

تدريسه (٢)  $\text{ف} (n) = {}^n C_4 + {}^n C_3 = 6 + 4 = 10$

$$\text{ع} (n) = \text{ف} (n) - 10 = 10 - 10 = 0$$

$$\text{ع} (2) = 10 - 8 = 2$$

$$\text{ع} (3) = 10 - 8 = 2$$

تدريسه (٣)

$$\text{ف} (n) = {}^n C_3 - {}^n C_2 = 3 - 3 = 0$$

$$\text{ع} (n) = \text{ف} (n) - 0 = 0 - 0 = 0$$

$$\text{ع} (2) = 0 - 1 = -1$$

$$\text{ع} (3) = 0 - 3 = -3$$

$$\text{ع} (4) = 0 - 6 = -6$$

$$\text{ع} (5) = 0 - 10 = -10$$

$$\text{ع} (6) = 0 - 15 = -15$$

$$\text{ع} (7) = 0 - 21 = -21$$

$$\text{ع} (8) = 0 - 28 = -28$$

المسئلة :

(١)  $\text{ف} (n) = {}^n C_3 + {}^n C_2 = 3 + 3 = 6$

(٢)  $\text{ع} (n) = \text{ف} (n) - 6 = 6 - 6 = 0$

$$\text{ع} (2) = 6 - 6 = 0$$

(٣)  $\text{ع} (n) = 6 + 0 = 6$

$$9 = 6 + 3 \leftarrow \text{ع} (n) = 9$$

$$\text{ع} (3) = 9 - 6 = 3$$

$$\text{ع} (4) = 9 - 6 = 3$$

$$\text{ع} (5) = 9 - 6 = 3$$

$$\text{ع} (6) = 9 - 6 = 3$$

٣

$$(2) \text{ فن } (n) = {}^c n r$$

$$\text{ع } (n) = {}^c n 4$$

$$\text{ع } (3) = (3) 4 = 12 \text{ ان سرعة الخطية}$$

$$\text{السرعة المتوسطة} = \frac{\text{فن } (n) - \text{فن } (n)}{n - n}$$

$$12 = \frac{\text{فن } (n) - (3)}{n - 3}$$

$$\frac{12}{n - 3} = \frac{{}^c n r - 3}{n - 3}$$

$$12(n - 3) = (n - 3)r$$

$$r = 12 \quad \boxed{n = 3}$$

$$\text{فن } (n) = (n - 3) + 3 = n$$

$$\text{ع } (n) = 3(n - 3) = 3n - 9$$

$$\text{ع } (4) = 3(4 - 3) = 3 \text{ ان } 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$$

$$(4) \text{ فن } (n) = {}^c n - {}^c n = 0$$

$$\text{ع } (n) = {}^c n 3 = 3n$$

$$3 - 3n = (n)$$

$$3 - 3n = 4$$

$$\boxed{n = 1} \text{ ان سرعة}$$

$$\text{ع } (1) = (1) 3 - (1) 3 = 0 \text{ ان}$$

$$(5) \text{ فن } (n) = {}^c n + 4$$

$$\text{ع } (n) = 4n$$

$$\text{ع } (3) = 4 \times 3 = 12 \text{ ان}$$

$$\text{السرعة المتوسطة} = \frac{\text{فن } (n) - \text{فن } (n)}{n - n}$$

$$\frac{12 - 4}{n - 3} = 4$$

$${}^c n = n 4$$

$$12 - 4n = 4(n - 3)$$

$$12 - 4n = 4n - 12$$

$$n = 3 \text{ ان سرعة}$$

ان = 3 جواب

2

$$\begin{aligned} (٦) \text{ و٢} (٧) &= ٣٠٣ - ٤٠٤ + ٦ \\ \text{ع} (٧) &= ٦٠ - ٤ \\ \text{ع} (٤) &= ٤٤٦ - ٤ \\ \text{٣٤} - ٤ &= ٣٠٣ \end{aligned}$$

٥

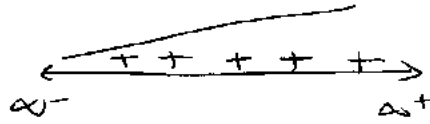
إدارة المناهج والكتب المدرسية

الفضول الثاني: تطبيقات الاستقاقات

اولاً: التزايد حركتنا

تدريب (1)

(1) و  $(x) = x + 1$  و  $x = 1$



حركات  $(-\infty, \infty)$

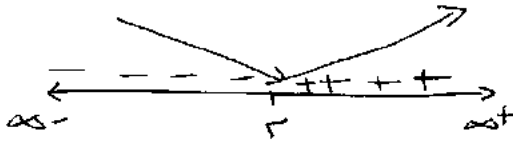
(2) و  $(x) = (x - 2)^2$

و  $(x) = 2(x - 2)^2$

$\therefore (x - 2) = 2$

$x = 4$

$x = 0$



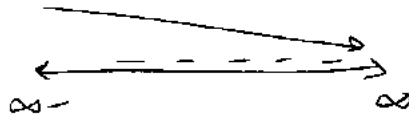
حركات  $(-\infty, 4]$

حركات  $[4, \infty)$

الاستقاقات:

(1)  $-2 = (x) = x - 3$

و  $(x) = x - 3$



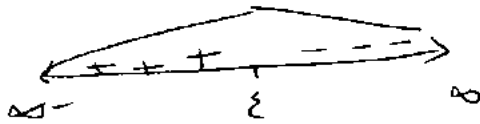
حركات  $(-\infty, \infty)$

(2) و  $(x) = x^2 - 8x + 15$

و  $(x) = x^2 - 8x + 15$

$\therefore x^2 - 8x + 15 = 0$

$x = 3$



حركات  $(-\infty, 3]$

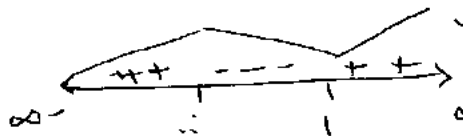
حركات  $[3, \infty)$

(3) و  $(x) = x^2 - 6x + 9$

و  $(x) = x^2 - 6x + 9$

$\therefore (x - 3) = 0$

$x = 3$



حركات  $(-\infty, 3]$

حركات  $[3, \infty)$

7

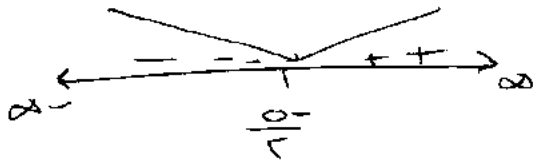


$$(> \text{ و } (s) = (s+2)(s+3)$$

$$\therefore = 1 \times (s+2) + 1 \times (s+3) = (s)$$

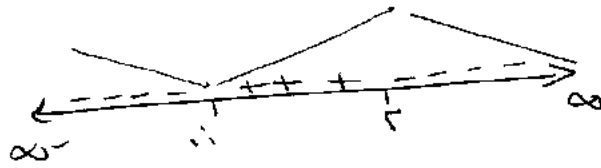
$$\therefore = 0 + 5s + 2$$

$$\frac{0}{1} = s$$



مناطق  $(-\infty, \frac{0}{1}]$  ،  $[\frac{0}{1}, \infty)$  ،  $[\frac{0}{1}, \infty)$  ،  $(-\infty, \frac{0}{1}]$

٢

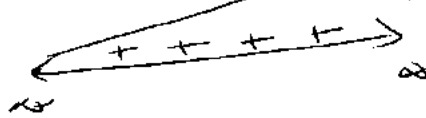


مناطق  $(-\infty, 2]$  ،  $[2, 3]$  ،  $[3, \infty)$  ،  $(-\infty, 2]$  ،  $[2, 3]$  ،  $[3, \infty)$

$$0 + s + 3 = (s)$$

$$2 + s + 3 = (s)$$

$$\therefore \text{جميع قيم } s < 2 + s + 3$$



مناطق  $(-\infty, \infty)$

$$\text{ع } (s) = (s) \text{ و } (s) \leftarrow (s) - (s) = \text{صفر}$$

$$(s) - (s) = \text{صفر}$$

$$(s) - (s) = \text{ثابت}$$

$$(s) - (s) = \text{ج}$$

$$(s) + (s) = \text{ج}$$

$$\text{حل آصرة نفرض } (s) = (s) + (s) + (s)$$

$$(s) = (s) - (s) + (s)$$

$$(s) = (s) - (s) + (s)$$

$$\text{لكن } (s) = (s) \text{ و } (s) \leftarrow (s) + (s) =$$

$$(s) = \text{ثابت} = \text{ج}$$

$$(s) + (s) = \text{ج}$$

٧

ثانياً : القيم العنقودية

تدريب (٧)

و (٥) =  $1476 - 6 = 1470$

و (٥)' =  $302 = 302$

عند  $s = 1$  لا يوجد قيمة مغزى محلية = (١) = ٠

النقطة الحرجة (١, ١١٩) = (١, ١)

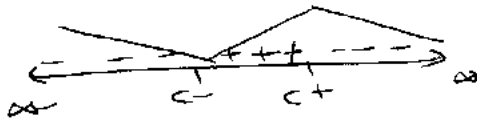
تدريب (٨)

و (٥) =  $2(5-12) = 2(-7) = -14$

و (٥) =  $3(4-5) = 3(-1) = -3$

و (٥)' =  $24 - 6(4) = 24 - 24 = 0$

$27 = 5$



(١) متناقص  $(-\infty, 2]$  ،  $[2, \infty)$

حزبان  $[2, 2]$

(٢) قيم  $s$  الحرجة عند  $s = \{2, 2\}$

(٣)  $(2, 2) \leftarrow (2, 2)$  نقطة صفري محلية

$(2, 2) \leftarrow (2, 2)$  نقطة حفر محلية

تدريب (٩)

و (٥) =  $2 + 5(3) = 17$

و (٥)' =  $3 - 2(3) = -3$

$17 = 5$

و (٥)'' =  $6 = 5$

و (١)'' =  $6 < 7$  عند  $s = 1$  صفري محلية و صعباً و (١) = ٠

(١, ١) صفري محلية

و (١-)'' =  $6 - 7 > 1$  عند  $s = 1$  حفر محلية و صعباً و (١-) = ٤

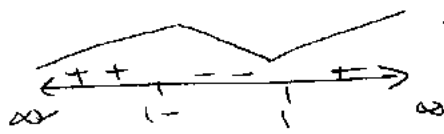
(١-, ٤) حفر محلية

الرسالة :

$$(1) \quad p - q = (x+1) = x^2 + 1$$

$$q = (x+1) = x^2 + 1$$

$$p = x^2 + 1$$



$$(-1, 1) \text{ ق (1-)} \leftarrow \text{عظمى محليّة} \leftarrow (-1, 3)$$

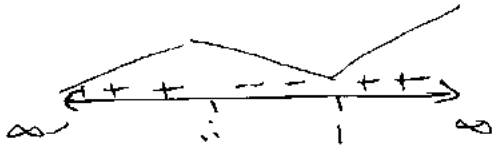
$$(1, 1) \text{ ق (1)} \leftarrow \text{صغرى محليّة} \leftarrow (1, -1)$$

$$b - c = (x+2) = x^2 + 2x + 2$$

$$c = (x+2) = x^2 + 2x + 2$$

$$b = (x+2) = x^2 + 2x + 2$$

$$c = x^2 + 2x + 2$$



$$(1, 0) \text{ ق (0)} \leftarrow \text{عظمى محليّة} \leftarrow (2, 0)$$

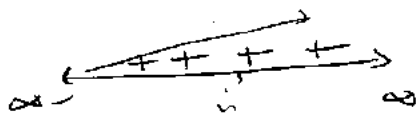
$$(0, 1) \text{ ق (1)} \leftarrow \text{صغرى محليّة} \leftarrow (0, 1)$$

$$d - e = (x+3) = x^2 + 3x + 3$$

$$e = (x+3) = x^2 + 3x + 3$$

$$d = x^2 + 3x + 3$$

لأنه ليس من مضروب



$$s - t = (x+4) = x^2 + 4x + 4$$

$$t = (x+4) = x^2 + 4x + 4$$

$$s = (x+4) = x^2 + 4x + 4$$

$$t = x^2 + 4x + 4$$



$$\left(\frac{2-7}{2}, \frac{2-1}{2}\right) \leftarrow \text{عظمى محليّة} \leftarrow \left(\frac{2-1}{2}, \frac{2-7}{2}\right)$$

$$(2, 2) \text{ ق (2)} \leftarrow \text{صغرى محليّة} \leftarrow (2, 2)$$

4

$$3) \quad \text{و } (s) = 8 = 2 - 9$$

$$\text{و } (s) = 2 - 9 = 0$$

$$s = 0$$

$$\text{و } (s) = 2$$

و  $(0) = 2 >$  عند  $s = 0$  ، صفة ~~عظم~~ و صغرى  $(0) = 8$

$$4) \quad \text{و } (s) = 2 + 4 = 6$$

$$\text{و } (s) = 2 = 6 - 4 = 2$$

$$s = 2$$

$$\text{و } (s) = 2$$

و  $(0) = 2 <$  عند  $s = 2$  ، صغرى و صغرى  $(0) = 4$

$$5) \quad \text{و } (s) = 6 - 3 = 3$$

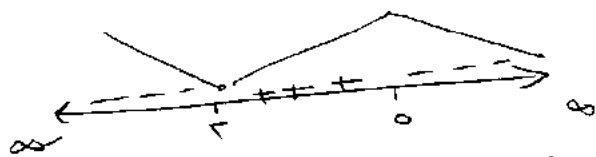
$$\text{و } (s) = 6 - 3 = 3$$

$$s = 3$$

$$\text{و } (s) = 3 = 6 - 3$$

و  $(1) = 3 <$  عند  $s = 1$  ، صغرى و صغرى  $(1) = 4 - 1 = 3$

و  $(-1) = 3 >$  عند  $s = -1$  ، عظم و صغرى  $(-1) = 4 - (-1) = 5$



أ) قيم  $s$  الحرجة  $\{0, 2\}$

ب) فترات  $(-\infty, 2]$  ،  $[0, \infty)$  فترات  $[0, 2]$

ج)  $(2, 0)$  و  $(0, 1)$  نقطة صغرى محلية  
 $(0, 0)$  و  $(0, 5)$  نقطة عظم محلية

$$6) \quad \text{و } (s) = 3 - 2 - 9 = -8$$

$$\text{و } (s) = 9 - 2 = 7$$

$$\text{و } (2) = 9 - 2 = 7$$

$$s = 2$$

□

## الفصل الثالث : تطبيقات

أولاً : تطبيقات على القيم المصنوع

تدريبي (أ)

العدد الأول =  $s$

العدد الثاني =  $2s$

$s + 2s = 3$

$3s = 3$

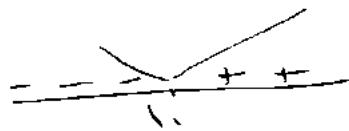
$s = 1$

$s + 2s = 3$

$s + 2(s) = 3$

$s + 2s = 3$

$s = 1$



عند  $s = 1$  أقل مجموع ممكن

العدد الثاني =  $2s = 2$

$s = 1$

العدد (أ) 1. العدد (ب) 1.

تدريبي (ب)

المجموع =  $s + 2s = 3$

$s + 2s = 3$

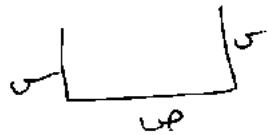
لكن  $s + 2s = 3$

$s + 2(s) = 3$

$s + 2s = 3$

$s + 2s = 3$

$s = 1$



عند  $s = 1$  أكبر مساحة ممكنة

$s + 2s = 3$

الاعداد (أ) 1، (ب) 2

البرسنتا

العدد 3 = ص

العدد 6 = س

$$س = ص + 6$$

$$ص = 6 - ص$$

$$ص \times س = 3$$

$$ص(6 - ص) = 3$$

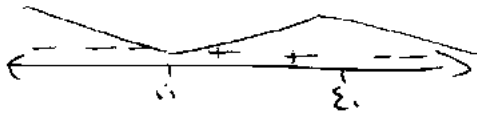
$$6ص - ص^2 = 3$$

$$ص^2 - 6ص + 3 = 0$$

$$ص = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 12}}{2} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{24}}{2}$$

$$ص = 3 \pm \sqrt{6}$$

توقف



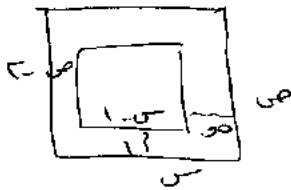
عند ص = 6 أكبر ما يمكن

العدد 1 = س

$$س = 1 - ص$$

$$ص = 1 - ع$$

$$ع = 1 - س$$



$$ص \times س = 32$$

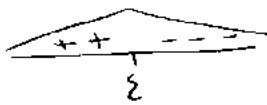
$$ص = \frac{32}{س}$$

$$ص(1 - س) = 3$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{32}{س}\right)(1 - س) = 3$$

$$ص = 1 - س \leftarrow س = \frac{32}{ص} + 1 - 2 = 1 - \frac{32}{ص}$$

$$ص = 1 - \left(1 - \frac{32}{ص}\right) \text{ توقف}$$



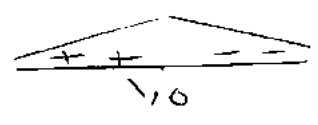
عند س = 1 أكبر ما يمكن

$$ص = \frac{32}{1} = 32$$

(3) المحيط = 5س + 5س + 6 = 6  
 5س = 6 - 5س

تسمية الضلع = المساحة

3س = 5س × 5س  
 3س = 5س × (5س - 3)  
 3س = 5س × 5س - 15س  
 3س = 25س - 15س  
 3س = 10س



عند س = 10، المحيط = 5س + 5س + 6 = 6

5س = 6 - 5س  
 الجواب: المساحة = (5س، 5س)

(4) حجم متوازي المستطيلات = 8

5س × (5س - 12) = 8

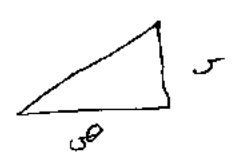
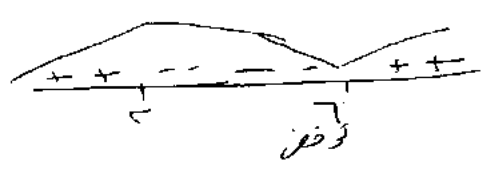
5س × (5س - 12) = 8

5س × (5س - 12) + 5س × 2 = 8

5س = (5س - 12) × 5س

2 = 5س - 6  
 2 = 5س - 6

عند س = 3، الجواب: يمكن



(5) 3 = 5س × 1/2 × الارتفاع

3 = 5س × 1/2 × 5س

6 = 5س + 5س

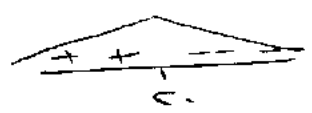
5س = 6 - 5س

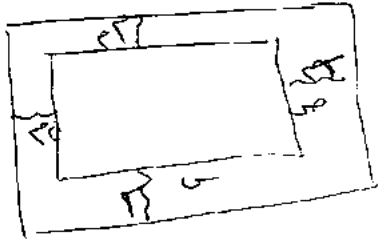
3 = 5س × 1/2 × (6 - 5س)

3 = 5س × 1/2 × 6 - 5س × 1/2 × 5س

3 = 15س - 12.5س

س = 2.5، المساحة = 5س × 5س = 12.5





$$x_1 = 50 \times 5 \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{x_1}{5} = 50$$

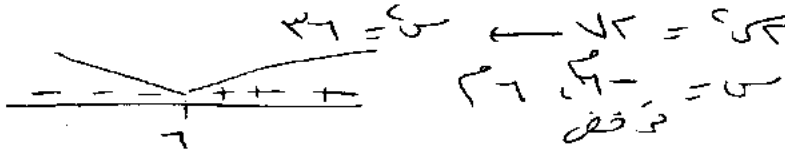
$$(3+5)(3+5) = 64$$

$$(3 + \frac{x_1}{5})(3+5) = 64$$

$$= 1 \times (3 + \frac{x_1}{5}) + (\frac{x_1}{5})(3+5) = 16$$

$$1 = 3 + \frac{x_1}{5} + \frac{165}{5} - \frac{x_1}{5}$$

$$1 = \frac{x_1}{5}$$



عند  $x_1 = 5$  أقل مساحة ممكنة

$$x_1 = \frac{x_1}{1} = 50$$



فأينما : تطبيقات اقتصادية على التقاطع

تدريب (1)

المربع = الأضلاع - التكاليف

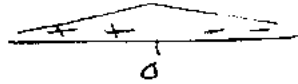
$$R(x) = (x^2 + 5x + 200) - (x^2 + 5x + 200)$$

$$R'(x) = (2x + 5) - (2x + 5)$$

$$0 = 2x + 5 - 2x - 5$$

$$0 = 0$$

أكبر ربح ممكن



تدريب (2)

$R(x) = (x^2 + 5x + 200) - (x^2 + 5x + 200)$

$$R(x) = (x^2 + 5x + 200) - (x^2 + 5x + 200)$$

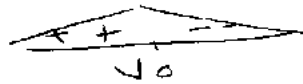
$$R'(x) = (2x + 5) - (2x + 5)$$

$$0 = 2x + 5 - 2x - 5$$

$$0 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

أكبر ربح ممكن عندما يسع 50 جهاز



الامثلة :

$$(1) \text{ المربع} = (x^2 + 5x + 200) - (x^2 + 5x + 200)$$

$$R(x) = (x^2 + 5x + 200) - (x^2 + 5x + 200)$$

$$R'(x) = (2x + 5) - (2x + 5)$$

(2)  $R(x) = (x^2 + 5x + 200) - (x^2 + 5x + 200)$

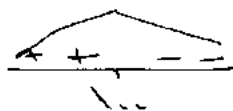
$$R(x) = (x^2 + 5x + 200) - (x^2 + 5x + 200)$$

$$R'(x) = (2x + 5) - (2x + 5)$$

$$0 = 2x + 5 - 2x - 5$$

$$0 = 0$$

أكبر ربح ممكن عند 100



$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad & \text{ر (س)} = \text{د (س)} - \text{ك (س)} \\ & \text{ر (س)} = (\text{س} - 6) - (\text{س} + 3) \\ & \text{ر (س)} = \text{س} - 6 - \text{س} - 3 \\ & \text{ر (س)} = -9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad & \text{ر (س)} = \text{د (س)} - \text{ك (س)} \\ & \text{ر (س)} = (\text{س} - 6) - (\text{س} + 3) \\ & \text{ر (س)} = \text{س} - 6 - \text{س} - 3 \\ & \text{ر (س)} = -9 \end{aligned}$$

عند س = 4 حفيه نظر  
 ايجاد حفر

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \quad & \text{ر (س)} = \text{د (س)} - \text{ك (س)} \\ & \text{ر (س)} = (\text{س} + 3 + 6 + \dots) - (\text{س} + 5) \\ & \text{ر (س)} = \text{س} + 3 + 6 + \dots - \text{س} - 5 \\ & \text{ر (س)} = 3 + 6 + \dots - 5 \\ & \text{ر (س)} = 4 \end{aligned}$$

عند س = 9 ايجاد ربيع حفر

$$\begin{aligned} (6) \quad & \text{ر (س)} = \text{د (س)} - \text{ك (س)} \\ & \text{ر (س)} = (\text{س} + 9) - (\text{س} + 3) \\ & \text{ر (س)} = \text{س} + 9 - \text{س} - 3 \\ & \text{ر (س)} = 6 \end{aligned}$$

اسئلة العدد

(1) في (ن)  $2 + 12 - 2N = (N)$   
 $14 = 12 - 2N = (N)$   
 $2 = 2N$   
 $1 = N$

ت (ن) = 12  
 ت (3) = 36

(2) في (ن)  $3(1-N) = (N)$   
 $3(1-N) = (N)$   
 $3(1-2) = (2)$   
 $3 = 2$

(3) التكلفة =  $2x + 3x = 5x$

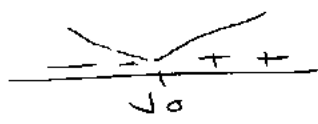
لكن  $5x = 3$   
 $5x = 3 \times 50$   
 $\frac{3 \times 50}{5} = 30$

$2x + 3x = 5$

$2x + \frac{3 \times 50}{5} = 5$

$2x + \frac{300}{5} = 5$

$2x + \frac{300}{5} = 5$



$5720 = 5x$   
 $5x = 50$

اقل تكلفة عندما يكون  $x = 50$

$50 = \frac{3 \times 50}{5}$

الاعداد الاخرى 20, 30



$$\begin{aligned} \text{٦} \quad & \text{٧} - \text{١} = \text{١} \text{ و } \text{١} = \text{٣} - \text{٣} + \text{٧} \\ & \text{و } \text{١}' = \text{٣} - \text{٣} - \text{٧} = \text{١} \\ & \text{١} \bar{7} = \text{٣} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{و } \text{١}'' = \text{٣} = \text{١}$$

و  $\text{١}'' = \text{١} = \text{٣} - \text{٣} < \text{٦}$  عند  $\text{٣} = \text{١}$  صغرى و صغرى و  $\text{١} = \text{١} = \text{٥}$

و  $\text{١}'' = \text{١} = \text{٦} - \text{٦} > \text{٦}$  عند  $\text{٣} = \text{١}$  نظرى و صغرى و  $\text{١} = \text{١} = \text{٩}$

$$\text{٧} \quad \text{و } \text{١} = \text{١} = \text{٣} - \text{٣} - \text{١} = \text{٣}$$

$$\text{و } \text{١}' = \text{٣} = \text{٣} \times \text{٣} - \text{٣} \times \text{٣} + \text{٣} - \text{٣} = \text{٣}$$

$$\text{و } \text{١}'' = \text{٣} = \text{٣} + \text{٣} - \text{٣} = \text{٣}$$

$$\text{و } \text{١} = \text{١} = \text{٣} \times \text{٣} = \text{٩} = \text{٩} \text{ على اقل من}$$

نقطة التماس  $(\text{١}, \text{١})$  و  $(\text{١}, \text{١}) \leftarrow (\text{٤}, \text{١})$

$$\text{معادلة التماس } \text{٣} - \text{٣} = \text{٤} - \text{٣} = \text{١} = \text{١} - \text{٣}$$

$$\text{٨} \quad \text{العدد الاول } \text{٣} = \text{٣} \quad \text{العدد الثاني } \text{٣} = \text{٣}$$

$$\text{٣} + \text{٣} = \text{٥}$$

$$\text{٣} \times \text{٣} = \text{٩}$$

$$\text{٣} - \text{٣} = \text{٠}$$

$$\sqrt{\text{٣}} = \text{١}$$

$$\text{٣} - \text{٣} = \text{٠} \leftarrow \text{٣} = \text{٣}$$

$$\text{٣} = \text{٣}$$

و  $\text{٣} = \text{٣} = \text{٣} - \text{٣} > \text{٣}$  عند  $\text{٣} = \text{٣}$  اكثر طابعين

$$\text{العدد الثاني } \text{٣} = \text{٣} - \text{٣} = \text{٣} = \text{٣}$$

$$(A) \quad \begin{aligned} 3 + 6 &= (3) \\ 6 &= (3)' \\ 12 &= 2 \times 6 = (3) \end{aligned}$$

$$(1) \quad \begin{aligned} 3(4-3) &= (3) \\ 3 \times 3 &= (3)' \\ 9 &= 3 \times 3 \\ 4 &= (4-3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 &= 4 - 3 \\ 2 &= 3 \\ \boxed{2} &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

أو  $2 = 4 - 3$  أو  $2 = 3$

$$(11) \quad \begin{aligned} 12 - 3 &= (3)' \\ 9 &= (3)' \\ 2 &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

الجواب  $\boxed{P}$

$$\begin{aligned} 4 &= (4-3) \\ 1 &= 4 - 3 \\ 3 &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

الجواب  $\boxed{D}$

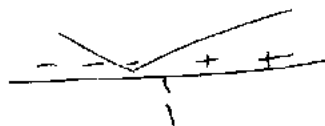
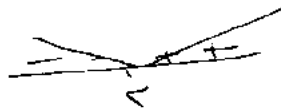
$$\begin{aligned} 4 &= (4-3) \\ 3 &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

الجواب  $\boxed{B}$

$$\begin{aligned} 4 &= (4-3) \\ 1 &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

عندئذ  $\boxed{A}$  هو

الجواب  $\boxed{A}$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{٥-} & \text{ف (٧) = } ٦٧ - ٦٧ \\ & \text{ع (٧) = } ٦٣ - ٦٣ \\ & \text{ح (٧) = } ٦٦ - ٦٦ \\ & \text{د = } ٦ \\ & \text{٢ = } ٧ \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ف (٢) = } & ٦٦ - ٦٦ \\ & \text{الجواب } \boxed{\text{ب}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{٦-} & \text{و (٦) = } ٦٣ - ٦٣ \\ & \text{و (١) = } ٦ - ٦ \\ & \text{٢ = } ٦ \\ & \text{الجواب } \boxed{\text{د}} \end{aligned}$$