

2015

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غيث الخرابشه

الاجابة المخطوطة للختبار النهائي مادة الرياضيات الفروع المشتركة (م)

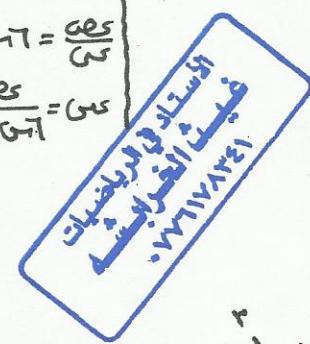
J.M. M.K.
G.M.

السؤال الأول:

$$(P) \quad (جاءى - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} قاى) كى = - جياتى - 6 لوائى + \frac{1}{2} طاوى + ج$$

$$0 - 6x + 6x^2 = 6x + 6x^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1+6x &= \frac{6x}{6x} \\ 6x &= \frac{6x}{1+6x} \end{aligned}$$



$$\left. \begin{aligned} 1+6x &= \frac{6x}{6x+6x^2} \\ 6x &= \frac{6x}{1+6x} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 6x &= \frac{6x}{1+6x} \times \frac{1+6x}{1+6x} \\ 6x &= \frac{6x}{1+6x} \end{aligned} \right\} =$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 6x &= \frac{6x}{1+6x} \\ 6x &= \frac{6x}{1+6x} \end{aligned} \right\} =$$

$$(b) \quad 0 = (0-3) كى - \frac{6x(6x)}{3} \leftarrow 0 = 6x - \frac{6x(6x)}{3} \leftarrow 0 = 6x - 6x^2 \leftarrow 0 = \frac{6x(6x)}{3} - 6x \leftarrow 0 = \frac{6x(6x)}{3} \leftarrow 0 = (0-3) كى \leftarrow 0 = (0-3) كى$$

$$7 = 6x(6x) \leftarrow 7 = 6x(6x) \leftarrow 7 = 6x(6x) \leftarrow 7 = 6x(6x) \leftarrow 7 = 6x(6x) \leftarrow$$

$$7 = 6x(6x) \leftarrow$$

$$\therefore 7 = 6x(6x) \leftarrow 7 = 6x(6x) \leftarrow 7 = 6x(6x) \leftarrow 7 = 6x(6x) \leftarrow 7 = 6x(6x) \leftarrow$$

$$7 = 6x + 6x = \frac{6x}{2} + 6x = \frac{6x}{2} + 6x = \frac{6x}{2} + 6x = \left. \begin{aligned} 7 &= 6x + 6x \\ 7 &= 6x + 6x \end{aligned} \right\} \leftarrow$$

$$(b) \quad 7 = (0-3) كى \leftarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7 - 0x &= 6x \\ \frac{6x}{2} &= 6x \end{aligned}$$

$$7 = (0-3) كى \leftarrow$$

$$7 + \frac{6x}{11} = 7 + \frac{6x}{11} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{6x}{3} \times 7 \leftarrow$$

$$7 + \frac{6x}{11} = 7 \leftarrow$$

$$\leftarrow \text{لكنه } (861) \text{ أتحقق } 7 = 7 \leftarrow$$

$$7 + \frac{(7-0x)}{11} = 7 \leftarrow \boxed{7 = ج} \leftarrow ج = ج + 1 = 7 \leftarrow$$

السؤال الثاني:

(٢) $5 \times 5 = 25$

$1 - 1 + 1 = 1 \leftarrow 1 - 1 + 1 = 1 \leftarrow 1 - 1 + 1 = 1 \leftarrow 1 - 1 + 1 = 1 \leftarrow$ (حدود التكافل)

$$\frac{1}{1} = \left(\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} \right) - = \left(\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} \right) - (.) = \left[\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} \right] = 3$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{1} \right| = 1 \text{ وحدة مربعة}$$

J.M.U.K

(٣) $5 \times 5 = 25$

$$1 \cdot = 5 \leftarrow \frac{5 \times 5}{5} = 5 \leftarrow 5 + 5 = 5 \times 2 = 10$$

$$10 = 5 + 1 \cdot = (1 \cdot) \cdot 5 \leftarrow$$

$$10 = 5 \times 2 \leftarrow 10 = 5 \times 1 \cdot = 5 \times 1 \cdot \leftarrow$$

$$10 - (.) - \left(\frac{5}{5} - 4 \cdot \right) = 10 - \left[\left(\frac{5}{5} - 4 \cdot \right) \right] = 10 - (5 \times 4 \cdot) =$$

$$10 = 10 - 4 \cdot = 10 - \frac{4 \cdot}{1} = 10 - \frac{4 \cdot}{1} =$$

$$7 = (1 - 1) - (2 - 2) \leftarrow 7 = \left[(2 - \frac{2 \times 2}{2}) \right] = (2 - 2) \leftarrow$$

$$7 = 7 - 2 - 2 \leftarrow . = (2 + 2)(2 - 2) \leftarrow . = 7 - 2 - 2 \leftarrow$$

السؤال الثالث:

(٤) عدد المثلثات = $\binom{5}{3} + \binom{5}{4} + \binom{5}{2} = 10 + 10 + 10 = 30$

$$10 = 1 + 0 + 1 \cdot = \frac{1 \cdot 0}{1 \cdot 0} + \frac{2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 0}{1 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2} + \frac{2 \times 2 \times 0}{1 \times 2 \times 2} =$$

$$(1) \hat{G}P = P + G$$

$$\boxed{L = C} \leftarrow L = 15 - 18 = 7 \times 5 - 18 = \overline{GP} - \overline{GP} = C \leftarrow$$

$$L + G = \hat{G} \therefore$$

٢) الخطأ في التباين = الفجوة المحققة - الفجوة (مبتناً بها)

$$C = L + V \times C = \hat{G}P \leftarrow V = G \leftarrow$$

$$L = C - V \therefore \text{الخطأ} =$$

$$C = \frac{C}{L} = \frac{GP}{Q} = \overline{GP} \quad C = \frac{C}{L} = \frac{GP}{Q} = \overline{GP} \quad (2)$$

$(\overline{GP} - GP)$	$(\overline{G} - G)$	$(\overline{GP} - GP)(\overline{G} - G)$	$\overline{GP} - GP$	$\overline{G} - G$	G	g
1	1	1	-1	1	0	L
4	2	2	-2	2	1	V
...	0
9	3	3	-3	3	1	2
1	.	.	-1	.	0	0
1	1	1	-1	1	3	4
17	10	15	5	5	5	(مجموع)

$$\frac{15}{17 \times 10} = \frac{15}{170} = \frac{(G - g)(\overline{G} - G)}{(G - g) \times (\overline{G} - G)} = V \leftarrow$$

السؤال الرابع:

$$(2) G = G' + G'' - G''' + G'''' - G''''' + G'''''' - G''''''' + G'''''''' - G''''''''$$

$$\therefore G = G' + G'' - G'''$$

$$25 = 15 - 9 + 8 = 14 \text{ دينار}$$



$$(b) F(7)=\frac{1}{2}(3-6)=\frac{1}{2}(-3)=-\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\leftarrow F(7)=\frac{1}{2}(3-6)$$

$$\leftarrow \text{لكرة } F(0)=0$$

$$f(x)=x \leftarrow f(x)=\dots=0$$

$$\therefore F(0)=\frac{1}{2}(3-6)$$

$$F(3)=0=7+9-04=7+9-87\times 2$$

$$(A)=\frac{1}{2}(3)$$

$$A=51 \leftarrow$$

$$V=51 \leftarrow A+51=A \leftarrow$$

السؤال الخامس:

(P) يدل على ظهور الصورة

$$\{666666, 666666, 666666, 666666, 666666, 666666, 666666\} = 52$$

$$\{333333\} = 5$$

3	2	1	.	5
$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$

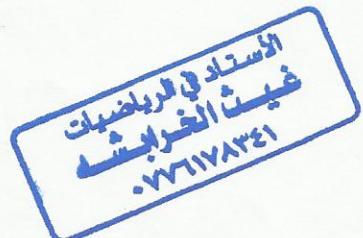
$$\frac{1}{8} = P(5) \leftarrow$$

$$\frac{2}{8} = P(1=5) \leftarrow$$

$$\frac{3}{8} = P(2=5) \leftarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{8} = P(3=5) \leftarrow$$

$$\checkmark 1 = P(5)$$



ب) $M = 50 \times 100 = 5000$ ، العدد الكلى = ٥٠٠٠

عدد الطلبة = الاصحاحات \times العدد الكلى

$$= L(50 \geq n \geq 61) \times 5000$$

$$\leftarrow L\left(\frac{1-0.5}{L} \geq \frac{n-50}{50} \geq \frac{61-50}{50}\right) = L(50 \geq n \geq 61)$$

$$= L\left(\frac{n-50}{50} \geq 1\right) = L(n \geq 50 + 50)$$

$$= L(n \geq 1) - L(n \geq 50)$$

$$= L(n \geq 1) - (1 - L(n \geq 50))$$

$$= 1 - L(n \geq 50) - (1 - L(n \geq 50)) = 0.85 - 0.8413 = 0.0087$$

$$= 0.0087 \times 5000$$

\therefore عدد الطلبة = طلاب طلب = $5000 \times 0.0087 = 43.5$



~~$$P = \frac{1}{2} \times \binom{6}{2} \times \binom{4}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times \binom{6}{2} \times \binom{4}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times 15 \times 6 = 45$$~~

~~$$\frac{384}{1000} = \frac{1}{1000} \times \frac{6}{1} \times \frac{5}{1} \times \frac{4}{1} = \frac{1}{1000} \times \frac{6!}{3!} = \frac{1}{1000} \times \frac{6 \times 5 \times 4}{3 \times 2 \times 1} = \frac{1}{1000} \times 120 = 0.12$$~~

~~$$= \frac{1}{1000} \times \frac{6!}{3!} = \frac{1}{1000} \times \frac{6 \times 5 \times 4}{3 \times 2 \times 1} = \frac{1}{1000} \times 120 = 0.12$$~~

~~$$\therefore P = \frac{1}{1000} \times 120 = 0.12$$~~

~~$$P = \frac{120}{1000} = \frac{12}{100} = \frac{3}{25}$$~~

المعنى (لتوفيق الجميع)