

هجو به بر حمت را به  
 (هجو به کلیر م/ع صیغه .)   
 استاد جهاد گساسبی  
 هاتف ۰۷۷۹۰۰۲۰۴۲

بازگشت به طریقت (م)

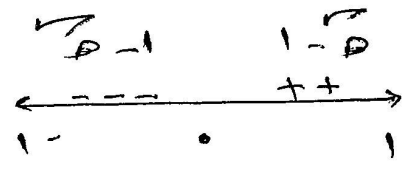
$$r \text{ فد } (n) = r + \text{هیا} - \text{هیا} \text{ فد } (n)$$

$$r \text{ فد } (n) + \text{هیا} = r + \text{هیا} \text{ فد } (n)$$

$$\frac{r \text{ فد } + r}{r \text{ فد } + r} = \text{فد } (n)$$

$$\leftarrow \text{فد } (n) = 1 \leftarrow \text{فد } (0) = 1$$

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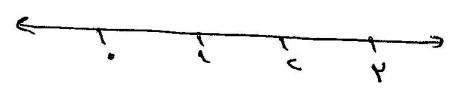


$$\begin{aligned} (b) \quad & \bullet = 1 - p \\ & 1 = \sqrt{p} \leftarrow \\ & \bullet = r \leftarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$r \geq p > 1 - p \quad \left\{ = [n-2] \right.$$

[n-2]

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$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bullet > r > 1 - p & \quad \leftarrow p - 1 \\ 1 \geq r \geq 1 - p & \quad \leftarrow 1 - p \\ r \geq r > 1 & \quad \leftarrow 1 \end{aligned} \right\} = (n) \text{ فد } \leftarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} r \left( 1 + \left[ \leftarrow p - 1 \right] + \left[ \leftarrow p - 1 \right] \right) &= r(n) \text{ فد } \leftarrow \\ 1 + \left[ \leftarrow p - 1 \right] + \left[ \leftarrow p - 1 \right] &\leftarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$1 + (1-1) - (1-p) + (1-p-1) - (1-0)$$

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

استاذ  
محمد كساب  
هاتف ٧٧٩٠٠٢٠٤٢

$$(2) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

بفرض

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

من السؤال

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1 - 0 \cdot 1 - 0 \cdot 0}{1 \cdot 0} = \frac{1 + 0 \cdot 1}{1 \cdot 0} - \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\frac{1 - 0 \cdot 1}{1 \cdot 0} =$$

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$$f(s) = \frac{c}{(s+1)^2} \quad \varepsilon = (s+1)^2 \quad \frac{c}{s+1} = \frac{c}{s+1}$$

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

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

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

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

$$c = c$$

$$c = c$$

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

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

$$\frac{s}{s+1} = \frac{s}{s+1}$$

$$\frac{s}{s+1} = \frac{s}{s+1}$$

$$\frac{s}{s+1} = \frac{s}{s+1}$$

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

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$$c = c$$

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

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

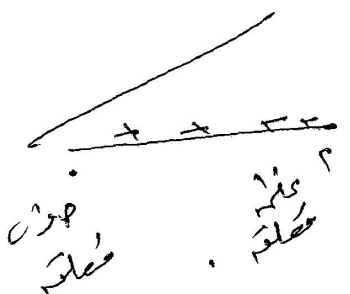
$$\frac{c}{s+1} = \frac{c}{s+1}$$

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

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

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

(3)



$$\sqrt{q + \frac{\epsilon}{n}} \approx \sqrt{q} \quad (1)$$

$$r = (1) \approx \sqrt{q}$$

$$0 = (r) \approx \sqrt{q}$$

$$\omega \approx 0 \left| \approx \omega \sqrt{q + \frac{\epsilon}{n}} \right| \approx \sqrt{q} \left| \approx \sqrt{q} \right| \leftarrow$$

$$1. \approx \omega \sqrt{q + \frac{\epsilon}{n}} \left| \approx \sqrt{q} \right|$$

$$\boxed{r = d} \leftarrow \boxed{r = p} \leftarrow$$

استاذ  
محل اول  
محل دوم  
تلف ۰۷۷۹۰۰۲۰۴۲

$$\epsilon = \omega(r) \approx \sqrt{q} \quad (2)$$

$$\epsilon r = \omega (1 + \frac{\epsilon}{n}) \left| + \omega (r - \frac{\epsilon}{n}) \right| \approx \sqrt{q}$$

$r - \frac{\epsilon}{n} = \omega$   
 $r \leftarrow \frac{\epsilon}{n} \leftarrow \omega$   
 $\omega \leftarrow \frac{\epsilon}{n} \leftarrow r$   
 $1 = \frac{\omega r}{\omega}$   
 $\omega r - \epsilon = \omega$

$$\epsilon r = \left[ r + \frac{\epsilon}{n} \right] \omega + \omega \left( \frac{\epsilon}{n} \right) \approx \sqrt{q}$$

$$\epsilon r = r \omega + (\epsilon) \omega \leftarrow$$

$$r \omega = \epsilon \omega$$

$$\boxed{r = \epsilon}$$

(3)

استاذ  
 جلال كساب  
 0790002042

$$\frac{D}{r+rv-u} \quad ? \quad (r)$$

$$r+rv = up$$

$$r-up = v \iff r+v = up$$

$$1 = \frac{up}{u} \iff r$$

$$up \iff up \iff r = v \iff$$

$$up \left\{ \frac{up r}{r-up-u} \right\} \iff$$

كسور مبرك

$$\frac{u}{(1+u)} + \frac{p}{(r-u)}$$

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

$$upr = (r-u)u + (1+u)p \iff$$

$$\boxed{\frac{c}{p} = u} \iff \boxed{\frac{e}{p} = p} \iff$$

$$up \left\{ \frac{c}{(1+u)p} \right\} + up \left\{ \frac{e}{(r-u)p} \right\} \iff$$

$$p \left\{ \frac{c}{p} \right\} + p \left\{ \frac{e}{p} \right\} \iff$$

$$p \left\{ \frac{e}{p} \right\} \iff$$

$$p \left\{ \frac{c}{p} \right\} +$$

$$\frac{r \text{ ظاهري}}{u} \quad ? \quad (r)$$

بفرض حد = لو ظاهري

$$\frac{r \text{ قاضي}}{r \text{ ظاهري}} = \frac{up}{u}$$

$$\frac{\left( \frac{1}{r-u} \right)}{\left( \frac{r-u}{u} \right)} = \frac{up}{u} \iff$$

$$\frac{1}{r-u} = \frac{up}{u} \iff$$

$$r-u = up \iff$$

$$\frac{up}{r-u} \quad ? \quad \iff$$

$$p + \frac{c}{r} \frac{1}{r} \iff$$

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

استاذ  
 جواد گنجی  
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$$c) \left( \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{c-p} \right)^2 = 1, p$$

$$\sqrt{y} + \sqrt{c-p} = 1, p$$

$$\boxed{p \frac{y}{c} + c - p = 1, p}$$

$$c) \left( \sqrt{p} - \sqrt{y} - \sqrt{c} \right)^2 = 1, p$$

$$\sqrt{p} - \sqrt{y} - \sqrt{c} = 1, p$$

$$\left( \sqrt{p} - \sqrt{y} - \sqrt{c} \right) - \left( \sqrt{p} - \sqrt{y} - \sqrt{c} \right) =$$

$$0 = 1, p - 1, p \iff 0 = 0$$

$$\left( \sqrt{p} - \sqrt{y} - \sqrt{c} \right) - \left( \sqrt{p} - \sqrt{y} - \sqrt{c} \right) =$$

$$\textcircled{1} \dots = \sqrt{p} - \sqrt{y} - \sqrt{c}$$

تکانه، البته (p, y) قعره ای منجر به (c)

به (c) = p

$$\boxed{p = y + c - c}$$

موضن قعره p، حله معادله

$$\sqrt{p} = \sqrt{y + c} - \sqrt{c}$$

(L)

استاذة  
 كريمة  
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تجدد  $\frac{2}{3}$  فدع  $(x)$

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

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

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

$$= \left( \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

وكان  $\frac{2}{3}$  = هفر (حرفوف) من الألف

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

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

بـ

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

$$= \frac{2}{3} - \left( \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

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

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

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

استاذ  
 جهاد كساب  
 هاتف ٠٧٧٩٠٠٢٠٤٢

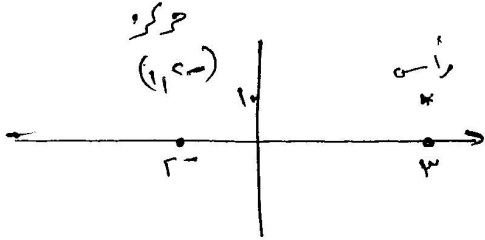
ع  
 (P)

$r = P - P$  انظر مسافة

الافتلاف المحركزي  $\frac{w}{0}$

$\frac{v}{0} = \frac{P}{P} \Leftarrow$

$P \frac{v}{0} = P \Leftarrow$



$r = P \frac{v}{0} - P \Leftarrow$

$0 = P \Leftarrow 1 = P \Leftarrow$

$3 = P \Leftarrow$

المركزي (1, 2)  $\Leftarrow$

لانه P هي بعد المراس  
 عن المركز

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

$9 - c_0 = \frac{c}{0} \Leftarrow$

$1 = \frac{(1 - vP)}{17} + \frac{(c + v)}{c_0}$

ع  
 (c)

$1c8 = vP27 - v2c + \frac{c}{0} \rightarrow 17 - vP9$

$1c8 = (v2 - \frac{c}{0})17 - (vP8 - \frac{c}{0})9$

$17 - 27 + 1c8 = (1 + v2 - \frac{c}{0})17 - (8 + vP8 - \frac{c}{0})9$

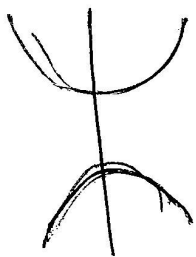
$1c8 = \frac{c}{0}(1 - v)17 - \frac{c}{0}(c - vP)$

$1 = \frac{(1 - v)}{9} - \frac{(c - vP)}{17} \Leftarrow$

قطر زاوية

(2)





استاذ  
جهاد كسابيه  
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المركز (د، پ) = (٢، ١) ←  
 المراكز (د، پ ± پ) ←  
 (٤ ± ٢، ١)  
 (٦، ١) ← (٠، ١)

ع = پ  
 ق = د

$c_1 + p = c_2$   
 $c_0 = c_1 - p$

النورين (د، پ ± پ) ←  
 (٥ ± ٢، ١) ←  
 (٧، ١) ← (٣، ١)

٥ = پ ←

معادله لاندہ  $\frac{x^2}{p} - \frac{y^2}{q} = 1$   
 لکن  $d = 0$  لکن المركز نقطه  $(١، ١)$  لکن  $c = ١٧$

$٠ = ١٧ + ١٧ + ١٠ - ٧٤ + ٧٤$  ←

$٠ = ١٧ + ١٠ - ٧٤$  ← تحقق لاندہ (١، ١)

$١٧ = پ$  ←

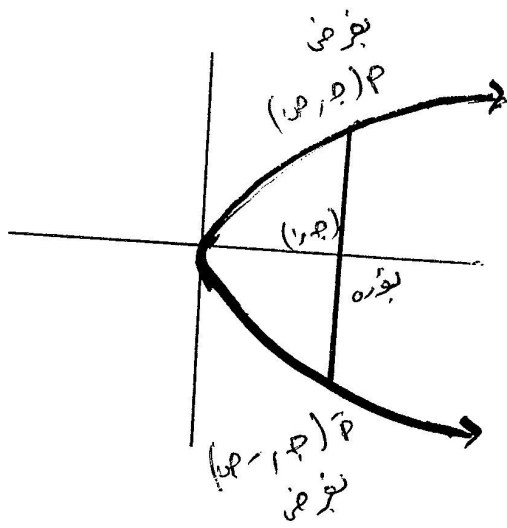
(١، ١) تحقق لاندہ

$٠ = ١٧ + ١٧ + ١٠ - ٧٤ + ٧٤$  ←

$١٧ - ٧٤ = ٠$  ←

$٠ = ١٧ + ١٧ - ١٠ - ٧٤ + ٧٤$  ←

(ب)  $\vec{v}$



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 جهاد كساب  
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القطع مكافئ معادلته

$$\vec{v} \cdot P, \varepsilon = \vec{u} \cdot P$$

$$\wedge = \vec{p} \cdot P$$

$$\wedge = \sqrt{(p+u)^2 + (p-u)^2} \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$\wedge = \sqrt{4p^2 + u^2}$$

$$2p + \varepsilon = \sqrt{4p^2 + u^2}$$

$$\varepsilon = u \quad \Leftarrow \quad 2p + \varepsilon = \sqrt{4p^2 + u^2}$$

نقطة  $(\varepsilon, p)$  تقع على القطع المكافئ وتكافئ

نقطة  $(\varepsilon, -p)$  تكافئ

$$\vec{v} \cdot P, \varepsilon = \vec{u} \cdot P \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$\boxed{\varepsilon = p} \quad \Leftarrow \quad \vec{v} \cdot P, \varepsilon = 2p$$

$$\vec{v} \cdot \wedge = \vec{u} \cdot P \quad \Leftarrow$$

المعادلة من (٤,٣)  $(c, 1)$   $\frac{c}{3} = (c, 1)$  نجد  $(c, 1)$  عن  $\frac{1}{3} |9 - 5c|$   $(0 = 9 - 5c)$

$$\frac{|9 - 5c|}{3} = \sqrt{c(c - 5) + \frac{c}{3}}$$

$$\frac{|9 - 5c|}{3} = \sqrt{c(c - 5) + \frac{c}{3}}$$

$$|9 - 5c| = \sqrt{c(c - 5) + \frac{c}{3}} \cdot 3$$

نربّع الطرفين

$$(9 - 5c)^2 = (c(c - 5) + \frac{c}{3}) \cdot 9$$

$$81 + 25c^2 - 90c = (c^2 + 5c - 5c - \frac{c}{3}) \cdot 9$$

$$= 81 - 90c + 25c^2 + \frac{c}{3} \cdot 9 - 9c^2 - 45c + 5c^2 + \frac{c}{3} \cdot 9$$

$$80 = 50c + \frac{c}{3} \cdot 9$$

$$1 = \frac{5c}{9} + \frac{c}{3}$$

معادلتنا من (٥,١)