

۲. علی حافظ

علی استعداد لإعطاء دروس خصوصية

التوجيهي العلمي

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ع

د. حجابہ، مرزا منیر، علمی / صیغی ۰.۱۸

السؤال الأول

۱ / (۱) $\left[\frac{7-3+2}{2-1} \right] = 2$ دى

$$\frac{7-3+2}{2-1} = \frac{6}{1} = 6$$

بالقسمة بطولية

$\left[\frac{7-3+2}{2-1} + 1 \right] = 2$ دى

$$\frac{7-3+2}{2-1} + 1 = \frac{6}{1} + 1 = 7$$

$$(2-1) \times 1 + (7-3+2) \times 1 = 7-3+2$$

$$\frac{7}{1} = 7 \leftarrow 7 = 7 \times 1 \leftarrow (7-3+2)$$

$$\frac{9}{1} = 9 \leftarrow 9 = 9 \times 1 \leftarrow (9-3+2)$$

$\left[\frac{9}{1} + \frac{7}{1} + 1 \right] = 2$ دى

$$\frac{9}{1} + \frac{7}{1} + 1 = 9 + 7 + 1 = 17$$

(۲) $\left[\frac{7-3+2}{2-1} \right] = 2$ دى $\left[\frac{7-3+2}{2-1} \right] = 2$ دى

$$7-3+2 = 6 \leftarrow 6 = 6 \times 1 \leftarrow (7-3+2)$$

$$7-3+2 = 6 \leftarrow 6 = 6 \times 1 \leftarrow (7-3+2)$$

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

$$\left[\frac{7-3+2}{2-1} \right] = 2 \leftarrow \left[\frac{7-3+2}{2-1} \right] = 2 \leftarrow \left[\frac{7-3+2}{2-1} \right] = 2$$

$$\left[\frac{7-3+2}{2-1} \right] = 2 \leftarrow \left[\frac{7-3+2}{2-1} \right] = 2 \leftarrow \left[\frac{7-3+2}{2-1} \right] = 2$$

(۳)

$$(1) \quad \boxed{b} \quad \text{نہ (س)} = \text{لوہ} \left(\frac{\text{کھ}}{\text{س}} \right) = \text{لوہ} \frac{\text{کھ}}{\text{س}}$$

$$= (\text{لوہ کھ} - \text{لوہ س}) = (\text{کھ} - \text{س}) \text{لوہ}$$

$$\boxed{c} = (\text{س}) = (\text{نہ (س)}) \Leftrightarrow (\frac{1}{\text{س}} - \text{س}) \text{لوہ} = (\text{نہ (س)})$$

$$(2) \quad \text{س} \frac{\text{کھ} - \text{کھ} + \text{س} - \text{س}}{\text{س}} = \text{س} \frac{\text{کھ} - (\text{کھ} - \text{س})}{\text{س}}$$

$$\text{پ} \quad \frac{\text{س}}{\text{س}} = \left| \text{س} - \frac{\text{کھ}}{\text{س}} \right| = \text{س} \frac{\text{کھ} - (\text{کھ} - \text{س})}{\text{س}} =$$

$$(3) \quad \text{ظا س س} = \text{س}^3 - \text{س}$$

$$\leftarrow \text{ظا س س} + \text{س} = \text{س}^3$$

$$(1 + \text{ظا س}) \text{س} = \text{س}^3$$

$$[\text{قاس س} = \text{س}^3] \leftarrow \text{ظا س} + \text{س} = \text{س}^3$$

$$\leftarrow \text{ص} = \frac{1}{\text{س}} \text{ظا س} + \text{س}$$

السؤال الثاني

$$\text{پ} \quad (1) \quad \text{کھ س} = (\text{کھ س} - \text{س س}) \text{کھ} = \text{س}$$

$$= - \quad \text{کھ س} = (\text{س} - 1) \text{کھ س}$$

$$= 16 \times 17 \quad \text{کھ س} = \text{کھ س} = 16 \times 17 \quad \text{کھ س} = \text{کھ س}$$

نقص ص = کھ س

کھ س = کھ س

س = ص

س = ص

$$= 16 \times 17 \quad \text{کھ س} = \text{کھ س} = 16 \times 17$$

$$= \frac{16}{9} \times 16 \times 17 = \frac{16}{9}$$

(2)

$$(17) \quad \frac{1 + \text{لوہی}}{\text{ہو سی لوہی}} = \frac{2}{3} \quad \leftarrow \quad \frac{1 + \text{لوہی}}{\text{ہو سی لوہی}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{فرض } 1 + \text{لوہی} = 2$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \times 3 = 2 + \text{لوہی}$$

$$2 = 2 + \text{لوہی}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = \text{لوہی}$$

$$\frac{1 + \text{لوہی}}{\text{ہو سی لوہی}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1 + \text{لوہی}}{\text{ہو سی لوہی}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} + \text{لوہی}$$

$$\text{لوہی} = 0$$

$$\text{بمطابق نقطہ (1,1)} \quad 1 + \text{لوہی} = 2$$

$$1 = 2 + \text{لوہی}$$

$$\text{لوہی} = -1$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \text{لوہی} \quad \text{لوہی} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \text{لوہی} \quad \text{لوہی} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \text{لوہی} \quad \text{لوہی} = 0$$

(3)

$$(2) \quad 1 = s \leftarrow 1 - s \quad \text{؟} (1 + |1 - s|) \text{ دس}$$

$$\frac{(1-s)}{1-s} \times \frac{(1-s)}{1-s}$$

$$= \int_0^1 (1+s) \, ds + \int_1^2 (s-1) \, ds$$

$$= \int_0^1 (1+s) \, ds + \int_1^2 (s-1) \, ds$$

$$(3) \quad \boxed{\frac{13}{6}} = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{6} \, ds + \int_1^2 \frac{1}{3} \, ds =$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{13}{6} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{6} \, ds + \int_1^2 \frac{1}{3} \, ds$$

$$0 = \int_0^1 (1-s) \, ds = \int_1^2 (s-1) \, ds = \int_0^1 (1-s) \, ds - \int_1^2 (s-1) \, ds$$

$$(4) \quad \boxed{\frac{13}{6}} = (1-0) \frac{1}{6} = 0 = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{6} \, ds = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{3} \, ds$$

• سوال نمبر 1:

$$0 = \int_0^1 (1-s) \, ds = \int_1^2 (s-1) \, ds = \int_0^1 (1-s) \, ds - \int_1^2 (s-1) \, ds$$

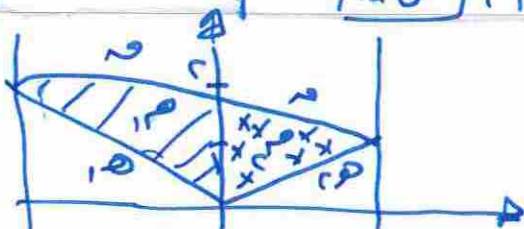
$$0 = \int_0^1 (1-s) \, ds = \int_1^2 (s-1) \, ds = \int_0^1 (1-s) \, ds - \int_1^2 (s-1) \, ds$$

$$0 = \int_0^1 (1-s) \, ds = \int_1^2 (s-1) \, ds = \int_0^1 (1-s) \, ds - \int_1^2 (s-1) \, ds$$

• جب نقاط التقاطع:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 = s \\ 1 = s \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \boxed{s=1} \\ & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 = s \\ 1 = s \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \boxed{s=1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 = s \\ 1 = s \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \boxed{s=1} \\ & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 = s \\ 1 = s \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \boxed{s=1} \end{aligned}$$



$$1 = s \Rightarrow \int_0^1 (1-s) \, ds = \int_1^2 (s-1) \, ds$$

$$1 = s \Rightarrow \int_0^1 (1-s) \, ds = \int_1^2 (s-1) \, ds$$

$$\boxed{\frac{13}{6}} = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{6} \, ds + \int_1^2 \frac{1}{3} \, ds$$

$$\boxed{U} \quad (1) \quad \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right| \leq \sqrt{4 - (-1)} = \sqrt{3} \quad \text{نہ (ن) کی}$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right| \leq \sqrt{4 - (-1)} = \sqrt{3} \quad \text{نہ (ن) کی}$$

$$\boxed{U} \quad \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right| \leq \sqrt{4 - (-1)} = \sqrt{3} \quad \text{نہ (ن) کی}$$

$$(2) \quad \text{نہ (ن) کی} \quad \sqrt{4 - (-1)} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{4 - (-1)} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{4 - (-1)} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$(2-2)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{2=2}$$

$$\sqrt{4 - (-1)} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{4 - (-1)} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right| \leq \sqrt{4 - (-1)} = \sqrt{3}$$

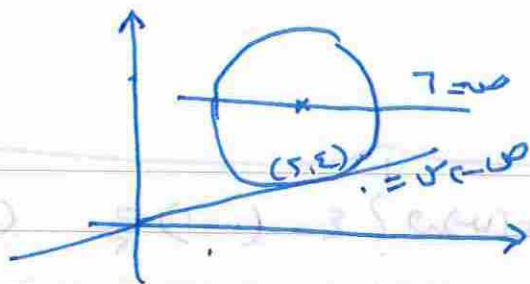
$$\boxed{3-} = 9-7 =$$

$$\boxed{A}$$

$$(3) \quad \text{نہ (ن) کی} \quad \sqrt{4 - (-1)} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right| \leq \sqrt{4 - (-1)} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\boxed{S} \quad \boxed{C4} = |1-3| = |1-1| = |1-1| =$$



السؤال الرابع

* الحل الثاني

$$r = \sqrt{(x-5)^2 + (y-4)^2}$$

عند النقطة (2, 4)

نستعمل معادلة الدائرة لإيجاد ميل

$$r = \sqrt{(x-5)^2 + (y-4)^2}$$

عند النقطة (2, 4) :

$$r = \sqrt{(2-5)^2 + (4-4)^2}$$

$$r = \frac{3-4}{4} = m$$

لنستعمل $r = \sqrt{(x-5)^2 + (y-4)^2}$

$$r = \frac{1}{4} = m$$

عند نقطة التماس $r = m$

$$r = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3-4}{4}$$

الدائرة تمر بالنقطة (2, 4) $r = \frac{1}{4}$

$$r = \sqrt{(x-5)^2 + (y-4)^2}$$

* الحل الأول

$$\sqrt{(x-5)^2 + (y-4)^2} = \frac{|1x-5|}{\sqrt{1+0}} = \frac{|x-5|}{1}$$

$$\sqrt{(x-5)^2 + (y-4)^2} = |x-5|$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 10x - 8y + 25 + 16 = 10x - 50 + 10x - 50$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 20x - 8y + 41 = 0$$

$$r = \sqrt{(x-5)^2 + (y-4)^2}$$

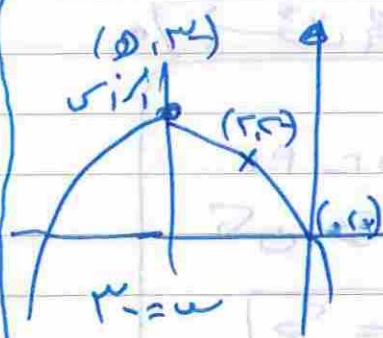
$$r = \sqrt{(x-5)^2 + (y-4)^2}$$

تمر بالنقطة (2, 4)

$$r = \sqrt{(2-5)^2 + (4-4)^2}$$

$$r = 3$$

$$r = \sqrt{(x-5)^2 + (y-4)^2}$$



$$(c) \text{ المعادلة } (x+3)^2 = 4 - x \Rightarrow (x+3)^2 = 4 - x$$

$$\div / (x+3)^2 = 4 - x \Rightarrow (x+3)^2 = 4 - x$$

$$(x+3)^2 = 4 - x \Rightarrow (x+3)^2 = 4 - x$$

$$1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{4}{x} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{4 - x}{x} = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{ المعادلة } (x+3)^2 = 4 - x \Rightarrow (x+3)^2 = 4 - x$$

$$(1) \quad x = 3 \Rightarrow x = 3 \Rightarrow x = 3$$

$$\therefore \frac{4}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{4}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{4}{x} = 0$$

$$\therefore x = 3 \Rightarrow x = 3 \Rightarrow x = 3$$

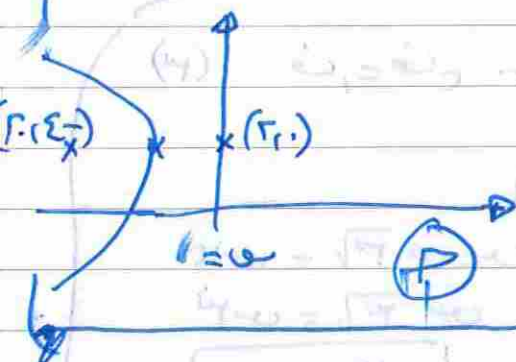
$$1 = 0 \Rightarrow 1 = 0 \Rightarrow 1 = 0$$

$$(2) \quad x = 3 \Rightarrow x = 3 \Rightarrow x = 3$$

$$(c) \quad x = 3 \Rightarrow x = 3 \Rightarrow x = 3$$

$$1 = 0 \Rightarrow 1 = 0 \Rightarrow 1 = 0$$

$$(3) \quad x = 3 \Rightarrow x = 3 \Rightarrow x = 3$$



$$(3) \quad x = 3 \Rightarrow x = 3 \Rightarrow x = 3$$

$$(4) \quad x = 3 \Rightarrow x = 3 \Rightarrow x = 3$$

$$\therefore \text{ المعادلة } (x+3)^2 = 4 - x \Rightarrow (x+3)^2 = 4 - x$$

1

مساحة المثلث ل و م = 7 = $\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 2$ [A] سؤال الخامس

① $12 = 2u$

من $u + v = 9 \leftarrow 2 = u - 4 \rightarrow 2 = u - 4 \rightarrow u = 6$
 لكن $2 + 2 = 4 \neq 9 - 2(6 + 2) = 9 - 20 = -11$

② $2 + 2 = 4$ من ① $u = 6$ بالتعويض في ②

$2 + 2 = 4 \rightarrow \frac{12}{2} \times 2 + 2 = 4 \rightarrow 12 + 2 = 14 \neq 4$

$2 - 2 = 0 \rightarrow 12 - 2 = 10 \neq 0$ بالتجريب : $2 = 3 \rightarrow u = 3, v = 0$

الحدود : $1 = \frac{u}{9} + \frac{v}{10}$

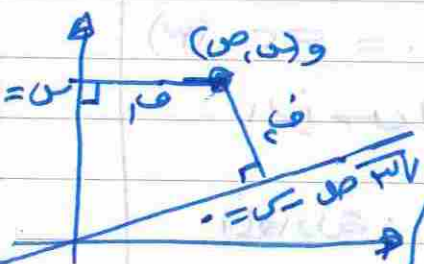
③ (1) $u + v = 9 \leftarrow u \times v = 12$

$u + v = 9 \leftarrow u + v = 9 \rightarrow u + v = 9 \rightarrow u + v = 9$

الاختلاف المركزي هو $\frac{u}{9} = \frac{v}{10} = \frac{1}{18}$ (2)

(3) $1 = \frac{u}{9} - \frac{v}{10} \leftarrow 1 = \frac{u}{9} - \frac{v}{10}$

④ $\frac{u}{9} = \frac{v}{10} = \frac{1}{18} \rightarrow \frac{u}{9} = \frac{1}{18} \rightarrow u = \frac{1}{2}$ طول الجذور المقاطع = $12 = 2 \times 6$



(3) $f_1 = f_2 \leftarrow \frac{1}{f_1} = \frac{1}{f_2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{f_1} = \frac{1}{f_2}$

$\frac{1}{f_1} = \frac{1}{f_2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{f_1} = \frac{1}{f_2}$

$\frac{1}{f_1} = \frac{1}{f_2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{f_1} = \frac{1}{f_2}$

$\frac{1}{f_1} = \frac{1}{f_2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{f_1} = \frac{1}{f_2}$