



الرياضيات

الصف الثاني عشر- الفرع الأدبي
الفصل الدراسي الثاني

12

إجابات التمارين

منهاجي
متعة التعليم الهادف



الناشر: المركز الوطني لتطوير المناهج

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

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إجابات كتاب التمارين للصف الثاني عشر الأدبي / الفصل الدراسي الثاني

الوحدة الرابعة: التكامل

أستعد لدراسة الوحدة

التحويل من الصورة الأسية إلى الصورة الجذرية والعكس صفحة 6

1	$p^{\frac{1}{6}} = \sqrt[6]{p}$
2	$w^{\frac{8}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{w^8}$
3	$\sqrt[6]{v^5} = v^{\frac{5}{6}}$
4	$\sqrt[8]{u} = u^{\frac{1}{8}}$
إيجاد قيمة اقتران عند نقطة ما صفحة 6	
5	$f(1) = (1)^2 - 5(1) + 9 = 5$
6	$h(49) = \sqrt{49} + 10 = 17$
7	$g(0) = e^0 + 3(0) = 1$
إيجاد مشتقة اقترانات مختلفة صفحة 7	
8	$f'(x) = 6x^2$
9	$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$
10	$f'(x) = 1 + \frac{2}{5}(2x - 5)^{-\frac{4}{5}}$ $= 1 + \frac{2}{5\sqrt[5]{(2x - 5)^4}}$
11	$f'(x) = (2x + 3)(-3x^2) + (1 - x^3)(2)$ $= -6x^3 - 9x^2 + 2 - 2x^3$ $= -8x^3 - 9x^2 + 2$

12	$f'(x) = 8 - \frac{(2x+8)(1) - (x)(2)}{(2x+8)^2}$ $= 8 - \frac{2x+8-2x}{(2x+8)^2}$ $= 8 - \frac{8}{(2x+8)^2}$
13	$f'(x) = -\frac{21x^2}{x^6} - \frac{3}{x^2}$ $= -\frac{21}{x^4} - \frac{3}{x^2}$ $= -\frac{21}{x^4} - \frac{3x^2}{x^4}$ $= -\frac{21+3x^2}{x^4}$
14	$f'(x) = 7 - 2e^{2x-1}$
15	$f'(x) = (x^4) \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) + (\ln x)(4x^3) = x^3 + 4x^3 \ln x$
16	$f'(x) = 2 \cos 2x - 12 \sin 3x$
إعادة تعريف اقتران القيمة المطلقة صفحة 8	
	$3x - 9 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 3$ $f(x) = 3x - 9 = \begin{cases} -3x + 9, & x < 3 \\ 3x - 9, & x \geq 3 \end{cases}$

الدرس الأول: التكامل غير المحدود

1	$\int (4x + 2) dx = 2x^2 + 2x + C$
2	$\int 2x^{-4} dx = -\frac{2}{3x^3} + C$
3	$\int (6x^2 - 4x) dx = 2x^3 - 2x^2 + C$
4	$\int (3 - x - 2x^5) dx = 3x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^6 + C$
5	$\int (x^{-2} + x^{\frac{5}{2}}) dx = -x^{-1} + \frac{2}{7}x^{\frac{7}{2}} + C$
6	$\int (3x^2 - \frac{2}{x^2}) dx = x^3 + \frac{2}{x} + C$
7	$\int (3x^{-2} + 6x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x - 4) dx = -3x^{-1} + 12x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 4x + C$
8	$\int (10x^4 + 8x^{-3}) dx = 2x^5 - 4x^{-2} + C$
9	$\int \left(\frac{2}{x^3} - 3\sqrt{x} \right) dx = \int \left(2x^{-3} - 3x^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) dx$ $= -x^{-2} - 2x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$ $= -\frac{1}{x^2} - 2\sqrt{x^3} + C$
10	$\int \left(8x^3 + 6x - \frac{4}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx = \int \left(8x^3 + 6x - 4x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) dx$ $= 2x^4 + 3x^2 - 8x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$ $= 2x^4 + 3x^2 - 8\sqrt{x} + C$

11	$\int \left(\frac{7}{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{x^4} \right) dx = \int \left(7x^{-2} + x^{\frac{4}{3}} \right) dx$ $= -7x^{-1} + \frac{3}{7}x^{\frac{7}{3}} + C$ $= -\frac{7}{x} + \frac{3}{7}\sqrt[3]{x^7} + C$
12	$\int \left(\frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{3}{x^2} \right) dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{3}x^2 + 3x^{-2} \right) dx$ $= \frac{1}{9}x^3 - 3x^{-1} + C$ $= \frac{1}{9}x^3 - \frac{3}{x} + C$
13	$\int \frac{4 + 2\sqrt{x}}{x^2} dx = \int \left(\frac{4}{x^2} + \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{x^2} \right) dx$ $= \int \left(4x^{-2} + 2x^{-\frac{3}{2}} \right) dx$ $= -4x^{-1} - 4x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + C$ $= -\frac{4}{x} - \frac{4}{\sqrt{x}} + C$
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	$\int \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2} dx = \int \left(\frac{x^2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx$ $= \int (1 - x^{-2}) dx$ $= x + x^{-1} + C$ $= x + \frac{1}{x} + C$
16	$\int x\sqrt{x} dx = \int x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx$ $= \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} + C$ $= \frac{2}{5} \sqrt{x^5} + C$
17	$\int \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} dx = \int \frac{(x - 1)(x + 1)}{x - 1} dx$ $= \int (x + 1) dx$ $= \frac{1}{2} x^2 + x + C$
18	$\int x^2(1 - x^3) dx = \int (x^2 - x^5) dx$ $= \frac{1}{3} x^3 - \frac{1}{6} x^6 + C$
19	$\int (x + 4)^2 dx = \int (x^2 + 8x + 16) dx$ $= \frac{1}{3} x^3 + 4x^2 + 16x + C$

20	$\int \frac{5-x}{x^5} dx = \int \left(\frac{5}{x^5} - \frac{x}{x^5} \right) dx$ $= \int (5x^{-5} - x^{-4}) dx$ $= -\frac{5}{4}x^{-4} + \frac{1}{3}x^{-3} + C$ $= -\frac{5}{4x^4} + \frac{1}{3x^3} + C$
21	$\int \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1}{x + 1} dx = \int \frac{(x + 1)(x + 1)}{x + 1} dx$ $= \int (x + 1) dx$ $= \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + C$
22	$\int x(x + 1)^2 dx = \int x(x^2 + 2x + 1) dx$ $= \int (x^3 + 2x^2 + x) dx$ $= \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C$
23	$\int \frac{(x + 3)^2}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{x^2 + 6x + 9}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ $= \int \left(\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{6x}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{9}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx$ $= \int \left(x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 6x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 9x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) dx$ $= \frac{2}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} + 4x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 18x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$
24	$\int (x - 5)(x + 5) dx = \int (x^2 - 25) dx$ $= \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 25x + C$

الدرس الثاني: الشرط الأولي

1	$f(x) = \int (3x - 2) dx = \frac{3}{2}x^2 - 2x + C$ $\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{3}{2}x^2 - 2x + C$ $f(-1) = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{3}{2} + 2 + C = 2 \Rightarrow C = -\frac{3}{2}$ $\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{3}{2}x^2 - 2x - \frac{3}{2}$
2	$f(x) = \int \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx = \int \left(x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) dx$ $= \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{x^3} + 2\sqrt{x} + C$ $\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{x^3} + 2\sqrt{x} + C$ $f(4) = 5 \Rightarrow \frac{16}{3} + 4 + C = 5 \Rightarrow C = -\frac{13}{3}$ $\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{x^3} + 2\sqrt{x} - \frac{13}{3}$
3	$f(x) = \int -x(x+1) dx = \int (-x^2 - x) dx = -\frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C$ $\Rightarrow f(x) = -\frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C$ $f(-1) = 5 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + C = 5 \Rightarrow C = \frac{31}{6}$ $\Rightarrow f(x) = -\frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{31}{6}$
4	$f(x) = \int \left(x^3 - \frac{2}{x^2} + 2 \right) dx = \int (x^3 - 2x^{-2} + 2) dx$ $= \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{2}{x} + 2x + C$ $\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{2}{x} + 2x + C$ $f(1) = 3 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} + 2 + 2 + C = 3 \Rightarrow C = -\frac{5}{4}$ $\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{1}{x} + 2x - \frac{5}{4}$

5	$f(x) = \int (x + \sqrt{x}) dx = \int \left(x + x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$ $\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{x^3} + C$ $f(1) = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} + C = 2 \Rightarrow C = \frac{5}{6}$ $\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{x^3} + \frac{5}{6}$
6	$f(x) = \int -\frac{10}{x^2} dx = \int -10x^{-2} dx = 10x^{-1} + C = \frac{10}{x} + C$ $\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{10}{x} + C$ $f(1) = 15 \Rightarrow 10 + C = 15 \Rightarrow C = 5$ $\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{10}{x} + 5$
7	$f(x) = \int \sqrt{x} dx = \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{x^3} + C$ $\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{x^3} + C$ $f(9) = 25 \Rightarrow \frac{54}{3} + C = 25 \Rightarrow C = 7$ $\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{x^3} + 7$
8	$f(x) = \int \frac{2}{x^2} dx = \int 2x^{-2} dx = -2x^{-1} + C = -\frac{2}{x} + C$ $\Rightarrow f(x) = -\frac{2}{x} + C$ $f(2) = 4 \Rightarrow -1 + C = 4 \Rightarrow C = 5$ $\Rightarrow f(x) = -\frac{2}{x} + 5$

9	$f(x) = \int (3x^2 - 12x + 8) dx = x^3 - 6x^2 + 8x + C$ $\Rightarrow f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 8x + C$ $f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow x^3 - 6x^2 + 8x + C = 0 \Rightarrow C = 0$ $\Rightarrow f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 8x$ <p>لإيجاد الإحداثيات لنقاط تقاطع المنحنى مع محور x نفرض $y=0$</p> $0 = x^3 - 6x^2 + 8x \Rightarrow x(x^2 - 6x + 8) = 0 \Rightarrow x(x-2)(x-4) = 0$ $\Rightarrow x = 0, x = 2, x = 4$
10	$R(x) = \int (x^2 - 3) dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 3x + C$ $\Rightarrow R(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 3x + C$ $R(0) = 0 \Rightarrow 0 - 0 + C = 0 \Rightarrow C = 0$ $\Rightarrow R(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 3x$
11	$s(t) = \int (3t^2 - 12t + 11) dt = t^3 - 6t^2 + 11t + C$ $\Rightarrow s(t) = t^3 - 6t^2 + 11t + C$ $s(0) = 0 \Rightarrow 0 + 0 + 0 + C = 0 \Rightarrow C = 0$ $\Rightarrow s(t) = t^3 - 6t^2 + 11t$ $\Rightarrow s(2) = (2)^3 - 6(2)^2 + 11(2) = 8 - 24 + 22 = 6 \text{ m}$
12	$v(t) = \int (6t - 30) dt = 3t^2 - 30t + C$ $\Rightarrow v(t) = 3t^2 - 30t + C$ $v(0) = 72 \Rightarrow 0 + 0 + 0 + C = 72 \Rightarrow C = 72$ $\Rightarrow v(t) = 3t^2 - 30t + 72$ $s(t) = \int (3t^2 - 30t + 72) dt = t^3 - 15t^2 + 72t + C$ $\Rightarrow s(t) = t^3 - 15t^2 + 72t + C$ $s(0) = 0 \Rightarrow 0 + 0 + 0 + C = 0 \Rightarrow C = 0$ $\Rightarrow s(t) = t^3 - 15t^2 + 72t$ $\Rightarrow s(3) = (3)^3 - 15(3)^2 + 72(3) = 27 - 135 + 216 = 108 \text{ m}$

الدرس الثالث: التكامل المحدود

1	$\int_1^5 10x^{-2} dx = -10x^{-1} \Big _1^5$ $= -\frac{10}{x} \Big _1^5 = (-2) - (-10) = 8$
2	$\int_0^2 (2x^3 - 4x + 5) dx = \left(\frac{1}{2}x^4 - 2x^2 + 5x \right) \Big _0^2$ $= 8 - 8 + 10 = 10$
3	$\int_1^4 \frac{x^3 + 2x^2}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_1^4 \left(\frac{x^3}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx$ $= \int_1^4 (x^{\frac{5}{2}} + 2x^{\frac{3}{2}}) dx$ $= \left(\frac{2}{7}x^{\frac{7}{2}} + \frac{4}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} \right) \Big _1^4$ $= \left(\frac{256}{7} + \frac{128}{5} \right) - \left(\frac{2}{7} + \frac{4}{5} \right) = \frac{254}{7} + \frac{124}{5} = \frac{2138}{35}$
4	$\int_3^6 \left(x - \frac{3}{x} \right)^2 dx = \int_3^6 \left(x^2 - 6 + \frac{9}{x^2} \right) dx$ $= \int_3^6 (x^2 - 6 + 9x^{-2}) dx$ $= \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 - 6x - 9x^{-1} \right) \Big _3^6$ $= \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 - 6x - \frac{9}{x} \right) \Big _3^6$ $= \left(72 - 36 - \frac{3}{2} \right) - (9 - 18 - 3)$ $= \frac{93}{2}$

5	$ x + 3 = \begin{cases} -x - 3, & x < -3 \\ x + 3, & x \geq -3 \end{cases}$ $\int_0^5 (x + 3 - 5) dx = \int_0^5 (x + 3 - 5) dx$ $= \int_0^5 (x - 2) dx$ $= \left(\frac{1}{2} x^2 - 2x \right) \Big _0^5 = \left(\frac{25}{2} - 10 \right) - (0 - 0) = \frac{5}{2}$
6	$\int_0^6 x(6 - x) dx = \int_0^6 (6x - x^2) dx$ $= \left(3x^2 - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right) \Big _0^6 = \left(108 - \frac{216}{3} \right) - (0) = \frac{108}{3} = 36$
7	$\int_1^2 \left(6x - \frac{12}{x^4} + 3 \right) dx = \int_1^2 (6x - 12x^{-4} + 3) dx$ $= (3x^2 + 4x^{-3} + 3x) \Big _1^2$ $= \left(3x^2 + \frac{4}{x^3} + 3x \right) \Big _1^2$ $= \left(12 + \frac{1}{2} + 6 \right) - (3 + 4 + 3) = \frac{17}{2}$
8	$ 2x - 1 = \begin{cases} -2x + 1, & x < \frac{1}{2} \\ 2x - 1, & x \geq \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$ $\int_0^7 2x - 1 dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (-2x + 1) dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^7 (2x - 1) dx$ $= (-x^2 + x) \Big _0^{\frac{1}{2}} + (x^2 - x) \Big _{\frac{1}{2}}^7$ $= \left(-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \right) - (0) + (49 - 7) - \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{85}{2}$

9	$ x = \begin{cases} -x, & x < 0 \\ x, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$ $\int_{-3}^4 x dx = \int_{-3}^0 -x dx + \int_0^4 x dx$ $= -\frac{1}{2}x^2 \Big _{-3}^0 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \Big _0^4$ $= (0) - \left(-\frac{9}{2}\right) + (8) - (0) = \frac{25}{2}$
10	$\int_1^2 \frac{x^2 + x^3}{x} dx = \int_1^2 \left(\frac{x^2}{x} + \frac{x^3}{x}\right) dx$ $= \int_1^2 (x + x^2) dx$ $= \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3\right) \Big _1^2 = \left(2 + \frac{8}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{7}{3} = \frac{23}{6}$
11	$\int_3^4 (6x^2 - 4x) dx = (2x^3 + 2x^2) \Big _3^4$ $= (128 + 32) - (54 + 18) = 88$
12	$\int_{10}^{10} \frac{x+1}{x^2} dx = 0$
13	$\int_2^2 f(x) dx = 0$
14	$\int_1^2 (f(x) - 5) dx = \int_1^2 f(x) dx - \int_1^2 5 dx$ $= \int_1^{-3} f(x) dx + \int_{-3}^2 f(x) dx + \int_1^2 -5 dx$ $= -4 + 5 + (-5x) \Big _1^2$ $= 1 + (-10) - (-5)$ $= -4$
15	$\int_{-3}^2 (-2f(x) + 5g(x)) dx = -2 \int_{-3}^2 f(x) dx + 5 \int_{-3}^2 g(x) dx$ $= -2(5) + 5(-2) = -20$
16	$\int_2^{-3} (g(x) + 2x) dx = \int_2^{-3} g(x) dx + \int_2^{-3} 2x dx$ $= -(-2) + (x^2) \Big _2^{-3} = 2 + 9 - 4 = 7$

17	$\int_2^{-3} (f(x) + g(x))dx = \int_2^{-3} f(x)dx + \int_2^{-3} g(x)dx$ $= -5 + 2 = -3$
18	$\int_{-3}^2 (4f(x) - 3g(x))dx = 4 \int_{-3}^2 f(x)dx - 3 \int_{-3}^2 g(x)dx$ $= 4(5) - 3(-2) = 26$
19	$\int_{-3}^6 f(x)dx = \int_{-3}^2 f(x)dx + \int_2^6 f(x)dx$ $= \int_{-3}^2 x^2 dx + \int_2^6 (8 - x)dx$ $= \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3\right)\Big _{-3}^2 + \left(8x - \frac{1}{2}x^2\right)\Big _2^6$ $= \left(\frac{8}{3}\right) - (-9) + (48 - 18) - (16 - 2) = \frac{83}{3}$
20	$P(t) = \int_0^8 \left(5 + 3t^{\frac{2}{3}}\right) dt$ $= \left(5t + \frac{9}{5}t^{\frac{5}{3}}\right)\Big _0^8$ $= \left(40 + \frac{288}{5}\right) - (0)$ $= \frac{488}{5}$
21	$\int_2^3 (x^2 - a)dx = 5$ $\left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 - ax\right)\Big _2^3 = 5$ $(9 - 3a) - \left(\frac{8}{3} - 2a\right) = 5$ $\frac{17}{3} - a = 5$ $a = \frac{2}{3}$

الدرس الرابع: المساحة

1	$A = \int_0^1 (x - x^2) dx + \int_1^2 (x^2 - x) dx$ $= \left(\frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right) \Big _0^1 + \left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right) \Big _1^2$ $= \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right) + \left(\frac{8}{3} - 2 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = 1$
2	$A = \int_4^9 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ $= \int_4^9 x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx$ $= 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big _4^9 = 6 - 4 = 2$
3	$A = \int_{-1}^4 (4 + 3x - x^2) dx$ $= \left(4x + \frac{3}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right) \Big _{-1}^4$ $= \left(16 + 24 - \frac{64}{3} \right) - \left(-4 + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{125}{6}$
4	$A = - \int_{-1}^0 (3x^2 + x - 2) dx$ $= - \left(x^3 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 - 2x \right) \Big _{-1}^0$ $= - \left((0) - \left(-1 + \frac{1}{2} + 2 \right) \right) = \frac{3}{2}$
5	$A = \int_{-1}^1 (1 - x^2) dx$ $= \left(x - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right) \Big _{-1}^1$ $= \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \right) - \left(-1 + \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{4}{3}$

6	$A = \int_0^1 (1 - x^2) dx + \int_1^2 (x^2 - 1) dx$ $= (1 - x^2) \Big _0^1 + (x^2 - 1) \Big _1^2 = 2$
7	$3x^2 - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = 1$ $\Rightarrow x = -1, x = 1$ $A = \int_{-1}^1 (3 - 3x^2) dx$ $= (3x - x^3) \Big _{-1}^1$ $= (3 - 1) - (-3 + 1) = 4$
8	$x^3 - 5x^2 - 6x = 0 \Rightarrow x(x^2 - 5x - 6) = 0$ $\Rightarrow x(x - 6)(x + 1) = 0$ $\Rightarrow x = 0, x = 6, x = -1$ $A = \int_{-1}^0 (x^3 - 5x^2 - 6x) dx + \int_0^6 (-x^3 + 5x^2 + 6x) dx$ $= \left(\frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{5}{3}x^3 - 3x^2 \right) \Big _{-1}^0 + \left(-\frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{5}{3}x^3 + 3x^2 \right) \Big _0^6$ $= (0) - \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{5}{3} - 3 \right) + (-324 + 360 + 108) - (0) = \frac{1741}{12}$
9	$x^2(2 - x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, x = 2$ $A = \int_0^2 x^2(2 - x) dx$ $= \int_0^2 (2x^2 - x^3) dx$ $= \left(\frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 \right) \Big _0^2$ $= \left(\frac{16}{3} - 4 \right) - (0) = \frac{4}{3}$

الدرس الخامس: تكامل اقترانات خاصة

1	$\int \frac{1-x^2}{5x} dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{5x} - \frac{x^2}{5x} \right) dx$ $= \int \left(\frac{1}{5x} - \frac{1}{5}x \right) dx$ $= \frac{1}{5} \ln x - \frac{1}{10}x^2 + C$
2	$\int (5e^x + 4) dx = 5e^x + 4x + C$
3	$\int (1 - e^{2x-3}) dx = x - \frac{1}{2}e^{2x-3} + C$
4	$\int (\sin 2x - \cos 2x) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + C$
5	$\int \frac{3}{2x-1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \ln 2x-1 + C$
6	$\int (5 - \sin(5-5x)) dx = 5x - \frac{1}{5} \cos(5-5x) + C$
7	$\int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}x-2} dx = 3 \ln \left \frac{1}{3}x - 2 \right + C$
8	$\int \left(2x - 1 + \frac{8}{5x+4} \right) dx = x^2 - x + \frac{8}{5} \ln 5x+4 + C$
9	$\int \left(3 \cos x + \frac{5}{x} + \frac{4}{x^2} \right) dx = 3 \sin x + 5 \ln x - \frac{4}{x} + C$
10	$\int (3x+2)^5 dx = \frac{1}{18} (3x+2)^6 + C$
11	$\int \frac{x+1}{x^2+2x+5} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+2}{x^2+2x+5} dx$ $= \frac{1}{2} \ln x^2+2x+5 + C$
12	$\int \left(e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2} \sin(2x-1) \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + \frac{1}{4} \cos(2x-1) + C$

13	$\int (\sin(2x + 3) + \cos(3x + 2)) dx$ $= -\frac{1}{2} \cos(2x + 3) + \frac{1}{3} \sin(3x + 2) + C$
14	$\int \left(\frac{1}{8} x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{4}{x} \right) dx = \frac{1}{20} x^{\frac{5}{2}} - 4 \ln x + C$
15	$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}} dx = \int (x-1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx$ $= 2(x-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$ $= 2\sqrt{x-1} + C$
16	$\int_0^1 \sqrt{1+7x} dx = \int_0^1 (1+7x)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$ $= \frac{2}{21} (1+7x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big _0^1$ $= \frac{2}{21} (1+7(1))^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{21} (1+7(0))^{\frac{3}{2}}$ $= \frac{2}{21} \sqrt{512} - \frac{2}{21}$
17	$\int_0^1 e^x (4 - e^x) dx = \int_0^1 (4e^x - e^{2x}) dx$ $= \left(4e^x - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \right) \Big _0^1$ $= 4e - \frac{1}{2} e^2 - \frac{7}{2}$
18	$\int_1^3 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = (x + \ln x) \Big _1^3$ $= 2 + \ln 3$
19	$y = f(x) = \int (6e^{2x} + 2e^{-x}) dx$ $= 3e^{2x} - 2e^{-x} + C$ $y = f(x) = 3e^{2x} - 2e^{-x} + C$ $f(0) = 2 \Rightarrow 3 - 2 + C = 2$ $\Rightarrow C = 1$ $\Rightarrow y = 3e^{2x} - 2e^{-x} + 1$

20	$f(x) = \int e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} + C$ $f(0) = 3 \Rightarrow -1 + C = 3$ $\Rightarrow C = 4$ $\Rightarrow f(x) = -e^{-x} + 4$
21	$f(x) = \int \left(\frac{3}{x} - 4 \right) dx$ $= 3 \ln x - 4x + C$ $f(1) = 0 \Rightarrow -4 + C = 0$ $\Rightarrow C = 4$ $\Rightarrow f(x) = 3 \ln x - 4x + 4$
22	$f(x) = \int (4e^x - 2) dx$ $= 4e^x - 2x + C$ $f(0) = 1 \Rightarrow 4 + C = 1$ $\Rightarrow C = -3$ $\Rightarrow f(x) = 4e^x - 2x - 3$
23	$N(t) = \int -\frac{2000t}{1+t^2} dt$ $= \int -\frac{1000(2t)}{1+t^2} dt$ $= -1000 \ln 1+t^2 + C$ $N(0) = 5000 \Rightarrow -1000 \ln 1+0 + C = 5000$ $\Rightarrow C = 5000$ $\Rightarrow N(t) = -1000 \ln 1+t^2 + 5000$
24	<p>التكامل الأيسر هو مجموع تكاملين لاقترانين، أحدهما مثلثي هو $f(x) = 3 \sin 3x$ والآخر ثابت هو $g(x) = 1$.</p> <p>بينما التكامل الأيمن هو لاقتران مثلثي واحد فقط هو $h(x) = 3 \sin(3x + 1)$</p>

الدرس السادس: التكامل بالتعويض

1	$\int x\sqrt{x^2+3} dx$ $u = x^2 + 3 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = 2x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{2x}$ $\int x\sqrt{x^2+3} dx = \int xu^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{du}{2x} = \int \frac{1}{2} u^{\frac{1}{2}} du$ $= \frac{1}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{(x^2+3)^3} + C$
2	$\int x^4 e^{x^5+2} dx$ $u = x^5 + 2 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = 5x^4 \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{5x^4}$ $\int x^4 e^{x^5+2} dx = \int x^4 e^u \frac{du}{5x^4} = \int \frac{1}{5} e^u du$ $= \frac{1}{5} e^u + C = \frac{1}{5} e^{x^5+2} + C$
3	$\int (x+1)(x^2+2x+5)^4 dx$ $u = x^2 + 2x + 5 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = 2x + 2 \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{2x+2}$ $\int (x+1)(x^2+2x+5)^4 dx = \int (x+1)u^4 \frac{du}{2x+2} = \int \frac{1}{2} u^4 du$ $= \frac{1}{10} u^5 + C = \frac{1}{10} (x^2+2x+5)^5 + C$
4	$\int \frac{(\ln x)^3}{x} dx$ $u = \ln x \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow dx = x du$ $\int \frac{(\ln x)^3}{x} dx = \int \frac{u^3}{x} x du = \int u^3 du$ $= \frac{1}{4} u^4 + C = \frac{1}{4} (\ln x)^4 + C$

5	$\int \frac{\cos x}{\sin^4 x} dx$ $u = \sin x \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = \cos x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{\cos x}$ $\int \frac{\cos x}{\sin^4 x} dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{u^4} \frac{du}{\cos x} = \int u^{-4} du$ $= -\frac{1}{3}u^{-3} + C = -\frac{1}{3}(\sin x)^{-3} + C$
6	$\int \sin x \sqrt{1 + 3 \cos x} dx$ $u = 1 + 3 \cos x \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = -3 \sin x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{-3 \sin x}$ $\int \sin x \sqrt{1 + 3 \cos x} dx = \int \sin x u^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{du}{-3 \sin x} = \int -\frac{1}{3} u^{\frac{1}{2}} du$ $= -\frac{2}{9}u^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = -\frac{2}{9}\sqrt{(1 + 3 \cos x)^3} + C$
7	$\int_1^2 \frac{x^2}{(x^3 + 1)^2} dx$ $u = x^3 + 1 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = 3x^2 \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{3x^2}$ $x = 2 \Rightarrow u = 9$ $x = 1 \Rightarrow u = 2$ $\int_1^2 \frac{x^2}{(x^3 + 1)^2} dx = \int_2^9 \frac{x^2}{u^2} \frac{du}{3x^2} = \int_2^9 \frac{1}{3} u^{-2} du$ $= -\frac{1}{3u} \Big _2^9 = -\frac{1}{27} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{21}{162}$

<p>8</p>	$\int_0^1 x\sqrt{3x^2 + 2} dx$ $u = 3x^2 + 2 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = 6x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{6x}$ $x = 1 \Rightarrow u = 5$ $x = 0 \Rightarrow u = 2$ $\int_0^1 x\sqrt{3x^2 + 2} dx = \int_2^5 xu^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{du}{6x} = \int_2^5 \frac{1}{6} u^{\frac{1}{2}} du$ $= \frac{1}{9} u^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big _2^5 = \frac{1}{9} \sqrt{125} - \frac{1}{9} \sqrt{8}$
<p>9</p>	$\int_e^{e^2} \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x} dx$ $u = \ln x \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow dx = x du$ $x = e \Rightarrow u = 1$ $x = e^2 \Rightarrow u = 2$ $\int_e^{e^2} \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{u^2}{x} x du = \int_1^2 u^2 du$ $= \frac{1}{3} u^3 \Big _1^2 = \frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{7}{3}$

10

$$\int_0^1 (x+1)(x^2+2x)^5 dx$$

$$u = x^2 + 2x \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = 2x + 2 \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{2x+2}$$

$$x = 1 \Rightarrow u = 3$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow u = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 (x+1)(x^2+2x)^5 dx &= \int_0^3 (x+1)u^5 \frac{du}{2x+2} = \int_0^3 \frac{1}{2} u^5 du \\ &= \frac{1}{12} u^6 \Big|_0^3 = \frac{729}{12} \end{aligned}$$

11

$$A = \int_0^2 x\sqrt{x^2+2} dx$$

$$u = x^2 + 2 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = 2x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{2x}$$

$$x = 2 \Rightarrow u = 6$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow u = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^2 x\sqrt{x^2+2} dx &= \int_2^6 xu^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{du}{2x} = \int_2^6 \frac{1}{2} u^{\frac{1}{2}} du \\ &= \frac{1}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_2^6 = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{216} - \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{8} \end{aligned}$$

12

$$R(x) = \int (50 + 3.5xe^{-0.1x^2}) dx = \int 50dx + \int 3.5xe^{-0.1x^2} dx$$

$$= 50x + \int 3.5xe^{-0.1x^2} dx$$

$$u = -0.1x^2 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = -0.2x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{-0.2x}$$

$$\int (50 + 3.5xe^{-0.1x^2}) dx = 50x + \int 3.5xe^u \frac{du}{-0.2x}$$

$$= 50x + \int -17.5e^u du$$

$$= 50x - 17.5e^{-0.1x^2} + C$$

$$\Rightarrow R(x) = 50x - 17.5e^{-0.1x^2} + C$$

$$R(0) = 0 \Rightarrow 0 - 17.5 + C = 0 \Rightarrow C = 17.5$$

$$\Rightarrow R(x) = 50x - 17.5e^{-0.1x^2} + 17.5$$

13

$$f(x) = \int 2x(4x^2 - 10)^2 dx$$

$$u = 4x^2 - 10 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = 8x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{8x}$$

$$\int 2x(4x^2 - 10)^2 dx = \int 2xu^2 \frac{du}{8x} = \int \frac{1}{4} u^2 du = \frac{1}{12} u^3 + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} (4x^2 - 10)^3 + C$$

$$f(2) = 10 \Rightarrow 18 + C = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow C = -8$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{12} (4x^2 - 10)^3 - 8$$

<p>14</p>	$f(x) = \int x^2 e^{-0.2x^3} dx$ $u = -0.2x^3 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = -0.6x^2 \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{-0.6x^2}$ $\int x^2 e^{-0.2x^3} dx = \int x^2 e^u \frac{du}{-0.6x^2} = \int e^u \frac{du}{-0.6}$ $= \int -\frac{5}{3} e^u du = -\frac{5}{3} e^{-0.2x^3} + C$ $\Rightarrow f(x) = -\frac{5}{3} e^{-0.2x^3} + C$ $f(0) = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow -\frac{5}{3} + C = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow C = \frac{19}{6}$ $\Rightarrow f(x) = -\frac{5}{3} e^{-0.2x^3} + \frac{19}{6}$
<p>15</p>	$s(t) = \int \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} dt$ $u = t^2 + 1 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dt} = 2t \Rightarrow dt = \frac{du}{2t}$ $\int \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} dt = \int t u^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{du}{2t} = \int \frac{1}{2} u^{-\frac{1}{2}} du = u^{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \sqrt{t^2+1} + C$ $s(t) = \sqrt{t^2+1} + C$ $s(0) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + C = 0 \Rightarrow C = -1$ $s(t) = \sqrt{t^2+1} - 1$

إجابات كتاب التمارين للصف الثاني عشر الأدبي / الفصل الدراسي الثاني

الوحدة الخامسة: الإحصاء والاحتمالات

أستعد لدراسة الوحدة

إيجاد التوافيق صفحة 15											
1	$\binom{8}{5} = \frac{8!}{5!3!} = \frac{8 \times 7 \times 6}{6} = 56$										
2	$\binom{10}{2} - \binom{7}{0} = \frac{10!}{2!8!} - \frac{7!}{0!7!} = \frac{10 \times 9}{2} - 1 = 45 - 1 = 44$										
3	$\frac{\binom{13}{4}}{\binom{11}{7}} = \frac{\frac{13!}{4!9!}}{\frac{11!}{7!4!}} = \frac{13 \times 12 \times 11 \times 10}{4!} \times \frac{7!4!}{11 \times 10 \times 9 \times 8} = \frac{13}{6}$										
المتغير العشوائي وتوزيعه الاحتمالي صفحة 15											
4	<p>$X \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$</p> <p>$P(X = 0) = P(TTT) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{8}$</p> <p>$P(X = 1) = P(\{HTT, THT, TTH\}) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = 3\left(\frac{1}{8}\right) = \frac{3}{8}$</p> <p>$P(X = 2) = P(\{THH, HHT, HTH\}) = 3\left(\frac{1}{8}\right) = \frac{3}{8}$</p> <p>$P(X = 3) = P(HHH) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{8}$</p> <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>$P(X = x)$</td> <td>$\frac{1}{8}$</td> <td>$\frac{3}{8}$</td> <td>$\frac{3}{8}$</td> <td>$\frac{1}{8}$</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	X	0	1	2	3	$P(X = x)$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
X	0	1	2	3							
$P(X = x)$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$							

5

$$X \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

$$P(X = 0) = P(\{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 4), (5, 5), (6, 6)\}) = \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(X = 1) = P(\{(1, 2), (2, 1), (2, 3), (3, 2), (3, 4), (4, 3), (4, 5), (5, 4), (5, 6), (6, 5)\}) = \frac{10}{36} = \frac{5}{18}$$

$$P(X = 2) = P(\{(1, 3), (2, 4), (3, 5), (3, 1), (4, 6), (4, 2), (5, 3), (6, 4)\}) = \frac{8}{36} = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$P(X = 3) = P(\{(1, 4), (2, 5), (3, 6), (4, 1), (5, 2), (6, 3)\}) = \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(X = 4) = P(\{(1, 5), (2, 6), (5, 1), (6, 2)\}) = \frac{4}{36} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$P(X = 5) = P(\{(1, 6), (6, 1)\}) = \frac{2}{36} = \frac{1}{18}$$

X	0	1	2	3	4	5
P(X = x)	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{5}{18}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{18}$

توقع المتغير العشوائي، وتباينه، وانحرافه المعياري صفحة 16

6

$$E(x) = \sum xp(x) = 0 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + 1 \left(\frac{3}{8}\right) + 2 \left(\frac{1}{8}\right) + 3 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{3}{8} + \frac{2}{8} + \frac{6}{8} = \frac{11}{8}$$

$$\sigma^2 = E(x^2) - (E(x))^2 = 0^2 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + 1^2 \left(\frac{3}{8}\right) + 2^2 \left(\frac{1}{8}\right) + 3^2 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) - \left(\frac{11}{8}\right)^2$$

$$= 0 + \frac{3}{8} + \frac{4}{8} + \frac{9}{8} - \frac{121}{64} = \frac{16}{8} - \frac{121}{64} = \frac{7}{64}$$

الدرس الأول: التوزيع الهندسي

1	$P(X = 4) = \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^3$ $= \frac{343}{4096} \approx 0.084$
2	$P(X \leq 4) = P(X = 1) + P(X = 2) + P(X = 3) + P(X = 4)$ $= \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^3 + \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^1 + \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^0 \approx 0.414$
3	$P(X \geq 2) = 1 - P(X < 1)$ $= 1 - P(X = 1)$ $= 1 - \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^0$ $= 1 - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{7}{8}$
4	$P(3 \leq X < 5) = P(X = 3) + P(X = 4)$ $= \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^3 \approx 0.179$
5	$P(X < 2) = P(X = 1) = \frac{1}{8} = 0.125$
6	$P(X > 5) = 1 - P(X \leq 4) \approx 1 - 0.414 = 0.586$
7	$P(1 < X < 3) = P(X = 2)$ $= \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^1 = \frac{7}{64} \approx 0.109$
8	$P(4 < X \leq 6) = P(X = 5) + P(X = 6)$ $= \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^4 + \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^5 \approx 0.137$
9	$P(2 < X \leq 4) = P(X = 3) + P(X = 4)$ $= \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^3 \approx 0.179$

10	$E(X) = \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{0.8} = \frac{10}{8} = 1.25$
11	$E(X) = \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{0.1} = 10$
12	$E(X) = \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{0.75} = \frac{100}{75} = \frac{4}{3} \approx 1.33$
13	$P(X = 10) = (0.7)(0.3)^9 \approx 0.00001$
14	$P(X \geq 2) = 1 - P(X < 1)$ $= 1 - P(X = 1)$ $= 1 - 0.7(0.3)^0 = 1 - 0.7 = 0.3$
15	$E(X) = \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{0.7} = \frac{10}{7} \approx 1.4$
16	$P(X = 3) = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{64} \approx 0.14$
17	$P(X > 4) = 1 - P(X \leq 4)$ $= 1 - (P(X = 1) + P(X = 2) + P(X = 3) + P(X = 4))$ $= 1 - \left(\frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^0 + \frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^1 + \frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3\right) \approx 0.32$
18	$E(X) = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{p} = 2$ $\Rightarrow p = \frac{1}{2}$ $P(X = 1) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 = \frac{1}{2}$
19	$P(X > 3) = 1 - P(X \leq 3)$ $= 1 - (P(X = 1) + P(X = 2) + P(X = 3))$ $= 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right)$ $= 1 - (0.5 + 0.25 + 0.125)$ $= 1 - 0.875 = 0.125$

الدرس الثاني: توزيع ذي الحدين

1	$P(X = 18) = \binom{20}{18} \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{18} \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^2 \approx 8.075 \times 10^{-15}$
2	$P(X \leq 3) = P(X = 0) + P(X = 1) + P(X = 2) + P(X = 3)$ $= \binom{20}{0} \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^0 \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^{20} + \binom{20}{1} \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^1 \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^{19} + \binom{20}{2} \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^2 \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^{18} + \binom{20}{3} \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^3 \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^{17}$
3	$P(1 < X \leq 3) = P(X = 2) + P(X = 3)$ $= \binom{20}{2} \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^2 \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^{18} + \binom{20}{3} \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^3 \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^{17} \approx 0.4984$
4	$P(X = 3) = \binom{10}{3} \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^3 \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^7 \approx 0.2013$
5	$P(X \geq 3) = 1 - P(X < 3) = 1 - (P(X = 0) + P(X = 1) + P(X = 2))$ $= 1 - \left(\binom{10}{0} \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^0 \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{10} + \binom{10}{1} \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^1 \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^9 + \binom{10}{2} \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^2 \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^8 \right) \approx 0.322$
6	$P(X = 0) = \binom{10}{3} \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^0 \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{10} \approx 0.1074$
7	ليكن X عدد المرات التي يواجه فيها الطيار صعوبة في الرؤيا خلال الهبوط من بين الـ 20 مرة. $\Rightarrow X \sim B(20, 0.25)$ $P(X = 3) = \binom{20}{3} (0.25)^3 (0.75)^{17} \approx 0.134$
8	$P(X \geq 3) = 1 - P(X < 3) = 1 - (P(X = 0) + P(X = 1) + P(X = 2))$ $= 1 - \left(\binom{20}{0} (0.25)^0 (0.75)^{20} + \binom{20}{1} (0.25)^1 (0.75)^{19} + \binom{20}{2} (0.25)^2 (0.75)^{18} \right)$ ≈ 0.025

9	$P(X = 20) = \binom{20}{20} (0.25)^{20} (0.75)^0 \approx 9.09495 \times 10^{-13}$
10	$E(X) = np = 20(0.25) = 5$
11	$E(X) = np = 40(0.2) = 8$ $Var(X) = np(1 - p) = 40(0.2)(0.8) = 6.4$
12	$E(X) = np = 280(0.4) = 112$ $Var(X) = np(1 - p) = 280(0.4)(0.6) = 67.2$
13	$E(X) = np = 48 \left(\frac{1}{6}\right) = 8$ $Var(X) = np(1 - p) = 48 \left(\frac{1}{6}\right) \left(\frac{5}{6}\right) \approx 6.67$
14	ليكن X عدد الأشخاص المصابين بالسكري من بين الـ 12000. $\Rightarrow X \sim B(12000, 0.09)$ $E(X) = np = 12000(0.09) = 1080$

الدرس الرابع: التوزيع الطبيعي المعياري

1	$P(Z < 1.42) = 0.9222$
2	$P(Z < 0.87) = 0.8078$
3	$P(Z > 1.06) = 1 - P(Z < 1.06) = 1 - 0.8554 = 0.1446$
4	$P(Z < -2.78) = 1 - P(Z < 2.78) = 1 - 0.9973 = 0.0027$
5	$P(Z > -1.33) = P(Z < 1.33) = 0.9082$
6	$P(1.1 < Z < 2.1) = P(Z < 2.1) - P(Z < 1.1)$ $= 0.9821 - 0.8643 = 0.1178$
7	$P(-2.65 < Z < -1.43) = P(Z < -1.43) - P(Z < -2.65)$ $= 1 - P(Z < 1.43) - (1 - P(Z < 2.65))$ $= 1 - 0.9236 - (1 - 0.9960) = 0.0734$
8	$P(0.24 < Z < 1.1) = P(Z < 1.1) - P(Z < 0.24)$ $= 0.8643 - 0.5948 = 0.2695$
9	$P(Z < -0.54) = 1 - P(Z < 0.54) = 1 - 0.7054 = 0.2946$
10	$P(-1.8 < Z < 1.8) = P(Z < 1.8) - P(Z < -1.8)$ $= P(Z < 1.8) - (1 - P(Z < 1.8)) = 2P(Z < 1.8) - 1$ $= 2(0.9641) - 1 = 0.9282$
11	$P(Z < -1.75) = 1 - P(Z < 1.75) = 1 - 0.9599 = 0.0401$
12	$P(Z > 0.81) = 1 - P(Z < 0.81) = 1 - 0.7910 = 0.2080$
13	$P(-1 < Z < -0.33) = P(Z < -0.33) - P(Z < -1)$ $= 1 - P(Z < 0.33) - (1 - P(Z < 1))$ $= 1 - 0.6293 - (1 - 0.8413) = 0.2120$
14	$P(0.4 < Z < 1.7) = P(Z < 1.7) - P(Z < 0.4)$ $= 0.9554 - 0.6554 = 0.3000$
15	$P(Z > 2.09) = 1 - P(Z < 2.09) = 1 - 0.9817 = 0.0183$
16	$P(0 < Z < 1.2) = P(Z < 1.2) - P(Z < 0) = 0.8849 - 0.5 = 0.3849$

17	$P(-0.5 < Z < 1.5) = P(Z < 1.5) - P(Z < -0.5)$ $= P(Z < 1.5) - (1 - P(Z < 0.5))$ $= 0.9332 - (1 - 0.6914) = 0.6246$
18	$P(Z > 1.6) = 1 - P(Z < 1.6) = 1 - 0.9452 = 0.0548$
19	$P(-0.88 < Z < 1.65) = P(Z < 1.65) - P(Z < -0.88)$ $= P(Z < 1.65) - (1 - P(Z < 0.88))$ $= 0.9505 - (1 - 0.8106) = 0.7611$
20	<p>$P(Z < a) = 0.9082$</p> <p>الاحتمال المعطى يمثل المساحة التي تقع يسار القيمة المعيارية a أسفل منحني التوزيع الطبيعي.</p> <p>بما أن قيمة الاحتمال أكبر من 0.5 ، فهذا يعني أن قيمة a موجبة، وأنه يمكن استبدال القيمة z بها</p> $P(Z < a) = P(Z < z)$ $\Rightarrow 0.9082 = P(Z < z)$ $\Rightarrow z = 1.33$ $\Rightarrow a = 1.33$
21	<p>$P(Z < a) = 0.0314$</p> <p>الاحتمال المعطى يمثل المساحة التي تقع يسار القيمة المعيارية a أسفل منحني التوزيع الطبيعي.</p> <p>بما أن قيمة الاحتمال أقل من 0.5 ، فهذا يعني أن قيمة a سالبة، وأنه يمكن استبدال القيمة $-z$ بها</p> $P(Z < a) = P(Z < -z)$ $\Rightarrow 0.0314 = P(Z < -z)$ $\Rightarrow 0.0314 = 1 - P(Z < z)$ $P(Z < z) = 1 - 0.0314$ $P(Z < z) = 0.9686$ $\Rightarrow z = 1.86$ $\Rightarrow a = -1.86$

<p>22</p>	<p>$P(Z > \alpha) = 0.95$</p> <p>الاحتمال المعطى يمثل المساحة التي تقع يمين القيمة المعيارية α أسفل منحني التوزيع الطبيعي.</p> <p>بما أن قيمة الاحتمال أكبر من 0.5 ، فهذا يعني أن قيمة α سالبة، وأنه يمكن استبدال القيمة $-z$ بها</p> <p>$P(Z > \alpha) = P(Z > -z)$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow 0.95 = P(Z > -z)$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow 0.95 = P(Z < z)$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow P(Z < z) = 0.95$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow z = 1.64$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow \alpha = -1.64$</p>
<p>23</p>	<p>$P(Z < \alpha) = 0.5442$</p> <p>الاحتمال المعطى يمثل المساحة التي تقع يسار القيمة α أسفل منحني التوزيع الطبيعي.</p> <p>بما أن قيمة الاحتمال أكبر من 0.5 ، فهذا يعني أن قيمة α موجبة، وأنه يمكن استبدال القيمة z بها</p> <p>$P(Z < \alpha) = P(Z < z)$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow 0.5442 = P(Z < z)$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow z = 0.11$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow \alpha = 0.11$</p>
<p>24</p>	<p>$P(Z > \alpha) = 0.2743$</p> <p>الاحتمال المعطى يمثل المساحة التي تقع يمين القيمة α أسفل منحني التوزيع الطبيعي.</p> <p>بما أن قيمة الاحتمال أقل من 0.5 ، فهذا يعني أن قيمة α موجبة، وأنه يمكن استبدال القيمة z بها</p> <p>$P(Z > \alpha) = P(Z > z)$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow 0.2743 = P(Z > z)$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow 0.2743 = 1 - P(Z < z)$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow P(Z < z) = 1 - 0.2743$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow P(Z < z) = 0.7257$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow z = 0.6$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow \alpha = 0.6$</p>

25	<p>$P(Z > \alpha) = 0.6231$</p> <p>الاحتمال المعطى يمثل المساحة التي تقع يمين القيمة α أسفل منحنى التوزيع الطبيعي. بما أن قيمة الاحتمال أكبر من 0.5 ، فهذا يعني أن قيمة α سالبة، وأنه يمكن استبدال القيمة $-z$ بها</p> <p>$P(Z > \alpha) = P(Z > -z)$ $\Rightarrow 0.6231 = P(Z > -z)$ $\Rightarrow 0.6231 = P(Z < z)$ $\Rightarrow P(Z < z) = 0.6231$ $\Rightarrow z = 0.31$ $\Rightarrow \alpha = -0.31$</p>
26	<p>$P(1 < Z < c) = 0.1408$</p> <p>$P(Z < c) - P(Z < 1) = 0.1408$</p> <p>$P(Z < c) - 0.8413 = 0.1408$</p> <p>$P(Z < c) = 0.9821$</p> <p>الاحتمال المعطى يمثل المساحة التي تقع يسار القيمة c أسفل منحنى التوزيع الطبيعي. بما أن قيمة الاحتمال أكبر من 0.5 ، فهذا يعني أن قيمة c موجبة، وأنه يمكن استبدال القيمة z بها</p> <p>$P(Z < c) = P(Z < z)$ $\Rightarrow 0.9821 = P(Z < z)$ $\Rightarrow z = 2.1$ $\Rightarrow \alpha = 2.1$</p>

الدرس الخامس: احتمال المتغير العشوائي الطبيعي باستعمال الجدول

1	$z = \frac{81 - 89}{11.5} = -\frac{16}{23}$
2	$z = \frac{92 - 89}{11.5} = \frac{6}{23}$
3	$z = \frac{100 - 89}{11.5} = \frac{22}{23}$
4	$\frac{x - 220}{10} = 2 \Rightarrow x = 240$
5	$\frac{x - 220}{10} = -3.5 \Rightarrow x = 185$
6	$\frac{x - 220}{10} = 4.2 \Rightarrow x = 262$
7	$P(X < 25.8) = P\left(Z < \frac{25.8 - 17}{10}\right)$ $= P(Z < 0.88) = 0.8106$
8	$P(X > 10.5) = P\left(Z > \frac{10.5 - 17}{10}\right)$ $= P(Z > -0.65)$ $= P(Z < 0.65) = 0.7422$
9	$P(19.4 < X < 30.2) = P\left(\frac{19.4 - 17}{10} < Z < \frac{30.2 - 17}{10}\right)$ $= P(0.24 < Z < 1.32)$ $= P(Z < 1.32) - P(Z < 0.24)$ $= 0.9066 - 0.5948 = 0.3118$
10	$P(4 < X < 17) = P\left(\frac{4 - 17}{10} < Z < \frac{17 - 17}{10}\right)$ $= P(-1.3 < Z < 0)$ $= P(Z < 0) - P(Z < -1.3)$ $= 0.5 - (1 - P(Z < 1.3))$ $= 0.5 - (1 - 0.9032) = 0.4032$
11	$P(X < 22.02) = P\left(Z < \frac{22.02 - 20}{3}\right) = P(Z < 0.67) = 0.7486$

12	$P(X > 20.76) = P\left(Z > \frac{20.76 - 20}{3}\right)$ $= P(Z > 0.25)$ $= 1 - P(Z < 0.25)$ $= 1 - 0.5987 = 0.4013$
13	$P(X > 175) = P\left(Z > \frac{175 - 185}{5}\right)$ $= P(Z > -2)$ $= P(Z < 2)$ $= 0.9772$
14	$P(180 < X < 190) = P\left(\frac{180 - 185}{5} < Z < \frac{190 - 185}{5}\right)$ $= P(-1 < Z < 1)$ $= P(Z < 1) - P(Z < -1)$ $= P(Z < 1) - (1 - P(Z < 1))$ $= 2P(Z < 1) - 1$ $= 2(0.8413) - 1 = 0.6826$
15	$P(X > 195) = P\left(Z > \frac{195 - 185}{5}\right)$ $= P(Z > 2)$ $= 1 - P(Z < 2)$ $= 1 - 0.9772 = 0.0228$ $N = 0.0228 \times 2000 = 45.6 \approx 46$ <p>إذن، العدد التقريبي للاعبين الذين تزيد أطوالهم على 195 cm من بين 2000 لاعب هو 46</p>