

### الاقتران الاكسي

$$P \times \frac{u+P}{h} = \frac{uP}{r} \iff P+u = \frac{uP}{r} + P$$

$$9+u = 40 \iff \frac{uP}{r} = 9+u$$

بكل عام:  $u = \frac{uP}{r} \iff \frac{uP}{r} = \frac{uP}{r}$  (مساوي)

$$\textcircled{1} \quad u = \frac{uP}{r} + \frac{uP}{r} = \frac{2uP}{r}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad u = \frac{uP}{r} \iff \frac{uP}{r} = \frac{uP}{r}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad u = \frac{uP}{r} \iff \frac{uP}{r} = \frac{uP}{r}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad u = \frac{uP}{r} + \frac{uP}{r} = \frac{2uP}{r}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad u = \frac{uP}{r} = \frac{1}{r} (uP) = \frac{uP}{r}$$

قاعدة:  $\frac{uP}{r} = \frac{uP}{r}$  وهكذا

$$\textcircled{6} \quad u = \frac{uP}{r} + \frac{uP}{r} = \frac{2uP}{r}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad u = \frac{uP}{r} = \frac{uP}{r}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad P = \frac{uP}{r} \iff \frac{uP}{r} = \frac{uP}{r}$$

$P \iff P = \frac{uP}{r} \iff \frac{uP}{r} = \frac{uP}{r}$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad u = \frac{uP}{r} = \frac{uP}{r}$$

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وكان في (س)  $\frac{uP}{r} = \frac{uP}{r}$  اذ كانت (س) لو  $\frac{uP}{r}$  وكان في (س)  $\frac{uP}{r} = \frac{uP}{r}$  اذ كانت (س) لو  $\frac{uP}{r}$

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$$\boxed{11} \quad \frac{1}{(x+3)(x+1)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x+3}$$

$$1 = A(x+3) + B(x+1)$$

$$1 = Ax + 3A + Bx + B$$

$$1 = (A+B)x + (3A+B)$$

$$\boxed{12} \quad \frac{1}{(x+2)(x+1)}$$

$$1 = A(x+2) + B(x+1)$$

$$1 = Ax + 2A + Bx + B$$

$$1 = (A+B)x + (2A+B)$$

$$0 = A+B$$

$$1 = 2A+B$$

$$A = -B$$

$$1 = 2A+B$$

$$1 = 2A - A = A$$

$$A = 1, B = -1$$

$$\boxed{13} \quad \frac{1}{(x+2)(x+1)}$$

$$1 = A(x+2) + B(x+1)$$

$$1 = Ax + 2A + Bx + B$$

$$1 = (A+B)x + (2A+B)$$

$$0 = A+B$$

$$1 = 2A+B$$

$$A = -B$$

$$1 = 2A+B$$

$$1 = 2A - A = A$$

$$A = 1, B = -1$$

$$\boxed{14} \quad \frac{1}{(x+2)(x+1)}$$

$$1 = A(x+2) + B(x+1)$$

$$1 = Ax + 2A + Bx + B$$

$$1 = (A+B)x + (2A+B)$$

$$0 = A+B$$

$$1 = 2A+B$$

$$A = -B$$

$$1 = 2A+B$$

$$1 = 2A - A = A$$

$$A = 1, B = -1$$

$$\boxed{15} \quad \frac{1}{(x+2)(x+1)}$$

$$1 = A(x+2) + B(x+1)$$

$$1 = Ax + 2A + Bx + B$$

$$1 = (A+B)x + (2A+B)$$

$$0 = A+B$$

$$1 = 2A+B$$

$$A = -B$$

$$1 = 2A+B$$

$$1 = 2A - A = A$$

$$A = 1, B = -1$$

$$\boxed{16} \quad \frac{1}{(x+2)(x+1)}$$

$$1 = A(x+2) + B(x+1)$$

$$1 = Ax + 2A + Bx + B$$

$$1 = (A+B)x + (2A+B)$$

$$0 = A+B$$

$$1 = 2A+B$$

$$A = -B$$

$$1 = 2A+B$$

$$1 = 2A - A = A$$

$$A = 1, B = -1$$

$$\boxed{17} \quad \frac{1}{(x+2)(x+1)}$$

$$1 = A(x+2) + B(x+1)$$

$$1 = Ax + 2A + Bx + B$$

$$1 = (A+B)x + (2A+B)$$

$$0 = A+B$$

$$1 = 2A+B$$

$$A = -B$$

$$1 = 2A+B$$

$$1 = 2A - A = A$$

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