

مسألة 1

حل مقترح لاختبار الرياضيات / عالي / 0-18 الدورة الثانية
المستوى الأول

العدد: د. قاسم محمد عليات
0777677667

$$1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + x^4 \dots$$

$$= (1-x)(1+x+x^2+x^3+\dots) \quad (P)$$

$$= (1-x)(1-x)^{-1} = 1$$

نضرب الطرفين في $(1-x)$

$$(1-x)(1-x+x^2-x^3+x^4-\dots) = (1-x)^2(1+x+x^2+x^3+\dots)$$

$$1 - 2x + x^2 - x^3 + x^4 - \dots = (1-x)^2(1+x+x^2+x^3+\dots)$$

أجزاء

$$1 - 2x + x^2 - x^3 + x^4 - \dots = (1-x)^2(1+x+x^2+x^3+\dots)$$

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حل آخر

$$1 - 2x + x^2 - x^3 + x^4 - \dots = (1-x)^2(1+x+x^2+x^3+\dots)$$

$$1 - 2x + x^2 - x^3 + x^4 - \dots = (1-x)^2(1+x+x^2+x^3+\dots)$$

تبع

$$1 - 2x + x^2 - x^3 + x^4 - \dots = (1-x)^2(1+x+x^2+x^3+\dots)$$

$$1 - 2x + x^2 - x^3 + x^4 - \dots = (1-x)^2(1+x+x^2+x^3+\dots)$$

② سأجيب

$$\sim (v+u \epsilon + \epsilon^2 u) \left[\frac{1}{c} \right] = 0 \leftarrow \sim (v+u \epsilon + \epsilon^2 u) \left[\frac{1}{c+u} \right] = 0 \leftarrow$$

$$\downarrow$$

نلاحظ $\leftarrow v+u \epsilon + \epsilon^2 u = \sim$

$$\cdot (c+u) \epsilon = \epsilon + u \epsilon = \frac{v \epsilon}{c} \leftarrow v+u \epsilon + \epsilon^2 u = \sim$$

$$\frac{v+u \epsilon + \epsilon^2 u}{c} \left[\frac{1}{c} \right] = \frac{v \epsilon}{(c+u) \epsilon} \left[\frac{1}{c} \right] = 0 \leftarrow$$

$$(v+u \epsilon + \epsilon^2 u) \left[\frac{1}{c} \right] =$$

0

$$\sim (v+u \epsilon + \epsilon^2 u) \left[\frac{1}{c} \right] - \left[\frac{1}{c+u} \right] \cdot (c+u) = \dots$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$v+u \epsilon + \epsilon^2 u = \sim$$

(نلاحظ ان هذا هو المطلوب)

$$\frac{v \epsilon}{(c+u) \epsilon} \cdot (v+u \epsilon + \epsilon^2 u) \left[\frac{1}{c} \right] + (v+u \epsilon + \epsilon^2 u) \left[\frac{1}{c+u} \right] =$$

$$\frac{v+u \epsilon + \epsilon^2 u}{c} + (v+u \epsilon + \epsilon^2 u) \left[\frac{1}{c+u} \right] =$$

$$\# \frac{v+u \epsilon + \epsilon^2 u}{c} + (v+u \epsilon + \epsilon^2 u) \left[\frac{1}{c+u} \right] =$$

نلاحظ ان هذا هو المطلوب

$$\frac{c-u-\epsilon^2 u}{c-u-\epsilon^2 u} \left[\frac{1+\epsilon^2 u}{c-u-\epsilon^2 u} \right]$$

$$\frac{v+u}{(c-u-\epsilon^2 u)} + 1 = \frac{1+\epsilon^2 u}{c-u-\epsilon^2 u}$$

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$$\frac{u}{1+v} + \frac{p}{c-v} = \frac{v+u}{(1+v)(c-v)} = \frac{v+u}{c-v-\epsilon^2 v}$$

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

$$(c-v)u + (1+v)p = v+u \leftarrow$$

سأجيب

$$p = p \leftarrow p^2 = 0 \leftarrow c = u$$

$$u = u \leftarrow u^2 = c \leftarrow 1 = v$$

3 - 2024

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$$\frac{1}{1+u} + \frac{1}{c-r} = \frac{r+u}{c-r-u} \leftarrow$$

$$\frac{r-u}{1+u} \left[\frac{r}{c} - \frac{r-u}{c-r} \right] + u = \frac{1+u}{1+r+u} \leftarrow$$

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

$$c \geq \frac{1}{1+u} \left[\frac{1}{1+u} \right] \geq r \quad \square$$

(لماذا ان
قدراتنا)

$$c \geq u \geq r \Rightarrow c \geq u \geq r$$

$$c \geq \frac{1}{1+u} \geq r \Rightarrow c \geq 1 \geq r$$

تلك المتباينة

$$\frac{1}{c} \leq \frac{1}{1+u} \leq \frac{1}{r}$$

$$c \geq \frac{1}{\frac{1}{1+u}} \geq r$$

$$c \geq \frac{1}{\frac{1}{1+u}} \geq r \leftarrow$$

$c = r, \quad \frac{1}{c} = r$

بسيط

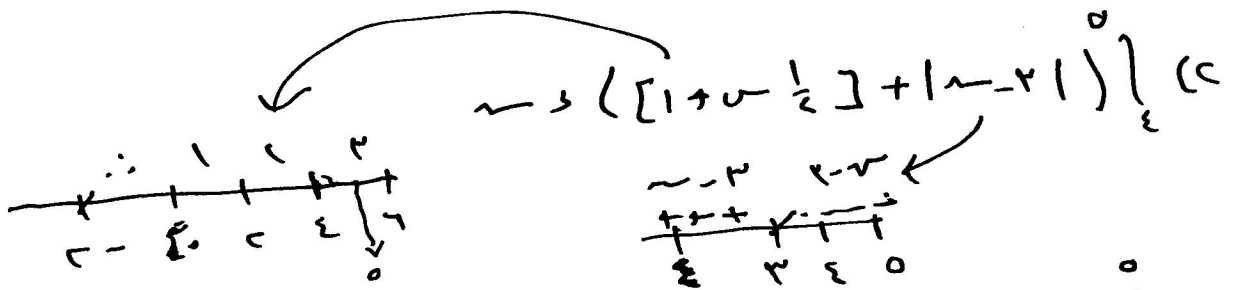
$$\frac{1}{c} = \frac{1}{1+rc} = \frac{r}{r+c} = r \leftarrow \square$$

$$\frac{1}{c} = \frac{1}{1+rc} = \frac{r}{r+c} = r \leftarrow$$

ب

$$\frac{1}{c} = \frac{1}{1+rc} = \frac{r}{r+c} = r \leftarrow$$

قاسم



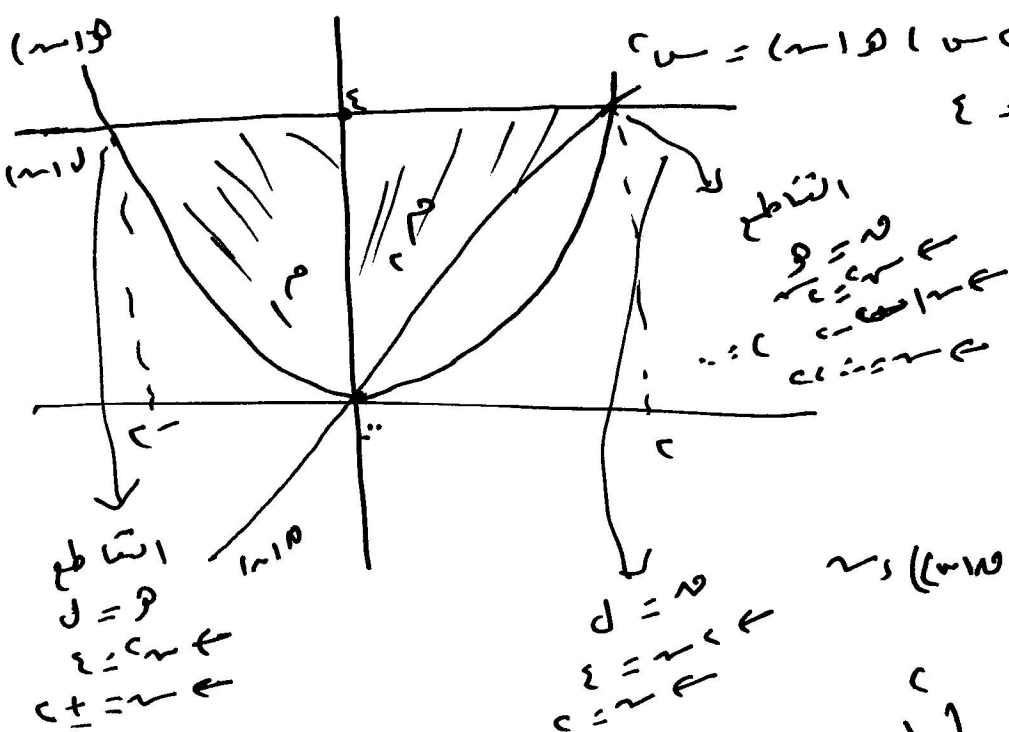
$$\sim_s \left([1 + \frac{1}{2}] + |1 - 2| \right) \Big|_c =$$

$$(17 - 10) \frac{1}{4} = \frac{7}{4} = \sim_s \frac{1}{4} = \sim_s \frac{1}{4} = \sim_s \frac{1}{4} = \sim_s (1 + (1 - 2)) \Big|_c =$$

(D) $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} =$

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المسألة



$$c^2 + 1 = 2$$

$$\int_1^c (2 - x^2) dx =$$

$$\int_1^c (2 - x^2) dx = \left[2x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_1^c =$$

$$\left[2c - \frac{c^3}{3} \right] - \left[2(1) - \frac{1^3}{3} \right] =$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 + \frac{17}{3} = (2c - \frac{c^3}{3}) + (2 - \frac{1}{3}) \Rightarrow$$

$$\# \text{ المسألة } \frac{c^3}{3} =$$

ملاحظة: ينص السؤال
الكوتج الاستبداد
تفسير انه الاصل "والله اعلم"

$$\sqrt{c} = \sqrt{c}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}$$

$$a + \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} = a + \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}$$

$$\therefore a = a$$

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$$\therefore a = a$$

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صفحة 6

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{c} &= \frac{1}{a} \text{ و } \frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{c} \\ \frac{1}{a} &= \frac{1}{b} \text{ و } \frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{c} \end{aligned} \right\} \leftarrow \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{c}$$

$$\frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{c} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{c} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}}}}$$

لذلك = ... = لـ (ب)

السؤال الثالث

(ب) $\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}}}}$

$$\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}}}}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}}}}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}}}}$$

لذلك = ... = لـ

$$\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}}}}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}}}}$$

لذلك

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صحة 7

2/3/4

$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^c = \frac{2^c}{2^c}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{حيتا } c &= p & \text{حيتا } 1-p \\ \text{حيتا } 1-p &= p \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\frac{2^c}{2^c} = \frac{2^c}{\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^c}$$

$$2^c = 2^c \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^c$$

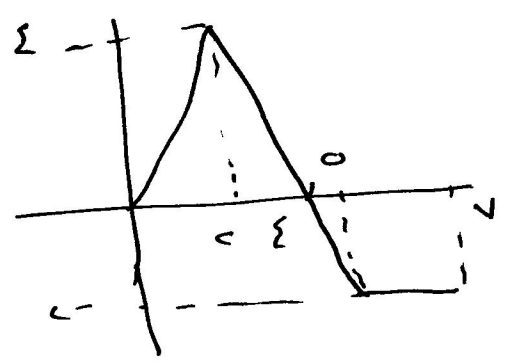
$$2 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1 + \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^c}{c}$$

$$2 + \frac{1}{2} = \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

لكن $2 \leq 1 = 2$ انحصار الكمال

$$c = 2 \Leftrightarrow 2 + \sqrt{c} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\# \quad c - \sqrt{c} = 2 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 3$$



$$\left[\frac{2}{3} \right] \quad \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)$$

المساحة تحت المنحنى

$$= \int_0^3 (3-x) dx$$

$$= \left[3x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^3$$

$$= \left(9 - \frac{9}{2} \right) - 0 = \frac{9}{2}$$

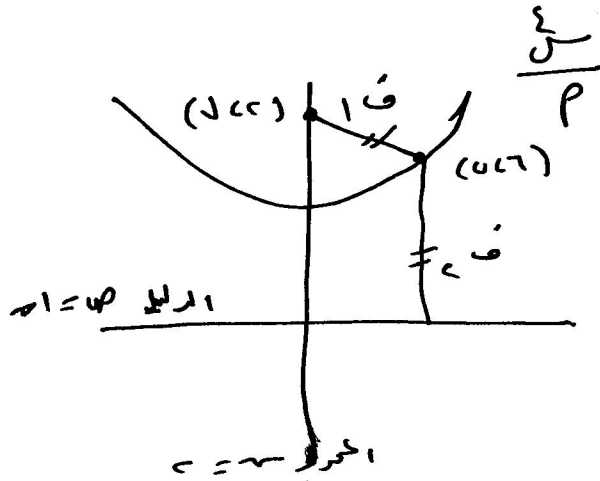
$$2 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1 + \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^c}{c} \Rightarrow 2 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^c}{c}$$

$$17 = 2 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^c}{c}$$

$$\Rightarrow c = 2$$

مسألة 8

نضع مكافئاً مقنن بزاوية فيه $c=9$
 لكننا البؤرة $(0, c)$
 من تربيع القطع $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$
 $f_1 = f_2$



$$c = \frac{|1-0|}{1+c^2} = \frac{1}{1+c^2} \left(\sqrt{c^2(0-0)^2 + (c-c)^2} \right)$$

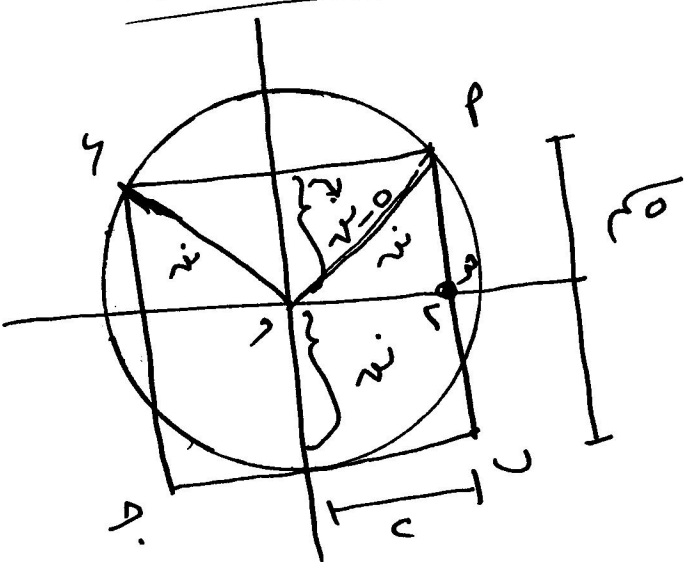
$$c = \frac{1}{1+c^2} \sqrt{c^2(0-0)^2 + (c-c)^2}$$

$$0 = 0 \Rightarrow c = 0 \Rightarrow \text{البؤرة } (0, c)$$

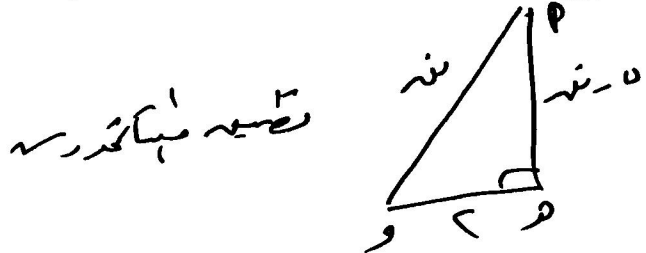
$$c = 9 \Rightarrow c = \frac{|1-0|}{1+c^2} = \frac{1}{1+c^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{الرأس } (0, c) &= (0, 9) \\ \text{المعادلة } (c-0)^2 &= (c-0)^2 + (c-0)^2 \\ c^2 &= (c-0)^2 + (c-0)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Question of math
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من $\Delta P O$ وبقائه $\frac{c}{c}$



$$c^2 + (c-0)^2 = (مسألة)^2$$

$$c^2 + c^2 = 9 \Rightarrow 2c^2 = 9$$

$$c^2 = \frac{9}{2} \Rightarrow c = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$$

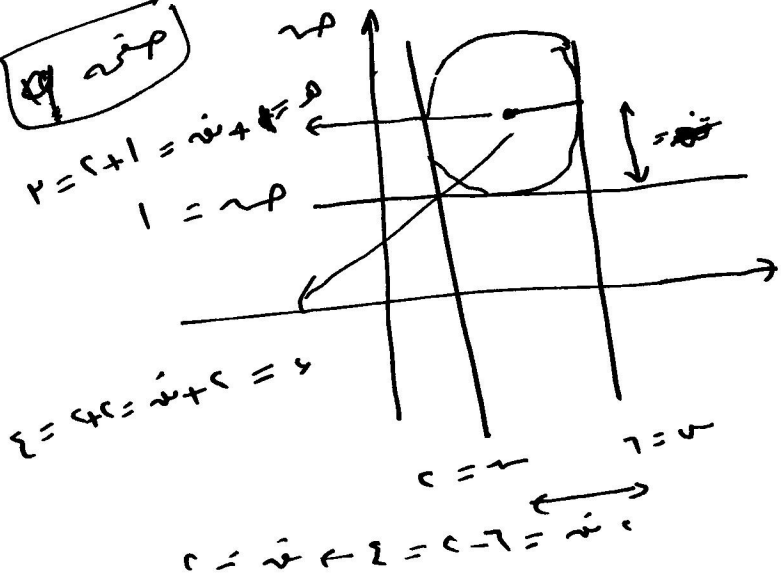
$$\text{لكننا اى دالة هي } c = c_p + c_m = 9$$

$$c \left(\frac{9}{c} \right) = c_p + c_m = 9$$

والنسبة ان المركز
 $(0, 0) = (0, 0)$

مسألة

مثبت p



$\frac{a}{c}$

(1)

جا آن

نہ $c = \frac{a}{\sqrt{1-p}}$

ا سہ $a = \frac{c}{\sqrt{1-p}}$

∴ مرکز $(\frac{a}{\sqrt{1-p}}, \frac{a}{\sqrt{1-p}})$

نہ $c < a$ $c < a \Rightarrow \frac{a}{\sqrt{1-p}} < a \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-p}} < 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{1-p} > 1$ $\sqrt{1-p} > 1 \Rightarrow 1-p > 1 \Rightarrow -p > 0 \Rightarrow p < 0$

$1 = \frac{c}{a} + \frac{a}{c} \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{c^2}{ac} + \frac{a^2}{ac} \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{c^2 + a^2}{ac}$

(2) $1 = \sqrt{1-p} \Rightarrow 1 - \sqrt{1-p} = \sqrt{1-p} \Rightarrow 1 = 2\sqrt{1-p} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{1-p} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} = 1-p \Rightarrow p = \frac{3}{4}$

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$\therefore = 9 + \frac{1}{c} - (\frac{1}{c}) + \frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{c} + (p-1)c$

$L = 9 + (\frac{1}{c}) - (\frac{1}{c}) + \frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{c} + (p-1)c$

$17 = \frac{c(0-1) + (p-1)c}{1} \Rightarrow 17 = \frac{c(p-1)}{1} \Rightarrow 17 = c(p-1)$

$1 = \frac{c(p-1)}{17} \Rightarrow 17 = c(p-1) \Rightarrow c = \frac{17}{p-1}$

$c = \frac{17}{p-1} = \frac{17}{p-1}$

$c = \frac{17}{p-1} = \frac{17}{p-1}$

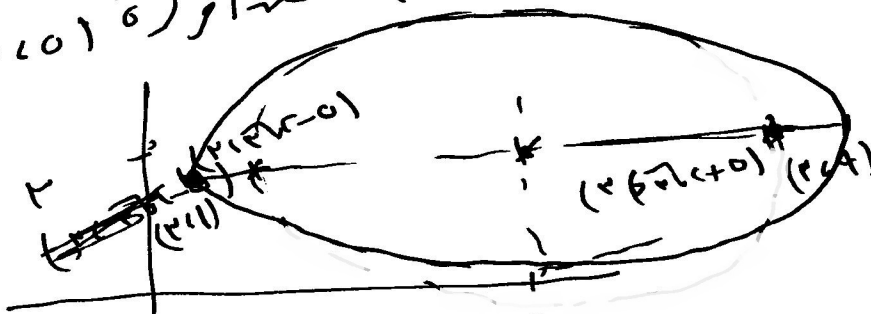
$c = \frac{17}{p-1} = \frac{17}{p-1}$

$\frac{17}{\sqrt{1-p}} = \frac{17}{\sqrt{1-p}}$

$(\frac{17}{\sqrt{1-p}})^2 = (\frac{17}{\sqrt{1-p}})^2$

$(\frac{17}{\sqrt{1-p}})^2 = (\frac{17}{\sqrt{1-p}})^2$

$\frac{17}{\sqrt{1-p}} = \frac{17}{\sqrt{1-p}}$



10-50

2/3

$$\left(\frac{c}{v} - \dot{v}\right)c = u \quad \frac{c}{v} + \dot{v} = \dot{u}$$

$$c \left(\frac{c}{v} - \dot{v}\right) - c \left(\frac{c}{v} + \dot{v}\right) = c \left(\frac{u}{c}\right) - \dot{u} \leftarrow$$

$$\left(\frac{c}{v} + \dot{v} - \dot{v} - \dot{v}\right) - \frac{c}{v} + \dot{v} + \dot{v} = \frac{c}{v} - \dot{u} \leftarrow$$

$$\cancel{\frac{c}{v}} + \dot{v} + \dot{v} - \cancel{\frac{c}{v}} + \dot{v} =$$

$$1 = \frac{c}{v} - \frac{c}{\lambda} \leftarrow \lambda = \frac{c}{v} - \dot{u} \leftarrow$$

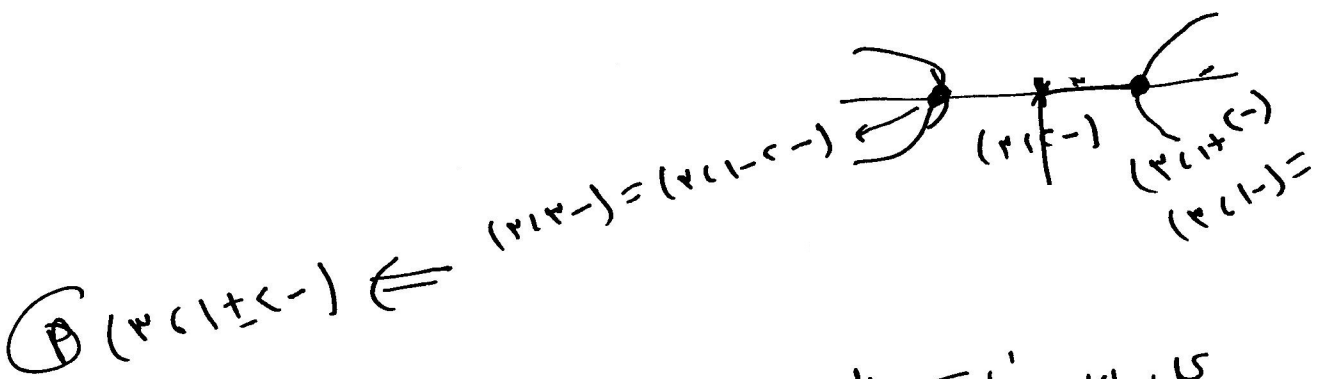
(1) $\lambda = \frac{c}{v} - \dot{u}$ نرهنه (λ, c) (5)

$$c\lambda = c - \dot{u} \leftarrow \lambda - \lambda \times \dot{u} = c \leftarrow$$

$$(v - \dot{u})\lambda = c - \dot{u} \leftarrow$$

ارائه (v, \dot{u}) (6)

$$1 = \frac{c}{v} - \frac{c}{\lambda} \leftarrow 1 = \frac{c}{v - \dot{u}} - \frac{c}{c + \dot{u}} \leftarrow$$



كل الاضیاء للمیج بالتقوسه

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