

مقدمة في الاحتمالات

السؤال الأول

الإجابة

$$! \cdot n + !^n \times !(r-n) \quad ①$$

$$1 + !^n \times !^0 =$$

$$1 + 1 \times r \times ^n * 1 \times r \times ^n \times \Sigma \times 0 =$$

$$(?) \text{ الإجابة} \quad \forall r = 1 + r \times 1^r =$$

$$? \frac{!^n}{1^r \times (r-n)} \quad ②$$

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

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

$$? \cdot n + !^r = !(1+n) + r - \quad ③$$

$$!^r + 1 = !(1+n) + r - \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$\cancel{!^r} = !(1+n) + \cancel{r} - \quad \cancel{r}$$

$$r \cdot \cancel{!^r} = !(1+n)$$

$$\cancel{!^r} \cdot \cancel{!^r} = !(1+n)$$

$$\frac{\cancel{!^r}}{1^r} = 1 + n$$

$$(?) \text{ الإجابة} \quad r = n$$

①

$$\Gamma_{\cdot \cdot} = (\Gamma_{\cdot}) - \Gamma_{\cdot \cdot} \quad (2)$$

$$\Gamma_{\cdot \cdot} = (\Gamma_{\cdot}) - \cancel{\Gamma_{\cdot \cdot}} \quad \cancel{\Gamma_{\cdot \cdot}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma_{\cdot \cdot}} = \frac{(\Gamma_{\cdot})}{\cancel{\Gamma_{\cdot \cdot}}} \quad \cancel{\Gamma_{\cdot \cdot}}$$

(S) حجابة $\boxed{o = n} \leftarrow \cancel{\Gamma_{\cdot}} = \cancel{\Gamma_{\cdot}}^{\cdot} \leftarrow \Gamma_{\cdot} = !^{\cdot} n$

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma_{\cdot}} = \frac{!^{\cdot} n}{!^{\cdot} n} \quad (3)$$

(P) حجابة $\boxed{o = n} \leftarrow \cancel{\Gamma_{\cdot}} = \cancel{\Gamma_{\cdot}}^{\cdot} \leftarrow \Gamma_{\cdot} = \frac{1 \times \Gamma \times n}{!^{\cdot} n} \quad (4)$

$$\Gamma \Sigma = !^{\cdot} (1 - n) \quad (5)$$

$$\cancel{\Gamma_{\cdot}} \Sigma = \cancel{\Gamma_{\cdot}} (1 - n) \leftarrow$$

(+) حجابة $\boxed{o = n} \leftarrow \cancel{\Gamma_{\cdot}} \Sigma = \cancel{\Gamma_{\cdot}} \frac{n}{n}$

$$\Gamma \cancel{\Gamma_{\cdot}} \cancel{\Sigma} = !^{\cdot} n \times n \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{\cancel{\Sigma}}{n} = !^{\cdot} n \times \cancel{\frac{n}{n}} \quad \cancel{\frac{n}{n}}$$

$$\cancel{\Sigma} = !^{\cdot} n$$

$$\cancel{\Gamma_{\cdot}} \Sigma = \cancel{\Gamma_{\cdot}} n$$

(P) حجابة 1

$$\boxed{\Sigma = n}$$

$$o\Gamma = (!n)\Gamma + \Sigma \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{o\Gamma}{\Sigma} = (!n)\Gamma + \cancel{\Sigma} \quad \cancel{\Sigma}$$

$$\frac{\Sigma}{\Gamma} = (!n)\cancel{\Gamma}$$

(c) \hat{a}_i جای \hat{a}_i $\boxed{\Sigma = n} \leftarrow !\Sigma = !n \leftarrow \Gamma\Sigma = !n$

$$!r + !n \quad (4)$$

$$1 \times \Gamma \times r + 1 \times r \leftarrow$$

(P) \hat{a}_i جای \hat{a}_i $\Lambda = r + \Gamma$

$$C\Gamma = !\Sigma - !n\Gamma \quad (5)$$

$$C\Gamma = 1 \times \Gamma \times r \times \Sigma - !n\Gamma =$$

$$\frac{C\Gamma}{\Sigma} = \cancel{\Gamma\Sigma} \quad !n\Gamma$$

$!\hat{a}_i = !n \leftarrow !r = !n \leftarrow \frac{\Gamma\Sigma}{\Gamma} = !n\Gamma$

(P) \hat{a}_i جای \hat{a}_i $\boxed{0 = n}$

(n)

$$V\Gamma = !(\nu \wedge) \quad (11)$$

$$(S) \bar{a} \text{ جاب} \quad \boxed{\Gamma = \nu} \leftarrow \frac{\Gamma}{\nu} = \nu \cancel{\wedge} \leftarrow \cancel{\vee \Gamma} = !(\nu \wedge) \leftarrow$$

$$(S) \bar{a} \text{ جاب} \quad \{1 \in \cdot\} \quad \begin{array}{c} \cancel{1 \in \cdot} \\ \vdash \end{array} \leftarrow \begin{array}{c} \vdash \\ 1 = \delta \nu \end{array} \leftarrow \begin{array}{c} 1 = \delta \nu \\ \vdash \end{array} \quad (15)$$

$$! \Gamma + (\circ \in V) J + (\Sigma \in \Gamma) J \quad (14)$$

$$\Gamma + \nu \times \Sigma \times \circ \times \Gamma \times V + \nu \times \Sigma \times \circ \times \Gamma \leftarrow$$

$$(S) \bar{a} \text{ جاب} \quad C \Lambda \Lambda \Gamma = C + C_{\circ \Gamma} + \nu \Gamma =$$

$$! \Gamma + (\circ \in 0) J - (\Gamma \in 0) J \quad (15)$$

$$P \bar{a} \text{ جاب} \quad \Gamma 1 = \Gamma + 1 \circ = \Gamma + 1 - \Gamma = \Gamma + 1 - \Sigma \times \circ \leftarrow$$

$$\nu \circ + ! \circ = (\circ \in \Gamma) J \Gamma + \nu \quad (16)$$

$$\nu \circ + 1 \times \Gamma \times \nu \times \Sigma = (\circ \in \Gamma) J \Gamma + \nu \leftarrow$$

مهمة ملخص عددية متراكمة وروايتها

$$\Gamma = \circ \times \Gamma$$

$$\boxed{\Gamma = J} \quad 1 ; 1$$

$$(P) \bar{a} \text{ جاب}$$

$\nu \circ + \circ \Sigma = (\circ \in \Gamma) J \Gamma + \nu$

$\frac{\Gamma \circ}{\Gamma} = (\circ \in \Gamma) J \Gamma + \cancel{\nu}$

$\frac{\Gamma}{\Gamma} = (\circ \in \Gamma) J \cancel{\Gamma}$

$\nu \circ = (\circ \in \Gamma) J$

$$f(T \times V) \subseteq \textcircled{17}$$

لذلك $\Sigma r = T \times V \subseteq$ المقادير المطلوبة

$$\Sigma r = \frac{\frac{1}{r} \times T \times V}{\frac{1}{r}} = \frac{1}{r} = \frac{V}{r(r-1)} \subseteq$$

الجابة (ج)

$$(T \times V) \subseteq \textcircled{18}$$

$$(S \subseteq T \times V) \subseteq \textcircled{19}$$

$$\text{موجود بالمقادير، أخاً بذاته} \quad \frac{1}{r} = (T \times V) \subseteq \textcircled{19}$$

$$(T \times V) \subseteq T \times S = T \times \Sigma \times 0 =$$

$$(v) \quad \frac{1}{r} = (T \times V) \subseteq \textcircled{20}$$

$$(T \times (1-v)) \subseteq \textcircled{21}$$

$$T \times V = (T \times V) \subseteq \textcircled{22}$$

(T.V) \subseteq تأثير مدخل ادخال

$$(P) \quad \text{جواب} \subseteq$$

$$\boxed{\Sigma = r}$$

اذاً فلدين التبادل

$$(r \times n) \downarrow q = (w \times n) \downarrow q \quad (3)$$

ذلك خطأ !

$$\cancel{(1-n)(n)} / q = (r-n)(\cancel{1-n}) / q \leftarrow$$

(P) اجابه ١

$$11 = n \leftarrow r^q = \cancel{r} - n$$

$$(r \times n) \downarrow = (w \times n) \downarrow \frac{1}{n} \quad (4)$$

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

$$r^q = \cancel{r} - n \leftarrow \frac{1}{1} \times \frac{r-n}{n} \leftarrow 1 = (r-n) \frac{1}{n}$$

(P) اجابه ١

$$o = n$$

$$r^q = (r \times n) \downarrow n \quad (5)$$

$$\cancel{r^q} = \cancel{r} \cdot n \leftarrow \cancel{r^q} = ! \cdot n \leftarrow \frac{r^q}{n} = ! \cdot n \frac{n}{n} \leftarrow$$

(P) اجابه ١

$$\Sigma = n$$

مجموع تعداد = عدد

$$\Sigma = \cancel{r} + n \quad (6)$$

$$r = 1 + o + \Sigma$$

$$r = o + n$$

$$o = \cancel{r} - n$$

$$1 = n$$

(P) اجابه ١

١

إذا نون على الجيب

شوك \Rightarrow (مماضي \rightarrow تبادل)

$$\binom{r}{\Sigma} = (r \times i) J \quad (c)$$

$$\frac{(r \times i) J}{! \Sigma} = (r \times n) J : \underline{\underline{B1}}$$

$$\frac{(r-n)(r-n)(1-n) \cancel{i}}{r \Sigma} = (r-n)(1-n) \cancel{i} \leftarrow$$

$$r \Sigma = \cancel{r-n} \leftarrow \frac{r-n}{r \Sigma} = \frac{1}{1}$$

(v) أجب

$$r \times i = n$$

إذا نسادي المقام

نحو = نادي

$$\frac{(r \times n) J}{! r} = \frac{(r \times i) J}{! r} \quad (c)$$

$$(r \times n) J = (r \times i) J$$

$$(1-n) \cancel{i} = (r-n)(1-n) \cancel{i}$$

(f.) أجب

$$r = i$$

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

$$\binom{n}{r} \times r = (r \times n) J \quad (c)$$

$$\frac{r}{r} = \cancel{r-n}$$

$$0 = n$$

$$\frac{(r \times n) J}{! r} \times r = (r \times n) J \leftarrow$$

$$\frac{(r \times n) J \times r}{r} = (r \times n) J$$

(p) أجب

$$(r \times n) J \times r = (r \times n) J$$

$$(r-n)(i) r = (r-n)(1-n) \cancel{i}$$

$$(r \cdot r) J + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) \times r = 1 \cdot n \quad (iii)$$

أمثلة في الـ
نكر عالمي
(متغير)

$$(r \cdot r) J + \frac{(r \cdot 1.) J}{1 \cdot r} \times r = 1 \cdot n \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$(r \cdot r) J + \cancel{\frac{(r \cdot 1.) J}{r} \times r} = 1 \cdot n$$

$$(r \cdot r) J + (r \cdot 1.) J = 1 \cdot n$$

$$0 \times r + 1 \times 1. = 1 \cdot n$$

$$1. + 1. = 1 \cdot n$$

$$\boxed{0 = n} \times 0 = 1 \cdot n \quad \Leftarrow 1 \cdot 1. = 1 \cdot n$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) + 1 \cdot 0 = (r \cdot n) J \quad (iv)$$

$$\frac{(r \cdot 1) J}{1 \cdot r} + 1 \cdot 0 = (r \cdot n) J \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$\frac{\Sigma x \cdot 1}{n} + 1 \cdot 0 = (r \cdot n) J$$

$$r \cdot 1 + 1 \times r \times \Sigma x \times 0 = (r \cdot n) J$$

بدي عدد من تسلسلات

$$\text{لإيجاد } n \rightarrow \text{ورابعه + حاصل فرض} \leftarrow 1 \cdot r = (r \cdot n) J$$

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

$$(P) \hat{=} 1 \cdot r \cdot 1 \cdot r$$

$$\boxed{1 \cdot r = n}$$

$$\cancel{\times} \cdot 1. \leftarrow 1 \times 1. \leftarrow$$

$$\leftarrow 1 \cdot r \times \frac{1 \cdot r}{(1 - \hat{r})} \hat{=}$$

(v)

intake

$$! \Sigma \times \left(\begin{smallmatrix} \dot{\Sigma} \\ \Sigma \end{smallmatrix} \right) = (\nabla \times \dot{\Sigma}) \cup \text{ (w) } \odot$$

کوں کو اپنے بھاگیں جائیں۔

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\lambda x}}{x} J_{\nu}(x) dx = e^{-\lambda J_{\nu}}$$

$$(\Sigma_{\infty} i) J = (\pi_{\infty} i) J$$

$$\cancel{(k-n)(r-n)} \cancel{(1-k)} \cancel{j} = \cancel{(r-n)} \cancel{(1-k)} \cancel{j} / \cancel{n}$$

(جاہاں)

$$E = \frac{w}{w+i} \leftarrow \frac{w}{w+i} = \frac{1}{\frac{i}{w} + 1}$$

$$z = \begin{pmatrix} n \\ 1-n \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{مُعادل} \quad \begin{pmatrix} n \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \frac{(r \cdot o)}{!(\varepsilon - n)}$$

$$\text{#} \times \frac{(F_{\infty})J}{1 - \mu}$$

(c) أَعْلَم ।

$$\frac{2g}{1} \times \frac{R \times 0}{\pi^2} \leftarrow g \times \frac{(R \times 0)}{\pi} \in$$

$$\left(\frac{17}{\Gamma}\right) - (\Sigma \cdot \gamma) \Delta \times \frac{1}{\mu} = !_o(1 - \dot{\nu}) \quad \text{✓Σ}$$

$$\frac{(\Gamma \times n) J}{\Gamma} - \frac{\cancel{\Gamma} \times \Sigma \times \alpha \times \cancel{n}}{\cancel{\Gamma}} \times \frac{J}{\cancel{\Gamma}} = J(1-\alpha) \quad \underline{\underline{331}}$$

$$\frac{\log \frac{1}{F}}{\log \frac{1}{K}} = \frac{\log \frac{1}{x_0 x_1}}{\log \frac{1}{K}} = -\log(1-z)$$

$$K - \epsilon \leq 1 - \omega$$

$$1 \leq - = !_0 ((-z))$$

$$1^{\circ} = \cancel{1}^{\cancel{1}} + \cancel{1}^{\cancel{1}} - 2 \quad \therefore 1^{\circ} = 1^{\circ}(1 - 2)$$

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$$\binom{q}{r} + 1^o = (r \times n) J \quad \textcircled{n_6}$$

$$\frac{(r \times q) J}{!r} + 1^o = (r \times n) J \Leftarrow$$

$$\cancel{\frac{r \times q}{r}} + 1^o = (r \times n) J$$

$$nJ + 1 \times r \times n \times r \times o = (r \times n) J$$

$$nJ + 1r. = (r \times n) J$$

عدد المماثلات في حاصل ضرب
أو r^o (بالتجزء)

$$10J = (r \times n) J$$

$$10J = (1 - n) n$$

$$(P) \quad \cancel{10J} \quad 1r \times 1^o \Leftarrow$$

توافقية مع تباديل

حول توافقية تباديل
على عناصر

$$\frac{J(n)}{!r}$$

$$(10J) J \times \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = !^o (1 + n) \quad \textcircled{n_7}$$

$$(10J) J \times \frac{(r \times 1.) J}{!r} = !^o (1 + n) \Leftarrow$$

$$J \times \cancel{\frac{r \times q \times 1.}{r \times r}} = !^o (1 + n)$$

$$J \times 1C. = !^o (1 + n)$$

$$1C. = !^o (1 + n)$$

$$\cancel{J} \times J = !^o (1 + n)$$

(P.) إجابة

$$\boxed{o = n} \quad J = 1 + n$$

C

$$\Gamma(n+i) \leq \frac{1}{2} n^2 e^n < 1 \cdot = \binom{n}{k}$$

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma} = \frac{(n+i)!}{\Gamma \times n!} \leftarrow 1 \cdot = \frac{(n+i)!}{1 \cdot n!} \quad \text{_____}$$

الجابة (ب)

$$1 \cdot = (n+i)!$$

ناتج موجة اضطراب

حول تفاصيل بذاتها

$$\Gamma(\frac{r}{\tau}) \times (n+r)! = !_{\circ}(1-n) \quad \text{_____}$$

$$\frac{(r+\varepsilon)!}{\Gamma} \times (n+r)! = !_{\circ}(1-n) \quad \text{_____}$$

$$\frac{(r+\varepsilon)!}{\Gamma} \times (n+r)! = !_{\circ}(1-n)$$

$$\frac{r \times \varepsilon}{\Gamma} \times \cancel{\varepsilon \times 0 \times \tau} = !_{\circ}(1-n)$$

$$r \times \varepsilon \times \Gamma \times 0 \times \tau = !_{\circ}(1-n)$$

$$!_{\circ} = !_{\circ}(1-n)$$

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

(P) الجابة

$$n = \dot{n}$$

$$\tau_+ = \lambda \tau_+$$

(II)

$$\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) \times \frac{\Sigma}{r} + (r \times o) J = 1 \approx ④$$

$$\frac{(r \times l)}{!r} \times \frac{\Sigma}{r} + (r \times o) J = 1 \approx \underline{\underline{④}}$$

$$\frac{9 \times l}{r} \times \frac{\Sigma}{r} + (r \times o) J = 1 \approx$$

$$\frac{9 \times l \times r}{r} + (r \times o) J = 1 \approx$$

$$l + (r \times o) J = 1 \approx$$

$$l + r \times \Sigma \times o = 1 \approx$$

$$l + l = 1 \approx$$

$$(v) \text{ طایفہ } 1 \quad \boxed{o = n} \leftarrow l \cdot o = 1 \approx \leftarrow l \cdot = 1 \approx$$

$$? !r \times \binom{n}{o} \quad \underline{\underline{⑤}}$$

$$\frac{l \times r \times r \times \cancel{l} \times \cancel{r} \times \cancel{r} \times \cancel{r} \times n}{l \times r \times \cancel{l} \times \cancel{r} \times \cancel{r} \times \cancel{r}} = !r \times \frac{(o \times n) J}{!o} \leftarrow$$

$$l \cdot r = r \times l = l \times r \times r \times r =$$

(+) طایفہ 1

$$r \cdot l = \left(\frac{n}{r}\right) \quad \underline{\underline{⑥}}$$

عددیں متناسب
کے علاوہ حاصل فرمائیں

$$\Sigma r = (r \times n) J$$

$$\Sigma r = (1 - n) \boxed{n}$$

(+) طایفہ 1

$$r \cdot l = \frac{(r \times n) J}{!r} \leftarrow$$

$$\boxed{n = r}$$

$$\leftarrow \frac{c}{l} = \frac{(r \times n) J}{r}$$

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$$C_A = \frac{(r \times n) J}{1! r} \quad (2)$$

$$\sigma I = (r \times n) J \leftarrow C_A = \frac{(r \times n) J}{r} A$$

$\boxed{A=n}$
 (P) $\hat{\text{أ.ج}}\hat{\text{ا}}$

$$\sigma I = (1-r) \boxed{n}$$

$$\sigma I = n \times \boxed{A}$$

$$n_{\sigma} = \bar{n} \times \bar{\epsilon}$$

$$\binom{n}{r} = \binom{n}{k} \quad (2)$$

$$n = o + \varepsilon$$

$\boxed{A=n}$

(ج) $\hat{\text{أ.ج}}\hat{\text{ا}}$

$$\bar{n} = \bar{o} -$$

$$o \neq n$$

$$(ج) \hat{\text{أ.ج}}\hat{\text{ا}} \quad v = \binom{v}{1} \quad (2)$$

$$(ج) \hat{\text{أ.ج}}\hat{\text{ا}} \quad \frac{(r \times r) J}{1! r} = \binom{r}{r} \quad (2)$$

$$n_{\sigma} = \bar{n} \times \bar{\epsilon}$$

$$\bar{n} = \bar{o} - \bar{\varepsilon} \quad (2)$$

(P.) $\hat{\text{أ.ج}}\hat{\text{ا}}$

$$v = o + \varepsilon$$

$$\boxed{q = v}$$

$$o \neq \varepsilon$$

$$T = (r \times n) J \quad (2)$$

$$(ج) \hat{\text{أ.ج}}\hat{\text{ا}} \quad 1. = \frac{T}{1} = \frac{T}{r \times n} = \frac{(r \times n) J}{1! n} = \binom{n}{n} \leftarrow \cancel{\text{أ.ج}}\hat{\text{ا}}$$

(P.) $\hat{\text{أ.ج}}\hat{\text{ا}}$

$$v = r + 1 + o$$

$$\boxed{v = r + o}$$

$$\cancel{\begin{array}{l} r = 1 \\ o = 1 \end{array}} \quad (2)$$

$$\boxed{o = v}$$

$$\binom{n}{r} = r!(n-r)!$$

البطء = نسبة
إذاً مقام = مقام

$$\frac{P(n,r)}{r!} = \frac{P(n,r)}{1}$$

$$1 = 1$$

الجاء (ج)

$$r = \{1, 2, \dots\}$$

$$\Sigma = 1 \cdot (1+n^m)$$

$$\sqrt{\Sigma} = \sqrt{(1+n^m)}$$

$$\sqrt{1+n^m}$$

الجاء (ج)

$$1 = n$$

$$\frac{m}{m} = \frac{n^m}{m}$$

كل (٥)
جاء (٣)

سمى وظيفي ← تباديل

(٥)

$$T = 3 \times \Sigma \times 0 = (3 \times 0) J$$

الجاء (ج)

اختبار ← نوع واحد ← أسلوب خاص من التباديل

~~$$T = 3 \times \Sigma \times 0 J$$~~

الجاء (ج)

$$3 \times \Sigma$$

(١٤)

٣٥ اختيار \rightarrow نوع واحد \leftarrow خط خاص من التباديل

$$J(143) \times J(144)$$

الحاجة (ب) $\Sigma \times \pi$

٣٦ فناز \rightarrow دون تكرار \leftarrow تباديل

$$J(560)$$

٣٧ سفه \rightarrow تباديل

$$J(562)$$

جزء \leftarrow مخصوصة \leftarrow جزء J ٣٨

كل \leftarrow مخصوصة \leftarrow جزء J ٣٩

٤٠ فناز \rightarrow دون تكرار \leftarrow تباديل

$$J(563)$$

جزء \leftarrow مخصوصة \leftarrow جزء J ٤١

الحاجة (ج)

$$\frac{!}{!} = (360) J$$

جزء \leftarrow مخصوصة \leftarrow جزء

جموعات جزئية

(١٩)

مخصوصة ونهاية

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} n \\ جزء \end{pmatrix}$$

٤٢

مجموعات جزئية ← تواضعه

(٦)

طلب و طالبات

$$\text{الإجابة (P)} \quad \left(\begin{matrix} 0 \\ n \end{matrix} \right) \left(\begin{matrix} n \\ \Sigma \end{matrix} \right)$$

جزء ← من بين ← كم

مجموعات جزئية + تواضعه

(٧)

$$\text{الإجابة (١)} \quad I_1 = \frac{X \times V}{F} = \frac{16 \times 7 \times V}{16 \times 15} = \frac{! V}{10!} =$$

$$I = U + C + R + G =$$

(٨)

الإجابة (ج)

$$U = 4$$

$$G = U + \cancel{R} - \cancel{C}$$

$$I = U + C + R + G =$$

(٩)

الإجابة (د)

$$U = 3$$

$$I = U + \cancel{R} - \cancel{C}$$

عدد الأطفال ← n

(١٠)

الإجابة (ب)

$$\{ ٣، ٥، ٦، ١٦ \} = \bar{U}$$

$$I = U + C + R + G =$$

(١١)

$$I = U + \cancel{R} - \cancel{C}$$

الإجابة (س)

$$U = \bar{U}$$

(١٢)

نهاية العدد الطبيعي \rightarrow نجاح أو خلل (٢)

$$\therefore \wedge = p$$

$$r = n$$

$$\therefore \Gamma = p - 1$$

$$\{r \in \Gamma \mid r < p\} = \sigma$$

$$\cancel{(r-1)}^{\cancel{(r)}} \cancel{(r-2)}^{\cancel{(r-1)}} \cdots \cancel{(r-p+1)}^{\cancel{(r-p)}} = (r-p)!$$

(٢) حقيقة

$$r_{(\cdot, \wedge)} = (1)^r (\cdot, \wedge) (1) =$$

$$\overbrace{\{r \in \Gamma \mid r < p\}}^{\cancel{(r)}} = \sigma$$

$$\overbrace{\{r \in \Gamma \mid r < p\}}^{\cancel{(r)}} = (1 \leq \sigma) \quad (3)$$

$$1 = (2) \quad 3 \quad \text{من يكتب} \quad \text{يكتب} \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = (1 = \sigma) \quad 1 \quad \text{إذ}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = (p-1) \cancel{(r-1)} \cancel{(r-2)} \cdots \cancel{(r-p+1)} = (r-p)!$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2} = p - 1$$

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

$$\frac{r!}{(r-1)!} = p$$

(٣) حقيقة

$$\boxed{\frac{r!}{(r-1)!} = p}$$

(٤)

السؤال الأول ، صفحه (١١)

لـ $\binom{r}{\Sigma}$ ← توافق ← $\binom{\Sigma}{n}$ ← توافق

المبرهنة بين
 $\binom{\Sigma}{r}$ ← جزء ← $\binom{\Sigma}{r}$ غير يقيني فقط

$$L = \frac{n \times \Sigma}{r} = \frac{(\Sigma)}{\frac{1}{r} \times \Sigma} = \binom{\Sigma}{r}$$

السؤال الثاني :

جنة رباعية ← مسمى خطيئي ← مبرهنة
مش هضم ← توافق

المبرهنة بعد أخذ رئيس الجنة ونائبه
المبرهنة من الجنة .

مجموع جزئية ← توافق

السؤال الثالث :

كتب عليه كتب أدبية

$$\binom{7}{7} \binom{8}{3} + \binom{7}{1} \binom{8}{7} + \binom{7}{1} \binom{8}{1}$$

السؤال الرابع :
+ يدرأ عنك من نوي حسن
إذا يكون من العدد المبرهن
وذلئه بعد أخذه رئيس ونائب

$$\binom{8}{3} \times 267 L$$

٤١٨ كل
٤١٨ كل

السؤال الخامس

سنان
 رجال

$$\binom{5}{5} \binom{0}{5} + \binom{5}{1} \binom{0}{4} + \binom{5}{2} \binom{0}{3}$$

(١٢)

: السؤال السادس

٤) مطحنة نقد مركبة = مطحنة نقد مركبة

مطحنة أولى مطحنة ثانية



$$\left\{ \frac{1}{(1)(2)} + \frac{1}{(2)(3)} + \frac{1}{(3)(4)} + \frac{1}{(4)(5)} \right\} = \underline{\underline{}}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{(1)(2)} + \dots \right\} = \underline{\underline{}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} = \underline{\underline{}}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} = \underline{\underline{}}$$

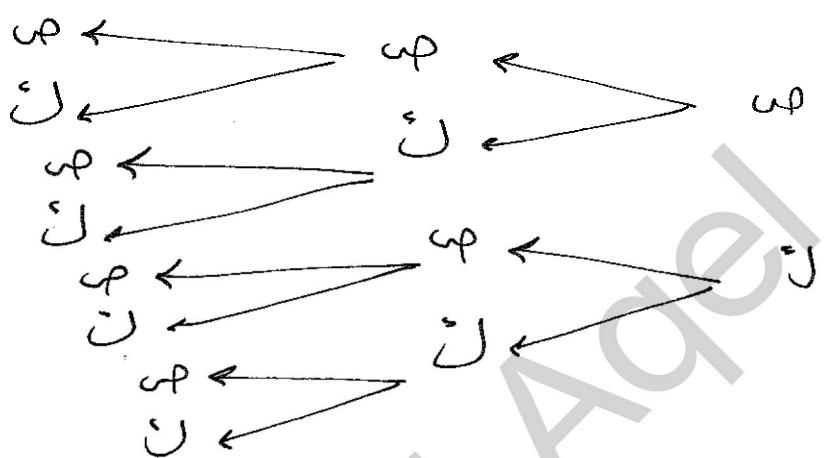
$$\checkmark I = \frac{n}{n} = \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}$$

السؤال السابع

حرة ثالثة

حرة ثانية

حرة أولى



$$\left\{ \text{ص, ل, ح, م, ز, ن} \right\} = \text{ـ} (\rho)$$

$$\left\{ \text{ـ, ز, ح, ص, م, ن} \right\} = \text{ـ} (\beta)$$

ـ	ـ	ـ	ـ	ـ	ـ
ـ	ـ	ـ	ـ	ـ	ـ

ـ.

السؤال الثاني

$$P = \frac{\text{عدد المرضى}}{\text{عدد الحالات}}$$

$$\Sigma = i \leftarrow \overline{w_j^2}$$

$$\frac{X}{0} = P$$

$$\{ \varepsilon \in \mathbb{N} : T_6 \models \varepsilon \cdot \} = \omega$$

$$\frac{F}{G} = 4 - \text{cost}$$

$$\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$w(\sqrt{10}) \times 1 =$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|c} 1 & \\ \hline 0 & \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c|c} 1 & \\ \hline 0 & \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c|c} 1 & \\ \hline 1 & \end{array}\right) = (1 = \sigma)J$$

$$\left(\frac{r}{r_0}\right) \times \frac{t}{t_0} \times \Sigma =$$

$$\text{مُعَابِدَةٌ (أ) بِجُول} \leftarrow \left(\begin{pmatrix} r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \left(\begin{pmatrix} r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \middle| \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) \right) = (s=r) \downarrow$$

$$\text{جواب: } (\varepsilon) \text{ ملحوظ} \rightarrow \left(\cancel{\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \right)} \right)^{\cancel{\varepsilon}} \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \right) \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \right) = (\varepsilon = \varepsilon) \text{ ملحوظ}$$

61

السؤال العاشر :

$\gamma = n$ كثافة عشوائية

$$\frac{1}{\gamma} = \frac{1}{n} = P$$

$$\gamma = n$$

$$\frac{q}{\gamma} = P - 1$$

$$\left\{ 710132365616 \right\} = \omega$$

معين

قبول

$$(1 = \omega) J + (1 = \omega) N$$

$$\left(\frac{q}{\gamma} \right)^l \left(\frac{1}{\gamma} \right) (\gamma) + \left(\frac{q}{\gamma} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\gamma} \right) (\gamma) =$$

$$\left(\frac{q}{\gamma} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\gamma} \right) (\gamma) + \left(\frac{q}{\gamma} \right) (1) (1) =$$

السؤال العاشر :

$\lambda = n$ كثافة عشوائية

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = P$$

$$\lambda = n$$

$$\frac{q}{\lambda} = P - 1$$

$$\left\{ 1111710132365616 \right\} = \omega$$

معين

قبول

$$(1 = \omega) J + (1 = \omega) N$$

$$\left(\frac{q}{\lambda} \right)^l \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} \right) (\lambda) + \left(\frac{q}{\lambda} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} \right) (\lambda) =$$

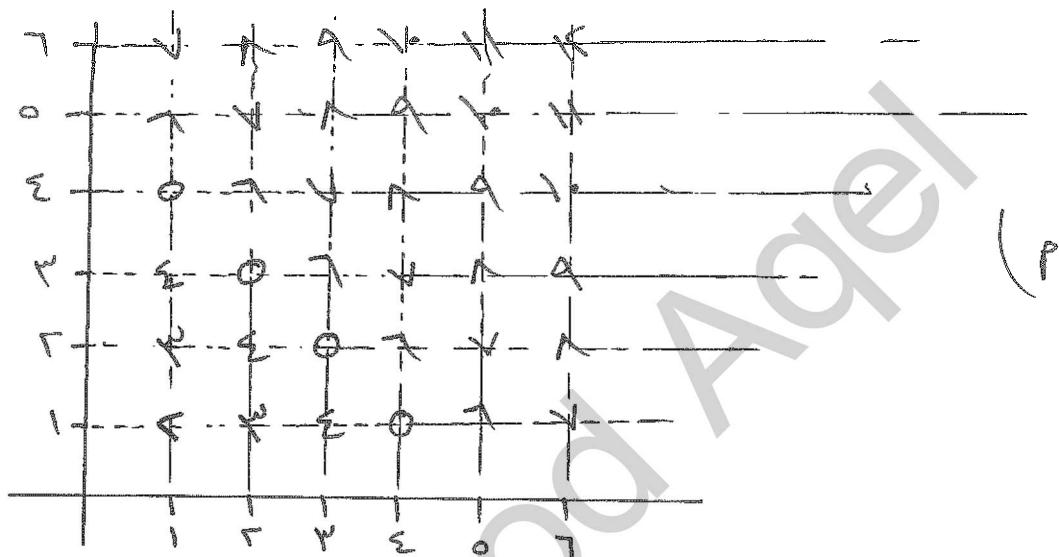
$$\left(\frac{q}{\lambda} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} \right) (\lambda) + \left(\frac{q}{\lambda} \right) (1) (1) =$$

(cc)

السؤال السادس

أمثلة على إثبات $\sqrt{2}$ غير рацional

نعتبر $\sqrt{2} = \frac{p}{q}$ حيث p, q عدد صحيحان متعاملان



$$\{ 1561161 \cdot 69676760641^{14,5} \} = 7 \quad (c)$$

١٥	٦١١	٦١٠	٩	٨	٢	٧	٠	٣	٢	٢	١	٩
٢٧	٢٧	٢٧	٢٧	٢٧	٢٧	٢٧	٢٧	٢٧	٢٧	٢٧	٢٧	٢٧

(c)

السؤال الثاني عشر :

$$\frac{r}{o} = P-1 \quad \frac{r}{o} : P$$

$r = n \leftarrow$ سجين

$$\{T + T + T\} = \omega$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} r & | & 1 & \cdot & \omega \\ \hline \frac{r}{o} & | & \frac{1}{o} & \frac{\cdot}{o} & \frac{\omega}{o} \end{array} \quad (1)$$

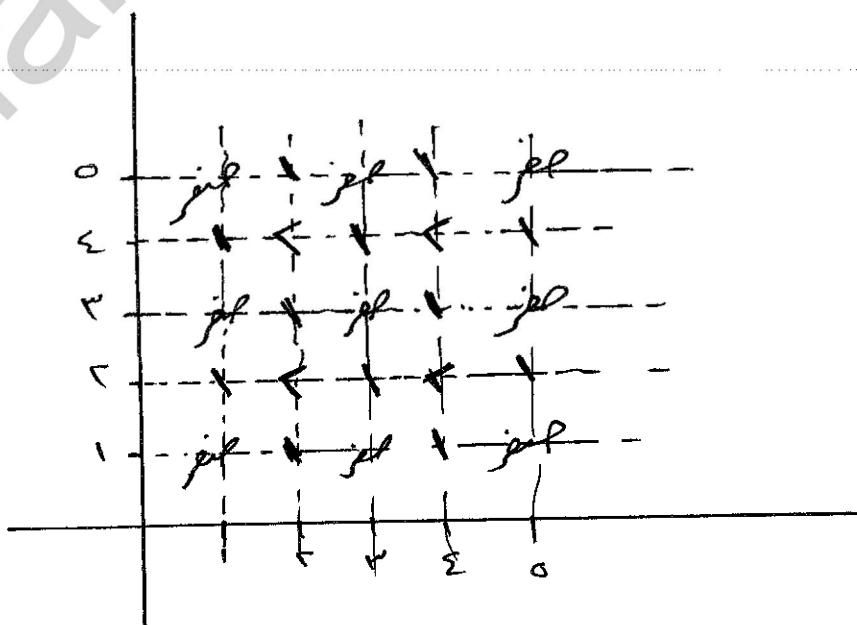
$$\left(\frac{r}{o} \right) \left(\frac{1}{o} \right) \left(\cdot \right) = (r=o) \cup$$

$$\left(\frac{r}{o} \right) (1) (1) =$$

$$\left(\frac{r}{o} \right) \left(\frac{1}{o} \right) (1) = (1=o) \cup$$

$$\left(\frac{r}{o} \right) \left(\frac{1}{o} \right) (r) = (r=o) \cup$$

(٢) (نواحي ، اصحاب ورائع وفتن اسبي



النهايات العيني

$$ris \Gamma_0 = 0 \times 0$$

السؤال العاشر

$$\therefore r = p$$

$$\therefore v = p - 1$$

$$r = v$$

$$\{r, r+1, \dots\} = \omega$$

$$\{r, r+1, \dots\} = \omega \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c} r & r & 1 & . & r \\ \hline r(r) & r(r) \times r & r(r) \times r & r(r) & r(r) \end{array}$$

$$(v)(r)(r) = (r = \omega) \Delta$$

$$(v)(r)(r) =$$

$$(v)(r)(r) = (\cdot = \omega) \Delta$$

$$r(r)(1) =$$

$$(v)(r)(r) = (\cdot = \omega) \Delta$$

$$r(v) =$$

$$(v)(r)(r) = (1 = \omega) \Delta$$

$$r(v)(r) =$$

السؤال الرابع عشر

مقدار الظل لـ $\alpha \leftarrow \beta$

$$\frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{p} = p$$

$$\frac{\Sigma}{n} = p - 1$$

$$\{v, 110, 111, 110, 111, \dots\} = \omega$$

$$(v)(r)(r) = (r = \omega) \Delta$$

$$(r = \omega) \Delta + (1 = \omega) \Delta + (\cdot = \omega) \Delta = 1$$

$$(v)(r)(r) = (\cdot = \omega) \Delta$$

بعد إثباتي

$$(1 \wedge \text{جوجة}) \rightarrow$$

$$(v)(r) \times 1 \times 1 =$$

$$(v)(r)(r) = (1 = \omega) \Delta$$

$$(v)(r)(r) =$$

السؤال الخامس عشر

اطبعى $P =$
الخطاء العينى طرق واحدة

$$\frac{1}{T} = P$$

$$\frac{o}{T} = P - 1$$

$$\Sigma = n \rightarrow \text{عدد المحاولات}$$

$$\{36362616\} = \Sigma$$

$$\left(\frac{o}{T} \right) \left(\frac{1}{T} \right) \left(\frac{\Sigma}{T} \right) = (P - 1) \quad (P)$$

$$\left(\frac{o}{T} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{T} \right) \left(\frac{\Sigma}{T} \right) = (P - 1) \quad (P)$$

$$\left(\frac{o}{T} \right) \left(\frac{1}{T} \right) \left(\frac{\Sigma}{T} \right) - 1 = (P - 1) \quad \cancel{P} \quad (P)$$

السؤال السادس عشر

$$? = j \leftarrow \Gamma_1 = \sigma \leftarrow \Sigma = 8 \leftarrow \Sigma_0 = \overline{\sigma}$$

$$\overline{\sigma} - \sigma = \delta$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1-\sigma}{\sigma} = j} \leftarrow \frac{\Gamma_1 - \sigma}{\Sigma} = j \leftarrow \Sigma - \Gamma_1 = j \Sigma$$

السؤال السابع عشر

$$\Gamma_+ = j \quad ? \leftarrow \Gamma_0 = \overline{\sigma} \quad \Gamma_- = \delta \quad \Gamma_0 = \overline{\sigma}$$

$$\overline{\sigma} - \sigma = \delta$$

$$\Gamma_0 - \sigma = (\Gamma) \delta$$

$$\boxed{\Lambda \cdot = \sigma}$$

$$\cancel{\Gamma_0 - \sigma} = \Gamma_+ + \Gamma_-$$

\circlearrowleft

الخطوات المتبعة

$$\frac{1}{\omega} + j = \frac{1}{\omega_0} - \frac{\varepsilon}{\omega} \quad \omega = \omega_0 \quad \varepsilon = \zeta \quad ? \quad ?$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega} = j$$

$$\bar{\omega} - \omega = j\zeta$$

$$\bar{\omega} - \omega_0 = \frac{j\zeta \omega_0}{\omega_0 - \omega}$$

$$\bar{\omega} - \frac{\zeta \omega_0}{\omega_0 - \omega} = \frac{j\zeta \omega_0}{\omega_0 - \omega}$$

$$m = \bar{\omega} \quad \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} = \frac{\omega_0 + j\zeta \omega_0}{\omega_0 - \omega}$$

الخطوات التالية

$$\omega = \omega_0 + j\zeta \omega_0 \quad \omega_0 = \omega$$

$$\omega = \omega_0 + j\zeta \omega_0 \quad \omega_0 = \omega$$

الخطوة الأولى هي اختيار وزن الكتلة المترافق مع المقدار المترافق.

فرقة المترافق $\omega_0 = \sqrt{\zeta}$ ← إذا كانت مجموع المترافق (ω) ← فرق المترافق

$$\bar{\omega} - \omega = j\zeta$$

$$\frac{\omega_0 - \omega}{\omega_0 + \omega} = 0$$

$$\bar{\omega} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_0 + \omega} = \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_0 + \omega}$$

$$\frac{\omega_0}{\omega} = \zeta$$

$$\frac{\bar{\omega}}{\omega} = \frac{\omega_0}{\omega}$$

$$\omega_0 = \bar{\omega}$$

Q

السؤال العتيدون:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{مجموع} \\ \text{جزء المتن} = \varepsilon \\ \hline \text{جزء النسبة} \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 = 1 \leftarrow \wedge \Sigma = 1 \Gamma \\ \Gamma - = \gamma \leftarrow \vee \Gamma = \gamma \Gamma \\ ? = \gamma \leftarrow \wedge \cdot = \gamma \Gamma \end{array} \right.$$

(لله الحمد عذراً يكاد يكاد
باتجاه $\Gamma(\sigma)$ و $\Gamma(\gamma)$)

$$\overline{\Gamma} - \sigma = ; \varepsilon$$

~~أ~~

$$\overline{\Gamma} - \wedge \Sigma = (1) \Sigma$$

$$\overline{\Gamma} - \cancel{\wedge \Sigma} = \Sigma$$

$$\frac{\overline{\Gamma} - \wedge \Sigma}{\Gamma - 1} = \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{\Gamma}{2} = \varepsilon$$

$$\boxed{\varepsilon = \varepsilon}$$

$$\boxed{\wedge \cdot = \overline{\Gamma}} \quad \frac{\Gamma}{1} = \frac{\wedge \cdot}{1}$$

$$\overline{\Gamma} - \sigma = ; \varepsilon \Leftarrow$$

$$\wedge \cdot - \gamma \cdot = ; \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{\wedge \cdot}{\varepsilon} = \frac{; \varepsilon}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\wedge \cdot}{\varepsilon} = j}$$

C

$$\varepsilon = \delta \quad \text{if } \varepsilon = \bar{\varepsilon} \quad (\text{if } \varepsilon)$$

$$r = j \quad ? \quad r \quad (\text{if } r)$$

$$\bar{v} - v = j\delta$$

$$v - v = (r) \varepsilon$$

$$\boxed{10r = 0} \quad \leftarrow \quad \frac{v - v}{r} = \frac{r}{v} = \frac{10r}{v}$$

$$r = j \quad ? \quad r \quad (\text{if } r)$$

$$\bar{v} - v = j\delta$$

$$v - v = (r-j)\varepsilon$$

$$\boxed{10r = 0} \quad \frac{v - v}{r} = \frac{v - v}{r} = \frac{10r}{v} = \frac{10r}{v}$$

$$\varepsilon = \delta \quad \varepsilon_0 = \bar{\varepsilon} \quad (\text{if } \varepsilon_0)$$

$$r+ = j \quad ? \quad r \quad (\text{if } r)$$

$$\bar{v} - v = j\delta$$

$$\varepsilon_0 - v = (r) \varepsilon$$

$$\boxed{10r = 0} \quad \frac{v - v}{r} = \frac{v - v}{r} = \frac{10r}{v} = \frac{10r}{v}$$

$$\frac{\text{فرع الماء}}{\text{فرع الماء}} = \delta \quad \leftarrow \quad \frac{\text{فرع الماء}}{\text{فرع الماء}} = \delta \quad (\text{if } \delta)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sum} \times \sum$$

$$\frac{1}{\sum} = \text{فرع الماء}$$

ca

$$\Sigma = \bar{\Sigma} \quad \Sigma_0 = \bar{\Sigma} \quad (535)$$

$$r+ = j \quad r- = (P)$$

$$\bar{v} - v = \bar{\Sigma}$$

$$\Sigma_0 - v = (P)\Sigma$$

$$\boxed{v^2 = \Sigma} \quad \frac{\Sigma_0 - v}{\Sigma_0 + v} = \frac{1}{\bar{\Sigma}}$$

$$\frac{v}{\bar{v}} = \frac{\text{فرقه المتبقيه}}{\text{فرقه المزينة}}$$

$$(b) \quad \frac{1}{\bar{v}} = \frac{\text{فرقه المتبقيه}}{\text{فرقه المزينة}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\bar{v}} = \frac{\text{فرقه المزينة}}{\text{فرقه المتبقيه}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{أيادى العدد} \\ \times \quad \text{موجب} \end{array} \quad ? \quad (P) \quad L(z) \geq 0 \quad (505)$$

$$0.123 = \frac{9991}{9889} - 1 = (250 > z) \delta - 1 \Leftarrow$$

$$\begin{array}{c} L(z) \geq 0 \quad ? \\ \xleftarrow{x} \quad \xrightarrow{z} \quad L(z) - L(z) \geq 0 = \\ ((110 \geq z) \delta - 1) - (187 \geq z) \delta = \end{array} \quad (b)$$

$$((110 \geq z) \delta - 1) - (187 \geq z) \delta =$$

$$(0.9991 - 1) - 0.9793 =$$

$$0.1201 - 0.9793 =$$

$$-0.8555 =$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9793 \\ 1201 \\ \hline 8435 \end{array}$$

٤.

$$\times (1, \varepsilon_0 - \leq j) \cup (\exists$$

$$(1, \varepsilon_0 \geq j) \cup \leftarrow$$

$$\therefore q_{\varepsilon_0} =$$

(j) كوكول إلتس (ز)

$$\varepsilon = \delta + \tau_0 = \bar{\varepsilon} \quad (\text{أو})$$

$$? (\forall v \geq \omega) \cup (\forall$$

$$\left(\frac{\tau_0 - \tau_0}{\varepsilon} \geq \omega \right) \cup$$

$$\therefore q_{\varepsilon_0} = (1, \varepsilon_0 \geq j) \cup = \left(\frac{\varepsilon_0 - \varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon} \geq \omega \right) \cup$$

$$? (0 \wedge \leq \omega) \cup (\forall$$

$$\left(\frac{\tau_0 - \tau_0}{\varepsilon} \leq j \right) \cup \leftarrow$$

$$\therefore q_{\varepsilon_0} = (0 \geq j) \cup = \left(\varepsilon_0 - \leq j \right) \cup = \left(\frac{\tau_0 - \tau_0}{\varepsilon} \leq j \right) \cup$$

$$0 = \delta \quad \tau_0 = \bar{\varepsilon} \quad (\text{أو})$$

$$(\kappa \nu \geq \tau) \cup (\forall$$

$$\therefore q_{\varepsilon_0} = (1 \tau \geq j) \cup = \left(\frac{\varepsilon_0 - \varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon} \geq j \right) \cup =$$

$$? (\tau_0 \geq \omega \geq \bar{\varepsilon}) \cup (\forall$$

$$\left((1 \tau \geq j) \cup - 1 \right) - (1 \geq j) \cup$$

$$\left(\frac{\tau_0 - \tau_0}{\varepsilon} \geq j \geq \frac{\tau_0 - \bar{\varepsilon}}{\varepsilon} \right) \cup =$$

$$\left(\frac{\tau_0}{\varepsilon} \geq j \geq \frac{\tau_0 - \bar{\varepsilon}}{\varepsilon} \right) \cup$$

$$(1 \geq j \geq 1 -) \cup$$

$$\left(\tau_0 - \geq j \right) \cup - (1 \geq j) \cup =$$

$$\therefore \sigma v =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \rightarrow \kappa \nu \\ & \rightarrow \kappa \nu \\ & \rightarrow \kappa \nu \\ & \rightarrow \kappa \nu \end{aligned}$$

٢١

عدد = احتمال × عدد كل

(٥) ← تجربة

$$\tau = 6 \times 0.5 = 3 \quad (ca)$$

$$(0.7 \geq z \geq 0.5) \cup$$

$$\left(\frac{0.5 - 0.7}{\tau} \geq j \geq \frac{0.5 - 0.5}{\tau} \right) \cup$$

$$\left(\frac{\tau}{\tau} \geq j \geq \frac{0.5 - 0.7}{\tau} \right) \cup$$

$$(1 \geq j \geq 0.5) \cup$$

$$(0.5 \geq j) \cup (j = 1) \cup (1 \geq j) \cup$$

$$(0.5 \geq j) \cup (j = 1) - (1 \geq j) =$$

$$(0.791^0 - 1) - 0.841^3 =$$

$$0.5328 = 0.3 \cdot 1.80 - 0.841^3 =$$

العدد = 18 حمما ل × العدد الالهي

$$0.5328 = 1 \dots \times 0.5328 =$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\lambda_0 = 8$$

$$\begin{aligned} x \quad & (1 - \leq j) \cup = \left(\frac{\lambda - \lambda_0}{\lambda_0} \leq j \right) \cup \\ & \text{or } (j \leq \lambda_0 - \lambda) \cup \\ & \therefore 841^3 = (1 \geq j) \cup \end{aligned}$$

(ca)

$$(11 \geq j) \cup$$

$$\left(\frac{\lambda - 11}{\lambda_0} \geq j \right) \cup =$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{1.0} \geq j \right) \cup$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{1.0} \geq j \right) \cup$$

$$\therefore 4887 =$$

$$(q \geq e \geq r) \cup \{ \}$$

$$\left(\frac{n-q}{n} \geq j \geq \frac{n-r}{n} \right) \cup$$

$$\left(\frac{r}{n} \geq j \geq \frac{e}{n} \right) \cup$$

$$\geq \left(\cdot, n \geq j \geq 1, n - \right) \cup$$

$$(1, n - \geq j) \cup - (\cdot, n \geq j) \cup =$$

$$(1, n - \geq j) \cup - (\cdot, n \geq j) \cup =$$

$$(\cdot, q \cdot n - 1) - \cdot, n \leq r =$$

$$\cdot, 7071 = \cdot, 911 - \cdot, n \leq r =$$

$$? (0 \leq e) \cup \{ \}$$

$$(r - \cancel{e}) \cup = \left(\frac{n-r}{n} - \cancel{e} \right) \cup = \left(\frac{n-e}{n} \leq j \right) \cup$$

$$\cdot, 9772 = (r \geq j) \cup =$$

$$\text{العدد المتبقي} \times \text{العدد المتبقي} = \text{العدد} =$$

$$\dots \times \cdot, 9772 =$$

$$\sum \dots =$$

$$\sum =$$

٢٣

$$0 = \varepsilon, \tau_0 = 16 \quad (3.4)$$

$$\left(\frac{o}{o} \leq j\right) \downarrow = \left(\frac{\tau_o - \tau}{o} \leq j\right) \downarrow = (\tau \leq \tau) \downarrow$$

$$\therefore \wedge \Sigma \text{IR} = (1 \geq j) \cup = (1 - \leq j) \cup =$$

$$\text{العدد} = \text{الأهمال} * \text{العدد الكلي}$$

$$\dots * \cdot, \wedge \exists \forall =$$

$\Delta\Sigma\Gamma^{\omega} =$

$$V_1 = 8 \text{ cm} \quad V_2 = 15 \text{ cm}$$

(\tau_0 > \tau) \cup

$$(\forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\} : \text{val}_i \geq j) \wedge (\forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\} : \frac{\text{val}_i - T_0}{T_1} \geq j)$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{991} = (\cdots 3j)j - 1 =$$

$$\therefore 24 \cdot 10 =$$

الآن \times لـ Δt = \bar{a}

$$\% \text{ Error} = 10 \times 0.3\% =$$

$$\frac{(\bar{\omega} - \omega)(\bar{\nu} - \nu)}{[(\bar{\omega} - \omega)^2 + (\bar{\nu} - \nu)^2]} = \dots$$

$$\frac{15}{17 \times 9} =)$$

$$= \frac{15}{\sum x^{\mu}} =)$$

W

(Top row)

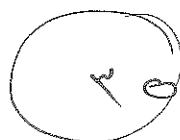
$(\bar{\omega} - \omega)(\bar{v} - v)$	$\Gamma(\bar{\varphi} - \varphi)$	$\bar{\omega} - \omega$	$\bar{\omega}$	ω	$\Gamma(\bar{v} - v)$	$\bar{v} - v$	\bar{v}
r	9	r	Λ	v	-	-	v
.	1	1	Λ	9	.	.	7 7
Λ	Σ	r -	Λ	7	17	Σ -	7 Γ
.	.	.	Λ	Λ	9	r -	7 r
15 -	Σ	r -	Λ	7	17	r	7 15
1 - 3	ln 3	jap	ε. 3	753	jap	r. 3	

$$\Lambda = \frac{\epsilon}{\alpha} = \frac{G \rho 3}{2 \pi c} = \bar{\omega}$$

$$-\Psi = \frac{r}{\alpha} = \frac{G 3}{2 \pi c} = \bar{v}$$

$$\frac{(\bar{\omega} - \omega)(\bar{v} - v) 3}{((\bar{\varphi} - \varphi) 3 (\bar{r} - r) 3)} = ,$$

$$\frac{1}{7 \times 1 \Lambda} =)$$



(ν_{Σ})

$$\frac{(\bar{\omega} - \omega)(\bar{r} - r) 3}{r(\bar{\omega} - \omega) 3 (\bar{r} - r) 3} = ,$$

$$q- = (\bar{\omega} - \omega)(\bar{r} - r) 3$$

$$1. = (\bar{\omega} - \omega) 3, \quad 1. = (\bar{r} - r) 3$$

$$\therefore q- = \frac{q-}{1.} = \underbrace{\frac{q-}{1..}}_{1..} = ,$$

(ν_0)

$(\bar{\omega} - \omega)(\bar{r} - r)$	$r(\bar{\omega} - \omega)$	$r(\bar{r} - r)$	$\bar{\omega} - \omega$	$\bar{r} - r$	ω	r
Γ	1	Σ	1-	Γ -	7	ν
.	Σ	.	Γ -	.	0	0
Γ	Σ	1	Γ	1	9	7
Γ	1	Σ	1	Γ	1	ν
.	.	1	.	.	1-	ν
7 3	1. 3	1. 3	10	10	1-	ν

$$\frac{(\bar{\omega} - \omega)(\bar{r} - r) 3}{r(\bar{\omega} - \omega) 3 (\bar{r} - r) 3} = ,$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{7}{1..}}_{1..} = ,$$

$$\therefore 7 = \frac{7}{1..} = ,$$

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(r₇)

$$\rightarrow \Lambda o = \rightarrow \Lambda o (-)(-) \quad (P)$$

$$\rightarrow \neg \Lambda o = \rightarrow \Lambda o (+)(+) \quad (S)$$

$$\rightarrow \Lambda o - = \rightarrow \Lambda o (+)(-) \quad (A)$$

$$\rightarrow \Lambda o - = \rightarrow \Lambda o (-)(+) \quad (S)$$

(r₈)

$$\square + o P = \hat{o} P$$

$$r_{\Lambda\Sigma + o \Gamma} = \hat{o} P$$

$$\frac{(\bar{\omega} - \omega)(\bar{\nu} - \nu) \beta}{(\bar{\nu} - \nu) \beta} = P$$

$$\boxed{F = P} \leftarrow \frac{F..}{P..} = P$$

$$\overline{G}^P - \overline{\omega}^P = C$$

$$\Lambda \times \Gamma - \varepsilon .. = C$$

$$17 - \varepsilon .. = C$$

$$\boxed{r_{\Lambda\Sigma} = 0}$$

$$\begin{matrix} g = \sigma \\ \varepsilon .. = \sigma \end{matrix} \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\hat{\omega} - \omega = \hat{\nu} - \nu \Rightarrow 0.$$

$$(r_{\Lambda\Sigma + o \Gamma}) - \varepsilon .. =$$

$$(r_{\Lambda\Sigma + g \times \Gamma}) - \varepsilon .. =$$

r_C

$$\varepsilon .. \Gamma - \varepsilon .. =$$

$$\Lambda =$$

$$v_o + o^w = \hat{\omega}$$

(3)

$$o^w = c_1 s \quad o = p \quad (p)$$

$$o = v \quad (v)$$

$$v_o + o^w = \hat{\omega}$$

$$(v)o + o^w = \hat{\omega}$$

$$v_o + o^w = \hat{\omega}$$

$$\boxed{v \wedge = \hat{\omega}}$$

$$q_o = \omega \quad \wedge = v \quad (v)$$

$$\hat{\omega} - \omega = \dot{\theta}$$

$$(v_o + o^w) - q_o = \dot{\theta}$$

$$(v \wedge + o^w) - q_o = \dot{\theta}$$

$$(v \wedge + o^w) - q_o = \dot{\theta}$$

$$q_w - q_o = \dot{\theta}$$

$$r = \dot{\theta}$$

✓

$$1 + \epsilon^{-1} \sqrt{n} = \hat{\omega} \quad (\text{fig})$$

$$V = \int \psi$$

$$1 + \sigma \cdot \beta T = \hat{w}$$

$$1 + \sqrt{x} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \hat{w}$$

$$\omega = \dot{\theta}$$

$$T = 4D \times 10 = 4 \quad (c)$$

$$u_p - u_p = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

$$(1 + 0.5) - 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \times \frac{t}{12}\right) - 7 = \frac{11}{14}$$

$$\Sigma^- = 1 - \pi = \frac{1}{\epsilon_{ip}}$$

$\Gamma \vdash \neg$	$(\neg \phi \rightarrow \psi) \vdash (\Gamma \vdash \psi)$	$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \neg \phi}{\Gamma \vdash \psi}$	$\neg \phi \vdash$	$\phi \vdash$	$\Gamma \vdash \neg \phi$	$\neg \phi \vdash$	$\neg \neg \phi \vdash$
Σ	Γ		\perp	\top	\perp	$\Gamma \vdash \perp$	\perp
\perp	\perp		\perp	\top	\perp	\perp	\top
\perp	\vdash		\perp	\top	\perp	\perp	\top
\vdash	\vdash		\perp	\top	\perp	\perp	\top
Σ	$\Gamma \vdash$		\perp	\top	\perp	\perp	\top

$$\frac{63}{25} = \bar{w} \quad | \quad \frac{3}{25} = v$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\rho} = \frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{\varepsilon_r}{\rho} = 5$$

$$q = \bar{6} \quad | \quad \lambda = \bar{5}$$

王一

10

$$\overline{G} P - \overline{\omega} = \cup$$

$$\frac{(\overline{\omega} - \omega)(\overline{r} - r) \beta}{r(\overline{r} - r) \beta} = P$$

$$\frac{1}{t} \times \frac{1}{t} - q = \cup$$

$$r(\overline{r} - r) \beta$$

$$\cdot \cup \wedge - q = \cup$$

$$\cdot \omega = \frac{1}{t} = P$$

$$\Delta \Gamma = \cup$$

$$\cdot \cup = P$$

$$\Delta \Gamma + \omega \cdot \omega = \overline{\omega}$$

$$\cup + \omega P = \overline{\omega}$$

(Σιν)

$r(\overline{r} - r)$	$(\overline{\omega} - \omega)(\overline{r} - r) \beta$	$\overline{\omega} - \omega$	$\overline{\omega}$	ω	$\overline{\omega} - \omega$	\overline{r}	r
Σ	Σ	$r -$	v	0	$r -$	v	1
1	1	$1 -$	v	-1	$1 -$	v	r
1	$.$	$.$	v	v	1	v	Σ
Σ	1	r	v	$1.$	r	v	0

$$\frac{(\overline{\omega} - \omega)(\overline{r} - r) \beta}{r(\overline{r} - r) \beta} = P \quad (III) 3$$

$$\frac{11 = P}{t} \leftarrow \frac{11}{t} = P$$

$$\frac{\omega \beta = \overline{\omega}}{\Sigma} \quad \frac{v \beta = \overline{v}}{\Sigma}$$

$$\frac{r \wedge \omega = \cup}{\Sigma} \leftarrow \frac{r \wedge \omega = \cup}{t}$$

$$\frac{r \wedge \omega = \overline{\omega}}{\Sigma} \quad \frac{v \wedge \omega = \overline{\omega}}{\Sigma}$$

$$\overline{r} \wedge \overline{\omega} = \cup$$

$$\frac{v = \overline{\omega}}{\Sigma} \quad \frac{r = \overline{\omega}}{\Sigma}$$

$$(IV) \Delta \omega - v = \cup$$

$$v, r - v = \cup$$

$$\Delta \omega = \cup$$

$$r, v + \omega - \omega = \overline{\omega}$$



$$r_1 v + \sigma b_1 = \hat{w} \quad (d)$$

$$r_1 v + (1\varepsilon) b_1 = \hat{w}$$

$$r_1 v + 10\varepsilon = \hat{w}$$

نحو (4) بحسب (4) و مع سُوفَ

قيمة (v)

$$v = w - \varepsilon = v$$

$$19,1 = \hat{w}$$

$$\hat{w} - w = \text{أصل } (b)$$

$$(r_1 v + q b_1) - v =$$

$$(r_1 v + \varepsilon \times b_1) - v =$$

$$(r_1 v + \varepsilon b_1) - v =$$

$$19,1 - v = 11 - v =$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{الف } T &= a \\ \text{الباقي } w/\varepsilon &= w \end{aligned}$$

$$1 + \sigma \cdot r^k = \hat{w} \quad (\Sigma \omega)$$

$$\hat{w} - w = \text{أصل } (b)$$

$$(1 + \sigma \cdot r^k) - w/\varepsilon =$$

$$(1 + T \times \frac{3}{1}) - w/\varepsilon =$$

$$(1 + 11) - w/\varepsilon =$$

$$22 - w/\varepsilon =$$

$$22 - T =$$

(E)

$$\Lambda_0 = 5$$

$$r_0 - \omega l_1 \varepsilon = \hat{\omega} \quad (\text{Eq 5})$$

$$\frac{r}{r_0} = \frac{1}{1 + \varepsilon}$$

$$\Lambda_0.$$

$$119.$$

$$r_0 - \omega l_1 \varepsilon = \hat{\omega}$$

$$r_0 - (\Lambda_0) l_1 \varepsilon = \hat{\omega}$$

$$r_0 - 119 l_1 = \hat{\omega}$$

$$\Lambda \varepsilon = \hat{\omega}$$

$$(\text{Eq 4})$$

$$(1 < \varepsilon) J \times (1 < \alpha) J \quad (7)$$

$$(P) \text{ حاصل} \quad \varepsilon \times \alpha =$$

جزء \leftarrow محدودة $\leftarrow \sqrt{J}$

$$(\varepsilon < 1) J$$

$$(P) \text{ حاصل}$$

$$\therefore \alpha = (P - \geq j) J$$

(8)

$$(P \geq j) J - 1 =$$

$$\therefore \alpha = (P \geq j) J - 1 =$$

$$\therefore \cancel{\alpha} = (P \geq j) J / \cancel{J}$$

$$(P) \text{ حاصل}$$

$$\therefore \alpha = (P \geq j) J$$

(Eq)

٣) بدل أختصار \leftarrow قيمة (ز) أعلاه

الإجابة (س)

٤) سعر وظيفة \leftarrow تبادل

(ج) الإجابة (٥٦٠) ل

$$(ج) \text{ الإجابة} \quad \frac{1^0}{15!2!} = \binom{0}{2} \quad ⑦$$

$$1 = 0 + .3 + .5 \quad ⑧$$

$$(ج) \text{ الإجابة} (ج) \quad [3 = 0] \leftarrow \frac{1}{1!} = 0 + \cancel{\frac{.3}{1!}} - \cancel{\frac{.5}{1!}}$$

٥) طوع الميزة \leftarrow النقام جيداً \leftarrow طوي كام \leftarrow قيمة (١)

الإجابة (٢)

(ج) الإجابة (٣٦٧) ل

$$\frac{7!}{15!1!} = \binom{7}{1} \quad ⑨$$

$$(ج) \text{ الإجابة} (ج) \quad \frac{(567) ل}{1!} =$$

$$\text{متر} = 4$$

(٢٣)

١١

١- الخط \leftarrow النقطة \leftarrow الكتلة \leftarrow الكتل \leftarrow طرق العمل (١٥)

$$\therefore \vee + = \therefore N (-) (-) \quad (W)$$

$$f_8 \quad T = \overline{G} \quad W = j \in V \wedge = \sigma \quad (18)$$

$$\frac{1}{4} - 4 = j 8$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A} - \nabla \times \vec{A} = (\nabla \times \vec{A}) \times \vec{n}$$

(س) بـ ١٤٦

$$7 = 8 \quad \leftarrow \quad \frac{1}{x} = 8$$

٩۔ موجب تھی خدی و بنا اہم الرحم مکریب نہ (۱)

لمسنط دی گویی ۱۸ جاہ (P)

مجمع عالی جرائم → توابعیه

$$\frac{(\Gamma_6 V) J}{! \Gamma} = \binom{V}{\Gamma} \quad (17)$$

$$(\Leftarrow) \quad \text{لما} \quad \Gamma I = \frac{r}{\pi_{XV}} =$$

جُمْعَكَتْ = فُوف

$$\bar{c}_k = \bar{c}_k \quad (\text{N})$$

$$\frac{15}{\lambda} = \lambda + 5$$

$$\lambda = 5$$

$$\Sigma = \cup$$

(?) الجواب

$$(s) \text{ احاجية } \quad \binom{r}{k} \quad (19)$$

الخطوة الخامسة تبديل \leftarrow محتوى واحد \leftarrow حالة خاصة

$$P(E \cap F) = P(F) \cdot P(E|F)$$

$$(s) \text{ احاجية } \quad \Sigma \times \nu$$

$$\sigma_1 = \sigma \quad r_i = j \quad \Sigma = \Sigma \quad r_i = \bar{\sigma} \quad (20)$$

$$\bar{\sigma} - \sigma = j$$

$$(P) \text{ احاجية } \quad \boxed{1 - \bar{\sigma}} \leftarrow \frac{\Sigma - \bar{\sigma}}{\Sigma} = j \frac{\Sigma - \bar{\sigma}}{\Sigma} \leftarrow r_i - \sigma_1 = j$$

طبع للسيار \leftarrow عكس \leftarrow سعر خط واحد \leftarrow مقدمة \leftarrow النقطة من حيث الخط

اذا العدد r_i يكون عربي من (1) \leftarrow وسائل غير عادي

(s) احاجية

ليس بسيارة \leftarrow ترتيب متسلسل \leftarrow تبديل

$$(P) \text{ احاجية } \quad (r < n) \quad P$$

$$r \leq i < n \quad (21)$$

$$! \leq i < n$$

(s) احاجية

$$\boxed{\Sigma = n}$$

(22)

$$\frac{1}{(n-r)!} = (n-r)J \quad (300) \quad (c)$$

الإجابة (P) = $\frac{1}{r!}$

موجب مترتب من 1 \leftarrow طريقة عويص (50)

(P) عويص

الإجابة (S) $J = (P \geq j) J =$

جوانب جزئية توافقها

$$\begin{matrix} \text{طلب} & \text{طلب} \\ (0) & (1) \\ (2) & (\Sigma) \end{matrix} \quad (c)$$

$$J = J + \underbrace{\Sigma + \dots}_{\text{أدنى}} + \Gamma \quad (e)$$

$$J = J + \cancel{\Sigma} + \cancel{\Gamma}$$

الإجابة (S)

$$\boxed{\Sigma = J}$$

مجموع محتوى = مجموع

$$\bar{\Sigma} = \bar{J} \quad (e)$$

$$(P) \text{ الإجابة} \quad \Sigma = \sigma + \Sigma \quad \sigma \neq \Sigma$$

$$\sigma = \Sigma$$

مطلع عيني \leftarrow طريقة مترتبة من مختلف المترتبات \leftarrow مترتب من الخط

\leftarrow قوى مترتبة من الخط \leftarrow الإجابة (S)

(ج) $\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} \cdot \bar{C} \leftarrow$ طبع المبرهان \rightarrow مكعب $\textcircled{21}$

(١٦٤) $J \times (I \times \Sigma) \cup \textcircled{22}$

(ج) $\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} \cdot \bar{C} \quad \Sigma \times \Sigma$

$T\Sigma = I(1-n)$ $\textcircled{23}$

$X\Sigma = I_0(1-n)$

(ج) $\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} \cdot \bar{C}$ $\boxed{0=n}$ $\Sigma = \frac{1}{I+} - n$ $\textcircled{24}$

(س) $\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} \cdot \bar{C} \quad (3 \times 7) \cup \textcircled{25}$

معلم الأصياد \leftarrow مُربَّع من ١ سائب \rightarrow مكعب $\downarrow \uparrow \textcircled{26}$

$\frac{W}{I ..} \quad \frac{I \times I}{I \times I ..}$

$\frac{W}{I ..} \quad \frac{I ..}{I ..} \downarrow \rightarrow$
أَمْرَب
أَوْلَاد
أَبْنَاء

$\textcircled{27}$ معلم غيري \leftarrow بَارِدَل

ج) $\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} \cdot \bar{C} \quad I .. = W \times \Sigma \times 0 = (W \times 0) \cup$

$\textcircled{28}$

$$\frac{r\Gamma}{n} = \ln \times \frac{x}{x}$$

$$X\Sigma = \Sigma n \leftarrow c\Sigma = \Sigma n$$

(P) اولاً

$$\boxed{\Sigma = n}$$

$$1 = \cdot 1 + \cdot 3 + \cdot 7 + \cdot 11 \quad (P)$$

$$\frac{1}{\cdot 7} = \Delta + \frac{\cdot 7}{\cdot 11}$$

(S) اعلاه

$$\boxed{\cdot \Sigma = \Delta}$$

? 8

$$o\Sigma = \overline{G}$$

$$r = j$$

$$7 \cdot = o \quad (P)$$

$$\overline{G} - r = o$$

(C) اثبات

$$\boxed{\Gamma = 8} \leftarrow \frac{7}{n} = 8 \frac{r}{n} \leftarrow o\Sigma - 7 \cdot = (8)n$$

$$\Gamma = (1 \cdot 0) J \quad (S)$$

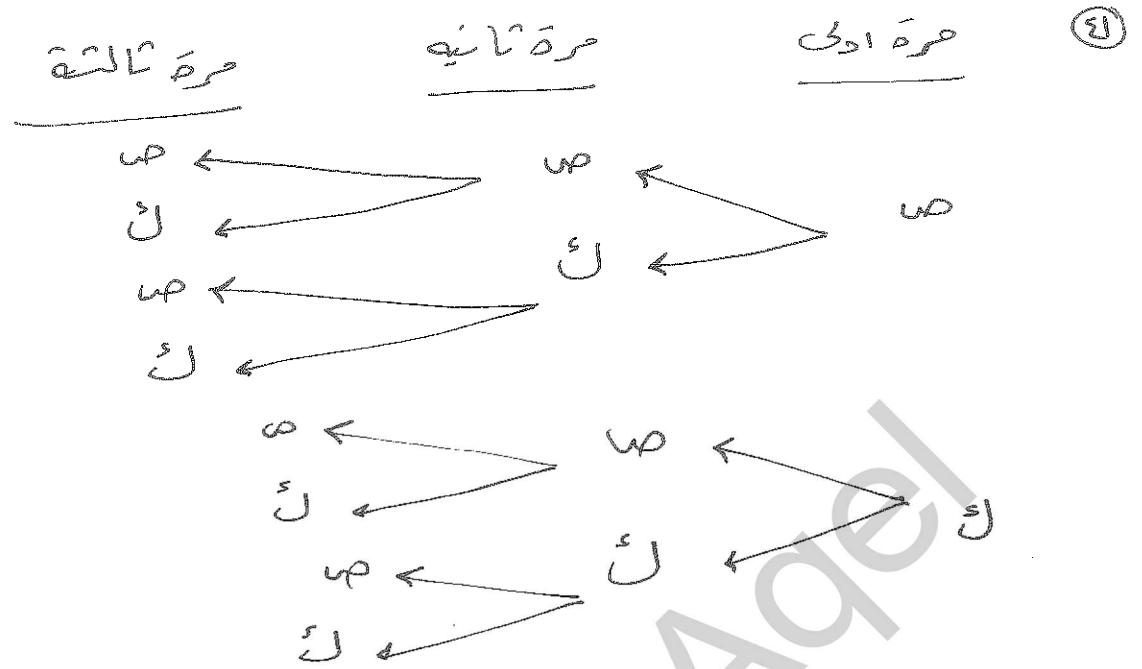
بالتجربة عدد زرارات المدخل حاصل فـ 8 . 2 ولعداية من (S)

$$\Gamma = \Sigma \times o$$

(C) اثبات

$$\boxed{\Gamma = J}$$

en



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\underline{\delta_1}, \underline{\delta_2}, \underline{\delta_3}) + (\underline{\delta_4}, \underline{\delta_5}, \underline{\delta_6}) + (\underline{\delta_7}, \underline{\delta_8}, \underline{\delta_9}) + (\underline{\delta_{10}}, \underline{\delta_{11}}, \underline{\delta_{12}}) \\ + (\underline{\delta_{13}}, \underline{\delta_{14}}, \underline{\delta_{15}}) + (\underline{\delta_{16}}, \underline{\delta_{17}}, \underline{\delta_{18}}) + (\underline{\delta_{19}}, \underline{\delta_{20}}, \underline{\delta_{21}}) \end{array} \right\} = \underline{\delta}$$

$$(\underline{\delta}) \rightarrow \underline{\delta} = \frac{1}{r} = \frac{\Sigma}{\lambda} = \underline{\lambda}(z)$$

(٣) $\frac{\partial}{\partial z}$ معادلة حرشية + توازيها

$$r - z = \zeta \quad r \cdot \zeta = \varepsilon \quad \tau_0 = \bar{\tau}$$

$$\bar{\tau} - \tau = j\varepsilon$$

$$(4) \quad \text{اجابة} \quad \tau_0 - \tau = (r - z)\varepsilon$$

$$\boxed{\sigma_r = \tau} \quad \boxed{\frac{\tau_0}{r} = \frac{\tau}{r} + \frac{\varepsilon}{r}}$$

$$\tau_0 - \tau = \frac{1}{r} \varepsilon + \tau$$

$$? j \varepsilon \quad \sigma_\lambda = \tau \quad \sigma = \varepsilon \quad \tau_0 = \bar{\tau}$$

(5) اجابه

$$\boxed{-j\varepsilon = j} \quad \boxed{\frac{\tau_0}{r} = j} \quad \boxed{\bar{\tau} - \tau = j\varepsilon} \quad \boxed{\tau_0 - \sigma_\lambda = j\sigma}$$

(٤)

$$\text{فرم المتن} = 15 \quad (4)$$

$$10 = 8 \leftarrow \frac{15}{25} = 8 \leftarrow \frac{\text{فرم المتن}}{\text{فرم المتن}} = 8$$

أ) حلحلة (٤)

$$1 = 1 \leftarrow \wedge_0 = 15 \quad (5)$$

$$r = r \leftarrow \vee_0 = 25$$

الخطوة
(ب)

$$o = 8 \leftarrow \frac{10}{r} = 8 \leftarrow \frac{\wedge_0 - \wedge_0}{r - 1} = 8 \leftarrow \frac{\text{فرم المتن}}{\text{فرم المتن}} = 8$$

$$r = 8 \quad o \wedge = \overline{o} \quad \wedge = j \quad \vee_0 = r \quad (6)$$

$$\overline{o} - o = j \varepsilon$$

$$o \wedge - \vee_0 = \varepsilon \wedge$$

$$(ج) حلحلة 1 \quad \boxed{\varepsilon = 8} \leftarrow \frac{15}{r} = \frac{8 \wedge}{r}$$

$$r = j \quad r \wedge \wedge \varepsilon = 8 \wedge \quad \wedge_0 = \overline{o} \quad (7)$$

$$\overline{o} - o = j \varepsilon$$

$$\wedge_0 - o = (r -) \varepsilon$$

$$\wedge_0 + o = \wedge - \quad \wedge_0 +$$

$$(ج) حلحلة \quad \boxed{o \wedge = r}$$

ج

$$o\Lambda = v \quad ? = j \times o = \varepsilon \times T_+ = \bar{v} \quad (2)$$

$$\bar{v} - v = j\varepsilon$$

$$T_+ - o\Lambda = jo$$

(2) $\hat{\alpha}b\beta\gamma$

$$\varepsilon - = j$$

$$T_- = jo$$

$$oT = v \quad ? j \times \varepsilon = \varepsilon \times T_+ = \bar{v} \quad (3)$$

$$\bar{v} - v = j\varepsilon$$

$$T_+ - oT = j\varepsilon$$

(3) $\hat{\alpha}b\beta\gamma$

$$T_- = j \leftarrow \frac{\varepsilon - }{\varepsilon} = j\varepsilon$$

$$T_- = j \quad ? r \times \varepsilon = \varepsilon \times \bar{T} = \bar{v} \quad (4)$$

$$\bar{v} - v = j\varepsilon$$

$$\varepsilon r - r = (r-) \varepsilon$$

(P) $\hat{\alpha}b\beta\gamma$

$$\varepsilon = j \leftarrow \frac{\varepsilon r - r}{\varepsilon r +} = \frac{r - }{\varepsilon r +}$$

$$? \varepsilon \quad T_+ = \bar{v} \times r = j \times v\Lambda = v \quad (5)$$

$$\bar{v} - v = j\varepsilon$$

$$T_+ - v\Lambda = \varepsilon r$$

(5) $\hat{\alpha}b\beta\gamma$

$$T_+ = \varepsilon \leftarrow \frac{v\Lambda}{r} = \frac{\varepsilon r}{r}$$

(6)

(P) 2681

call a rule $\leftarrow \downarrow \uparrow$

64

(٤) آنچه

حوَى ← 1 cm

o3

٥٥ طبع للعين \leftarrow طبع \leftarrow من المعاشرة \leftarrow الناظم العربي بالخط

(5) $\overline{q_1 \Delta x_1} \leftarrow$

أَمْرَبِ لَلَا

طريق للنيل ← سقارة ← الاجا ← (ب) ← (ج) ← (د)

८७

(4) $\bar{a} \otimes 1$

نَقْرَسِ الْكَسَادِم

o.v

(5) $\approx 6 \times$

~~100~~ 85 Lino

~~←~~ ~~↓~~ ~~↑~~ ~~Egyp~~

GA

(P) 8

$$\cdot jN + \varepsilon$$

1

(Sálo)

مکتبہ قرآن

6

الباحث في الأخطاء في دراسة

$$\left(\begin{matrix} 0 \\ \Gamma \end{matrix} \right)$$

٦٢) ج \times (١٦٧) ج
الحلقة \rightarrow حلقة

EOT

$$\frac{100\%}{15} \times \Sigma \times 7 =$$

٢٣

05

$$^o = \varepsilon \quad \nu_0 = f \quad (\Sigma)$$

$j < v$ \leftarrow fix $? \left(\lambda > v \right) j$

$$\left(\frac{\nu_0 - \lambda}{\sigma} \geq v \right) j$$

$$\therefore \Delta \Sigma = (1 \geq j) \delta = \left(\frac{o}{\sigma} \geq j \right) \delta$$

$$\text{add } (\bar{\omega} - \omega)(\bar{\nu} - \nu) \beta = \quad (\Sigma \nu \nu)$$

$$\text{add } \Gamma(\bar{\omega} - \omega)\beta \Gamma(\bar{\nu} - \nu)\beta$$

$$\frac{\text{add } \nu}{\Gamma_{..}} = j \Leftarrow \frac{\text{add } \nu}{\text{add } \Gamma \times 1} = j$$

$$\nu_0 - \nu \backslash \Sigma = \hat{\omega} \quad (\Sigma \nu)$$

$$\nu_0 - \nu_0 \times \nu \backslash \Sigma = \hat{\omega}$$

$$\nu_0 - 119_{..} = \hat{\omega}$$

$$\boxed{\Delta \Sigma = \hat{\omega}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma_{\nu_0}}{\nu \varepsilon} \cdot \frac{1 \Sigma}{\Delta \nu} = 119_{..}$$

on

بيانات مع توافر

(٤٩٥)

حوال توافر \rightarrow بيانات

$$\bar{n} = \begin{pmatrix} n \\ 1-n \end{pmatrix}$$

قاعدة

$$\sum \binom{n}{r} \times (r \cdot \bar{n})^r = (n \cdot \bar{n})^r$$

$$\sum \cancel{\times} (r \cdot \bar{n})^r = (n \cdot \bar{n})^r$$

نبدأ من $n \leftarrow 3$ منازل

$$\sum \cancel{\times} (1-\bar{n})^r \bar{n} = (1-\bar{n})(1-\bar{n})^r \bar{n}$$

$$1 = \bar{n} \leftarrow \frac{\sum}{r+} = \frac{\cancel{\sum} - \bar{n}}{\cancel{\sum} +}$$

كل \leftarrow مبنية \leftarrow جزء.

مجموعات جزئية

$$\binom{9}{r} \times \binom{r}{\bar{n}} \quad (٥.٥)$$

$$\therefore 9 = \frac{9}{1} = P$$

$$r = \bar{n} \quad (٥.٦)$$

$$\therefore 1 = \frac{1}{1} = P-1$$

$$\{r \leq 16\} = \omega$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} r & 1 & \dots & \omega \\ \hline r(.,9) & \cancel{.9 \times r} & \cancel{r(.,1)} & (.,1) \\ \hline \end{array} (.,1)$$

$$(.,1)^r (.,9)(\cancel{r}) = (r=\omega) \downarrow$$

$$(1)^r (.,9)(1)$$

$$\begin{cases} (.,1)^r (\cancel{.9})(\cancel{1}) = (r=\omega) \downarrow \\ r(.,1) = \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (.,1)^r (.,9)(1) = (1=\omega) \downarrow \\ (.,1)(.,9)(r) = \end{cases}$$

٥٣

$r \leftarrow \text{max} (\sigma \cup$

$$(\bar{\sigma} \geq r \geq \bar{\epsilon}v) \downarrow$$

$$\left(\frac{\sigma - \bar{\sigma}}{1} \geq j \geq \frac{\sigma - \bar{\epsilon}v}{1} \right) \downarrow \Leftarrow$$

$$(1 \geq j \geq \sigma_0 -) \downarrow = \left(\frac{1}{1} \geq j \geq \frac{\sigma_0 - \bar{\epsilon}v}{1} \right) \downarrow$$

$$\cancel{(j \geq \sigma_0 - 1)} \downarrow - (1 \geq j) \downarrow =$$

$$((\sigma_0 \geq j) \downarrow - 1) - (1 \geq j) \downarrow =$$

$$(\sigma_0 - 1) - \sigma_0 \Sigma 1^m =$$

$$\sigma_0 \Sigma 1^m - \sigma_0 \Sigma 1^m =$$

$$\sigma_0 \Sigma 1^m =$$

$$\text{عدد الممارات} \times \text{العدد الباقي} =$$

$$\sigma_0 \Sigma 1^m = 1 \dots \times \sigma_0 \Sigma 1^m =$$

$$\frac{(\bar{\sigma} - \sigma_0)(\bar{\sigma} - r)3}{9(\bar{\sigma} - \sigma_0)3^2(\bar{\sigma} - r)3} = , \quad (0^{15}$$

$$\frac{15}{17 \times 9} =)$$

$$\frac{15}{17 \times 9} = \frac{15}{\Sigma x^n} =)$$

$$1 = 15$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 18 \\ \hline 38 \\ 11 \\ \hline 108 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \cancel{\times \Sigma} \\ 11 \\ \hline \sqrt{108} \end{array}$$

$\log \omega$

$$11 - \log 18 = \hat{\omega}$$

$$11 - (11.) \log = \hat{\omega}$$

$$11 - \log_{10} =$$

$$\boxed{\sqrt{108} = \hat{\omega}}$$

$$\left(\frac{17}{\Gamma}\right) - (\Sigma \alpha_i) \log \frac{\Gamma}{\nu} = ! (1-\alpha) \quad (\infty)$$

لما زادت أعداد ، يزيد مجموع
النسبية

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{(n+1)n}{\Gamma} - \frac{\cancel{n} \times \cancel{\Sigma} \times \cancel{0} \times \cancel{1}}{1} \times \frac{\Gamma}{\nu} = ! (1-\alpha)$$

$$\frac{10 \times 17}{\Gamma} - \frac{\cancel{n} \times \cancel{\Sigma} \times \cancel{0} \times \cancel{1}}{1} \times \frac{\Gamma}{\nu} = ! (1-\alpha)$$

$$10 \times 17 - \Sigma \times 0 \times 1 \times \Gamma = ! (1-\alpha)$$

$$\frac{10}{\Gamma} \times 17$$

$$10 \times 17 - \Sigma \times 0 \times 1 \times \Gamma = ! (1-\alpha)$$

$$10 \times 17 = ! (1-\alpha)$$

$$X_0 = X(1-\alpha)$$

$$\frac{0}{\Gamma} = \frac{1-\alpha}{\Gamma}$$

$$\boxed{0 = \alpha}$$

(67)

العدد الطبيعي في (ج)

المطابقة والاداريين

$\binom{9}{r} \times (167)^r \times (160)^{9-r}$

عامة عامة عامة

$$\frac{\binom{9}{r}}{160^r}$$

$$\frac{(169)J}{15} \times 7 \times 0 =$$

$$\frac{\Sigma A \times 9}{F} \times 7 \times 0 =$$

$$\text{إجمالي المجموع} = \Sigma \times 9 \times 7 \times 0 =$$

$$r = n - \text{count}$$

$$\frac{r}{n} = \frac{\text{مطابق}}{\text{مجموع}} = p$$

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

$$\text{مطابق ذاتي} \leftarrow \text{ذاتي} \quad (\text{أو} \vee)$$

$$r = n$$

$$\{ r_{616} \} = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{n}{0}\right)\left(\frac{r}{0}\right)\left(\frac{r}{r}\right) = (r=n)J$$

$$(1)\left(\frac{r}{0}\right)(1) =$$

$$\frac{n}{0} =$$

$$\frac{r}{\Sigma} \mid \frac{1}{\left(\frac{r}{0} \times \frac{r}{0} \times \frac{r}{r}\right)} \cdot \frac{q}{\frac{r}{0}} \mid (n)J$$

$$\left(\frac{n}{0}\right)\left(\cancel{\frac{r}{0}}\right)\left(\cancel{\frac{r}{r}}\right) = (1=r)J$$

$$\left(\frac{n}{0}\right) =$$

$$\left(\frac{n}{0}\right)\left(\frac{r}{0}\right)\left(\frac{r}{r}\right) = (1=r)J$$

$$\left(\frac{n}{0}\right)\left(\frac{r}{0}\right)(r) =$$

٧٤

$$r = \nu \leftarrow q_1 = 1, \nu = 0 \quad (8)$$

$$1 - r = \nu \leftarrow \nu_0 = r, \nu$$

$\frac{?}{\nu} - \nu = \nu^8 \leftarrow (8) \text{ تجربة } \nu \rightarrow$

اختبار أدى (ر) أو (ن)

$$\bar{r} - \nu = \nu^8$$

$$\bar{r} - q_1 = (r)(0)$$

$$\bar{r} - q_1 = 1 \cdot q_1 -$$

$$\bar{r} = 1 \cdot \cancel{q_1}$$

$$1 = \boxed{q_1}$$

$E = \frac{\text{حرارة الماء}}{\text{حرارة الماء الماء}}$
 $0 = E \leftarrow \frac{10}{2} = E \leftarrow \frac{10 - q_1}{1 - r} = E$

$(\bar{r} - q)(\bar{r} - \nu)$	$\bar{r} - q$	$\bar{r} - \nu$	q	$r(\bar{r} - \nu)$	$\bar{r} - \nu$	\bar{r}	ν
\bar{r}	\bar{r}	\bar{r}	\bar{r}	\bar{r}	\bar{r}	\bar{r}	\bar{r}
$\Sigma -$	$r -$	ν	0	Σ	r	\bar{r}	ν
\cdot	\cdot	ν	ν	1	$1 -$	\bar{r}	0
Σ	$r -$	ν	0	Σ	$r -$	\bar{r}	ν
r^3	ν^3	ν	$r^3 - \nu^3$		ν^3	r^3	ν^3

$$\frac{r \times \frac{r}{r} - \nu = 0}{(r(r - \nu))3} = P$$

$$\frac{0 \cdot 3}{r(r - \nu)} = \bar{r} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{0 \cdot 3}{r(r - \nu)} = \bar{r} \\ \frac{0 \cdot 3}{0} = \bar{r} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{0 \cdot 3}{r(r - \nu)} = \bar{r} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{0 \cdot 3}{r(r - \nu)} = \bar{r} \\ \bar{r} = \bar{r} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{0 \cdot 3}{r(r - \nu)} = \bar{r} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{0 \cdot 3}{r(r - \nu)} = \bar{r} \\ \bar{r} = \bar{r} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{0 \cdot 3}{r(r - \nu)} = \bar{r} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{0 \cdot 3}{r(r - \nu)} = \bar{r} \\ \bar{r} = \bar{r} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{0 \cdot 3}{r(r - \nu)} = \bar{r} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{0 \cdot 3}{r(r - \nu)} = \bar{r} \\ \bar{r} = \bar{r} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\sigma_1 r + r \cdot 3 = \bar{r}$$

$$(r \cdot 3) - \nu = 0$$

$$3r - \nu = 0$$

$$3r = \nu$$

$$r = \frac{\nu}{3}$$

$$P = \frac{\nu}{3}$$

(7. o)

$$\frac{(\bar{\omega} - \omega)(\bar{\sigma} - \sigma) \beta}{(\bar{\omega} - \omega) \beta (\bar{\sigma} - \sigma) \beta} = ,$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{n} = } \leftarrow \frac{r + r}{r + 1} = , \leftarrow \frac{r}{A \times r} = ,$$

$$\frac{r}{r \times r} = ,$$

$$(\gamma_r) + 1.0 = (r_{in}) , \quad (71. o)$$

أمثلة على حساب المقادير

$$\frac{(r_{in}) + 1.0}{1.0} = (r_{in})$$

$$\frac{A \times r}{F} + 1.0 = (r_{in})$$

$$r + 1.0 = (r_{in})$$

نحو 10% من المدخلات في المقدار $\rightarrow 10\% = (r_{in})$

$$10\% = (1-\alpha) \left[\frac{j}{1+r} \right]$$

$$10\% = \alpha$$

69

٣ \leftarrow ١ in $\hat{\sigma}^n \leftarrow$ تواقيع \leftarrow الأصل (٦٢)

$$\binom{n}{0} \binom{r}{\mu} + \binom{n}{1} \binom{r}{\nu} + \binom{n}{r} \binom{r}{1}$$

علاقة علاقة علاقة

$$1 \times \frac{(3)(\lambda)}{1!} + r \times \frac{(5)(\lambda)}{1!} + \frac{(5r)}{1!} \times (\lambda)$$

$$\frac{X \times V \times \lambda}{X \times V} + \frac{V \times V \times \lambda}{V} + \frac{0 \times X \times \lambda}{V}$$

$$V \times \lambda + 3 \times V \times \lambda + 0 \times V \times \lambda$$

$$\frac{0 \times 1}{1! V} \quad ? (0 > r) \quad (63)$$

$$\frac{r - 0, V}{1! V} > j \leftarrow$$

$$(1 - r) \times \frac{V}{V} > j \leftarrow$$

$$(1 - r) = \frac{999}{1000} \quad r = \frac{1}{1000}$$

$$1 \times 10^{10} \times \frac{1}{1! V} =$$

عدد = ١٠ صيغة \times العدد الكلي

$$1 \times 10^{10} =$$

$$3175 \dots =$$

(٧)

$$! 8 \quad \gamma_0 = \bar{v} \quad \gamma_0 = j \quad \gamma_1 = v \quad \gamma_1 = v$$

$$\bar{v} - v = j\epsilon$$

$$\gamma_0 - \gamma_1 = \bar{v} - v$$

$$\frac{v}{v_0} = \epsilon \quad \frac{v}{v_0}$$

$$\frac{1}{v_0} \times \frac{v}{v_1} = \frac{v}{v_0} = \epsilon$$

$$\gamma = v \times \epsilon = \bar{v}$$

$$\boxed{\gamma = \bar{v}}$$

(γ_0 , v)

$(\bar{v} - v)(\bar{v} - v)$	$\gamma(\bar{v} - v)$	$\bar{v} - v$	\bar{v}	v	$\gamma(\bar{v} - v)$	$\bar{v} - v$	\bar{v}	v
v	Σ	γ	γ	$1.$	1	1	γ	v
γ	1	1	γ	9	Σ	γ	γ	γ
1	1	1	γ	v	1	1	γ	0
Σ	Σ	γ	γ	γ	Σ	γ	γ	Σ
\dots	\dots	\dots	γ	γ	\dots	\dots	γ	γ
93	1.3 $j\epsilon$	Σ	93	1.3 $j\epsilon$	Σ	93	Σ	93

$$\frac{(\bar{v} - v)(\bar{v} - v)3}{((\bar{v} - v)3)(\bar{v} - v)3} = 1$$

$$\frac{93}{93} = \bar{v} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{93}{93} = \bar{v} \\ \frac{93}{93} = \bar{v} \end{array} \right. \quad \frac{93}{93} = \bar{v}$$

$$\therefore 9 = \frac{9}{1} = \frac{9}{1} = 1$$

$$1 = \bar{v} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} 1 = \bar{v} \\ 1 = \bar{v} \end{array} \right. \quad 1 = \bar{v}$$

21

$$\underline{C} + \underline{U} - P = \underline{\underline{G}} \quad (77)$$

$$\underline{\sigma} - P - \underline{\omega}P = \underline{U}$$

$$\frac{(\bar{\omega} - \omega)(\bar{\sigma} - \sigma) \underline{Z}}{(\bar{\sigma} - \sigma) \underline{Z}} = P$$

$$17 \times \Sigma - 0. = U$$

$$\Sigma A - 0. = U$$

$$\frac{7}{10} = P$$

$$U = \boxed{U}$$

$$\Sigma = \boxed{P}$$

$$U + \omega \Sigma = \boxed{\underline{\underline{G}}}$$

$$\frac{7}{17} = (J \times 7) \cancel{J} \quad (77)$$

$$J = (J \times J) J$$

$$J = 0 \times 7$$

$$U = \boxed{J}$$

$$13 \times \left(\begin{array}{c} V \\ 0 \end{array} \right) \leftarrow$$

$$13 \times \frac{(66V)J}{10} =$$

$$\frac{1 \times 8 \times 10}{1} \times \frac{1 \times 13 \times 0 \times 7 \times V}{1 \times 8 \times 10 \times 13 \times 9} =$$

$$13 \times 7 \times V =$$

$$13J = 13 \times \Sigma U =$$

75

$$\therefore l = \frac{1}{r} = p$$

$$\therefore q = \frac{q}{r} = p - 1$$

لـ α

$$r = n$$

$$\{r_6\}_{\alpha}, f = \alpha$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c} & r & & 1 & & \\ & & & | & & \\ & & & \cdot 1 \times r & & \\ & & & \cdot q x & & \\ \hline & & & & r & \\ & & & & (\cdot q) & \\ & & & & (\cdot r) & \end{array}$$

$$(\cdot q)(\cancel{\cdot r})(\cancel{\cdot 1}) = (\cdot = \alpha) J$$

$$(\cdot q) =$$

$$(\cdot q)(\cdot 1)(r) = (1 = \alpha) J$$

$$(\cdot q)(\cdot 1)(r) =$$

$$(\cancel{q})(\cdot 1)(r) = (r = \alpha) J$$

$$\wedge = \varepsilon \in \sigma \Gamma = \overline{\Gamma} \quad (74)$$

المساواة تتحقق

$$(r \leq \alpha) J$$

$$(l \leq j) J = \left(\frac{\wedge}{\wedge} \leq j \right) J = \left(\frac{\sigma \Gamma - r}{\wedge} \leq j \right) J$$

$$(12j) J - 1 =$$

$$\cdot 9991 \cdot 1^2 - 1 =$$

$$\cdot 1087 =$$

العدد = 1087 \times العدد المكتوب

$$1 \dots \times 1087 =$$

$$1087 =$$

(74)

(v. ٤)

$$\tau_+ = j$$

$$\tau_{\infty} \epsilon \tau = \varepsilon, \tau_0 = \bar{\omega}$$

$$\bar{\omega} - \omega = j\varepsilon$$

$$\tau_0 - \omega = (\tau) \tau$$

$$\boxed{VV = G}$$

$$\frac{\tau_0}{\tau_0 + \omega} \omega = \frac{1}{\tau_0 + \omega}$$

(vi. ٥)

$(\bar{\omega}_p - \omega_p)$	$(\bar{\omega} - \omega)$	$(\bar{\omega}_p - \omega_p)(\bar{\omega} - \omega)$	$\bar{\omega} - \omega_p$	$\bar{\omega} - \omega$	$\text{OP علامة}\frac{\tau_0}{\tau_0 + \omega}$ العلم	ω علامة الرقميات	ω الطلب
1	.	.	1	.	Σ	τ	1
1	1	1	1 -	1 -	τ	1	τ
.	1	.	.	1	3	2	2
.	9	7	7
5	5	1	جزء	جزء			مجموع

$$\frac{(\bar{\omega}_p - \omega_p)(\bar{\omega} - \omega) 3}{9(\bar{\omega}_p - \omega_p) 3^2 (\bar{\omega} - \omega) 3} = \sqrt{\varepsilon}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\tau} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} = j$$

جذع

(C₁ C₂)

$$1 + 5 \cdot \sqrt{7} = \hat{w}$$

$$1 + 1 \cdot \times \sqrt{7} = \hat{w} \quad \leftarrow 1 \cdot = 1 \quad (\text{P})$$

$$\boxed{w = \hat{w}} \quad \leftarrow 1 + \sqrt{7} = \hat{w}$$

$$\sqrt{7} = \hat{w} \quad 10 \approx 0 \quad (\text{C})$$

$$\hat{w} - w = \sqrt{7} \approx 1$$

$$(1 + 10 \times \sqrt{7}) - \sqrt{7} =$$

$$(1 + 9 \sqrt{7}) - \sqrt{7} =$$

$$\Sigma - = 1 \cdot - \sqrt{7} =$$

جذب بالا و جذب اسفل

$$(F(7))J + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) \times r = 1 \cdot i \quad (\text{VR})$$

$$0 \times \sqrt{7} + \frac{(F(1))J \times r}{1 \cdot r} = 1 \cdot i$$

$$0 \times \sqrt{7} + \frac{9 \times 1 \cdot J \times r}{1 \cdot r} = 1 \cdot i$$

$$9 \cdot J = 1 \cdot i$$

$$1 \cdot r = 1 \cdot i$$

$$J \cdot 0 = 1 \cdot i$$

$$\boxed{0 = 1 \cdot i}$$

7.

عدد المخلوقات (نسم)

$$\therefore \wedge = \frac{\wedge}{\Gamma} = P$$

$$\boxed{\Gamma = n}$$

$$\therefore \Gamma = \frac{\Gamma}{\Gamma} = P - 1$$

$$\{ \Gamma(1 \dots) \} = \Gamma$$

$$\{ \Gamma(1 \dots) \} = \omega \quad (\forall)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma}{\Gamma(\cdot, \wedge)} \quad \boxed{\Gamma(\cdot, \wedge \times \Gamma) \quad \Gamma(\cdot, \Gamma) \quad (\omega) \cup} \quad (\forall)$$

$$(\cdot, \Gamma)(\cdot, \wedge)(\Gamma) = (\Gamma = \omega) \cup$$

$$\Gamma(\cdot, \wedge) =$$

$$(\cdot, \Gamma)(\cdot, \wedge)(\Gamma) = (\cdot = \omega) \cup$$

$$\Gamma(\cdot, \Gamma) =$$

$$(\cdot, \Gamma)(\cdot, \wedge)(\Gamma) = (1 = \omega) \cup$$

$$(\cdot, \Gamma)(\cdot, \wedge) \Gamma =$$

$$\overline{\Gamma} P - \overline{\omega} \phi = \cup$$

$$\therefore + \omega P = \overline{\omega} \phi \quad (\forall \circ \Gamma)$$

$$1 \cdot x \cdot \cdot, \wedge - 10 = \cup$$

$$\frac{(\bar{\varphi} - \varphi)(\bar{\omega} - \omega) \beta}{\Gamma(\bar{\Gamma} - \omega) \beta} = P$$

$$\wedge - 10 = \cup$$

$$\boxed{\Gamma = \cup}$$

$$\Gamma + \Gamma \cdot \cdot, \wedge = \overline{\omega} \phi$$

$$\frac{17}{\Gamma} = P$$

$$\frac{\Gamma + 17}{\Gamma + \Gamma} = P$$

$$\frac{\wedge}{\Gamma} = P$$

$$\cup \wedge = P$$

77

(V7)

$(\bar{e}, \varphi)(\bar{r}-\sigma)$	$\{\bar{e}-cd$	$\bar{e}-\varphi$	\bar{w}	φ	$\{\bar{r}-\sigma$	$\bar{r}-\sigma$	\bar{w}	σ
Σ	Σ	r	Σ	Σ	Σ	r	Σ	r
.	.	.	Σ	Σ	Σ	r	Σ	r
.	Σ	r	Σ	Σ	.	.	Σ	Σ
A	Σ	r	Σ	Σ	Σ	r	Σ	Σ
Σ	Σ	r	Σ	Σ	Σ	r	Σ	r
$\Sigma \cdot 3$	$\Sigma \cdot 3$	$r \cdot 3$			$\Sigma \cdot 3$	$r \cdot 3$		

$$\frac{(\bar{e}-\varphi)(\bar{r}-\sigma) 3}{\bar{r}(\bar{e}-\varphi) 3 (\bar{r}-\sigma) 3} = \frac{\frac{e}{\sigma} = \bar{\varphi}}{\Sigma = \bar{\varphi}} \quad \frac{\frac{r}{\sigma} = \bar{e}}{\Sigma = \bar{e}} \quad \frac{\frac{r}{\sigma} = \bar{r}}{\Sigma = \bar{r}}$$

$$\frac{cn}{\Sigma \times \Sigma \cdot r} =$$

$$\frac{cn}{\Sigma \times r} = \frac{cn}{\Sigma \times \Sigma \cdot r} = \frac{cn}{\Sigma \cdot r} =$$

$$\frac{cn}{\Sigma} =$$

توافقية مع باريل
توافقية باريل

$$\binom{n}{\Sigma} = (n \times n) \downarrow \quad (n \times n)$$

$$\frac{(n \times n) \downarrow}{\Sigma} = (n \times n) \downarrow \leftarrow$$

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

$$n \times n = \frac{n}{r} \times n \leftarrow \frac{r-n}{n \times n} \times 1$$

$$cn = n$$

$$n$$

العمل مع المعايير (vn v)

$$\binom{v}{\cdot} \binom{\Sigma}{\Sigma} + \binom{v}{1} \binom{\Sigma}{\Gamma} + \binom{v}{\Gamma} \binom{\Sigma}{1}$$

$$(1) \Sigma + v \times \frac{(v\Sigma)\Delta}{! \Gamma} + \frac{(v\Delta)\Delta}{! \Gamma} \times \Sigma$$

$$\Sigma + v \times \frac{\Gamma \times \Sigma}{1 \times \Gamma} + \frac{\Gamma \times v \times \Sigma}{1 \times \Gamma}$$

$$\Sigma + v \times \Gamma + \Gamma \times v \times \Gamma$$

$$\Sigma + \Sigma \Gamma + \Gamma \times \Sigma$$

$$12 = \Sigma + \Sigma \Gamma + \Gamma \Sigma$$

(vn v)

$\Gamma \leq \omega$

$$\Gamma(j \leq \omega) \quad \left(\frac{\omega - j}{0} \right)$$

$$12 = (12j)\Delta = (1 - \leq j) \Delta = \left(\frac{0}{0} - \leq j \right)$$

عدد = 18 ممائل × العدد الالكتري

$$126190 \dots = 10 \dots \times \dots \times 12$$

٦٨

$$\left(\frac{9}{r}\right) = \left(\frac{9}{\sqrt{r}}\right) \quad (\text{A. 5})$$

$\nu_{\text{جو}} = \bar{\nu}_{\text{جو}}$ ؟

$$\frac{9}{r} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} + \omega$$

$$\frac{r}{\omega} = \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r}}$$

$$1 = \omega$$

$$\bar{\nu} = \bar{\omega} \quad (\text{P})$$

$$\frac{r}{\omega} = \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r}}$$

$$r = \omega$$

$1 - \omega$ فحص \leftarrow حل \leftarrow طلب (U)

							(A. 5)
$(\bar{v}-\omega)(\bar{r}-\omega)$	$\bar{v}-\omega$	$\bar{r}-\omega$	ω	$\bar{v}(\bar{r}-\omega)$	$\bar{v}-\omega$	\bar{r}	ω
-	1	9	1	1	5	1	7
-	1	9	1.	1	1	1	9
.	.	9	9	1	1	1	7
.	1	9	1.	.	.	1	7
-	1	9	1	1	5	1	1.
-	1	9	1	1	5	1	1.

$$\frac{(\bar{v}-\omega)(\bar{r}-\omega)3}{(\bar{v}-\omega)3} = P \quad \frac{\omega 3}{\omega \omega} = \bar{\omega} \quad \frac{\omega 3}{\omega \omega} = \bar{\omega}$$

$$\therefore 1 = \frac{1}{1} = P \quad \frac{\omega 0}{0} = \bar{\omega} \quad \frac{\omega 0}{0} = \bar{\omega}$$

$$\bar{v} - \bar{\omega} = 1 \quad 0 = \bar{\omega} \quad \bar{\omega} = 1$$

$$\frac{\bar{v} - \bar{\omega}}{\bar{v} \bar{\omega}} = 1$$

$$v + \omega = \bar{\omega}$$

$$1 \times 1 - 9 = 0$$

$$0 - 9 = 0$$

$$1, \bar{v} + \omega \cdot 1 = \bar{\omega}$$

$$1, \bar{v} = 0$$

$$\frac{(\bar{r}-\bar{v})(\bar{r}-\bar{u})3}{9(\bar{r}-\bar{v})3^2(\bar{r}-\bar{u})3} =)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma\Sigma}{9 \cdot \times \Sigma \cdot \sqrt{}} =)$$

$$\frac{\Sigma\Sigma}{1 \cdot \times 9 \times \Sigma \sqrt{}} = \frac{\Sigma\Sigma}{1 \cdot \times 9 \times 1 \cdot \times \Sigma \sqrt{}} =)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma\Sigma}{1 \cdot \times 3 \times \Gamma} =$$

$$\frac{\Sigma\Sigma}{1 \cdot \times 7} =$$

$$\therefore \Sigma = \frac{\Sigma}{1 \cdot} =$$

توافقیہ تبادلہ

موقوٰل توافقیہ کے تبادلہ

$$\binom{n}{r} \times r = (r \times n) J \quad (nrn)$$

$$\frac{(r \times n) J \times r}{1 \cdot r} = (r \times n) J$$

$$\frac{(r \times n) J \times r}{r} = (r \times n) J$$

$$\cancel{(1-n)(n)} \cancel{J} \cancel{r} = (r-n)(\cancel{1-n}) \cancel{n}$$

$$r^+ = \cancel{\cancel{r}}^- n$$

V.

$$0 = n$$

$w = n \leftarrow \bar{w}$ عدد المحادلات

الخطي $\rightarrow \bar{w} \leftarrow j_1 \dots j_n$ (نوع)

جذب جذب $\frac{1}{r} = p$

$r = n$

جذب (نفع) $\frac{1}{r} = p - 1$

$\{P(T(1))\} = w$

$$(\cdot, 0)(\cdot, 0)(\cdot, r) = (c = r) J$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc|c} r & < & & & & & & \\ \hline (\cdot, 0) & (\cdot, 0) x \\ & (\cdot, 0) x \end{array} \quad (n) J$$

$$(\cdot, 0)(\cdot, 0) x r =$$

$$(\cdot, 0)(\cdot, 0)(\cdot, r) = (c = r) J$$

$$(\cdot, 0)(\cdot, 0)(r = r) J$$

$$(\cdot, 0) =$$

$$(1)(\cdot, 0)(1) =$$

$$(\cdot, 0)(\cdot, 0)(1) = (1 = r) J$$

$$(\cdot, 0)(\cdot, 0) w =$$

$$T = 8 \in T. = \bar{T} \text{ (نوع)}$$

$$T+ = j$$

$$? w (P)$$

$$\bar{T} - r = j 8$$

$$T. - r = T \times T$$

$$\boxed{Tr = w} \leftarrow \frac{T. - r}{T. +} = \frac{w}{T. +}$$

$$q = \frac{\text{مقدار الماء}}{\text{مقدار الماء}} = 8$$

$$\frac{q}{T} = \frac{\text{مقدار الماء}}{\text{مقدار الماء}} \neq T$$

$$\frac{q}{T} = \frac{\text{مقدار الماء}}{\text{مقدار الماء}}$$

VI

مقدمة في الميكانيكا (١)

$$r \varepsilon = 1.2$$

$$1 + (\gamma$$

(٢٣)

$(\bar{q} - v)(\bar{r} - v)$	$\bar{q} - q$	$\bar{r} - r$	ϕ	$(\bar{r} - r)$	$\bar{r} - r$	\bar{q}	v
-	.	١٧	١٧	١	١	٧	٠
-	٥	١٧	١٨	.	.	٧	٧
١٧	٧	١٧	١٩	٩	٢	٧	٩
٢	٤	١٧	١٣	١	١	٧	٦
١٠	٥	١٧	١١	٩	٣	٧	٣
$r \cdot 3$				$r \cdot 3$			

$$\frac{(\bar{q} - v)(\bar{r} - v) 3}{r(\bar{r} - v) 3} = p$$

$$\frac{63}{225} = \bar{p}$$

$$\frac{63}{225} = \bar{q}$$

$$1_{10} = \frac{2}{r} = \frac{2}{c} = p$$

$$\frac{1}{0} = \bar{p}$$

$$\frac{2}{0} = \bar{q}$$

$$17 = 6$$

$$7 = 4$$

$$\bar{r} - p - \bar{q} = c$$

$$7 \times 10 - 17 = c$$

$$9 - 17 = c$$

$$2 = 9 - 17 = c$$

$$2 + 5 \cdot 10 = \bar{p}$$

$$2 + 5 \cdot 7 = \bar{q}$$

٢١

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Left side} \leftarrow (1-\gamma) J \times \binom{r}{n} = ! (1+n) \\
 & \cancel{\gamma} \times \frac{(r+1)J}{!n} = ! (1+n) \\
 & \cancel{\gamma} \times \frac{n \times 9 \times 1 \cdot \cancel{J}}{!n \cancel{J}} = ! (1+n) \\
 & \cancel{\gamma} = ! (1+n) \\
 & \cancel{J} = ! (1+n) \\
 & \boxed{a=n} \quad \cancel{J} = ! \cancel{n}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \varepsilon &= \frac{\varepsilon}{1} = \frac{\text{initial}}{151} = P \\
 \therefore \gamma &= \frac{\gamma}{1} = P - 1 \\
 (\cdot, \gamma) \tilde{J} (\cdot, \varepsilon) \left(\frac{r}{r} \right) &= (r=v) J \\
 (\cdot, \gamma) \tilde{J} (\cdot, \varepsilon) r &= \\
 (\cdot, \gamma) \tilde{J} (\cdot, \varepsilon) \left(\frac{r}{n} \right) &= (r=v) J \\
 (1) \tilde{J} (\cdot, \varepsilon) 1 &=
 \end{aligned}$$

Right side $\leftarrow J$ (Ans)

$$r = \cancel{a} = n$$

$$\{r, r < 1 < \cdot\} = \omega$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{r}{P(\cdot, \varepsilon)} \left| \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} r & r & r & r & r \\ \hline (\cdot, \varepsilon) & (\cdot, \varepsilon) & (\cdot, \varepsilon) & (\cdot, \varepsilon) & (\cdot, \varepsilon) \end{array} \right| \cdot \left(\frac{r}{r} \right)^r \\
 & (\cdot, \gamma) \tilde{J} (\cdot, \varepsilon) \left(\frac{r}{r} \right) = (r=v) J \\
 & (\cdot, \gamma) =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(\cdot, \gamma) \tilde{J} (\cdot, \varepsilon) \left(\frac{r}{r} \right) = (1=v) J$$

$$(\cdot, \gamma) (\cdot, \varepsilon) r =$$

$\checkmark R$

١٩.٥

$$\binom{n}{\Sigma} \times (\Gamma \circ \gamma) J$$

$$\frac{(\Sigma \times n) J}{1 \times \Sigma} \times 0 \times 7 =$$

$$\frac{0 \times 7 \times 1 \times \cancel{\Sigma} \times 0 \times 7}{1 \times 8 \times \cancel{\Sigma} \times \cancel{\Sigma}} =$$

$$0 \times 7 \times 7 \times 0 \times 7 =$$

$$n = r \leftarrow \text{عدد العدديات}$$

$$n = r \leftarrow \text{ذات المدى} \quad (91.5)$$

$$\therefore \Lambda = \frac{n}{r} = P$$

$$n = r$$

$$\therefore \Gamma = P - 1$$

$$\{n, \Gamma \in \mathbb{C}\} = v$$

$$\therefore (\Gamma) \binom{\Gamma}{r} \binom{n}{r} = (r = v) J$$

$$(\cdot \Gamma) \binom{\cdot \Gamma}{r} \binom{n}{r} =$$

$$\therefore (\cancel{\Gamma}) \binom{\Gamma}{r} \binom{n}{r} = (r = v) J$$

$$\therefore (\cdot \Lambda)(1) =$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc|c} n & \Gamma & 1 & 1 & \cdot & r \\ \hline r & (\cdot \Gamma) & (\cancel{\Gamma}) & (\cancel{\Gamma}) & (\cancel{\Gamma}) & (\cdot \Gamma) J \end{array}$$

$$(\cdot \Gamma) \binom{\cancel{\Gamma}}{r} \binom{\cancel{\Gamma}}{r} = (r = v) J$$

$$(\cdot \Gamma) =$$

$$(\cdot \Gamma) \binom{\Gamma}{r} \binom{n}{r} = (r = v) J$$

$$(\cdot \Gamma)(\cdot \Lambda) r =$$

V8

$$V = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (95\%)$$

$$\frac{V}{I} = \frac{(R + r) J}{I_{ext}} \leftarrow \frac{V}{I} = \frac{(R + r) J}{I_{ext}} \leftarrow$$

$$T = (R + r) J$$

also $\hat{V} = V - I^2 R$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{V} P - \hat{V} P &= 0 \\ I \times \hat{V} - \hat{V} I &= 0 \\ I^2 - \hat{V} I &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$R \hat{V} = I^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{V} + \sqrt{P} &= \hat{V} P \quad (\text{95\%}) \\ \frac{(R + r)(\hat{V} - r) \beta}{\beta(\hat{V} - r) \beta} &= P \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\hat{V} - r}{\hat{V} - r} = P$$

$$P = \hat{V}$$

$$R \hat{V} + \sqrt{P} = \hat{V} \quad (P)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{V} - r &= \hat{V} \quad (0) \\ (R \hat{V} + (r) \hat{V}) - \hat{V} I &= \hat{V} I \end{aligned}$$

$$(R \hat{V} + I) - \hat{V} I = \hat{V} I$$

$$I = \hat{V} I - \hat{V} I$$

$$\begin{matrix} \hat{V} \\ R \hat{V} \\ I \\ \hline \hat{V} I \end{matrix}$$

V_a