

1/2 - 1/3 = 1/6

0786210893

1/2 - 1/3 = 1/6

0792859993

0792859993

0796893522

$$\frac{\sqrt{5x-14} + \sqrt{x-2}}{\sqrt{5x-14} + \sqrt{x-2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{5x-14} - \sqrt{x-2}}{\sqrt{5x-14} - \sqrt{x-2}} \quad \text{جواب 1}$$

12	1	1	1
14	2	2	2
1	2	2	1

$$\frac{5x+12 - x-2}{(\sqrt{5x-14} + \sqrt{x-2})(\sqrt{5x-14} - \sqrt{x-2})} \quad \text{جواب 2}$$

$$\frac{(x+2)(5x+10)}{(\sqrt{5x-14} + \sqrt{x-2})(\sqrt{5x-14} - \sqrt{x-2})} \quad \text{جواب 3}$$

$$\frac{19 - 61}{\sqrt{14} + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{(7+14+2) - 61}{\sqrt{14} + \sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{\text{جواب 1} - \text{جواب 2}}{\text{جواب 3}} = \frac{\text{جواب 4} - \text{جواب 5}}{\text{جواب 6}} \quad \text{جواب 4}$$

$$\frac{\text{جواب 1} - \text{جواب 2}}{\text{جواب 3}}$$

$$\frac{\text{جواب 1} - \text{جواب 2}}{\text{جواب 3}} = \frac{\text{جواب 4} - \text{جواب 5}}{\text{جواب 6}} \quad \text{مطابقت 1 - جواب 2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\text{جواب 3}} \times \frac{\text{جواب 4}}{\text{جواب 5}} \times \frac{\text{جواب 6}}{\text{جواب 7}} =$$

$$2 = 1 \times 5 \times 2 \times 3 =$$

جواب 1

$$\frac{(v^2)_{20} - (k)_{20}}{v-2} = (v)_{20} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\frac{v^2 + v \cdot 20 - 2 - 20v}{v-2} = \frac{v^2 - 20v + 20}{v-2} = \frac{v^2 - 20v + 20}{v-2}$$

$$\frac{20}{v-2} = \frac{(v-20) + 20}{v-2} = \frac{(v-20)}{v-2} + \frac{20}{v-2}$$

(2) $\frac{1}{v} = \frac{20}{v-2}$ \Rightarrow $v-2 = 20v$ \Rightarrow $-2 = 19v$ \Rightarrow $v = -\frac{2}{19}$ \Rightarrow $v = -0.105$

$$\frac{1}{v} = \frac{20}{v-2} \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$$\frac{1}{v} = \frac{20}{v-2}$$

$$v-2 = 20v \Rightarrow -2 = 19v \Rightarrow v = -\frac{2}{19}$$

$\therefore v = -0.105$

$$\text{--- (4)} \quad \sqrt{v} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{-0.105} = -4.76$$

$$\text{--- (5)} \quad \sqrt{v} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{-0.105} = -4.76$$

$1 - \frac{u}{c} = \frac{u + v}{c} \Rightarrow \frac{u + v}{c} = 1 - \frac{u}{c}$

$$u + v + uP = 1 - \frac{u}{c} + uP + v$$

$$u - P = 1 - u + P + v$$

$$\textcircled{D} \quad \boxed{u + P = 1 - v}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 - \frac{u}{c} &= \frac{u + v}{c} \\
 1 - \frac{u}{c} &= \frac{u + v}{c}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(1 - \frac{u}{c}) = (1 - \frac{u}{c})$$

$$\textcircled{P} = \boxed{u + P = 1 - v}$$

$$P = 1 - v - u \Rightarrow P + u = 1 - v \Rightarrow \textcircled{D}$$

$$\textcircled{E} = \boxed{1 - v = P}$$

$$\frac{1 - v}{c} = \frac{u}{c} \Rightarrow 1 - v = u$$

$$\boxed{u = 1 - v}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{وه } \epsilon &= (u) \text{ } \\ \text{وه } \epsilon &= (u) \text{ } \\ \text{وه } \epsilon &= (u) \text{ } \\ \text{وه } \epsilon &= (u) \text{ } \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (u) \times (u) \text{ } \\ \text{وه } & (1) \text{ } + (1) \text{ } = \\ & 3 - 7 + 1 = \\ \text{وه } & 3 = 9 + 7 = \end{aligned}$$

$$(1 + \epsilon) (u) = (u) \text{ } \textcircled{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (u) \times (1 + \epsilon) + u \times (u) &= (u) \\ (1) \times 2 + 2 \times (u) &= (1) \\ \text{وه } 1 &= \cdot \times 2 + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{وه } \epsilon = \frac{1}{u + \epsilon} = u \text{ } \textcircled{2}$$

$$\sqrt{\epsilon} = \frac{u \epsilon}{\epsilon}$$

$$\text{وه } \epsilon = \pi = u \text{ } \textcircled{3}$$

$$\frac{(u - \epsilon + u \epsilon)}{\epsilon} \cdot \epsilon = \frac{u \Delta}{u \Delta} \cdot \epsilon = (u) \text{ } \textcircled{4}$$

$$u - u \epsilon =$$

$$\text{وه } u = (u) \text{ } \textcircled{5}$$

س (ن) [P] التمهيد (١-٤٣)

لنستعمل هنا $\rightarrow \omega \mu \varepsilon + \omega \varepsilon - \omega \varepsilon + \omega \varepsilon = \omega \varepsilon + \omega \varepsilon$

$$\omega \varepsilon - \varepsilon = \omega \varepsilon + \omega \mu \varepsilon$$

$$\omega \varepsilon - \varepsilon = (\omega \mu + \omega) \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{\omega \varepsilon - \varepsilon}{\omega \mu + \omega} = \omega$$

$$1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{\omega} = \frac{\omega \mu + \omega}{\omega \mu + \omega} = 1 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \omega = \mu \\ 1 = \omega \end{array} \right.$$

كلها $\rightarrow 1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{\omega} = \omega$

$$(1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{\omega}) \omega = \omega - \varepsilon$$

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

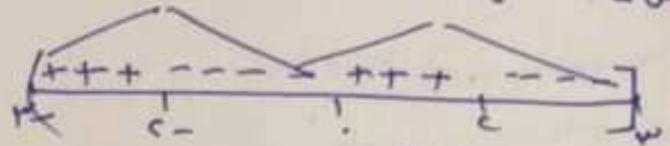
$$\omega - \varepsilon = 1 + \omega$$

$$\boxed{\omega - \varepsilon = 1 + \omega}$$

عش (ل) | حد (س) = $4 - س - \frac{1}{2} س$
 المجال (-363) مثل وقابل للاستخدام على مجاله لأنه يزيد صفر.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{حد (س)} &= 4 - س - \frac{1}{2} س \\ &= 4 - س - \frac{1}{2} س \\ &= (4 - س) - \frac{1}{2} س \end{aligned}$$

$$س = 0 \quad 2 = س \quad 4 = س$$



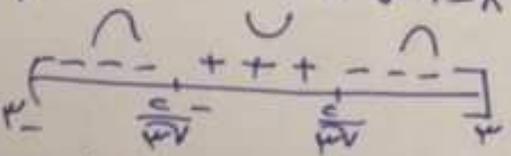
(1) قتراب (-63-0) [0-63] [0-63]
 تناقص [0-63] [0-63]

(2) مفيه عظمى عند $س = 2$ هي حد (0) $\leftarrow (163)$
 مفيه نظري عند $س = 4$ هي حد (0) $\leftarrow (163)$
 ودلاهما مطلقه وصلية.

وليوجد مفيه صغرى عند $س = 0$ هي حد (1) = مصلية
 مفيه صغرى عند $س = 3$ هي حد (2) = مصلية وهي مصلية

$$\text{حد (س)} = 4 - س - \frac{1}{2} س = 4 - 3 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 = 4 - 3 - \frac{3}{2} = 1 - \frac{3}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

مصلية $\left[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2} \right]$



مصلية $\left[\frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2} \right]$

(3) نقطه الانعطاف $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right)$ و $\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2} \right)$
 $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right)$ و $\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2} \right)$

شماره ۱

$$1 = \frac{(11) \bar{c} - (2) \bar{c}}{1-3} \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{(9) \bar{c}}{-2} \quad (1)$$

$$1 = \frac{2(11) + 9}{1-3} \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{(22) - (22+9)}{-2}$$

$$\boxed{2} \quad 2 = 3 \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{(1-3)(1+3)}{(1-3)}$$

$$5 \times 2 = \frac{1}{2} = 5 \times 2 = (5) \bar{c} \quad (2)$$

$$\boxed{3} \quad 1 = \frac{5 \times 2}{\pi \bar{c}} = \frac{(5) \bar{c}}{\pi \bar{c}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = (5) \bar{c}$$

$$2 = (1) \bar{c} \quad (3)$$

$$2 = (1) \bar{c} \quad (1) \bar{c} \quad (4)$$

$$2 = (1) \bar{c} \quad (2) \bar{c}$$

$$2 = (1) \bar{c} \quad \frac{2}{1}$$

$$\boxed{4} \quad 17 = (1) \bar{c}$$

$$2 = 2 - 2$$

$$2 = 2$$

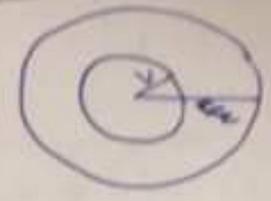
$$2 = 2$$

$$5 - 12 = 5 - 3 \times (2 - 2) \bar{c} \quad (5)$$

$$22 = 12 \times (2) \bar{c}$$

$$\boxed{5} \quad 2 = (2) \bar{c}$$

نقطة: نصف قطر البعد
 نقطة: نصف قطر البعد



50 (15)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{نقطة} &= r + 3 \\ \text{نقطة} &= r + 2 \end{aligned}$$

مساحة بين الدائرتين
 المطلوب: $\frac{r}{R}$

$$r^2 = R^2$$

بجمع الطرفين

$$r^2 - R^2 = 3$$

$$\pi(r^2 + 3) - \pi(r^2 + 2) = 3$$

$$\pi(r^2 + 3) - \pi(r^2 + 2) = \frac{3\pi}{r}$$

$$\left(\frac{3\pi}{r} + 3\right) - \left(\frac{3\pi}{r} + 2\right) = \frac{3\pi}{r}$$

$$\frac{3\pi}{r} \times \pi - \frac{3\pi}{r} \times \pi = \frac{3\pi}{r}$$

$$\pi \times 3 - \pi \times 2 =$$

$$\frac{3\pi}{r} - \pi =$$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi(r^2 + 3) - \pi(r^2 + 2) &= \frac{3\pi}{r} \\ \pi r^2 + 3\pi - \pi r^2 - 2\pi &= \frac{3\pi}{r} \\ \pi &= \frac{3\pi}{r} \end{aligned}$$

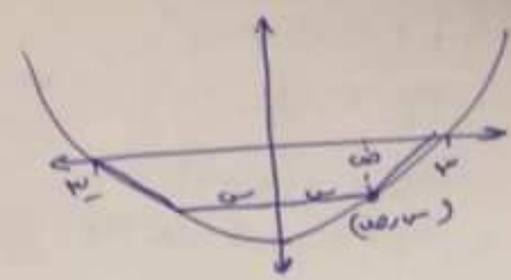
$$r = 3$$

$$\pi(r^2 + 3) - \pi(r^2 + 2)$$

$$\frac{3\pi}{r}$$

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

$$r = 3$$



$(u) (v)$

المطلوب

من أجل
 $(9 - 5u) - = 40$
 $9 - 5u =$

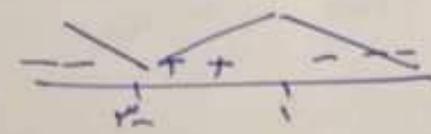
$3 = \frac{1}{2} (7 + 5u)$

$(9 - 5u) (u + 5) = 3$

$9u - 5u^2 + 45 - 25u = 3$

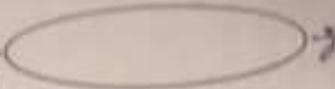
$9 + 5u - 5u^2 = 3$

$3 - 5u^2 + 5u + 9 = 0$
 $= 3 - 5u^2 + 5u$
 $= 5(1 - u)(u + 1)$
 $1 = u \quad 3 = u$



المطلوب عند $u = 1$ / $v = 1 - 9 = -8$

$(1 - 9) (u + 1) = 3$
 $3 \times 2 = 6$



عند $v < c$
 $\epsilon = d$

$$\frac{d}{v\tau} + \frac{v\epsilon}{d} = \frac{vc}{v\tau}$$

$$(1+v)\tau \times d\tau =$$

$$\boxed{P} \quad \tau^2 = c \times \tau \times \epsilon \times \tau =$$

$$\tau^2 c = \epsilon \omega + \tau \omega$$

$$= \omega \omega \tau + \tau \omega$$

$$\frac{\tau}{\omega} = \omega$$

$$\boxed{P} \quad 1 = \frac{\tau}{\omega} = \omega \Rightarrow (\tau - \omega \epsilon)$$

$$\tau \omega = \epsilon \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\tau \omega}{\omega \tau} = \frac{\epsilon}{\omega \tau}$$

$$\tau, \omega = \frac{\tau}{\omega} = \frac{\tau \omega \times \tau}{\omega \tau} = \frac{\epsilon \tau}{\omega \tau} = \tau$$

$$\boxed{P}$$

$$= \tau \quad (4)$$

$$= \tau - \tau$$

$$q = 1 - \tau + \tau = (1) \omega \quad \boxed{1 \times \tau}$$

$$\boxed{E} \quad (961)$$

الاجابة النموذجية (الفرع الادبي)

السؤال الاول

1 (ب) (P)

3 (د) (R)

8- (ج) (S)

1- (P) (E)

الاستاذ يوسف الكابلية

$$\frac{v-7 + v^2 \cdot 0 + v^3}{18 - v^2 - 7 \cdot 3 - 4v} \quad \text{لها (ب) (P)}$$

$$\frac{(7 + v^2 \cdot 0 + v^3)v}{(9 - v^2) \cdot 3} \quad \text{لها =}$$

$$\frac{v}{v-1} = \frac{(1-v) \cdot 3 -}{(7-)\cdot 3} = \frac{(7+3-)\cdot 3 -}{(3-3-)\cdot 3} \quad \text{لها =}$$

$$\frac{\frac{7}{9+v} - \frac{1}{v \cdot 0}}{1-v} \quad \text{لها (P)}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-v} \times \frac{v \cdot 1 - 9 + v}{(9+v) \cdot v \cdot 0} \quad \text{لها =}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-v} \times \frac{v \cdot 9 - 9}{(9+v) \cdot v \cdot 0} \quad \text{لها =}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-v} \times \frac{(v-1) \cdot 9}{(9+v) \cdot v \cdot 0} \quad \text{لها =}$$

$$\frac{9 -}{(9+1) \cdot 1 \cdot 0} =$$

$$\frac{9 -}{0 \cdot} =$$

السؤال الثالث

$$\epsilon (P) (1) (P)$$

$$1 (A) (P)$$

$$3 (S) (P)$$

$$\epsilon (P) (A)$$

الاستاذ يوسف العكايلة

$$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$3 \times 3 = 9$$

$$3 \times 3 = 9$$

$$(9+3) = 12$$

$$12 \dots = 1 \dots \times 12 = (9+3) = 12 = (9 + \frac{1}{2} \times 3) = 12$$

$$(3-3) (3-3) = 0$$

$$(3-(1-3)) (1-3) = 0$$

$$0 = (1)(1) = (3-3) (3+1) = 0$$

السؤال الرابع

$11 (P \leftarrow 1 (P$

$(r) (u - 1) \text{ جتا } v \text{ جتا } v$

$(s) (z) \frac{1}{3}$

$(s) (x) - 7$

الاستاذ يوسف الطيارية

$\frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{v} + v^2 \times v \text{ جتا } v + v \text{ جتا } v = \frac{105}{v^2} \quad (1) (u) (v) (s)$

$\frac{1}{v} + v^2 \text{ جتا } v + v \text{ جتا } v =$

$\frac{v^2 \text{ جتا } v}{v + v^2 \sqrt{v}} + v \text{ جتا } v = \frac{105}{v^2} \quad (2)$

$\frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{v} + v^2 \text{ جتا } v + v \text{ جتا } v \leftarrow \text{ نقطة القياس } (2 \leftarrow 1) \leftarrow \text{ نقطة القياس } (2 \leftarrow 1)$

$\frac{1}{v} = (u) \text{ جتا } v$

$v = \frac{1}{v} = (r) \text{ جتا } v$

$(v - v) \text{ جتا } v = 105 - 105$

$(r - v) \text{ جتا } v = 105 - 105$

$105 - 105 = 105 - 105$

$1 + v \text{ جتا } v = 105$

السؤال الخامس

(1) (5) - 1 < 1

(2) (P) - 1

(3) (5) + 0.5 - 2

(4) (2) - 7

الاستاذ يوسف التكايل

عندما نعدم التسارع ايج
 ت (N) = 0
 0 = 37 - N 18
 37 = N 18
N = 3

٥ (٧) ف (N) = 3 - N 18 + 1
 ٤ (N) = (N) ف (N) = 3 - N 9
 ٣ (N) = (N) ف (N) = 3 - N 18

٤ (3) = (3) ف (3) = 3 - (3) 9
 ٤ - 37 = (3) ٤
 37 - = (3) ٤

٥ (٣) = (٣) ف (٣) = 3 - ٤ . ٥
 ٠ = (٣) ف
 ٠ = 3 - ٤ . ٥
 ٤ = ٥ . ٣
 ١٠ = ٥
 + +
 - - -
 ١٠

٥ (٣) = (٣) ف (٣) = 3 - ٤ . ٥
 ٥ (٣) = (٣) ف (٣) = 3 - ٤ . ٥
 ١٠٠٠ + ٣٦٠ + ٣٠ = (٣) ف
 (٣) ف (٣) = (٣) ف (٣) - (٣) ف (٣)
 (٣) ف (٣) = (٣) ف (٣) - ٣٦٠ - ٣٠ - ١٠٠
 (٣) ف (٣) = (٣) ف (٣) - ٤٠٠ - ٣٠ - ٣٦٠

عظمى ولية عنه ٣ = ١٠٠

١٠٠ = ٣ = ١٠٠

١) متزايد : (-∞, ∞) ، [1, ∞)
 متناقصا : [1, ∞)

٥ (٣) = (٣) ف (٣) = 3 - ٤ . ٥
 ٥ (٣) = (٣) ف (٣) = 3 - ٤ . ٥
 ٠ = (1 - ٣) ٣٦٠

٣) عنه ٣ = ٠ قيمة عظمى ولية هي ٣٦٠ = ١٢ -
 عنه ٣ = ١ قيمة صغرى ولية هي ٣٦٠ = ١٤ -

