

⊗ التكامل :- هو العملية العكسية (٣) $\int \frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{1}{-2} x^{-2} + C$

للمشتقة ويرمز له بالرمز \int ق (١) دس

(٤) $\int \frac{1}{x^7} = \frac{1}{-6} x^{-6} + C$

(٥) $\int \frac{3}{x^5} = \frac{3}{-4} x^{-4} + C$

(٦) $\int 7 = 7x + C$

(٧) $\int \frac{5}{x^9} = \frac{5}{-8} x^{-8} + C$

$\int \frac{1}{x} = \ln|x| + C$

(٨) $\int \frac{2}{x^3} = \frac{2}{-2} x^{-2} + C$

$\int \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{x} + C$

(٩) $\int (x^2 + x^3) = \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{1}{4} x^4 + C$

$\int (x^2 + x^3) = \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{1}{4} x^4 + C$

(١٠) $\int (x^9 - x^1) = \frac{1}{10} x^{10} - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + C$

$\int x^9 - x^1 = \frac{1}{10} x^{10} - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + C$

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⊗ قواعد التكامل غير المحدود

(١) $\int P(x) = \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} + C$

(٢) $\int \frac{1}{x} = \ln|x| + C$

(٣) $\int \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{x} + C$

(٤) $\int \frac{1}{x^3} = -\frac{1}{2x^2} + C$

(٥) $\int \frac{1}{x^4} = -\frac{1}{3x^3} + C$

(٦) $\int \frac{1}{x^5} = -\frac{1}{4x^4} + C$

، حيث \int هو ثابت التكامل

أمثلة :-

(١) $\int x^2 = \frac{1}{3} x^3 + C$

(٢) $\int x^3 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} x^4 - 2x + C$

⊗ قواعد تكامل الإقترانات الدائرية

(1) $\int \sin x \cdot \cos x = -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + C$

(2) $\int \sin^2 x = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + C$

(3) $\int \cos^2 x = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + C$

← عندما تتغير الزاوية

(1) $\int \sin px \cdot \cos px = -\frac{1}{2p} \sin 2px + C$

(2) $\int \sin^2 px = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin 2px}{4p} + C$

(3) $\int \cos^2 px = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin 2px}{4p} + C$

أمثلة :-

(1) $\int \sin x \cdot \cos x = -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + C$

(2) $\int \sin^2 x = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + C$

(3) $\int \cos^2 x = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + C$

(4) $\int \sin^2 2x = \frac{2x}{2} - \frac{\sin 4x}{4 \cdot 2} + C = x - \frac{\sin 4x}{8} + C$

(5) $\int \cos^2 3x = \frac{3x}{2} + \frac{\sin 6x}{4 \cdot 3} + C = \frac{3x}{2} + \frac{\sin 6x}{12} + C$

(6) $\int \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\frac{x}{2}}{2} - \frac{\sin x}{4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} + C = \frac{x}{4} - \frac{\sin x}{2} + C$

(7) $\int \cos^2 \frac{x}{4} = \frac{\frac{x}{4}}{2} + \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{4 \cdot \frac{1}{4}} + C = \frac{x}{8} + \sin \frac{x}{2} + C$

(8) $\int \sin^2 \frac{x}{5} = \frac{\frac{x}{5}}{2} - \frac{\sin \frac{2x}{5}}{4 \cdot \frac{1}{5}} + C = \frac{x}{10} - \frac{5 \sin \frac{2x}{5}}{4} + C$

(9) $\int (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) = \int 1 = x + C$

(10) $\int \left(\frac{1}{4} \sin^2 x + \frac{1}{3} \cos^2 x \right) = \frac{x}{4} - \frac{\sin 2x}{8} + \frac{x}{3} + \frac{\sin 2x}{12} + C = \frac{7x}{12} + \frac{\sin 2x}{24} + C$

(11) $\int (\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x) = \int 1 = x + C$

(12) $\int \left(\frac{1}{15} \cos^2 x + \frac{1}{10} \sin^2 x \right) = \frac{x}{15} + \frac{\sin 2x}{30} + \frac{x}{10} - \frac{\sin 2x}{20} + C = \frac{4x}{15} - \frac{\sin 2x}{60} + C$

$$(14) \int \frac{(x^2 - 1)(x - \frac{1}{x})}{x} dx$$

$$= \int (x^2 + \frac{1}{x} - x^2 - \frac{1}{x}) dx =$$

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

$$(15) \int \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{(x-1)} dx =$$

$$= \int (x+1) dx =$$

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

$$(11) \int \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{(x-1)} dx =$$

$$= \int (x+1) dx =$$

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

$$(16) \int \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{(x-1)} dx =$$

$$= \int (x+1) dx =$$

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

$$(17) \int \frac{(1 - \frac{1}{x})^2}{x} dx$$

$$= \int (x^2 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}) dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 2 \ln|x| - \frac{1}{x} + C$$

⊗ قاعدة :-

$$\{ \text{ق}^n(\text{س}) \cdot (\text{س}) = \text{ق}(\text{س}) + \text{س} \}$$

، حيث النكامل هو معكوس للمشتقة

أمثلة :-

$$(1) \text{ إذا كان } \{ \text{ق}^n(\text{س}) = \text{س} + 1 \}$$

$$\text{جد: } \text{ق}^n(1) = \text{ق}^n(1)$$

$$\underline{\text{الحل}} :- \text{ق}^n(\text{س}) = \text{س} + 1$$

$$\text{ق}^n(1) = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$\text{ق}^n(\text{س}) = \text{س} + 1$$

$$\text{ق}^n(1) = 2$$

$$(2) \text{ إذا كان } \{ \text{ق}^n(\text{س}) = \text{س}^3 + \text{س} + 1 \}$$

$$\text{جد: } \text{ق}^n(2)$$

$$\underline{\text{الحل}} :- \text{ق}^n(\text{س}) = \text{س}^3 + \text{س} + 1$$

$$\text{ق}^n(2) = 2^3 + 2 + 1 = 11$$

$$1 + 8 + 2 =$$

$$11 =$$

$$(3) \text{ إذا كان } \{ \text{ق}^n(\text{س}) = \text{س}^2 - \text{س} \}$$

$$\text{جد: } \text{ق}^n(1) = \text{ق}^n(1) = \text{ق}^n(1) = \text{ق}^n(1)$$

$$\underline{\text{الحل}} :- \text{ق}^n(\text{س}) = \text{س}^2 - \text{س}$$

$$\text{ق}^n(1) = 1^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{ق}^n(1) = 0$$

$$(4) \text{ ق}^n(2) = 2^3 - 2 = 6$$

$$6 = 8 - 2 =$$

$$\text{ق}^n(2) = 6$$

$$(5) \text{ ق}^n(\text{س}) = \text{س}^3 - \text{س}$$

$$\text{ق}^n(2) = 2^3 - 2 = 6$$

$$\text{ق}^n(2) = 2^3 - 2 = 6$$

$$\text{ق}^n(2) = 6$$

$$(6) \text{ ق}^n(4) = 4^3 - 4 = 60$$

$$\text{ق}^n(4) = 4^3 - 4 = 60$$

$$\text{ق}^n(4) = 60$$

⊛ قاعدة ٠ :-

$$D_1 \cdot (x+5)^1 \quad (1)$$

$$D_1 + \frac{(x+5)^1}{1} =$$

$$D_1 + \frac{(x+5)}{1} =$$

$$D_1 \cdot (x+5)^0 \quad (2)$$

$$D_1 + \frac{(x+5)^0}{1+0} =$$

مثال ٠ :-

$$D_1 \cdot (x-9)^1 \quad (3)$$

$$D_1 + \frac{(x-9)^1}{1} =$$

$$D_1 + \frac{(x-9)}{1} =$$

$$D_1 \cdot (1+x)^1 \quad (4)$$

$$D_1 + \frac{(1+x)^1}{1} =$$

$$D_1 + \frac{(1+x)}{1} =$$

$$D_1 \cdot (1-x)^1 \quad (5)$$

$$D_1 + \frac{(1-x)^1}{1} =$$

$$D_1 \cdot (1-x)^2 \quad (6)$$

$$D_1 + \frac{(1-x)^2}{2} =$$

$$D_1 + \frac{(1-x)^2}{2} =$$

التكامل المحدود

قواعد التكامل المحدود

$$\int_a^b c \cdot dx = c \cdot x \Big|_a^b \quad (1)$$

حيث c ثابت

$$\int_a^b \frac{1+x}{1+x} = \int_a^b 1 \cdot dx \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{1+x_p}{1+x} - \frac{1+x_a}{1+x} =$$

$$\int_a^b c \cdot dx = c \cdot x \Big|_a^b \quad (3)$$

$$\int_a^b c \cdot dx = c \cdot x \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b c \cdot dx \quad (4)$$

$$\int_a^b c \cdot dx = c \cdot x \Big|_a^b = c \cdot x \Big|_a^b \quad (5)$$

$$\int_a^b c \cdot dx = c \cdot x \Big|_a^b + \int_a^b c \cdot dx \quad (6)$$

أمثلة 0-

$$\int_1^3 c \cdot dx = c \cdot x \Big|_1^3 \quad (1)$$

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

$$\int_1^3 c \cdot dx = c \cdot x \Big|_1^3 \quad (2)$$

$$= 3 \cdot c - 1 \cdot c =$$

$$\int_1^3 (c-x) \cdot dx = \int_1^3 c \cdot dx - \int_1^3 x \cdot dx \quad (3)$$

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

$$\int_1^3 c \cdot dx = c \cdot x \Big|_1^3 \quad (4)$$

$$= 3 \cdot c - 1 \cdot c =$$

$$1 - 1 = 0$$

$$\int_1^3 (c-x) \cdot dx = c \cdot x \Big|_1^3 - \int_1^3 x \cdot dx \quad (5)$$

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

$$= (3c - 4.5) - (c - 0.5) =$$

$$2c - 4 =$$

$$2c - 4 =$$

$$(1) \int_0^c (c - x^2 + x^4 - x^6) dx = \text{صفر}$$

$$(11) \int_1^c (1 + cx - x^2) dx =$$

$$\int_1^c (1 + cx - x^2) dx = \left((1+c)(1) - \frac{1}{2}(1) \right) - \left((1+c)(c) - \frac{1}{2}(c) \right) =$$

$$\left((1+c-1) - (c+c-1) \right) =$$

$$1 - 2c =$$

$$0 =$$

$$(12) \int_0^c (c - x^3) dx =$$

$$\int_0^c (c - x^3) dx =$$

$$\left((c)(\frac{1}{2}) - \frac{1}{4}(c) \right) - \left((c)(\frac{1}{2}) - \frac{1}{4}(0) \right) =$$

$$\left((0) - (c - \frac{1}{2}c) \right) =$$

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

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

$$(6) \int_0^c (c-1) \cdot (c-x) = \int_0^c (c^2 - cx) dx =$$

$$\left((c)(\frac{1}{2}) - 0 \right) - \left((c)(\frac{1}{2}) - 1 \right) =$$

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

$$(7) \int_0^c (1 + \frac{1}{x}) dx = \int_0^c (1 + \frac{1}{x}) dx =$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}(c) - \frac{1}{2}(1) \right) \frac{1}{2} = \int_0^c (1 + \frac{1}{x}) dx =$$

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

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

$$(8) \int_0^c (1 + \frac{1}{x}) dx = \int_0^c (1 + \frac{1}{x}) dx =$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{3}(c) - \frac{1}{3}(1) \right) \frac{1}{3} = \int_0^c (1 + \frac{1}{x}) dx =$$

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

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

$$(9) \int_0^c (c - 3x + 1) dx = \text{صفر}$$

$$(15) \int_1^a \frac{c}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$= \int_1^a c \cdot x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{c \cdot x^{1-\frac{1}{2}}}{1-\frac{1}{2}} \right]_1^a = \left[\frac{2c\sqrt{x}}{1-\frac{1}{2}} \right]_1^a$$

$$= \left[\frac{2c\sqrt{x}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right]_1^a = 4c(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{1})$$

$$= 4c$$

$$= 4$$

$$(16) \int_1^2 p dx \text{ إذا كان } p = 18$$

فجد قيمة p.

$$\int_1^2 p dx = 18$$

$$= (1-2)p$$

$$18 = p$$

$$9 = p$$

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$$(13) \int_1^a (3 + \sqrt{x}) dx$$

$$= \int_1^a (3 + x^{\frac{1}{2}}) dx$$

$$= \left[3x + \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_1^a$$

$$= \left((3a + \frac{2}{3}a^{\frac{3}{2}}) - (3 + \frac{2}{3}) \right)$$

$$= 6$$

$$(14) \int_1^c \frac{c + \sqrt{x}}{x} dx$$

$$= \int_1^c \left(\frac{c}{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx$$

$$= \int_1^c \left(\frac{c}{x} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) dx$$

$$= \left[c \ln x + 2\sqrt{x} \right]_1^c = c \ln c + 2\sqrt{c} - c \ln 1 - 2\sqrt{1}$$

$$= \left[\frac{c}{x} - \sqrt{x} \right]_1^c = \left(\frac{c}{c} - \sqrt{c} \right) - \left(\frac{c}{1} - \sqrt{1} \right)$$

$$= 1 - c + \sqrt{c} - c + 1 = 2 - 2c + \sqrt{c}$$

$$= 1 - 0 = 1$$

$$= 3$$

$$0 = (1 - P)(1 - P) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$1 = P \therefore$$

c. إذا كان

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{جد} \\ \text{c} \end{array} \right\} \text{ق (ب) د.ب.ا} = \Lambda$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{جد} \\ \text{c} \end{array} \right\} \text{ق (ب) د.ب.ا}$$

العلو-

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{جد} \\ \text{c} \end{array} \right\} \text{ق (ب) د.ب.ا} + \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{جد} \\ \text{c} \end{array} \right\} \text{ق (ب) د.ب.ا} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{جد} \\ \text{c} \end{array} \right\} \text{ق (ب) د.ب.ا}$$

$$\Lambda + \Lambda =$$

$$1. =$$

$$\therefore \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{جد} \\ \text{c} \end{array} \right\} \text{ق (ب) د.ب.ا} = 1 \cdot X \cdot c$$

$$c. =$$

$$17) \text{ إذا كان ق (ب) } = 3$$

$$\text{و كان } \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{جد} \\ \text{c} \end{array} \right\} \text{ق (ب) د.ب.ا} = c, \text{ جد ق (P)}$$

$$\text{العلو-} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{جد} \\ \text{c} \end{array} \right\} \text{ق (ب) د.ب.ا} = \text{ق (ب) د.ب.ا} = \text{ق (P)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow c = \text{ق (ب) د.ب.ا} - \text{ق (P)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow c = 3 - \text{ق (P)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow c - 3 = -\text{ق (P)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 17 - = \text{ق (P)}$$

$$18) \text{ إذا كان } \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{جد} \\ \text{c} \end{array} \right\} \text{ق (ب) د.ب.ا} = 13$$

$$\text{جد } \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{جد} \\ \text{c} \end{array} \right\} \text{ق (ب) د.ب.ا}$$

$$\text{العلو-} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{جد} \\ \text{c} \end{array} \right\} \text{ق (ب) د.ب.ا} = 13 - x \cdot \frac{1}{c}$$

$$=$$

$$19) \text{ إذا كان } \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{جد} \\ \text{c} \end{array} \right\} \text{ق (ب) د.ب.ا} = 1 - =$$

$$\text{جد قيمة P} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{جد} \\ \text{c} \end{array} \right\} \text{ق (ب) د.ب.ا} = 1 - = \left[\text{ق (ب) د.ب.ا} - \text{ق (P)} \right]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 - = P - P$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 = 1 + P - P$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left[n \text{ ق } (n) \cdot (n) \cdot (n) \cdot \frac{1-n}{n} \right]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left[n \text{ ق } (n) \cdot (n) \cdot (n) \cdot \frac{1-n}{n} \right]$$

$$\downarrow + \left(\frac{1+n}{1-n} \right) n =$$

$$\downarrow + \left(\frac{n}{n} \right) n =$$

$$\downarrow + n =$$

٥) نقوم بتعويض قيمة n في الناتج.

$$n = \text{ق } (n)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{ق } (n) = n$$

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التكامل بالتعويض - يستخدم في

الإقتران المركبة (ق) (ن) ، بحيث

يكون ق (ن) إقتران غير خطي ، وذلك
يكون بفرض n بدلاً من جزء من المتواله
بشرا أن يكون الجزء الأخر هو مشتقة .

طريقة الحل :- $\left[n \text{ ق } (n) \cdot (n) \cdot (n) \cdot \frac{1-n}{n} \right]$

١) نرضي "ن" الإقتران المركب بدون
القوة .

$$n = \text{ق } (n)$$

٢) نشق الطرفين .

$$n = \text{ق } (n) \cdot (n)$$

٣) نضع n في طرفا وصاتبق

في الطرف الأخر من المساواة .

$$n = \frac{n}{\text{ق } (n)}$$

٤) نقوم بتعويض القيم في الإقتران

المراد تكاملة .

$$\left\{ \frac{u}{c} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^c (u) \right\} \Leftarrow$$

$$\left\{ u \cdot \sum_{i=1}^c \frac{1}{c} \right\} =$$

$$\left[\frac{u}{0} \times \frac{1}{c} \right] =$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{0} - \frac{u}{0} \right) \frac{1}{c} =$$

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

$$\left\{ u \cdot \left(v + u + \frac{u}{c} \right) \left(0 + \frac{u}{c} \right) \right\} (u)$$

$$v + u + \frac{u}{c} = u \quad \underline{\underline{\text{الحل}}}$$

$$u \cdot 0 + \frac{u}{c} = u$$

$$\frac{u}{0 + \frac{u}{c}} = u$$

$$\left\{ \frac{u}{0 + \frac{u}{c}} \cdot \left(u \right) \left(0 + \frac{u}{c} \right) \right\} \Leftarrow$$

$$\left\{ u \cdot \frac{1}{c} \right\} =$$

$$\frac{1}{c} + \frac{u}{c} \frac{1}{c} =$$

$$\frac{1}{c} + \left(v + u + \frac{u}{c} \right) \frac{1}{c} =$$

أمثلة :-

$$\left\{ u \cdot \left(c + \frac{u}{c} \right) \sum_{i=1}^c \right\} (1)$$

الحل

$$c + \frac{u}{c} = u$$

$$u \cdot \sum_{i=1}^c u = u$$

$$\frac{u}{\sum_{i=1}^c u} = u$$

$$\left\{ \frac{u}{\sum_{i=1}^c u} \cdot \left(u \right) \sum_{i=1}^c \right\} \Leftarrow$$

$$\left\{ u \cdot \frac{1}{c} \right\} =$$

$$\frac{1}{c} + \frac{u}{c} \frac{1}{c} =$$

$$\frac{1}{c} + \left(c + \frac{u}{c} \right) \frac{1}{c} =$$

$$\left\{ u \cdot \left(\frac{u}{c} + 1 \right) \frac{1}{c} \right\} (c)$$

$$\frac{u}{c} + 1 = u \quad \underline{\underline{\text{الحل}}}$$

$$u \cdot \frac{u}{c} = u$$

$$\frac{u}{c} = u$$

$$1 = u \cdot c \quad \therefore u = 1$$

$$c = u \cdot 1 \quad \therefore c = u$$

$$(٥) \quad \left[\begin{array}{c} \epsilon \\ \epsilon \\ \epsilon \end{array} \right] \cdot \frac{\epsilon \epsilon \epsilon}{9 + \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon} = \epsilon$$

الحل :-

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \epsilon \\ \epsilon \\ \epsilon \end{array} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{\epsilon} = \epsilon$$

$$9 + \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon = \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon$$

$$\epsilon \epsilon \epsilon \cdot \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon = \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon$$

$$\frac{\epsilon \epsilon \epsilon}{\epsilon \epsilon \epsilon} = \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon$$

$$9 = \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon \quad \cdot = \epsilon \epsilon$$

$$9 = \epsilon \epsilon \quad \epsilon = \epsilon \epsilon$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \epsilon \epsilon \\ \epsilon \epsilon \\ \epsilon \epsilon \end{array} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{\epsilon \epsilon} = \epsilon \epsilon$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \epsilon \epsilon \\ \epsilon \epsilon \\ \epsilon \epsilon \end{array} \right] = \epsilon \epsilon \cdot \frac{1}{\epsilon \epsilon} = \epsilon \epsilon$$

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

$$= 3(0 - 3) \epsilon =$$

$$1 =$$

$$(٤) \quad \left[\begin{array}{c} \epsilon \\ \epsilon \\ \epsilon \end{array} \right] \cdot \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon (1 + \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon) = \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon$$

الحل :-

$$1 + \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon = \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon$$

$$\epsilon \epsilon \epsilon \cdot \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon = \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon$$

$$\frac{\epsilon \epsilon \epsilon}{\epsilon \epsilon \epsilon} = \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon$$

$$1 = \epsilon \epsilon \quad \cdot = \epsilon \epsilon$$

$$\epsilon = \epsilon \epsilon \quad \epsilon = \epsilon \epsilon$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \epsilon \\ \epsilon \\ \epsilon \end{array} \right] \cdot \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon (1 + \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon) = \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \epsilon \\ \epsilon \\ \epsilon \end{array} \right] \cdot \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon = \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \epsilon \\ \epsilon \\ \epsilon \end{array} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{\epsilon} = \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon$$

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

$$\frac{10}{\epsilon} =$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \text{ ظاهري} + \frac{1}{3} =$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \text{ ظاهري} (1 + \frac{1}{3}) + \frac{1}{3} =$$

$$\frac{1}{3} (1 + \frac{1}{3}) \text{ جتا} (1 + \frac{1}{3}) \text{ دسي} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\text{الحل} =}{3} \text{ دسي} = 1 + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(1 + \frac{1}{3}) \text{ دسي} = 1 + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{\text{دسي}}{(1 + \frac{1}{3}) \text{ دسي}} = 1$$

$$\frac{\text{دسي}}{(1 + \frac{1}{3}) \text{ دسي}} \text{ جتا} (1 + \frac{1}{3}) \text{ دسي} \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \text{ جتا دسي} =$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \text{ جتا دسي} + \frac{1}{4} =$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \text{ جتا} (1 + \frac{1}{3}) \text{ دسي} + \frac{1}{4} =$$

$$(1) \text{ دسي} \text{ جتا دسي} =$$

$$\frac{\text{الحل} =}{3} \text{ دسي} = 1 + \frac{1}{3} \text{ نفرض الاوليه}$$

$$(1 + \frac{1}{3}) \text{ دسي} = 1 + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{\text{دسي}}{(1 + \frac{1}{3}) \text{ دسي}} = 1$$

$$\frac{\text{دسي} \text{ جتا دسي}}{3} \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \text{ جتا دسي} =$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \text{ جتا دسي} + \frac{1}{4} =$$

$$(1 + \frac{1}{3}) \text{ دسي} \text{ جتا} (1 + \frac{1}{3}) \text{ دسي} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\text{الحل} =}{3} \text{ دسي} = 1 + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(1 + \frac{1}{3}) \text{ دسي} = 1 + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{\text{دسي}}{(1 + \frac{1}{3}) \text{ دسي}} = 1$$

$$\frac{\text{دسي} \text{ جتا} (1 + \frac{1}{3}) \text{ دسي}}{3} \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \text{ جتا دسي} =$$

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{10} \cdot \sqrt{10} \right\} = \frac{10}{2}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{10} \cdot \sqrt{10} \right\} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{10}{11} \right) \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \left(1.0 + \frac{1}{11} \right) \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$(9) \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{10} \cdot \sqrt{10} \right\} = \frac{10}{2}$$

الحل :- $\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{10} = \sqrt{10}$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{10} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{10} \cdot \sqrt{10} \right\} = \frac{10}{2}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{10} \cdot \sqrt{10} \right\} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{10}{9} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \left(1.0 + \frac{1}{9} \right) \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$(10) \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{10} \cdot \sqrt{10} \right\} = \frac{10}{2}$$

الحل :- $\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{10} = \sqrt{10}$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{10} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{10}$$