

الاجابات  
 مكثف كواد في الرياضيات  
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\* النهايات

II) حدد ناتج النهايات التالية؟

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(0 - x - 3) - 17}{9 - x^2} \quad \text{II}$$

الحل التعويض:  $\therefore = \frac{(0 - 3 \times 3) - 17}{9 - 3^2}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} = \frac{((0 - x - 3) + 4)((0 - x - 3) - 4)}{(3 + x)(3 - x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(1 - x - 3)(x - 3)}{(3 + x)(3 - x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(1 - x - 3)(x - 3 - 9)}{(3 + x)(3 - x)}$$

$$\boxed{-5} = \frac{-4}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(1 - x - 3)x}{3 + x} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3 - 1x - 9x + 3}{x + 5 - 3} \quad \text{III}$$

الحل التعويض  $\therefore = \frac{(3^3 - 1 \cdot 3 - 9 \cdot 3 + 3)}{3 + 5 - 3} = \frac{27 - 3 - 27 + 3}{5} = \frac{-2}{5}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(3 - x)(x + 3)(x - 3)}{(5 - x)(x - 3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(3 - x)(x + 3)(x - 3)}{x + 5 - 3}$$

$$\frac{2}{5} = \frac{(3 - 3)(3 + 3)(3 - 3)}{3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(3 - x)(x + 3)(x - 3)}{x + 5 - 3}$$

$\boxed{2/5} =$

II

$$\frac{17-5-c}{3-\sqrt{1+v}} \sum_{n \leftarrow v} \boxed{5}$$

$$\div = \frac{17-1 \times c}{3-\sqrt{1+v}} = \frac{17-5-c}{3-\sqrt{1+v}} \sum_{n \leftarrow v} \text{الكل التقويض:} \sum_{n \leftarrow v}$$

$$\frac{3+\sqrt{1+v}}{3+\sqrt{1+v}} \times \frac{17-5-c}{3-\sqrt{1+v}} \sum_{n \leftarrow v}$$

$$\frac{(3+\sqrt{1+v})(1-v)c}{1-v} \sum_{n \leftarrow v} = \frac{(3+\sqrt{1+v})17-vc}{9-1+v} \sum_{n \leftarrow v} =$$

$$\boxed{15} = (17)c = (3+\sqrt{1+v})c = (3+\sqrt{1+v})c \sum_{n \leftarrow v} =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{v}-5-c\sqrt{v}}{1-v} \sum_{n \leftarrow v} \boxed{5}$$

$$\div = \frac{\sqrt{v}-\sqrt{1-c}\sqrt{v}}{1-1} = \frac{\sqrt{v}-\sqrt{v-c}\sqrt{v}}{1-v} \sum_{n \leftarrow v} \text{الكل التقويض:} \sum_{n \leftarrow v}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{v}+\sqrt{v-c}\sqrt{v}}{\sqrt{v}+\sqrt{v-c}\sqrt{v}} \times \frac{\sqrt{v}-\sqrt{v-c}\sqrt{v}}{1-v} \sum_{n \leftarrow v} =$$

$$\frac{v-c-c}{(\sqrt{v}+\sqrt{v-c}\sqrt{v})(1-v)} \sum_{n \leftarrow v} = \frac{v-v-c}{(\sqrt{v}+\sqrt{v-c}\sqrt{v})(1-v)} \sum_{n \leftarrow v} =$$

$$\frac{c-}{\sqrt{v}+\sqrt{v-c}\sqrt{v}} \sum_{n \leftarrow v} = \frac{(v-1)c}{(\sqrt{v}+\sqrt{v-c}\sqrt{v})(1-v)} \sum_{n \leftarrow v} =$$

$$\boxed{1-} = \frac{c-}{c} = \frac{c-}{\sqrt{v}+\sqrt{v-c}\sqrt{v}} = \frac{c-}{\sqrt{v}+\sqrt{v-c}\sqrt{v}} =$$

$\boxed{5}$

5 إذا علمت ان  $\sum_{r=0}^n (n-r) \binom{n}{r} = 74$  حدد قيمة كل مما يأتي

4  $\sqrt{74} = \sqrt{\sum_{r=0}^n (n-r) \binom{n}{r}} = \sqrt{\sum_{r=0}^n \binom{n}{r}} \neq \sqrt{\sum_{r=0}^n \binom{n}{r}}$

$(r - n \cdot 0 + n + \sqrt{(n-r) \binom{n}{r}}) \sum_{r=0}^n 1$

$r \sum_{r=0}^n 1 - n \cdot 0 \sum_{r=0}^n 1 + n \sum_{r=0}^n 1 + \sqrt{(n-r) \binom{n}{r}} \sum_{r=0}^n 1$

30  $= r - n \cdot 0 = r - 10 + 9 + 8 \leftarrow r - (n) \cdot 0 + n + \sqrt{74}$

$(0 - n + \sqrt{(n-r) \binom{n}{r}}) \sum_{r=0}^n 1$

$0 \sum_{r=0}^n 1 - n \sum_{r=0}^n 1 + \sqrt{(n-r) \binom{n}{r}} \sum_{r=0}^n 1$

$0 - n + 5 = 0 - n + \sqrt{35} = 0 - (n) + \sqrt{74 \times \frac{1}{2}}$

31  $= 0 - 0 =$

32 إذا كانت  $\sum_{r=0}^n (n-r) \binom{n}{r} = 74$ ، وكانت  $\sum_{r=0}^n \binom{n}{r} = 1023$

او هو ما يلي

$r - n \sum_{r=0}^n 1 - (n-r) \sum_{r=0}^n 1$

33  $(n \sum_{r=0}^n 1 + (n-r) \sum_{r=0}^n 1)$

$r - n = (r-n) \sum_{r=0}^n 1$

$n \sum_{r=0}^n 1 + (n-r) \sum_{r=0}^n 1$

$\frac{n-r}{r} = (n-r) \sum_{r=0}^n \frac{1}{r}$

$\frac{1}{r} = (n-r) \sum_{r=0}^n 1$

$2 + 17 \times 5 = (r-n) + (r-n) \times 5$

34  $r - n = (n-r) \sum_{r=0}^n 1$

37  $= 2 + 17 \times 5 =$

38

$$\frac{\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{1+r}}{r - r} \sum_{c \leftarrow r} \quad \square$$

الحل التقويض :

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

$$\frac{1}{r - r} \times \frac{1 - r - r}{(r)(1+r)} \sum_{c \leftarrow r}$$

$$\frac{1 - r}{(r)(1+r)} \sum_{c \leftarrow r} = \frac{1}{r - r} \times \frac{r - r}{(r)(1+r)} \sum_{c \leftarrow r} =$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1 - r}{r}} = \frac{1 - r}{r \times r} = \frac{1 - r}{(r)(1+r)} =$$

$$\sqrt{r - r} + \frac{r - r}{r} \sum_{c \leftarrow r} \quad \square$$

الحل تقويض ميا  $\rightarrow$   $r$

$$\sqrt{r \times r - r} + \frac{r - r}{r} = \sqrt{r - r} + \frac{r - r}{r} \sum_{c \leftarrow r}$$

$$\therefore = 1 + 1 - r = \sqrt{r - r} + \frac{r - r}{r} =$$

$$\left( r + r + \sqrt{r - r} \right) \sum_{1 \leftarrow r} \quad \square$$

$$r \sum_{1 \leftarrow r} + r \sum_{1 \leftarrow r} + \left( \sqrt{r - r} \right) \sum_{1 \leftarrow r}$$

$$\boxed{A} = r + 1 + r = r + (1 - r) + \sqrt{r}$$

$$1 = 0 + 0 + (u)^2 \Rightarrow u = 1$$

$$1 = 0 + 0 + (u)^2 \Rightarrow u = 1$$

$$1 = (0) + (0) + (u)^2 \Rightarrow u = 1$$

$$1 = 0 + 1 + (u)^2 \Rightarrow u = 0$$

$$1 - 0 - 1 = (u)^2 \Rightarrow u = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{c} = (u)^2 \Rightarrow u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}$$

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

$$c = \frac{1}{u^2}$$

$$\frac{u^2 + (u)^2}{(u)^2 + 10} = \frac{2u^2}{u^2 + 10}$$

$$\frac{u^2 + (u)^2}{(u)^2 + 10} = \frac{2u^2}{u^2 + 10}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1 + c - 1}{1 + 10} = \frac{c}{11}$$

إذا كان  $u = (u)^2 = 2 - 3 - 4$  بـ  $u = 1$  أو  $u = -1$  بـ  $u = 1$

عوض  $u$  في  $u = 1$  أو  $u = -1$

$$1 = 0 - 2 - 4$$

$$1 = 0 - \frac{1}{4} \times 4$$

$$1 = 0 - \frac{4}{4}$$

$$1 = 0 - 1$$

$$1 - 1 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

$$\boxed{0 = 0}$$

$$1 = (u)^2 \Rightarrow u = 1$$

$$1 = 0 - 2 \times 2$$

$$\boxed{1 = 0 - 4}$$

$$1 = (u)^2 \Rightarrow u = 1$$

$$\boxed{1 = 0 - 2}$$

$$1 = 0 - 2 \times 2$$

$$1 = 0 - 4$$

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

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{4} = 2}$$

الارتجال

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} c_0 \neq v \\ c_0 = v \end{array} \right\} \frac{v - c_0}{v - 0} = 1 \text{ إذا كان } v \neq 0$$

الحل في ارتجال  $v \neq 0$  عند  $c_0 = v$

الحل.  $1. = (c_0) v$

$$\frac{(v+0)(v-c_0)}{v \neq c_0} \cdot \frac{1}{c_0+v} = \frac{v \cdot v + 0}{v \cdot v + 0} \times \frac{v - c_0}{v \cdot v - 0} \cdot \frac{1}{c_0+v}$$

$$\frac{c_0 v + 0 = v \cdot v + 0}{c_0 + v} = \frac{0 + 0 = 0}{1} = 0$$

$$\frac{v - c_0}{v \cdot v - 0} \cdot \frac{1}{c_0 + v}$$

$$\frac{1}{v} \cdot \frac{1}{c_0 + v}$$

في مثل هذه  
الارتجال لربطه

من الصنف والبيان تعويض في  $c_0 \neq v$

$$1. = (c_0) v = (v) v \cdot \frac{1}{c_0 + v}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{c_0 + v} (v) v$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 0 < v < c_0 + v \\ 0 = v \\ 0 < v < v \end{array} \right\} = 1 \text{ إذا كان } v \neq 0$$

$$(v) v = (v) v \cdot \frac{1}{c_0 + v} \text{ الحل في ارتجال } (v) v$$

عندما  $v = 0$

الحل

6



4] إذا كان  $\sum_{r=0}^n (r) = 28$  فكم عدد مصطلحاته  $(n) = ?$

$$28 = \frac{(n+1)n}{1+n} \quad \sum_{r=0}^n$$

الكل  $\sum_{r=0}^n$  من مصطلحات  $n$  فإذن  $\sum_{r=0}^n (r) = (n) = 28$

$$28 = \frac{(n) \sum_{r=0}^n 0 + (n) \sum_{r=0}^n r}{1 + \sum_{r=0}^n r}$$

$$28 = \frac{(n) \sum_{r=0}^n 0 + 2 \times r}{1}$$

$$1 \times 28 = (n) \sum_{r=0}^n 0 + 1$$

$$\frac{28}{1} = (n) \sum_{r=0}^n 0 + \cancel{1}$$

$$\frac{28}{0} = (n) \sum_{r=0}^n 0$$

كما أنه  $(n) = 28$  فإذن  $\sum_{r=0}^n = 28$  بصورة

$$\frac{28}{0} = (n) = (n) \sum_{r=0}^n$$

7



5 اريد نقاط عدم الاتصال (الانقطاع) للإحداثيات التالية.

$$\frac{2}{17 - 5^x} = (1, 5) \quad [1]$$

المطلوب  $\therefore$  المقام  $\therefore = 17 - 5^x$

$$\sqrt{17 - 5^x}$$

$$5 \pm 2$$

نقاط عدم الاتصال  $\{2+, 2-\}$

$$\frac{5}{1-5} + \frac{2}{5} = (1, 5) \quad [2]$$

$\therefore = 1 - 5$   
 $\boxed{1 = 5}$

$\boxed{5}$

نقاط عدم الاتصال  $\{1, 0\}$

$$\frac{2 + 5^x}{7 + 5^0 + 5^x} = (1, 5) \quad [3]$$

$\therefore$  المقام

$$7 + 5^0 + 5^x$$

$$\therefore = 2 + 7 \quad \therefore = 5 + 5^x \quad \therefore = (2 + 5)(5 + 5^x)$$

$$\boxed{2 = 7}$$

$$\boxed{5 = 5^x}$$

$$\boxed{2 = 5}$$

$$\boxed{5 = 5^x}$$

نقاط عدم الاتصال  $\{2-, 5-\}$

[4]

المسائل [6]

عبر صيغة  $\sum_{i=1}^n (u-1)^i$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 = (u-1) \sum_{i=1}^n (u-1)^{i-1} \\ c = (u-1) \sum_{i=1}^n (u-1)^i \end{array} \right.$

$\boxed{1-p}$   $\therefore$

$c = (u-1) \sum_{i=1}^n (u-1)^i$  (\*) [7]

$c = (u-1) \sum_{i=1}^n (u-1)^i$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} c = (u-1) \sum_{i=1}^n (u-1)^i \\ c = (u-1) \sum_{i=1}^n (u-1)^i \end{array} \right.$

$c = (u-1) \sum_{i=1}^n (u-1)^i$  (\*)

$\boxed{1-p}$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} c = (u-1) \sum_{i=1}^n (u-1)^i$  صيغة [8] (\*)  $\left. \begin{array}{l} c = (u-1) \sum_{i=1}^n (u-1)^i \\ 1 = (u-1) \sum_{i=1}^n (u-1)^{i-1} \end{array} \right\}$  عبر صيغة  $\sum_{i=1}^n (u-1)^i$   $\left. \begin{array}{l} c = (u-1) \sum_{i=1}^n (u-1)^i \\ 1 = (u-1) \sum_{i=1}^n (u-1)^{i-1} \end{array} \right\}$

\* التفاضل

$$\xi = \frac{(1)\omega - (c)\omega}{1-c} = \omega \quad \text{معدل التغير} \quad \boxed{\boxed{1}}$$

$$\xi = (1)\omega - (c)\omega$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{معدل التغير} = \frac{(1)\omega - (c)\omega}{1-c} = \frac{(1)\omega - (c)\omega}{1-c}$$

مضروب السؤال

$$= \frac{(1)\omega + (c)\omega - (1)\omega + (c)\omega}{1-c} =$$

$$\boxed{1c} = \frac{c \times c}{1} =$$

$$\gamma = \frac{(1)\omega - (c)\omega}{1-c} = \text{ميل المقاطع} \quad \text{②}$$

$$\gamma = 2 - (c)\omega \quad \leftarrow \quad \gamma = (1)\omega - (c)\omega$$

$$2 + \gamma = (c)\omega$$

$$\boxed{q = (c)\omega}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{5-6\sqrt{2}} - \sqrt{8-6\sqrt{2}}}{5-8} \cdot \frac{5+8}{5+8} = \frac{(5)\omega - (8)\omega}{5-8} \cdot \frac{5+8}{5+8} \quad \text{③}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{5-6\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{8-6\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{5-6\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{8-6\sqrt{2}}} + \frac{\sqrt{5-6\sqrt{2}} - \sqrt{8-6\sqrt{2}}}{5-8} \cdot \frac{5+8}{5+8}$$

④

$$\frac{(u-8)^7}{(\sqrt{u-8} + 8\sqrt{u})} \sum_{u=8}^{\infty} = \frac{u-7-8^7}{(\sqrt{u-8} + 8\sqrt{u})(u-8)} \sum_{u=8}^{\infty}$$

$$\frac{7}{\sqrt{u-8} + 8\sqrt{u}} = \frac{7}{(\sqrt{u-8} + 8\sqrt{u})} \sum_{u=8}^{\infty}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{7}{\sqrt{u-8} + 8\sqrt{u}}}$$

55  $\boxed{u}$

$$\frac{(1)u - (2)u}{1-u} \sum_{u=8}^{\infty} = (1)u \sum_{u=8}^{\infty} \quad \boxed{u}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{0+1xc} - \frac{1}{0+8c}}{1-u} \sum_{u=8}^{\infty} =$$

$$\frac{1}{1-u} \times \frac{0-8c-u}{(u)(0+8c)} \sum_{u=8}^{\infty} = \frac{\frac{1}{u} - \frac{1}{0+8c}}{1-u} \sum_{u=8}^{\infty} =$$

$$\frac{1}{1-u} \times \frac{-8c-u}{(u)(0+8c)} \sum_{u=8}^{\infty} =$$

$$\frac{1}{1-u} \times \frac{1-(8-1)c}{(u)(0+8c)} \sum_{u=8}^{\infty} =$$

$$\boxed{\frac{c-u}{u \times u}} = \frac{c-u}{(u)(0+1xc)} =$$

$\boxed{c}$

13

$$1 + \sqrt{v} = \epsilon \quad 1 + \sqrt{\epsilon} = \infty \quad \square$$

$$\frac{\epsilon s}{s s} \times \frac{\infty s}{\epsilon s} = \frac{\infty s}{s s}$$

$$\left( \frac{\epsilon s}{s s} \times \sqrt{\epsilon} \right) =$$

~~$$\left( \frac{\epsilon s}{s s} \times (1 + \sqrt{v}) \right) =$$~~

$$\boxed{\left( \frac{\epsilon s}{s s} \times (1 + \sqrt{v}) \right) =}$$

$$1 = \sqrt{v} \quad \sqrt{v} = \epsilon \quad \frac{1}{1 + \epsilon} = \infty \quad \square$$

$$\frac{\epsilon s}{s s} \times \frac{\infty s}{\epsilon s} = \frac{\infty s}{s s}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{v} \epsilon} \times \frac{1}{(1 + \epsilon)} =$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{v} \epsilon} \times \frac{1}{(1 + \sqrt{v})} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{v} \epsilon} \times \frac{1}{(1 + \sqrt{v})} =$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon} \times \frac{1}{\epsilon} =$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{\epsilon}} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} =$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{v} \epsilon} \right) = \infty \quad \square$$

$$\frac{1 - \sqrt{v}}{1 + \sqrt{v}} \times \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{v} \epsilon} \right) \epsilon = \infty$$

12

$$\sqrt{c} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{c}} \quad [4]$$

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

ماص قروب

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} \times \frac{c}{\sqrt{c}} + \sqrt{c} - \sqrt{c} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{c} + \sqrt{c}}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{2\sqrt{c}}{\sqrt{c}} \quad [5]$$

$$\frac{1 \times (\sqrt{c} + \sqrt{c}) - (\sqrt{c} - \sqrt{c}) \sqrt{c}}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}$$

$$\sqrt{c} + (\sqrt{c} + \sqrt{c}^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} \quad [6]$$

$$\sqrt{c} + \sqrt{c} + \sqrt{c}^2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}$$

$$c = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{c+\sqrt{c}}{c-\sqrt{c}}\right)^2} \quad [7]$$

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

10

$$r - 0 + rP = (r)w \quad [3]$$

$$[P] \rightarrow r - = (r)w$$

$$0 + rPc = (r)w$$

$$r - = 0 + c \times P c = (c)w$$

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

$$\frac{r -}{c} = \frac{P c}{c}$$

$$[c = P]$$

الكل

[P]

$\Lambda = (r)w$  سے  $r - P = (r)w$  سے

$$r - P r = (r)w$$

$$r - P r = (r)w$$

$$\Lambda = c \times P r = (c)w$$

$$\left[ \frac{c}{r} \right] = \frac{r - \Lambda}{r - P r} = P \leftarrow \frac{\Lambda}{r} = P \frac{r -}{r}$$

سے  $r - P r = (r)w$  سے

2

(1) (h + r) P

= r - + r = (1) h + r

(1) (h x r) U

(1) h x (1) r + (1) h x (1) r

(r x r-) + (r - x r)

[r-] = r- + r-

[r-] =  $\frac{r-}{r} = \frac{r-x r}{r} = \frac{(1) h \cdot r}{r (1) h} \leftarrow (1) \left( \frac{r}{h} \right) U$

$\frac{(1) r - (r) r}{1-r} =$  فقد ليغير الرتبة

[r] =  $\frac{r}{1} = \frac{r-r}{1} =$



$$\boxed{19} \quad \text{مقدّر لتغير } h = \frac{(1)h - (2)h}{1 - 2}$$

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

$$\boxed{7 = (1)h - (2)h}$$

$$\text{مقدّر لتغير } v = \frac{(1)v - (2)v}{1 - 2}$$

$$\frac{(1)h - \sqrt{1} - ((2)h - \sqrt{2})}{3} =$$

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

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

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

$$7 - = (2)h - (1)h \quad * \quad 7 = (1)h - (2)h \text{ ليكن}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{0}{3}} = \frac{1 + 7 -}{3} =$$

؟؟؟  $\boxed{11}$

$\boxed{12}$

تَصْبِيحَاتِ لِقَاعِ

الموسم الاول

قيم من الحوجة = { 2, 3 }

متزايد = (-∞, 2) ∪ [3, ∞)

متناقص = [2, 3]

عند s = 3 ← (-∞, 2) و (2, 3) منبسط على  
 s = 2 ← (2, 3) و (3, ∞) منبسط على

الموسم الثاني

متزايد (-∞, 0)

ثابت [0, 1]

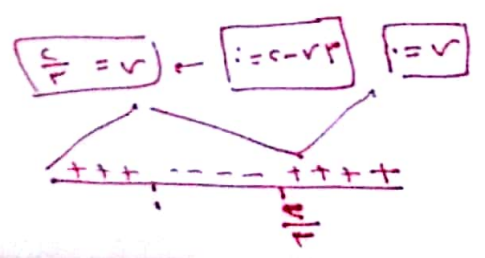
متناقص  
 متزايد [1, ∞)

4 5 (s-1)^2 = (s+1)

s^2 - 2s + 1 = (s+1)

s^2 - 3s + 2 = (s+1)

∴ = (s-1)(s-2)



متزايد (-∞, 1/2] ∪ [3/2, ∞)

متناقص [1/2, 3/2]

s الحوجة = 1/2, 3/2

منبسط على (1-1/2) = (1, 1/2)

منبسط على (1/2-3/2) = (1/2, 3/2)

$$\boxed{15} \quad (4-u)(3-u-c) = (u-1) \quad \boxed{16}$$

$$(4-1)(3-1 \times c) = (1) \quad u = 1$$

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

$$\boxed{3} = 3-1 \times 1 =$$

نقطة التماس (3, 1)

ميل الخط =  $u = 1$

$$c \times (4-u) + 1 \times (3-uc) = (u)$$

$$c \times (4-1) + (3-1 \times c) = (1)$$

$$(c \times 3) + (3-c) =$$

$$3 = 3 + 1 =$$

$$(1-u) \quad u = 1 \quad \text{معادلة التماس}$$

$$(1-u) \quad u = 3-u$$

$$-u + u = 3-u$$

$$3+u = u$$

$$1 + u = u$$

اعطاك اسئوال الحقيقة عوص 1 نيري لا يجاد طيل

عم طبع الجاده

$$(1-u) \quad u = 1 \quad u$$

19

صِدِّيقِمْسِ عِنْدِ س = c

$$18 =$$

$$0 + v_c + \frac{c}{s} P = (s-1) \text{ ①}$$

$$\boxed{P}$$

$$\therefore = c + \frac{c}{s} P = (s-1)$$

$$18 = c + \frac{c}{s} P = (s-1)$$

$$18 = c + P \frac{c}{s}$$

$$c - 18 = P \frac{c}{s}$$

$$\frac{17}{s} = P \frac{c}{s}$$

$$\boxed{P=17}$$

② مباشرة طريقه حل

③ فان (ن) = ن - ن - ن + 0 بد تساع عند سرعة = ٤٢ م/ث

$$ف(ن) = (ن) ع$$

$$7 - ن = (ن) ع$$

$$٤٢ = 7 - ن \leftarrow ٤٢ = (ن) ع$$

$$7 + ٤٢ = ن$$

$$\frac{٤٩}{s} = \frac{ن}{s}$$

$$\boxed{ن=٤٩}$$

$$ت(ن) = (ن) ع$$

$$\boxed{٤٢ = (ن) ع}$$

13 في الكتاب ~~ص 14~~

14 في الكتاب تديه (c) 145

13 ك (s) = 1. s

ك (s) = 50. - s

1 ك (s) = 1. التكلفة، كده

2 ك (s) = 50. - s اللادى ادا كده

3 ك (s) = 50. - s

الخرج اكلان = 50. - s

4 ك (s) = 2. - s الخرج اكلان

15 ك (s) = 1. s

(s + s + s + ...) - 2 \* s =

= s + s + s + ... - 2 \* s =

= s - s + s + ... =

= s - s = 0 = (s) =

s/2 = s/2

(s = 1.0)



(s = 1.0)

15

$$\lambda + v\varepsilon + v^c p = (v-1) \quad \boxed{17}$$

f نقطة مرهه عند  $v=1$  او مرهين

عند  $v=1$  نقطة مرهه  $v=1$

$$\varepsilon + v p c = (v-1)$$

$$\therefore = \varepsilon + 1 \times p c = (1)$$

$$\therefore = \varepsilon + p c$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{c} = \frac{p c}{c}$$

$$\boxed{c = p}$$