

$$\left( \frac{r_2 - r_1}{r_2 - r_1} \right) = \left( \frac{r_2 - r_1}{r_2 - r_1} \right) \quad \text{لـ ١}$$

$$r_2 - r_1 = \frac{r_2 - r_1}{r_2 - r_1} = r_2 - r_1$$

$$r_2 - r_1 = \frac{r_2 - r_1}{r_2 - r_1} = r_2 - r_1$$

$$\boxed{r_2 - r_1} = r_2 - r_1 = r_2 - r_1$$

$$r_2 - r_1 = \frac{r_2 - r_1}{r_2 - r_1} = r_2 - r_1$$

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$$r_2 - r_1 = \frac{r_2 - r_1}{r_2 - r_1} = r_2 - r_1 \quad \text{لـ ٢}$$

الإحداثيات

ال سوال الثاني -

$\epsilon = (0)$ $\tau = (13)$ $\tau = (9)$	$1 + \epsilon = \tau$ $1 + \epsilon = \frac{\tau}{\tau}$ $\tau = \frac{\epsilon \tau}{1 + \epsilon}$
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$\epsilon = (0)$ $\tau = (1)$ $\tau = (0)$	$\tau = (1 + \epsilon)$ $\tau = 1 + \epsilon$
--	--

$$1 - \tau = \epsilon$$

$$1 - \tau = \frac{\epsilon}{\tau}$$

$\tau = (2)$ $\tau = 2 - \tau$ $\tau - 2 = -\tau$	$\tau = (1 - \tau)$ $\tau + \tau - \tau = \tau$ $\tau - 2 + \tau - \tau = \tau$ $\tau - 2 = \tau - 2 + 2 - \tau = \tau$
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$\tau = (1 - \tau)$ $\tau = 1 - \tau$ $1 = 1 - \tau$	$\tau = (1 - \tau)$ $\tau = 1 - \tau$ $1 = 1 - \tau$
--	--

$\tau = (1 - \tau)$ $\tau = 1 - \tau$ $1 = 1 - \tau$	$\tau = (1 - \tau)$ $\tau = 1 - \tau$ $1 = 1 - \tau$
--	--

$$\sqrt{10} = \sqrt{10}$$

~~Let  $x = \sqrt{10}$~~   
 ~~$x^2 = 10$~~   
 ~~$2x = 2\sqrt{10}$~~   
 ~~$4x^2 = 40$~~

$$\sqrt{10} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$$

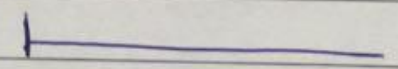
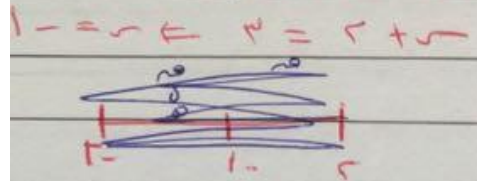
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$$

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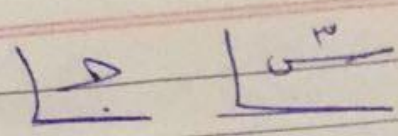
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$
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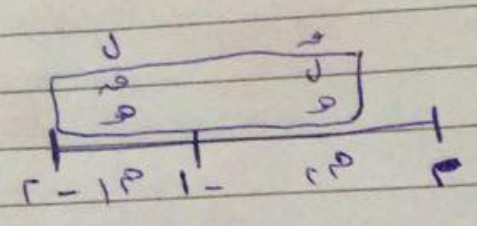




$17 + 30 = 47$   
 $1 - 1 +$



أعداد



$$\int_{-1}^1 (x^2 - x - 3) dx = \int_{-1}^1 (x^2) dx - \int_{-1}^1 (x) dx - \int_{-1}^1 (3) dx = 10$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 (x^2 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x}{2} - 3) dx = \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 - 3) dx =$$

في الأعداد  $(\frac{x^3}{3} - 3x) - (\frac{x^3}{3} - 3x) =$

$$\frac{x^3}{3} = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{1x}{2} = (\frac{1}{3} - 1) - (\frac{1x}{2} - 1) =$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 (x^2 - x - 3) dx = \int_{-1}^1 (x^2) dx - \int_{-1}^1 (x) dx - \int_{-1}^1 (3) dx = 10$$

$$\frac{x^3}{3} = (\frac{1}{3} - 1) - (1 - 1) = \int_{-1}^1 (\frac{x^3}{3} - x) =$$

$$\frac{x^3}{3} = \frac{17}{3} = \frac{x}{3} + \frac{x}{3} = 10 + 10 = 20$$

