

**مراجعة مكثفة**

**في**

**الرياضيات المستوى الثالث**

**العلمي والصناعي**

**الرياضيات في 100 سؤال وجواب**

**للأستاذ**

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$$A = \frac{1 - (1 - r)^n}{1 - r} \quad B = \frac{1}{1 - r}$$

$$\frac{C}{r} = C + \frac{r - r^2 - r^3 + r^4}{1 - (1 - r)^n} \quad \frac{D}{r} = \frac{1}{1 - (1 - r)^n}$$

$$\frac{C}{r} = C + \frac{\frac{r - r^2 - r^3 + r^4}{1 - r}}{\frac{1 - (1 - r)^n}{1 - r}} \quad \frac{D}{r} = \frac{1}{1 - (1 - r)^n}$$

$$\frac{C}{r} = C + \frac{(1 - r)(r + r^2)}{1 - r} \quad \frac{D}{r} = \frac{1}{1 - r}$$

$$\frac{C}{r} = C + \frac{r + r^2}{1 - r} \quad \frac{D}{r} = \frac{1}{1 - r}$$

$$1 = C$$

$$\frac{r - s}{\sqrt{-\pi} b} \quad \frac{1}{r} \quad \boxed{s}$$

$$\frac{r - s}{\sqrt{-\pi} - \pi s b} \quad \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} r - s = up \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ (r - s) \pi b - \end{array} \quad \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{up}{up \pi b -} \quad \frac{1}{r}$$

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

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{1 + (1 - r)^n}\right) \quad \frac{1}{1 + r} \quad \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{1 + (1 - r)^n}{1 + (1 - r)^n} \times \frac{1}{1 + r} \quad \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{(1 + (1 - r)^n) - 1}{(1 + (1 - r)^n) + 1} \times \frac{(1 + (1 - r)^n) + 1}{(1 + (1 - r)^n) + 1} \quad \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{(1 + (1 - r)^n) + 1}{(1 - r)(1 - r)(1 + r)} \quad \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{r - s + r}{(1 - r)(1 - r)(1 + r)} \quad \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{r - s}{r} = \frac{(r + 1)r}{(1 - r)(1 - r)(1 + r)} \quad \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{1 - (1 - r)^n}{1 - r} \quad \frac{1}{1 - r}$$

$$\frac{1 - (1 - r)^n}{1 - r} \times \frac{1 - (1 - r)^n}{1 - r} \quad \frac{1}{1 - r}$$

$$\frac{1 - (1 - r)^n}{1 - r} \times \frac{1 - (1 - r)^n}{1 - r} \quad \frac{1}{1 - r}$$

$$\frac{1 - (1 - r)^n}{1 - r} \quad \frac{1}{1 - r}$$

$$\frac{(r - 1) r}{1 - r} \quad \frac{1}{1 - r}$$

$$\frac{(r - 1) (r - 1) r}{1 - r} \quad \frac{1}{1 - r}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{r}{\sum x n} =$$

$$\frac{1 - r - s}{1 + r - s} \quad \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{1 - r - s}{1 + r - s} \quad \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{1 - r - s - 1}{(1 - r)(1 - r - s)} \quad \frac{1 - r}{(1 - r)(1 - r - s)} \quad \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{1 - r - s - 1}{(1 - r)(1 - r - s)} \quad \frac{1 - r}{(1 - r)(1 - r - s)} \quad \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{(1 - r - s) + 1}{(1 - r - s) + 1} \quad \frac{1 - r - s - 1}{(1 - r - s) + 1} \quad \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{(1 - r - s) - 1}{(1 - r)(1 - r - s)} \quad \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{r - s - s}{(1 - r)(1 - r - s)} \quad \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{r - s}{(1 - r)(1 - r - s)} \quad \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}}$$

$$N = \frac{(\sum r_i)(\sum x_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$$

$$P_G = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$$

$$P_G = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$$

$$O = (\sum r_i) \times C = (\sum r_i) \times \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$$

$$O = (\sum r_i) \times \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$$

$$C = (1 + (1+r)) \times O - (\sum r_i) \times C$$

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$$\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} - \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}}{\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} - \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}}{\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} - \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}}{\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} - \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}}{\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\frac{(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)(1 + (1+r)) - (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)(1 + (1+r))}{(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)(1 + (1+r)) - (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)(1 + (1+r))}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$$

$$\frac{1 + \frac{1 + (1+r)}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} - 1}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$$

$$\frac{1 + (1+r) \times \frac{1 + (1+r)}{(1 + (1+r))(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)}}{1 + (1+r) \times \frac{1 + (1+r)}{(1 + (1+r))(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)}}$$

$$\frac{(1 + r - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i) - C(1 + r)}{(1 + r)(1 + (1+r))(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)}$$

$$\frac{1 - r - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + C(1 + r)}{(1 + r)(1 + (1+r))(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)}$$

$$\frac{1 - r - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{(1 + r)(1 + (1+r))(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)}$$

$$\frac{C}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} = \frac{(1 - r)}{1 + (1+r)(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} =$$

$$\frac{1 - r - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{(1 + r)(1 + (1+r))(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)}$$

$$\frac{1 - r - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{(1 + r)(1 + (1+r))(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)}$$

$$\frac{1 - r - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{(1 + r)(1 + (1+r))(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)}$$

$$\frac{r^2 - r + 1}{r^2 + r + 1} \times \frac{r^2 - r + 1}{r^2 + r + 1}$$

$$\frac{r^2 - r + 1}{r^2 + r + 1} \times \frac{r^2 - r + 1}{r^2 + r + 1}$$

$$\frac{r^2 - r + 1}{r^2 + r + 1} \times \frac{1}{r} =$$

$$\frac{r^2 - r + 1}{r^2 + r + 1} \times \frac{1}{r} =$$

$$\frac{(1+r)^2}{(1+r)^2} \times \frac{1}{r} =$$

$$1 = (1+1) \times \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{\Sigma - r + 1}{\Sigma - r} \times \frac{1}{r} =$$

$$\frac{r - r + 1}{(r+r)(r+r)} \times \frac{1}{r} + \frac{r - r + 1}{(r+r)(r+r)} \times \frac{1}{r}$$

$$0 = 0$$

$$\frac{\Sigma - r + 1}{\Sigma - r} \times \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1 - r + 1}{(r+r)(r+r)} \times \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{r \times 1}{r \times 1} + \frac{1}{\Sigma - r}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} - \frac{r}{\Sigma - r}$$

$$\frac{1}{r(r-r)} =$$

$$\frac{1 - r}{r(r-r)} =$$

$$\frac{1 - r}{r(r-r)} =$$

$$\frac{r(r-r)}{r(r-r)} \times \frac{1 - r}{1 - r} =$$

$$\cancel{\frac{r(r-r)}{r(r-r)} \times \cancel{(1+r)} \cancel{(1+r+r+r)} \cancel{(1-r)}} =$$

$$(1+r-r) \times (1-r-r) =$$

$$1 = \frac{1 \times r \times r}{r \times r} =$$

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

$$\frac{\Sigma - r + 1}{\Sigma - r} \times \frac{1}{r} =$$

$$\frac{(\Sigma + r) \times \Sigma - (\Sigma + r)}{\Sigma + (r+r) \times (1+r+r+r)(1-r)} =$$

$$\frac{r - 1}{(1)(1+r+r+r)(1-r)} =$$

$$\frac{r + r - 1 - r}{(1)(1+r+r+r)(1-r)} =$$

$$\frac{(1-r)(r-r)}{(1)(1+r+r+r)(1-r)} =$$

$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{r - 1}{r \times r}$$

$$\frac{r - r + r + r}{r - r} =$$

$$\frac{r - r + r + r}{(r+r)(r-r)} =$$

$$\frac{\Sigma + r + r + r + r}{(r+r)(r-r)} =$$

$$\frac{r + r + r + r}{r + r} =$$

$$\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r \Sigma} =$$

$$\frac{r + r + r + r}{r + r} =$$

$$\frac{r + r + r + r}{r + r} =$$

$$\frac{1}{r} +$$

$$\frac{r}{r-p} \times \frac{r}{r-p} = \frac{1}{(r-p)^2}$$

$$\frac{r}{r-p} \times \frac{r}{r-p} = \frac{1}{(r-p)(\frac{\pi}{2}-r)}$$

$$\frac{r}{r-p} \times \frac{r}{r-p} = \frac{1}{r(\frac{\pi}{2}-r)}$$

$$\frac{(r-p-\frac{\pi}{2})}{r(\frac{\pi}{2}-r)} = \frac{1}{r(\frac{\pi}{2}-r)}$$

$$\frac{(r-p-\frac{\pi}{2})}{r(\frac{\pi}{2}-r)} = \frac{1}{r(\frac{\pi}{2}-r)}$$

$$r-\frac{\pi}{2}=4p$$

$$r \leftarrow up$$

$$\therefore \leftarrow up$$

$$\sqrt{r} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{v}} = \frac{4p \sqrt{4p}}{\sqrt{v} \times up}$$

$$\frac{r \sqrt{r} \sqrt{r-1}}{r \sqrt{r} \sqrt{r-1}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2}-r}$$

$$\cancel{r \sqrt{r} \sqrt{r+1}} \times \cancel{r \sqrt{r} \sqrt{r+1}} \times \cancel{r \sqrt{r} \sqrt{r-1}} = \cancel{r \sqrt{r} \sqrt{r+1}} \times \cancel{r \sqrt{r} \sqrt{r+1}} \times \cancel{r \sqrt{r} \sqrt{r-1}}$$

$$\frac{x}{x} \times \frac{r \sqrt{r} \sqrt{r-1}}{r \sqrt{r} \sqrt{r-1}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2}-r}$$

$$\frac{r+r}{r-r} = \frac{r+r}{(r+r)(\frac{\pi}{2}-r)} = \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2}-r}$$

$$\frac{r+r-1\lambda}{(r+r)(r-r)} = \frac{1}{r-r}$$

$$\frac{(r-r)}{(r+r)(r-r)} = \frac{1}{r-r}$$

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

$$\frac{(p-r) \cancel{Lip}}{p-r} = \frac{(p-r) \cancel{Lip}}{p-r}$$

$$\cancel{Lip} \times p \cancel{Lip} = \frac{4p^2 \cancel{Lip}}{4p} \cancel{Lip} \times p \cancel{Lip}$$

$$p \cancel{Lip} = \cancel{Lip} \leftarrow up$$

$$\frac{[1+\frac{\pi}{2}]}{1-\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1 \rightarrow 1$$

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

$$r = \frac{(1+\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}) (1-\frac{\pi}{2})}{1-\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\cancel{r} = \frac{1}{1-\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{1-\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{(4p+\pi)(4p-\pi)}{(\pi+4p)(\pi-4p)} \leftarrow up$$

$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{(r-\pi) \cancel{Lip}}{\frac{\pi}{2}-r} \leftarrow up$$

$\left[ \frac{1}{r} = 1 \right] \Rightarrow p \neq 1$  i.e.  $p \neq 0$

Because, if  $p=0$ , then  $r=0$ .

$$\begin{aligned} r &= (r-\pi) \cancel{Lip} \\ &\Rightarrow (\frac{\pi}{2}-p) \cancel{Lip} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\pi=p}$$

$$C = \frac{(r-\pi) \cancel{Lip}}{\frac{\pi}{2}-r} \leftarrow up$$

$$C = \frac{(r+\pi-\frac{\pi}{2}) \cancel{Lip}}{\frac{\pi}{2}-r} \leftarrow up$$

$$C = \frac{(r-\pi) \cancel{Lip}}{(\frac{\pi}{2}-r) \cancel{Lip}} \leftarrow up$$

$$\boxed{C=1}$$





المعنى: جميع مدخلاتي كما في المراقبة

الخطوات

$$C = D$$

$$(C)_{AB} = (D)_{AB} \quad \text{iff} \\ C \neq D \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Sigma = D$$

$$(S)_{AB} = (D)_{AB} \quad \text{iff}$$

$\Sigma \neq D$  iff  $S \neq D$

الخطوات

$$T = D$$

$$(W)_{AB} = (D)_{AB} \quad \text{iff} \\ -P \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Sigma \neq T \neq \Sigma$$

$T = D$  iff  $S = D$

$\{\Sigma, \Sigma, \Sigma\} - \{\Sigma, \Sigma\}$  الكل على  $(D)_{AB}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \exists r \geq 1 \Leftarrow 1 + [T^r] = [D]_{AB} \quad \text{iff} \\ & \Sigma \geq r \geq 1 \quad \text{iff} \quad \frac{r+1}{r} \end{aligned}$$

$\{\Sigma, 1\} - \{\Sigma, \Sigma\}$  الكل على  $(D)_{AB}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \exists r \geq 1 \Leftarrow 1 + [T^r] = [D]_{AB} \quad \text{iff} \\ & \Sigma \geq r \geq 1 \quad \text{iff} \quad \frac{r+1}{r} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \exists r \geq 1 \Leftarrow 1 + [T^r] = [D]_{AB} \quad \text{iff} \\ & \Sigma \geq r \geq 1 \quad \text{iff} \quad \frac{r+1}{r} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \exists r \geq 1 \Leftarrow 1 + [T^r] = [D]_{AB} \quad \text{iff} \\ & \Sigma = r \quad \text{iff} \quad \frac{r+1}{r} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \exists r \geq 1 \Leftarrow 1 + [T^r] = [D]_{AB} \quad \text{iff} \\ & \Sigma = r \quad \text{iff} \quad \frac{r+1}{r} \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} & \exists r \geq 1 \Leftarrow 1 + [T^r] = [D]_{AB} \quad \text{iff} \\ & \Sigma = r \quad \text{iff} \quad \frac{r+1}{r} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \exists r \geq 1 \Leftarrow 1 + [T^r] = [D]_{AB} \quad \text{iff} \\ & \Sigma = r \quad \text{iff} \quad \frac{r+1}{r} \end{aligned}$$

$C > T & \text{ هو نفس المراقبة } \Rightarrow$

$$C = T \quad \text{iff}$$

$$\Sigma \geq r \geq 1 + P$$

أي  $(D)_{AB}$  في المراقبة

الحل:

$$(C)_{AB} = (T)_{AB} \quad \text{iff} \\ -P \Leftrightarrow +P$$

$$U^P = U^C + P\Sigma = D + U + P\Sigma$$

$$D = U^C - P\Sigma \Leftrightarrow U^P = D + U + P\Sigma$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Leftarrow T = U - P$$

~~$$U^P = U^P + P\Sigma$$~~

~~$$\textcircled{2} \Leftarrow U = U - P\Sigma$$~~

~~$$T = U - P\Sigma$$~~

~~$$\boxed{P = U} \Leftarrow T = P\Sigma$$~~

~~$$U = C \times \Sigma = P\Sigma = U$$~~

~~$$\boxed{U = U} \quad \boxed{P = P}$$~~

$$\left[ \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right] - \left[ \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right] = \left[ \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right] \quad \text{أداة}$$

$$\left[ \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right] \Rightarrow \Sigma$$

$\left[ \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right]$  الكل على

$$\Sigma > r \geq 2 \quad \text{iff} \quad \frac{r+1}{r} = [D] \quad \text{أداة}$$

$$\Sigma > r \geq 3 \quad \text{iff} \quad \frac{r+1}{r} = 1 \quad \text{أداة}$$

$$\Sigma = r \quad \text{iff} \quad \frac{r+1}{r} = 1 \quad \text{أداة}$$

$$\Sigma > r \geq 1 \quad \text{iff} \quad \frac{r+1}{r} = [D] \quad \text{أداة}$$

$$\Sigma = r \quad \text{iff} \quad \frac{r+1}{r} = 1 \quad \text{أداة}$$

$$\Sigma > r \geq 1 \quad \text{iff} \quad \frac{r+1}{r} = [D] \quad \text{أداة}$$

$$\Sigma > r \geq 1 \quad \text{iff} \quad \frac{r+1}{r} = 1 \quad \text{أداة}$$

$$\Sigma = r \quad \text{iff} \quad \frac{r+1}{r} = 1 \quad \text{أداة}$$

$$\Sigma > r \geq 1 \quad \text{iff} \quad \frac{r+1}{r} = [D] \quad \text{أداة}$$

$$\Sigma = r \quad \text{iff} \quad \frac{r+1}{r} = 1 \quad \text{أداة}$$

$$\Sigma > r \geq 1 \quad \text{iff} \quad \frac{r+1}{r} = [D] \quad \text{أداة}$$

$$\Sigma = r \quad \text{iff} \quad \frac{r+1}{r} = 1 \quad \text{أداة}$$



1.  $\Sigma v \cdot c \leq g = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$  |  $v_0$   
1.  $\Sigma v \cdot c \leq g = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$

$$\rightarrow H \geq C - C \frac{\log \epsilon}{\sqrt{n}} \quad \text{for } n \geq N$$

$\Rightarrow \text{largest } f(v) =$   
 $\leq v \in S$

$$1 \geq r > -1 + s$$

اجتنب ارتجاع (و تهـ) (سـ) (عـ) (لـ) اـ

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1 \geq r < r_0 + r \\ 1 < r < r_0 + r_0 \end{array} \right\} = (r)(\alpha + \omega)$$

$$(1) (\omega + \nu) = (\nu)(\omega + \nu) \quad \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ -1 \end{matrix} = (\nu)(\omega + \nu) \quad \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ +1 \end{matrix}$$

$$S \geq R \leftarrow \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{\lambda}}}{1 - \sqrt{\lambda}}$$

$$\text{ج) } \frac{\pi}{2} \sin x = 0 \Rightarrow x = k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C &= \Gamma \text{ in } J\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} (\Rightarrow)^{\text{op}} \\ (C, -)_{\text{op}} &= \frac{1}{\Gamma} \frac{((\mathbb{I} + \Gamma, f))(\Gamma, \alpha)}{\Gamma + \alpha} \frac{1}{f} \quad (\text{re}, \text{op}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}_i} \right) = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_i} + \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}_i} \right) = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_i} + \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}_i} \right)$$

$\text{C} = \frac{1}{2} \pi d^2 \rho$  (m) (d + m)

١- جنی اپھال و دل (۱۰) علی

$$I = J \quad \text{d.f.} \\ \sum b_i x_i c_i - \sum r_i s_i + t_i p_i = (t_i) \approx$$

$$r = \frac{c}{c}$$

1 > r > .6 S

$r = r_0$

المُعَايِد

$$\text{نحوه} \frac{\sqrt{r^2 + s^2}}{r}$$

٢٠٢٠ میں ایک جنگی لڑائی کا نام

$\sigma = \mu \sqrt{D}$

$$(c-)_{\infty} = \frac{r^{\alpha+\beta}}{r^{\alpha+\beta}} \left[ \frac{1}{r} \right]$$

حَلْ =

Ms. A. E. 2 v. 2

الكل = ٥

$$(\text{---})_{10} = \frac{(1+1)(1+3)}{2} = 5$$

$$\text{جمل } r = c = s$$

9.9 - Fig. 7 shows (b) as

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} r > v \geq 1 - \frac{v}{c} \\ v > r \geq c \left[ \frac{v}{c} + \frac{1}{1-v/c} \right] \\ v < r = \frac{c-v}{\frac{c}{v}-1} \end{array} \right\} \quad [83]$$

أيضاً في الحالات على

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} r > v < 1 - \frac{v}{c} \\ v > r \geq c \\ v < r = \frac{c-v}{\frac{c}{v}-1} \end{array} \right\}$$

الحالة 1- الحالات التي لا تسمى  
الحالات التي لا يتحقق فيها  
الشرط  $v < c$   
 $v > r = \frac{c-v}{\frac{c}{v}-1}$

الحالة 2- الحالات التي يتحقق فيها

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (v)_{\text{ور}} = (r)_{\text{ور}} \frac{1}{1-v/c} = (r)_{\text{ور}} + v \\ v > r \geq c = v = v \\ (v)_{\text{ور}} = (r)_{\text{ور}} \frac{1}{1-v/c} = (r)_{\text{ور}} + v = v \\ v > r = 1 = v = 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

الحالة 3- الحالات التي يتحقق فيها

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} [r > v] = (r)_{\text{ور}} + v = (r)_{\text{ور}} \\ (v < r) \text{ هي الحالة المطلوبة} \end{array} \right\} \quad [83]$$

$v = r$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 0 > r > v \\ r > v > 0 \\ v > r > v \end{array} \right\} = (r)_{\text{ور}}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 0 > r > v \\ r > v > 0 \\ v > r > v \\ v > r > v \end{array} \right\} = \frac{(r)_{\text{ور}}}{(r)_{\text{ور}}}$$

الحالة 4- الحالات التي يتحقق فيها

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (v < r) \text{ هي الحالات المطلوبة} \\ (v < r) \text{ هي الحالات المطلوبة} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(v)_{\text{ور}} = (r)_{\text{ور}} \frac{1}{1-v/c} = (r)_{\text{ور}} + v = v \quad \text{الحالة 5- الحالات المطلوبة}$$

$$(v)_{\text{ور}} = (r)_{\text{ور}} \frac{1}{1-v/c} = (r)_{\text{ور}} + v = v \quad v = r = 1 = v$$

$$v = r = 1 = v$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} [v < r] - (v < r) \text{ هي الحالات المطلوبة} \\ (v)_{\text{ور}} = (r)_{\text{ور}} \frac{1}{1-v/c} = (r)_{\text{ور}} + v = v \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} r > v > 1 - \frac{v}{c} \\ v > r > 1 - \frac{v}{c} \end{array} \right\}$$

أيضاً الحالات التي لا تتحقق

الحالات التي لا تتحقق

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} r > v \geq 1 - \frac{v}{c} \\ v > r \geq 1 - \frac{v}{c} \end{array} \right\}$$

الحالة 1- الحالات التي لا تتحقق

الحالات التي لا تتحقق

الطرف

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (v)_{\text{ور}} = (r)_{\text{ور}} \frac{1}{1-v/c} = v \\ v > r \geq 1 - \frac{v}{c} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (v)_{\text{ور}} = (r)_{\text{ور}} \frac{1}{1-v/c} = v \\ v > r = \frac{v}{\frac{c}{v}-1} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} v = r = \frac{v}{\frac{c}{v}-1} \\ v = \frac{v}{\frac{c}{v}-1} + \sqrt{v} = \frac{v}{\frac{c}{v}-1} \end{array} \right\}$$

الحالة 1

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (v)_{\text{ور}} = (r)_{\text{ور}} \frac{1}{1-v/c} = v \\ v = 1 = v \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} v = 1 - [v < r] \text{ هي الحالات المطلوبة} \\ v = 1 - [v < r] \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} [v < r] = (r)_{\text{ور}} \frac{1}{1-v/c} (v - r) = (r)_{\text{ور}} v - (r)_{\text{ور}} r \end{array} \right\} \quad [83]$$

أيضاً الحالات التي لا تتحقق

الحالات التي لا تتحقق

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} v > r \geq 1 - \frac{v}{c} \\ v > r > v \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} v = r = \frac{v}{\frac{c}{v}-1} \\ v = r = \frac{v}{\frac{c}{v}-1} + \sqrt{v} = \frac{v}{\frac{c}{v}-1} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} v = r = \frac{v}{\frac{c}{v}-1} \\ v = r = \frac{v}{\frac{c}{v}-1} + \sqrt{v} = \frac{v}{\frac{c}{v}-1} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (v)_{\text{ور}} = (r)_{\text{ور}} \frac{1}{1-v/c} = v \\ v = r = v \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} v = r = v \\ v = r = v \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} v = r = v \\ v = r = v \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} v = r = v \\ v = r = v \end{array} \right\}$$



$$[0.00] \Rightarrow b - r = \frac{40\Delta}{5\Delta} \approx 8 \text{ [m]} \boxed{0}$$

$$[{}^{\ast}cc] \ni r \quad z = \frac{4\Delta}{r\Delta}$$

$$[\text{exp}^k] \rightarrow r \leftarrow \frac{\text{up}(\Delta)}{\text{up}(\Delta) - \gamma}$$

$$\frac{(c)_{19} - (a)_{19}}{c-a} = 7$$

$$(c)_{\text{eff}} - (a)_{\text{eff}} = 1.1$$

$$\frac{(c)_{\mathcal{A}} - (\psi)_{\mathcal{A}}}{\epsilon} = \xi$$

$$⑥ (c) 19 - (3) 19 = 8$$

$$(4) \rho - (5) \rho = 15 \quad (6)-(1)$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} \sin \left( \frac{1}{n} + 1 \right) = 0$

$$\therefore = (2) \times 6 - \frac{1}{7} = (2) \text{ रुपये } 1 \frac{6}{7} \text{ रुपये}$$

$$(1+b^2 w^2) \omega = w \varphi$$

$$(1+r)^{-n} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$w x (1 + t^{-\mu}) \bar{w} x (1 + t^{-\mu}) \circ r = \frac{w y}{t^{\mu}}$$

$$W_X(\Sigma) \overline{W}_X(\Sigma)_{\partial C} = \frac{\nu_{\partial C}}{\nu_C}$$

$$C = \frac{X^* X}{\lambda} X^* X C = \frac{\text{vec}(X)}{\lambda}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & r - l \neq r = (r) \neq r \neq l \quad \boxed{D} \\
 & \text{Since } r \neq l \text{, then } r \neq l \\
 & \frac{(r) \neq - (l) \neq}{r - l \neq} \neq \text{ and } (r) \neq \\
 & r \neq - l \neq r \neq \\
 & \frac{r \neq r - l \neq l}{r - l \neq} \neq \quad \boxed{E} \\
 & \frac{l \neq r + l \neq + l \neq r - l \neq}{r - l \neq} \neq \quad \boxed{F} \\
 & r - l \neq (r + l) \neq \cancel{(r - l)} \neq \cancel{(r + l)} \neq \quad \boxed{G} \\
 & \cancel{(r - l)} + \cancel{(r + l)} \neq \cancel{(r - l)} + r \neq \quad \boxed{H} \\
 & \cancel{(r - l)} + \cancel{(r + l)} \neq \cancel{(r - l)} + r \neq \quad \boxed{I} \\
 & \cancel{(r - l)} + \cancel{(r + l)} \neq \cancel{(r - l)} + r \neq \quad \boxed{J} \\
 & \cancel{(r - l)} + \cancel{(r + l)} \neq \cancel{(r - l)} + r \neq \quad \boxed{K} \\
 & \cancel{(r - l)} + \cancel{(r + l)} \neq \cancel{(r - l)} + r \neq \quad \boxed{L} \\
 & \cancel{(r - l)} + \cancel{(r + l)} \neq \cancel{(r - l)} + r \neq \quad \boxed{M} \\
 & \cancel{(r - l)} + \cancel{(r + l)} \neq \cancel{(r - l)} + r \neq \quad \boxed{N} \\
 & \cancel{(r - l)} + \cancel{(r + l)} \neq \cancel{(r - l)} + r \neq \quad \boxed{O} \\
 & \cancel{(r - l)} + \cancel{(r + l)} \neq \cancel{(r - l)} + r \neq \quad \boxed{P} \\
 & \cancel{(r - l)} + \cancel{(r + l)} \neq \cancel{(r - l)} + r \neq \quad \boxed{Q} \\
 & \cancel{(r - l)} + \cancel{(r + l)} \neq \cancel{(r - l)} + r \neq \quad \boxed{R} \\
 & \cancel{(r - l)} + \cancel{(r + l)} \neq \cancel{(r - l)} + r \neq \quad \boxed{S} \\
 & \cancel{(r - l)} + \cancel{(r + l)} \neq \cancel{(r - l)} + r \neq \quad \boxed{T} \\
 & \cancel{(r - l)} + \cancel{(r + l)} \neq \cancel{(r - l)} + r \neq \quad \boxed{U} \\
 & \cancel{(r - l)} + \cancel{(r + l)} \neq \cancel{(r - l)} + r \neq \quad \boxed{V} \\
 & \cancel{(r - l)} + \cancel{(r + l)} \neq \cancel{(r - l)} + r \neq \quad \boxed{W} \\
 & \cancel{(r - l)} + \cancel{(r + l)} \neq \cancel{(r - l)} + r \neq \quad \boxed{X} \\
 & \cancel{(r - l)} + \cancel{(r + l)} \neq \cancel{(r - l)} + r \neq \quad \boxed{Y} \\
 & \cancel{(r - l)} + \cancel{(r + l)} \neq \cancel{(r - l)} + r \neq \quad \boxed{Z}
 \end{aligned}$$

الإجابة  $\Rightarrow \sqrt{-t} = (t-1) \ln t$  (٤)

$$\frac{(\varepsilon)_{\alpha-1}(\varepsilon)_\alpha}{\varepsilon-\varepsilon'} = (\varepsilon)_\alpha$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2} - S}{S} = \frac{1}{S} + \sqrt{S}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2} \pi}{\sqrt{3 - 2 \sin \theta}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - \sin \theta}{\sqrt{3 - 2 \sin \theta}}$$

$$\frac{c + \sqrt{c^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \times \frac{c - \sqrt{c^2 - 4ac}}{2 - c} = \frac{c^2 - (c^2 - 4ac)}{2a(2 - c)} = \frac{4ac}{2a(2 - c)} = \frac{2c}{2 - c}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{\cancel{3}}{\cancel{5}}$$

$$\frac{2}{\Gamma} = \frac{-1}{\Gamma} - \frac{1}{\Gamma} \frac{x}{w}$$

الله يهلاكوا

$$E_1 = \text{sum} \left( \text{tr}(\mathbf{A}) \right) = \text{sum}(\mathbf{A})$$

$$\frac{g}{m} \times \frac{m}{g} = 1$$

$\text{ex} \rightarrow \text{exp} x^{\text{eg}} \circ \text{in}$

$\tau = \text{skip} \times \tau_{\text{skip}}$  ),

[09]

$\forall x \in C \cup P \cap R \models (x) \quad |$

$x \geq 1 \wedge 1 + x = x$

مقدمة (iii) هو  $\forall x \in C \cup P \cap R \models (x)$

الحل:

(iii)  $\models (x) \quad |$   $= \forall x \in C \cup P \cap R \models (x) \quad |$

$1 + 0 = 0 + 0$

①  $\leftarrow 1 = 0 + 0$

$\forall x \in C \cup P \cap R \models (x) \quad |$

$\forall x \in C \cup P \cap R \models (x) \quad |$

$\neg (x) \not\models = \neg (x) \not\models$

$C \cap P \cap R \models (x) \quad |$

①  $\leftarrow 1 = 0 + 0$

①  $\leftarrow 1 = 0 + 0 - 0$

$1 = 0$

$\frac{1}{C} = P$	$\frac{1}{C} = 0$
-------------------	-------------------

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{v_0}{r_0} = \left( \frac{1 - \frac{c}{r_0}}{1 + \frac{c}{r_0}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} v_0 = v_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{c}{r_0}} \quad |7| \\
 & \cancel{v_0 = \left( \frac{1 - \frac{c}{r_0}}{1 + \frac{c}{r_0}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} v_0} \quad \cancel{v_0 = \frac{v_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{c}{r_0}}}} \\
 & \cancel{v_0 = \left( \frac{1 - \frac{c}{r_0}}{1 + \frac{c}{r_0}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} v_0} \quad \cancel{v_0 = \left( \frac{1 - \frac{c}{r_0}}{1 + \frac{c}{r_0}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} v_0} \\
 & r \frac{dr}{dt} = (r_0) \omega \quad 1 + \frac{c}{r_0} v = (r_0) \omega \sqrt{1 - \frac{c}{r_0}} \quad |7| \\
 & \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right)^2 (\omega_0) \omega \rightarrow \\
 & 1 = \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \omega \quad \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \omega \times \left( \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \omega \right) \omega = \\
 & r \frac{dr}{dt} = (r_0) \omega \\
 & c = \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \omega \\
 & \frac{dr}{1 + \frac{c}{r_0} v} = (r_0) \omega \quad |9| \\
 & c \times \frac{1}{r} \\
 & \bar{v} = \frac{c}{c^2 v} = 
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-p} = \frac{1}{1-(1-p)} = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$P(A) = P(A \cap B) + P(A \cap B^c)$$

أمثلة: حاصل طلوب موافقة للعابر

$$\frac{(r)(s)}{(r+s)} = (r)$$

$$(r) \times s$$

$$\frac{(r)(s) + (r)(s) - (r)(s)}{(r+s)} = (r)$$

$$(1) (s + \frac{1}{s}) - \frac{1}{s} = (s)$$

$$s(\frac{1}{s} + 1)$$

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

$$t = (r) \times s (0-1) = (r)$$

$$s(0-1) \rightarrow 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} r &= (r) \\ 1 &= (r) \\ \frac{1}{r} &= (r) \\ (0-1) &= (r) \end{aligned}$$

$$(r) \times ((0-1)) = (r)(0)$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \times (0-1) =$$

$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \quad \text{إذا طلب} \\ (1) \quad \text{فقط، يطلب} \\ \frac{1}{r} = r-1$$

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

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

$$1 + r - r \Leftrightarrow \frac{1 + r - r}{1 - r + r} = \frac{r}{r}$$

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

(1) لفترة

$$\lambda = \frac{\mu}{\rho}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$1 - \frac{r}{r-1} = (r)$$

$$1 < r < \infty \Rightarrow \text{لما اذ ان } r > 1 \text{ فالقيمة المطلقة لـ } |z| \text{ هي اكبر من } |z|.$$

لقطة الملاحة  $\Rightarrow$  اثبت  $|z| < r$   $\Leftrightarrow$   $\frac{|z|}{r} < 1$

$$\text{اولا: } \sqrt{r^2 - |z|^2} = r$$

$$\frac{|z|}{\sqrt{r^2 - |z|^2}} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{r^2 - |z|^2}}{|z|} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{|z|^2}{r^2}}} = \frac{1}{r}$$

نقطة الملاحة

$\boxed{73}$   $\Rightarrow$  قدر مجموع زوايا على دائرة مغلقة  $\Rightarrow$   $\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i = 2\pi$   $\Rightarrow$   $\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i = 360^\circ$   $\Rightarrow$   $\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i = 2\pi$   $\Rightarrow$   $\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i = 2\pi$

الخطوة المعاكير  $\Rightarrow$   $\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i = 2\pi$   $\Rightarrow$   $\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i = 2\pi$

$$\alpha_1 = \theta$$

$$\alpha_2 = \pi - \theta$$

$$\boxed{9 = n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 &= \theta + \pi - \theta \\ &= \pi \\ &= \theta + (\pi - \theta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore 130^\circ = \theta + (\pi - \theta)$$

نقطة الملاحة

$\Rightarrow$   $\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i = 2\pi$   $\Rightarrow$   $\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i = 2\pi$

$\Rightarrow$   $\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i = 2\pi$   $\Rightarrow$   $\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i = 2\pi$

$\alpha_1 = \pi - (\theta + \pi)$

$$\alpha_2 = \theta$$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i = \pi - (\theta + \pi) + \theta = \pi$$

$\boxed{74}$  تعرّف نقطة ماربة مبنية على الملاحة

$\Rightarrow$   $\alpha_1 = \pi - 2\pi$   $\Rightarrow$   $\alpha_1 = \pi$   $\Rightarrow$   $\alpha_1 = \pi$

المقدمة تبدأ في اعواده بعد  $39^\circ$  من خط الملاحة

التي تقطعها موند

$$\alpha_2 = \pi - \frac{1}{2} \pi = \frac{1}{2} \pi$$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i = \frac{1}{2} \pi$$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i = \frac{1}{2} \pi - \frac{2\pi}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2} \pi$$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i = 9 \times \frac{1}{2} \pi - \frac{2\pi}{2\pi} = 9 \times \frac{1}{2} \pi - 1$$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i = 18 \times \frac{1}{2} \pi - 1 = 9 \times \pi - 1$$

$$1 < r < \infty \Rightarrow \text{لما اذ ان } r > 1 \text{ فالقيمة المطلقة لـ } |z| \text{ هي اكبر من } |z|.$$

$$\therefore |z| + \frac{1}{r} < r$$

مثى  $r > 1$  بـ  $\Rightarrow$   $\frac{1}{r} < 1$   $\Rightarrow$   $|z| + 1 < r$   $\Rightarrow$   $|z| < r - 1$

اصل منه بالمقابل

$$r = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i$$

$$\frac{r}{\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i} = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i} \Rightarrow r = \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i$$

$$\frac{r}{\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i} = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i} \Rightarrow \frac{r}{\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i} = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i}$$

$$\frac{r}{\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i} = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i} \Rightarrow \frac{r}{\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i} = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i}$$

$$\frac{r}{\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i} = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i} \Rightarrow \frac{r}{\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i} = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i}$$

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$$\frac{r}{\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i} = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i} \Rightarrow \frac{r}{\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i} = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i}$$

$$\frac{r}{\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i} = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i} \Rightarrow \frac{r}{\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i} = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i}$$

$$\frac{r}{\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i} = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i} \Rightarrow \frac{r}{\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i} = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i}$$

$$= r - up + up \cdot q = (r - up) + up \cdot q$$

أصل:

$$(q)(r - up) + up \cdot q = (r - up) + up \cdot q$$

مجموع مدخلات المدخلات

$$= r - up + up \cdot q$$

$$= r - up + up$$

$$\cancel{up} = (r - up)$$

$$r = (r - up)$$

أصل:

$$= r - up - \Sigma$$

$$= up - \Sigma$$

$$= (r - up) - \Sigma$$

$$= (r - up) - \Sigma$$

~~$$= r + r - = r \times r + 1 - rc =$$~~

$$\Sigma =$$

$$rc = r - up - r \rightarrow \text{مدخلات المدخلات}$$

$$+ \rightarrow \text{مدخلات المدخلات} \quad \frac{r}{1+r} = (r - up) \rightarrow \text{مدخلات المدخلات}$$

أصل:

$$\cancel{(r - up)} = (r - up)$$

$$\cancel{(r - up)} = (r - up)$$

$$r = up \quad r \cdot \frac{r}{(1+r)} = (r - up)$$

$$1 = \frac{r}{(1+r)} \quad r = \frac{r}{(1+r)}$$

$$1 = 1 + r \quad r = 1 + r$$

$$1 = r \quad r = r$$

$$r = up \quad r = up$$

$$up - r \cdot r = up \quad up - r \cdot r = up$$

$$r - r = up \quad r - r = up$$

$$r = up \quad r = up$$

$$rc = (r - up) \rightarrow \text{مدخلات المدخلات}$$

$$+ \rightarrow \text{مدخلات المدخلات} \quad \text{مخرج مدخلات المدخلات}$$

$$\frac{1 - up}{r - up} = (r - up)$$

$$\frac{1}{r - up} = (r - up)$$

$$1 = (r - up) - (r - up) \cdot r = r$$

$$1 = (r + r - r - up) \cdot (r - up)$$

$$r = r$$

$$up = up$$

$$r = r$$

$$= r - up + up \cdot q = (r - up) + up \cdot q$$

أصل:

$$r = r - up$$

$$q = up$$

$$1 = r$$

$$r = r$$

$$r = r - up$$

$$(r - up) \cdot 1 = q - up$$

$$(r - up) \cdot 1 = (1 - up)$$

$$r + r = 10 + r = 10$$

$$= 10 + r - r = 10$$

$$\cancel{(r - up)} = (r - up)$$

$$r = r - up$$

$$1 = r$$

$$r = r$$

$$(r - up) \cdot 1 = q - up$$

$$(r - up) \cdot 1 = (1 - up)$$

$$0 - r + r = (1 - up)$$

~~$$= (r - up) + r - r = (r - up) + r - r$$~~
~~$$= \text{مدخلات المدخلات} \rightarrow \text{مدخلات المدخلات}$$~~
~~$$= \text{مدخلات المدخلات} \rightarrow \text{مدخلات المدخلات}$$~~
~~$$= \text{مدخلات المدخلات} \rightarrow \text{مدخلات المدخلات}$$~~

~~مخرج مدخلات المدخلات~~

$$\frac{up \cdot r}{(r - up)} = \frac{1}{r - up}$$

$$up \cdot r = r - up$$

$$up \cdot r = r - up$$

$$r = r - up$$

$$r = (1 - up) \cdot r$$

$$1 = r \quad 1 = r \quad 1 = r$$

$$\Sigma = up \quad \Sigma = up \quad \Sigma = up$$

$$r = r \quad r = r \quad r = r$$

~~$$= \text{مدخلات المدخلات} \rightarrow \text{مدخلات المدخلات}$$~~
~~$$= \text{مدخلات المدخلات} \rightarrow \text{مدخلات المدخلات}$$~~
~~$$= \text{مدخلات المدخلات} \rightarrow \text{مدخلات المدخلات}$$~~

$$1 = r - up \Leftrightarrow 1 = r - up$$

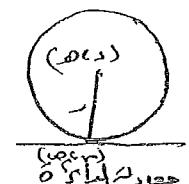
$$\frac{\pi}{4} = r - up \quad \frac{\pi}{4} = r - up$$

$$(1 - u) \pi r + \frac{\pi}{4} = r - up \quad (1 - u) \pi r + \frac{\pi}{4} = r - up$$

$$(1 - u) \pi + \frac{\pi}{4} = r \quad (1 - u) \pi + \frac{\pi}{4} = r$$

$$1 = \text{مدخلات المدخلات} \rightarrow \text{مدخلات المدخلات}$$

$$1 = \text{مدخلات المدخلات} \rightarrow \text{مدخلات المدخلات}$$



$$S = (up \cdot up) + (up \cdot up)$$

$$= up \cdot (up + up) + up \cdot up$$

$$1 = \frac{(up \cdot up) + (up \cdot up)}{up + up}$$

$$1 = 1$$

$$\frac{up \cdot up}{up + up} = up$$

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

$$1 = up \cdot 1 \cdot 1$$

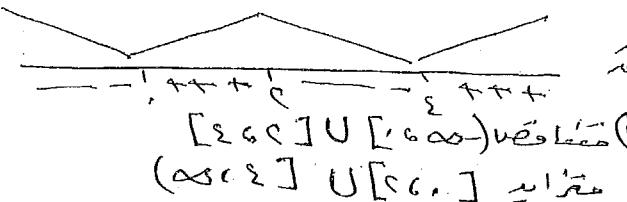
$$1 = \frac{(up \cdot up) \cdot (up \cdot up)}{up + up}$$

٨٥) اثبات مفهوم المقادير في المثلثات

$$= \frac{(S - S_{Fe}) C}{(S_{Fe} - S_{Hg}) V^{\frac{1}{4}}} = (F_E)_{10}^{-1} \cdot 10^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \quad \text{لکھیں} \\ & \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} = ? \\ & a^2 - b^2 = ? \\ & (a+b)(a-b) = ? \\ & a=3, b=1 \end{aligned}$$

$$L_{\text{out}} = (e^{-i\omega t} - e^{i\omega t}) \boxed{C = h}$$



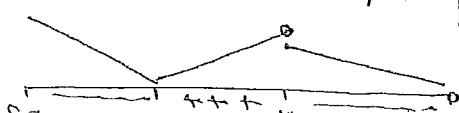
لهم إني أنت مخلق و أنا عبدك مخلوق

١٧ -  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx}$

$$C = Vr + r_1 - \tau \rightarrow C = Vr + r_1 - \frac{V}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\lambda t}}$$

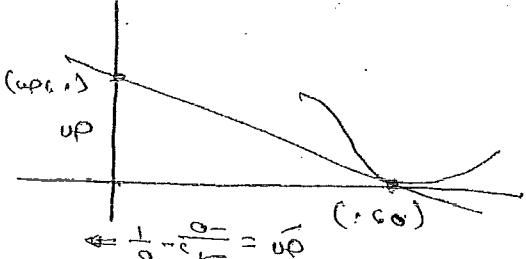
جـ) إثبات المقادير المطلوبة

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 3 & x < 0 \\ 2x + 1 & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\text{مثلاً } \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[ \frac{1}{s-a} \right] = e^{at}, \quad \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[ \frac{1}{s^2} \right] = t, \quad \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[ \frac{1}{s^2+a^2} \right] = \frac{1}{a} \sin(at)$$

١٨ - ملکه عربستان، امیر خلیج فارس



0	1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4	5
2	3	4	5	6
3	4	5	6	7

ایجاد  $(r \rightarrow)$  در  $(r \rightarrow)$  دیگر نیست A4  
 $P = (r \rightarrow) \otimes x(r \rightarrow)$  دیگر روتاشن نیست  
 $P^{h^4} = (r \rightarrow) \otimes x(r \rightarrow) \neq P \circ \bar{c}_L \circ L \circ P$  همچنان  
 $P^{h^4-1} = (r \rightarrow) \otimes x(r \rightarrow)$  دیگر روتاشن نیست  
 $P = (r \rightarrow) \otimes x(r \rightarrow)$  دیگر روتاشن نیست

$$P = \{e\}^c \otimes X(e)g_+$$

$$\frac{P}{(e)^c} = (e)^c$$

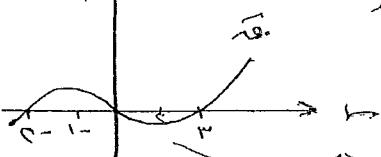
$$\frac{1}{\omega} = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha_w} = (\sigma) J$$

$$(r \rightarrow r) P = up - up$$

$$(e_{\text{sum}}) (e) d = (e) d - \text{op}$$

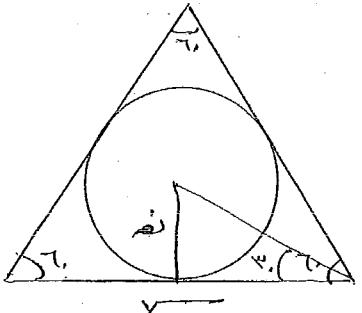
$$(c-r)^{2/m} = \frac{1}{m} - \nu$$

٢) المقادير الحدية في (٢) المقدار على ٤ اعتماد  
١) مقدار (٢) مقدار (٣) مقدار (٤) مقدار (٥) مقدار (٦)  
٣) المقادير الحدية في (٣) المقدار على ٤ اعتماد  
٤) المقادير الحدية في (٤) المقدار على ٤ اعتماد



$$(\infty \leftarrow T \leftarrow 11T \leftarrow \infty) \text{ ممکن است}$$

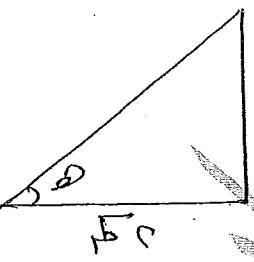
لـمـاـخـلـعـهـنـاـ، (٢)  
لـمـاـخـلـعـهـنـاـ، (٣)  
لـمـاـخـلـعـهـنـاـ، (٤)



$$\frac{C}{\pi} = \sqrt{\frac{4V}{N}}$$

$\int f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(\cos x) dx$ $I = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} C \cos x dx = C \times \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos x dx$ $= C \times \frac{1}{\pi} [ \sin x ]_0^{\pi}$ $= C \times \frac{1}{\pi} (0 - 0)$ $= 0$	$\int g(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} g(\cos x) dx$ $I = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} C \cos x dx = C \times \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos x dx$ $= C \times \frac{1}{\pi} [ \sin x ]_0^{\pi}$ $= C \times \frac{1}{\pi} (0 - 0)$ $= 0$
--	--

٩٢ اقطع صاروخ ؟ سبا اى ملوك



$$\frac{V}{P} = \frac{V}{10^3} \text{ m}^3$$

الخطوة (٤) إذا كانت  $x = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = \infty$  حيث  $x \neq 0$  فالخطوة (٤) غير مفهومة



$$E = \sqrt{\frac{m}{\omega}} \quad C(\omega) + \frac{0.49}{\omega} \sqrt{m}$$

$$\frac{4K^2 \omega^2 + 4K \omega C}{\omega^2 + 4.9m} = \frac{C}{\omega}$$

لـ [۱۰۸] اـ [۱۰۹] اـ [۱۱۰] اـ [۱۱۱] اـ [۱۱۲] اـ [۱۱۳]

$$\text{لذلك: } \phi(x) = \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{3-x}}$$

~~[CC] velede [CC] nuk  
velede [CC] - (CC) velede = CC velede  
velede = (CC) velede = CC velede  
velede = (CC) velede = CC velede~~

فَهُوَ الْأَنْجَانِيُّ الْمُلْكُومُ لِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ

$$\begin{aligned} &= r \sqrt{p} - r \sqrt{p} = (r\cancel{\sqrt{p}}) \cancel{+} \cancel{-} \\ &r \sqrt{p} - r \sqrt{p} \\ &1 - 1 = r \sqrt{p} \\ &\frac{\pi \sqrt{3}}{3} + \frac{\pi \sqrt{3}}{3} = r \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[ \pi \cos \frac{\pi V}{3} \right] \cup \left[ \frac{\pi V}{3}, \pi \right] \text{ وفقاً لـ}$$

$$I = (\pi \cos \frac{\pi V}{3}) \cup \left[ \frac{\pi V}{3}, \pi \right] \text{ وفقاً لـ}$$

$$I = (\pi \cos \frac{\pi V}{3}) \cup \left( \frac{\pi V}{3}, \pi \right) \text{ وفقاً لـ}$$

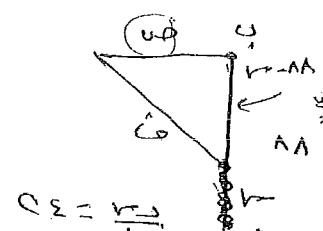
$$I = (\pi \cos \frac{\pi V}{3}) \cup \left[ \frac{\pi V}{3}, \pi \right) \text{ وفقاً لـ}$$

وَهُنَّا مَا دَعْرُونَ كَلِيلٌ فَمَنْ هُنَّ إِلَّا حَلَالٌ  
وَهُنَّ بَلَىٰ أَطْهَرُ الْمَاءِ يَتَبَرَّىٰ مَعْذِرَةً لِكُلِّ أَسْمَاعٍ  
وَكَلِيلٌ حَمْدَيْهِ رَحْمَبِيْهِ عَلَيْهِ الْجَنَاحُ الْأَبْعَادِ  
أَوْ حَمْدَهُ كَلِيلٌ كَلِيلٌ حَمْدَهُ كَلِيلٌ ارْتِفَاعُ طَارِدٍ  
عَلَيْهِ الْجَنَاحُ الْأَبْعَادِ سَادِيْهُ سَادِيْهُ

$$\text{الكل}: 8 = \frac{r}{\sqrt{R^2 - r^2}} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{\frac{R^2}{4} - \frac{r^2}{4}}} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{\frac{R^2 - r^2}{4}}} = \frac{r}{\frac{\sqrt{R^2 - r^2}}{2}} = \frac{2r}{\sqrt{R^2 - r^2}}$$

أمثلة على الحساب في الميكانيكا

مكرونة سرعة  $v$  تتحرك بـ  $\alpha$  الغرب سرعة  $v$  تتحرك بـ  $\alpha$  الجنوب



$$v_x = v \cos \alpha$$

$$v_y = v \sin \alpha$$

$$v = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2}$$

$$\frac{v_x^2 + (v_y - v \sin \alpha)^2}{v^2} = 1$$

$$v_x^2 + v_y^2 - 2v_y v \sin \alpha + v^2 \sin^2 \alpha = v^2$$

$$v_x^2 + v^2 \cos^2 \alpha - 2v_y v \sin \alpha + v^2 \sin^2 \alpha = v^2$$

$$v_x^2 + v^2 = v^2$$

~~(أ) (ب) (ج) (د) (ه) (ز)~~

في الميكانيكا الحركات المترادفة

~~الثوابت المترادفة~~

~~الثوابت المترادفة~~

~~الثوابت المترادفة~~

~~الثوابت المترادفة~~

~~الثوابت المترادفة~~

أمثلة على الحساب في الميكانيكا

القطار يقطع مركبة مركبة مركبة

$$\frac{v_x^2 + v_y^2}{v^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{v_x^2 + v_y^2}{v^2} = \frac{v_x^2 + v^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{v^2}$$

$$v_x^2 = v^2 \cos^2 \alpha$$

$$v_x = v \cos \alpha$$

~~بيان لنظرية مركبة مركبة~~

بيان لنظرية مركبة مركبة

بيان لنظرية مركبة مركبة

بيان لنظرية مركبة مركبة

$$\frac{v_x^2 + v_y^2}{v^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{v_x^2 + v_y^2}{v^2} = \frac{v_x^2 + v^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{v^2}$$

$$v_x^2 = v^2 \cos^2 \alpha$$

$$v_x = v \cos \alpha$$

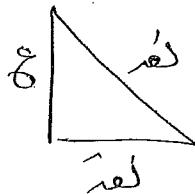
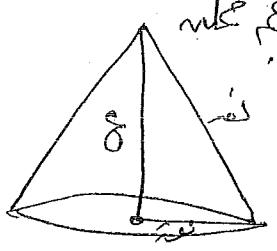
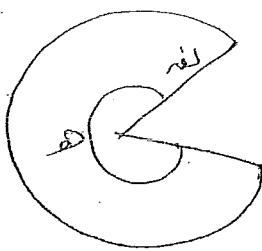
$$\frac{v_x^2 + v_y^2}{v^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{v_x^2 + v_y^2}{v^2} = \frac{v_x^2 + v^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{v^2}$$

$$v_x^2 = v^2 \cos^2 \alpha$$

$$v_x = v \cos \alpha$$

١١) مطالع دایره ناویه طرکی بیل المقطور لایدی  
و رسمیت کله دایرہ ناویه طرکی بیل المقطور  
و اینی قائم رسمیت کله دایرہ ناویه طرکی  
و بیل المقطور لایدی



$$\text{ناف} = \frac{\text{ناف}}{2}$$

$$\frac{\text{ناف}}{\sqrt{4}} = \frac{\text{ناف}}{2}$$

$$\text{ناف} = \frac{\text{ناف}}{2} - \frac{\text{ناف}}{2}$$

$$\text{ناف} = \frac{\text{ناف}}{2}$$

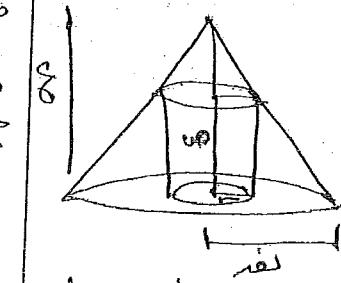
$$\text{ناف} = \text{ناف} - \frac{\text{ناف}}{2}$$

$$\text{ناف} = \text{ناف} \times \pi^2$$

$$\text{ناف} = \frac{\text{ناف}}{4} \sqrt{\pi^2}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\text{ناف}}{4} \pi^2} = \text{ناف}$$

١٢) از این ایکی عبارت دایرہ طرکی  
و دیگری را ایک عبارت دایرہ طرکی بسازید



بیل المقطور

$$\pi^2 \text{ناف} = 8$$

$$(\frac{1}{2} - 1) \text{ناف} \pi = 8$$

$$(\frac{1}{2} - 1) \pi \text{ناف} = 8$$

$$\frac{4\text{ناف}}{8} = \frac{\text{ناف}}{2}$$

$$\frac{4\text{ناف}}{8} - 1 = \frac{\text{ناف}}{2}$$

$$(\frac{1}{2} - 1) = \frac{\text{ناف}}{8}$$

$$(\frac{1}{2} - 1) \text{ناف} = 8$$

$$\frac{\text{ناف}}{2} = 8$$

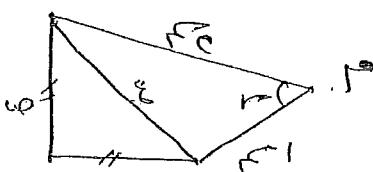
$$\text{ناف} = 16$$

$$\text{ناف} = (\frac{1}{4}) 8 = 4$$

$$\text{ناف} \times (\frac{1}{4}) \pi = 8$$

$$8 = \frac{\text{ناف}}{4} \pi$$

١٣) چند لیمک طرکی دریاچه م بند دارد  
و اصلح (م) ب (م) بیه و طوله (م) و طویل (م)  
و طوله (م) ایسا و مربعه مکمله ای  
بروئی مصلوئی لیمک جدول المقطور (م) و  
رسانی مح لفته (لایدی) زاده قدرها  
اما زاده دیوب منی مانعه ای اصلعا  
دیوب میکاریا و معنی همچو  
و بیل المقطور لایدی عده ای ایاعلیه  
و بیل المقطور لایدی عده ای ایاعلیه  
اطل:



$$\text{ناف} + \text{طفل} = 8$$

$$(\text{ناف} + 1) + 1 = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = 8$$

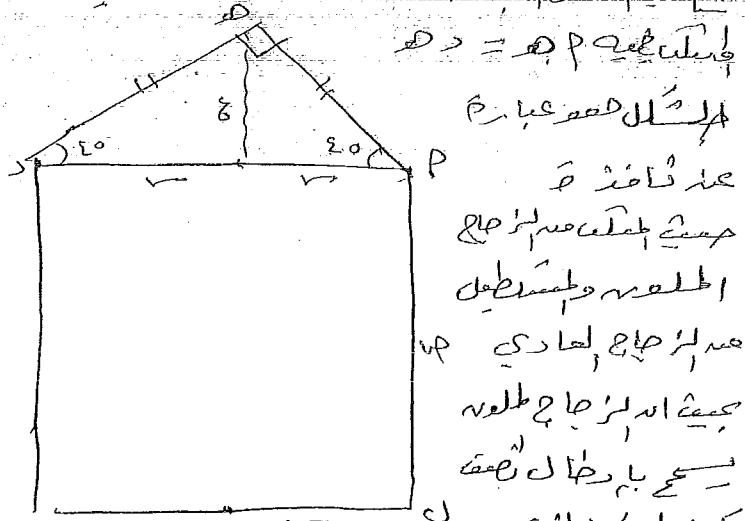
$$(\text{ناف} + 1) + 1 = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = 8$$

$$(\text{ناف} + 1) + 1 = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = 8$$

$$(\text{ناف} + 1) + 1 = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = 8$$

$$(\text{ناف} + 1) + 1 = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = 8$$

١٥٣ | عَلِيُّ الْمُكَافِعُ وَالْمُؤْمِنُ



طهراً لاصحه عدوی  
لے جو اپنے طبقہ لعادری جو کوئی کوئی  
تھے میں ملنا خوب نہیں ہے اس کے لئے

$$\text{Area of } \triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2} \times AB \times BC \sin C$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \delta x = \frac{1}{2} \Delta t + \omega p \quad k = c x d p = \\ \delta v = \frac{1}{2} \Delta t + \omega p \quad v = \int \delta v = \\ \hline \Delta = \omega \Delta t + v - \varepsilon \quad | \quad \int \delta v = \int (\Delta t + (v - \varepsilon)) = \int \Delta t + \int (v - \varepsilon) = \\ \Delta - \varepsilon = \omega \Delta t \end{array}$$

$$= b \mathbf{f}_c + (b \mathbf{f}_{\Sigma} - \mathbf{f}_{\Sigma}) \mathbf{f}_{\Sigma} = \mathbf{f}_{\Sigma}$$

$$= 129 + 117 - 17$$

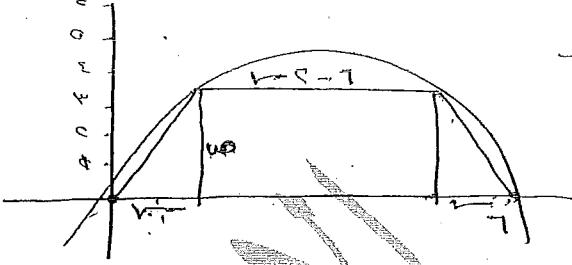
$\{1, \overline{1}, \overline{2}, \overline{3}\}$

$$\begin{array}{r} \boxed{\sqrt{25}} = 5 \\ \boxed{\sqrt{16}} = 4 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \cos \theta$$

$$\text{العمر} = \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} - 3 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

الله يحيى العرش بروحه العطرة  
لهم افتح لي ابواب السماوات  
لهم افتح لي ابواب السماوات  
لهم افتح لي ابواب السماوات



$$\begin{aligned} &= P + T \lambda - \tau \\ &= (P - \tau) + (\tau - T \lambda) \end{aligned}$$

$$c = v$$

١١٨ | ملکہ امیریت کے طبقات

لَا يَرْجِعُ مِنْهُ مَنْ أَخْرَجَهُ وَمَنْ أَخْرَجَهُ  
لَا يَرْجِعُ مِنْهُ مَنْ أَخْرَجَهُ (٢٠) دِينَاراً أَذْانَهُ  
لَا يَرْجِعُ مِنْهُ مَنْ أَخْرَجَهُ (١٠) سَعْدَهُ  
لَا يَرْجِعُ مِنْهُ مَنْ أَخْرَجَهُ (١٠) سَعْدَهُ

~~وَالْمُكَفَّرُونَ~~ اَكْلٌ

✓ ✓ - ✓ Q - orifice

$$(r_1 + \frac{1}{a} r_{10}) (r_2 + l_{12}) = (r_2)_{12}$$

$$b_1 - b_2 + b_3 = 0 \Rightarrow b_3 = (b_1 - b_2)$$

$$= b - 70 + 0 = -(b) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\boxed{10 = r}$$

El n'ha moltis

