

سنة (٢) في (١) $n^2 - 2n + 3 = 0$

في (٢) $n^2 - 2n + 3 = 0$

اقتطاعا $\Delta = 4 - 12 = -8$

\Rightarrow في (١) $n = 1 \pm \sqrt{-2}$
 $\Rightarrow n = 1$

اقتطاعا $\Delta = 8 + 11 = 19$

$n = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{19}}{2}$

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عند اقتطاعا $\Delta = 4 - 12 = -8$

$n = 1 \pm \sqrt{-2}$

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في (٢) $n^2 - 2n + 3 = 0$

$36 = \frac{4 \times 36}{4 \times 36} + \frac{4 \times 36}{4 \times 36}$

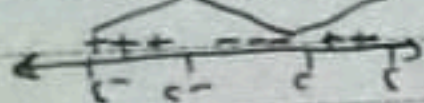
$36 = \frac{4 \times 36}{4 \times 36}$

$36 \times 36 = 36 \times 36$

$36 = \sqrt{36 \times 36} = 36$

(١) $n = 1 \pm \sqrt{-2}$
 $n = 1 \pm \sqrt{-2}$

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سنة (٢) في (١) $n^2 - 2n + 3 = 0$

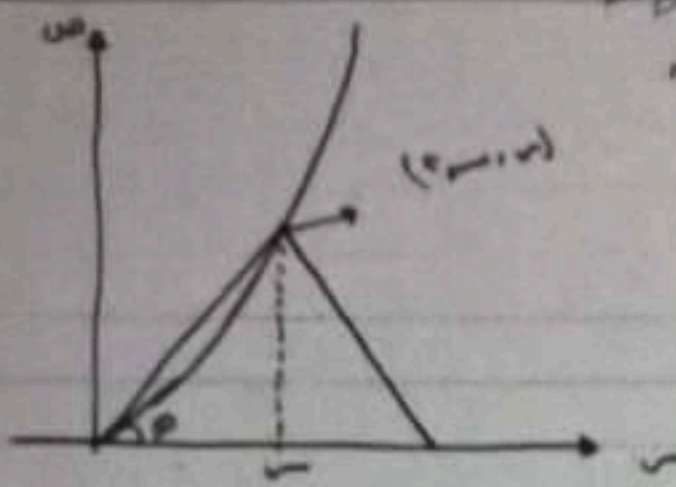
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$n = 1 \pm \sqrt{-2}$

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2024/5/8

ثلاثية متكافئة



سأ (أ) $x \times y = x \times \frac{1}{x} = 1$
 ب $x \times y = 0 - x = -x$
 ج $x \times y = x \times \frac{1}{x} = 1$
 $x = 1$

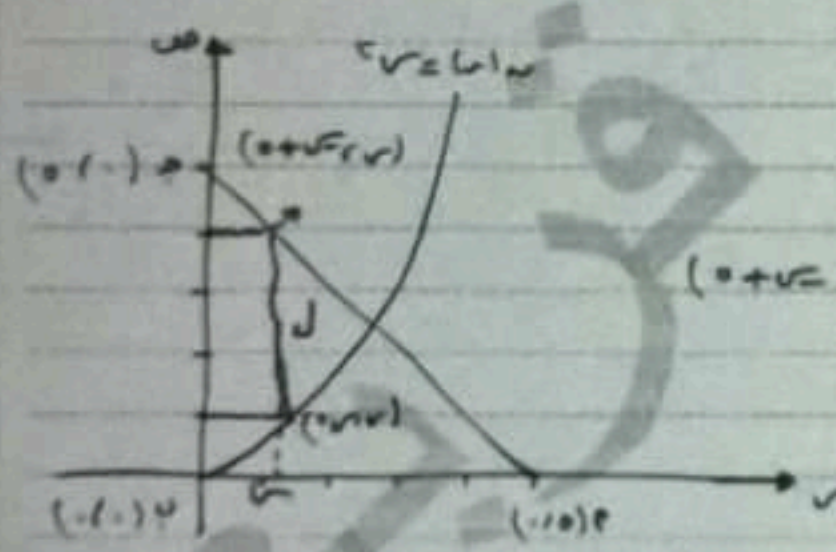
$\frac{3x}{2} = \frac{3x}{2}$

ظاهر $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x}$

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

بما $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x}$ $\frac{3x}{2} = \frac{3x}{2}$

$\frac{1}{x} \times (x) = \frac{1}{x}$
 18 وحدة / ث



(ب) نجد معادلة التقييم $1 - x = 0$
 $1 - x = 0$
 $x = 1$

إحداثيات رأس القطع المكافئ $(0, 1)$

$l = (1) - (0 + 1) = 0$

$l = 0 + 1 = 1$

$3 = \text{المطلوب}$

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

$3 = 0 + 1 = 1$

$3 = 0 + 1 = 1$

$3 = (1 - 1) (1 - 1)$

$1 = 1$

تصل

بم - مساحة القطع المكافئ عند $x=1$ وحدة واحدة

$l = 1 - 0 + 1 = 2$ وحدتين

أكبر مساحة $2 \times 1 = 2$ وحدتين

انتهت لإجابة 3 متباين

لكن بالترتيب

محل کسرها

کسر
 کسر

$$\frac{15 - 5 - 2 + 2}{2 - 5}$$

۱	۲	۳	۴
۱	۲	۳	۴
۱	۲	۳	۴
۱	۲	۳	۴

$$\frac{(7 + 5 + 2)(2 - 5)}{(2 + 5)(2 - 5)}$$

$$\frac{7 + 5 + 2}{2 + 5}$$

$$0 = \frac{c}{2} = \frac{7 + (c)0 + 2(c)}{2 + 5}$$

$$\frac{5 - (2a - 5 - 2a - 2)}{2 + 5}$$

$$\frac{5 - 2a - 2a - 2}{2 + 5}$$

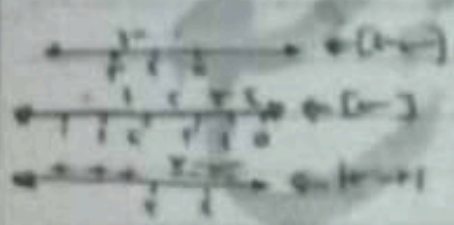
$$\frac{5 - 2a - 2a - 2}{2 + 5} \times \frac{1 + 2a}{1 + 2a}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 + 2a} \times \frac{5 - 2a - 2a - 2}{2 + 5}$$

$$\frac{5 - 2a - 2a - 2}{2 + 5}$$

$$\frac{5 - 2a - 2a - 2}{2 + 5}$$

$$A = 2(c) =$$



$$\frac{(2 - 5)(2 + 5)}{2 + 5} \times \frac{1 + 2a}{1 + 2a}$$

$$\frac{(2 - 5)(2 + 5)}{2 + 5} \times \frac{1 + 2a}{1 + 2a}$$

$$\frac{(2 - 5)(2 + 5)}{2 + 5} \times \frac{1 + 2a}{1 + 2a}$$

$$\frac{(2 - 5)(2 + 5)}{2 + 5} \times \frac{1 + 2a}{1 + 2a}$$

نتیجه نهایی

محل کسری

کسر
 کسر

$$\frac{15 - 6s - 2s^2 - 2s^3 + 2s^4}{2 - s}$$

s^4	s^3	s^2	s	1
2	-2	2	-2	15
0	0	0	0	0

$$= \frac{(2 + s + s^2 + s^3)(2 - s)}{(2 + s)(2 - s)}$$

$$= \frac{2 + s + s^2 + s^3}{2 + s}$$

$$s = \frac{c}{l} = \frac{2 + (c)0 + 2(c)}{2 + c}$$

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

$$= \frac{2 + 2c - 2 + 2c}{2 + c}$$

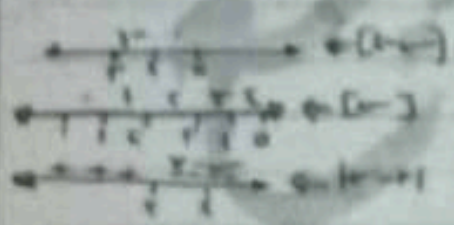
$$= \frac{4c}{2 + c} = \frac{4c}{2 + c} \times \frac{1 + c}{1 + c}$$

$$= \frac{4c(1 + c)}{(2 + c)(1 + c)}$$

$$= \frac{4c}{2 + c}$$

$$= \frac{4c}{2 + c}$$

$$A = 2(c) =$$



$$s \leq 1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 - s > 0 \\ 2 - s < 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{2 - s}{1 - s}$$

$$s > 1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 - s > 0 \\ 2 - s < 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{2 - s}{1 - s}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} s \leq 1 \\ s > 1 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 - s > 0 \\ 2 - s < 0 \end{array} \right\} = \frac{2 - s}{1 - s}$$

$$1 = \frac{2 - 0}{1 - 0} = 2 \Rightarrow 1 = 2$$

1 = 2

$$1 = (r) \text{ for } r \neq 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{r \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{r} = 1$$

Proof by induction

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{1}{r} = (r-1) \cdot \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \lim_{r \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{r} = 1$$

$$\Lambda = \lim_{r \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{r} = 1$$

Proof by induction

$$\begin{aligned} r-1 &= r-1 \\ r \times (r-1) &= r^2 - r \\ r-1 &= r-1 \\ \Rightarrow \frac{r-1}{r} &= 1 - \frac{1}{r} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 1} \frac{r-1}{r} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{r \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{r} = 1$$

$$\Lambda = \lim_{r \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{r} = 1$$