



السؤال الاول : (24 علامة)

اوجد كل من النهايات التالية :

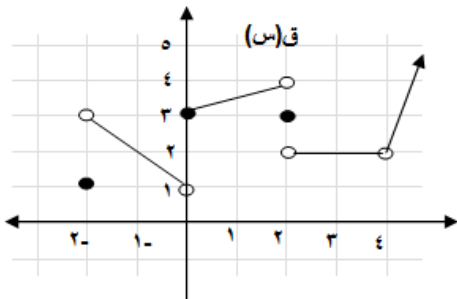
$$\begin{aligned} 1- \lim_{s \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{s-2} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-2)^2} &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{(s-2)^3} \\ 2- \lim_{s \rightarrow 3} \frac{6 - \sqrt[3]{s-1}}{s-3} &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 3} \frac{6 - \sqrt[3]{s-1}}{s-3} \\ 3- \lim_{s \rightarrow 1} \frac{(s-2)(9+s)}{s-2} &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 1} (9+s) \\ 4- \lim_{s \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{s-2}{\frac{\pi}{2}-s} &= \lim_{s \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{s-2}{\frac{\pi}{2}-s} \\ 5- \lim_{s \rightarrow 1} \frac{s-3}{s-2} &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 1} \frac{s-3}{s-2} \\ 6- \lim_{s \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{(s-\frac{\pi}{3})}{s-1} &= \lim_{s \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{(s-\frac{\pi}{3})}{s-1} \end{aligned}$$

السؤال الثاني : (13 علامة)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 1- \text{اذا كان } Q(s) &= \frac{s^2 - 6s + 6}{s-3} \\ &|s-14| \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} s < 3 \\ s \geq 3 \end{aligned}$$

(5 علامات)

وكانت نهاية  $Q(s)$  موجودة اوجد قيمة ج ، ب



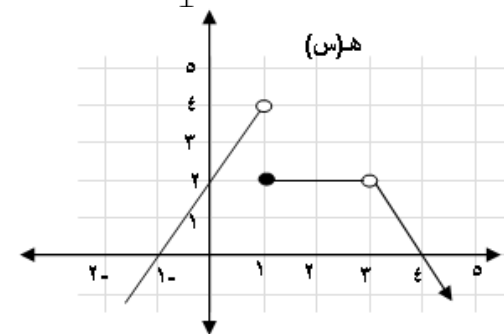
2) معتدا على الشكلين المجاورين منحنى  $Q(s)$  ومنحنى  $H(s)$  اجب عما يلي .

أ- اوجد قيمة  $P$  التي تجعل نهاية  $Q(s) = 2$

ب- اوجد قيمة  $P$  التي تجعل نهاية  $Q(s)$  غير موجودة

ج- اوجد نهاية  $Q(s) + H(s-3)$

د- اوجد نهاية  $H(s)$



(8 علامات)

$$١- \text{إذا كانت نهايا } \frac{٤ ق(س)}{س-٣} = \frac{١}{٢} \text{ جد نهايا } \frac{\sqrt{٦٤} - \sqrt{س^2 - س}}{٢ ق(س)}$$

(٦ علامات)

$$٢- \text{إذا كان } \left. \begin{array}{l} ٢ > س \geq ١ \\ ٢ = س \\ ٣ \geq س > ٢ \end{array} \right\} ق(س) = \frac{٣ - |[٨ + س] - [س]|}{٢ - س} = \frac{١٢ - |٦ - ٣س|}{٢ - س}$$

(٧ علامات)

ابحث في اتصال ق(س) عند س = ٢

معلم المادة : نبيل معمر

انتهت الاسئلة

نوع اجهاد  
C. 17 الشرايات

الوحدة الاولى  
ببيل مع

الذوال الاول	
$\left( \frac{(r-v)^2 (1-v)}{r(1-v)^2} \right) \frac{1}{r-v} \xi_i$	$\left( \frac{9}{r(1-v)} - 1 \right) \frac{1}{r-v} \xi_i$
$\frac{15}{r} =$	$\left( \frac{9 - r(1-v)}{r(1-v)} \right) \frac{1}{r-v} \xi_i$
$\frac{8}{r} =$	$\left( \frac{(r+(1-v)(r-(1-v)))}{r(1-v)} \right) \frac{1}{r-v} \xi_i$

$$\frac{\sqrt{r^2 v + 1 - \sqrt{r^2 v + r + r}}}{\sqrt{r^2 v + 1 - \sqrt{r^2 v + r + r}}} \left( \frac{1 - \sqrt{r^2 v - r}}{r - v} \right) \frac{\sqrt{r^2 v}}{r - v} \xi_i + \frac{\sqrt{r^2 v + r}}{\sqrt{r^2 v + r}} \times \left( \frac{\sqrt{r^2 v - r}}{r - v} \right) \frac{r}{r - v} \xi_i$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \times \left( \frac{(1 - \sqrt{r^2 v - r})}{r - v} \right) \frac{\sqrt{r^2 v}}{r - v} \xi_i + \frac{1}{r} \times \left( \frac{\sqrt{r^2 v - r}}{r - v} \right) \frac{r}{r - v} \xi_i$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \times \left( \frac{\sqrt{r^2 v - r}}{r - v} \right) \frac{\sqrt{r^2 v}}{r - v} \xi_i + \frac{r}{r - v}$$

$$\frac{9}{15} + 1 -$$

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

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

$$\frac{\lambda - \frac{\mu}{\nu}(\nu - \mu)}{(1 - \mu)\nu} \zeta_i$$

$$\frac{(\lambda + (\nu - \mu)\nu + (\nu - \mu))(\nu - (\nu - \mu))}{(1 - \mu)\nu} \zeta_i$$

$$\frac{(15) \frac{1 - \mu}{\nu}}{(1 - \mu)\nu} \zeta_i$$

$$15 - =$$

$$\frac{\lambda - \frac{\mu}{\nu}(\nu + \nu - \nu)}{\nu - \nu} \zeta_i$$

$$\frac{\lambda - \frac{\mu}{\nu}(\nu(\nu - \nu))}{\nu - \nu} \zeta_i$$

$$\frac{\lambda - \frac{\mu}{\nu}(1 - \nu)}{\nu - \nu} \zeta_i$$

$\nu - \frac{\mu}{\nu} \nu \nu \nu$   
 $\frac{\mu}{\nu} \nu \nu$   
 $\nu \nu$

$$\frac{(\nu - \mu)\nu}{(\frac{\mu}{\nu} - \nu + \nu) \frac{\mu}{\nu} \nu} \zeta_i$$

$$\frac{(\nu - \frac{\mu}{\nu})\nu \nu}{(\frac{\mu}{\nu} - \nu) \nu \frac{\mu}{\nu} \nu} \zeta_i$$

$$\frac{1}{\nu} \zeta_i \times \frac{\nu \nu \nu}{\nu - \nu} \zeta_i$$

$$\frac{\Sigma - \mu}{\mu} = \frac{\Sigma}{\mu} \times \nu -$$

$$\frac{\nu \nu \nu \zeta_i}{\nu \frac{\mu}{\nu} - \nu \frac{\mu}{\nu} \nu} \zeta_i$$

$$\frac{\nu \nu \nu \zeta_i}{(\frac{\mu}{\nu} - \nu) \nu \frac{\mu}{\nu} \nu} \zeta_i$$

$$\frac{1 + \nu \nu \nu}{1 + \nu \nu \nu} \times \frac{\nu \nu \nu - \nu \nu \nu}{1 - \nu \nu \nu} \zeta_i$$

$$\nu \times \frac{\nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu - \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu}{\nu \nu \nu \nu} \zeta_i$$

$$\nu \times \frac{\nu \nu \nu}{\nu \nu \nu} \times \frac{\nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu}{\nu \nu \nu \nu} \zeta_i$$

$$\nu \times \frac{1}{\nu} \times \frac{\Sigma}{\nu} \times \nu$$

$$\Sigma$$

(2)

$$\frac{(\frac{p}{2} - u) \cdot 4}{(u - \frac{p}{2}) \cdot 4} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{p}{2} - u} = \frac{(\frac{p}{2} - u) \cdot 4}{(u + \frac{p}{2}) \cdot 4} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{p}{2} - u}$$

$$\frac{(\frac{p}{2} - u) \cdot 4}{(u - \frac{p}{2}) \cdot 4} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{p}{2} - u} = \frac{(\frac{p}{2} - u) \cdot 4}{(u + \frac{p}{2}) \cdot 4} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{p}{2} - u}$$

فرض  
 $\frac{p}{2} - u = \epsilon$   
 $\frac{p}{2} \leftarrow u$   
 $\leftarrow \epsilon$

$$\frac{1}{\frac{p}{2} - u} \cdot \frac{\epsilon \cdot 4}{\epsilon \cdot 4} = \frac{1}{\frac{p}{2} - u} \cdot \frac{\epsilon \cdot 4}{\epsilon \cdot 4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\frac{p}{2} - u} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{p}{2}}$$

$$\frac{(\frac{p}{2} - u) \cdot 4}{u \cdot 4 - 1} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{p}{2} - u}$$

$$\frac{(\frac{p}{2} - u) \cdot 4}{u \cdot 4 - \frac{p}{2} \cdot 4} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{p}{2} - u}$$

$$\frac{(\frac{p}{2} - u) \cdot 4}{(u \cdot 4 - \frac{p}{2} \cdot 4) \cdot 4} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{p}{2} - u}$$

### السؤال الثاني :-

$$u \cdot v = u \cdot v + v \cdot u$$

$$|u - v| \cdot v = \frac{u \cdot v + u \cdot u - v \cdot v}{v - u} \cdot v$$

$$|| = \frac{u \cdot v + u \cdot u - v \cdot v}{v - u} \cdot v$$

$$|| = \frac{(u \cdot v) \cdot v + (u \cdot u) \cdot v}{(v - u) \cdot v} \cdot v$$

$$|| = u \cdot v + v$$

$$\epsilon = u$$

$$u \cdot v = u$$

$$u \cdot v = u$$

$$0 = u$$

عند انقسام طرفي و ليس به صواب

عند القول  $u \cdot v - u = 0$

$$u \cdot v - u = 0$$

$$|| = \frac{u \cdot v + (u \cdot v - u) - u}{v - u} \cdot v$$

$$|| = \frac{u \cdot v + u \cdot v - u - u}{v - u} \cdot v$$

$$|| = \frac{u \cdot v + u \cdot v}{v - u} \cdot v + \frac{u \cdot v - u}{v - u} \cdot v$$

(3)

$$\left[ 1 - \frac{1}{r} \right] \in P \quad r = \frac{r_1}{r_2} + \frac{r_3}{r_4}$$

$$\left[ \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r_1} \right] \in P \quad \text{فرصت و غیر صورت}$$

$$(r-1) \in + \frac{r_1}{r_2}$$

$$\frac{(r-1) \in + \frac{r_1}{r_2}}{-r_2} \quad \frac{(r-1) \in + \frac{r_1}{r_2}}{+r_2}$$

$$\frac{(r) \in \frac{r_1}{r_2} + \frac{r_3}{r_4}}{+1 \frac{r_1}{r_2} - r_2} = \frac{(r) \in \frac{r_1}{r_2} + \frac{r_3}{r_4}}{-r_2 + r_2}$$

$$\frac{+ \in}{r}$$

$$\frac{\in + r}{r}$$

$$r = (r-1) \in - \frac{r_1}{r_2}$$

$$\frac{+}{\in} \frac{-}{r} \quad \text{نیست } \frac{r_1}{r_2} \text{ و } \frac{r_3}{r_4} \text{ لان خارج از کسره}$$

$$\frac{\text{فرصت} = \frac{r_1}{r_2}}{-r_2} \quad \frac{\text{فرصت} = \frac{r_3}{r_4}}{+r_2}$$

ال سوال الی لک!

$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} + \frac{r_3}{r_4}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} + \frac{r_3}{r_4}$$

$$\frac{r_2 - r_2}{r_2 - r_2} \times \frac{r_2 - r_2}{r_2 - r_2} \times \frac{r_1}{r_2} + \frac{r_3}{r_4}$$

$$\frac{1}{r_2} \times \frac{(r_2+r_2)(r_2-r_2)}{r_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{r_2} \times (r_2+r_2) \times \frac{r_2-r_2}{r_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{r_2} = \frac{1}{r_2} \times 0 \times \in$$

③

$$15 - = (5)N \text{ ①}$$

$$= \text{atru} \text{ ②}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{-(\lambda + \nu) - [\nu]} \omega_i}{\Gamma - \nu - \text{rev}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{-(\lambda - [\nu] - [\nu])} \omega_i}{\text{rev}}$$

$$\frac{\nu - \lambda}{\Gamma - \nu - \text{rev}} \omega_i$$

$$\frac{(\nu + \nu + \nu) \text{ (cancel)} \omega_i}{(\nu + \nu)}$$

15 -

$$\frac{15 + \nu \sqrt{(\nu - \nu)} \omega_i}{\text{rev} + \text{rev}}$$

$$\frac{15 + \nu \sqrt{(\nu - \nu)} \omega_i}{\text{rev} + \text{rev}}$$

$$\frac{15 + \nu \sqrt{\nu} \omega_i}{\text{rev} + \text{rev}}$$

15 -

$$15 - = \text{atru} \text{ ③}$$

$$15 - = \text{atru} \text{ ④}$$

$\Gamma = \text{atru}$

~~atru~~  
 $\text{atru}$   
 $\text{atru}$   
 $\text{atru}$