

الرياضيات

الصف الثاني عشر

للضلعين
الأدبي، والفندقي والسياحي

المهنة الثانية عشر / الأدبي / رف 1

(الرياضيات)

إجابات تدريبات وأسئلة

الوحدة الأولى

النزاهات والاتصال

الفصل الأول: نهاية الاقتران عند نقطة .

أولاً : مفهوم النهاية

تدريب (1)

(1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} x = 3$ غير معرف عند $x=3$

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x-3) = 0$
 $3 \leftarrow x$

(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x+3) = 6$
 $3 \leftarrow x$

(4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x^2) = 9$
 $3 \leftarrow x$

تدريب (2)

(1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1) = 0$
 $1 \leftarrow x$

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x+1) = 2$ غير موجودة
 $1 \leftarrow x$

(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^2) = 1$
 $1 \leftarrow x$

تدريب (3)

(1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1) = 0$
 $1 \leftarrow x$

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x+1) = 2$ غير موجودة
 $1 \leftarrow x$

(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^2) = 1$
 $1 \leftarrow x$

الاسئلة

(1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x-2) = 0$ غير معرف عند $x=2$

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x+2) = 4$
 $2 \leftarrow x$

(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2) = 4$
 $2 \leftarrow x$

(4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x-2)^2 = 0$
 $2 \leftarrow x$

(5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x+2) = 4$
 $2 \leftarrow x$

(6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2) = 4$
 $2 \leftarrow x$

(7) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x+2) = 4$ غير موجودة
 $2 \leftarrow x$

(8) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2) = 4$
 $2 \leftarrow x$

(9) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x-2) = 0$
 $2 \leftarrow x$

(10) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2) = 4$
 $2 \leftarrow x$

حاصل

ثانياً : نظريات الزوايا

تدريب (1)

(1) زاوية $(9 + 5 - 4 + 5 - 2) = 13$ \leftarrow $1 \leftarrow v$

(2) زاوية $(10 + 5 - 7) = 8$ \leftarrow $1 \leftarrow v$

(3) زاوية $(5 + 5) = 10$ \leftarrow $1 \leftarrow v$

تدريب (2) $9 =$ زاوية $(5 - 1)$ \leftarrow $1 \leftarrow v$ $0 =$ زاوية $(3 - 3 + 5)$ \leftarrow $1 \leftarrow v$

زاوية $3 = (5 - 1) = 4$ \leftarrow $1 \leftarrow v$

تدريب (3)

(4) زاوية $2 =$ \leftarrow $1 \leftarrow v$

(1) $0 =$ زاوية (2)

(5) زاوية $10 =$ \leftarrow $-2 \leftarrow v$

(4) زاوية $14 =$ \leftarrow $4 \leftarrow v$

إذن زاوية $10 =$ \leftarrow $2 \leftarrow v$

زاوية $11 =$ \leftarrow $+2 \leftarrow v$

(5) زاوية $13 =$ \leftarrow $2 \leftarrow v$

تدريب (4)

(1) زاوية $17 =$ \leftarrow $17 = 7 + 10$ \leftarrow $1 = 0$ \leftarrow $2 \leftarrow v$

زاوية (5) موجودة \leftarrow زاوية (5) \leftarrow $+1 \leftarrow v$ $-1 \leftarrow v$

$17 = 10 + 7$
 $17 = 10$

(5) زاوية $(5) =$ \leftarrow $+2 \leftarrow v$ $-2 \leftarrow v$

$17 = 10$ \leftarrow $17 = 10$

حرف

ثالثاً: نظايح خارج منه اقترايينت

تدريب (1)

$$(1) \text{ نظا } = \frac{2x-5}{7} = \frac{5-x}{5+x} \quad 1 \leftarrow x$$

$$(2) \text{ نظا } = \frac{1}{0} = \frac{x-2}{x+2} \quad 2 \leftarrow x$$

$$(3) \text{ نظا } = \frac{x+2}{x-2} \quad \text{غير موجود}$$

$$(4) \text{ نظا } = \frac{1-x}{x+2} \quad 2 \leftarrow x$$

تدريب (2)

$$(1) \text{ نظا } = \frac{x^2+5}{x+2} = \frac{(x+2)x - (3+2)}{x+2} \quad 2 \leftarrow x$$

$$(2) \text{ نظا } = \frac{x^2-5}{11-x} = \frac{(x-11)x + 121-5}{11-x} \quad 2 \leftarrow x$$

$$(3) \text{ نظا } = \frac{(x^2+2x-4)(x+2)}{x+2} = \frac{x^2+2x-4}{x+2} \quad 2 \leftarrow x$$

$$(4) \text{ نظا } = \frac{(x-2)(x-2)}{(x+2)(x-2)} = \frac{x-2}{x+2} \quad 2 \leftarrow x$$

ع

توبيخ ٣

$$(1) \text{ نبدأ } \frac{0 + \sqrt{r+u}}{0 + \sqrt{r+u}} \times \frac{10-u}{0 - \sqrt{r+u}}$$

$$٣. = \frac{(0 + \sqrt{r+u})(0-u)}{0-u} =$$

$$(2) \text{ نبدأ } \frac{r-u}{(r + \sqrt{r+u})(r-u)} = \frac{r + \sqrt{r+u}}{r + \sqrt{r+u}} \times \frac{r - \sqrt{r+u}}{r - u}$$

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

توبيخ (٤)

$$\frac{1}{9} = \frac{u-r}{(1+u)(r-u)} \quad \text{نبدأ} = \frac{\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{1+u}}{r-u}$$

الكل - كلمة

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| (ب) غير موجودة | (١) $\frac{1}{3}$ P |
| (ج) $\frac{0}{3}$ | (٢) $\frac{1}{8}$ P |
| (د) $\frac{1}{7}$ | (٣) ٣ |
| (هـ) $\frac{1}{0.1}$ | (٤) ٣ |

$$\Gamma = \frac{(r+u)(r-u)}{r+u} = \frac{9-u}{r+u} \quad \text{نبدأ} = \frac{(9)u - (u)^2}{r-u}$$

$$\Sigma = \frac{(u)u - (u)u}{u+u+(u)u} \quad \text{نبدأ} =$$

صفت

$$\frac{\frac{1}{r-v} - \frac{1}{r+v+v}}{r-v} = \frac{(v) - (v+v)}{r-v} \quad (5)$$

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

$$\frac{(1-v)(r+v)}{(1+v)(1-v)} = \frac{r-v+v}{1-v} \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{r}{v} =$$

ج

إدارة المناهج والكتب المدرسية

زائجاً : زنايته اقتران الجذ - لتوي
تدريب (ا)

$$28 = (3) + \sqrt{(3) - (3)}$$

تدريب (ب)
3 (ا)
1 (ب)
3 غير موجودة
6 غير موجودة
3 (ب)
6 غير موجودة

السئلة
1 (ا) 4
ج) 17
2 (ب) 33
ج) 17
3 (ب) 33
ج) 17

ص

الفضل الثاني : الاتصال
 أولاً : الاتصال عند نقطة

تدريب (1)

ج) غير متصل عند $v=2$

ب) متصل عند $v=1$

أ) متصل عند $v=1$

تدريب (2)

ع = (2)

$$r = \frac{(2-v) \cdot 2}{2-v} = \frac{2 \cdot 2}{2-v} = \frac{4}{2-v}$$

اذن $r = \frac{4}{2-v} \neq \frac{2}{2-v} = r$ غير متصل عند $v=2$

تدريب (3)

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

$9 = P \iff 7 + P \cdot 2 = 15$

$7 = P \iff v = 3 + P \iff (1) \quad r = \frac{2}{2-v} = \frac{2}{2-(3+P)} = \frac{2}{-1-P}$

$7 = P \iff v = 0 \iff v = \frac{2}{2-v} + \frac{1-v}{2-v}$

ص

النتيجة

$$(1) \quad 1 = 1, \quad 3 = 1$$

$$(2) \quad \text{غير متصل عند } 1 = 1$$

$$(3) \quad \text{غير متصل عند } 1 = 1$$

$$(4) \quad (P) \text{ متصل عند } 1 = 1 \quad (B) \text{ غير متصل عند } 1 = 1$$

$$(5) \quad \text{زنا } (1) = (1) = (2) \leftarrow 1 = 1$$

$$(6) \quad \text{زنا } (1) = (1) = (2) \leftarrow 1 = 1$$

$$\text{زنا } (1) = (1) = (2) \leftarrow 1 = 1$$

$$(7) \quad 1 = 1, \quad 3 = 1$$

$$(8) \quad \text{بما } 1 = 1 \text{ متصل عند } 1 = 1 \text{ فإن } 1 = 1 = (2)$$

$$\text{بما } 1 = 1 \text{ متصل عند } 1 = 1 \text{ فإن } 1 = 1 = (2)$$

$$1 = 1 = (2)$$

من

ثانياً: نظريات الاتصال

تدريب (1)

م كبير موجود مقل عند $s=3$

$$M(3) = (3)M, \text{ ربا } M(3) = (3)M \leftarrow \text{م مقل عند } s=3$$

$$+3 \leftarrow s \quad -3 \leftarrow s$$

اذن $(M+3)(3) = (3)M$ مقل عند $s=3$

تدريب (2)

م مقل عند $s=1$, م غير مقل عند $s=1$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1 \geq s, (s+1)(s+1) \\ 1 < s, (s-1)(s+1) \end{array} \right\} = (s)(M) = (s)M$$

اذن $M \neq (s)M$ ربا $(s)M$ مقل عند $s=1$

$$+1 \leftarrow s \quad -1 \leftarrow s$$

تدريب (3)

(4) لا يوجد نقاط عدم اتصال

$$(5) \quad 3 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1$$

$$(5) \quad 1 = s$$

من

المسألة

- (1) ل (س) مقل عند $2 = 3$
(2) م مقلان عند $1 = 3$ ← ل مقل عند $3 = 1$
(3) م مقل عند $3 = 0$ ، م غير مقل عند $0 = 0$
تفضل نظريات الانفعال

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 0 > 3, \quad \frac{3+3-}{0+3} \\ 0 < 3, \quad \frac{3-3}{0+3} \end{array} \right\} = (3) (0 \times 3)$$

لذا (م) (س) \neq لذا (م) (س)
 $+0 < 3$ $-0 < 3$
اذن 0×3 غير مقل عند $0 = 3$

- (4) لا ، امثلة متعددة .
(5) (أ) لا يوجد (ب) 3 ، 3 (ج) 1 ، 1 (د) 3
(6) ل غير مقل عند $2 = 3$

من

أ مثلة العجدة

$$(1) \quad (P) \text{ م } (2) = 10 - 5$$

$$(ب) \text{ ليا م } (3) = 1 - 1$$

$$(د) \text{ ل } = 2$$

$$(ج) \text{ ليا م } (3) \text{ غير موجودة}$$

$$(2) \quad (3) \text{ م } (2) = 9 - 1$$

$$(4) \quad (3) = 0, (2) = 3$$

$$(3) \text{ م } 1$$

$$(ب) \text{ م } \frac{0}{2}$$

$$(2) \text{ م } (3)$$

$$(3) \text{ م } \frac{3}{14}$$

$$(3) \text{ م } \frac{1}{8}$$

$$(3) \text{ م } (7)$$

$$(5) \text{ ل مقل عند } 1 = 1$$

$$(7) \text{ م غير مقل عند } 3 = 1$$

$$(7) \text{ م } (0) = 1$$

$$(8) \text{ م } 300 = 1$$

$$(3) \text{ م } 1$$

$$(3) \text{ م } 1$$

$$(1) \text{ م } 1$$

$$(3) \text{ م } 1$$

$$(3) \text{ م } 1$$

ص 14

الوحدة الثانية

التفاضل

II متوسط التغير
تدريب:

$$(1) \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} = \frac{0}{30} = \frac{1-7}{30} = \frac{\sqrt{17} - \sqrt{36}}{30} = \frac{(1) \cdot \infty - (36) \cdot \infty}{1 - 36} = \frac{45 \Delta}{55}$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{CG}{C} = \frac{3 - 5 \Delta}{C} = \frac{(0 - 3) - (2 + 4 \times 7)}{C} = \frac{(2) \cdot \infty - (4) \cdot \infty}{2 - 4} = \frac{45 \Delta}{55}$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{45 \Delta}{55} = \frac{45}{55}$$

$$(4) \quad 2 = \frac{7}{3} = \frac{1 - (1 + 3 \times 2)}{3} = \frac{(1) \cdot \infty - (3) \cdot \infty}{1 - 3} = \frac{45 \Delta}{55}$$

تدريب 5: الميل = $\frac{(1) \cdot \infty - (3) \cdot \infty}{1 - 3} = \frac{1 \cdot \infty - 3 \cdot \infty}{1 - 3} = \frac{100 - 200}{100 - 50}$

$$2.4 = \frac{100}{3} = \frac{100 \cdot 1}{3}$$

تدريب 6: $\frac{(0 + (1) \cdot \infty 2) - 10 + (2) \cdot \infty 2}{3} = \frac{(1) \cdot \infty - (2) \cdot \infty}{1 - 2} = \frac{100 \Delta}{55}$

$$\frac{0 + (1) \cdot \infty 2 - 10 + (2) \cdot \infty 2}{3} =$$

$$\frac{0 + 10}{3} + \frac{(1) \cdot \infty 2 - (2) \cdot \infty 2}{3} =$$

$$0 + 7 = \frac{10}{3} + (3 - 2) =$$

تدريب 7: مقدار التغير في الربح = 30000 - 34000 = 14000

متوسط الربح السنوي = مقدار التغير في الربح / التغير في الزمن = $\frac{14000}{3000 - 3112}$

$$= \frac{14000}{7} = 2000 \text{ دينار}$$

(1)

السئلة

١٤) $\Gamma = \Gamma - \epsilon = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta$

$$\frac{{}^c(\Gamma) - ({}^c\Gamma) - ({}^c\epsilon) - ({}^c\epsilon)}{\Gamma} = \frac{{}^c(\Gamma) - ({}^c\epsilon) - ({}^c\epsilon) - ({}^c\epsilon)}{\Gamma - \Gamma} = \frac{0}{0} \Delta$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{\Gamma - \epsilon}{\Gamma} = \frac{\Gamma - \epsilon - \epsilon}{\Gamma} = \frac{(\Gamma - \epsilon) - 1\epsilon - 1\epsilon}{\Gamma} =$$

١٥) $\frac{{}^c(\Gamma) - ({}^c\epsilon) - ({}^c\epsilon) - ({}^c\epsilon)}{\Gamma - \epsilon} = \frac{{}^c(\Gamma) - ({}^c\epsilon) - ({}^c\epsilon) - ({}^c\epsilon)}{\Gamma - \epsilon} =$

$$\Gamma = \frac{\Gamma - \epsilon}{\Gamma} = \frac{\Gamma - \epsilon - \epsilon}{\Gamma} =$$

$$1 = 0 \leftarrow \Gamma - 0 = 1 -$$

١٦) $\frac{{}^c(\Gamma) - ({}^c\epsilon) - ({}^c\epsilon) - ({}^c\epsilon)}{\Gamma - \epsilon} = \frac{{}^c(\Gamma) - ({}^c\epsilon) - ({}^c\epsilon) - ({}^c\epsilon)}{\Gamma - \epsilon} =$

$$\Gamma = \frac{\Gamma - \epsilon}{\Gamma} = \frac{\Gamma - \epsilon - \epsilon}{\Gamma} =$$

١٧) $\frac{{}^c(\Gamma) - ({}^c\epsilon) - ({}^c\epsilon) - ({}^c\epsilon)}{\Gamma - \epsilon} = \frac{{}^c(\Gamma) - ({}^c\epsilon) - ({}^c\epsilon) - ({}^c\epsilon)}{\Gamma - \epsilon} =$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{\Gamma} = \frac{\epsilon}{\Gamma} \leftarrow \frac{\epsilon - \epsilon}{\Gamma} = \epsilon$$

$$\frac{1}{0} = \frac{1}{0}$$

١٨) $\frac{{}^c(1) - ({}^c\epsilon) - ({}^c\epsilon) - ({}^c\epsilon)}{1 - \epsilon} = \frac{{}^c(1) - ({}^c\epsilon) - ({}^c\epsilon) - ({}^c\epsilon)}{1 - \epsilon} =$

$$\frac{(1 - ({}^c\epsilon)) - ({}^c\epsilon) - ({}^c\epsilon) - ({}^c\epsilon)}{\Gamma} =$$

$$\frac{1 + ({}^c\epsilon) - \epsilon - ({}^c\epsilon)}{\Gamma} =$$

$$\frac{1 + \epsilon - \epsilon + ({}^c\epsilon) - ({}^c\epsilon)}{\Gamma} =$$

$$\Gamma = 1 - \epsilon = \frac{\Gamma - \epsilon}{\Gamma} + \epsilon =$$

١٩)

إدارة المناهج والكتب المدرسية

$$\frac{7 - (3)^2}{0 - 3} = \frac{7 - 9}{-3} = \frac{-2}{-3} = \frac{2}{3} \quad (\text{ج})$$

$$\frac{7 - (3)^2}{3} = \frac{7 - 9}{3} = \frac{-2}{3} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{7 - (3)^2}{7 +} = \frac{7 - 9}{7 +} = \frac{-2}{7 +}$$

$$1 = (3)^2$$

$$\frac{(1)^2 - (3)^2}{1 - 9} = \frac{1 - 9}{-8} = \frac{-8}{-8} = 1$$

$$7 = \frac{12}{2} = \frac{1 - (3)^2}{2} = \frac{1 - 9}{2} = \frac{-8}{2} = -4$$

$$57 = 1 - 9 \quad 2 \quad \frac{1 - (3)^2}{2} = \frac{1 - 9}{2} = \frac{-8}{2} = -4$$

$$\frac{57}{2} = \frac{1 - 9}{2} = \frac{-8}{2} = -4$$

$$\frac{(0 - 1.0) - (3^2 \cdot 0 - (3)1.0)}{1 - 3} = \frac{(0 - 1.0) - (0 - 3.0)}{1 - 3} = \frac{-1.0 - (-3.0)}{-2} = \frac{-1.0 + 3.0}{-2} = \frac{2.0}{-2} = -1$$

$$1.0 - 2 \cdot \frac{2.0}{-2} = \frac{2.0 - 4.0}{-2} = \frac{-2.0}{-2} = 1$$

المسئلة النونية :

تدريب 1 : قدر $\frac{(2) \text{ ص} - (5) \text{ ص}}{2 - 5}$ هذا $\frac{2}{2-5}$

$\frac{(1+3) \text{ ص} - 4 + 3}{2-5}$ هذا $\frac{2}{2-5}$

$\frac{1-5-4}{2-5}$ هذا $\frac{11-5-4+3}{2-5}$ هذا $\frac{2}{2-5}$

$\frac{2}{2-5}$ هذا $\frac{2}{2-5}$

تدريب 2 : قدر $\frac{(3) \text{ ص} - (5) \text{ ص}}{3-5}$ هذا $\frac{3}{3-5}$

$\frac{(3-9 \times 2) - (3-5-4)}{3-5}$ هذا $\frac{3}{3-5}$

$\frac{37-5-4}{3-5}$ هذا $\frac{33-3-5-4}{3-5}$ هذا $\frac{3}{3-5}$

$7 \times 2 = \frac{(3+5)(3-5)}{3-5}$ هذا $\frac{3}{3-5}$

تدريب 3 : قدر $\frac{(5) \text{ ص} - (4) \text{ ص}}{5-4}$ هذا $\frac{5}{5-4}$

$\frac{3 \text{ ص} - 3 \text{ ص}}{5-4}$ هذا $\frac{5}{5-4}$

$\frac{(2 \text{ ص} + 5 \text{ ص} + 4 \text{ ص} + 3 \text{ ص}) - (5-4)}{5-4}$ هذا $\frac{5}{5-4}$

$\frac{2}{3-5}$

تدریج : قه (س) = $\frac{\sqrt{2v} + \sqrt{2v}}{\sqrt{2v} + \sqrt{2v}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2v} - \sqrt{2v}}{s - \epsilon}$

= $\frac{s - \epsilon}{(\sqrt{2v} + \sqrt{2v})(s - \epsilon)}$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2v}} =$

$\frac{(s - \epsilon)}{\sqrt{2v} \times (s - \epsilon)}$

قه (ا) = $\frac{1}{17v} =$

تدریج : قه (س) = $\frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3-1}} - \frac{1}{\epsilon^{3-1}}}{s - \epsilon}$

= $\frac{\epsilon^3 + 1 - s^3 - 1}{(s - \epsilon)(\sqrt{3-1})(\epsilon^3 - 1)}$ = $\frac{(\epsilon^3 - 1) - (s^3 - 1)}{(s - \epsilon)(\sqrt{3-1})(\epsilon^3 - 1)}$

= $\frac{\cancel{(\epsilon^3 - 1)}^3}{(\cancel{\epsilon^3 - 1})^2 (\sqrt{3-1})}$

قه $\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{\frac{3}{\left(\frac{1}{3} - 1\right)}}{\frac{3}{\left(\frac{1}{3} - 1\right)}} =$

النتيجة:

$$(1) \quad \frac{2-5-2}{2} = \frac{2-5}{2} = \frac{-3}{2}$$

$$= \frac{(2-5-2)}{2} = \frac{-3}{2}$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{2-5}{2} = \frac{-3}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2-5-2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{(2-5-2)}{2} = \frac{-3}{2}$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{2-5-2}{2} = \frac{-3}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2-5-2}{2} = \frac{-3}{2}$$

$$(4) \quad \frac{2-5-2}{2} = \frac{-3}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2-5-2}{2} = \frac{-3}{2}$$

$$(5) \quad \frac{2-5-2}{2} = \frac{-3}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2-5-2}{2} = \frac{-3}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2-5-2}{2} = \frac{-3}{2}$$

(5)

$$\frac{\sqrt{3+u} \sqrt{3-\epsilon} + \sqrt{3+\epsilon} \sqrt{3-u}}{\sqrt{3+u} \sqrt{3-\epsilon} + \sqrt{3+\epsilon} \sqrt{3-u}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3+u} \sqrt{3-\epsilon} - \sqrt{3+\epsilon} \sqrt{3-u}}{u-\epsilon} \quad \text{لذا } z(u) = \frac{1}{u-\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3+u} \sqrt{3-\epsilon} - \sqrt{3+\epsilon} \sqrt{3-u}}{\sqrt{3+u} \sqrt{3-\epsilon} + \sqrt{3+\epsilon} \sqrt{3-u}} \quad \text{لذا } z(u) = \frac{1}{u-\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3+u} \sqrt{3-\epsilon}} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3+u} \sqrt{3-\epsilon}}{\sqrt{3+u} \sqrt{3-\epsilon} + \sqrt{3+\epsilon} \sqrt{3-u}} \right) \frac{1}{u-\epsilon} \quad \text{لذا } z(u) = \frac{1}{u-\epsilon}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3+u} \sqrt{3-\epsilon}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3+\epsilon} \sqrt{3-u}} \right) \frac{1}{u-\epsilon} \quad \text{لذا } z(u) = \frac{1}{u-\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{1}{(u-\epsilon)(\sqrt{3-\epsilon})} \frac{1}{u-\epsilon} \quad \text{لذا } z(u) = \frac{1}{(u-\epsilon)(\sqrt{3-\epsilon})}$$

$$\frac{(\epsilon^2 - u^2) - 1}{(u-\epsilon)(u+\epsilon)\epsilon^2} \quad \text{لذا } z(u) = \frac{1}{u-\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{1}{u-\epsilon} =$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3+u} \sqrt{3-\epsilon}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3+\epsilon} \sqrt{3-u}} \quad \text{لذا } z(u) = \frac{1}{u-\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{1}{(u-\epsilon)(\sqrt{3+\epsilon})(\sqrt{3-u})} \frac{1}{u-\epsilon} \quad \text{لذا } z(u) = \frac{1}{(u-\epsilon)(\sqrt{3+\epsilon})(\sqrt{3-u})}$$

$$\frac{1 - \epsilon^2 - u^2}{(u-\epsilon)(\sqrt{3+u})(\sqrt{3-\epsilon})} \quad \text{لذا } z(u) = \frac{1}{u-\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3+u} \sqrt{3-\epsilon}} =$$

$$\frac{(r-u)^2 - (u-u)^2}{r+u} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} = (r-u) \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$3 = \frac{(0) - 7 + u - 3}{r+u} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} =$$

$$\frac{(e)^2 - (u-u)^2}{e-u} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} = (e) \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{(17-1) - 5 - 1}{e-u} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} =$$

$$1 - z = \frac{(u+e)(u-e)}{e-u} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} = \frac{5 - 17}{e-u} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} =$$

$$\frac{e - 5 + u - 5 - 5 - 5}{-u} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} = (0) \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$0 - z = \frac{(0 - 5 - 5)}{u} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1+u} + \sqrt{1-u}}{1 + \sqrt{1-u}} \times \frac{\sqrt{1+u} - \sqrt{1-u}}{r+u} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} = (r-u) \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{7 - \sqrt{17}}{(r+u)17} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} = \frac{1 - u - 3 - 7}{(r+u)17} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} =$$

$$\frac{3 - 17}{17} = \frac{(r+u)3 - 17}{(r+u)17} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} =$$

$$\frac{r + \sqrt{r-7}}{(e-u)(1-u)3} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} = \frac{r - \frac{r}{1-u}}{e-u} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} = (e) \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{r}{9} = \frac{(u-e)r}{(e-u)(1-u)3} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} = \frac{u - r - 1}{(e-u)(1-u)3} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} =$$

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$$\frac{\frac{0}{\sqrt{}} - \frac{0}{\sqrt{4+2}}}{1-\sqrt{}} \quad \text{و) ق) (1) = } \frac{0}{1-\sqrt{}}$$

$$\frac{0-10-10}{(1-\sqrt{})(\sqrt{})(\sqrt{4+2})} \quad \text{و) ق) = } \frac{0-10-10}{(1-\sqrt{})(\sqrt{})(\sqrt{4+2})}$$

$$\frac{0-10-10}{(1-\sqrt{})(\sqrt{})(\sqrt{4+2})} \quad \text{و) ق) = } \frac{0-10-10}{(1-\sqrt{})(\sqrt{})(\sqrt{4+2})}$$

$$\frac{10-}{89} =$$

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قواعد التفاضل :-

تدريب 1:

$$(1) \text{ قدر } (x^2 - 2) \text{ عند } x = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(2) \text{ قدر } \frac{1}{x^2} \text{ عند } x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(3) \text{ قدر } \frac{1}{x^3} \text{ عند } x = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(4) \text{ قدر } \frac{1}{x^4} \text{ عند } x = 1$$

تدريب 2:

$$(1) \text{ قدر } \frac{1}{x} + x \text{ عند } x = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$(2) \text{ قدر } (x^2 - 1) \text{ عند } x = \frac{1}{5}$$

تدريب 3:

$$(1) \text{ قدر } (x^2 - 5) \times (x + 3 - 4) + (x^2 + 3) \times (x - 7) \text{ عند } x = 2$$

$$(2) \text{ قدر } (x^2 - 3) \times (x - 1) + (x^2 + 1) \times (x - 3) \text{ عند } x = 2$$

$$\text{ قدر } (1) = 2 \times (2 - 3) + 1 \times (2 - 3) = 2 \times (-1) + 1 \times (-1) = -2 - 1 = -3$$

$$2 \times (-1) + 1 \times (-1) = -2 - 1 = -3$$

$$-3 =$$

$$(3) \text{ قدر } (x^2 - 3) \times (x - 4) + (x^2 + 1) \times (x - 7) \text{ عند } x = 2$$

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$$\frac{(1-u)(\sigma+u\tau) - \tau X(u-w)}{c(u-w)} = \frac{u\sigma}{u\tau} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{11}{c(u-w)} = \frac{\sigma+u\tau+u\tau-\tau}{c(u-w)} =$$

$$\frac{(\sigma+u\tau+u\tau)(\tau-u)}{(\tau-u)} = u\sigma$$

$$\tau+u\tau = \frac{u\sigma}{u\tau}$$

$$\frac{\tau}{u} = \frac{u\sigma}{u\tau} \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{u-w}{\tau+u} = \frac{u\sigma}{u\tau} \quad (2)$$

(11)

$$\frac{3}{c(5-c)} = \frac{1-x(3-)-}{c(5-c)} = \text{فد (ج)}$$

$$\frac{3}{16} = \frac{3}{c(5)} = \frac{1}{c=5}$$

$$\text{فد (د) } \frac{(5-)(5-c) - 2x(5-0)}{c(5-0)}$$

$$1. = \frac{1+c}{1} = \frac{5-xc - cx1}{c(5-0)} = (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{فد (هـ) } & 5 - 12 - x(1+5c) + 2x(5-4) \\ \text{فد (و) } & (3-)(3-x(1+(3-c) + cx(4x7-4) = (3-)) \\ & 3cx(1+3-) + cx(22-4) = \\ & 3cx3- + 2x2. = \\ & 112 - = \sqrt{2} - 2. = \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{فد (ز) } \frac{2}{c} - 2x(5-3) + 5-2-x5-2 = (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{فد (ح) } & 2 - 2x(1-3) + 2-xc = \\ & 2 - cxc + 2- = \\ & 2- = \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{c(5-c)} = \frac{1}{c} = \frac{1}{c} = \text{فد (ط) } \frac{1}{c} = \text{فد (ث) } \frac{1}{c} = \text{فد (د) } \frac{1}{c} =$$

$$\frac{1}{7} = (1)$$

$$(1) \bar{h} \times (1) \bar{h} + (1) \bar{h} \times (1) \bar{h} = (P) \text{ (ع)} \quad (1)$$

$$\bar{h} - X \bar{h} + 1 \times \bar{h} =$$

$$\Delta = \bar{h} + \bar{h} =$$

$$(1) \bar{h} \times (1) \bar{h} = (1) \bar{h} \times (1) \bar{h} = (1) \bar{h} \times (1) \bar{h} \quad (2)$$

$$\Delta =$$

$$\frac{(1) \bar{h} \times (1) \bar{h} - (1) \bar{h} \times (1) \bar{h}}{c(1) \bar{h}} = (1) \bar{h} \left(\frac{1}{\bar{h}} \right) \quad (3)$$

$$\Delta = \frac{\bar{h} - \bar{h}}{\bar{h}} = \frac{1 \times \bar{h} - \bar{h} \times 1}{c(1) \bar{h}} =$$

$$\frac{1}{\bar{h}} = \frac{1 \times \bar{h}}{c(1) \bar{h}} = \frac{(1) \bar{h} \times \bar{h}}{c(1) \bar{h}} = (1) \bar{h} \left(\frac{1}{\bar{h}} \right) \quad (4)$$

$$(1) \bar{h} + (1) \bar{h} = (1) \bar{h} + (1) \bar{h} \quad (5)$$

$$1 = 1 + \bar{h} =$$

$$(1) \bar{h} \bar{h} - (1) \bar{h} \bar{h} = (1) \bar{h} \bar{h} - (1) \bar{h} \bar{h} \quad (6)$$

$$\Delta = \bar{h} \bar{h} - \bar{h} \bar{h} = 1 \times \bar{h} - \bar{h} \times 1 =$$

قاعدة السلطنة

$$u - \varepsilon = z \frac{\varepsilon s}{u - s}$$

تدريب 1: $u + \varepsilon \tau = \frac{ops}{\varepsilon s}$

$$\frac{\varepsilon s}{u - s} \times \frac{ops}{\varepsilon s} = \frac{ops}{u - s}$$

$$1 = \varepsilon \quad , \quad 1 = u$$

$$u - \varepsilon - X(u + \varepsilon \tau) = z$$

$$\tau - z = \varepsilon - X \cdot 0 = \varepsilon - X(u + \varepsilon \tau) = \frac{ops}{u - s}$$

تدريب 2: $(\varepsilon + u \tau)^{\frac{1}{\psi}} (0 + u - \varepsilon + u \tau) \tau - z = \frac{ops}{u - s}$

تدريب 3: $\frac{1 - u \tau}{u + u - \varepsilon - u \tau} = \frac{ops}{u - s}$

$$\frac{1}{\psi} (u - \tau) = u \tau$$

$$\frac{1 - u \tau}{(u - \tau)^{\frac{1}{\psi}}} = 1 - X^{\frac{1}{\psi}} (u - \tau) \frac{1}{\psi} = \frac{ops}{u - s}$$

تدريب 4: $u - \tau - X^{\frac{1}{\psi}} (0 + u - \tau) \tau - z = u \tau$

$$\frac{u - \tau - z}{\tau(0 + u - \tau)} =$$

$$c_{0-15} = \frac{c_s}{u-s}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+\epsilon v c} = \frac{ops}{c_s} \quad (P) \quad (d)$$

$$\frac{c_s}{u-s} \times \frac{ops}{c_s} = \frac{ops}{u-s}$$

$$\frac{c_{0-7}}{1-u-\epsilon v} = c_{0-15} \times \frac{1}{1+\epsilon v c} =$$

$$\lambda = \frac{ds}{u-s}$$

$$c_{0-15} = \frac{ops}{ds} \quad (u)$$

$$\frac{ds}{u-s} \times \frac{ops}{ds} = \frac{ops}{u-s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} r &= u \\ 17 &= d \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c_{0-15} &= \lambda \times c_{0-15} = \\ c_{(17-)} r &= \\ (c_{0-15}) c &= \\ 71 \epsilon \epsilon &= \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{u-c}{1+\epsilon v c} = \frac{u-\epsilon}{1+\epsilon v c} = \frac{ops}{ops} \quad (P) \quad (d)$$

$$\frac{u-7-}{\epsilon(c_{0-15}+3)} = u-c \times \epsilon - (u+3) \times - = (u) \times \quad (u)$$

$$c_{(17-)} r = \epsilon \times (1+u-\epsilon) \times = (u) \times \quad (P)$$

$$u-\epsilon - \lambda \times (u-\epsilon) + u-10 - \lambda \times (u-\epsilon) \times \epsilon = (u) \times \quad (u)$$

$$(u-14-1) (u-9) + 0 - \lambda (u-4+u) = (u) \times \quad (u)$$

(13)

$$\frac{9-x}{\sqrt{x+5}} = \frac{9-x}{\sqrt{x+5}} \quad \text{طرف (2) (5)}$$

$$\sqrt{x+5} = \sqrt{x+5}$$

$$\sqrt{9-x} \cdot (\sqrt{x-1})^2 - x = 0 \quad \text{طرف (2)}$$

$$= \frac{9-x}{(\sqrt{x-1})^2} =$$

$$\frac{9-x}{7x} = \frac{9-x}{x(x+1)} \quad \text{طرف (2)}$$

$$\sqrt{x} \cdot (\sqrt{x-1})^2 + \sqrt{x-1} - x(\sqrt{x-1})^2 = 0 \quad \text{طرف (2)}$$

$$(\sqrt{x}) \cdot (\sqrt{x-1})^2 + \sqrt{x-1} - x(\sqrt{x-1})^2 = 0$$

$$2x^2 - 12x + 12 - x^2 - 2x^2 - 2 = 0$$

$$10 - 12x = 0 \quad \text{طرف (2)}$$

$$\sqrt{x} = \frac{12}{10} \quad \text{طرف (2)}$$

$$x + 12 = \frac{144}{10} \quad \text{(5)}$$

$$\frac{12}{10} \times \frac{144}{10} = \frac{1728}{100}$$

$$2x = 12$$

$$\sqrt{x} \times (x+12) =$$

$$2 \times 12 \times (12+12) =$$

$$12 \times (12+12) =$$

$$07. = 12 \times 24 =$$

(2)

مسئلة الاضرائات المثلثة

$$\text{تدريب 1: } \Gamma + \alpha + \frac{\alpha\beta\gamma}{\beta\gamma\alpha} = \Gamma + \alpha + \frac{\alpha\beta - \alpha\gamma}{\beta\gamma\alpha} = \frac{\alpha\beta\gamma}{\beta\gamma\alpha}$$

$$\beta\gamma\alpha - \alpha\gamma + \alpha\beta = \frac{\alpha\beta\gamma}{\beta\gamma\alpha} \quad (2)$$

$$\beta\gamma\alpha + \alpha\beta - \alpha\gamma = \frac{\alpha\beta\gamma}{\beta\gamma\alpha} \quad (3)$$

$$\beta\gamma\alpha + \alpha\beta = \alpha\gamma$$

$$\beta\gamma\alpha \times \alpha + \alpha\beta \times \alpha = \frac{\alpha\beta\gamma}{\beta\gamma\alpha} \quad (4)$$

$$\text{تدريب 1: } \beta\gamma\alpha = \frac{\alpha\beta\gamma}{\beta\gamma\alpha}$$

$$\Gamma + \alpha + \frac{\alpha\beta\gamma}{\beta\gamma\alpha} = \Gamma + \alpha + \frac{\alpha\beta - \alpha\gamma}{\beta\gamma\alpha} = \frac{\alpha\beta\gamma}{\beta\gamma\alpha} \quad (5)$$

$$\text{تدريب 3: } \beta\gamma\alpha = \frac{\alpha\beta\gamma}{\beta\gamma\alpha}$$

١٧

$$u^2 x u^2 + u^2 x^2 = \frac{u^2}{u^2} \quad (أ)$$

$$\frac{u^2 x u^2 - u^2 x^2 (1+u^2)}{u^2 (1+u^2)} = \frac{u^2}{u^2} \quad (ب)$$

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

$$u^2 x u^2 + u^2 x^2 - u^2 x^2 = \frac{u^2}{u^2} \quad (ج)$$

$$u^2 x (1+u^2) + u^2 x^2 + u^2 x^2 = \frac{u^2}{u^2} \quad (د)$$

$$u^2 x^2 = 3x u^2 x^2 - 3x^2 u^2 \quad (هـ)$$

$$u^2 x \sqrt{u^2 - x^2} = (u^2 - x^2) \quad (و)$$

$$u^2 = 3(u^2 - x^2) \quad (ز)$$

$$u^2 = 3u^2 - 3x^2 \quad (ح)$$

$$(u^2 - x^2)^2 = \frac{u^2}{u^2} \quad (ط)$$

$$u^2 = 3u^2 - 3x^2 \quad (ي)$$

$$(u^2 - x^2)^2 = \frac{u^2}{u^2} \quad (ك)$$

المستحقان العليا

تدريب (1) $ص = 2 - س - ح = 5$

$ص = 2 - ح - س$

(2) $ص = 1$

$ص = 5 - ح - س$

(3) $ص = 5 - ح - س$

$$\frac{1.}{5} = \frac{5 - ح - س}{5} = ص$$

$$\frac{1.}{150} = \frac{5 - ح - س}{0 - 2 - 5}$$

تدريب (2) : $ص = 3 - ح - س = 24 - 5$

$ص = 24 - 5 - ح = 19 - ح$

$ص = 19 - ح - س = 1$

$$19 - ح - س = 1 \rightarrow 18 = ح + س$$

$$18 = ح + س$$

$$\Lambda = \frac{\varepsilon - X \Gamma - z(u-1)}{(u-1)}$$

$$\Gamma \varepsilon = \frac{\varepsilon - X(u-1) \Gamma X \Lambda - z(u-1)}{\varepsilon(u-1)}$$

$$\Gamma \varepsilon = z(1)$$

$$z(u-1) \Gamma + (1-u) \Gamma = X(u-1) \Gamma X \Lambda - z(u-1)$$

$$X(u-1) \Gamma + (1-u) \Gamma = X(u-1) \Gamma X \Lambda - z(u-1)$$

$$(u-1) \Gamma + (1-u) \Gamma = X(u-1) \Gamma X \Lambda - z(u-1)$$

$$u \Gamma - u \Gamma = P \Gamma - z(u-1)$$

$$\Gamma = z(1) \leftarrow \varepsilon = u \Gamma \leftarrow \Gamma = z(1)$$

$$u - P \Gamma = z(u-1)$$

$$\Gamma = P \leftarrow P \Gamma = \Gamma \leftarrow \Gamma = z(1)$$

$$u \Gamma - u \Gamma = P \Gamma - z(u-1)$$

$$u \Gamma - (P) \Gamma = 1.5$$

$$u \Gamma - P \Gamma = 1.5$$

$$u - u \Gamma - u \Gamma = P \Gamma - z(u-1)$$

$$-X(\Gamma = u \Gamma - P \Gamma) = z(1)$$

$$\Gamma = z(u \Gamma + P \Gamma -$$

$$1.5 = u \Gamma - P \Gamma$$

$$\Gamma = u \Gamma - P \Gamma$$

$$\Gamma = u \Gamma - P \Gamma \leftarrow \Gamma = u \Gamma - P \Gamma$$

$$P = P \leftarrow \Gamma = P \Gamma$$

إدارة المناهج والكتب المدرسية

$$\begin{aligned} \text{قوة } \Gamma &= (u) \text{ قوة } \Gamma \\ \text{قوة } \Sigma &= (u) \text{ قوة } \Sigma \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{قوة } \Gamma + \text{قوة } \Sigma &= (u) \text{ قوة } \Gamma + (u) \text{ قوة } \Sigma \\ \text{قوة } \Gamma &= \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{قوة } \Gamma + \text{قوة } \Sigma = (u) \text{ قوة } \Gamma + \text{قوة } \Sigma$$

$$\text{قوة } \Gamma + \text{قوة } \Sigma + \text{قوة } \Gamma + \text{قوة } \Sigma = (u) \text{ قوة } \Gamma + \text{قوة } \Sigma$$

$$\text{قوة } \Gamma + \text{قوة } \Sigma + \text{قوة } \Gamma + \text{قوة } \Sigma = \dots$$

3

$$P(u) = u - \epsilon$$

$$(r)u - (\epsilon)u = \frac{u\Delta}{u-\Delta}$$

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

$$u + \epsilon - \epsilon = \frac{u}{u-\epsilon} \quad P(u) = \frac{u}{u-\epsilon}$$

$$0 = \frac{(u-\epsilon)0 - u}{u-\epsilon} = \frac{-u}{u-\epsilon}$$

$$x - \epsilon - x + \epsilon = \frac{x}{u-\epsilon} \quad P(u) = \frac{x}{u-\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{(u+\epsilon)(u-\epsilon) - x}{u-\epsilon} = \frac{x}{u-\epsilon}$$

$$u - \epsilon = (u - \epsilon) \frac{x}{u-\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{1}{r+u} = \frac{1}{r+\epsilon} \quad P(u) = \frac{1}{r+\epsilon}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon + u - \epsilon} = \frac{r}{\epsilon + u - \epsilon} \quad P(u) = \frac{r}{\epsilon + u - \epsilon}$$

$$\epsilon - u - r = (u) \quad P(u) = \epsilon - u - r$$

$$r = \epsilon - \epsilon = (u) \quad P(u) = \epsilon - \epsilon = (u)$$

(7)

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} = \frac{\Gamma}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} = (u) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \quad (3)$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\Gamma)^2}} = (\Gamma) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\Gamma)^2}}$$

$$\frac{u - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - u}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{ES}{uS} \quad \frac{1}{1+EVC} = \frac{0PS}{ES} \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{ES}{uS} \times \frac{0PS}{ES} = \frac{0PS}{uS}$$

$$\frac{1-}{\sqrt{1-\Gamma^2}} = \frac{1-}{1+u\Gamma-1} = \frac{1-}{1+EVC}$$

$$u - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - u = \frac{0PS}{uS} \quad (6)$$

$$\Gamma \times u - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - u = \frac{0PS}{uS} \quad (7)$$

$$u - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - u = \frac{1-}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{PS}{uS}$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{PS}{uS} = \frac{0PS}{uS} \quad (8)$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{PS}{uS} = \frac{0PS}{uS}$$

$$\frac{PS}{uS} \times \frac{0PS}{PS} = \frac{0PS}{uS}$$

$$c \times (\Gamma - \frac{PS}{uS}) =$$

$$c \times (\Gamma - \frac{PS}{uS}) = c \times (\Gamma - \frac{PS}{uS}) = \frac{0PS}{uS}$$

(9)

إدارة المناهج والكتب المدرسية

$$\frac{u \cdot k - x^3}{u \cdot k + \epsilon} = \frac{0.5}{0.5} \quad (9)$$

$$u \cdot c \cdot x (u \cdot \epsilon - 3) + \epsilon - x (2 + \epsilon) = (u) \cdot \epsilon \quad (10)$$

$$u \cdot \lambda - u \cdot \Gamma + \lambda - u \cdot \epsilon =$$

$$\lambda - u \cdot \Gamma + u \cdot \lambda =$$

$$\Gamma + u \cdot \epsilon - 2(u) \cdot \epsilon$$

$$c \cdot x \cdot \epsilon (1 - u \cdot c) = (u) \cdot \epsilon \quad (11)$$

$$\epsilon (1 - u \cdot c) \cdot \lambda =$$

$$(1 - u \cdot \Gamma) \cdot \lambda = \Gamma \cdot x \cdot (1 - u \cdot c) \cdot \epsilon \quad (12)$$

$$u \cdot \lambda = u \cdot \Gamma \cdot x \cdot u \cdot \epsilon + u \cdot k - x \cdot u \quad (13)$$

$$u \cdot \lambda - u \cdot k - x \cdot u \cdot \Gamma + c \cdot x \cdot u \cdot \epsilon + u \cdot \Gamma \cdot x \cdot u \cdot k - + u \cdot \epsilon - x \cdot u = (u) \cdot \epsilon \quad (14)$$

$$\lambda - u \cdot k - u \cdot \Gamma - u \cdot \epsilon + u \cdot k - u \cdot \Gamma - u \cdot \epsilon =$$

$$\lambda - u \cdot \epsilon + u \cdot k - u \cdot \epsilon - u \cdot \epsilon =$$

$$0 \cdot x \cdot (1 - u \cdot \epsilon) = (u) \cdot \epsilon \quad (15)$$

$$\Gamma \cdot \epsilon = 0 \cdot x \cdot \Gamma \cdot x \cdot \epsilon = 0 \cdot x \cdot \epsilon \quad (16)$$

(17)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{الحل:} \quad & \text{قوة (ص) } z(u) = \frac{1 + u - P\Gamma - \sqrt{1 - 4u + 4P\Gamma - 4P^2}}{2} \\ & \text{قوة (س) } z(u) = \frac{P\Gamma - \sqrt{1 - 4u + 4P\Gamma - 4P^2}}{2} \\ & \cdot \leq P\Gamma - 1\Gamma \leftarrow \cdot z(1-) \\ & \quad \Gamma = P \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{الحل:} \quad & \text{قوة (ص) } z(u) = \frac{P \times (1-u-P) \varepsilon}{2} \\ & \text{قوة (س) } z(u) = \frac{P \varepsilon}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{P \times (1-u-P) P \Gamma}{2} z(u) \\ & \frac{(1-u-P) P \Gamma}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon = P \quad & \leftarrow \frac{P \Gamma}{2} = \varepsilon \Gamma \leftarrow \frac{\varepsilon \Gamma}{2} z(\cdot) \\ \Gamma = P \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{الحل:} \quad & \text{قوة (ص) } z(u) = \frac{\Gamma \times (1-u-\Gamma) \Gamma}{2} \\ & \frac{\Gamma (1-u-\Gamma) \Gamma}{2} \\ & \quad = \text{قوة (ص)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\Gamma \times (1-u-\Gamma) \Gamma}{2} z(u) \\ & \frac{(1-u-\Gamma) \Gamma \varepsilon}{2} \\ & \frac{(1-\sqrt{c}) \Gamma \varepsilon}{2} = \frac{\Gamma}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma}{2} \times (1-u-\Gamma) \Gamma = 1 \leftarrow \frac{(1-\sqrt{c}) \Gamma}{2} = 1$$

$$\sqrt{c} = 1 - u - \Gamma$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{c}}{1\Gamma} = 1 - u - \Gamma$$

(38)

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{7+u-v}} \times (u) \Delta + (u) \Delta \times \sqrt{7+u-v} = (u) \Delta \quad (P) \left(\frac{u}{\sqrt{7+u-v}}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \times (r-) \Delta + (r-) \Delta \times \sqrt{\varepsilon} = (r-) \Delta$$

$$\frac{N}{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} + \varepsilon = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \times 1 + \varepsilon \times \varepsilon =$$

$$\left(\frac{1 \times (u) \Delta - (u) \Delta \times 1}{\varepsilon} \right) - (u) \Delta = (u) \Delta$$

$$\left(\frac{(r-) \Delta - (r-) \Delta \times \varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \right) - (r-) \Delta = (r-) \Delta$$

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

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon} = \frac{0}{\varepsilon} - \varepsilon =$$

$$(1) \Delta (r)$$

$$(r) \Delta (1)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right) \cup (\varepsilon)$$

$$(u - \sqrt{u} \sqrt{u}) \cup (u)$$

$$(c) \Delta (r)$$

$$(r) \Delta (c)$$

$$(\varepsilon-) \Delta (1)$$

$$(u) \cup (v)$$

$$(1) \Delta (r)$$

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إدارة المناهج والكتب المدرسية

المضاد الأول: التقدير الهندسي والعلاقات للمنقاة
الوحدة الثالثة / تطبيقات لتفاضل

أولاً: التقدير الهندسي:

تدريب (أ)

$$\text{و (أ)} = \text{و}^3 - \text{و}^2 = \text{و}^3 - \text{و}^2$$

$$\text{و}^1 (\text{و}) = \text{و}^2 - \text{و} = \text{و}^2 - \text{و}$$

$$\text{و}^1 (\text{و}) = \text{و}^2 - \text{و} = \text{و}^2 - \text{و} = 1 \text{ ميل على المحاور}$$

تدريب (ب)

$$\text{و (أ)} = (\text{و}^2 + 1)$$

$$\text{و}^1 (\text{و}) = \text{و}^2 + 1 = 2 \times \text{و}^2 + 1$$

$$\text{و}^1 (\text{و}) = (\text{و}^2 + 1) = 2 \times \text{و}^2 + 1 = 8 \text{ ميل على المحاور}$$

نقطة التقاس (1، 1) و (11) ← و (1) = (1+1) = 2

نقطة التقاس (2، 1)

$$\text{و} - \text{و} = 3 = \text{و}^2 - \text{و} = \text{و}^2 - \text{و}$$

$$\text{و} - \text{و} = 2 = \text{و}^2 - \text{و} = \text{و}^2 - \text{و}$$

الذسئلة:

$$\text{و}^1 (\text{و}) = \text{و}^2 + 1 = 3 + 1 = 4$$

$$\text{و}^1 (\text{و}) = \text{و}^2 + 1 = 3 = \text{و}^2 + 1 = 3 \text{ ميل على المحاور}$$

(3، 1) و (2) نقطة التقاس (11، 2)

$$\text{و} - \text{و} = 11 = \text{و}^2 - \text{و} = \text{و}^2 - \text{و}$$

$$\text{و}^1 (\text{و}) = \text{و}^2 + 1 = 1 - \text{و}^2 + 1 = 2 - \text{و}^2 = 1$$

$$\text{و}^1 (\text{و}) = \text{و}^2 + 1 = 3 + 1 = 4$$

$$\text{و}^1 (\text{و}) = \text{و}^2 + 1 = 0 = \text{و}^2 + 1 = 0 \text{ ميل على المحاور}$$

نقطة التقاس (1، 1) و (11) ← (3، 1)

$$\text{و} - \text{و} = 3 = \text{و}^2 - \text{و} = \text{و}^2 - \text{و}$$

III

إدارة المناهج والكتب المدرسية

$$\rightarrow \text{أ) } (1+s) = (2-s) \quad s=1$$

$$\text{و' (1) } (2) (1+s) + (1) (2-s) = (1)$$

$$\text{و' (2) } (1) = 2 \times 1 + 1 \times 2 = 4$$

$$\text{نقطة التقاطع } (1, 2) = (1, 2)$$

$$ص = 2 = 4 + ص$$

$$ص = 4 + ص$$

$$\text{ب) } (1) \text{ و' (1) } \frac{2+s}{1+s} = 1 \quad s=1$$

$$\text{و' (2) } \frac{(1) (2+s) - (2) (1+s)}{(1+s)} = 1$$

$$\text{و' (3) } 1 = \frac{2 - 2s}{1+s} = \frac{2 \times 1 - 2 \times 2}{1+1} = -1$$

$$\text{نقطة التقاطع } (1, 1) \leftarrow (1, 1)$$

$$ص = 1 = 1 - ص$$

$$\text{ج) } (1) \text{ و' (1) } 3 - 2s + 2 = 1 \quad s=1$$

$$\text{و' (2) } 3 + 2 = 1$$

$$\text{و' (3) } 3 = 1 + 2 = 3$$

$$3 = 1 \leftarrow 3 = 2$$

$$\text{د) } (1) \text{ و' (1) } 4 + 2s = 1 \quad s=1$$

$$\text{و' (2) } 4 + 2 = 1$$

$$\text{و' (3) } 1 = 4 = 1 + 3 = 4$$

$$\text{هـ) } (1) \text{ و' (1) } (2 - 3s) = 1 \quad s=1$$

$$\text{و' (2) } (2 - 3) = 1$$

$$\text{و' (3) } 1 = 2 - 3 = -1$$

$$\text{نقطة التقاطع } (1, 1) \leftarrow (1, 1)$$

$$ص = 1 = 1 - ص$$

□

ثانياً: التغير المتناهي

تدريسه (١)

$$\text{ف} (n) = {}^n C_3 - {}^n C_2 = 3 + n - 3 = n$$

$$\text{ع} (n) = \text{ف} (n) = 3 - n = 3 - n$$

$$\text{ع} (2) = 3 - 2 = 1 \quad \text{ع} (3) = 3 - 3 = 0$$

تدريسه (٢) ف (n) = ${}^n C_4 + {}^n C_3 = 6 + n - 6 = n$

$$\text{ع} (n) = \text{ف} (n) = 8 + n - 8 = n$$

$$\text{ع} (n) = \text{ع} (n) = 8 + n - 8 = n$$

$$\text{ع} (2) = 8 + 2 - 8 = 2 \quad \text{ع} (3) = 8 + 3 - 8 = 3$$

تدريسه (٣)

$$\text{ف} (n) = {}^n C_3 - {}^n C_2 = 3 + n - 3 = n$$

$$\text{ع} (n) = \text{ف} (n) = 6 - n = 6 - n$$

$$\text{ع} (n) = \text{ع} (n) = 6 - n = 6 - n$$

$$\text{ع} (n) = 6 - n$$

$$\text{ع} (2) = 6 - 2 = 4$$

$$\text{ع} (3) = 6 - 3 = 3$$

$$\text{ع} (n) = \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \text{ع} (n) = \frac{1}{n} (6 - n) = \frac{6}{n} - 1$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \text{ع} (2) = \frac{1}{2} (6 - 2) = 2$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \text{ع} (3) = \frac{1}{3} (6 - 3) = 1$$

البدلة:

$$(1) \text{ ف} (n) = {}^n C_3 + {}^n C_2 = 3 + n + 3 = n + 6$$

$$(2) \text{ ع} (n) = {}^n C_3 + {}^n C_2 = 3 + n + 3 = n + 6$$

$$\text{ع} (2) = 3 + 2 + 3 = 8 \quad \text{ع} (3) = 3 + 3 + 3 = 9$$

$$\text{ع} (n) = 6 + n = n + 6$$

$$9 = n + 6 \quad \text{ع} (n) = 9 - n$$

$$\text{ع} (n) = 3 - n + n = 3$$

$$\text{ع} (n) = (1 - n)(3 + n)$$

$$1 = n \quad \boxed{3 - n}$$

$$\text{ع} (2) = 3 - 2 = 1 \quad \text{ع} (3) = 3 - 3 = 0$$

3

$$(2) \text{ فن } (n) = {}^c n r$$

$$\text{ع } (n) = {}^c n 4$$

$$\text{ع } (3) = (3) 4 = 12 \text{ ان سرعة الخطية}$$

$$\text{السرعة المتوسطة} = \frac{\text{فن } (n) - \text{فن } (1)}{n - 1}$$

$$12 = \frac{\text{فن } (n) - (4)}{n - 1}$$

$$\frac{{}^c n r - 4}{n - 1} = 12 \leftarrow \frac{{}^c n r}{n} = 12$$

$$\therefore (n-1) r = 12n$$

$$r = 12 \quad \boxed{n = 12}$$

$$\text{فن } (n) = (n-1) r + 4$$

$$\text{ع } (n) = (n-1) r + 4$$

$$\text{ع } (4) = (4-1) r + 4 = 3 \times 12 + 4 = 40$$

$$(4) \text{ فن } (n) = {}^c n - {}^c n 3 = 0$$

$$\text{ع } (n) = {}^c n 3 - {}^c n 4$$

$$\text{ع } (n) = 3 - 4n$$

$$3 - 4n = 0$$

$$\boxed{n = 1} \text{ مائيه}$$

$$\text{ع } (1) = (1) 3 - (1) 4 = -1$$

$$(5) \text{ فن } (n) = {}^c n + 4$$

$$\text{ع } (n) = {}^c n 2$$

$$\text{ع } (4) = 4 \times 2 = 8$$

$$\text{السرعة المتوسطة} = \frac{\text{فن } (n) - \text{فن } (1)}{n - 1}$$

$$\frac{{}^c n + 4 - 5}{n - 1} = 1$$

$${}^c n = n + 1$$

$$\therefore n + 1 - n = 1$$

$$\therefore 1 = 1$$

$$\therefore n = 1 \text{ جواب}$$

2

$$\begin{aligned} (٦) \text{ في } (٧) &= ٣٧ - ٤٧ + ٦ \\ \text{ع } (٧) &= ٦ - ٤ \\ \text{ع } (٤) &= ٤ - ٤ \\ \text{ع } (٤) &= ٤ - ٤ \end{aligned}$$

٥

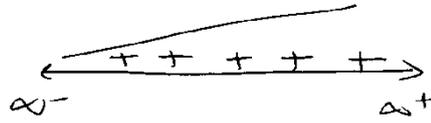
إدارة المناهج والكتب المدرسية

الفصل الثاني: تطبيقات الاشتقاق

أولاً: التزايد والتناقص

تدريب (1)

(1) و $(s) = s + 7$ و $(s)' = 1$



فتزايد $(-\infty, \infty)$

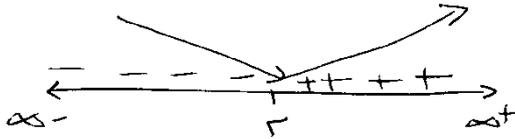
(2) و $(s) = (s^2 - 2s)$

و $(s)' = 2(s - 1)$

$\therefore (s - 1) = 0$

$s = 1$

$s = 1$



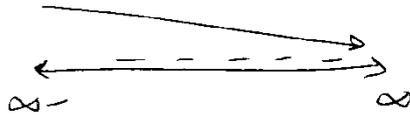
فتناقص $(-\infty, 1)$ فتزايد $[1, \infty)$

المسئلة:

(1) - $(s) = 3 - 2s$ و $(s)' = -2$

$(s)' = -2 < 0$

فتناقص $(-\infty, \infty)$



(2) - $(s) = 8 - s - s^2$

و $(s)' = 8 - 2s$

$\therefore 8 - 2s = 0$

$s = 4$

فتزايد $(-\infty, 4)$ فتناقص $[4, \infty)$



(3) - $(s) = 3s^2 - 6s + 2$ و $(s)' = 6s - 6$

$\therefore 6s - 6 = 0$

$s = 1$

$s = 1$

فتزايد $(-\infty, 1)$ فتناقص $[1, \infty)$

فتناقص $[1, \infty)$



□

$$(> \text{ و } (s) = (s+2)(s+4)$$

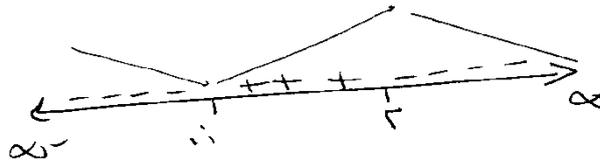
$$\therefore = 1 \times (s+2) + 1 \times (s+4) = (s)$$

$$\therefore = 0 + 2s$$

$$\frac{0}{2} = s$$



فتناقصه $(-\infty, \frac{0}{2}]$ ، فتناقصه $[\frac{0}{2}, \infty)$

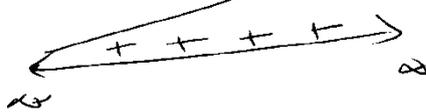


فتناقصه $(-\infty, 2]$ ، فتناقصه $[3, \infty)$
فتناقصه $[2, 3]$

$$\text{و } (s) = s^3 + s^2 + 0$$

$$\text{و } (s) = s^3 + 2$$

$$\therefore \text{جميع قيم } s < 2 + s^3$$



فتناقصه $(-\infty, \infty)$

$$\text{و } (s) = (s) \text{ و } (s) = (s) - (s) = \text{صفر}$$

$$\text{و } (s) = (s) - (s) = \text{صفر}$$

$$\text{و } (s) = (s) - (s) = \text{صفر}$$

$$\text{و } (s) = (s) - (s) = \text{صفر}$$

$$\text{و } (s) = (s) + (s) = \text{صفر}$$

$$\text{حل آخره: نفرض } (s) = (s) + (s) + (s)$$

$$(s) = (s) - (s) = (s)$$

$$(s) = (s) - (s) = (s)$$

$$\therefore (s) = (s) \text{ و } (s) = (s) \text{ و } (s) = (s)$$

$$(s) = (s) = \text{صفر}$$

$$\text{و } (s) = (s) + (s) = \text{صفر}$$

✓

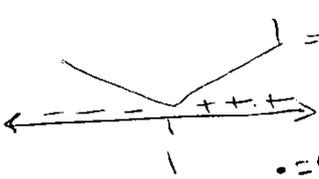
ثانياً : القيم العنقودية

تدريب (١)

$$f(s) = s^2 - 14s + 6$$

$$f'(s) = 2s - 14 = 0$$

عند $s = 1$ يوجد قيمة صغرى محلية $= f(1) = -12$
 النقطة الحرجة $(1, -12) = (s, f(s))$
 عند $s = 1$ يوجد قيمة صغرى محلية $= f(1) = -12$
 تدريب (٢)

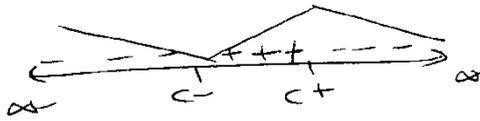


$$f(s) = s^2 - 13s + 6$$

$$f'(s) = 2s - 13 = 0$$

$$f(s) = s^2 - 13s + 6 = 0$$

$$s = 6.5$$



(١) متناقص $(-\infty, 6.5]$ ، $[6.5, \infty)$ متزايد

عند $s = 6.5$ يوجد قيمة صغرى محلية

(٢) قيم s الحرجة عند $s = 6.5$

(٣) النقطة صغرى محلية $(6.5, -32.125)$

النقطة عظمى محلية $(6.5, 6.125)$

تدريب (٣)

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

$$f'(s) = 3s^2 - 6s = 0$$

$$s = 0, 2$$

$$f''(s) = 6s - 6$$

عند $s = 0$ يوجد قيمة صغرى محلية و $f''(0) = -6 < 0$ عند $s = 2$ يوجد قيمة صغرى محلية و $f''(2) = 6 > 0$

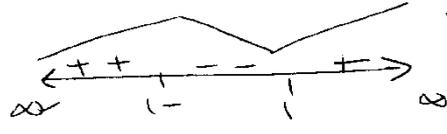
عند $s = 0$ يوجد قيمة صغرى محلية و $f''(0) = -6 < 0$ عند $s = 2$ يوجد قيمة صغرى محلية و $f''(2) = 6 > 0$

المسألة :

$$(1) \quad p - q = (s) \quad s^2 - 3s + 1$$

$$q = (s) \quad s^2 - 3s + 1 = 0$$

$$s = 1 \pm \sqrt{5}$$



$$(1, -) \text{ ق (1-)} \leftarrow \text{عطف محليّة } (1, -)$$

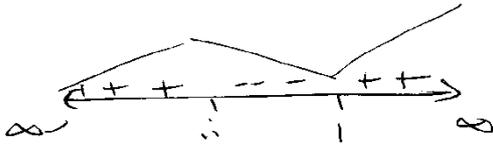
$$(1, -) \text{ ق (1-)} \leftarrow \text{صفر محليّة } (1, -)$$

$$(2) \quad p - q = (s) \quad s^2 - 6s + 2$$

$$q = (s) \quad s^2 - 6s + 2 = 0$$

$$s = 3 \pm \sqrt{7}$$

$$s = 1 \pm \sqrt{5}$$



$$(3, 0) \text{ ق (0)} \leftarrow \text{عطف محليّة } (3, 0)$$

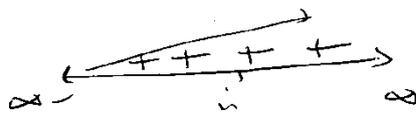
$$(3, 0) \text{ ق (1)} \leftarrow \text{صفر محليّة } (3, 0)$$

$$(3) \quad p - q = (s) \quad s^2 + 6$$

$$q = (s) \quad s^2 + 6 = 0$$

$$s = \pm \sqrt{6}$$

لا توجد قيم صفرى



$$(4) \quad p - q = (s) \quad s^2 - 2s - 8 + \sqrt{6}$$

$$q = (s) \quad s^2 - 2s - 8 + \sqrt{6} = 0$$

$$s = (2 - \sqrt{6}) \quad (2 + \sqrt{6})$$

$$s = \frac{2 - \sqrt{6}}{3} \quad \frac{2 + \sqrt{6}}{3}$$



$$\left(\frac{2-\sqrt{6}}{3}, \frac{2-\sqrt{6}}{3}\right) \text{ ق } \left(\frac{2-\sqrt{6}}{3}, \frac{2-\sqrt{6}}{3}\right) \leftarrow \text{عطف محليّة } (2, 2)$$

$$(2, 2) \text{ ق (2)} \leftarrow \text{صفر محليّة } (2, 2)$$

4

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{ج} \quad 2 - p \text{ و } (s) = 8 - s \\ & \text{و } (s)' = 2 - s = 2 - s \\ & \therefore s = 2 \end{aligned}$$

و $(s)'' = 2 - s$ و $(s)'' = 2 - s$ عند $s = 2$ ، فيه عطف و صغرى و $(s) = 8 - s$

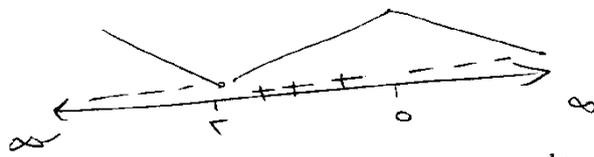
$$\begin{aligned} & \text{د} \quad -u \text{ و } (s) = 2 + s \\ & \text{و } (s)' = 2 = 2 \\ & \therefore s = 2 \\ & \text{و } (s)'' = 2 = 2 \end{aligned}$$

و $(s) = 2$ عند $s = 2$ ، صغرى و صغرى و $(s) = 2$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{هـ} \quad - \text{و } (s) = 6 - s \\ & \text{و } (s)' = 6 - s = 6 - s \\ & \therefore s = 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{و } (s)'' = 2 = 2$$

و $(s) = 6$ عند $s = 6$ ، صغرى و صغرى و $(s) = 6$
 و $(s) = 6$ عند $s = 6$ ، عطف و صغرى و $(s) = 6$



أ) قيم سالكونه $\{0, 2, 6\}$

ب) فترات $(-\infty, 2]$ ، $[2, 6)$ ، $[6, \infty)$
 فترات $[0, 2]$ ، $[2, 6]$

ج) $(2, 6)$ و $(6, \infty)$ نقطة صغرى عليه
 $(-\infty, 2)$ و $(-\infty, 2)$ نقطة عطف عليه

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{د} \quad \text{و } (s) = 3 - s - s^2 + s^3 \\ & \text{و } (s)' = 3 - 2s - 3s^2 \\ & \text{و } (s)'' = 2 - 6s \\ & \therefore 2 - 6s = 0 \\ & \therefore 12 = 6s \end{aligned}$$

□

الفصل الثالث : تطبيقات

أولاً : تطبيقات على القيم المقوى

تدريبي (أ)

العدد الأول = s

العدد الثاني = $2s$

$s + 2s = 3$

$s - 2s = 3$

$s + 2s = 3$

$s + (s - 2s) = 3$

$s + s - 2s = 3 - 1 \times (s - 2s)$

$s = 3 - 1$

$s = 2$



عند $s = 1$ أقل مجموع ممكن

العدد الثاني = $s + 2s = 3$

$s = 1$

العدد (أ) 1. العدد (ب) 1.

تدريبي (ب)

المجموع = $s + 2s = 3$

$s \times 2s = 3$

لكن $s - 2s = 3$

$s \times (s - 2s) = 3$

$s \times s - 2s \times s = 3$

$s^2 - 2s^2 = 3 - 1 \times (s - 2s)$

$s = 3 - 1$



عند $s = 1$ أكبر مساحة ممكنة

$s = 3 - 2s = 3 - 2 \times 1 = 1$

الابعاد (1، 2، 1)

المسئلة ٢

العدد ٣ = ص

(١) العدد ٦ = س

$$٦٠ = ص + س$$

$$ص = ٦٠ - س$$

$$٣ = ص \times س$$

$$٣ = (٦٠ - س)(ص)$$

$$٣ = ٦٠ص - ص^2$$

$$ص^2 - ٦٠ص + ٣ = ٠$$

$$ص = \frac{٦٠ \pm \sqrt{٣٦٠٠ - ١٢}}{٢}$$

$$ص = \frac{٦٠ \pm \sqrt{٣٥٨٨}}{٢}$$

ترفض

عند ص = ٤٠ أكبر ما يمكن

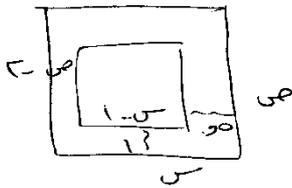
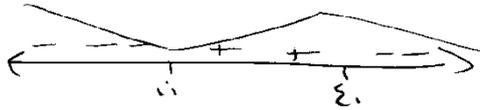
العدد ١ = س

$$٦٠ = ص + س$$

$$٦٠ = ص + ١$$

$$ص = ٥٩$$

العددان ٥٩ = ص ١ = س



$$٣٢ = ص \times (١ - ص) \quad (٢)$$

$$\frac{٣٢}{ص} = ١ - ص$$

$$٣ = (١ - ص)(٢ - ص)$$

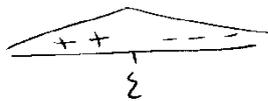
$$٣ = (٢ - \frac{٣٢}{ص}) \times (١ - ص)$$

$$ص = \frac{٣٢}{٢ - ص} + ٢ - ١ = ١٦ = ص$$

$$ص = ٤, \quad \boxed{٤} \text{ ترفض}$$

عند ص = ٤ أكبر ما يمكن

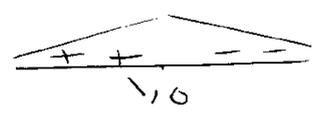
$$ص = \frac{٣٢}{٤} = \frac{٣٢}{٤} = ٨$$



(٣) المحيط = $5س + 5س + ٦ = ٦$
 $٥س - ٣ = ٥س$

كيفية التصويب = المساحة

$٣س \times ٥س = ٣$
 $٣س \times (٥س - ٣) = ٣$
 $٣ = ٣س - ٩س$
 $\therefore ٣ = ٥س - ٣$
 $١,٥ = ٥س$



عند $٥س = ١,٥$ المحر كية ممكنة من التصويب

$٥س - ٣ = ٥س$
 التعداد المتأخر (٥رأ، ٥رأ)

(٤) حجم متوازي المستطيلات = ٤

$٥س \times (٥س - ١,٥) = ٤$

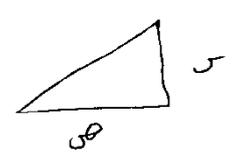
$٥س^٢ \times (٥س - ١,٥) = ٤$

$٤ = ٥س^٢ \times (٥س - ١,٥) + ٥س \times ٢ = ٤$

$٤ = (٥س - ١,٥) (٥س)$

$٢ = ٥س$ $٦ = ٥س$
 تصويب

عند $٥س = ٢$ الجهد حجم ممكن



(٥) $٣ = \frac{1}{٢} \times \text{القاعدة} \times \text{الارتفاع}$

$٣ = ٥س \times \frac{1}{٢} \times ٥س$

$٤٠ = ٥س + ٥س$

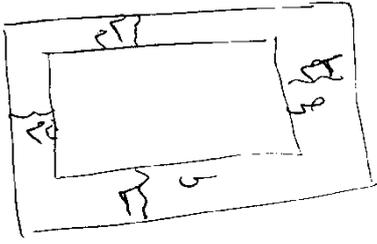
$٥س - ٤٠ = ٥س$

$٣ = \frac{1}{٢} \times ٥س \times (٥س - ٤٠)$

$٣ = ٢,٥س - \frac{1}{٢} \times ٥س^٢$

$\therefore ٣ = ٢,٥س - ٢,٥س$

٥س = ٢,٥سم ٥س = ٤ - ٥س
 البد صامة ممكنة عند طول ٢,٥سم



$$7 = 5 \times 3 \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{7}{3} = 5$$

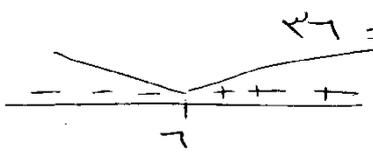
$$(3+2)(5+2) = 7$$

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

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

$$= 3 + \frac{7}{3} + \frac{14}{3} - \frac{7}{3} = 7$$

$$7 = \frac{7}{3}$$



$$7 = 3 \leftarrow 7 = 3$$

$$7 = 3 \leftarrow 7 = 3$$

عند $7 = 3$ اقل مساحة ممكنة

$$7 = \frac{7}{3} = 5$$

فأينما : تطبيقات اقتصادية على لتفاضل

تدريب (١)

الربح = الإيراد - التكاليف

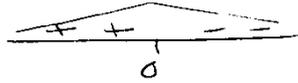
$$R(x) = (20x + 5x^2) - (3000 + 4x + 5x^2)$$

$$R'(x) = (20 + 10x) - (4 + 10x)$$

$$R''(x) = 10 - 10 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

أكبر ربح ممكن



تدريب (٢)

$R(x) = 10x - (20x + 5x^2)$

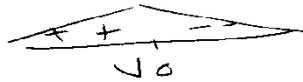
$$R(x) = (10x - 20x - 5x^2) - (3000 + 4x + 5x^2)$$

$$R'(x) = (10 - 20 - 10x) - (4 + 10x)$$

$$R''(x) = -10 - 10 = -20$$

$$-20 < 0$$

$$-20 < 0$$



أكبر ربح ممكن عندما يتبع ٧٥ جزيء

الامثلة :

$$(1) \text{ الربح} = D(x) - L(x) = (180 + 4x) - (2000 + 5x + 5x^2)$$

$$R'(x) = (4 - 5 - 10x) - (5 + 10x)$$

$$R''(x) = -10 - 10 = -20$$

(٢) $R(x) = D(x) - L(x)$

$$R(x) = (2000 + 5x + 5x^2) - (2000 + 5x + 5x^2)$$

$$R'(x) = (5 - 5 - 10x) - (5 + 10x)$$

$$R''(x) = -10 - 10 = -20$$

$$-20 < 0$$



أكبر ربح ممكن عند ١٠٠

$$(3) \quad (س) د = (س) د - (س) ل$$

$$(س) د = (س) د - (س) ل$$

$$س - ٥٢ - ٦٠ = (س) د$$

$$س - ٥٢ = (س) د$$

$$(4) \quad (س) د = (س) د - (س) ل$$

$$(س) د = (س) د - (س) ل$$

$$(س) د = (س) د - (س) ل$$

$$س - ٤٠ = (س) د$$

$$س = ٤٠$$

$$س = ٤٠$$

س = ٤٠ حقه نظر
 س = ٤٠ حقه نظر
 س = ٤٠ حقه نظر

$$(5) \quad (س) د = (س) د - (س) ل$$

$$(س) د = (س) د - (س) ل$$

$$س - ٥٠ = (س) د$$

$$س - ٤٠ = (س) د$$

$$س - ٤٠ = (س) د$$

$$س - ٤٠ = (س) د$$

س = ٤٠ حقه نظر

$$(6) \quad (س) د = (س) د - (س) ل$$

$$(س) د = (س) د - (س) ل$$

$$س - ٤٠ = (س) د$$

$$س - ٤٠ = (س) د$$

اسئلة العدد ٥

(١) في (ن) $3 + 12 - 2N = (N)$
 $15 - 2N = (N)$
 $15 = 3N$
 $5 = N$

في (ن) $12 = (N)$
 في (٣) $12 = (3)$

(٢) في (ن) $3(1-N) = (N)$
 $3 - 3N = (N)$
 $3 = 4N$
 $0.75 = N$

(٣) التكلفة = $200x + 300y$

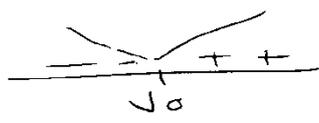
لكن $50x = 300$
 $50x = 300$
 $x = 6$

$50x + 50y = 1000$

$50x + \frac{300}{50}x = 1000$

$50x + 600 = 1000$

$50x = 400$
 $x = 8$



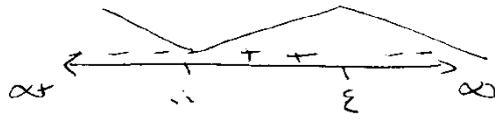
$50(8) = 400$
 $400 = 400$

اهل تكلفة عند ما يكون $50 = 50$

$50 = \frac{300}{50}$

الاعداد الاخرى $200, 300$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad f(s) &= 6s^2 - 6s^3 \\ f'(s) &= 12s - 18s^2 \\ f''(s) &= 12 - 36s \\ f'''(s) &= -36 \end{aligned}$$



(P) متناقص، $(-\infty, 2]$ ، $[4, \infty)$
 متزايد $[2, 4]$

(د) $(2, 4)$ و $(0, 2)$ صفري محلية $\Rightarrow (0, 2)$ صفري محلية
 $(4, \infty)$ و $(-\infty, 2)$ صفري محلية $\leftarrow (4, \infty)$ صفري محلية

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \quad f(s) &= 6s^2 - 6s^3 \\ f'(s) &= 12s - 18s^2 \\ f''(s) &= 12 - 36s \\ f'''(s) &= -36 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (6) \quad (P) \quad f(s) &= 2s^3 - 3s^2 - 12s + 5 \\ f'(s) &= 6s^2 - 6s - 12 \\ f''(s) &= 12s - 6 \\ f'''(s) &= 12 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f''(s) &= 12s - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow s = \frac{1}{2} \\ f''(s) &= 12s - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow s = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f''(s) &= 12s - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow s = \frac{1}{2} \\ f''(s) &= 12s - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow s = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(7) \quad \text{و (س)} = \text{س}^3 - \text{س}^2 + \text{س} - 1$$

$$\text{و (س')} = \text{س}^2 - 2\text{س} + 1$$

$$17 = 5$$

$$\text{و (س'')} = 5\text{س} - 6$$

و (س''') = 5\text{س} - 6 = 7 < 0 \quad \therefore \text{عند } \text{س} = 1 \text{ صغرى و صغرى و (س''') = 0

و (س''''') = 5\text{س} - 6 = 7 > 0 \quad \therefore \text{عند } \text{س} = 1 \text{ نظير و صغرى و (س''''') = 4

$$(8) \quad \text{و (س)} = \text{س}^3(1 - \text{س}^2)$$

$$\text{و (س')} = \text{س}^2(1 - \text{س}^2) + 3\text{س}(1 - \text{س}^2) - 2\text{س}^3$$

$$(1 - \text{س}^2)(1 - 2\text{س} + 3\text{س}) - 2\text{س}^3$$

$$\text{و (س'')} = 16 = 8 \times 2 = 16 \quad \text{على (س'')} = 1$$

نقطة تقاطع (س'') = 1 و (س'') = 1 \rightarrow (س'') = 1

$$\text{معادلة (س'')} = 16 = 8 - 2\text{س} \rightarrow (س'') = 1$$

(A) العدد الاصل = س
العدد الثاني = 2س

$$0 = 2\text{س} + \text{س}$$

$$2\text{س} \times \text{س} = 8$$

$$2\text{س} = 8 \rightarrow \text{س} = 4$$

$$2\text{س} = 8 \rightarrow \text{س} = 4$$

$$2\text{س} = 8 \rightarrow \text{س} = 4 \rightarrow \text{س} = 4$$

$$2 = 8$$

و (س'') = 2 = 8 \rightarrow \text{عند } \text{س} = 4 \text{ اكبر طاقين}

$$\text{العدد الثاني} = 2\text{س} = 8 = 2\text{س} = 8$$

$$\begin{aligned} (A) \quad & \text{ل}^2 = (س) = ٤٠ + ٣س \\ & \text{ل}^2 = (س) = ٦س \\ & \text{ل}^2 = (٦س) = ٦ \times ٦ = ٣٦ = ١٣. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (١) \quad & \text{ق}^2 = (٥-٣س) \\ & \text{ق}^2 \times ٣ = (٥-٣س) \times ٣ \\ & ٣ق^2 = ١٥ - ٩س \\ & ٤ = ٥ - ٣س \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{أو } ٣س &= ٥ - ٤ \\ \text{أو } ٣س &= ١ \\ \boxed{س} &= \frac{١}{٣} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (١١) \quad & ١ - \text{ق}^2 = (٥-٣س) \\ & \text{ق}^2 = ١ - ١٣ = -١٢ \\ & ٢ = ١٢ \end{aligned}$$

الجواب **١٢**

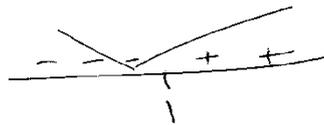
$$\begin{aligned} ٢ - \text{ص}^2 &= (١-٣س) \\ ١ - ٥س &= ١ - ٣س \\ ٣س &= ٥س \end{aligned}$$

الجواب **٥**



$$\begin{aligned} ٣ - \text{ق}^2 &= (٥-٣س) \\ ٢ &= ٥ \end{aligned}$$

الجواب **٥**



$$\begin{aligned} ٤ - \text{ق}^2 &= (٥-٣س) \\ ١ &= ٥ \end{aligned}$$

عندئذ **١**

الجواب **١**

٣٠

$$\begin{aligned} \text{٥- ف (٧)} &= ٦٦ - ٦٣ \\ \text{ع (٧)} &= ٦٣ - ٦٦ \\ \text{د (٧)} &= ٦٦ - ٦٣ \\ &= ٣ \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ف (٢)} &= ٢٤ - ٢٦ \\ \text{الجواب} & \boxed{\text{ب}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{٦- و (٦)} &= ٦٣ - ٦٦ \\ \text{و (١)} &= ٦٦ - ٦٣ \\ &= ٣ \\ \text{الجواب} & \boxed{\text{ب}} \end{aligned}$$