

# الإرشادات

## الصف الثالث الثانوي

### التفاضل والتكامل

## إرشادات الاختبارات

اختبار رقم (١)

.. الدالة متصلة عند  $c$   $\Leftrightarrow$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c)$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} f(x) = f(c)$

$c = pc \therefore \begin{cases} \xi = c + pc \\ 1 = p \end{cases} \therefore$   
 $c \geq 0 \quad \xi \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} = (c)_+ \therefore$   
 $c < 0 \quad \xi + c \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} = (c)_- \therefore$

$\frac{(c)_+ - (c)_- - (pc)_+ + (pc)_-}{p} = (c)_+ - (c)_-$   
 $1 = \frac{\xi - c + pc + c}{p} =$   
 $\frac{\xi - c}{p} = (c)_- \therefore$   
 $\frac{\xi - c}{p} = -c \therefore$   
 $\xi = \frac{pc + c}{p} = c$   
 $(c)_- \neq (c)_+ \therefore$   
 .. الدالة غير متصلة لذا نستنتج  
 $c = 0$   $\therefore$

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$\frac{c-1}{c-pc} = \frac{c-pc}{c-pc}$

$c \cdot (c-1) = cp \cdot (c-pc) \therefore$   
 $c + \xi - \frac{1}{c} - c = cp - \xi cp$   
 $\xi + \frac{1}{c} - 1 = c-1$   
 $\xi - c = \xi \therefore \xi + \frac{1}{c} = 1 -$   
 $\frac{c}{c} - \xi - \frac{1}{c} - c = cp - \xi cp \therefore$

$(1 + \frac{cp}{c}) \xi = (c)_+$   
 $+ \xi - c$   
 $c = 1 + \xi =$   
 $c = \frac{\xi}{c} = \left( \frac{c-pc}{c} \right) \xi = (c)_+$   
 $c = (c)_+ = (c)_+ \therefore$



اختبار رقم

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{LHS} - (\text{LHS} - \text{LHS}) = \frac{\text{LHS}}{\text{LHS}} \\
 & \text{LHS} + \text{LHS} - \text{LHS} = \text{LHS} \\
 & \text{LHS} + \text{LHS} - \text{LHS} = \text{LHS} \\
 & \text{LHS} - \text{LHS} = \frac{\text{LHS}}{\text{LHS}} \\
 & \text{LHS} - (\text{LHS} - \text{LHS}) = \text{LHS} \\
 & \text{LHS} + \text{LHS} - \text{LHS} = \text{LHS} \\
 & \text{LHS} + \text{LHS} - \text{LHS} = \text{LHS}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{لما } x = 0 \Rightarrow y = 1 \\
 & \text{لما } x = 1 \Rightarrow y = 0 \\
 & \text{لما } x = -1 \Rightarrow y = 0 \\
 & \text{لما } x = 2 \Rightarrow y = 1 \\
 & \text{لما } x = -2 \Rightarrow y = 1 \\
 & \text{لما } x = 3 \Rightarrow y = 0 \\
 & \text{لما } x = -3 \Rightarrow y = 0 \\
 & \text{لما } x = 4 \Rightarrow y = 1 \\
 & \text{لما } x = -4 \Rightarrow y = 1 \\
 & \text{لما } x = 5 \Rightarrow y = 0 \\
 & \text{لما } x = -5 \Rightarrow y = 0 \\
 & \text{لما } x = 6 \Rightarrow y = 1 \\
 & \text{لما } x = -6 \Rightarrow y = 1 \\
 & \text{لما } x = 7 \Rightarrow y = 0 \\
 & \text{لما } x = -7 \Rightarrow y = 0 \\
 & \text{لما } x = 8 \Rightarrow y = 1 \\
 & \text{لما } x = -8 \Rightarrow y = 1 \\
 & \text{لما } x = 9 \Rightarrow y = 0 \\
 & \text{لما } x = -9 \Rightarrow y = 0 \\
 & \text{لما } x = 10 \Rightarrow y = 1 \\
 & \text{لما } x = -10 \Rightarrow y = 1 \\
 & \text{لما } x = 11 \Rightarrow y = 0 \\
 & \text{لما } x = -11 \Rightarrow y = 0 \\
 & \text{لما } x = 12 \Rightarrow y = 1 \\
 & \text{لما } x = -12 \Rightarrow y = 1 \\
 & \text{لما } x = 13 \Rightarrow y = 0 \\
 & \text{لما } x = -13 \Rightarrow y = 0 \\
 & \text{لما } x = 14 \Rightarrow y = 1 \\
 & \text{لما } x = -14 \Rightarrow y = 1 \\
 & \text{لما } x = 15 \Rightarrow y = 0 \\
 & \text{لما } x = -15 \Rightarrow y = 0 \\
 & \text{لما } x = 16 \Rightarrow y = 1 \\
 & \text{لما } x = -16 \Rightarrow y = 1 \\
 & \text{لما } x = 17 \Rightarrow y = 0 \\
 & \text{لما } x = -17 \Rightarrow y = 0 \\
 & \text{لما } x = 18 \Rightarrow y = 1 \\
 & \text{لما } x = -18 \Rightarrow y = 1 \\
 & \text{لما } x = 19 \Rightarrow y = 0 \\
 & \text{لما } x = -19 \Rightarrow y = 0 \\
 & \text{لما } x = 20 \Rightarrow y = 1 \\
 & \text{لما } x = -20 \Rightarrow y = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \therefore \text{الدالة مصلحة عندها} = 1 \\ & \therefore D(1^+) = D(2^-) \\ & \therefore 1 + 2 = 3 \\ & \therefore 3 = 4 \quad \therefore 1 + 3 = 4 + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$1 = c \left( \frac{0.5x}{x-2} + \frac{0.5x}{x+2} \right) + \dots$$

دالة العرضية على  $x$  حيث  $x \neq 0$

$$\frac{1}{x} = c \left( \frac{0.5x}{x-2} + \frac{0.5x}{x+2} \right) + \dots$$

نفرض  $c \neq 0$  بدلالة  $c$

$$P_{\text{total}} = P_{\text{left}} + P_{\text{right}}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{0.5x}{x-2} + \frac{0.5x}{x+2}$$

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

$$(x - \frac{1}{x})(x-2)(x+2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, 2, -2$$

$$x-2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2$$

$$x+2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -2$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

نتيجة منطقية لطرح المدخل أكبر ممكنا

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{0.5x}{x-2} + \frac{0.5x}{x+2}$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$P_{\text{total}} = P_{\text{left}} + P_{\text{right}}$$

$$P_{\text{total}} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{x-2} + \frac{1}{x+2} \right)$$

$$1 = c \cdot \dots$$

$$c = 1 \Rightarrow c = 1$$

نوجده بغير صفر مترافق

$$1 = 1 + 1 - 1 = 1$$

عندما  $c = 1$

نوجده بغير عرض معلبة

$$1 = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = \frac{0.5x}{x-2}$$

$$0 > \frac{0.5x}{x-2} \Rightarrow 1 > 0$$

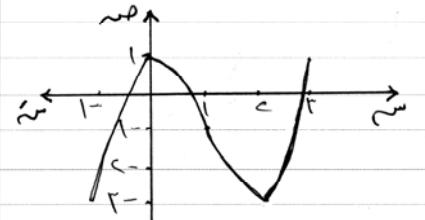
$$0 < \frac{0.5x}{x-2} \Rightarrow 1 < 0$$

نوجده نتائج انقلاب عرض

$$1 = 1 + 2 - 1 = 2$$

مترافق

٣	٢	١	٠	-١	-٢	من
١	-٢	-١	١	٢	٣	من
٣	-٢	-١	١	٢	١	من
٢	٣	١	٠	-١	-٢	من
١	٢	٣	-٢	-١	٠	من



ناتيّة:

$$1 = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = \frac{0.5x}{x-2}$$

مترافق

$$0 = \frac{0.5x}{x-2} \Rightarrow x = 2$$

عند  $x = 2$

عند  $x = -2$

عند  $x = 0$

عند  $x = 0$

$$\therefore 0 = \frac{0.5x}{x-2}$$

$$0 = \frac{0.5x}{x-2} \Rightarrow x = 2$$

$$0 = \frac{0.5x}{x-2} \Rightarrow x = -2$$

$$0 = \frac{0.5x}{x-2} \Rightarrow x = 0$$









(9)

اختبار رقم

$$\begin{aligned} & \left. \begin{array}{l} 1 < v < v + \frac{\epsilon}{2} - \sigma \\ 1 > v - v - \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \sigma \end{array} \right\} = (v) \Rightarrow \\ & o = (v + \frac{\epsilon}{2} - \sigma) \underset{+1 \leftarrow v}{\cancel{v}} = (\overset{+}{1}) \Rightarrow \\ & o = (v - \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \sigma) \underset{1 \leftarrow v}{\cancel{v}} = (\overset{-}{1}) \Rightarrow \\ & (\overset{-}{1}) \Rightarrow = (\overset{+}{1}) \Rightarrow \dots \\ & o = (v) \underset{1 \leftarrow v}{\cancel{v}} : \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \Delta(S) = \text{عین معرفت عنده} \Rightarrow$

$\Delta(S) = \text{نقطه صریح} \Rightarrow$

$\Delta(S) = \text{معرفت} \rightarrow$

$\Delta(S) = \text{نقطه صریح}$

$\Delta(S) = \text{نقطه صریح}$

اشاره دلایل در توجه فرم

عفنه از صفت عطفی .

$\Delta(S) = D(C) = C$

$\Delta(S) = C = D(C)$

بعد فهم صفتی طبقه = .

وستبلیغ عزم = .

تو جد فهم عفنه مخلصه = .

وستبلیغ عزم = .

٢٦)  $\frac{1}{\sin x} = \frac{\cos x}{\cos x}$

الإجابة:  $\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$

٢٧)  $\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin x \cos x}$

الإجابة:  $\frac{1}{\sin x \cos x}$

٢٨)  $\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \frac{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\sin x \cos x}$

الإجابة:  $\frac{-\cos 2x}{\sin 2x}$

٢٩)  $\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin x \cos x}$

الإجابة:  $\frac{1}{\sin x \cos x}$

٣٠)  $\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \frac{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\sin x \cos x}$

الإجابة:  $\frac{-\cos 2x}{\sin 2x}$

٣١)  $\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin x \cos x}$

الإجابة:  $\frac{1}{\sin x \cos x}$

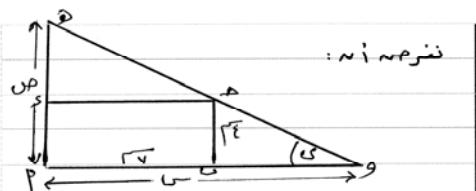
٣٢)  $\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \frac{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\sin x \cos x}$

الإجابة:  $\frac{-\cos 2x}{\sin 2x}$

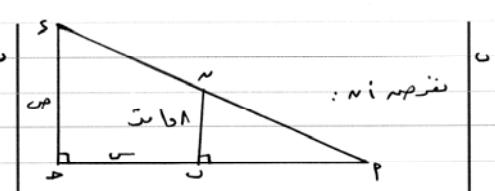
$\begin{aligned} & \left. \frac{d}{dx} (x^2 + 3x) = 2x + 3 \right\} = 4 \\ & 2x + 3 = 4 \\ & 2x = 1 \\ & x = \frac{1}{2} \\ & \therefore x = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$ <p>الدالة د متصلة</p> $\begin{aligned} & D(1) = D(2) = D(1) \\ & 1 = 4+1 = 4-0 \\ & 2 = 0, 0 = 0 \therefore \\ & 1 > 0, 0 - \frac{1}{2} \left\} = D(2) \right. \\ & 1 = 0, 1 - \left. \frac{1}{2} \right\} = D(2) \\ & 1 < 0, 0 + 2 - \end{aligned}$ $\begin{aligned} & (1) = (2) - (1) \\ & 0 + 2 - 0 = 2 \\ & C = 1 + (0+1)x + 2 - \frac{1}{2} \\ & C = 1 + x - \frac{1}{2} \\ & C = (1)x - \frac{1}{2} \\ & C = (1)x + (1)x - \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$ <p>الدالة قابلة لل differentiation عند <math>x = 1</math></p> <p>بعد ساعة تكون ب ٢ على بعد ساعة واحدة <math>= 2 - x</math> <math>(2 - x)^2</math> حيث <math>x &lt; \frac{3}{2}</math> و تكون ب على بعد ساعة واحدة</p> $\begin{aligned} & 2 > x, (2-x)(2-x) = (2-x-1)(2-x) \\ & (2-x)(4-x) = 4x - 4x - 4 + x^2 \\ & 4 - 4x - 4 + x^2 = x^2 - 8x + 4 \\ & x^2 - 8x + 4 = 0 \\ & x = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{64-16}}{2} \\ & x = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{48}}{2} \\ & x = 4 \pm 2\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned} & 3 = 4x + \frac{4x^2}{x} \\ & 3 = 4x + 4x \\ & 3 = 8x \\ & x = \frac{3}{8} \\ & \therefore x = \frac{3}{8} \end{aligned}$ <p>مقدار <math>x</math> مقدار <math>y</math></p> $\begin{aligned} & 3 = 4x + \frac{4x^2}{x} \\ & 3 = 4x + 4x \\ & 3 = 8x \\ & x = \frac{3}{8} \\ & \therefore x = \frac{3}{8} \end{aligned}$ <p>لدي نقطتان على المعاشر</p> <p>حسب بي:</p> <p>من الممكن أن يكون <math>x = \frac{3}{8}</math> و <math>y = \frac{3}{8}</math></p> $\begin{aligned} & 2 = \frac{3}{8} - \frac{3}{8} \\ & 2 = 0 \\ & \therefore 2 = 0 \end{aligned}$ $\begin{aligned} & 2 = 2 - \frac{3}{8} \\ & 2 = (1 + \frac{3}{8})(2 - \frac{3}{8}) \\ & 2 = 0 \therefore 2 = 0 \\ & 1 = \frac{3}{8} - \frac{3}{8} \\ & 1 = 0 \end{aligned}$ <p>النقطة <math>(0,0)</math>: <math>(1,0)</math></p> $\begin{aligned} & 3 = 0 + 4x + \frac{4x^2}{x} \\ & 3 = 4x + 4x \\ & 3 = 8x \\ & x = \frac{3}{8} \end{aligned}$ <p>و بالعكس على معاشر:</p> $\begin{aligned} & 3 = 4x - \frac{4x^2}{x} \\ & 3 = 4x - 4x \\ & 3 = 0 \end{aligned}$ <p>3 معاشر</p> $\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + 2x + 2) = \frac{4x^2}{x} \\ & \frac{1}{2}[1 - x(x^2 + 2)] = \frac{4x^2}{x} \\ & \frac{1}{2}(1 - x^3 - 2x^2) = \frac{4x^2}{x} \\ & \frac{1}{2}(-x^3 - 2x^2 + 1) = \frac{4x^2}{x} \end{aligned}$
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$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{If } u = 99 \quad v = 9 \\
 & uv - v^2 = (99-9)(9) \\
 & \frac{uv}{v} = \frac{99-9}{9} = 10 \quad \dots \\
 \\ 
 & \frac{u-v}{v-u} = uv \quad \therefore \quad \frac{v}{v-u} = \frac{uv}{u} \quad \dots \\
 \\ 
 & \frac{v-u}{v-u} = \frac{u-v}{v-u} \times v - \frac{1}{c} = 10 \quad \dots \\
 \\ 
 & \frac{1 \times 99 - 9 \times (9-u)}{9(9-u)} = 10 \quad \dots \\
 \\ 
 & \frac{99-9-u}{9(9-u)} = 10 \quad \dots \\
 \\ 
 & \text{عندما } u=9 \quad \dots \\
 & 10 = v \quad \text{مرجع} \quad \dots \\
 & \therefore \text{مساحة شبه المثلث } = 9 \times 10 \times \frac{1}{2} = 45 \quad \dots \\
 \\ 
 & \text{طابعه عدما } 10 = v - \text{مر } (99-9) \quad \dots \\
 & \sqrt{97} = \frac{197 \times c}{v} = \dots
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{المصباح عنبر والمرجل عنبر } 2 \text{ متر} \\
 & \text{ارتفاع على المبنى حيث } 5 \text{ متر} = 5 \text{ متر} \\
 & \text{متر} = \text{متر} . \\
 & \text{العلوم : } \frac{\text{مسافة}}{\text{الوقت}} = -5 \text{ متر/ثانية} \\
 & \text{مطلوب : حساب } \frac{\text{مسافة}}{\text{الوقت}} \text{ عند } 5 \text{ ثانية} \\
 & \text{سارة } \rightarrow \text{المثلث المثلث} : \\
 & \Delta S \Delta \sim \Delta v \Delta \\
 & \frac{S}{v} = \Delta v : \quad \frac{10}{5} = \frac{v - 10}{10} \\
 & \frac{v - 5}{10} \times \frac{1 - x}{c(v - 10)} = \frac{v - 10}{10} \quad \therefore \\
 & \frac{v - 5}{10} \times \frac{1 - x}{\frac{v - 10}{9}} = \frac{v - 10}{10} \quad \therefore \\
 & 10x - \frac{v - 10}{9} = \frac{v - 10}{10} \quad \therefore \\
 & 10x = \frac{v - 10}{9} + \frac{v - 10}{10} \\
 & 10x = \frac{19v - 200}{90} \\
 & x = \frac{19v - 200}{900} \quad \therefore
 \end{aligned}$$

رقم اختبار

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{رس. } \frac{\frac{(r-a-c)}{2} \circ}{\frac{1}{2}(r-a-c) c} \\
 & \text{رس. } \frac{\frac{1}{2}(r-a-c)}{c} \circ = \\
 & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{a}{2}(r-a-c) \frac{1}{c} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{a}{2} = \\
 & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{a}{2}(r-a-c) \frac{1}{c} = \\
 & \text{رس. } (هذا س - هذا س كما هو) \cdot \dots \\
 & \text{رس. } (هذا س - كما هو) = \\
 & , \quad \frac{1}{2} + a^2 - 2ac = 
 \end{aligned}$$

<p>باخذ الـ <math>\frac{d}{dx}</math> مرتين على كل طرف نحصل على</p> $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x+1}$ <p>وبأخذ الـ <math>\frac{d}{dx}</math> مرتين على كل طرف نحصل على</p> $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x+1}$ <p>لذلك فإن</p> $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} < 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ <p>لذلك فإن المموجة <math>y = \frac{1}{x+1}</math> هي محدبة للأمام.</p>	$\therefore D(s) = s - 12 - \frac{2s}{s+2}$ $= s - 12 - \frac{2s}{s+2} + \frac{2s}{s+2}$ $= s - 12 + 2$ $= s - 10$ $= s - 10 + 1$ $= s - 9$ $= s - 9 + 1$ $= s - 8$ $= s - 8 + 1$ $= s - 7$ $= s - 7 + 1$ $= s - 6$ $= s - 6 + 1$ $= s - 5$ $= s - 5 + 1$ $= s - 4$ $= s - 4 + 1$ $= s - 3$ $= s - 3 + 1$ $= s - 2$ $= s - 2 + 1$ $= s - 1$ $= s - 1 + 1$ $= s$ <p>وذلك لأن <math>s &gt; 0</math></p>
$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ $\therefore \text{مقدار المموجة} = 1$	$1 = 1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$ $= 1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $= 1 + \frac{1}{2}$ $= \frac{3}{2}$ $= \frac{3}{2} + 1$ $= \frac{5}{2}$
$11 = 11 + 9 = 20$ $\therefore \text{مقدار المموجة} = 20$	
$11 = 11 + 9 = 20$ $\therefore \text{مقدار المموجة} = 20$	$11 = 11 + 9 = 20$ $\therefore \text{مقدار المموجة} = 20$
$11 = 11 + 9 = 20$ $\therefore \text{مقدار المموجة} = 20$	$11 = 11 + 9 = 20$ $\therefore \text{مقدار المموجة} = 20$



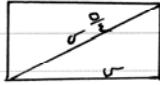
$\begin{aligned} \Delta - &= 0 \quad \therefore \frac{\Delta}{\Delta} + \Delta - = 0 \quad \therefore \\ 2 - &= 1 \quad \therefore \frac{2}{2} + 1 - = 0 \quad \therefore \\ 2 - \frac{1}{2} &= 0 \quad \therefore \end{aligned}$ $\frac{(1) - (2)}{2} = 2 - 2 = 0$ $\frac{(2+1) - (2+2)}{2} = 1 - 2 = -1$ $(1) \leftarrow 1 - = v - p + p \quad \therefore$ $v - v - v + v - \left. \right\} = (v) \Delta -$ $\Delta - = (v) \Delta - \quad \therefore$ $(2) \leftarrow 2 - = v - p \quad \therefore$ <p style="text-align: center;">الدالة تابعة للأسطوانة منزهاً من صيغة عند <math>v = 0</math></p> $v - v + v = p + p \quad \therefore$ $(3) \leftarrow v = p + v - - p \quad \therefore$ $1 - = p + \frac{v}{2} - = v \quad , \quad \frac{v}{2} = p \quad \therefore$ <p style="text-align: center;">نفرض <math>v</math> مساحة المستطيل = م</p> $\frac{\Delta}{\Delta p} = v \quad \therefore \quad \Delta = v \Delta p \quad \therefore$ $\frac{v \Delta p}{\Delta p} \times \frac{\Delta -}{\Delta p} = \frac{v \Delta -}{\Delta p} \quad \therefore$ $v \Delta - = v \Delta \times \frac{\Delta -}{\Delta p} = v \Delta \times (1 - \frac{p}{v}) \quad \therefore$ $v \Delta - = v \Delta \cdot 1 \quad \therefore \quad 1 = v \quad \therefore \quad \Delta = v \quad \therefore$ $1 + v - v + v - - v = (v) \Delta - \quad \therefore$ $v + v - v - v = (v) \Delta - \quad \therefore$ <p style="text-align: center;">الدالة تابعة لـ <math>v</math> حقيقة.</p> $v + v - v = 0 \quad \therefore$ $2 - = v - v \quad \therefore$ $2 - = 0 \quad \therefore \quad 0 - = p$	$\frac{v \Delta -}{\Delta} = \frac{v \Delta -}{v} = \Delta -$ $\Delta - = (v) \Delta - \quad \therefore$ $\Delta - = v - v + v - \left. \right\} = 1 + v - v = 1$ <p style="text-align: center;">بكل معادلة المتصير جبرية:</p> $v - v = 1 + v - v \quad \therefore$ $1 - = v - v \quad \therefore$ $1 - = 1 + 1 = 2 \quad \therefore$ $(2) - (1) \rightarrow 0 = 1 \quad \therefore$ $1 - = v \quad \text{عنما} \quad 1 - v - = \frac{v \Delta -}{v} \quad \therefore$ $2 - = 1 - v - = \frac{v \Delta -}{v} \quad \therefore$ $(1 + v) 2 - = v - v \quad \therefore$ $2 - = 1 + v + v - 2 \quad \therefore$ $0 - c = \frac{v \Delta -}{v} \quad , \quad 0 - 2 = \frac{v \Delta -}{v} \quad \therefore$ $\frac{v - s}{v \Delta -} \times \frac{v \Delta -}{v} = \frac{v \Delta -}{v \Delta -} \quad \therefore$ $1 - \frac{v}{v} = \frac{v - s}{v - 2} =$ $\frac{v - s}{v} \times \frac{1}{v} \times \frac{v - s}{v} = \frac{v - s}{v} \quad \therefore$ $\frac{1}{v - 2} \times \frac{v - s}{v - 2} =$ $1 \Delta - = \frac{1}{v} \times \frac{v - s}{v} =$ $\frac{v - s}{v} = \frac{1}{v} \times \frac{v - s}{v} \quad \therefore$ <p style="text-align: center;">حيث <math>v</math> ناتج <math>\Delta</math>.</p> $\Delta - = (v) \Delta - \quad \therefore$ $1 + \frac{v}{v} - = 1 \quad \therefore$ $(1 + v) \Delta - = 1 \quad \therefore$ $1 + \frac{v}{v} - = 1 \quad \therefore$ $1 + \frac{v}{v} - = 1 \quad \therefore$
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$$\begin{aligned} 1 + u - 13 - u^2 + u^3 &= (u-5) \therefore \\ 13 - u^2 + u^3 &= (u)^3 \\ (1-u)(13+u^2) &= \\ 1 = u &\quad \text{so} \quad \frac{13}{u} = u \quad \therefore \\ 13 &= (1-u) \quad 1 = u \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{نفرض } a = \text{الممكنا} \\
 & \frac{c_1}{v} = uP, \quad c_1 = uPv = \dots \\
 & uP + v - c = J = \text{طوب المور} \\
 & \frac{c_1}{v} + v - c = J \quad \dots \\
 & \frac{c_1}{v} - c = J \quad \dots \\
 & \frac{c_1}{v} = v - c \quad \dots \\
 & c_1 = v^2 - vc \quad \dots \\
 & c_1 = v(v - c) \quad \dots \\
 & \text{صيغة مطلقة} \\
 & v(v - c) = 45 \quad \dots \\
 & v = 45/c \quad \dots \\
 & v = 45/10 = 4.5 \quad \dots \\
 & \text{بعد المتعلق} : 10 \times 4.5 = 45 \text{ مت}
 \end{aligned}$$

اختبار رقم (٩)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{رس. } v(1+v) [1 - (1+v)] \} \\
 & \text{رس. } [v(1+v) - (1+v)] \} \\
 & \hookrightarrow + (1+v) \frac{1}{k} - (1+v) \frac{1}{q} = \\
 & \text{رس. } (v^2 + v - v - 1) (v^2 + v - 1) \} \\
 & \text{رس. } v(v-1) \times 1 \} = \\
 & \cdot \hookrightarrow + (v-1) \frac{1}{k} = \\
 & s + v - p + \hookrightarrow v + \overline{v} - p = vp \dots v \\
 & s + v - 0 + \overline{v} - p = vp \dots v \\
 & \hookrightarrow + v - p = vp \dots v \\
 & \therefore \text{نَوْهَدْ نَفْتَهْ! شَلَابْ} \\
 & v = v - 0 \dots v
 \end{aligned}$$

$1 - p = p + v + 1 \therefore$ $c = p + v - p \therefore$ $\boxed{c = p} \therefore c = p + v + 2 - \therefore$ <p style="text-align: center;">نفرض <math>c = \text{الطول} = v</math></p>  <p>طول القليل = <math>\frac{c}{2}</math> رسمه مينا فورت: <math>\therefore \text{العرض} = \frac{c}{3}</math> <math>\therefore \text{ارتفاع} = \frac{c}{3}</math></p> $\frac{c}{3} = v \quad \frac{c}{3} \times v = 3$ $\frac{v}{ns} \times v < \times \frac{c}{3} = \frac{v^2}{ns} \therefore$ $c = v \therefore 1 \cdot x v - \frac{v^2}{c} = 2 \therefore$ $\therefore \frac{c}{3} - 2 = v \times \frac{v}{c} = 3 \therefore$ <hr/> $v + \frac{c}{3} - \frac{v}{c} = 4 \quad 0$ $v(1) - \frac{v}{c}(1) = 4 \quad p$ $(1) - \frac{v}{c}(1) = \frac{v}{c} \quad p$ $(1+v)(1-v)(1c) =$ $1 = v \quad \therefore 1 = v \quad \text{لذلك} \quad \therefore \text{ز�} \therefore$ <p style="text-align: center;"><math>\overbrace{+++}^1   \overbrace{- - -}^1   \overbrace{+++}^1   \overbrace{\dots}^{3, 6, 12, \dots} \quad v</math></p> <p>العرب لذ عاليه [ ] العرب لذ مثلث [ ] المنتهى: <math>(c+1), (c+1-)</math></p> <hr/> $\frac{v^2}{ns} \times (c+v) \frac{c}{3} = 8 \quad v$ $\frac{v^2}{ns} \times (c+v) \frac{c}{3} = \frac{8v}{ns} \therefore$ $\frac{v^2}{ns} \times (c+v) \frac{c}{3} = 1 - \therefore$ $\therefore ns/v - \frac{v}{ns} = \frac{v^2}{ns} \therefore$ $v(c+v) \frac{c}{3} = 3 \therefore$ $\frac{v^2}{ns} \times (c+v) c \times \frac{c}{3} = \frac{v^2}{ns} \therefore$ $\frac{v^2}{ns} = \frac{v}{ns} - v(c+v) \frac{c}{3} =$	$ص = ص - صا - صا + صا = \frac{ص}{ص}$ $+ (ص - صا + صا) - = \frac{صا}{ص}$ $(\frac{ص}{ص} + صا \frac{ص}{ص}) - =$ $1 = (1 + \cdot) - =$ <p>نجد نقصه! علاج عند (1, 1)</p> $p = v \therefore v + p = \cdot$ $ns \cdot (p - np) = \frac{np}{ns} \therefore$ $1 + np - np \frac{1}{c} = \frac{np}{ns} \therefore$ <p>نجد صيغة خضراء عند (1, 1)</p> $= v \therefore 1, v + \dots = \cdot \therefore$ $ns \cdot (v - np - np \frac{1}{c}) = np \therefore$ $1 + np - np \frac{1}{c} - np \frac{1}{c} = np \therefore$ <p>العنصر بالنهاية:</p> $(1, 1) \leftarrow (1, 1)$ $1 = p \therefore 1, p + \dots = 1 \therefore$ $p = v \therefore 1 - p \frac{1}{c} - p \frac{1}{c} = 1$ $1 - np + np = np \therefore$ <hr/> $c = (c-1) \quad \therefore c = c - p \therefore p$ <p>الصلة كابليه لذا ستكون:</p> $1 \geq c, v < p \} = (v) \quad \therefore$ $1 \leq c, v + nc \}$ $(1) s = (1) s \therefore$ $v + c = c - p \therefore$ <p><math>\boxed{v = u} \therefore v + c = c - 2 \therefore</math> وكلتا الادلة ازيد من مسلم.</p> $d (1) = d (1) \quad \therefore$ $(c + vu + v) \frac{c}{3} = \frac{v}{c} \therefore$ $(c - vu + v) \frac{c}{3} = \frac{v}{c} \therefore$ $(c - vu + v) \frac{c}{3} = \frac{v}{c} \therefore$
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اختبار رقم (١٠)

$\therefore \mu_1 = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$

$$w_{clip} = \frac{wp_s}{lr} \cdot wp_d$$

و با خداوند مرده از هری :

$$= \sigma_{\text{ex}} + \left( \frac{\sigma_{\text{ex}}}{\nu - \nu_0} \right) + \frac{\sigma_{\text{ex}}}{\nu - \nu_0} \cdot \nu$$

$$\therefore = C_p C + C \left( \frac{u_p s}{u_s} \right) + \frac{u_p s}{u_s} \cdot u_p$$

$$v_{\perp} = \frac{v \rho_{cs}}{\epsilon_s} \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$\sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{15} = \frac{\sqrt{75}}{\sqrt{5}} \therefore$$

$$1.5 + 5 = \frac{45}{3}$$

## ١- المفهوم

$$1 \leftarrow + 1 \times \epsilon = 0 \quad \therefore$$

$\{ - = 1 \leftarrow \dots$

$$0^{\circ} - \left( \xi - \frac{r}{\sqrt{s}} \xi \right) = 0^{\circ} \therefore$$

1

$$u-s \cdot \left[ \overset{\circ}{(1+v)} - \overset{\wedge}{(1+v)} \right] =$$

$$\overset{\circ}{1} + \overset{\wedge}{(1+v)} \frac{1}{\gamma} - \overset{\vee}{(1+v)} \frac{1}{\nu} =$$

$\overbrace{\quad \quad \quad}$

|  $v-7$  |  $v-7+15$  |  $\overset{(v-5)}{\overbrace{\quad \quad \quad}}$  |  $v$  |  $v+5$  |

باختلاف المترتب بهذه:

$$\{ \dots \} = (\dots)$$

$$v = u \cdot \text{عنصر} = (u) \circ$$

$$\frac{1 + \sqrt{1+u^2}}{1 - \sqrt{1+u^2}} \times \frac{1 - \sqrt{1+u^2}}{\sqrt{u^2}} = (\pm)$$

$$\frac{1 - 1 + \omega}{(1 + \frac{1 + \omega}{1 + \omega}) \cdot \omega} =$$

$$\frac{1}{c} = \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{1 + c^2}} \cdot \cancel{c} =$$

$$\frac{1}{z} = \frac{a+bi}{r e^{i\theta}} = (-)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = ( \cdot ) \circ = ( \cdot ) \circ \dots$$

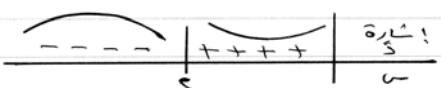
www.english-test.net

$$\begin{aligned} n+6 &= (n-\frac{1}{2}) - 1 \\ \therefore n &= \text{دقيقة تغير المذكرة} \end{aligned}$$

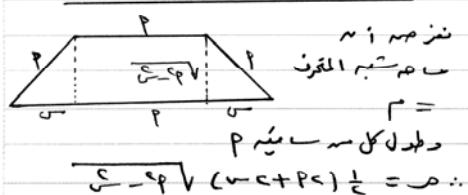
$$\text{بعد } n = n - \frac{5}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ ام}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4 - 5 + 18 + 3 - 7 &= 0 \\ 18 + 3 - 4 - 7 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$c = v = (-) 3$$



$\therefore$  المذكرة  $\therefore$  نعلم أن مذكرة  $f(x) = x^3 - x$  هي خط مستقيم ينبع من  $(-\infty, 0)$  وينتهي في  $(0, \infty)$ .



$$(n-2)(n+2) = 5 \therefore$$

$\therefore$  مذكرة  $\therefore$  مذكرة

$$\frac{(n-2)(n+2)}{2} = 5 \therefore$$

$$(n-4)(n+4) =$$

$$(n-2)(n+2) = \frac{10}{3} \therefore$$

$\therefore$  مذكرة  $\therefore$  مذكرة

$$P \frac{1}{2} = n \quad n = 8$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{مذكرة: } n &= 8 \\ \therefore P \frac{1}{2} &= 8 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  مذكرة  $\therefore$  مذكرة

من هذه الحالات تكون:

طرد الصادرة المتقدمة

$$\begin{aligned} n &= 3 - 4 + 7 \\ \therefore n &= \text{المذكرة بالذكورة} \end{aligned}$$

$$n + 4 - 1 = 0 \therefore$$

$$0 + 7 - 4 - 5 = 0 \therefore$$

باستخدام المترافق ... مذكرة:

$$n - 2 - 7 = (+) 5 \quad 9$$

$$n = 4 - 7 =$$

$$8 = -4 = (-) 5$$

$$(-) 5 \neq (+) 5 \therefore$$

$\therefore$  الدالة غير متتابعة لذاستقام.

$$\therefore n = 0 \therefore \text{مذكرة} \therefore$$

$$5(n) = 0 \therefore \text{عزمها:}$$

$$3 = 0 \therefore \therefore = n - 2$$

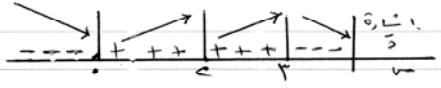
$$[n \in \mathbb{C}] \ni 3 = 0$$

$$\therefore 0 = 0 \therefore = n - 2$$

$$[n \in \mathbb{C}] \ni 0 = 0 \therefore = n - 2$$

$\therefore$  المذكرة  $\therefore$

$$2 = 0 \therefore 1 = n - 2$$



$\therefore$  مذكرة المذكرة.

$\therefore$  مذكرة حلقة  $\therefore$

$\therefore$  مذكرة حلقة  $\therefore$

$\therefore$  مذكرة مذكرة  $\therefore$  مذكرة:

طرد الصادرة المذكرة =  $n - \frac{1}{2}$

طرد الصادرة المذكرة =  $n + 7$

ربضها  $\therefore n - 1 = 3$

$\therefore 3 = \frac{1}{2} (n + 6)(n - 1)$

$$\therefore \frac{3}{n+6} = \frac{1}{2}(n - 1) -$$

$$\therefore \frac{3}{n+6} = \frac{1}{2}(n - 1) -$$

$\therefore$  مذكرة  $\therefore$  مذكرة: