



الرياضيات

الصف الحادي عشر - الفرع العلمي

الفصل الدراسي الثاني

11

إجابات الطالب



الناشر: المركز الوطني لتطوير المناهج

يسر المركز الوطني لتطوير المناهج استقبال آرائكم وملحوظاتكم على هذا الكتاب عن طريق العنوانين الآتية:

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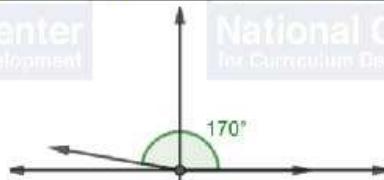
إجابات كتاب الطالب للصف الحادي عشر العلمي / الفصل الدراسي الثاني

الوحدة الخامسة: الاقترانات المثلثية

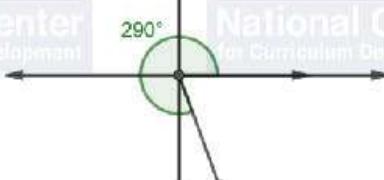
الدرس الأول: قياس الزاوية بالراديان

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 9

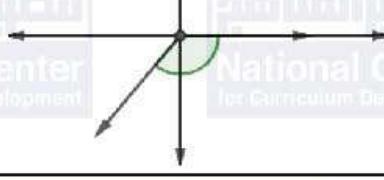
a



b



c



أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 10

a $165^\circ \times \frac{\pi}{180^\circ} = \frac{11\pi}{12}$

b $\frac{5\pi}{4} \times \frac{180^\circ}{\pi} = 225^\circ$

c $-80^\circ \times \frac{\pi}{180^\circ} = -\frac{4\pi}{9}$

d $-6 \times \frac{180^\circ}{\pi} = -\frac{1080^\circ}{\pi}$

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 12



a $88^\circ + 360^\circ(1) = 448^\circ$ $88^\circ + 360^\circ(-1) = -272^\circ$	
b $-920^\circ + 360^\circ(2) = -200^\circ$ $-920^\circ + 360^\circ(3) = 160^\circ$	
c $\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi(1) = \frac{8\pi}{3}$ $\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi(-1) = -\frac{4\pi}{3}$	
d $-\frac{3\pi}{4} + 2\pi(1) = \frac{5\pi}{4}$ $-\frac{3\pi}{4} + 2\pi(-1) = -\frac{11\pi}{4}$	

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 14

$$\theta = 50^\circ = 50^\circ \left(\frac{\pi}{180^\circ} \right) = \frac{5\pi}{18}$$

$$l = r\theta = 9 \times \frac{5\pi}{18} = \frac{5\pi}{2} \approx 7.85 \text{ cm}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \theta = \frac{45\pi}{4} \approx 35.34 \text{ cm}^2$$

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 16

$$\omega = \frac{\theta}{t} = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{10}{60}} = 12\pi$$

إذن السرعة الزاوية هي 12π رadian لكل دقيقة أي نحو 37.7 رadian لكل دقيقة

أتدرب وأحل المسائل صفحة 16

1 	
2 	



3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	$-225^\circ \times \frac{\pi \text{ rad}}{180^\circ} = -\frac{5\pi}{4} \text{ rad}$
10	$-135^\circ \times \frac{\pi \text{ rad}}{180^\circ} = -\frac{3\pi}{4} \text{ rad}$
11	$75^\circ \times \frac{\pi \text{ rad}}{180^\circ} = \frac{5\pi}{12} \text{ rad}$
12	$500^\circ \times \frac{\pi \text{ rad}}{180^\circ} = \frac{25\pi}{9} \text{ rad}$
13	$-\frac{\pi}{7} \times \frac{180^\circ}{\pi \text{ rad}} = -\frac{180^\circ}{7}$





14	$\frac{5\pi}{12} \times \frac{180^\circ}{\pi \text{ rad}} = 75^\circ$
15	$1.2 \times \frac{180^\circ}{\pi \text{ rad}} = \frac{216^\circ}{\pi}$
16	$4 \times \frac{180^\circ}{\pi \text{ rad}} = \frac{720^\circ}{\pi}$
17	$50^\circ + 360^\circ(1) = 410^\circ$ $50^\circ + 360^\circ(-1) = -310^\circ$
18	$135^\circ + 360^\circ(1) = 495^\circ$ $135^\circ + 360^\circ(-1) = -225^\circ$
19	$1290^\circ + 360^\circ(3) = 210^\circ$ $1290^\circ + 360^\circ(-4) = -150^\circ$
20	$-150^\circ + 360^\circ(1) = 210^\circ$ $-150^\circ + 360^\circ(-1) = -510^\circ$
21	$\frac{11\pi}{6} + 2\pi(1) = \frac{23\pi}{6}$ $\frac{11\pi}{6} + 2\pi(-1) = -\frac{\pi}{6}$
22	$-\frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi(1) = \frac{7\pi}{4}$ $-\frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi(-1) = -\frac{9\pi}{4}$
23	$-\frac{\pi}{12} + 2\pi(1) = \frac{23\pi}{12}$ $-\frac{\pi}{12} + 2\pi(-1) = -\frac{25\pi}{12}$



<p>24</p> $\frac{7\pi}{6} + 2\pi(1) = \frac{19\pi}{6}$ $\frac{7\pi}{6} + 2\pi(-1) = -\frac{5\pi}{6}$	$l = \theta r = 1.8 \times 15 = 27 \text{ cm}$	$A = \frac{1}{2}r^2\theta = \frac{1}{2}(1.8)^2(15) = 202.5 \text{ cm}^2$
<p>26</p> $l = \theta r = 24 \times 2.7 = 64.8 \text{ cm}$ $A = \frac{1}{2}r^2\theta = \frac{1}{2}(24)^2(2.7) = 777.6 \text{ cm}^2$		
<p>27</p> $l = \theta r = 6.5 \times 4 = 26 \text{ cm}$ $A = \frac{1}{2}r^2\theta = \frac{1}{2}(6.5)^2(4) = 84.5 \text{ cm}^2$		
<p>28</p> $A = \frac{1}{2}(15)^2(1.6) - \frac{1}{2}(10)^2(1.6) = 100 \text{ cm}^2$		
<p>29</p> $P = (10)(1.6) + (15)(1.6) + 2(15 - 10) = 50 \text{ cm}$		
<p>30</p> $\frac{1}{2}r^2\theta = 500 , \quad r\theta = 20$ $\rightarrow \frac{1}{2}r(r\theta) = 500 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}r(20) = 500 \rightarrow r = 50 \text{ cm} \rightarrow \theta = 0.4 \text{ rad}$		
<p>31</p> $v(t) = \frac{r\theta}{t} = \frac{0.2(100 \times 2\pi)}{60} = 2.09 \text{ m/s}$		
<p>32</p> $\omega(t) = \frac{\theta}{t} = \frac{15(2\pi \text{ rad})}{10} = 3\pi \text{ rad/s}$ $v(t) = \frac{r\theta}{t} = 3 \times 3\pi = 9\pi \text{ ft/s}$		





33	$r = \frac{7.5}{2} = 3.75 \text{ in}$
34	$\omega(t) = \frac{\theta}{t} = \frac{2400(2\pi \text{ rad})}{60} = 80\pi \text{ rad/s} \approx 251.3 \text{ rad/s}$
35	نفرض طول نصف القطر بالأمتار هو r $100r\theta = \frac{1}{2}r^2\theta \rightarrow r = 200 \text{ m}$
36	عدد لانهائي من الحلول ضمن الفترة $[0, 2\pi]$
37	$\theta = (\pi - 1)\text{rad}$
38	ربع دائرة فيها $AB=BE$ لأنهما أنصاف أقطار المثلث قائم الزاوية EBC فيه زاوية $\frac{\pi}{4}$ إذن $\frac{\pi}{4} = BEC$ فهو متطابق الصاعين، فيكون $BC=r$ نطبق مبرهنة فيثاغورس على المثلث قائم الزاوية EBC $(EC)^2 = r^2 + r^2 \rightarrow EC = \sqrt{2}r$
39	$ACD = \pi - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$
40	$CD + BC + AB + EA + ED = \text{المحيط}$ $10\sqrt{2} + 10 + 10 + \frac{\pi}{2}(10) + \frac{3\pi}{4}(10\sqrt{2}) \approx 48.4 \text{ cm}$ $A = EBC + EBC + ECD$ مساحة $= \frac{1}{2}(10)^2 \times \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{2}(10)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(10\sqrt{2})^2 \times \frac{3\pi}{4} \approx 464.9 \text{ cm}^2$



الدرس الثاني: الاقرارات المثلثية

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 20

$$x = \sqrt{49 - 25} = \sqrt{24}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{5}{7}, \quad \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{24}}{7}, \quad \tan \theta = \frac{5}{\sqrt{24}},$$

$$\csc \theta = \frac{7}{5}, \quad \sec \theta = \frac{7}{\sqrt{24}}, \quad \cot \theta = \frac{\sqrt{24}}{5}$$

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 21

$$r = \sqrt{1 + 9} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{10}}, \quad \cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}, \quad \tan \theta = -3,$$

$$\csc \theta = \frac{-\sqrt{10}}{3}, \quad \sec \theta = \sqrt{10}, \quad \cot \theta = \frac{-1}{3}$$

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 23

a $\sin 3\pi = \frac{0}{1} = 0$

b $\tan 90^\circ = \frac{1}{0}$ غير معرف

c $\sec \frac{-3\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{0}$ غير معرف

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 26

a $\sin 210^\circ = -\sin 30^\circ = -0.5$

b $\cos 510^\circ = -\cos 30^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

c $\sec 5\pi = \sec \pi = -1$

d $\tan -\frac{2\pi}{3} = -\tan \frac{2\pi}{3} = \sqrt{3}$

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 27

	$\sin \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$, $\tan \theta = -\sqrt{3}$, $\csc \theta = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$, $\cot \theta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
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أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 27

	$t = \frac{\sqrt{d \csc \theta}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{3000 \csc \frac{\pi}{4}}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{3000} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{4} = \frac{5\sqrt{15}\sqrt{2}}{2} \approx 11.51 \text{ s}$
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أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 30

a	$\sin^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4}$
B	$\cos^{-1} 0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$
c	$\tan^{-1} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{\pi}{6}$

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 31

	$A = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \theta \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (20)^2 \theta = 164 \rightarrow \theta = \frac{41}{50} \text{ rad}$ $\frac{1}{2} (20)^2 \sin \frac{41}{50} \approx 146.3 \text{ cm}^2$ مساحة المثلث = نصف حاصل ضرب طولي ضلعين فيه بجيب الزاوية المحصورة بينهما
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أتدرب وأحل المسائل صفحة 32

1	$x = \sqrt{81 - 9} = \sqrt{72} = 6\sqrt{2}$ $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{3}$, $\cos \theta = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$, $\tan \theta = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$ $\csc \theta = 3$, $\sec \theta = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}}$, $\cot \theta = 2\sqrt{2}$
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2	$x = \sqrt{(18)^2 - (9)^2} = 4\sqrt{14}$ $\sin \theta = \frac{2\sqrt{14}}{9}$, $\cos \theta = \frac{5}{9}$, $\tan \theta = \frac{2\sqrt{14}}{5}$ $\csc \theta = \frac{9}{2\sqrt{14}}$, $\sec \theta = \frac{5}{5}$, $\cot \theta = \frac{2\sqrt{14}}{2\sqrt{14}}$
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3	$x = \sqrt{(26)^2 - (14)^2} = 4\sqrt{30}$ $\sin \theta = \frac{2\sqrt{30}}{13}$, $\cos \theta = \frac{7}{13}$, $\tan \theta = \frac{2\sqrt{30}}{7}$ $\csc \theta = \frac{13}{2\sqrt{30}}$, $\sec \theta = \frac{7}{13}$, $\cot \theta = \frac{2\sqrt{30}}{7}$
4	$r = \sqrt{144 + 25} = 13$ $\sin \theta = \frac{5}{13}$, $\cos \theta = -\frac{12}{13}$, $\tan \theta = -\frac{5}{12}$ $\csc \theta = \frac{13}{5}$, $\sec \theta = -\frac{12}{13}$, $\cot \theta = -\frac{5}{12}$
5	$r = \sqrt{9 + 9} = 3\sqrt{2}$ $\sin \theta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, $\tan \theta = -1$ $\csc \theta = -\sqrt{2}$, $\sec \theta = \sqrt{2}$, $\cot \theta = -1$
6	$r = \sqrt{4 + 25} = \sqrt{29}$ $\sin \theta = -\frac{5}{\sqrt{29}}$, $\cos \theta = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{29}}$, $\tan \theta = \frac{5}{2}$ $\csc \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{29}}{5}$, $\sec \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{29}}{2}$, $\cot \theta = \frac{2}{5}$
7	$r = \sqrt{9 + 49} = \sqrt{58}$ $\sin \theta = \frac{7}{\sqrt{58}}$, $\cos \theta = \frac{3}{\sqrt{58}}$, $\tan \theta = \frac{7}{3}$ $\csc \theta = \frac{\sqrt{58}}{7}$, $\sec \theta = \frac{\sqrt{58}}{3}$, $\cot \theta = \frac{3}{7}$
8	$\sec 135^\circ = -\sec 45^\circ = -\sqrt{2}$
9	$\tan -\frac{3\pi}{4} = -\tan \frac{3\pi}{4} = 1$
10	$\cot \frac{8\pi}{3} = \cot \frac{2\pi}{3} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
11	$\cos \frac{7\pi}{4} = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
12	$\sec \frac{15\pi}{4} = \sec \frac{\pi}{4} = \sqrt{2}$
13	$\csc -630^\circ = \csc 90^\circ = 1$



14	$\tan 7\pi = \tan \pi = 0$
15	$\sin -\frac{2\pi}{3} = -\sin \frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
16	$r = \sqrt{144 - 49} = \sqrt{95}$ $\sin \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{95}}{12}, \tan \theta = \frac{\sqrt{95}}{7}$ $\csc \theta = -\frac{12}{\sqrt{95}}, \sec \theta = -\frac{7}{12}, \cot \theta = \frac{7}{\sqrt{95}}$
17	$r = \sqrt{25 - 1} = \sqrt{24}$ $\sin \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{24}}{5}, \tan \theta = -\sqrt{24}$ $\csc \theta = -\frac{5}{\sqrt{24}}, \cos \theta = \frac{1}{5}, \cot \theta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{24}}$
18	$r = \sqrt{16 + 1} = \sqrt{17}$ $\sin \theta = -\frac{4}{\sqrt{17}}, \tan \theta = 4, \csc \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{17}}{4}, \cos \theta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{17}}, \sec \theta = -\sqrt{17}$
19	$r = \sqrt{4 - 1} = \sqrt{3}$ $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}, \tan \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \cot \theta = \sqrt{3}, \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \sec \theta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$
20	$y = 20 + \sin 10(2.5) = 20 + \sin 25 \approx 19.87 \text{ cm}$
21	$\cos \frac{13\pi}{12} = -\cos \frac{\pi}{12} = -0.966$
22	$\cos \frac{11\pi}{12} = -\cos \frac{\pi}{12} = -0.966$
23	$\cos \frac{-\pi}{12} = \cos \frac{\pi}{12} = 0.966$
24	$\cos \frac{23\pi}{12} = \cos \frac{\pi}{12} = 0.966$
25	$\left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\sin \frac{4\pi}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\cos \frac{5\pi}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{9}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{4}$
26	$\sin \frac{\pi}{3} - \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} + \sin \pi - \sin \frac{4\pi}{3} + \sin \frac{5\pi}{3} - \sin 2\pi = 0$

27

نفرض θ زاوية القطاع

$$l = r\theta \rightarrow 2r = r\theta \rightarrow \theta = 2$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}r^2\theta - \frac{1}{2}r^2 \sin \theta \rightarrow 24 = \frac{1}{2}r^2(2) - \frac{1}{2}r^2 \sin 2$$

$$\rightarrow r = \sqrt{\frac{48}{2 - \sin 2}} \approx 6.6 \text{ cm}$$

28

نفرض طول الضلع الثالث في المثلث الأبيض يساوي h

نجد عن طريق قانون جيب التمام أو يانزال عمود من رأس المثلث المتطابق الضلعين على القاعدة.

$$h = 2r \sin 1$$

$$P = 2r + h = 2r + 2r \sin 1 \approx 24.3 \text{ cm}$$

محيط الشكل المظلل

29

$$\sin^{-1}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{3}$$

30

$$\tan^{-1}(-1) = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

31

$$\tan^{-1}(\sqrt{3}) = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

32

$$\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

33

$$A = \frac{1}{2}(3x)^2(0.75) - \frac{1}{2}(2x)^2(0.75)$$

$$30 = \frac{27}{8}x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 \rightarrow x^2 = 16 \rightarrow x = 4$$

34

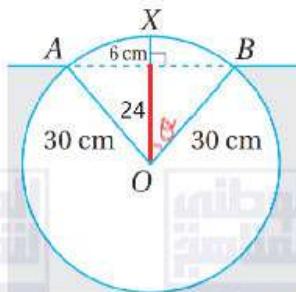
$$\tan 210^\circ + \tan 240^\circ = \tan 30^\circ + \tan 60^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \sqrt{3} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

35

$$\frac{\sin 30^\circ + \sin 60^\circ}{\sin 45^\circ} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{2}$$



36



$$\cos \theta = \frac{6}{30} \rightarrow \theta \approx 37^\circ \rightarrow 37^\circ \times 2 = 74^\circ = \frac{37\pi}{90}$$

زاوية القطاع AOB - مساحة المثلث AOB

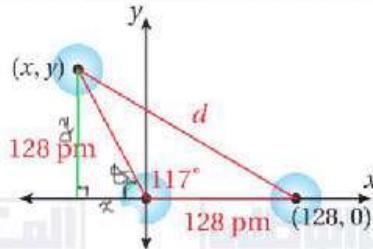
$$A = \frac{1}{2}(30)^2 \left(\frac{37\pi}{90}\right) - \frac{1}{2}(30)(30) \sin \frac{37\pi}{90} \approx 149 \text{ cm}^2$$

مساحة الجزء الواقع تحت سطح الماء = مساحة المقطع العرضي - مساحة القطعة العائمة

$$A = \pi(30)^2 - 149 \approx 2678 \text{ cm}^2$$

النسبة المئوية للجزء الواقع تحت سطح الماء $\frac{2678}{900\pi} \times 100 \approx 94.7\%$

37



$$\theta = 180^\circ - 117^\circ = 63^\circ$$

$$\sin 63^\circ = \frac{y}{128} \rightarrow y = 128 \sin 63^\circ \approx 114$$

$$\cos 63^\circ = \frac{x}{128} \rightarrow x = 128 \cos 63^\circ \approx 58$$

لأن النقطة في الربع الثاني فإن: $P(-58, 114)$

38

نطبق قانون المسافة بين النقطتين $(128, 0), (-58, 114)$

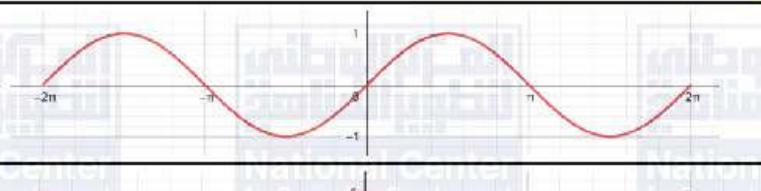
$$d = \sqrt{(128 + 58)^2 + (0 - 114)^2} \approx 218.16 \text{ pm}$$



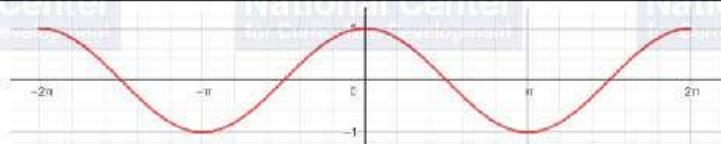
الدرس الثالث: تمثيل الاقترانات المثلثية بيانياً

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 35

1

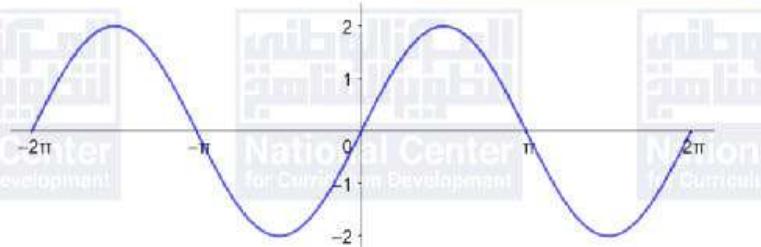


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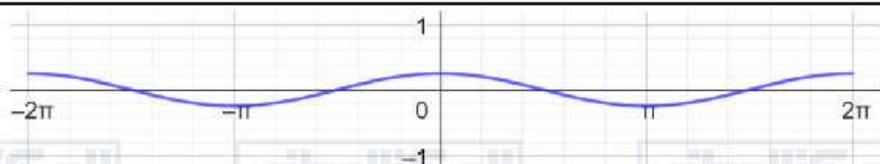


أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 39

a

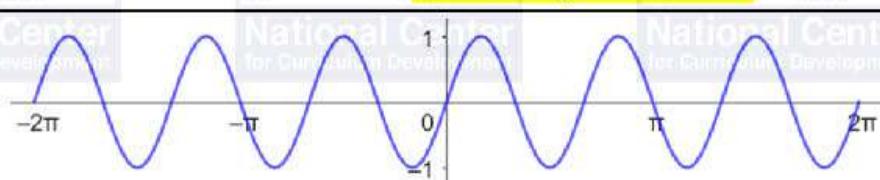


b

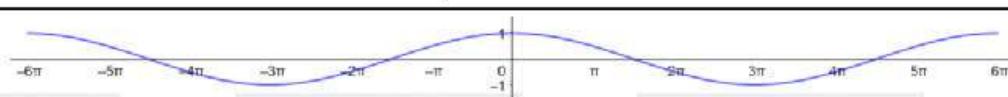


أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 41

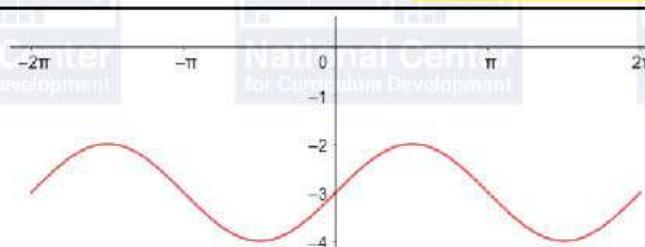
a



b

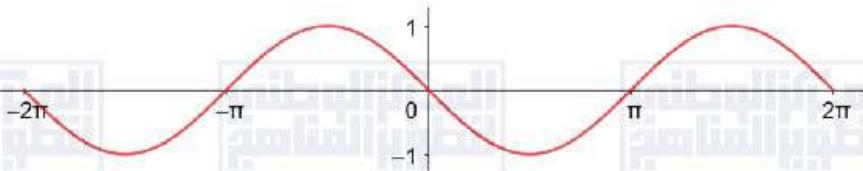


أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 42



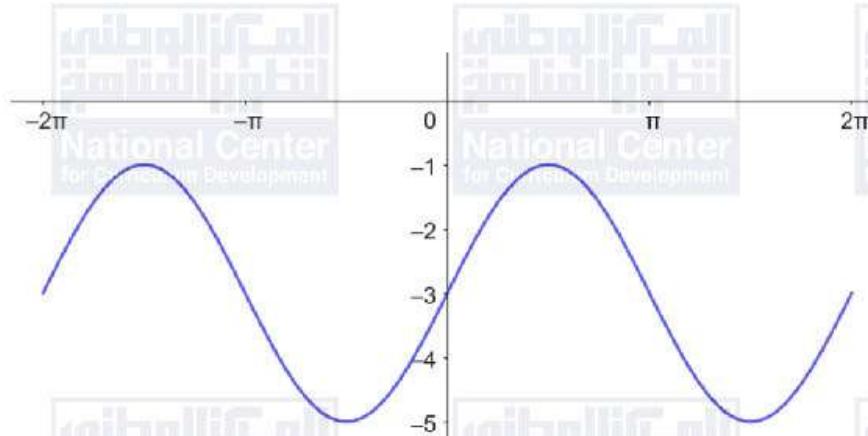


أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 42



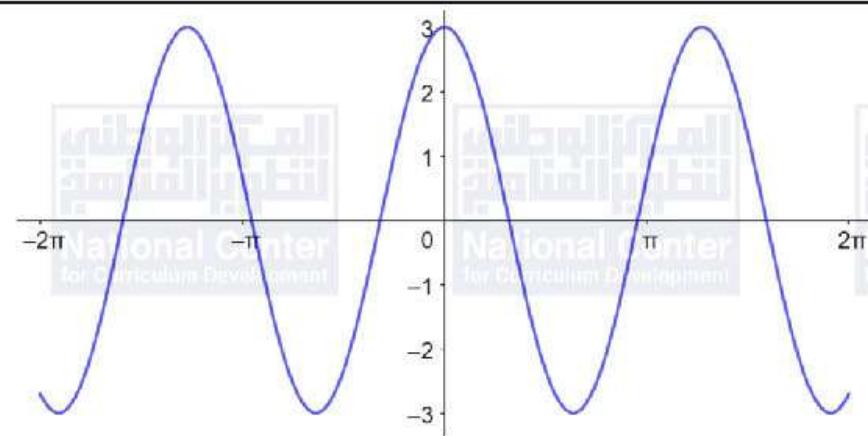
أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 44

الاسعة = 2 ، طول الدورة = 2π ، معادلة خط الوسط: 3



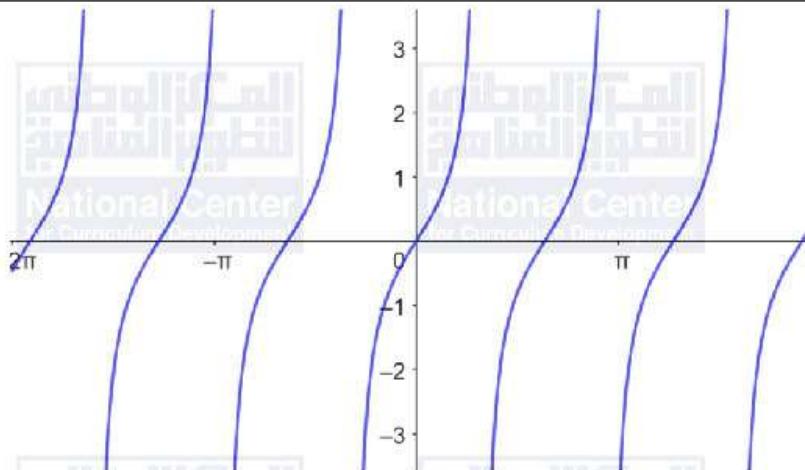
أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 45

a) أقصى إزاحة = 3 ، طول الدورة = 4π ، التردد = $\frac{1}{4\pi}$





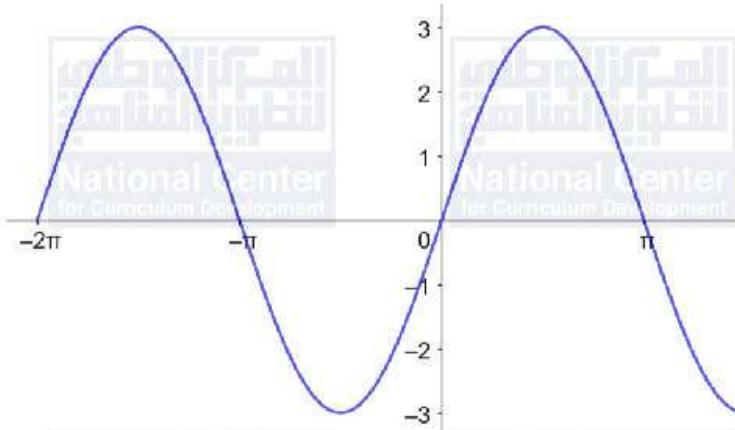
أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 46



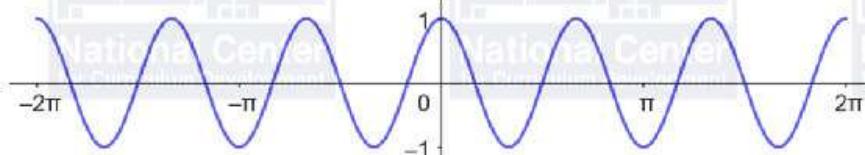
المجال: الأعداد الحقيقة جميعها ما عدا n حيث n عدد صحيح فردي
المدى: الأعداد الحقيقة جميعها

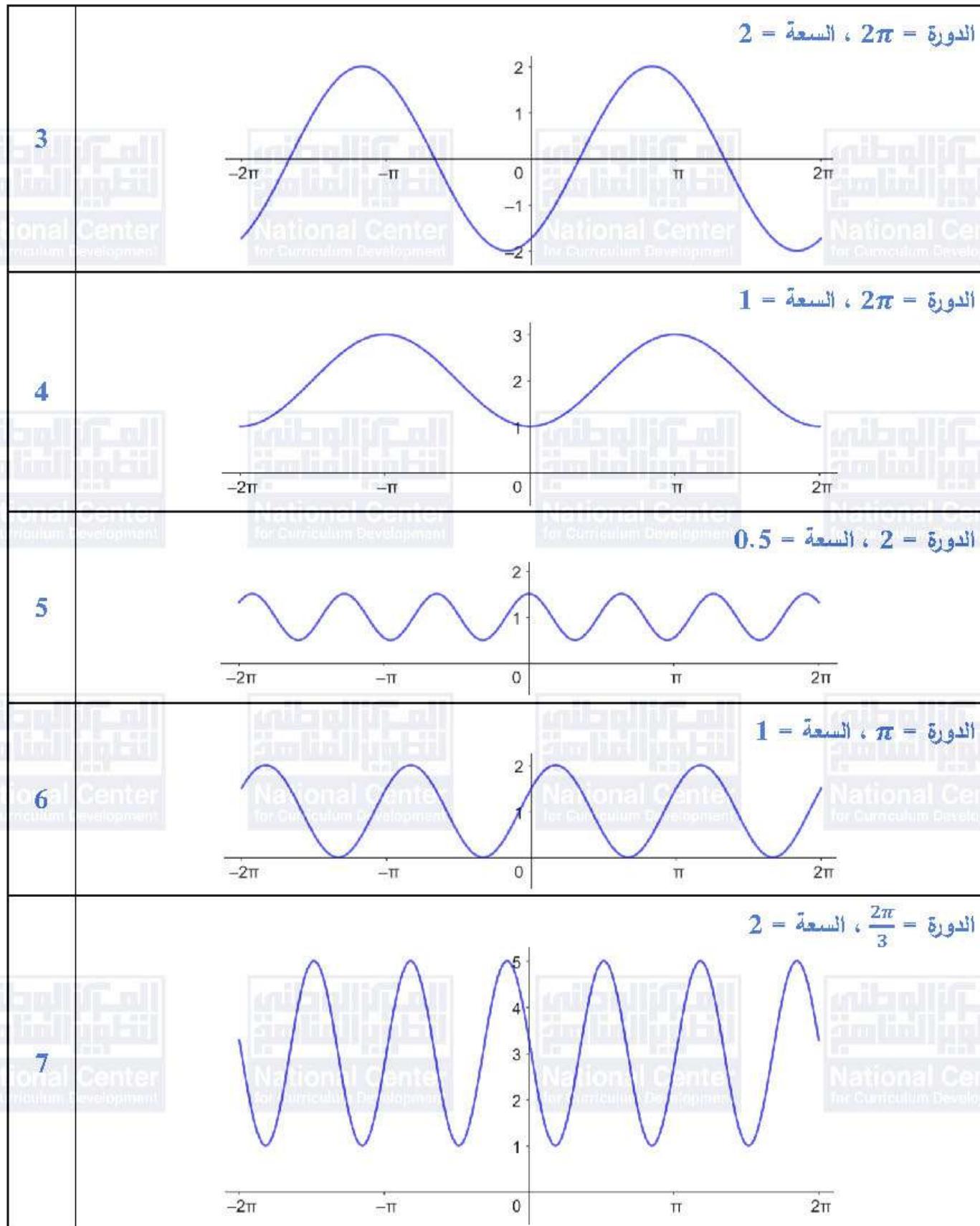
أتدرب وأحل المسائل صفحة 46

الدورة = 2π ، السعة = 3



الدورة = $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ ، السعة = 1







8	$\text{الدورة} = \pi$ ، السعة غير معرفة	
9	$\text{الدورة} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ، السعة غير معرفة	
10	f	
11	b	
12	e	
13	a	
14	c	
15	d	
16	إزاحة أفقية نحو اليمين مقدارها $\frac{\pi}{2}$ إزاحة رأسية للأعلى مقدارها 1	
17	توسيع رأسى بمعامل مقداره 3 إزاحة رأسية للأسفل مقدارها 2	



18		<p>إزاحة أفقية نحو اليسار مقدارها 3π إزاحة رأسية للأسفل مقدارها 5</p>
19		<p>تضييق أفقي بمعامل مقداره $\frac{1}{6}$ إزاحة أفقية نحو اليمين مقدارها π إزاحة رأسية للأعلى مقدارها 9</p>
20		
21		<p>أقصى ارتفاع 55 قدمًا، أدنى ارتفاع 5 أقدام.</p>
22		<p>السعة = 25، طول الدورة = $\frac{1}{80}$ ، التردد = 80</p>
23		
24		<p>يقل طول الدورة ويزيد التردد، لأنه مع ممارسة الرياضة فإن النبضات تصبح أسرع ويزداد ضغط الدم.</p>



25	صحيحة، لأنه يمكن الحصول على منحنى اقتران الجيب بعمل إزاحة أفقية لمنحنى اقتران جيب التمام، والعكس صحيح.
26	غير صحيحة، لأن طول دورة الاقتران f يساوي $\frac{\pi}{4}$ بينما طول دورة الاقتران g يساوي π
27	$y = a \tan bx$ $\frac{\pi}{b} = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow b = 2 \rightarrow y = a \tan 2x$ $5 = a \tan\left(2 \times \frac{\pi}{8}\right) \rightarrow a = 5$ $y = 5 \tan 2x$
28	$\cos(-2x + 6\pi) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - (-2x + 6\pi)\right)$ $= \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2x - 6\pi\right)$ $= \sin\left(2x - \frac{11\pi}{2}\right)$

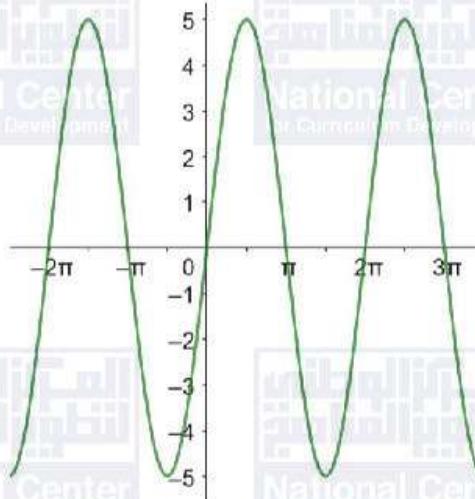




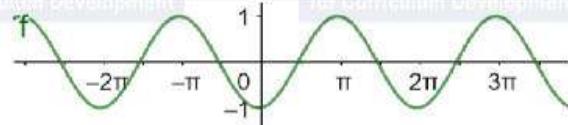
معلم برمجية جيوجرا

أتدرب صفة 49

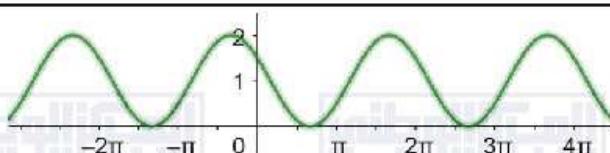
1



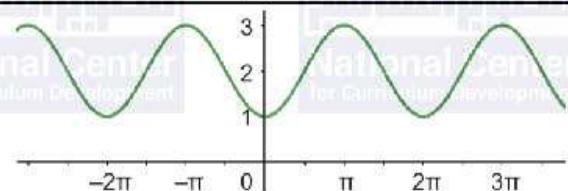
2



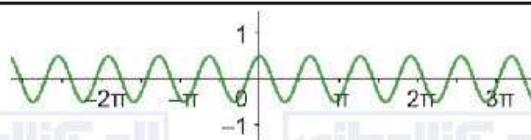
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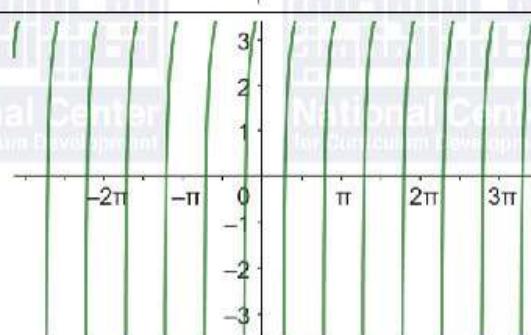
4



5



6

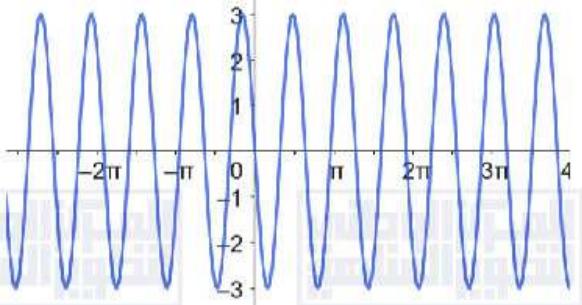
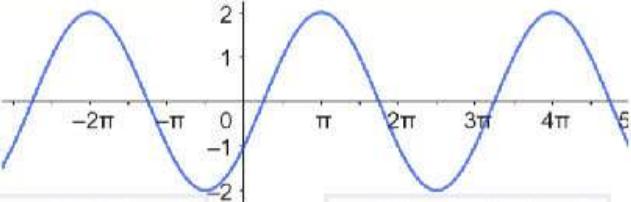




اختبار نهاية الوحدة السادسة

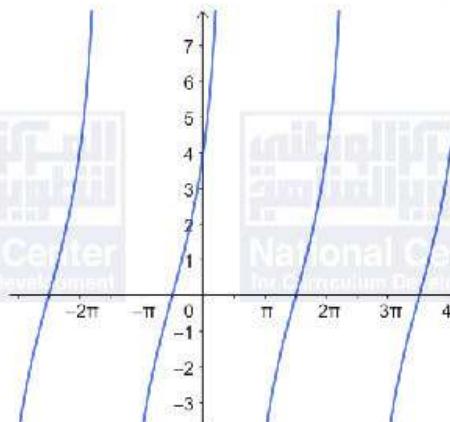
1	b			
2	$56^\circ \times \frac{\pi}{180^\circ} = \frac{14\pi}{45}$	b		
3	$l = r\theta = 15 \times \frac{8\pi}{7} \approx 53.9 \text{ cm}$	c		
4	$y = 2 \sin 2x$	c		
5	a 	b 	c 	d
6	a $-720^\circ \times \frac{\pi}{180^\circ} = -4\pi$			
6	b $315^\circ \times \frac{\pi}{180^\circ} = \frac{7\pi}{4}$			
6	c $\frac{13\pi}{8} \times \frac{180^\circ}{\pi} = \frac{585^\circ}{2}$			
6	d $3.5\pi \times \frac{180^\circ}{\pi} = 630^\circ$			
7	a $-115^\circ + 360^\circ(1) = 245^\circ$ $-115^\circ + 360^\circ(-1) = -475^\circ$			
7	b $780^\circ + 360^\circ(1) = 1140^\circ$ $780^\circ + 360^\circ(-3) = -300^\circ$			
7	c $-\frac{7\pi}{3} + 2\pi(1) = -\frac{\pi}{3}$ $-\frac{7\pi}{3} + 2\pi(2) = \frac{5\pi}{3}$			



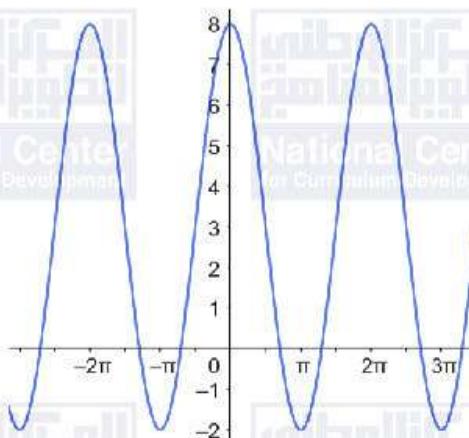
	d	$\frac{\pi}{9} + 2\pi(1) = \frac{19\pi}{9}$ $\frac{\pi}{9} + 2\pi(-1) = -\frac{17\pi}{9}$
8		$A = \frac{1}{2}r^2\theta \rightarrow 12 = \frac{1}{2}r^2(0.7) \rightarrow r = \sqrt{\frac{240}{7}} \approx 5.86$
9		$A = \frac{1}{2}r^2\theta \rightarrow 12 = \frac{1}{2}r^2\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) \rightarrow r = \sqrt{\frac{144}{5\pi}} \approx 3.03$
10		$\sec 300^\circ = \sec 60^\circ = 2$
11		$\tan 240^\circ = \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$
12		$\cos \frac{14\pi}{3} = -\cos \frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{1}{2}$
13		$\sec -3\pi = \sec \pi = -1$
14		$\sin \theta = -\frac{4}{5}$, $\tan \theta = -\frac{4}{3}$, $\sec \theta = \frac{5}{3}$, $\csc \theta = -\frac{5}{4}$, $\cot \theta = -\frac{3}{4}$
15		$\sin \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$, $\tan \theta = -\sqrt{3}$, $\csc \theta = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$, $\cot \theta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
16		
17		



الدورة = 4π ، المساحة غير معرفة



الدورة = 2π ، المساحة غير معرفة



19

20

b

21

c

22

a

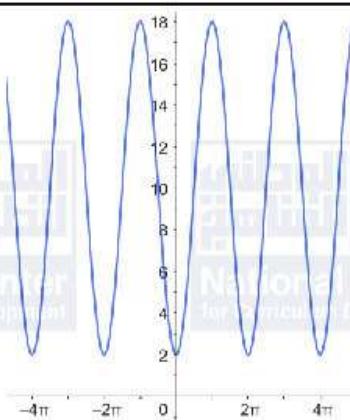
23

d

24

$$h = -8 \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + 10 = -8 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + 10 \approx 4.34$$

25





26	$L = 11.5 + 6.5 \sin \frac{\pi}{5} (5) = 11.5$ $H = 27.5 + 17.5 \cos \frac{\pi}{5} (5) = 10$ $\frac{H}{L} = \frac{10}{11.5} \approx 87\%$
27	<p>نلاحظ أن الوشق يعتمد في تغذيته على الأرانب، مما يؤدي إلى أن تقل أعداد الأرانب مع الزمن، وبالمقابل تزداد أعداد الوشق. ومع استمرار انخفاض أعداد الأرانب تبدأ أعداد الوشق بالانخفاض لعدم توفر غذاء كاف. ومع استمرار أعداد الوشق بالانخفاض تبدأ أعداد الأرانب بالتزاياد من جديد.</p>
28	a
29	a





الوحدة السادسة: المتطابقات والمعادلات المثلثية

الدرس الأول: المتطابقات المثلثية ١

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 56

1 $\tan \theta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 57

$$\begin{aligned} \sin x (\csc x - \sin x) &= \sin x \csc x - \sin^2 x \\ &= \sin x \left(\frac{1}{\sin x} \right) - \sin^2 x \\ &= 1 - \sin^2 x \\ &= \cos^2 x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin x} &= \frac{\cos x (1 + \sin x) + \sin x (1 + \sin x) + \cos^2 x}{\cos x (1 + \sin x)} \\ &= \frac{\cos x (1 + \sin x) + \sin x + \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\cos x (1 + \sin x)} \\ &= \frac{\cos x (1 + \sin x) + \sin x + 1}{\cos x (1 + \sin x)} \\ &= \frac{(\cos x + 1)(1 + \sin x)}{\cos x (1 + \sin x)} \\ &= 1 + \sec x \end{aligned}$$

c $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) \sec x = \cos x \left(\frac{1}{\cos x}\right) = 1$

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 57



$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{1 + \cos x} &= \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 - \cos^2 x} \\
 &= \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin^2 x} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \times \frac{1}{\sin x} \\
 &= \csc^2 x - \cot x \csc x
 \end{aligned}$$

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 60

a $\cot x \cos x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \times \cos x$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin x} \\
 &= \frac{1 - \sin^2 x}{\sin x} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sin x} - \sin x \\
 &= \csc x - \sin x
 \end{aligned}$$

b $\frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x} = \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x} \times \frac{1 + \cos x}{1 + \cos x}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\sin x (1 + \cos x)} \\
 &= \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin x (1 + \cos x)} \\
 &= \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x}
 \end{aligned}$$

c $\frac{1}{1 - \cos x} + \frac{1}{1 + \cos x} = \frac{1 + \cos x + 1 - \cos x}{1 - \cos^2 x}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{2}{\sin^2 x} \\
 &= 2\csc^2 x
 \end{aligned}$$

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 60

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\tan x + \cot x)^2 &= \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\cos x \sin x} \right)^2 \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{\cos x \sin x} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} \\
 \sec^2 x + \csc^2 x &= \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x}
 \end{aligned}$$

بما أن الطرفين يساويان المقدار المثلثي نفسه، إذن المتطابقة صحيحة.

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 62

a $\cos 75^\circ = \cos(45^\circ + 30^\circ)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \cos 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ - \sin 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{2\sqrt{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

b $\tan \frac{\pi}{12} = \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{3} - \tan \frac{\pi}{4}}{1 + \tan \frac{\pi}{3} \tan \frac{\pi}{4}} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{1 + \sqrt{3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

c $\sin 80^\circ \cos 20^\circ - \cos 80^\circ \sin 20^\circ = \sin(80^\circ - 20^\circ) = \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 63

a $\tan \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right) = \frac{\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right)}{\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right)} = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \cot x$

b $\tan \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\tan x - \tan \frac{\pi}{4}}{1 + \tan x \tan \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\tan x - 1}{1 + \tan x}$



أتدرب وأحل المسائل صفة 63

1	$\cot \theta = \sqrt{8}$
2	$\sec \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{58}}{7}$
3	$\tan \theta = \frac{3}{4}$
4	$\sin \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{65}}{9}$
5	$\cos x \tan x = \cos x \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \sin x$
6	$\frac{\sec x - \cos x}{\sin x} = \frac{\frac{1}{\cos x} - \cos x}{\sin x} = \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\sin x \cos x} = \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin x \cos x} = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \tan x$
7	$\frac{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)}{\csc x} + \cos^2 x = \frac{\sin x}{\frac{1}{\sin x}} + \cos^2 x = \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$
8	$\frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\cos x} + \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\sin x} = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - \frac{\cos x}{\cos x} + \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} - \frac{\sin x}{\sin x} = \tan x + \cot x$
9	$\frac{(\sin x + \cos x)^2 - 1}{\sin x \cos x} = \frac{\sin^2 x + 2 \sin x \cos x + \cos^2 x - 1}{\sin x \cos x} = \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{\sin x \cos x} = 2$
10	$\frac{\sec x - \cos x}{\tan x} = \frac{\frac{1}{\cos x} - \cos x}{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}} = \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\sin x} = \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin x} = \sin x$



11	$\cot(-x) \cos(-x) + \sin(-x) = -\cot x \cos x - \sin x$ $= -\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \times \cos x - \sin x$ $= \frac{-\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\sin x} = \frac{-1}{\sin x} = -\csc x$
12	$(\sin x + \cos x)^2 = \sin^2 x + 2 \sin x \cos x + \cos^2 x = 1 + 2 \sin x \cos x$
13	$\frac{(\sin x + \cos x)^2}{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x} = \frac{(\sin x + \cos x)^2}{(\sin x + \cos x)(\sin x - \cos x)}$ $= \frac{(\sin x + \cos x)}{(\sin x - \cos x)} \times \frac{(\sin x - \cos x)}{(\sin x - \cos x)} = \frac{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{(\sin x - \cos x)^2}$
14	$\frac{1 - \sin x}{1 + \sin x} \times \frac{1 - \sin x}{1 - \sin x} = \frac{(1 - \sin x)^2}{1 - \sin^2 x}$ $= \frac{(1 - \sin x)^2}{\cos^2 x} = \left(\frac{1 - \sin x}{\cos x} \right)^2 = (\sec x - \tan x)^2$
15	$\sin^4 x - \cos^4 x = (\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x)(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) = \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x$
16	$\frac{1}{1 - \sin x} - \frac{1}{1 + \sin x} = \frac{1 + \sin x - 1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin^2 x} = \frac{2 \sin x}{\cos^2 x} = 2 \tan x \sec x$
17	$\ln \tan x = \ln \left \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \right = \ln \frac{ \sin x }{ \cos x } = \ln \sin x - \ln \cos x $
18	$\ln \sec x + \tan x + \ln \sec x - \tan x = \ln \sec x + \tan x \sec x - \tan x $ $= \ln (\sec x + \tan x)(\sec x - \tan x) $ $= \ln \sec^2 x - \tan^2 x = \ln 1 = 0$
19	$\sin 165^\circ = \sin 15^\circ = \sin(45^\circ - 30^\circ) = \sin 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ - \cos 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ$ $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{2\sqrt{2}}$
20	$\tan 195^\circ = \tan 15^\circ = \tan(60^\circ - 45^\circ) = \frac{\tan 60^\circ - \tan 45^\circ}{1 + \tan 60^\circ \tan 45^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{1 + \sqrt{3}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sec\left(-\frac{\pi}{12}\right) &= \sec\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{1}{\cos\frac{\pi}{12}} = \frac{1}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\cos\frac{\pi}{4}\cos\frac{\pi}{6} + \sin\frac{\pi}{4}\sin\frac{\pi}{6}} \\
 21 &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3} + 1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sin\frac{17\pi}{12} &= -\sin\frac{5\pi}{12} = -\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\left(\sin\frac{\pi}{4}\cos\frac{\pi}{6} + \cos\frac{\pi}{4}\sin\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \\
 22 &= -\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2\sqrt{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 23 \quad \sin\frac{\pi}{18}\cos\frac{5\pi}{18} + \cos\frac{\pi}{18}\sin\frac{5\pi}{18} &= \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{18} + \frac{5\pi}{18}\right) = \sin\frac{6\pi}{18} = \sin\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 24 \quad \frac{\tan 40^\circ - \tan 10^\circ}{1 + \tan 40^\circ \tan 10^\circ} &= \tan(40^\circ - 10^\circ) = \tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$a^2 + 4 = 5 \rightarrow a = -1$ لأن النقطة في الربع الثاني

$$\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + b^2 = 1 \rightarrow b = -\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4} \quad \text{لأن النقطة في الربع الثالث}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 25 \quad \sin \alpha &= -\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}, \cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{4}, \sin \beta = 2, \cos \beta = -1, \tan \alpha = \sqrt{15}, \tan \beta \\
 &= -2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(\alpha + \beta) = \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{15} - 2}{4}$$

$$26 \quad g(\alpha - \beta) = \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1 - 2\sqrt{15}}{4}$$

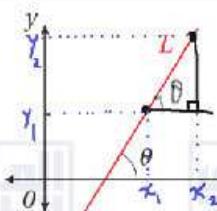
$$27 \quad h(\alpha + \beta) = \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{\sqrt{15} - 2}{1 + 2\sqrt{15}}$$

	$n = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{60^\circ}{2}\right)}{\sin\frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2} + 30^\circ\right)}{\sin\frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{\sin\frac{\theta}{2} \cos 30^\circ + \cos\frac{\theta}{2} \sin 30^\circ}{\sin\frac{\theta}{2}}$ $= \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin\frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos\frac{\theta}{2}}{\sin\frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cot\frac{\theta}{2}$
28	$\frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h} = \frac{\cos(x+h) - \cos(x)}{h} = \frac{\cos x \cos h - \sin x \sin h - \cos x}{h}$ $= \frac{\cos x \cos h - \cos x}{h} - \frac{\sin x \sin h}{h}$
29	$= -\cos x \left(\frac{1 - \cos h}{h} \right) - \sin x \left(\frac{\sin h}{h} \right)$
30	$\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sin x \cos\frac{\pi}{6} + \cos x \sin\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \cos x$ $a = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, b = \frac{1}{2}$
31	$\sin(A+B) + \sin(A-B)$ $= \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B + \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B = 2 \sin A \cos B$
32	$\sqrt{2} \sin\left(A + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{2} \left(\sin A \cos\frac{\pi}{4} + \cos A \sin\frac{\pi}{4} \right)$ $= \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin A + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos A \right) = \sin A + \cos A$
33	$\frac{\sin(A-B)}{\cos A \cos B} + \frac{\sin(B-C)}{\cos B \cos C} + \frac{\sin(C-A)}{\cos C \cos A}$ $= \frac{\sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B}{\cos A \cos B} + \frac{\sin B \cos C - \cos B \sin C}{\cos B \cos C}$ $+ \frac{\sin C \cos A - \cos C \sin A}{\cos C \cos A}$ $\tan A - \tan B + \tan B - \tan C + \tan C - \tan A = 0$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cos(x+y) \cos(x-y) \\
 &= (\cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y)(\cos x \cos y + \sin x \sin y) \\
 &= \cos^2 x \cos^2 y - \sin^2 x \sin^2 y \\
 &= \cos^2 x (1 - \sin^2 y) - (1 - \cos^2 x) \sin^2 y \\
 &= \cos^2 x - \cos^2 x \sin^2 y - \sin^2 y + \cos^2 x \sin^2 y \\
 &= \cos^2 x - \sin^2 y
 \end{aligned}$$

34



نفرض نقطتين على المستقيم أحدهما $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)$ كما هو موضح بالشكل،

35

$$\text{میل المستقیم یساوی: } m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$\text{وظل الزاوية } \theta \text{ یساوی: } \tan \theta = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

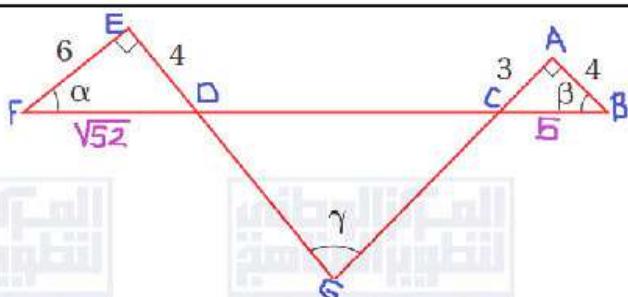
إذن میل المستقیم یساوی ظل زاوية المیل θ

36

$$\psi = \theta_2 - \theta_1$$

$$\tan \psi = \tan(\theta_2 - \theta_1) = \frac{\tan \theta_2 - \tan \theta_1}{1 + \tan \theta_2 \tan \theta_1} = \frac{m_2 - m_1}{1 + m_2 m_1}$$





37

الزاوية ACB والزاوية DCG متقابلتان بالرأس، وكذلك الزاويتان EDF و CDG ، إذن:

قياس الزاوية DCG يساوي $\beta - \alpha$ وقياس الزاوية CDG يساوي $90^\circ - \alpha$

$$\gamma + 90^\circ - \beta + 90^\circ - \alpha = 180^\circ \rightarrow \gamma = \alpha + \beta$$

$$\tan \gamma = \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{\frac{4}{6} + \frac{3}{4}}{1 - \frac{4}{6} \times \frac{3}{4}} = \frac{17}{6}$$

38

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \cot(\alpha - \beta) &= \frac{2}{\tan(\alpha - \beta)} = \frac{2(1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta)}{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta} \\ &= \frac{2(1 + (x+1)(x-1))}{(x+1) - (x-1)} \\ &= \frac{2(1 + x^2 - 1)}{2} \\ &= x^2 \end{aligned}$$

39

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \left(\cos^{-1} \frac{1}{2} + \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) &= \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \\ &= \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$





40

$$\begin{aligned}\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) &= \sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos x \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos x \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\sin x + \cos x)\end{aligned}$$

الخطأ منذ بداية الحل، وذلك في تطبيق القانون.

الحل الصحيح هو:



الدرس الثاني: المتطابقات المثلثية 2

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 68

a $\sin 2\theta = -\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{9}$

b $\cos 2\theta = -\frac{1}{9}$

c $\tan 2\theta = 4\sqrt{5}$

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 68

$\sin 3\theta = 4 \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta - \sin \theta$

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 69

$\sin^4 x \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{16} (1 - \cos 2x - \cos 4x + \cos 2x \cos 4x)$

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 70

$\cos 112.5^\circ = -\sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2\sqrt{2}}} = -\sqrt{\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{4}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}}{2}$

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 71

a $\sin \frac{x}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{5+\sqrt{21}}{10}}$

b $\cos \frac{x}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{5-\sqrt{21}}{10}}$

c $\tan \frac{x}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{5+\sqrt{21}}{5-\sqrt{21}}}$

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 72



	$\sin 7x \cos x = \frac{1}{2}(\sin 8x + \sin 6x)$
أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 73	
	$\cos 3x + \cos 2x = 2 \cos \frac{5x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}$
أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 74	
a	$\frac{2 \tan x}{1 + \tan^2 x} = \frac{\frac{2 \sin x}{\cos x}}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x}} = \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x} = \sin 2x$
b	$\frac{\sin x + \sin y}{\cos x + \cos y} = \frac{2 \sin \left(\frac{x+y}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{x-y}{2} \right)}{2 \cos \left(\frac{x+y}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{x-y}{2} \right)} = \tan \left(\frac{x+y}{2} \right)$
أتدرب وأحل المسائل صفحة 74	
1	$\cos 2\theta = \frac{119}{169}, \sin 2\theta = \frac{120}{169}, \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{26}}, \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{26}}$
2	$\cos 2\theta = \frac{1}{3}, \sin 2\theta = \frac{-2\sqrt{2}}{3}, \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{3+\sqrt{6}}{6}}, \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{3-\sqrt{6}}{6}}$
3	$\cos 2\theta = \frac{3}{5}, \sin 2\theta = \frac{4}{5}, \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{2+\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{5}}}, \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = -\sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{5}-2}{2\sqrt{5}}}$
4	$\cos 2\theta = \frac{3}{5}, \sin 2\theta = \frac{4}{5}, \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{2+\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{5}}}, \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = -\sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{5}-2}{2\sqrt{5}}}$
5	$\cos 2\theta = -\frac{5}{13}, \sin 2\theta = \frac{12}{13}, \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{13}-2}{2\sqrt{13}}}, \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{13}+2}{2\sqrt{13}}}$



6	$\cos 2\theta = -\frac{7}{9}$, $\sin 2\theta = \frac{2\sqrt{8}}{9}$, $\sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$, $\cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}$
7	$\sin^4 x = \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{8} \cos 4x - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x$
8	$\cos^4 x = \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{8} \cos 4x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x$
9	$\cos^4 x \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{32} \cos 2x - \frac{1}{16} \cos 4x - \frac{1}{32} \cos 6x$
10	$\cos 22.5^\circ = \sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}}}$
11	$\sin 195^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}}{2}$
12	$\tan \frac{7\pi}{8} = -\sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}+1}} = -\sqrt{3-2\sqrt{2}}$
13	$a = -1$, $b = -\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$ $\cos \theta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$, $\sin \theta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$, $\tan \theta = -2$ $\cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{4}$, $\sin \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$, $\tan \alpha = \sqrt{15}$ $g(2\theta) = \cos 2\theta = -\frac{3}{5}$
14	$g\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2\sqrt{5}}}$
15	$f(2\alpha) = \sin 2\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{8}$





16	$h\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \tan\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = -\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}$
17	$\sin 2x \cos 3x = \frac{1}{2}(\sin 5x - \sin x)$
18	$\sin x \sin 5x = \frac{1}{2}(\cos 4x - \cos 6x)$
19	$3\cos 4x \cos 7x = \frac{3}{2}(\cos 11x + \cos 3x)$
20	$\sin x - \sin 4x = -2 \cos \frac{5x}{2} \sin \frac{3x}{2}$
21	$\cos 9x - \cos 2x = -2 \sin \frac{11x}{2} \sin \frac{7x}{2}$
22	$\sin 3x + \sin 4x = 2 \sin \frac{7x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}$
23	$L = \frac{10.8}{\sin \theta \cos^2 \theta} = \frac{2 \times 10.8}{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta} \times \frac{1}{\cos x} = \frac{21.6}{\sin 2x} \times \sec x = \frac{21.6 \sec x}{\sin 2x}$
24	$L = \frac{10.8}{\sin 30^\circ \cos^2 30^\circ} = 28.8 \text{ cm}$
25	$\cos^2 5x - \sin^2 5x = \cos^2 5x - (1 - \cos^2 5x) = 2 \cos^2 5x - 1 = \cos 10x$
26	$\frac{1}{2}(\sin x \sin 2x + 2 \cos^3 x) = \frac{1}{2}(2 \sin^2 x \cos x + 2 \cos^3 x)$ $= \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \cos x (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) = \cos x$
27	$\cos 2x + 2 \cos x + 1 = 2 \cos^2 x - 1 + 2 \cos x + 1$ $= 2 \cos^2 x + 2 \cos x$ $= 2 \cos x (\cos x + 1)$

28

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sin 3x &= \sin(2x + x) = \sin 2x \cos x + \cos 2x \sin x \\
 &= 2 \sin x \cos^2 x + (1 - 2\sin^2 x) \sin x \\
 &= 2 \sin x \cos^2 x + \sin x - 2\sin^3 x \\
 &= 2 \sin x (1 - 2\sin^2 x) + \sin x - 2\sin^3 x \\
 &= 3 \sin x - 4\sin^3 x
 \end{aligned}$$

29

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tan 3x &= \tan(2x + x) = \frac{\tan 2x + \tan x}{1 - \tan 2x \tan x} \\
 &= \frac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x} + \tan x \\
 &= \frac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x} \tan x \\
 &= \frac{2 \tan x + \tan x - \tan^3 x}{1 - \tan^2 x - 2 \tan^2 x} \\
 &= \frac{3 \tan x - \tan^3 x}{1 - 3 \tan^2 x}
 \end{aligned}$$

30

$$\sin x = 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} = 2 \left(2 \sin \frac{x}{4} \cos \frac{x}{4} \right) \cos \frac{x}{2} = 4 \sin \frac{x}{4} \cos \frac{x}{4} \cos \frac{x}{2}$$

31

$$\frac{\cos 2x}{\cos^2 x} + \tan^2 x = \frac{2 \cos^2 x - 1}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\cos^2 x + \cos^2 x - 1 + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = 1$$

32

$$\cos^2 2x = (\cos 2x)^2 = (2 \cos^2 x - 1)^2 = 4 \cos^4 x - 4 \cos^2 x + 1$$

33

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{2(\tan x \cot x)}{\tan^2 x - \cot^2 x} &= \frac{2(\tan x - \cot x)}{(\tan x - \cot x)(\tan x + \cot x)} \\
 &= \frac{2}{(\tan x + \cot x)} = \frac{2}{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}} = \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x} \\
 &= \sin 2x
 \end{aligned}$$

34

$$\tan^2 \left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{1 - \cos \left(x + \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{1 + \cos \left(x + \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} = \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin x}$$





35	$\cot^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos x}{1 - \cos x} = \frac{\frac{1}{\cos x} + \frac{\cos x}{\cos x}}{\frac{1}{\cos x} - \frac{\cos x}{\cos x}} = \frac{\sec x + 1}{\sec x - 1}$
36	$\frac{1}{2}(\ln 1 - \cos 2x - \ln 2) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{ 1 - \cos 2x }{2}$ $= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \right = \frac{1}{2} \ln \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2} \ln \sin x $
37	$\sin \theta = \frac{x}{1} = x, \cos \theta = \frac{y}{1} = y$ $A = 2xy = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$
38	$A = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = \sin 2\theta$
39	$\cos 4x = 1 - 2 \sin^2 2x = 1 - 2(2 \sin x \cos x)^2 = 1 - 8 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x$ $\cos^4 x = (\cos^2 x)^2 = \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}(1 + \cos 2x)^2$ $= \frac{1}{4}(1 + 2\cos 2x + \cos^2 x)$ $= \frac{1}{4}\left(1 + 2\cos 2x + \frac{1+\cos 4x}{2}\right)$ $= \frac{1}{4}\left(1 + 2\cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\cos 4x\right)$ $= \frac{1}{8}(3 + 4\cos 2x + \cos 4x)$
40	



الدرس الثالث: حل المعادلات المثلثية

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 79

a $x = \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2k\pi , x = \frac{7\pi}{3} + 2k\pi ,$ عدد صحيح k

b $x = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi , x = \frac{7\pi}{3} + 2k\pi ,$ عدد صحيح k

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 80

a $x = 0.23 + 2k\pi , x = 2.91 + 2k\pi ,$ عدد صحيح k

b $x = 1.67 + k\pi , x = 4.81 + k\pi ,$ عدد صحيح k

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 82

a $x = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi , x = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi ,$ عدد صحيح k

b $x = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi , x = \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2k\pi , x = \frac{5\pi}{4} + 2k\pi , x = \frac{7\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$ عدد صحيح k

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 83

a $x = \frac{7\pi}{6} + 2k\pi , x = \frac{11\pi}{6} + 2k\pi , x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$ عدد صحيح k

b $x = 2k\pi , x = \pi + 2k\pi ,$ عدد صحيح k

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 85

a $x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi , x = \frac{11\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$ عدد صحيح k

b $x = 2k\pi , x = \pi + 2k\pi ,$ عدد صحيح k

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 86



	$x = 0, x = \pi, x = \frac{\pi}{2}, x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$
أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 87	
	$x = \frac{\pi}{6}, x = \frac{5\pi}{6}, x = \frac{7\pi}{6}$
أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 88	
	$x = \frac{2\pi}{3}, x = \frac{10\pi}{3}$
أتدرب وأحل المسائل صفحة 88	
1	$x = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, x = \frac{11\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$ عدد صحيح k
2	$x = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, x = \frac{5\pi}{3} + 2k\pi$ عدد صحيح k
3	$x = 3.45 + 2k\pi, x = 5.98 + 2k\pi$ عدد صحيح k
4	$x = 1.25 + 2k\pi, x = 5.04 + 2k\pi$ عدد صحيح k
5	$x = 1.73 + k\pi, x = 4.51 + k\pi$ عدد صحيح k
6	$x = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, x = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, x = \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, x = \frac{5\pi}{3} + 2k\pi$ عدد صحيح k
7	$x = \frac{3\pi}{4} + k\pi, x = \frac{7\pi}{4} + k\pi$ عدد صحيح k
8	$x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, x = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, x = \frac{7\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, x = \frac{11\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$ عدد صحيح k



9	$x = \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$, $x = \frac{5\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$, عدد صحيح k
10	$x = \frac{7\pi}{6}$, $x = \frac{11\pi}{6}$, $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$
11	$x = 0.34$, $x = 2.8$
12	$x = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$, $x = \frac{2\pi}{3}$, $x = \frac{4\pi}{3}$
13	$x = 1.25$, $x = 1.89$, $x = 4.39$, $x = 5.03$ $x = 1.1$, $x = 2.03$, $x = 4.25$, $x = 5.18$
14	$x = 0$, $x = \pi$, $x = \frac{2\pi}{3}$, $x = \frac{4\pi}{3}$
15	$x = 0$, $x = \pi$
16	$x = \frac{7\pi}{6}$, $x = \frac{11\pi}{6}$, $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$
17	$x = \pi$, $x = 1.23$, $x = 5.05$
18	$x = 0.46$, $x = 3.61$, $x = \frac{3\pi}{4}$, $x = \frac{7\pi}{4}$
19	$x = 0.62$, $x = 3.77$
20	$x = \frac{\pi}{6}$, $x = \frac{5\pi}{6}$, $x = \frac{2\pi}{3}$, $x = \frac{4\pi}{3}$
21	$\theta = 0^\circ$
22	$\theta = 60^\circ$, $\theta = 300^\circ$
23	$\theta = 180^\circ$
24	$t = k$, $t = \frac{1}{2} + k$, عدد صحيح k



25	$x = 0, \quad x = \pi, \quad x = \frac{7\pi}{6}, \quad x = \frac{11\pi}{6}$
26	$x = 0, \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad x = \frac{3\pi}{2}, \quad x = \frac{5\pi}{2}, \quad x = \frac{7\pi}{2}$
27	$x = \frac{\pi}{6}, \quad x = \frac{5\pi}{6}, \quad x = \frac{7\pi}{6}, \quad x = \frac{11\pi}{6}$
28	$x = \frac{2\pi}{3}, \quad x = \frac{10\pi}{3}$
29	$x = \frac{\pi}{3}, \quad x = \frac{4\pi}{3}$
30	$x = 0, \quad x = \frac{2\pi}{3}, \quad x = \frac{4\pi}{3}$
31	$\tan x + \frac{k}{\tan x} = 2$ $\tan^2 x + k = 2 \tan x$ $\tan^2 x - 2 \tan x + k = 0$ $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 4 - 4k$ $\Delta < 0 \rightarrow 4 - 4k < 0 \rightarrow k > 1$ إذا كان $k > 1$ فإن المميز يكون سالباً، والمعادلة لا حل لها.
32	$\tan^2 x - 2 \tan x - 8 = 0$ $(\tan x - 4)(\tan x + 2) = 0$ $\tan x = 4 \text{ or } \tan x = -2$ $x = 1.33, \quad x = -1.82, \quad x = -1.11, \quad x = 2.03$



$$\sin(\cos x) = 0$$

$$\cos x = 0 \quad or \quad \cos x = \pi$$

33 $\cos x = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, x = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, \quad k \text{ عدد صحيح}$

لا يوجد حل للمعادلة $\cos x = \pi$ لأن القيمة العظمى لـ $\cos x$ هي 1

$$\tan x + \cot x = 5$$

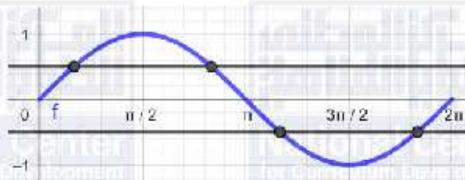
$$\tan x + \frac{1}{\tan x} - 5 = 0$$

34 $\tan^2 x - 5 \tan x + 1 = 0$

$$\tan x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{21}}{2}$$

$$x = 1.37, \quad x = 4.51, \quad x = 0.21, \quad x = 3.35$$

$$|\sin x| < \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} < \sin x < \frac{1}{2}$$



35

$$x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{6}\right] \cup \left[\frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{7\pi}{6}\right] \cup \left[\frac{11\pi}{6}, 2\pi\right)$$





اختبار نهاية الوحدة السادسة

1	b
2	b
3	d
4	a
5	d
6	b
7	$3\cos 37.5^\circ \sin 37.5^\circ = \frac{3}{2} \sin 75^\circ = \frac{3\sqrt{3} + 3}{4\sqrt{2}}$
8	$\cos \frac{\pi}{12} + \cos \frac{5\pi}{12} = 2\cos \frac{\pi}{4} \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
9	$\cos 255^\circ - \cos 195^\circ = -2 \sin 225^\circ \sin 60^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}$
10	$A = (20 \cos x)(20 \sin x) = 200(2 \cos x \sin x) = 200 \sin 2x$
11	$\frac{\sin(x+y) - \sin(x-y)}{\cos(x+y) + \cos(x-y)} = \frac{2 \cos x \sin y}{2 \cos x \cos y} = \tan y$





$$\begin{aligned}
 4(\sin^6 x + \cos^6 x) &= 4(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)(\sin^4 x - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x + \cos^4 x) \\
 &= 4(\sin^4 x - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x + \cos^4 x) \\
 &= 4((\sin^2 x)^2 - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x + (\cos^2 x)^2) \\
 &= 4\left(\left(\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}\right)\right. \\
 &\quad \left.+ \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}\right)^2\right) \\
 &= 4\left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} \cos^2 2x\right) \\
 &= 4\left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}(1 - \sin^2 2x)\right) \\
 &= 4 - 3 \sin^2 2x
 \end{aligned}$$

12

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{2}(\ln|1 + \cos 2x| - \ln 2) &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{|1 + \cos 2x|}{2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \ln |\cos^2 x| = \ln |\cos x|
 \end{aligned}$$

13

$$\sec 2x = \frac{1}{\cos 2x} = \frac{1}{2\cos^2 x - 1} = \frac{\sec^2 x}{2 - \sec^2 x}$$

15

$$\begin{aligned}
 \csc x - \cot x &= \frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x} = \frac{1 - (1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2})}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2}} \\
 &= \tan \frac{x}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

16

$$\cos x = \frac{4}{5} \rightarrow \sin x = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\cos\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \cos \theta \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin \theta \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{4}{5}\right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) = \frac{1}{5\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}$$





17	$\frac{\sec x - \cos x}{\sec x} = \frac{\frac{1}{\cos x} - \cos x}{\frac{1}{\cos x}} = 1 - \cos^2 x = \sin^2 x$
18	$\begin{aligned} (\sin x + \cos x)^4 &= ((\sin x + \cos x)^2)^2 \\ &= (\sin^2 x + 2 \sin x \cos x + \cos^2 x)^2 = (1 + \sin 2x)^2 \end{aligned}$
19	$\frac{\cot x \cot y - 1}{\cot x + \cot y} = \frac{\frac{1}{\tan x} \times \frac{1}{\tan y} - 1}{\frac{1}{\tan x} + \frac{1}{\tan y}} = \frac{1 - \tan x \tan y}{\tan x + \tan y} = \cot(x + y)$
20	$\frac{\sin x \sec x}{\tan x} = \frac{\sin x \times \frac{1}{\cos x}}{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}} = \frac{\sin x}{\sin x} = 1$
21	$\ln \sec x = \ln \left \frac{1}{\cos x} \right = \ln \frac{1}{ \cos x } = \ln 1 - \ln \cos x = -\ln \cos x $
22	$\tan(-15^\circ) = -\sqrt{\frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{2 + \sqrt{3}}} = -2 + \sqrt{3}$
23	$\sin \frac{7\pi}{12} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}}$
24	$\frac{\tan 20^\circ + \tan 25^\circ}{1 - \tan 20^\circ \tan 25^\circ} = \tan(20^\circ + 25^\circ) = \tan 45^\circ = 1$
25	$\cos \frac{5\pi}{12} \cos \frac{7\pi}{12} - \sin \frac{5\pi}{12} \sin \frac{7\pi}{12} = \cos \left(\frac{5\pi}{12} + \frac{7\pi}{12} \right) = \cos \pi = -1$
26	$x = 0, \quad x = \pi, \quad x = 2\pi$
27	$\cos^2 5x - \sin^2 5x = \cos 10x$
28	$2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} = \sin x$



29	$\sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 8x}{2}} = \sin 4x$
30	$x = 0.84$, $x = 2.29$
31	$x = \frac{2\pi}{3}$, $x = \frac{4\pi}{3}$
32	$x = 0$, $x = \pi$
33	$x = 0$, $x = \pi$, $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$, $x = \frac{5\pi}{6}$
34	$x = 0$, $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$
35	$x = 0.42$
36	$x = 0$, $x = \frac{2\pi}{3}$, $x = \frac{4\pi}{3}$
37	d
38	b
39	b
40	d



الوحدة السابعة: التكامل

الدرس الأول: التكامل غير المحدود

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 95

a $F(x) = x^{10} + C$

b $F(x) = x^{-11} + C$

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 97

a $\int 9 dx = 9x + C$

b $\int x^{-4} dx - \frac{1}{3}x^{-3} + C = -\frac{1}{3x^3} + C$

c $\int \sqrt[6]{x} dx = \frac{6}{7}x^{\frac{7}{6}} + C = \frac{6}{7}\sqrt[6]{x^7} + C$

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 98

a $\int (2x^4 + 3x^3 - 7x^2) dx = \frac{2}{5}x^5 + \frac{3}{4}x^4 - \frac{7}{3}x^3 + C$

b $\int (5x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 3x^2) dx = 2x^{\frac{5}{2}} + x^3 + C = 2\sqrt{x^5} + x^3 + C$

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 99

a $\int \frac{2x^2 + 4}{x^2} dx = \int (2 + 4x^{-2}) dx = 2x - 4x^{-1} + C = 2x - \frac{4}{x} + C$

b $\int \frac{x + 2}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \left(x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2x^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) dx = \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 4x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{x^3} + 4\sqrt{x} + C$

c $\int (2x + 3)(x - 1) dx = \int (2x^2 + 2x - 3) dx = \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 3x + C$

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 100

a $\int (3x - 4)^6 dx = \frac{1}{21}(3x - 4)^7 + C$

b $\int \sqrt{x+1} dx = \int (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{(x+1)^3} + C$

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 101

$f(x) = \int (4x - 2) dx = 2x^2 - 2x + C$

$f(0) = 3 \Rightarrow 0 - 0 + C = 3 \Rightarrow C = 3$

$f(x) = 2x^2 - 2x + 3$

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 103

a	$v(t) = \int (4t - 4)dt = 2t^2 - 4t + C$ $v(t) = 5 \Rightarrow 0 - 0 + C = 5 \Rightarrow C = 5$ $v(t) = 2t^2 - 4t + 5 \text{ m/s}$
b	$s(t) = \int (2t^2 - 4t + 5)dt = \frac{2}{3}t^3 - 2t^2 + 5t + C$ $s(0) = 0 \Rightarrow 0 - 0 + 0 + C = 0 \Rightarrow C = 0$ $s(t) = \frac{2}{3}t^3 - 2t^2 + 5t \text{ m}$
c	$v(1) = 3 \text{ m/s}$ $a(1) = 0 \text{ m/s}^2$

أدرب وأحل المسائل صفحه 104

1	$F(x) = x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \sqrt{x^3} + C$
2	$F(x) = x^{-1} + C = \frac{1}{x} + C$
3	$F(x) = -5x + C$
4	$F(x) = x^6 + C$
5	$\int 6x dx = 3x^2 + C$
6	$\int (4x + 2) dx = 2x^2 + 2x + C$
7	$\int 2x^4 dx = \frac{2}{5}x^5 + C$
8	$\int \frac{5}{x^3} dx = \int 5x^{-3} dx = -\frac{5}{2}x^{-2} + C = -\frac{5}{2x^2} + C$
9	$\int \sqrt{x} dx = \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{x^3} + C$
10	$\int 2x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx = \frac{4}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} + C = \frac{4}{5}\sqrt{x^5} + C$
11	$\int \frac{10}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int 10x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = 20\sqrt{x} + C$
12	$\int (6x^2 - 4x) dx = 2x^3 - 2x^2 + C$
13	$\int (2x^4 - 5x + 10) dx = \frac{2}{5}x^5 - \frac{5}{2}x^2 + 10x + C$
14	$\int x^2(x - 8) dx = \int (x^3 - 8x^2) dx = \frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{8}{3}x^3 + C$





15	$\int \left(x^2 - \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{x} + x^{-\frac{4}{3}} \right) dx = \int \left(x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-\frac{4}{3}} \right) dx$ $= \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 3x^{-\frac{1}{3}} + C = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \sqrt{x^3} - \frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{x}} + C$
16	$\int \frac{4x^3 - 2}{x^3} dx = \int (4 - 2x^{-3}) dx = 4x + x^{-2} + C = 4x + \frac{1}{x^2} + C$
17	$\int \frac{2x + 8}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \left(2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 8x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) dx$ $= \frac{4}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 16x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{x^3} + 16\sqrt{x} + C$
18	$\int \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} dx = \int \frac{(x - 1)(x + 1)}{x - 1} dx = \int (x + 1) dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + C$
19	$\int \left(\frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2} \right)^2 dx = \int \frac{x^4 + 2x^2 + 1}{x^4} dx = \int (1 + 2x^{-2} + x^{-4}) dx$ $= x - 2x^{-1} - \frac{1}{3}x^{-3} + C$ $= x - \frac{2}{x} - \frac{1}{3x^3} + C$
20	$\int x\sqrt{x} dx = \int x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx = \frac{2}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{5}\sqrt{x^5} + C$
21	$\int \left(\frac{x^2 + 2x}{x} \right)^3 dx = \int (x + 2)^3 dx = \frac{1}{4}(x + 2)^4 + C$ <p style="text-align: right;">الطريقة الثانية للحل :</p> $\int \left(\frac{x^2 + 2x}{x} \right)^3 dx = \int \frac{x^6 + 6x^5 + 12x^4 + 8x^3}{x^3} dx$ $= \int (x^3 + 6x^2 + 12x + 8) dx = \frac{1}{4}x^4 + 2x^3 + 6x^2 + 8x + C$
22	$\int \frac{x^2 - 1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx = \int \left(x^{\frac{5}{3}} - x^{-\frac{1}{3}} \right) dx = \frac{3}{8}x^{\frac{8}{3}} - \frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{2}{3}} + C$

23	$\int (x - 1)(x - 3)(x + 1)dx = \int (x^3 - 3x^2 - x + 3)dx$ $= \frac{1}{4}x^4 - x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 3x + C$
24	$\int (x + 7)^4 dx = \frac{1}{5}(x + 7)^5 + C$
25	$\int \frac{3}{(10x + 1)^2} dx = \int 3(10x + 1)^{-2} dx = -\frac{3}{10}(10x + 1)^{-1} + C$ $= -\frac{3}{10(10x + 1)} + C$
26	$\int 3\sqrt{4x - 2} dx = \int 3(4x - 2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2}(4x - 2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$ $= \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{(4x - 2)^3} + C$
27	$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{10x + 5}} dx = \int (10x + 5)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{5}(10x + 5)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$ $= \frac{1}{5}\sqrt{10x + 5} + C$
28	$\int y^2 dx = \int (\sqrt[3]{2x + 5})^2 dx = \int (2x + 5)^{\frac{2}{3}} dx$ $= \frac{3}{10}(2x + 5)^{\frac{5}{3}} + C$
29	$\int y dx = \int \sqrt[3]{2x + 5} dx = \int (2x + 5)^{\frac{1}{3}} dx = \frac{3}{8}(2x + 5)^{\frac{4}{3}} + C$ $= \frac{3}{8}(\sqrt[3]{2x + 5})^4 + C$ $= \frac{3}{8}y^4 + C$
30	$f(x) = \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 7$
31	$y = -\frac{2}{x} + 5$
32	$f(x) = x - \frac{10}{x} - 1$



	$y(0) = 100$ $v(t) = 0.03t^2(t - 10)^2$ $= 0.03t^2(t^2 - 20t + 100)$ $= 0.03t^4 - 0.6t^3 + 3t^2$ 33 $y(t) = \int v(t)dt$ $= 0.006t^5 - 0.15t^4 + t^3 + C$ $y(0) = 100 \rightarrow C = 100$ $y(t) = 0.006t^5 - 0.15t^4 + t^3 + 100$
34	$y(10) = 0.006(10)^5 - 0.15(10)^4 + (10)^3 + 100$ $= 200 \text{ m}$
	$s(0) = 4$, $v(1) = 1$ $v(t) = \int a(t)dt = \int 6t dt = 3t^2 + C_1$ $v(1) = 1 \rightarrow C_1 = -2$ 35 $v(t) = 3t^2 - 2$ $s(t) = \int v(t)dt = t^3 - 2t + C_2$ $s(0) = 4 \rightarrow C_2 = 4$ $s(t) = t^3 - 2t + 4$ $s(2) = 8 - 4 + 4 = 8 \text{ m}$
36	$y(t) = \int \frac{dy}{dt} dt = \int 4t^{-\frac{2}{3}} dt = 12t^{\frac{1}{3}} + C$ $y(8) = 30 \rightarrow C = 6$ $y(t) = 12t^{\frac{1}{3}} + 6 = 12\sqrt[3]{t} + 6 \text{ cm}$
37	$y(20) = 12\sqrt[3]{20} + 6 \approx 38.6 \text{ cm}$

38	$f'(x) = ax^2 + bx$ $f'(2) = -0.8 \rightarrow 4a + 2b = -0.8$ $f'(5) = 2.5 \rightarrow 25a + 5b = 2.5$ $a = 0.3, b = -1$ $f'(x) = 0.3x^2 - x$
39	$f(x) = \int f'(x)dx = 0.1x^3 - 0.5x^2 + C$ $f(2) = 4 \rightarrow 0.8 - 2 + C = 4 \rightarrow C = 5.2$ $f(x) = 0.1x^3 - 0.5x^2 + 5.2$
40	$\int \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^2} dx = \int (x - x^{-2}) dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x^{-1} + C = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{x} + C \quad (b)$
41	<p>الخطأ هو أن تكامل ضرب اقتراحين لا يساوي ضرب تكامليهما.</p> <p>الحل الصحيح هو:</p> $\int (2x + 1)(x - 1) dx = \int (2x^2 - x - 1) dx = \frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + C$
42	<p>نعم أن:</p> $(x + 2)^6 = (x + 2)^5(x + 2)$ $= (x + 2)^5x + 2(x + 2)^5$ <p>ومنه فإن:</p> $x(x + 2)^5 = (x + 2)^6 - 2(x + 2)^5$ <p>إذن:</p> $\int x(x + 2)^5 dx = \int ((x + 2)^6 - 2(x + 2)^5) dx$ $= \int (x + 2)^6 dx - \int 2(x + 2)^5 dx$ $= \frac{1}{7}(x + 2)^7 - \frac{1}{3}(x + 2)^6 + C$



	$\frac{x}{(x+1)^3} = \frac{A}{(x+1)} + \frac{B}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{C}{(x+1)^3}$ $x = A(x+1)^2 + B(x+1) + C$ $x = -1 \rightarrow C = -1$ $x = 0 \rightarrow A + B - 1 = 0$ $x = -2 \rightarrow A - B - 1 = -2$ $A = 0, B = 1$
43	$\frac{x}{(x+1)^3} = \frac{0}{(x+1)} + \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{-1}{(x+1)^3}$ $\int \frac{x}{(x+1)^3} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} dx + \int \frac{-1}{(x+1)^3} dx$ $= \int (x+1)^{-2} dx + \int -(x+1)^{-3} dx$ $= -(x+1)^{-1} + \frac{1}{2}(x+1)^{-2} + C$ $= \frac{-1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{2(x+1)^2} + C$
44	$f'(x) = 4 - \frac{100}{x^2}, \quad f'(a) = 0, \quad f(a) = 10, a > 0$ $f'(a) = 0 \rightarrow 4 - \frac{100}{a^2} = 0 \rightarrow a = 5$ $f(x) = \int 4 - \frac{100}{x^2} dx$ $= 4x + \frac{100}{x} + C$ $f(5) = 10 \rightarrow 20 + \frac{100}{5} + C = 10 \rightarrow C = -30$ $f(x) = 4x + \frac{100}{x} - 30$



45

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(x) &= ax + b \rightarrow f(x) = \int (ax + b)dx = \frac{a}{2}x^2 + bx + C \\
 f(0) &= 18 \rightarrow \frac{a}{2}(0)^2 + b(0) + C = 18 \rightarrow C = 18 \\
 f(-2) &= 8 \rightarrow 2a - 2b + 18 = 8 \\
 f'(-2) &= 7 \rightarrow -2a + b = 7 \\
 b &= 3, a = -2 \\
 f(x) &= -x^2 + 3x + 18
 \end{aligned}$$



الدرس الثاني: التكامل المحدود

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 108

a) $\int_{-1}^1 x^4 dx = \frac{1}{5} x^5 \Big|_{-1}^1 = \left(\frac{1}{5}\right) - \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right) = \frac{2}{5}$

b) $\int_{-2}^3 (3x^2 - 4x + 1) dx = x^3 - 2x^2 + x \Big|_{-2}^3 = (27 - 18 + 3) - (-8 - 8 - 2) = 30$

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 110

a) $\int_{-1}^1 (f(x) + 3h(x)) dx = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx + 3 \int_{-1}^1 h(x) dx = 5 + 3(7) = 26$

b) $\int_{-1}^4 f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx + \int_1^4 f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx - \int_1^4 f(x) dx = 5 - 2 = 3$

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 113

a) $A = \int_1^4 2\sqrt{x} dx = \int_1^4 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{4}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_1^4 = \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{4^3} - \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{1^3} = \frac{28}{3}$

إذن المساحة هي $\frac{28}{3}$ وحدة مربعة.

$-7 + 2x - x^2 \neq 0$ (لأن جذورها سالبة)

b) $A = - \int_{-2}^1 (-7 + 2x - x^2) dx = \int_{-2}^1 (x^2 - 2x + 7) dx = \left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 - x^2 + 7x\right) \Big|_{-2}^1 = \left(\frac{1}{3}(1)^3 - (1)^2 + 7(1)\right) - \left(\frac{1}{3}(-2)^3 - (-2)^2 + 7(-2)\right) = 27$

إذن المساحة هي 27 وحدة مربعة

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 114



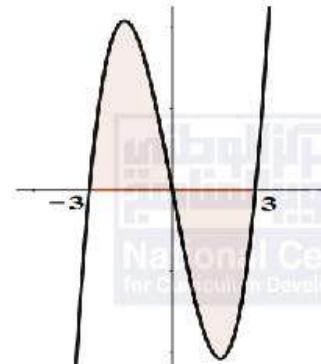
$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= - \int_{-2}^2 (x^2 - 4) dx \\
 &= - \left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 - 4x \right) \Big|_{-2}^2 \\
 &= - \left(\left(\frac{1}{3} (2)^3 - 4(2) \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} (-2)^3 - 4(-2) \right) \right) = \frac{32}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

إذن المساحة هي $\frac{32}{3}$ وحدة مربعة.

أتحقق من فهمي صفة 116

$$f(x) = x^3 - 9x = x(x^2 - 9) = x(x - 3)(x + 3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b) A &= \int_{-3}^0 (x^3 - 9x) - \int_0^3 (x^3 - 9x) dx \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{4} x^4 - \frac{9}{2} x^2 \right) \Big|_{-3}^0 - \left(\frac{1}{4} x^4 - \frac{9}{2} x^2 \right) \Big|_0^3 \\
 &= \left((0) - \left(\frac{81}{4} - \frac{81}{2} \right) \right) - \left(\left(\frac{81}{4} - \frac{81}{2} \right) - (0) \right) \\
 &= \frac{81}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$



إذن المساحة هي $\frac{81}{2}$ وحدة مربعة.

أتحقق من فهمي صفة 118

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \int_{-1}^1 \pi y^2 dx \\
 &= \int_{-1}^1 \pi(x^2 - 1)^2 dx \\
 &= \int_{-1}^1 \pi(x^4 - 2x^2 + 1) dx \\
 &= \pi \left(\frac{1}{5} x^5 - \frac{2}{3} x^3 + x \right) \Big|_{-1}^1 \\
 &= \pi \left(\left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{2}{3} + 1 \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{3} - 1 \right) \right) \\
 &= \frac{16}{15} \pi
 \end{aligned}$$

إذن حجم المجسم الناتج من الدوران هو $\frac{16}{15} \pi$ وحدة مكعبة.

أتدرب وأحل المسائل صفة 118

1	$\int_{-1}^3 3x^2 dx = x^3 \Big _{-1}^3 = (27) - (-1) = 28$
2	$\int_1^5 10x^{-2} dx = \frac{-10}{x} \Big _1^5 = \left(\frac{-10}{5}\right) - (-10) = 8$
3	$\int_0^2 (3x^2 + 4x + 3) dx = (x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x) \Big _0^2 = (8 + 8 + 6) - (0) = 22$
4	$\int_2^5 3x(x+2) dx = \int_2^5 (3x^2 + 6x) dx = (x^3 + 3x^2) \Big _2^5 = (200) - (20) = 180$
5	$\int_1^8 8\sqrt[3]{x} dx = \int_1^8 8x^{\frac{1}{3}} dx = 6x^{\frac{4}{3}} \Big _1^8 = (96) - (6) = 90$
6	$\begin{aligned} \int_1^9 \left(\sqrt{x} - \frac{4}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx &= \int_1^9 \left(x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 4x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) dx \\ &= \left(\frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 8x^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \Big _1^9 \\ &= (18 - 24) - \left(\frac{2}{3} - 8 \right) = \frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$
7	$\begin{aligned} \int_1^2 (2x-4)^4 dx &= \frac{1}{10}(2x-4)^5 \Big _1^2 \\ &= (0) - \left(-\frac{32}{10} \right) = 3.2 \end{aligned}$
8	$\begin{aligned} \int_0^4 \frac{1}{\sqrt{6x+1}} dx &= \int_0^4 (6x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3}(6x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big _0^4 \\ &= \left(\frac{5}{3} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$
9	$\begin{aligned} \int_1^3 (x-2)(x+2) dx &= \int_1^3 (x^2 - 4) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 4x \Big _1^3 \\ &= (-3) - \left(-\frac{11}{3} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$

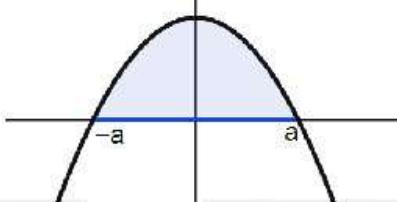


10	$\int_2^2 g(x)dx = 0$
11	$\int_5^1 g(x)dx = - \int_1^5 g(x)dx = -8$
12	$\begin{aligned} \int_1^2 (3f(x) - 2x + 3)dx &= 3 \int_1^2 f(x)dx + \int_1^2 (3 - 2x)dx \\ &= 3(-4) + (3x - x^2)\Big _1^2 \\ &= -12 + (2) - (2) = -12 \end{aligned}$
13	$\begin{aligned} \int_2^5 f(x)dx &= \int_2^1 f(x)dx + \int_1^5 f(x)dx \\ &= - \int_1^2 f(x)dx + \int_1^5 f(x)dx = -(-4) + 6 = 10 \end{aligned}$
14	$\begin{aligned} \int_1^5 (f(x) - g(x))dx &= \int_1^5 f(x)dx - \int_1^5 g(x)dx \\ &= 6 - 8 = -2 \end{aligned}$
15	$\begin{aligned} \int_1^5 (4f(x) + g(x))dx &= 4 \int_1^5 f(x)dx + \int_1^5 g(x)dx \\ &= 4(6) + 8 = 32 \end{aligned}$
16	$\int_0^1 x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} \Big _0^1 = \frac{1}{n+1} - 0 = \frac{1}{n+1}$
17	$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 x^n (1-x)dx &= \int_0^1 (x^n - x^{n+1})dx \\ &= \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} x^{n+2} \Big _0^1 \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2}\right) - (0) \\ &= \frac{n+2-n-1}{(n+1)(n+2)} \\ &= \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} \end{aligned}$



18	$\int_0^1 x^n(1 - x^2)dx = \int_0^1 (x^n - x^{n+2})dx$ $= \frac{1}{n+1}x^{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+3}x^{n+3} \Big _0^1$ $= \left(\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+3} \right) - (0)$ $= \frac{n+3-n-1}{(n+1)(n+3)}$ $= \frac{2}{(n+1)(n+3)}$
19	$A = - \int_0^2 (x^2 - 2x)dx = - \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 \right) \Big _0^2$ $= - \left(\left(\frac{8}{3} - 4 \right) - (0) \right) = \frac{4}{3}$
	إذن مساحة المنطقة هي $\frac{4}{3}$ وحدة مربعة
20	$A = \int_2^3 f(x)dx =$ $= \int_2^3 (x^2 - 2x)dx$ $= \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 \right) \Big _2^3$ $= \left((9 - 9) - \left(\frac{8}{3} - 4 \right) \right) = \frac{4}{3}$
	إذن مساحة المنطقة هي $\frac{4}{3}$ وحدة مربعة
21	$A = \int_{-1}^0 f(x)dx$ $= \int_{-1}^0 (x^2 - 2x)dx$ $= \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 \right) \Big _{-1}^0$ $= (0) - \left(-\frac{1}{3} - 1 \right) = \frac{4}{3}$
	إذن مساحة المنطقة هي $\frac{4}{3}$ وحدة مربعة



22	$A = \int_0^2 (3x^2 - 2x + 2)dx = x^3 - x^2 + 2x \Big _0^2 = 8$ <p>إذن مساحة المنطقة هي 8 وحدات مربعة</p>
23	$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_{-a}^a f(x)dx = \int_{-a}^a (a^2 - x^2)dx \\ &= a^2 x - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big _{-a}^a \\ &= \left(a^3 - \frac{1}{3} a^3\right) - \left(-a^3 + \frac{1}{3} a^3\right) \\ &= \frac{4}{3} a^3 \end{aligned}$  <p>إذن مساحة المنطقة هي $\frac{4}{3} a^3$ وحدة مربعة</p>
24	<p>الجذر الرابع ناتجة لا يكون عدداً سالباً أبداً، فمثمني هذا الاقتران لا يقع تحت محور x</p> $y = (2x + 16)^{\frac{3}{4}} \rightarrow (2x + 16)^{\frac{3}{4}} = 0 \rightarrow x = -8$ $\begin{aligned} A &= \int_{-8}^0 (2x + 16)^{\frac{3}{4}} dx = \frac{2}{7} (2x + 16)^{\frac{7}{4}} \Big _{-8}^0 \\ &= \left(\frac{256}{7}\right) - (0) = \frac{256}{7} \end{aligned}$ <p>إذن مساحة المنطقة هي $\frac{256}{7}$ وحدة مربعة</p>
25	$y = kx(4 - x) \rightarrow kx(4 - x) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0 \text{ or } x = 4$ $\begin{aligned} A &= \int_0^4 (4kx - kx^2) dx = 2kx^2 - \frac{k}{3}x^3 \Big _0^4 = \frac{32}{3}k \\ \frac{32}{3}k &= 32 \rightarrow k = 3 \end{aligned}$
26	$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_2^5 \pi y^2 dx = \int_2^5 \pi(0.3x)^2 dx = \int_2^5 0.09\pi x^2 dx \\ &= 0.03\pi x^3 \Big _2^5 = 3.75\pi - 0.24\pi = 3.51\pi \end{aligned}$ <p>إذن الحجم هو 3.51π وحدة مكعبة</p>

27	$V = \int_{-1}^1 \pi y^2 dx = \int_{-1}^1 \pi(x^2 + 3)^2 dx = \int_{-1}^1 \pi(x^4 + 6x^2 + 9) dx$ $= \pi \left(\frac{1}{5}x^5 + 2x^3 + 9x \right) \Big _{-1}^1 = \left(\frac{56}{5}\pi \right) - \left(-\frac{56}{5}\pi \right) = \frac{112}{5}\pi$ <p>إذن الحجم هو $\frac{112}{5}\pi$ وحدة مكعبية</p>
28	$V = \int_{-15}^{15} \pi y^2 dx = \int_{-15}^{15} \pi \left(100 - \frac{4}{9}x^2 \right) dx = 100\pi x - \frac{4}{27}\pi x^3 \Big _{-15}^{15}$ $= (1000\pi) - (-1000\pi) = 2000\pi$ <p>إذن الحجم هو 6283.185 وحدة مكعبية تقريباً</p>
29	$A(R_1) = 2 \Rightarrow \int_{-1}^0 f(x) dx = -2 \quad (\text{لأن الممكى تحت المحور } x)$ $A(R_2) = 3 \Rightarrow \int_3^4 f(x) dx = -3 \quad (\text{لأن الممكى تحت المحور } x)$ $\int_0^4 f(x) dx = \int_0^3 f(x) dx + \int_3^4 f(x) dx$ $\Rightarrow 10 = \int_0^3 f(x) dx - 3 \Rightarrow \int_0^3 f(x) dx = 13$ $\int_{-1}^3 f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^3 f(x) dx = -2 + 13 = 9$
30	$x\sqrt{9-x^2} = 0 \rightarrow x = 0, x = \pm 3$ $V = \int_0^3 \pi y^2 dx$ $= \int_0^3 \pi x(9-x^2) dx = \int_0^3 \pi(9x-x^3) dx = \pi \left(\frac{9}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 \right) \Big _0^3$ $= \pi \left(\left(\frac{81}{2} - \frac{81}{4} \right) - (0) \right) = \frac{81}{4}\pi$ <p>إذن الحجم هو $\frac{81}{4}\pi$ وحدة مكعبية.</p>



$$m = \frac{3}{x^2 - 6} \quad \text{ميل العمودي}$$

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{6 - x^2}{3} \quad \text{ميل المماس}$$

$$f(x) = \int \left(2 - \frac{1}{3}x^2\right) dx = 2x - \frac{1}{9}x^3 + C$$

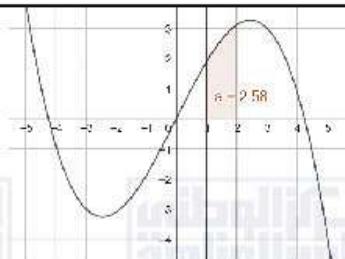
$$f(0) = 0 \rightarrow f(x) = 2x - \frac{1}{9}x^3$$

$$f(x) = 0 \rightarrow 2x - \frac{1}{9}x^3 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow x \left(2 - \frac{1}{9}x^2\right) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0 \text{ or } x = \pm 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$A = \int_1^2 \left(2x - \frac{1}{9}x^3\right) dx = x^2 - \frac{1}{36}x^4 \Big|_1^2 = \frac{31}{12}$$

إذن مساحة المنطقة هي $\frac{31}{12}$ وحدة مربعة



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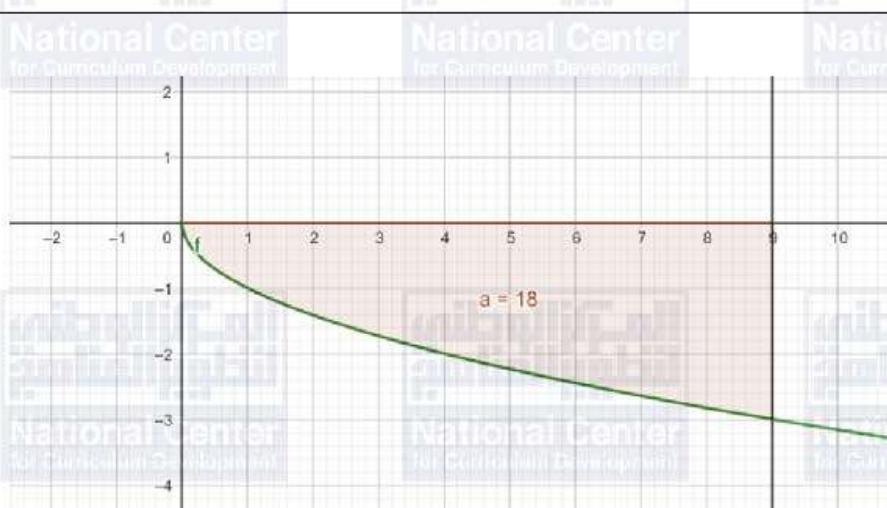
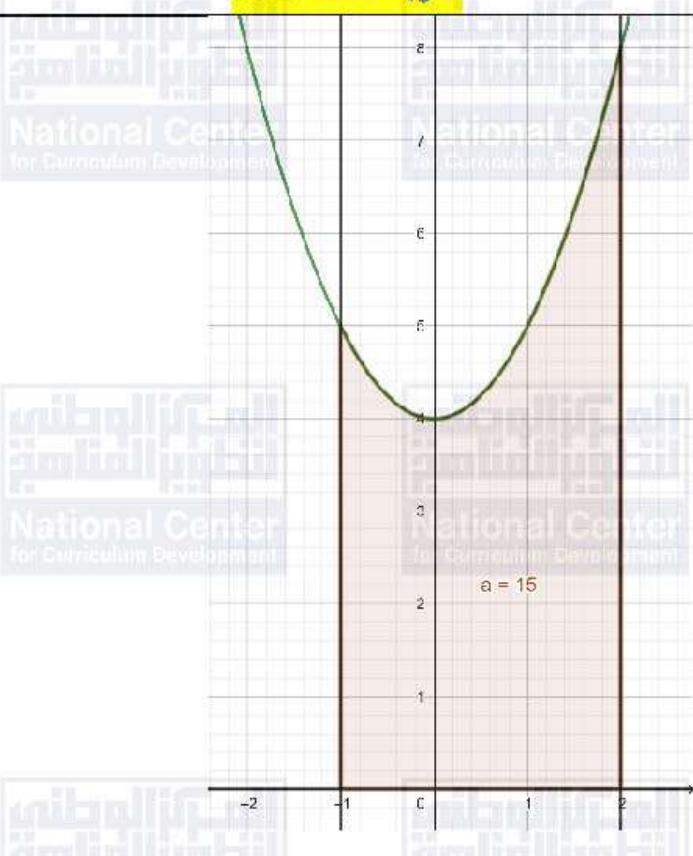
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معلم برمجية جيوجرا

أُدْرِب صَفَحَة 121



اختبار نهاية الوحدة صفحَة 122



1	$\int_1^4 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_1^4 x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big _1^4 = (4) - (2) = 2$	d
2	$\int x\sqrt{3x}dx = \int \sqrt{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}}dx = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} + C$	a
3	$f(x) = 4x - x^2$ $4x - x^2 = 0 \rightarrow x(4 - x) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0 \text{ or } x = 4$ $A = \int_0^4 (4x - x^2)dx$	b
4	$\int_2^4 10x^3 dx = \frac{5}{2}x^4 \Big _2^4 = \frac{5}{2}(256) - \frac{5}{2}(16) = 600$	
5	$\int_1^4 2\sqrt{x}dx = \int_1^4 2x^{\frac{1}{2}}dx = \frac{4}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big _1^4 = \left(\frac{32}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{4}{3}\right) = \frac{28}{3}$	
6	$\int_9^{16} \frac{20}{\sqrt{x}}dx = \int_9^{16} 20x^{-\frac{1}{2}}dx = 40x^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big _9^{16} = 40(4) - 40(3) = 40$	
7	$\int_3^4 (6x^2 - 4x)dx = 2x^3 - 2x^2 \Big _3^4 = (96) - (36) = 60$	
8	$\int_0^1 (x^3 - x)dx = \frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \Big _0^1 = \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) - (0) = -\frac{1}{4}$	
9	$\int_{-3}^{-1} \frac{x+1}{x^3}dx = \int_{-3}^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^3}\right)dx = \int_{-3}^{-1} (x^{-2} + x^{-3})dx$ $= -x^{-1} - \frac{1}{2}x^{-2} \Big _{-3}^{-1} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \left(\frac{5}{18}\right) = \frac{2}{9}$	
10	$V = \int_0^4 \pi y^2 dx = \int_0^4 \pi x dx = \frac{\pi}{2}x^2 \Big _0^4 = 8\pi$	
11	$\int (8x - 10x^2)dx = 4x^2 - \frac{10}{3}x^3 + C$	
12	$\int 3x^{-\frac{1}{2}}dx = 6x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C = 6\sqrt{x} + C$	



13	$\int \frac{4 + 2\sqrt{x}}{x^2} dx = \int (4x^{-2} + 2x^{-\frac{3}{2}}) dx = -4x^{-1} - 4x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + C$ $= -\frac{4}{x} - \frac{4}{\sqrt{x}} + C$
14	$\int \frac{4 - x^2}{2 + x} dx = \int \frac{(2 - x)(2 + x)}{2 + x} dx = \int (2 - x) dx = 2x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C$
15	$\int (2x - 3)^5 dx = \frac{1}{12} (2x - 3)^6 + C$
16	$\int \sqrt{x+1} dx = \int (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{2}{3} (x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{(x+1)^3} + C$
17	$\int \frac{x^2 + 3x - 2}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \left(x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 3x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) dx = \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} + 2x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 4x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$ $= \frac{2}{5} \sqrt{x^5} + 2\sqrt{x^3} - 4\sqrt{x} + C$
18	$\int (x^3 - 2x^2) \left(\frac{1}{x-2} \right) dx = \int x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 + C$
19	$\int \left(\sqrt{x^3} - \frac{1}{2^{\frac{3}{2}}\sqrt{x}} + \sqrt{2} \right) dx = \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{3}{4} x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \sqrt{2}x + C$ $= \frac{2}{5} \sqrt{x^5} - \frac{3}{4} \sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt{2}x + C$
20	$(a)(a^2) = a^3 = \text{الطول} \times \text{العرض}$ $A = \int_0^a x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big _0^a = \frac{1}{3} a^3$ $A = \frac{1}{3} a^3 = \frac{1}{3} (a^3) = \frac{1}{3} \times (\text{مساحة المستطيل})$
21	$f''(x) = (ax + b)^3 \rightarrow f'(x) = \int f''(x) dx = \frac{1}{4a} (ax + b)^4 + C$ $f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \frac{1}{20a^2} (ax + b)^5 + Cx + K$
22	$v(t) = 8 + 4t$ $s(t) = \int (8 + 4t) dt = 8t + 2t^2 + C$ $s(0) = 0 \rightarrow C = 0 \rightarrow s(t) = 8t + 2t^2$



23	$s(2) = 8(2) + 2(2)^2 = 24 \text{ m}$
24	$A = \int_{-2}^2 (2 + 0.1x^4) dx = 2x + \frac{0.1}{5}x^5 \Big _{-2}^2 = 9.28$ إذن مساحة المنطقة هي 9.28 وحدة مربعة
25	$f'(x) = 2x + 6$ $f(x) = \int (2x + 6) dx = x^2 + 6x + C$ $f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow 2x + 6 = 0 \rightarrow x = -3$ $f''(x) = 2 \rightarrow f''(-3) = 2 > 0 \rightarrow f(-3)$ قيمة صغرى $f(-3) = 0 \rightarrow 9 - 18 + C = 0 \rightarrow C = 9$ $f(x) = x^2 + 6x + 9$
26	$f'(x) = 4 - 2x \Rightarrow f(x) = \int (4 - 2x) dx = 4x - x^2 + C$ $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2$ $f(2) = 12 \Rightarrow 8 - 4 + C = 12 \Rightarrow C = 8$ $f(x) = 4x - x^2 + 8$ b
27	$\int_0^2 kx dx = 6 \rightarrow \frac{k}{2}x^2 \Big _0^2 = 6 \rightarrow 2k = 6 \rightarrow k = 3$ c
28	$\int_0^3 (-x^2 + 3x) dx = -\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 \Big _0^3 = 4\frac{1}{2}$ c





الوحدة الثامنة: الاحتمالات

الدرس الأول: التوافق والتباين

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 127

$$2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 3 = 54$$

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 128

a $5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 120$

b $5 \times 4 \times 3 = 60$

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 130

a ${}^{10}P_3 = 720$

b ${}^4P_4 = 24$

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 132

a $\frac{9!}{2!} = 181440$

b $5! = 120$

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 133

${}^8C_5 = 56$

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 135

a $P(A) = \frac{5 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 \times 2}{7!} = \frac{5}{21}$

b $P(A) = \frac{\frac{8!}{2! 6!}}{\frac{16!}{2! 14!}} = \frac{7}{30}$

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 137



a	$P(A) = \frac{\frac{9!}{4!5!} \times \frac{5!}{3!2!}}{\frac{14!}{7!7!}} \approx 0.37$
b	$P(A) = \frac{9P2 \times 7C1 \times 5C4}{14C7} \approx 0.73$
1	$8! = 40320$
2	$9! - 2 \times 7! = 352800$
3	$\frac{6!}{2!3!} = 60$
4	$\frac{960}{60} = 16$
5	25872
6	47
7	$4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4 = 256$
8	$4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 24$
9	$\frac{6!}{2!} = 360$
10	$\frac{5!}{2!} = 60$
11	$\frac{5!}{2!2!} = 30$
12	$2 \times 4 \times 4! = 192$
13	28
14	36



15	${}_{10}C_4 = 210$
16	${}_6C_1 \times {}_4C_3 + {}_6C_2 \times {}_4C_2 + {}_6C_3 \times {}_4C_1 = 194$
17	6
18	$\frac{n!}{(n-2)!} = 42 \rightarrow n(n-1) = 42 \rightarrow n = 7$
19	$\frac{n!}{(n-3)!} = 10 \times \frac{n!}{(n-2)!} \rightarrow n(n-1)(n-2) = 10n(n-1) \rightarrow n = 12$
20	$\frac{n!}{(n-3)! 3!} = 26n \rightarrow \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{6} = 26n \rightarrow n = 14$
21	$\frac{n!}{(n-5)! 5!} = \frac{n!}{(n-7)! 7!} \rightarrow (n-5)(n-6) = 42 \rightarrow n = 12$
22	$\frac{n!}{(n-3)! 3!} - \frac{(n-2)!}{(n-5)! 3!} = 64 \rightarrow n = 10$
23	$5! = 120$
24	${}_{24}P_2 \times {}_{22}C_2 = 127512$ ${}_{14}P_1 \times {}_{10}P_1 \times {}_{13}P_2 = 21840$ $P(A) = \frac{21840}{127512} \approx 0.17$
25	${}_7C_2 = 21 \rightarrow P(A) = \frac{1}{21}$
26	${}_6C_2 \times {}_3C_2 = 45, {}_9C_4 = 126, \rightarrow P(A) = \frac{45}{126} \approx 0.36$
27	${}_6P_2 \times {}_3C_2 = 90, \rightarrow P(A) = \frac{90}{126} \approx 0.7$
28	$P(A) = \frac{1}{10^5 - 1}$
29	${}_8C_3 = 56 \rightarrow P(A) = \frac{4}{56}$



<p>30</p> ${}_{12}P_{10} = 239500800$ $8 \times 7 \times {}_{10}P_8 = 101606400$ $P(A) = \frac{101606400}{239500800} \approx 0.42$	<p>31</p> ${}_{12}P_{10} = 239500800$ $4 \times 2 \times 2 \times {}_{10}P_8 = 29030400$ $P(A) = \frac{29030400}{239500800} \approx 0.12$	<p>32</p> $\frac{n!}{(n-r)!r!} = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!} \rightarrow r! = 1 \rightarrow r = 0 \text{ or } r = 1$	<p>إجابة محتملة: يراد اختيار لجنة ثلاثة من بين 10 موظفين في شركة منهم سعيد وأمين وصادق، ما احتمال أن تكون اللجنة من هؤلاء الزملاء الثلاثة؟ الإجابة: $\frac{1}{10C_3}$</p>
<p>33</p> $\frac{mC2 \times nC2}{(m+n)C4} = 0.9 \times \frac{mC1 \times nC3}{(m+n)C4} \rightarrow (m-1) = \frac{3}{5}(n-2)$ $\rightarrow 5(m-1) = 3(n-2)$ <p>إذن أقل قيمة لـ m و n على الترتيب هي: 4 و 7</p>			





الدرس الثاني: المتغيرات العشوائية

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 141

$$X = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$$

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 143

$$X = \{1, 3, 4, 6\}$$

X	1	3	4	6
P(X)	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 144

a $g=0.1$

b $0.25+0.1=0.35$

c $0.25+0.1+0.35=0.7$

d 3

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 146

X	1	2	3	4	5
P(X)	$\frac{7}{50}$	$\frac{22}{50}$	$\frac{18}{50}$	$\frac{1}{50}$	$\frac{2}{50}$

b $E(X) = \frac{119}{50} = 2.38$

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 147

X	0	1	2
P(X)	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{24}{45}$	$\frac{2}{15}$

$E(X) = 0.8$

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 149



a	$E(X) = 1.4$																
b	$Var(X) = 0.14$																
أتدرب وأحل المسائل صفة 149																	
1	$X = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$																
2	$X = \{2, 3\}$																
3	$X = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$																
4	$X = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, 24, 25, 30, 36\}$																
5	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>X</th><th>0</th><th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>P(X)</td><td>$\frac{8}{27}$</td><td>$\frac{12}{27}$</td><td>$\frac{6}{27}$</td><td>$\frac{1}{27}$</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	X	0	1	2	3	P(X)	$\frac{8}{27}$	$\frac{12}{27}$	$\frac{6}{27}$	$\frac{1}{27}$						
X	0	1	2	3													
P(X)	$\frac{8}{27}$	$\frac{12}{27}$	$\frac{6}{27}$	$\frac{1}{27}$													
6	$P(X \geq 1) = 1 - P(X = 0)$ $= 1 - \frac{8}{27}$ $= \frac{19}{27}$																
7	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>X</th><th>4</th><th>5</th><th>6</th><th>7</th><th>8</th><th>9</th><th>10</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>P(X)</td><td>$\frac{1}{4}$</td><td>$\frac{1}{8}$</td><td>$\frac{9}{64}$</td><td>$\frac{9}{32}$</td><td>$\frac{5}{64}$</td><td>$\frac{1}{16}$</td><td>$\frac{1}{16}$</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	X	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	P(X)	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{9}{64}$	$\frac{9}{32}$	$\frac{5}{64}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$
X	4	5	6	7	8	9	10										
P(X)	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{9}{64}$	$\frac{9}{32}$	$\frac{5}{64}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$										
8	7																
9	$3b + 0.2 + 0.15 + 0.29 = 1 \rightarrow b = 0.12$																
10	$P(2 < X \leq 8) = 0.15 + 0.29 + 0.24 = 0.68$																
11	$P(X \geq 2) = 1 - P(X < 2) = 1 - 0.2 = 0.8$																



12	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">X</th><th style="text-align: center;">0</th><th style="text-align: center;">1</th><th style="text-align: center;">2</th><th style="text-align: center;">3</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">$P(X)$</td><td style="text-align: center;">$\frac{6}{115}$</td><td style="text-align: center;">$\frac{27}{92}$</td><td style="text-align: center;">$\frac{21}{46}$</td><td style="text-align: center;">$\frac{91}{460}$</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	X	0	1	2	3	$P(X)$	$\frac{6}{115}$	$\frac{27}{92}$	$\frac{21}{46}$	$\frac{91}{460}$	$E(X) = -2 \times 0.13 - 1 \times 0.27 + 0 \times 0.1 + 1 \times 0.18 + 2 \times 0.22 + 3 \times 0.1$ 13 $= 0.39$		
X	0	1	2	3										
$P(X)$	$\frac{6}{115}$	$\frac{27}{92}$	$\frac{21}{46}$	$\frac{91}{460}$										
14	$E(X) = 2 \times \frac{1}{12} + 4 \times \frac{5}{12} + 6 \times \frac{1}{3} + 8 \times \frac{1}{6} \approx 5.17$													
15	$E(X) = 1 \times \frac{7}{500} + 2 \times \frac{30}{500} + 3 \times \frac{58}{500} + 4 \times \frac{135}{500} + 5 \times \frac{150}{500} + 6 \times \frac{70}{500} + 7 \times \frac{40}{500} + 8 \times \frac{10}{500}$ ≈ 4.62													
16	$-1 \times a + 0 \times 4b + 1 \times 2b + 2a = \frac{5}{12} \rightarrow a + 2b = \frac{5}{12}$ $a + 4b + 2b + a = 1 \rightarrow 2a + 6b = 1$ $a = \frac{1}{4}, \quad b = \frac{1}{12}$													
17	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">X</th> <th style="text-align: center;">0</th> <th style="text-align: center;">1</th> <th style="text-align: center;">2</th> <th style="text-align: center;">3</th> <th style="text-align: center;">4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">$P(X)$</td> <td style="text-align: center;">$\frac{3}{253}$</td> <td style="text-align: center;">$\frac{30}{253}$</td> <td style="text-align: center;">$\frac{90}{253}$</td> <td style="text-align: center;">$\frac{195}{506}$</td> <td style="text-align: center;">$\frac{65}{506}$</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	X	0	1	2	3	4	$P(X)$	$\frac{3}{253}$	$\frac{30}{253}$	$\frac{90}{253}$	$\frac{195}{506}$	$\frac{65}{506}$	$E(X) = 2.5$
X	0	1	2	3	4									
$P(X)$	$\frac{3}{253}$	$\frac{30}{253}$	$\frac{90}{253}$	$\frac{195}{506}$	$\frac{65}{506}$									
18	$-2a + 3(1 - a) = 2 \rightarrow a = -0.2$ $Var(Y) = 4 \times -0.2 + 9 \times 1.2 - 4 = 6$													
19	1													
20	السحب دون إرجاع، لأنه لو كان مع الإرجاع ظهرت النواتج $(2, 2), (5, 5)$ التي تعطي المجموع 4 و 10													



21	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">X</th><th style="text-align: center;">2</th><th style="text-align: center;">3</th><th style="text-align: center;">4</th><th style="text-align: center;">5</th><th style="text-align: center;">6</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">P(X)</td><td style="text-align: center;">$\frac{1}{12}$</td><td style="text-align: center;">$\frac{2}{9}$</td><td style="text-align: center;">$\frac{7}{18}$</td><td style="text-align: center;">$\frac{2}{9}$</td><td style="text-align: center;">$\frac{1}{12}$</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	X	2	3	4	5	6	P(X)	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{7}{18}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	
X	2	3	4	5	6									
P(X)	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{7}{18}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{1}{12}$									
22	$(3, H, H, H), (5, H, H, H, T, T), (5, H, H, T, H, T), (5, H, H, T, T, H),$ $(5, H, T, H, H, T), (5, H, T, H, T, H), (5, H, T, T, H, H), (5, T, H, H, H, T),$ $(5, T, H, H, T, H), (5, T, H, H, H, T), (5, T, H, T, H, H), (5, T, T, H, H, H)$													
23	$P(X) = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{12}{32} = \frac{1}{6}$ <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">X</th><th style="text-align: center;">1</th><th style="text-align: center;">3</th><th style="text-align: center;">5</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">P(X)</td><td style="text-align: center;">0.1</td><td style="text-align: center;">0.3</td><td style="text-align: center;">0.6</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	X	1	3	5	P(X)	0.1	0.3	0.6	إجابة محتملة:				
X	1	3	5											
P(X)	0.1	0.3	0.6											





اختبار نهاية الوحدة الثامنة

1	b												
2	d												
3	c												
4	a												
5	c												
6	b												
7	$5! \times 4! \times 2 = 5760$												
8	$4! \times 6! = 17280$												
9	$5! \times 4! = 2880$												
10	$\frac{4!}{3!} = 4$												
11	${}_6P_3 \times {}_6P_5 = 86400$												
12	${}_6P_1 \times {}_6P_6 \times {}_5P_1 = 21600$												
13	${}_6P_4 \times {}_8P_4 \times 5 = 3024000$												
14	$\frac{1}{14}$												
15	$\frac{1}{28}$												
16	0.4												
17	$P(A) = \frac{2! \times 2!}{4!} = \frac{1}{6}$												
18	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>X</th> <th>3</th> <th>8</th> <th>10</th> <th>14</th> <th>15</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>P(X)</td> <td>$\frac{1}{14}$</td> <td>$\frac{3}{14}$</td> <td>$\frac{2}{14}$</td> <td>$\frac{5}{14}$</td> <td>$\frac{3}{14}$</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	X	3	8	10	14	15	P(X)	$\frac{1}{14}$	$\frac{3}{14}$	$\frac{2}{14}$	$\frac{5}{14}$	$\frac{3}{14}$
X	3	8	10	14	15								
P(X)	$\frac{1}{14}$	$\frac{3}{14}$	$\frac{2}{14}$	$\frac{5}{14}$	$\frac{3}{14}$								
19	$E(X) = \frac{3}{14} + \frac{24}{14} + \frac{20}{14} + \frac{70}{14} + \frac{45}{14} \approx 11.6$												
20	$X = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$												



<p>21 $X = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 16\}$</p> <p>22 $0.25 + k + 0.33 + 2k = 1 \rightarrow k = 0.81$</p> <p>23 $P(X \geq 2) = 1 - P(X = 1) = 1 - 0.25 = 0.75$</p>														
<p>24 $E(X) = 1 \times 0.25 + 2 \times 0.81 + 3 \times 0.33 + 4 \times 1.62 = 9.34$</p> <p>24 $V(X) = (1)^2 \times 0.25 + (2)^2 \times 0.81 + (3)^2 \times 0.33 + (4)^2 \times 1.62 - (9.34)^2$ $= 23.04$</p>														
<p>25 $\frac{n!}{(n-4)! 4!} = \frac{n!}{(n-3)! 3!} \rightarrow (n-4)! 4! = (n-3)! 3!$ $\rightarrow n-3 = 4 \rightarrow n = 7$</p>														
<p>26 $a = \frac{1}{5} \text{ } \therefore b = \frac{1}{10}$</p> <p>26 $a = \frac{1}{4} \text{ } \therefore b = \frac{1}{16}$</p>														
<p>27 <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>G</th> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> <th>4</th> <th>5</th> <th>6</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>P(G)</td> <td>$\frac{1}{36}$</td> <td>$\frac{3}{36}$</td> <td>$\frac{5}{36}$</td> <td>$\frac{7}{36}$</td> <td>$\frac{9}{36}$</td> <td>$\frac{11}{36}$</td> </tr> </tbody> </table></p>	G	1	2	3	4	5	6	P(G)	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{3}{36}$	$\frac{5}{36}$	$\frac{7}{36}$	$\frac{9}{36}$	$\frac{11}{36}$
G	1	2	3	4	5	6								
P(G)	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{3}{36}$	$\frac{5}{36}$	$\frac{7}{36}$	$\frac{9}{36}$	$\frac{11}{36}$								
<p>28 $P(2 < G \leq 5) = \frac{5 + 7 + 9}{36} = \frac{21}{36} = \frac{7}{12}$</p>														
<p>29 $E(G) = \frac{1}{36} + \frac{6}{36} + \frac{15}{36} + \frac{28}{36} + \frac{45}{36} + \frac{66}{36} = \frac{161}{36} \approx 4.472$</p>														



الوحدة التاسعة: المتتاليات والمتسلسلات

الدرس الأول: المتتاليات والمتسلسلات

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 158

a	$a_1 = 1$, $a_2 = \frac{2}{3}$, $a_3 = \frac{3}{5}$, $a_4 = \frac{4}{7}$
b	$a_1 = -2$, $a_2 = 16$, $a_3 = -216$, $a_4 = 4096$
c	$a_1 = 1$, $a_2 = 4$, $a_3 = 9$, $a_4 = 8$

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 158

a	$a_n = \frac{2n - 1}{2n}$
b	$a_n = (-3)^n$

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 159

a	$7 + 10 + 13 + 16 + \dots + 25 = \sum_{k=1}^7 (3k + 4)$
b	$1 - 2 + 3 - 4 + \dots = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k(-1)^{k+1}$

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 160

a	$\sum_{k=1}^7 \frac{5k - 2}{2} = 63$
b	$\sum_{k=1}^5 (k + 1)^2 = 90$

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 161



	$5 + 8 + 11 = \sum_{k=1}^3 (3k + 2) = 24$
أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 163	
a	$\sum_{k=1}^{10} 3k^2 = 1155$
b	$\sum_{k=1}^{20} (7k - 2) = 1430$
c	$\sum_{k=1}^5 -4k^3 = -900$
أتدرب وأحل المسائل صفحة 164	
1	$a_1 = 0 , a_2 = 6 , a_3 = 24 , a_4 = 60$
2	$a_1 = 6 , a_2 = 0 , a_3 = -18 , a_4 = -27$
3	$a_1 = \frac{1}{2} , a_2 = \frac{2}{5} , a_3 = \frac{2}{7} , a_4 = \frac{8}{41}$
4	$a_1 = \frac{1}{e} , a_2 = \frac{2}{e^2} , a_3 = \frac{3}{e^3} , a_4 = \frac{4}{e^4}$
5	$a_1 = 0 , a_2 = \frac{1}{6} , a_3 = \frac{1}{6} , a_4 = \frac{3}{20}$
6	$a_1 = 1 , a_2 = -\frac{2}{3} , a_3 = \frac{3}{5} , a_4 = -\frac{4}{7}$
7	$a_n = (-1)^n \frac{1}{n+2}$
8	$a_n = \frac{3^n}{n^2}$
9	$a_n = \begin{cases} n, & \text{فرد} \\ \frac{1}{n}, & \text{زوجي} \end{cases}$



10	$a_n = (-1)^{n-1}(5)^n$	
11	$a_n = (-1)^{n-1}$	
12	$a_n = \frac{2n+1}{10n}$	
13	$a_n = 2n + 2$	National Center
14	162 عموداً	National Center
15	$\sum_{k=1}^{10} k^2$	
16	$\sum_{k=1}^{10} 2k$	National Center
17	$\sum_{k=1}^{13} \frac{k}{k+1}$	
18	$\sum_{k=1}^6 \left(\frac{-2}{3}\right)^k$	
19	$\sum_{k=1}^{10} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{(k+1) \ln(k+1)}$	National Center for Curriculum Development
20	$\sum_{n=1}^6 (-2)^n = 42$	
21	$\sum_{n=1}^4 \frac{n^2 + 1}{n + 1} = \frac{257}{30}$	
22	$\sum_{n=1}^2 \frac{1}{3^n + 1} = \frac{7}{20}$	National Center for Curriculum Development



23	$\sum_{k=1}^6 \frac{k^2}{2} = \frac{91}{2}$
24	$\sum_{k=1}^9 (12k - 24) = 324$
25	$\sum_{k=1}^{20} (k^3 - 1) = 44080$
26	100 ضغطة
27	عدد الصفوف 5
28	19
29	$1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 = \sum_{k=1}^5 (2k - 1)$ $9 + 7 + 5 + 3 + 1 = \sum_{k=1}^5 (11 - 2k)$
30	$a_n = 1 + 3^{n-1}$
31	$2^{\frac{1}{2}}, 2^{\frac{3}{4}}, 2^{\frac{7}{8}}, 2^{\frac{15}{16}}, \dots$ $a_n = 2^{\frac{2^n-1}{2^n}}$

الدرس الثاني: المتاليات والمتسلاسلات الحسابية

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 168

a $a_n = -3n + 4$ حسابية أساسها 3

b $a_n = 2n - 31$ ليست حسابية

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 170

a $a_n = -3n + 4$

$a_{15} = -41$

b $a_n = 2n - 31$

$a_{15} = -1$

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 171

$26 = a_1 + 15d , 71 = a_1 + 6d$

$a_1 = 101 , d = -5$

$a_n = -5n + 106$

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 172

70, 85, 100

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 174

a $159 = 7 + 8(n - 1) \rightarrow n = 20$

$S_{20} = \frac{20}{2} (7 + 159) = 1660$

b $d = 5 - 8 = -3$

$S_{17} = \frac{17}{2} (2(8) + 16 \times -3) = -272$

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 175

a بما أن الزيادة السنوية ثابتة وتساوي 400، فإن إنفاق الجمعية السنوي يشكل متالية حسابية أساسها 400

b $a_n = 400n - 100$



c	$a_{10} = 3900$
d	$S_{10} = \frac{10}{2}(300 + 3900) = 21000$
أذرب وأحل المسائل صفة 175	
1	ليست حسابية
2	حسابية أساسها -6
3	ليست حسابية
4	$a_n = 33n - 8$ $a_{30} = 982$
5	$a_n = 6.4n + 42.3$ $a_{30} = 234.3$
6	$a_n = 12n + 33$ $a_{30} = 393$
7	$a_n = \frac{2}{3}n - \frac{5}{3}$ $a_{30} = \frac{55}{3}$
8	$a_n = -0.7n + 31.1$ $a_{30} = 10.1$
9	$a_n = -\frac{1}{2}n + \frac{7}{2}$ $a_{30} = -\frac{23}{2}$
10	16, 23, 30
11	20, 37, 54, 71
12	-53, -44, -35, -26, -17
13	$a_n = -3n + 12$
14	$401 = 1 + 4(n - 1) \rightarrow n = 101 , S_{101} = \frac{101}{2}(1 + 401) = 20301$



15	$56.7 = 0.7 + 2(n - 1) \rightarrow n = 29 , S_{29} = \frac{29}{2}(0.7 + 56.7) = 832.3$
16	$a_1 = 0 , a_{80} = 158 , S_{80} = \frac{80}{2}(0 + 158) = 6320$
17	$S_{10} = \frac{10}{2}(2(20) + (10 - 1) \times 5) = 425$
18	$S_{15} = \frac{15}{2}(2(9) + (15 - 1) \times 2.5) = 397.5$
19	$S_{10} = \frac{10}{2}(6 + 60) = 330$
20	$S_{100} = \frac{100}{2}(2(1) + (100 - 1) \times 2) = 10000$
21	1, 5, 9 لاحظ أن الفرق بين كل حدين متتابعين ثابت، وأنه يساوي 4 ، أي إن المتتابعة حسابية أساسها 4
22	$a_n = 4n - 3$
23	$397 = 4n - 3 \rightarrow n = 100$ بما أن n عدد صحيح موجب، إذن يوجد نموذج يحوي 397 نقطة.
24	$51 = a_1 + 2d$ $187 = a_1 + 10d$ $d = 17 , a_1 = 17$ $a_n = 17n$
	$1000 \div 17 \approx 58.8$
25	$S_{58} = \frac{58}{2}(17 + 17 \times 58) = 29087$
26	2, 6, 10, ... $S_{20} = \frac{20}{2}(2(2) + (20 - 1) \times 4) = 800$



	$792 = \frac{n}{2}(2(10) + (n - 1) \times 4) \rightarrow n^2 + 4n - 396 = 0$ $\rightarrow (n - 18)(n + 22) = 0$
27	$n = 18$
	$S_n = n^2 + 4n$ $S_1 = 5 \rightarrow a_1 = 5$
28	$S_2 = 12 \rightarrow a_2 = 12 - 5 = 7$ $d = 7 - 5 = 2$ $a_n = 2n + 3$ $a_{100} = 203$
29	15, 21, 27, ... لاحظ أن الفرق بين كل حدين متتابعين ثابت، وأنه يساوي 6؛ أي إن المتالية حسابية أساسها 6
30	$a_6 = 55$
31	$S_7 = 231$
32	$S_{30} = 2S_{20} \rightarrow \frac{30}{2}(2a + 29d) = 2 \times \frac{20}{2}(2a + 19d) \rightarrow a = \frac{11}{2}d$
33	$400 = \frac{30}{2}\left(2a + 29 \times \frac{2}{11}a\right) \rightarrow a = \frac{11}{3}, d = \frac{2}{3}$
34	$a_{10} = 2a_4 \rightarrow a_1 + 9d = 2(a_1 + 3d) \rightarrow a_1 = 3d$ $a_{18} = 50 \rightarrow a_1 + 17d = 50 \rightarrow 3d + 17d = 50 \rightarrow d = 2.5 \rightarrow a_1 = 7.5$
35	$S_n = 6n^2 + 8n$ $a_n = S_n - S_{n-1} = (6n^2 + 8n) - (6(n-1)^2 + 8(n-1)) = 12n + 2$ ألاحظ أن الحد العام لهذه المتالية هو على صورة الحد العام للمتالية الحسابية، إذن هذه المتالية حسابية.



$$3, a - b, 3a - 4b, 2a + 2b$$

$$(a - b) - 3 = 3a - 4b - (a - b) \rightarrow a - 2b = -3$$

$$(2a + 2b) - (3a - 4b) = (3a - 4b) - (a - b) \rightarrow 3a - 9b = 0 \rightarrow a = 3b$$

$$b = -3, a = -9$$

$$3, -6, -15, -24$$

$$a_1 = 3, d = -9$$

$$S_{25} = \frac{25}{2} (2(3) - (24) \times -9) = -2625$$

..., x, y, \dots

$$37 \quad d = y - x$$

$$a = y + (y - x) = 2y - x$$

$$a_8 = a_1 + 7d = a_1 + 7(y - x)$$

$$38 \quad x = a_1 + 7(y - x) \rightarrow a_1 = 8x - 7y$$

الدرس الثالث: المتتاليات والمتسلسلات الهندسية

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 180

a		المتتالية الهندسية أساسها 4
---	--	-----------------------------

b		المتتالية الهندسية أساسها -1
---	--	------------------------------

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 182

a	$a_n = 5(3)^{n-1}$, $a_{10} = 98415$
---	---------------------------------------

b	$a_n = 3(-2)^{n-1}$, $a_{10} = -1536$
---	--

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 183

a	$a_n = 24\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}$ أو $a_n = -24\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}$
---	--

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 184

	18, 36, 72, 144
--	-----------------

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 185

a	129
---	-----

b	1275
---	------

أتحقق من فهمي صفحة 188

a	$S_{\infty} = \frac{100}{9}$
---	------------------------------

b	المتسلاة متبااعدة، ولا يمكن إيجاد مجموع حدودها
---	--

c	$S_{\infty} = \frac{45}{4}$
---	-----------------------------

--	--



أتحقق من فهمي صفة 189

$$0.\overline{57} = \frac{57}{99} = \frac{19}{33}$$

أتحقق من فهمي صفة 190

$$S_{\infty} = 113.33 \text{ m}$$

أتدرب وأحل المسائل صفة 190

1 المتتالية الهندسية أساسها $\frac{1}{2}$

2 المتتالية الهندسية أساسها $\frac{1}{3}$

3 المتتالية الهندسية أساسها -5

4 $a_n = 0.04(5)^{n-1}, \quad a_8 = 3125$

5 $a_n = 20\left(\frac{6}{5}\right)^{n-1}, \quad a_8 \approx 71.7$

6 $a_n = 0.005(2)^{n-1}, \quad a_8 = 0.64$

7 $a_n = 3(-2)^{n-1}, \quad a_8 = -384$

8 $a_n = e^2(e^2)^{n-1}, \quad a_8 = e^{16}$

9 $a_n = (\sqrt{2})^{n-1}, \quad a_8 = 8\sqrt{2}$

10 $a_n = -3(-4)^{n-1}$

$a_n = \frac{7}{15}(15)^{n-1}$

11 $a_n = -\frac{7}{15}(-15)^{n-1}$



12	$a_n = 3 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-1}$
13	$7\sqrt[4]{27}, \quad 21\sqrt{3}, \quad 63\sqrt[4]{3}$ $-7\sqrt[4]{27}, \quad 21\sqrt{3}, \quad -63\sqrt[4]{3}$
14	16, 8, 4, 2
15	$S_{12} = -5460$
16	$S_{20} = -254.56$
17	$\sum_{k=1}^5 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^k = \frac{422}{243}$
18	$\sum_{k=0}^{10} 3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k = \frac{6141}{1024}$
19	$\sum_{k=1}^8 (3)^{k-1} = 3280$
20	$S_{\infty} = 3$
21	$S_{\infty} = \frac{18}{5}$
22	المتسامة متباينة، ولا يمكن إيجاد مجموع حدودها
23	$0.\overline{25} = \frac{25}{99}$
24	$0.\overline{625} = \frac{625}{999}$
25	$32.\overline{32} = 32 + \frac{32}{99} = \frac{3200}{99}$
26	$a_n = 7000 \left(\frac{7}{5}\right)^{n-1}$



27	$a_4 = 19208$ $a_5 = 26891$
28	$a_3 = 2000 \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^2 = 3125$
29	$2000 \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^{n-1} > 50000 \rightarrow (1.25)^{n-1} > 25 \rightarrow n > 1 + \log_{1.25} 25 \approx 15.4$ أي بعد 16 سنة
30	$a_n = 3(4)^{n-1}$
31	$a_7 = 3(4)^6 = 12288$
32	$200 = \frac{80}{1-r} \rightarrow r = \frac{3}{5}$ $\frac{80 \left(1 - \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^n\right)}{1 - \frac{3}{5}} > 199 \rightarrow n > 10.4$ أي أن عدد الحدود المطلوبة هو 11
33	$\frac{4p+4}{6p+2} = \frac{3p+3}{4p+4} \rightarrow p = 5$
34	$32, 24, 18 \rightarrow r = \frac{3}{4}$ إذن المتتالية هندسية لا منتهية متقاربة $S_\infty = 128$
35	$r = 2, a_1 = 7$
36	$n = 8$
37	$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+k(2)^k}{2^k}$
38	$1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{27} + \dots$
39	$20 + 10 + 5 + \dots = \frac{20}{1 - 0.5} = 40$

الإحداثيات x هي: $20 - 5 + 1.25 = \dots$

وهي تشكل متالية هندسية حدها الأول 20 وأساسها 0.25 ، فيكون مجموعها هو

$$S_{\infty} = \frac{20}{1+0.25} = 16$$

الإحداثيات y هي: $10 - 2.5 + 0.625 = \dots$

وهي تشكل متالية هندسية حدها الأول 10 وأساسها 0.25 ، فيكون مجموعها هو

$$S_{\infty} = \frac{10}{1+0.25} = 8$$

نقطة نهاية النمط الحلزوني (16,8)

40

رقم الشكل	1	2	3	4
عدد المثلثات البيضاء	3	9	27	81
عدد المثلثات الزرقاء	1	4	13	40

41

42

$$a_n = 3^n$$

43

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2}(3^n - 1)$$



اختبار نهاية الوحدة التاسعة

1	d
2	c
3	c
4	$\frac{195}{16}$
5	97
6	$\frac{73}{85}$
7	15550
8	$a_n = -9n + 209$, $a_{20} = 29$
9	$a_n = -23n + 238$, $a_{20} = -222$
10	$a_n = 11n - 14$, $a_{20} = 206$
11	$a_n = -2n + 27$, $a_{20} = -13$
12	$-299 = 7 - 6(n - 1) \rightarrow n = 52$ $S_{52} = \frac{52}{2}(7 - 299) = -7592$
13	$-0.1 = -10 + 0.1(n - 1) \rightarrow n = 100$ $S_{100} = \frac{100}{2}(-10 - 0.1) = -505$
14	1130
15	$S_{12} = 846$
16	$a_1 = 20$, $a_2 = 24 \rightarrow d = 4$ $504 = \frac{k}{2}(2(20) + 4(k - 1)) \rightarrow k = 12$
17	$4 = ar^3 \rightarrow r = \sqrt[3]{\frac{4}{a}} \rightarrow S_{\infty} = \frac{a}{1 - \sqrt[3]{\frac{4}{a}}} = \frac{a\sqrt[3]{a}}{\sqrt[3]{a} - \sqrt[3]{4}}$
18	$S_{24} = 2580$



20	$a_n = 144 \left(-\frac{1}{12}\right)^{n-1}$, $a_8 = -\frac{1}{248832}$
21	$a_n = -8 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-1}$, $a_8 = -\frac{1}{2048}$
22	$a_n = 0.3(-0.3)^{n-1}$, $a_8 = 0.00006561$
23	$\frac{15}{\sqrt[3]{5}}, \frac{45}{\sqrt[3]{25}}$
24	$S_{10} = \frac{2(1 - 3^{10})}{1 - 3} = 59048$
25	$S_8 = \frac{100(1 - 0.9^8)}{1 - 0.9} = 569.53279$
26	$243 = a_1(-3)^5 \rightarrow a_1 = -1$ $a_n = -(-3)^{n-1}$
27	$a_{10} = 4(4)^9 = 1048576$
28	$0.\overline{4} = \frac{4}{9}$
29	$1.\overline{7} = 1\frac{7}{9} = \frac{16}{9}$
30	$S_{15} = \frac{5(1 - 2^{15})}{1 - 2} = 163835$
31	$S_{\infty} = 4a_2 \rightarrow \frac{a_1}{1 - r} = 4a_1r \rightarrow r = 0.5$
32	$a_1r^3 = 40, a_1r^6 = -320 \rightarrow r = -2, a_1 = -5$ $S_{12} = \frac{-5(1 - (-2)^{12})}{1 - -2} = 6825$
33	c
34	c
35	a