

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

عزيزي الطالب: أضع بين يديك مجموعة من الأسئلة المقررة
والتي هي مادة الاختبارات المستمرة الرابع (الفرع العلمي)
على وحدتي التقوى الخيرية والتفاعل ولابد من الإجابة
إلى ثلاثين هامسيتين مكنز التفاعل مع الأسئلة
(1) ركزت الأسئلة على الأفكار الجديدة والمفردات وروها في
هذه الدورة

(2) تم تجاوز بعض الأفكار السهلة والبسيطة والأفكار الواردة
في اللوحات الأخيرة لأسئلة الوزارة. لذا يجب الانتباه
على الأفكار الواردة في المادة المقررة.

للاستفسار عن أي سؤاله اتصل على الرقم

٠٧٩٦٠٤٤٠٩٩

جهاز صباغ زبون

للمعلم

أوجد المقادير التالية:

$$\Delta \quad \sqrt{\frac{2+s}{1+s}} \quad s$$

الحل: $s = \sqrt{2+s} \Leftrightarrow s^2 = 2+s \Leftrightarrow s^2 - s - 2 = 0$

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$$\frac{u}{1+u} + \frac{p}{1-u} = \frac{r}{1-u}$$

$$(1-u)p + (1+u)r = r$$

$$1=p \Leftrightarrow p=r \Leftrightarrow 1-u \Leftrightarrow u=r+1 \Leftrightarrow 1-u=r+1$$

$$s = \sqrt{2+s} \Leftrightarrow s^2 = 2+s \Leftrightarrow s^2 - s - 2 = 0$$

$$r + \frac{1}{1+u} - \frac{1}{1-u} = 0$$

$$r + \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2+s}} - \frac{1}{1-\sqrt{2+s}} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2+s}} = \frac{1}{1-\sqrt{2+s}} \Leftrightarrow 1-\sqrt{2+s} = 1+\sqrt{2+s}$$

$$\Delta \quad \sqrt{\frac{1}{1+s}} \quad s$$

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1+s}} \Leftrightarrow s^2 = \frac{1}{1+s} \Leftrightarrow s^2(1+s) = 1$$

بالإضافة

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①

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• ۶۹۷.۲۲.۹۹

55 $\sqrt{2+5}$ 2 $\triangle$

→ مستقبل

$$u p s \frac{1}{\varepsilon - \varepsilon_{u p}} \left[+ u p s u p \bar{r} \right] =$$

$$\frac{\omega}{\Gamma - \omega} + \frac{\rho}{\Gamma + \omega} = \frac{\lambda}{\Sigma - \omega}$$

$$(r+u)p + (r-d)p = 1$$

$\boxed{\Gamma = \rho} \iff \Gamma = \rho \text{ line, } (1+\rho)\rho \neq (1-\rho)\rho = \wedge$
 $\boxed{\Gamma = u} \iff \Gamma = u \text{ line}$

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{r}{r-\infty} + \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{r}{r+\infty} + \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} r = \frac{\infty \cdot \infty}{\infty - \infty} \therefore$$

$$p + |r - \infty| \frac{1}{2} r + |r + \infty| \frac{1}{2} r - \infty =$$

$$\cancel{A} \left| \sqrt{r-2+5}, \frac{1}{5}r + \sqrt{r+3+5} \right| \frac{1}{5}r - \sqrt{r+3+5} =$$

$$55 \overline{) 124} \quad 2 \triangle 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{-1} &= \psi \Leftrightarrow \psi_{-1} = \sqrt{\psi} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{\psi} = \psi \\ \psi &= \psi^2 (\psi_{-1})^{-1} \Leftrightarrow 1 = \frac{\psi^2}{\psi} (\psi_{-1})^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

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$$\left[\frac{u^s(u-1)^2 - x^1}{u^s} \right] = u^s \frac{1}{u^2-1}$$

$$u^s \left(\frac{1}{u^2} - \frac{1}{u^2} \right) = u^s \frac{1}{u^2} (2 - u^2) =$$

$$2 + \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2} \frac{2}{3} = 2 + \frac{1}{u^2} \times 2 - \frac{2}{3} \times 2 \times 2 =$$

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

$$u-3 = u^2 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{u-3} = u, \quad u^s \frac{2}{u-3\sqrt{2+u}} \quad \Delta 5$$

$$u^s u^2 = u^s \Leftrightarrow u-3 = u$$

$$\left[\frac{u^s u^2 - x}{u^s + u^2 - 3} \right] = \left[\frac{u^s u^2 - x}{u^s + u^2 - 3} \right] = u^s \frac{2}{u-3\sqrt{2+u}} \quad \therefore$$

$$\left[\frac{u^s u^2 - x}{(1+u)(3-u)} \right] = u^s \frac{u^2}{3-u^2-u^2} =$$

نعم عمل كسور جزئية
كل السؤال

الجواب النهائي: $\frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{u-3} + \frac{1}{u+3} \right) + \frac{1}{3}$

$$\left[\frac{1-u}{u^2} \right] \quad \Delta 6$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{u^2} - \frac{1}{u^2} \right] = \left[\frac{1}{u^2} - \frac{1}{u^2} \right] = \frac{1-u}{u^2}$$

$$u^s \frac{1}{u^2} = u^s \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{u} - 1 = u, \quad u^s \frac{1}{u^2} \left(\frac{1}{u} - 1 \right) =$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{u^2} \times \frac{1}{u} \right] = u^s \frac{1}{u^2} \left(\frac{1}{u} - 1 \right) \quad \Delta 7$$

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$\Delta = 497.44.99$
 $\Delta = 497.44.99$

$$\Delta + \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} =$$

$$\Delta + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} - 1 \right) =$$

$$\Delta + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} - 1 \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} =$$

$$\Delta + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + 1 \right) \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \Delta + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} =$$

$$\Delta + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \Delta + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \Delta + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + 1 = \Delta$$

$$\Delta + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \Delta$$

$$\Delta + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \Delta + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + 1 \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} =$$

$$\Delta + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + 1 \right) = \Delta + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \Delta + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} =$$

$$\Delta + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + 1 \right) = \Delta + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} =$$

$$\Delta + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + 1 \right) = \Delta + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + 1 \right) =$$

$$\Delta + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + 1 \right) = \Delta$$

$$\Delta + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + 1 \right) = \Delta$$

نقاط با جزای

$$\Delta = \Delta$$

$$\Delta = \Delta$$

$$\Delta + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + 1 \right) = \Delta + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + 1 \right) =$$

$$\Delta + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + 1 \right) = \Delta + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + 1 \right) =$$

④

29 ظاهری ۱

الحل: $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} du$

$$G-S = \cup S \cup \tau \Leftarrow S = S' \Leftarrow \tau = \tau'$$

$\text{وہ} = \text{رہی}$ $\text{ہ} = \text{نہیں رہی}$ $\text{وہ} = \text{رہی}$
 $\text{وہ} = \text{رہی}$ $\text{وہ} = \text{رہی}$ $\text{وہ} = \text{رہی}$

ج. ه. - $\{ \text{ه. د.} = \text{ر. ص.} - (\text{ط. ص.} - \text{ص. ط.}) \times \text{ر.} \} - (\text{ط. ص.} - \text{ص. ط.}) \times \text{ر.}$

$$D + \sum_{\sigma} \frac{r}{\sigma} + |u| \frac{r}{u} + (u + u^2) \frac{r}{u} =$$

*** انبساط: $\left[\text{ظا} \text{ص} \text{ص} = \text{و} \text{و} \text{ا} \text{م} \text{ب} \text{ا} \right] + \text{و} \text{و} \text{ا} \text{م} \text{ب} \text{ا} = \text{و} \text{و} \text{ا} \text{م} \text{ب} \text{ا} + \text{و} \text{و} \text{ا} \text{م} \text{ب} \text{ا}$

$$\left[\frac{5}{5+1} \right] = \left[\frac{5}{(5+1) \text{ کو } 1} \right] = \left[\frac{5}{5+0} \right]$$

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

⑤

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$$\triangle 11 \quad \left[\frac{1}{s(s+1)(s+2)} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{s(s+1)(s+2)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s+1} + \frac{C}{s+2}$$

النتيجة: لبط متقة المقام
وعليه فإنه $\left[\frac{1}{s(s+1)(s+2)} \right] = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s+1} + \frac{C}{s+2}$

مرفقة عليه كل التوال بالتعويض بفرض أنه $\frac{1}{s(s+1)(s+2)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s+1} + \frac{C}{s+2}$ من ذلك
منسقة هو موجودة في المثال.

$$\triangle 12 \quad \left[\frac{s^2}{s(s+1)(s+2)} \right]$$

$$\frac{s^2}{s(s+1)(s+2)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s+1} + \frac{C}{s+2}$$

$$\frac{1}{s(s+1)(s+2)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s+1} + \frac{C}{s+2}$$

$$\frac{s^2}{s(s+1)(s+2)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s+1} + \frac{C}{s+2}$$

$$\frac{s^2}{s(s+1)(s+2)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s+1} + \frac{C}{s+2}$$

$$\frac{s^2}{s(s+1)(s+2)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s+1} + \frac{C}{s+2}$$

لكن نكمل الحل المثال
بالتكامل الجزئية.

6

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٧٩٦.٤٤.٩٩

$$\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} \right] \quad \Delta 13$$

$$\frac{1}{7} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \quad \left[\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}} \right] =$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{7} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}} \quad \left[\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}} \right] =$$

$$\frac{1}{7} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6} \quad \left[\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}} \right] = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{1}{7} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6} \quad \left[\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}} \right] = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}} \right] = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{6}} = 6$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}} \right] = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{6}} = 6$$

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

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

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

$$\left[\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}} \right] \quad \Delta 14$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}} \right] = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{6}} = 6$$

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

$$\left[\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}} \right] = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{6}} = 6$$

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

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

۱. من = جاسی $\Leftarrow$ $\frac{سجی}{جیاسی}$ = سجی

$$\{ \psi^\dagger (\sigma^\dagger - 1) \psi \} = \{ \psi^\dagger \sigma^\dagger \psi \} = \frac{\psi^\dagger \psi}{\psi^\dagger \psi} =$$

$$\psi_S(\psi_A - \psi_B) = \psi_S(\psi_A - 1) \psi_B =$$

$$= \frac{25}{3} - \frac{5}{0} + 9 = \frac{25}{3} - \frac{5}{3} + 9 = 9 + \frac{20}{3}$$

$\frac{\pi_3}{2}$
 $\frac{\pi_3}{\wedge}$
 18

$$\frac{\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{x_n}}{\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{x_n}} = \frac{\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{x_n}}{\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{x_n}} = 1$$

$$\frac{\pi}{k} \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{k}} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{k} \int_0^{2\pi} f\left(\frac{x}{k}\right) dx$$

$$\left(\frac{\pi r}{\Sigma} \times \cancel{8} \bar{L} \bar{b} \bar{r} - \right) - \left(\frac{\pi r}{\cancel{\Sigma}} \times \cancel{8} \bar{L} \bar{b} \bar{r} - \right) = \frac{\pi r}{\Sigma} \mid \frac{\cancel{\Sigma} \bar{r} \bar{L} \bar{b} \bar{r} \cancel{\Sigma}}{\cancel{\Sigma}} =$$

$$\boxed{r-} = 1 - x_c + \cdot x_c - =$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 55 \\ 11 \\ \hline 66 \end{array} \quad 2 \quad \triangle 17$$

$$z = \frac{y - \bar{y}}{(1 - \frac{1}{n})(1 + \frac{1}{n})}$$

$$\sum_i = \text{ص}$$

$$\boxed{\sum_i = \frac{\sum_i}{\sum_i}}$$

$$\left[\frac{ups}{(1+up)(1+up)} \right] = \frac{ups}{\cancel{1+up}} + \frac{\cancel{1+up}}{(1-up)(1+up)} \Bigg] =$$

نفعل بالكسر الجزئية.

⑧

مجموعه مسائل
97.22.99

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ص} &= \text{ر} \\ \text{ص} &= \text{ر} \times \text{ل} \\ \text{ص} &= \frac{\text{ر}}{\text{ل}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\text{ص} = \frac{\text{ر}}{\text{ل}}}$$

اثبات: ثابت

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ ر} \text{ ص}$$

$$= \frac{\text{ر} \times \text{ص}}{\text{ل}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\text{ل}} + \text{ص}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\text{ل}} + \text{ر} \times \text{ص}$$

$$\boxed{21} \text{ إذا كان } \frac{1}{\text{ل}} = \text{ص} \text{ (ر} = 1 \text{) ، } 1 - \text{ص} = \text{ر} \text{ (ل} = 1 \text{) ، } \frac{1}{\text{ل}} = \text{ص}$$

$$\text{ص} = \frac{1}{\text{ل}} \text{ ر} \text{ ص}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{ص} &= \text{ر} \\ \text{ص} &= \frac{1}{\text{ل}} \text{ ر} \\ \text{ص} &= \text{ر} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ اكل: } \text{ص} = \frac{1}{\text{ل}} \text{ ر} \text{ ص} = \text{ر} \text{ ص} \Rightarrow \text{ص} = \frac{1}{\text{ل}} \text{ ر} \text{ ص} = \text{ر} \text{ ص} \Rightarrow \text{ص} = \frac{1}{\text{ل}} \text{ ر} \text{ ص} = \text{ر} \text{ ص}$$

$$\frac{1}{\text{ل}} \text{ ر} \text{ ص} \times \text{ص} = \text{ر} \text{ ص}$$

$$\frac{1}{\text{ل}} \text{ ر} \text{ ص} = \text{ر} \text{ ص} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\text{ل}} \text{ ر} \text{ ص} = \text{ر} \text{ ص} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\text{ل}} \text{ ر} \text{ ص} = \text{ر} \text{ ص}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ص} &= \text{ر} \\ \text{ص} &= \text{ر} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ص} &= \text{ر} \\ \text{ص} &= \text{ر} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{\text{ل}} \text{ ر} \text{ ص} = \text{ر} \text{ ص} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\text{ل}} \text{ ر} \text{ ص} = \text{ر} \text{ ص} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\text{ل}} \text{ ر} \text{ ص} = \text{ر} \text{ ص}$$

$$\frac{1}{\text{ل}} \text{ ر} \text{ ص} = \text{ر} \text{ ص} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\text{ل}} \text{ ر} \text{ ص} = \text{ر} \text{ ص} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\text{ل}} \text{ ر} \text{ ص} = \text{ر} \text{ ص}$$

10

2

$$7 - 1 - 4 = \frac{1}{2} \times 4$$

$$= 7 - 4 = 3$$

(22) يتحرك جسم بحسب أن سرعته ترتبط مع المسافة التي يقطعها بالآلة -
بالإضافة $E = F \cdot x$ ، أو معدل الحافّة التي
سيقطعها الجسم بعد x ثوانٍ علماً بأنه لم يقطع عند بدء الحركة m

اگر :- $\mathbb{R} \subseteq \mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{Z} \subseteq \mathbb{N} \subseteq \mathbb{R} \subseteq \mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{Z} \subseteq \mathbb{N}$

$$D + \dot{A} = \dot{F} \Leftarrow \dot{A} \dot{S} = \dot{F} \dot{S} \dot{r} \therefore$$

گھٹا ن = ۱۲۷ = ۱۲۷ + ۰.۷۹ = ۱۲۷.۷۹

$$122 + 6A = 6B \therefore$$

عندما $n = 9 = 9 \leq 9 = 144 + 9 \times 9 = 9 \leq 9 = 9$ $\Rightarrow P_{10} = 9$

[23] یکب ما فی هزاران عمل $\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n-3}}$ م / ن ، اوجده حجمهای

في الخزان بعد ٩,٥ ثانية علماً بأن حجم الماء بعد ٣ ثوانٍ = ٣٥ م

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} (x - \sin x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x - \sin x} = \infty \therefore \text{N/A}$$

$$D + \frac{\frac{1}{5}(3 - 0.5)P}{5} = 8$$

$$\boxed{\Sigma = D} \Leftarrow 0 = 0 + \frac{1}{c} (r - r \times r) = 0 \Leftarrow r = 0 \text{ nie}$$

$$\boxed{\Lambda} = \Sigma + \sqrt{17} = \Sigma + \sqrt{17.0 \times 5} = 2 \leftarrow 9.0 = 0 \text{ units}$$

(24) إذا كان $P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ، فاحسب الترتيب p

$\sqrt{c-r}$ $r-\sqrt{c}$
 $++ ++$ $-- --$
 $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}{1}$

اگر :- ضد تعریف | ۱-۵۰ | ہے ۱۲۹

$$1. = r_s(r - r_s)^2 + r_s(r_s - r)^2 = r_s |r_s - r|^2$$

$$1. = 1 \text{ p}_{55-59} + 1 \text{ p}_{60-64}$$

$$(11) \quad \therefore = 105 - 8 + 1 \quad 5 - 5 - 5 \leftarrow$$

11

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= 1 - p - \epsilon p \leq 1 = 1 + p - \epsilon p + 1 \\ &= (1 + p)(1 - \epsilon) \\ &\leq p \text{ ist } \text{da } 1 - \epsilon = p \end{aligned}$$

الحل: - عند $s = 1$ $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{s} = 1$ $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{s} = 1$ $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{s} = 1$

$$1 = \infty \Leftarrow 1 = \infty - \infty + 1 = \infty$$

$$5 = \sqrt[5]{5}$$

$$r - 5 \text{ @ } r + 5^r = r_{50}$$

$$5 \otimes 3 + 3 \otimes 5 = \frac{5 \otimes 5}{5} \oplus 3$$

عند $v = 1$ $\Rightarrow$ $x^3 + 3x^2 = 5x^3$ $\Rightarrow$ $x^3 + 3x^2 = 5x^3$

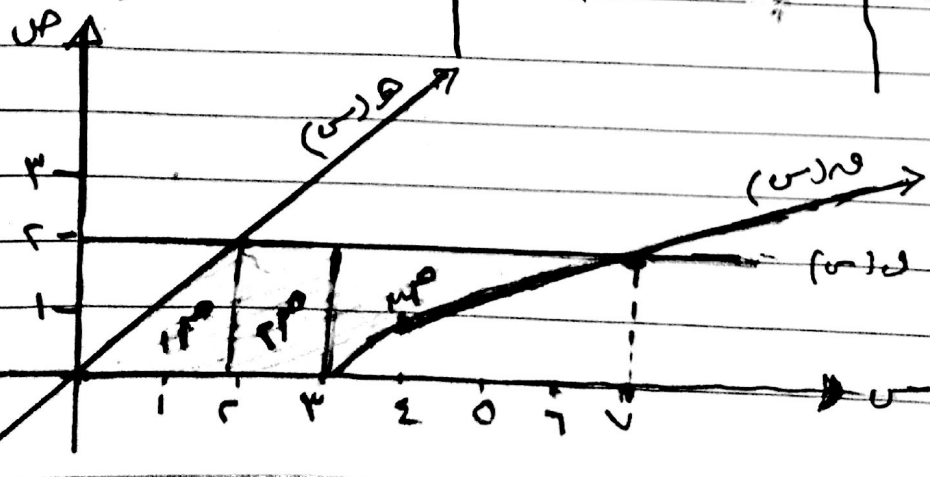
$$\frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{9} \frac{1}{12} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{9} \frac{1}{12} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{9} \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{9} \frac{1}{12} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{9} \frac{1}{5}$$

26] أوجد مجموعة المنطقية المحصورة بين حقيقتين للترانبات

الحل :- نجد تقاطع

عدد (س) = هـ (د)	عدد (س) = ل (د)	عدد (س) = هـ (د)
$س = 3 - س$ $س = 3$	$س = 3 - س$ $س = 3$	$س = 3 - س$ $س = 3$
$س = 3 - س$ $س = 3$	$س = 3 - س$ $س = 3$	$س = 3 - س$ $س = 3$
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لا يوجد حل للمجموعة
لا يوجد تقاطع



Σ 4p 2 2p
1.997.22.99

$$\begin{aligned} \square &= \int \frac{1}{x} = \ln x = \ln x - \ln 1 = \ln x \\ \ln(x - 1) - \ln(x - 1) &= \ln x - \ln 1 = \ln x \\ \frac{1}{x} &= \int \frac{1}{x} = \ln x - \ln 1 = \ln x \\ \ln x &= \frac{1}{x} + x + x = \ln x + \ln x + \ln x = \ln x \end{aligned}$$