

$$2c = 9$$

$$9 = \frac{2}{c}$$

$$\frac{(1)w - (9c+1)w}{20} \text{ الجواب}$$

$$\frac{(1)w - (9+1)w}{\frac{2}{c} \times 20} \leftarrow$$

عكسها  
 $\cdot \sqrt{10} \cdot \sqrt{10} \cdot \sqrt{10}$

$$= (1)w \frac{c}{0} =$$

1 < 2

$$\sqrt{v+w} = (0+5+2)w$$

$$1 = 0 + 5 + 2$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{v+w}} = (0+5+2)w$$

$$2 = 5 + 2$$

$$1 = 5$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{v+w}} = 7 \times (0+5+2)w$$

$$\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 7 \times (1)w \leftarrow 1 = 7$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = (1)w$$

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~~الاجابة~~

$$\frac{\sqrt{2} - 8\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2} - 8\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2} - 8\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2} - 8\sqrt{2}} = (1)w$$

$$\frac{[\sqrt{2} - 8\sqrt{2} + 1](\sqrt{2} - 8\sqrt{2})}{\sqrt{2} - 8\sqrt{2}} =$$

$$(\sqrt{2} - 8\sqrt{2} + 1)(\sqrt{2} - 8\sqrt{2}) = (\sqrt{2})^2 - 8(\sqrt{2})^2$$

$$(\sqrt{2} + 1) \times 2$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} + 2$$

Subject: .....

8

1 1

$$1 - r = \frac{\Sigma}{r} \times \frac{(1+r)^n + 1}{(1+r)}$$

$$r + 1 + \frac{\Sigma}{r} = 1 + \frac{\Sigma}{r}$$

$$= r - r^n + \frac{\Sigma}{r}$$

$$= (1-r)(r + 1)$$

$$1 = r$$

$$r = 1$$

(1) و (1)

(r-1) و (r-1)

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$$P - 10 = (10) \cdot (1) + (10) \cdot (1)$$

$$P - 10 = 10 + 10 + 10$$

$$P - 10 = 30$$

$$P - 10 = 40$$

$$P = 50$$

$$r_0 = (10) \cdot (1) \cdot (1)$$

$$C_0 = 10 \cdot (1) = (10) \cdot (1)$$

$$C = 10$$

Handwritten notes and symbols at the bottom of the page, including a large 'P' and some illegible text.

$$\hat{p}(p+n) = \hat{p} \quad \checkmark$$

$$(\hat{p}+1)(p+n) \hat{\epsilon} = \hat{p} p + \hat{p} n$$

$$\hat{p}^2 (p+n) \hat{\epsilon} + (p+n) \hat{\epsilon} = \hat{p} p + \hat{p} n$$

$$(p+n) \hat{\epsilon} - (p+n) \hat{\epsilon} = \hat{p}^2 (p+n) \hat{\epsilon} - \hat{p} p$$

$$\hat{p}^2 (p+n) - (p+n) \hat{\epsilon} = \hat{p}^2 (p+n) \hat{\epsilon} - \hat{p} p$$

$$\hat{p} n = \hat{p}^2 (p+n) \hat{\epsilon} - \hat{p} p \quad \checkmark$$

كشاه  
 $\hat{p} n = \hat{p}^2 (p+n) \hat{\epsilon} - \hat{p} p$

$$\hat{p} n - \hat{p} n = \hat{p} (p+n \hat{\epsilon} - p)$$

$$\hat{p} n - \hat{p} n = \hat{p} (p+n \hat{\epsilon} - p) \quad \checkmark$$

$$(p-n) \hat{p} = \hat{p}$$

تم التحميل من موقع الأوائل

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{1}{\hat{p}} + (p+n) \hat{\epsilon} = \hat{p} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{1}{\hat{p}} + (p+n) \hat{\epsilon} = \hat{p} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{1}{\hat{p}} = \hat{p} - (p+n) \hat{\epsilon} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{1}{\hat{p}} \times \hat{p} = \hat{p} - (p+n) \hat{\epsilon} \times \hat{p} = \hat{p} - \hat{p}(p+n) \hat{\epsilon} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{1}{\hat{p}} = \hat{p} - \hat{p}(p+n) \hat{\epsilon} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\hat{p} = \hat{p} - \hat{p}(p+n) \hat{\epsilon}$$

حل المسألة  
بالمعادلة

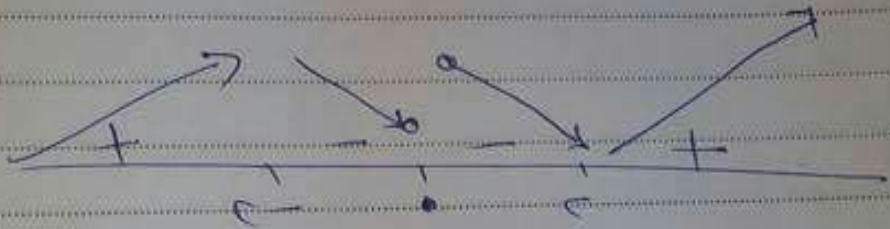
$\cdot \neq \sqrt{\quad}$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \sqrt{x} = (x+1)\sqrt{x}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{x}$$

$$x+1 \leq 17 = \sqrt{x} \iff \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{x}$$

$$\sqrt{x} = \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{x} \iff \sqrt{x}$$



الزوايا  $(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$

التابع  $\{0\} - [1, 17]$

في  $x = -1$  الحل  $= (-1)$

في  $x = 1$  الحل  $= (1)$

تم التحميل من موقع الأوائل

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

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

$$\frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x}}{(1+\sqrt{x})} =$$

$$\sqrt{x} = \sqrt{x} \iff \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{x} \iff 0 + \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{x}$$

Subject: .....

6

1 1

$$r = \frac{1}{2} + (n-1)r$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - r = (n-1)r$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} - r\right) = (n-1)r$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} - r\right) = n-1$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} - r\right) - 1 = n-1$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2}\right) - 1 = n-1$$

تم الحصول على تم التحويل من موقع الأوائل

$$\frac{1}{\left(\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2}\right) - 1\right)} = \frac{1}{-1}$$

Subject: .....

(3)

11

$\vec{r} = r\hat{r}$

$\vec{p} = (v - v_0)\hat{r}$

$1 = \frac{v}{c} = \frac{v - v_0}{c} = \beta$

$1 = (\hat{r}) \cdot \vec{v}$

$\vec{p} = (v - v_0)\hat{r}$

$\vec{v} = (v)\hat{r}$

(1)  $(\vec{v} \times \vec{v})$  (2)

(1)  $v \times (1)\hat{r} + (1)\hat{r} \times (1)v$

$\vec{v} \times \vec{v} + 1 \times 1$

$1 =$

قانون  
بنيامين

$\Gamma = \frac{0 - v}{r} = \frac{(c - v) - (c - v)}{r} = \frac{v \Delta}{v \Delta}$  (3)

$(\vec{v} + \vec{p}) \cdot \vec{v} = v + \frac{v}{c} \cdot \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}$

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

$(v + p) = v + v$

$\left. \begin{matrix} q < c \\ q > c \end{matrix} \right\} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \right) \times \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \right) v = \vec{v}$

(9)  $\vec{v} = (9)\vec{v}$

$c = v + p \Leftrightarrow \frac{0}{c} = v + p \Leftrightarrow \frac{v}{c} = \frac{1}{c} \times (v + p) \times c$

$1 = p$

$1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \epsilon = v + p \Leftrightarrow (1) \vec{v} = \vec{v}$

Subject: .....

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

②

$$\frac{1}{s^2 - 1} = \frac{A}{s-1} + \frac{B}{s+1}$$

$$\frac{1}{(s-1)(s+1)} = \frac{A}{s-1} + \frac{B}{s+1}$$

$$\frac{1}{(s-1)(s+1)} = \frac{A(s+1)}{(s-1)(s+1)} + \frac{B(s-1)}{(s+1)(s-1)}$$

$$\frac{1}{(s-1)(s+1)} = \frac{A(s+1) + B(s-1)}{(s-1)(s+1)}$$

$$\frac{1}{(s-1)(s+1)} = \frac{As + A + Bs - B}{(s-1)(s+1)}$$

$$\frac{1}{(s-1)(s+1)} = \frac{(A+B)s + (A-B)}{(s-1)(s+1)}$$

$$\frac{1}{(s-1)(s+1)} = \frac{(A+B)s + (A-B)}{(s-1)(s+1)}$$

$$1 = (A+B)s + (A-B)$$

$$s - 1 = A + B$$

$$s + 1 = A - B$$

الاجابات لغو زلفه، هيا، ابا هيا - هيا م في

تفاهم كسفا

صالحه

$$= \frac{\epsilon - (1+r)}{(1+r\epsilon - \epsilon)} \delta$$

$$\frac{\epsilon - (1+r)}{\epsilon(1-r)}$$

$$\left( \frac{(r+1)(r-1+r)}{1-r} \delta \right) = \left( \frac{\epsilon - (1+r)}{1-r} \delta \right)$$

$$= \left( \frac{(r+1)(1-r)}{1-r} \delta \right) =$$

$$= \frac{r+1 - r - r^2 - r^3}{r} \delta$$

$$\frac{[1 - r^2]}{r} \delta = \frac{r+1 - r - r^2 - r^3}{r} \delta$$

$$\frac{[1 + r^2]}{[1 + r^2]} \times \frac{[1 - r^2]}{r} \delta$$

$$\frac{[r^2 - 1]}{[1 + r^2]} \delta = \frac{[1 - r^2]}{r + [1 + r^2]} \delta =$$

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

A

R