

الوحدة الرابعة

التكامل

الثاني الثانوي العلمي

حل تدريبات الكتاب

اعداد المعلمة : ميسون الحسين

٠٧٩٨٩٥٩٠٧١



$$- \text{وه (س)} = 3 \text{ سن}^2$$

$$\text{وه (س)} = - 3 \text{ سن}^2$$

تدريب 1:  
بين ان الاقتران  $\text{م (س)} = \text{سن}^4 - \text{جاس} - \frac{1}{3}$   
هو معلوص لمستقة الاقتران  $\text{وه (س)}$  حيث  
 $\text{وه (س)} = 4 \text{ سن}^3 - \text{جباس}$ .

الحل:  $\text{وه (س)}$  متصل  
 $\text{م (س)} = 4 \text{ سن}^3 - \text{جباس} = \text{وه (س)}$   
∴  $\text{م (س)}$  هو معلوص لمستقة  $\text{وه}$ .

تدريب 2:  
اذا كان  $\text{وه (س)}$   $\text{جاس} - \text{جاس} + 1$ ،  
 $\text{وه} (\frac{\text{س}}{2}) = \text{هنرآ}$ ، فجد نبتة الـ  $\text{س}$ .

الحل: نشتد المرينين

$$\text{وه (س)} = 2 \text{ جاس جباس} + \text{جاس}$$

$$\text{وه} (\frac{\text{س}}{2}) = \text{جاس} \frac{\text{س}}{2} + \text{جاس} \frac{\text{س}}{2}$$

$$\text{هنر} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \text{س} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \text{س}$$

$$\text{هنر} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \text{س} + \frac{1}{2} \times \text{س}$$

$$\text{هنر} = 1 + \frac{\text{س}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 - = \frac{\text{س}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{س} = \sqrt{2} - 1$$

تدريب 3:  
اذا كان الاقتران  $\text{م (س)}$ ،  $\text{ه (س)}$  معلوسين  
لمستقة الاقتران المتصل  $\text{وه (س)}$  وكان  
 $\text{ل (س)} = 3 \text{ م (س)} - 5 \text{ ه (س)}$  فجد  
 $\text{ل (س)}$  بدلالة  $\text{وه (س)}$ .

الحل:  
 $\text{ل (س)} = 3 \text{ م (س)} - 5 \text{ ه (س)}$   
 $\text{ل (س)} = 3 \text{ م (س)} - 5 \text{ ه (س)}$   
 $3 = 3 \text{ م (س)} - 5 \text{ ه (س)}$   
 $= 2 - 5 \text{ ه (س)}$

تدريب 4:  
اذا كان  $\text{وه}$  اقتراناً متصلاً على مجاله وكان  
 $\text{وه (س)}$   $\text{جاس} \frac{\text{س}}{3} \text{ وس} = 1 + \text{سن}^3$   
فجد  $\text{وه (س)}$ .

الحل:  $\text{جاس} \frac{\text{س}}{3} = 1 -$

$$\text{وه (س)} \text{ جاس} \frac{\text{س}}{3} \text{ وس} = 1 + \text{سن}^3$$

$$2 - \text{وه (س)} \text{ وس} = 1 + \text{سن}^3$$

نشتد المرينين



حل تدريبات اللسان  
المناهج الجديد (1)

الوحدة الرابعة  
الكامل

الكامل غير المحدود

تدريب 1: جد كلاً مما يأتي:

$$(1) \quad 2s + p = s$$

$$(2) \quad -\frac{1}{4}d + p = -\frac{1}{4}d$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 2(s + 3s + s^2) = s \\ & = p + \frac{3s}{2} + \frac{s^2}{10} \\ & \cdot \quad p + \frac{3s}{2} + \frac{s^2}{10} \end{aligned}$$

تدريب 2: جد كلاً مما يأتي:

$$(1) \quad 10s + 10s = s + \frac{10s}{2}$$

$$p + 5s =$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{s}} = s \cdot \frac{1}{s^{\frac{1}{4}}}$$

$$p + \frac{1 + \frac{1}{4}}{s} = s^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$p + \frac{10s^{\frac{1}{10}}}{\sqrt[10]{s}} = p + \frac{10s^{\frac{1}{10}}}{\sqrt[10]{s}}$$

تدريب 3: جد كلاً مما يأتي:

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

$$= s \frac{(9 - s)}{3 - s}$$

$$= s \frac{(3 + s)(3 - s)}{3 - s}$$

$$s = s \left( s + \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{(s-2)^3}{s^2}$$

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

$$(s-2)(s^2 + 4s - 4) =$$

$$= s^3 - 4s^2 + 8s - 8$$

$$= s^3 - 4s^2 + 8s - 8$$

$$s^2 = s \times s = s^2 \text{ (المقام)}$$

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

$$\frac{s^3 - 4s^2 + 8s - 8}{s^2}$$

$$2 \quad s^3 - 4s^2 + 8s - 8$$

$$p + \frac{10s^{\frac{1}{10}}}{\sqrt[10]{s}} - \frac{10s^{\frac{1}{10}}}{\sqrt[10]{s}} + \frac{10s^{\frac{1}{10}}}{\sqrt[10]{s}} - \frac{10s^{\frac{1}{10}}}{\sqrt[10]{s}}$$

$$p + \frac{10s^{\frac{1}{10}}}{\sqrt[10]{s}} - \frac{10s^{\frac{1}{10}}}{\sqrt[10]{s}} + \frac{10s^{\frac{1}{10}}}{\sqrt[10]{s}} - \frac{10s^{\frac{1}{10}}}{\sqrt[10]{s}}$$

$$p + \frac{10s^{\frac{1}{10}}}{\sqrt[10]{s}} - \frac{10s^{\frac{1}{10}}}{\sqrt[10]{s}} + \frac{10s^{\frac{1}{10}}}{\sqrt[10]{s}} - \frac{10s^{\frac{1}{10}}}{\sqrt[10]{s}}$$

حل تدريبات الكتاب  
المناهج الجديد ( )

الوحدة الرابعة

النسب

النسب على غير المحدود

تدريب 6 : جد كلا من الساملات التالية:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[ (قاس + ظهاى) \cdot حى \right] = \\ & \left[ (قأس + قاس ظهاى + ظهاى حى) \right] = \\ & \left[ (قأس + قاس + قاس ظهاى + قاس - ا) \cdot حى \right] = \\ & \left[ (قأس + قاس + قاس ظهاى - ا) \cdot حى \right] \\ & قأس + قاس - حى + حى \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[ حى \frac{قاس}{ا - حياى} \right] \quad (د)$$

$$\left[ حى \frac{قاس}{(ا - حياى) - ا} \right]$$

$$\left[ حى \frac{قاس}{قاس + ا - ا} \right]$$

$$\left[ حى \frac{قاس}{قاس} \right]$$

$$\left[ حى \frac{قاس}{قاس} \right]$$

$$\left[ حى \frac{قاس}{قاس} + حى \right]$$

تدريب 4 : جد كلا مما يأتي :

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[ حى \frac{قاس}{(ا + حى)} \right] = \\ & حى + \frac{قاس}{ا + حى} = حى + \frac{قاس}{ا \times حى} \\ & حى + \frac{قاس}{(ا + حى) \times حى} = \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[ حى \left( \frac{قاس}{حى} - ا \right) \right] \quad (هـ)$$

$$\left[ حى \left( حى - ا \right) \right]$$

$$\left[ حى (حى - ا) \right]$$

$$حى + \frac{قاس}{ا} = حى + \frac{قاس}{ا \times ا}$$

تدريب 5 : جد كلا مما يأتي :

$$\left[ (قاس ظهاى + قاس حى) \right] \quad (ا)$$

$$\frac{قاس}{ا} - قاس حى - حى + حى$$

$$\left[ (قاس ظهاى + حى حى) \right] \quad (ب)$$

$$\left[ (قاس حى + حى حى) \right]$$

$$\left[ (قاس حى + حى حى) \right]$$

$$\frac{قاس}{ا} + حى حى + حى$$

تابع تدريب 6 :

$$(3) \left[ \frac{جاء س}{جاس جتاس} \right] =$$

$$= \left[ \frac{جتاس - جاس}{جاس جتاس} \right]$$

$$= \left[ \frac{جتاس}{جاس جتاس} - \frac{جاس}{جاس جتاس} \right]$$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{جتاس} - \frac{1}{جاس} \right]$$

$$= \left[ (جتاس - جاس) \right]$$

$$- جتاس - جاس + ج$$

$$(4) \left[ (جتاس - جاس) \right] =$$

$$\left[ (جتاس - جاس جتاس + جاس) \right]$$

$$= \left[ (جتاس - جاس جتاس) \right]$$

$$= \left[ (جتاس - جاس) \right]$$

$$س + \frac{1}{جتاس} + ج$$



تدریب 3:  
إذا كان  $\sum_{i=1}^{b+c} \frac{1}{i} = \sum_{i=1}^b \frac{1}{i} + \sum_{i=b+1}^{b+c} \frac{1}{i}$  فجد  $b$

الحل:  
$$\frac{1}{b+1} = \sum_{i=1}^{b+c} \frac{1}{i} - \sum_{i=1}^b \frac{1}{i}$$

$$\frac{1}{b+1} = \frac{1}{b+1} + \frac{1}{b+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{b+c}$$

$$0 = \frac{1}{b+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{b+c}$$

$$\frac{1}{b+1} = \frac{1}{b+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{b+c}$$

$$\frac{1}{b+1} = \frac{1}{b+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{b+c}$$

تدریب 1: إذا كان  $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{i} + \sum_{i=m+1}^n \frac{1}{i}$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{i} + \sum_{i=m+1}^n \frac{1}{i}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{i} + \sum_{i=m+1}^n \frac{1}{i}$$

الحل:  
$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{i} + \sum_{i=m+1}^n \frac{1}{i}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{i} + \sum_{i=m+1}^n \frac{1}{i}$$

تدریب 4: إذا كان  $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{i} + \sum_{i=m+1}^n \frac{1}{i}$  فجد  $n$

الحل:  
$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{i} + \sum_{i=m+1}^n \frac{1}{i}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{i} + \sum_{i=m+1}^n \frac{1}{i}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{i} + \sum_{i=m+1}^n \frac{1}{i}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{i} + \sum_{i=m+1}^n \frac{1}{i}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{i} + \sum_{i=m+1}^n \frac{1}{i}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{i} + \sum_{i=m+1}^n \frac{1}{i}$$

تدریب 5: إذا كان  $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{i} + \sum_{i=m+1}^n \frac{1}{i}$  فجد  $n$

الحل:  
$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{i} + \sum_{i=m+1}^n \frac{1}{i}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{i} + \sum_{i=m+1}^n \frac{1}{i}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{i} + \sum_{i=m+1}^n \frac{1}{i}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{i} + \sum_{i=m+1}^n \frac{1}{i}$$

تدریب 6: احسب قيمة كل من  $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{i}$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{i} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{i} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{i} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{i} = \frac{1}{n}$$



$$\Leftrightarrow 3 - = \frac{3(3)}{3} \sum_{r=0}^9$$

$$\boxed{7 - = \sum_{r=0}^9 3(3)}$$

$$\sum_{r=0}^9 3(3) + \sum_{r=0}^9 3(3) = \sum_{r=0}^9 3(3)$$

$$4 = 3 + 7 =$$

$$= \sum_{r=0}^9 (3 - 3)$$

$$= \sum_{r=0}^9 (0 - 9) = 1 - 3(3)$$

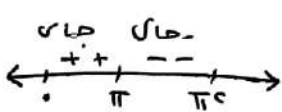
$$13 = 4 - 17 = 4 \times 1 - 4 \times 4$$

تدریب ٨:  $\sum_{r=0}^{\pi c} \sqrt{\frac{1 - 3(3)}{c}}$   $\cdot$   $\sum_{r=0}^{\pi c} \sqrt{\frac{1 - 3(3)}{c}}$

الحل:  $\sum_{r=0}^{\pi c} \sqrt{\frac{1 - 3(3)}{c}} = \sum_{r=0}^{\pi c} \sqrt{\frac{1 - 3(3)}{c}}$

•  $\sum_{r=0}^{\pi c} 1$   $\cdot$   $\sum_{r=0}^{\pi c} 1$

$\pi c \cdot \pi c = \pi c$



$\sum_{r=0}^{\pi c} 1 + \sum_{r=0}^{\pi c} 1 = \sum_{r=0}^{\pi c} 1$

$$= \sum_{r=0}^{\pi c} [1 + 1] = \sum_{r=0}^{\pi c} 2$$

$$= (\pi c - \pi c) + (\pi c - \pi c)$$

$$= (1 - 1) + (1 - 1)$$

$$4 = 2 + 2 = 2 + (2 -)$$

تدریب ٦: إذا كان

$$\sum_{r=0}^{\pi c} 3(3) = 6 \text{ و } \sum_{r=0}^{\pi c} 3(3) = 7$$

فما قيمته  $(3 + 7)$  ؟

الحل:  $3 + 7 =$

$$= \sum_{r=0}^{\pi c} 3(3) + \sum_{r=0}^{\pi c} 3(3)$$

$$= \sum_{r=0}^{\pi c} 3(3) - \sum_{r=0}^{\pi c} 3(3)$$

$$= \sum_{r=0}^{\pi c} (3 - 3)$$

$$= \sum_{r=0}^{\pi c} (0 - 9) = 1 - 3(3)$$

$$\frac{11}{7} = \frac{11}{7} \times 1 =$$

تدریب ٧: إذا كان

$$\sum_{r=0}^9 (3 + 3(3)) = 17$$

$$\sum_{r=0}^9 \frac{3(3)}{3} = 3$$

$$\sum_{r=0}^9 (3 - 3(3)) =$$

الحل:  $\sum_{r=0}^9 (3 + 3(3)) = 17$

$$17 = (9 - 9) \cdot 3 + \sum_{r=0}^9 3(3)$$

$$17 = 21 + \sum_{r=0}^9 3(3)$$

$$\boxed{3 = \sum_{r=0}^9 3(3)} \Leftrightarrow 4 = \sum_{r=0}^9 3(3)$$

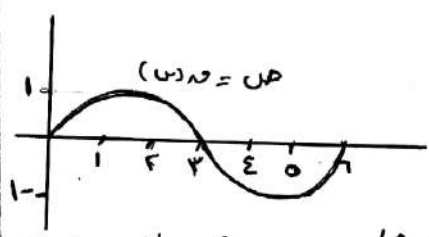
الحل: ٩ (١)  $h(x) \leq g(x)$  في  $[١, ٤]$

$\therefore$   $g(x) \leq h(x)$  في  $[٤, ٦]$

(٢)  $h(x) \leq g(x)$  في  $[٠, ١]$

$\therefore$   $g(x) \leq h(x)$  في  $[١, ٦]$

تدريب ٩



اعتماداً على الشكل الذي يمثل صفته الاتزان  
ق المتصل على الفترة  $[١, ٤]$  أحب عن كل  
حما يأتي:

ما إشارة  $g(x) - h(x)$  ما إذا؟

ما إشارة  $h(x) - g(x)$  ما إذا؟

الحل:  $g(x) - h(x) \leq 0$  لأن

$h(x) \leq g(x)$  في  $[١, ٤]$

$h(x) - g(x) \geq 0$  لأن

$h(x) \geq g(x)$  في  $[٤, ٦]$

تدريب ١١ إذا علمت أن

$$m \geq \frac{c}{1+s} \geq k$$

فجد أكبر قيمة ممكنة للثابت  $m$  وأصغر  
قيمة ممكنة للثابت  $k$  تحقق المتباينة  
دون حساب قيمة  $\frac{c}{1+s}$ .

الحل:

$$m \geq \frac{c}{1+s} \geq k$$

$$1 \geq s \geq 0$$

$$1 \geq s \geq 0$$

$$1 \geq s+1 \geq 1$$

$$\frac{1}{1} \leq \frac{1}{1+s} \leq 1$$

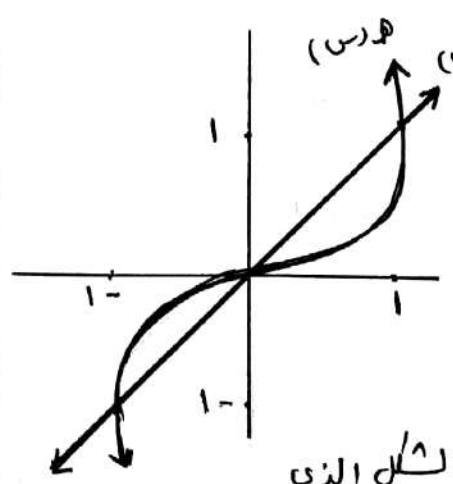
$$\frac{c}{1} \leq \frac{c}{1+s} \leq c$$

$$1 \geq \frac{c}{1+s} \geq k \Rightarrow c \geq k$$

$$m \geq \frac{c}{1+s} \geq 1 \Rightarrow m \geq c$$

$$m = c \quad k = 1$$

تدريب ١٠



اعتماداً على الشكل الذي

يمثل صفته الاتزان ق  $h$  و  $g$  حارن بين  
قيمتي النماذج في كل ما يأتي، وبتراً اجابك:  
(١)  $h(x) < g(x)$  و  $h(x) > g(x)$   
(٢)  $h(x) < g(x)$  و  $h(x) > g(x)$



$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\csc x}{2 + \csc x} dx$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\csc x + 2} dx$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sin x} + 2} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1 + 2\sin x} dx$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1 + 2\sin x} dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1 + 2\sin x} dx$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1 + 2\sin x} dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1 + 2\sin x} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \sin x}{1 + 2\sin x} dx$$



تدريب 11: جد حد (س) لكل مما يأتي

(أ) حد (س) =  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x}$

حد (س) =  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x+1}}{1} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$

(ب) حد (س) =  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \cos x}{x}$

حد (س) =  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x}{1} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$

تدريب 2: جد كلا من النهايات الآتية:

(أ)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} - 9}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} - 9} = \frac{1}{0 - 9} = -\frac{1}{9}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} - 9} = \frac{1}{0 - 9} = -\frac{1}{9}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} - 9} = \frac{1}{0 - 9} = -\frac{1}{9}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} - 9} = \frac{1}{0 - 9} = -\frac{1}{9}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} - 9} = \frac{1}{0 - 9} = -\frac{1}{9}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} - 9} = \frac{1}{0 - 9} = -\frac{1}{9}$

تدريب 1: جد حد (س) لكل ما يأتي:

جاس

$$(1) \quad n = (s) = h$$

جاس

$$\text{حد}(s) = \text{جاس} \cdot h$$

س<sup>3</sup>

$$(2) \quad n = (s) = s^3 \cdot h$$

س<sup>3</sup>

$$\text{حد}(s) = s^3 \times s^4 + h^2 \times s^4$$

س<sup>3</sup>

$$= s^3 \times s^4 + h^2 \times s^4$$

تدريب 2: جد حد (س) لكل ما يأتي:

س<sup>2</sup>

$$(1) \quad n = (s) = s^2 \cdot h$$

$$n = (s) = s^2 \times s^2$$

$$n = (s) = s^3$$

$$\text{حد}(s) = s^3$$

س<sup>3</sup> لو (1+جاس)

$$(2) \quad n = (s) = h^3$$

س<sup>3</sup> لو (1+جاس)

$$n = (s) = h$$

س<sup>3</sup>

$$n = (s) = (1 + \text{جاس})^3$$

$$\text{حد}(s) = (1 + \text{جاس})^3 \times \text{جاس}$$

$$= 3 \cdot \text{جاس} \cdot (1 + \text{جاس})^2$$

تدريب 3: جد كلاً من الساملات التاليه:

$$(1) \quad ? \cdot (h + 1)^2 \cdot s = s$$

$$? \cdot (h + 1)(h + 1) \cdot s = s \cdot (h^2 + h + 1)$$

$$s = \left[ \frac{s}{h^2 + h + 1} \right]$$

$$= (h^2 + h + 1) - \left( \frac{s}{h^2 + h + 1} + 0 \right)$$

$$= (h^2 + h + 1) - \frac{s}{h^2 + h + 1}$$

$$= h^2 + h + 1 - \frac{s}{h^2 + h + 1}$$

$$(2) \quad ? \cdot h^2 \cdot (h + 1) \cdot s = s$$

$$= s \cdot (h^2 + h)$$

$$\frac{s}{h^2 + h} + \frac{s}{h^2 + h} + \frac{s}{h^2 + h}$$

تدريب 1: جد كلاً من الساملات التالية:

1)  $\int \frac{dx}{x^3(0+x^2-6)}$

$\frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x^3}$

$\frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$

2)  $\int \frac{dx}{x^3(0+x^2-6)}$

$\frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$

$\frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$

3)  $\int \frac{dx}{x^3(2-x^2)}$

$\frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$

$\frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$

$\frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$

$\frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$

$\frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$

$\frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$

$\frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$

3)  $\int \frac{dx}{x^3(0-x^2-1)}$

$\frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$

$\frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$

$\frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$

$\frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$

$\frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$

$\frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$

تدريب 2: جد كلاً من الساملات التالية:

1)  $\int \frac{dx}{x^3(3-x^2)}$

$\frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$

$\frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$

$\frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$

$\frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$

$\frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$

$\frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$

$\frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \sqrt[3]{x^2 + x^4} dx = \int \sqrt[3]{x^2(1+x^2)} dx \\ & = \int x^{\frac{2}{3}} \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} dx \\ & = \int x^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot x \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} dx = \int x^{\frac{5}{3}} \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \sqrt[3]{x^2 + x^4} dx = \int x^{\frac{2}{3}} \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int x^{\frac{2}{3}} \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} dx = \int x^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{3} (1+x^2)^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 2x dx \\ & = \frac{1}{3} \int x^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 2x (1+x^2)^{\frac{2}{3}} dx \\ & = \frac{2}{3} \int x^{\frac{5}{3}} (1+x^2)^{\frac{2}{3}} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \sqrt[3]{x^2 + x^4} dx = \int x^{\frac{2}{3}} \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} dx = \frac{2}{3} \int x^{\frac{5}{3}} (1+x^2)^{\frac{2}{3}} dx$$

$$\int \sqrt[3]{x^2 + x^4} dx = \frac{2}{3} \int x^{\frac{5}{3}} (1+x^2)^{\frac{2}{3}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \sqrt[3]{x^2 + x^4} dx = \frac{2}{3} \int x^{\frac{5}{3}} (1+x^2)^{\frac{2}{3}} dx \\ & = \frac{2}{3} \int x^{\frac{5}{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{3} (1+x^2)^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 2x dx \\ & = \frac{4}{9} \int x^{\frac{5}{3}} (1+x^2)^{\frac{2}{3}} dx \end{aligned}$$

تدريب ٢ (٢)  $\int \sqrt[3]{x^2 + x^4} dx$

$$\int \sqrt[3]{x^2 + x^4} dx = \int x^{\frac{2}{3}} \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\int \sqrt[3]{x^2 + x^4} dx = \int x^{\frac{2}{3}} \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\int \sqrt[3]{x^2 + x^4} dx = \int x^{\frac{2}{3}} \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\int \sqrt[3]{x^2 + x^4} dx = \int x^{\frac{2}{3}} \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\int \sqrt[3]{x^2 + x^4} dx = \int x^{\frac{2}{3}} \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\int \sqrt[3]{x^2 + x^4} dx = \int x^{\frac{2}{3}} \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\int \sqrt[3]{x^2 + x^4} dx = \int x^{\frac{2}{3}} \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\int \sqrt[3]{x^2 + x^4} dx = \int x^{\frac{2}{3}} \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\int \sqrt[3]{x^2 + x^4} dx = \int x^{\frac{2}{3}} \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\int \sqrt[3]{x^2 + x^4} dx = \int x^{\frac{2}{3}} \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\int \sqrt[3]{x^2 + x^4} dx = \int x^{\frac{2}{3}} \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\int \sqrt[3]{x^2 + x^4} dx = \int x^{\frac{2}{3}} \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} dx$$

تدريب 3:

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_1^2 (2s^2 - s^3) ds \\ &= \int_1^2 (2s^2 - s^3) ds \\ &= \left[ \frac{2}{3}s^3 - \frac{1}{4}s^4 \right]_1^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left( \frac{2}{3} \cdot 2^3 - \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2^4 \right) - \left( \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1^3 - \frac{1}{4} \cdot 1^4 \right) = \left( \frac{16}{3} - 4 \right) - \left( \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{16}{3} - 4 - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{16}{3} - \frac{12}{3} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{8}{12} + \frac{3}{12} = \frac{11}{12}$$

$$\int_1^2 (2s^2 - s^3) ds = \left[ \frac{2}{3}s^3 - \frac{1}{4}s^4 \right]_1^2$$

$$= \left( \frac{2}{3} \cdot 2^3 - \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2^4 \right) - \left( \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1^3 - \frac{1}{4} \cdot 1^4 \right) = \left( \frac{16}{3} - 4 \right) - \left( \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{16}{3} - 4 - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{8}{12} + \frac{3}{12} = \frac{11}{12}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{8}{12} + \frac{3}{12} = \frac{11}{12}$$

تدريب 4:

$$\int_1^2 (9 + \sqrt{s}) ds = \int_1^2 (9 + s^{1/2}) ds$$

$$= \left[ 9s + \frac{2}{3}s^{3/2} \right]_1^2 = \left( 9 \cdot 2 + \frac{2}{3} \cdot 2^{3/2} \right) - \left( 9 \cdot 1 + \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1^{3/2} \right) = \left( 18 + \frac{2}{3} \cdot 2\sqrt{2} \right) - \left( 9 + \frac{2}{3} \right) = 18 + \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} - 9 - \frac{2}{3} = 9 + \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} - \frac{2}{3} = 9 + \frac{4\sqrt{2} - 2}{3}$$

$$9 = 9 + 0 = 0 \leftarrow s = 0$$

$$20 = 9 + 11 = 11 \leftarrow s = 11$$

$$= \left[ 9s + \frac{2}{3}s^{3/2} \right]_1^2 = \left( 9 \cdot 2 + \frac{2}{3} \cdot 2^{3/2} \right) - \left( 9 \cdot 1 + \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1^{3/2} \right) = 18 + \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} - 9 - \frac{2}{3} = 9 + \frac{4\sqrt{2} - 2}{3}$$

$$= \left[ 9s + \frac{2}{3}s^{3/2} \right]_1^2 = \left( 9 \cdot 2 + \frac{2}{3} \cdot 2^{3/2} \right) - \left( 9 \cdot 1 + \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1^{3/2} \right) = 18 + \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} - 9 - \frac{2}{3} = 9 + \frac{4\sqrt{2} - 2}{3}$$

$$= \left( 18 + \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} \right) - \left( 9 + \frac{2}{3} \right) = 9 + \frac{4\sqrt{2} - 2}{3}$$

$$= \left( 18 + \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} \right) - \left( 9 + \frac{2}{3} \right) = 9 + \frac{4\sqrt{2} - 2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{27}{3} + \frac{4\sqrt{2} - 2}{3} = \frac{25 + 4\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} ds = \int_1^2 s^{-1/2} ds = \left[ 2s^{1/2} \right]_1^2 = 2\sqrt{2} - 2$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} ds = \int_1^2 s^{-1/2} ds = \left[ 2s^{1/2} \right]_1^2 = 2\sqrt{2} - 2$$

$$2\sqrt{2} - 2 = 2(\sqrt{2} - 1)$$

$$2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} + 1 = 2 \leftarrow s = 1$$

$$2\sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 1 = 2\sqrt{2} \leftarrow s = 2$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} ds = \int_1^2 s^{-1/2} ds = \left[ 2s^{1/2} \right]_1^2 = 2\sqrt{2} - 2$$

$$= \left[ 2s^{1/2} \right]_1^2 = 2\sqrt{2} - 2$$

$$= \left( 2\sqrt{2} - 2 \right) - \left( 2 - 2 \right) = 2\sqrt{2} - 2$$

تدريب 5:

$$\int_1^2 (1 + s^2 + s^3) ds = \left[ s + \frac{1}{3}s^3 + \frac{1}{4}s^4 \right]_1^2 = \left( 2 + \frac{8}{3} + \frac{16}{4} \right) - \left( 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \right) = \left( 2 + \frac{8}{3} + 4 \right) - \left( 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \right) = \left( 6 + \frac{8}{3} \right) - \left( 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \right) = 5 + \frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} = 5 + \frac{7}{3} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{20}{4} + \frac{28}{12} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{20}{4} + \frac{28}{12} - \frac{3}{12} = \frac{20}{4} + \frac{25}{12} = \frac{60}{12} + \frac{25}{12} = \frac{85}{12}$$

$$= \left[ s + \frac{1}{3}s^3 + \frac{1}{4}s^4 \right]_1^2 = \left( 2 + \frac{8}{3} + \frac{16}{4} \right) - \left( 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \right) = \left( 2 + \frac{8}{3} + 4 \right) - \left( 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \right) = \left( 6 + \frac{8}{3} \right) - \left( 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \right) = 5 + \frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} = 5 + \frac{7}{3} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{20}{4} + \frac{28}{12} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{20}{4} + \frac{28}{12} - \frac{3}{12} = \frac{20}{4} + \frac{25}{12} = \frac{60}{12} + \frac{25}{12} = \frac{85}{12}$$

$$= \frac{20}{4} + \frac{28}{12} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{20}{4} + \frac{28}{12} - \frac{3}{12} = \frac{20}{4} + \frac{25}{12} = \frac{60}{12} + \frac{25}{12} = \frac{85}{12}$$

$$= \frac{20}{4} + \frac{28}{12} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{20}{4} + \frac{28}{12} - \frac{3}{12} = \frac{20}{4} + \frac{25}{12} = \frac{60}{12} + \frac{25}{12} = \frac{85}{12}$$

$$= \frac{20}{4} + \frac{28}{12} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{20}{4} + \frac{28}{12} - \frac{3}{12} = \frac{20}{4} + \frac{25}{12} = \frac{60}{12} + \frac{25}{12} = \frac{85}{12}$$

$$= \frac{20}{4} + \frac{28}{12} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{20}{4} + \frac{28}{12} - \frac{3}{12} = \frac{20}{4} + \frac{25}{12} = \frac{60}{12} + \frac{25}{12} = \frac{85}{12}$$





تدريب ٥:

(٢)  $\{س\} \text{ ظا } (س + ٥) دس$

$ص = س + ٥ = ٥ + س \leftarrow دس = \frac{٥}{س} \leftarrow س = \frac{٥}{دس} \leftarrow دس = \frac{٥}{س}$

$\{س\} \text{ ظا } (س + ٥) دس = \{س\} \text{ ظا } ص دس$

$\{س\} \text{ ظا } ص دس = \{س\} \text{ ظا } (١ - ص) دس$

$ص + (ظا - ص) \frac{١}{س} =$

$ص + ((س + ٥) - (س + ٥) ظا) \frac{١}{س} =$

(٣)  $\{س\} \text{ ظا } \frac{١}{س} = \{س\} \text{ ظا } \frac{١}{س} دس$

$ص = \frac{١}{س} \leftarrow دس = \frac{١}{ص} \leftarrow س = \frac{١}{دس} \leftarrow دس = \frac{١}{س}$

عندما  $س = ١ \leftarrow ص = \frac{١}{١} = ١$

عندما  $س = ٢ \leftarrow ص = \frac{١}{٢}$

$\{س\} \text{ ظا } \frac{١}{س} دس = \{س\} \text{ ظا } \frac{١}{س} \times \frac{١}{ص} دس$

$\{س\} \text{ ظا } \frac{١}{س} دس = \{س\} \text{ ظا } \frac{١}{س} دس$

$\{س\} \text{ ظا } \frac{١}{س} = \{س\} \text{ ظا } \frac{١}{س}$

تدريب ٦: (١)  $\{س\} \text{ ظا } ص قاس دس$

$ص = س \text{ ظا } ص \leftarrow دس = \frac{ص}{س} \leftarrow ص قاس دس = دس \leftarrow دس = \frac{ص}{س}$

$\{س\} \text{ ظا } ص قاس دس = \{س\} \text{ ظا } ص قاس دس$

$ص + (ظا - ص) \frac{١}{س} = ص + \frac{١}{ص} =$

(٤)  $\{س\} \text{ ظا } \frac{١}{س} دس = \{س\} \text{ ظا } ص قاس دس$

$ص = س \text{ ظا } ص \leftarrow دس = \frac{ص}{س} \leftarrow ص قاس دس = دس \leftarrow دس = \frac{ص}{س}$

$\{س\} \text{ ظا } ص قاس دس = \{س\} \text{ ظا } ص قاس دس$

(٥)  $\{س\} \text{ ظا } ص قاس دس = \{س\} \text{ ظا } ص قاس دس$

$\{س\} \text{ ظا } ص قاس دس = \{س\} \text{ ظا } ص قاس دس$

$ص = س \text{ ظا } ص \leftarrow دس = \frac{ص}{س} \leftarrow ص قاس دس = دس \leftarrow دس = \frac{ص}{س}$

$\{س\} \text{ ظا } ص قاس دس = \{س\} \text{ ظا } ص قاس دس$

$ص + (ظا - ص) \frac{١}{س} = ص + \frac{١}{ص} =$

(٦)  $\{س\} \text{ ظا } ص قاس دس$

$ص = س \text{ ظا } ص \leftarrow دس = \frac{ص}{س} \leftarrow ص قاس دس = دس \leftarrow دس = \frac{ص}{س}$

$\{س\} \text{ ظا } ص قاس دس = \{س\} \text{ ظا } ص قاس دس$

$\{س\} \text{ ظا } ص قاس دس = \{س\} \text{ ظا } ص قاس دس$

$ص + (ظا - ص) \frac{١}{س} = ص + \frac{١}{ص} =$

$ص + (ظا - ص) \frac{١}{س} = ص + \frac{١}{ص} =$

تدريب 1:

$$(1) \text{ من جباس يس}$$

$$10 = 5 \leftarrow 20 = 10$$

$$10 = 5 \leftarrow 20 = 10$$

$$\text{من جباس يس} = \text{من جباس} - \text{من جباس يس}$$

$$= \text{من جباس} + \text{جباص} + 10$$

$$(2) \text{ من جباس يس}$$

$$10 = 5 \leftarrow 20 = 10$$

$$10 = 5 \leftarrow 20 = 10$$

$$\text{من جباس يس} = \text{من جباس}$$

$$\text{من جباس يس} - \text{من جباس يس} = 10 - 10$$

$$= 10 + 10 + 10 = 30$$

$$(3) \text{ من جباس يس}$$

$$10 = 5 \leftarrow 20 = 10$$

$$10 = 5 \leftarrow 20 = 10$$

$$\text{من جباس يس} = \text{من جباس}$$

$$\text{من جباس يس} - \text{من جباس يس} = 10 - 10$$

$$= 10 + 10 + 10 = 30$$

$$(4) \text{ من قاس يس}$$

$$10 = 5 \leftarrow 20 = 10$$

$$10 = 5 \leftarrow 20 = 10$$

$$\text{من قاس يس} = \text{من قاس}$$

$$\text{من قاس} - \text{من قاس يس} = 10 - 10$$

$$\text{من قاس} - \text{من قاس يس} = 10 - 10$$

$$\text{من قاس} + 10 + 10 = 30$$

تدريب 2:

$$(1) \text{ من جاس يس} = \text{من جاس} \times \frac{1}{2} (1 - \text{جباص يس})$$

$$= \text{من جاس} \times \frac{1}{2} - \text{من جاس} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \text{جباص يس}$$

$10 = 5 \leftarrow 20 = 10$   
 $10 = 5 \leftarrow 20 = 10$

$$= \frac{10}{2} - \left( \frac{10}{2} \times \text{جباص يس} \right) = 5 - 5 \times \text{جباص يس}$$

$$= 5 - 5 \times \text{جباص يس} + \frac{10}{2} = 5 - 5 \times \text{جباص يس} + 5$$

$$= 5 - 5 \times \text{جباص يس} + 5 = 10 - 5 \times \text{جباص يس}$$

$$= 10 - 5 \times \text{جباص يس} + 10 = 20 - 5 \times \text{جباص يس}$$



$$\left\{ \frac{س}{(س-١)-١} = س \frac{س}{س-١} \right\} \text{ (٤)}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{س}{س-١} = س \frac{س}{س-١} \right\} =$$

$$. س = س \leftarrow س = س$$

$$. س = س \leftarrow س = س$$

$$\left\{ \frac{س}{س-١} = س \frac{س}{س-١} \right\} =$$

$$\left( \frac{س}{س-١} + س \right) =$$

$$. س + \frac{س}{س-١} =$$

درجيات :

$$\left\{ س \frac{س}{س-١} = س \frac{س}{س-١} \right\}$$

$$. س = س \leftarrow س = س$$

$$. س = س \leftarrow س = س$$

$$\left\{ س \frac{س}{س-١} = س \frac{س}{س-١} \right\} =$$

$$. س = س \leftarrow س = س$$

$$. س = س \leftarrow س = س$$

$$. س = س \leftarrow س = س$$

$$\left\{ س = س \right\}$$

$$. س = س \leftarrow س = س$$

$$. س = س \leftarrow س = س$$

$$\left\{ س = س \right\}$$

اجزائة اخرى

$$. س = س \leftarrow س = س$$

$$. س = س \leftarrow س = س$$

$$\left\{ س = س \right\}$$

$$\left( س \frac{س}{س-١} - س \right) =$$

$$. س = س \leftarrow س = س$$

منهاجي

متعة التعليم الهادف



$$\left\{ س = س \right\}$$

$$. س = س \leftarrow س = س$$

$$. س = س \leftarrow س = س$$

$$\left\{ س = س \right\}$$

$$\left( س \frac{س}{س-١} - س \right) =$$

$$. س = س \leftarrow س = س$$

$$\left( س \frac{س}{س-١} - س \right) =$$

$$. س = س \leftarrow س = س$$



(٤) جاس ه جاس ه جاس ه جاس ه

$$\frac{CP_1}{P_1} = \frac{CP_2}{P_2} \leftarrow \frac{CP_3}{P_3} = \frac{CP_4}{P_4}$$

$$\frac{CP_1}{P_1} = \frac{CP_2}{P_2} \leftarrow \frac{CP_3}{P_3} = \frac{CP_4}{P_4}$$

$$CP_1 \cdot P_2 = CP_2 \cdot P_1$$

$$CP_1 \cdot P_2 = CP_2 \cdot P_1$$

$$CP_1 \cdot P_2 - CP_2 \cdot P_1 = 0$$

$$P_1 + P_2 - P_1 - P_2 = 0$$

تدريب ٤

$$S = (1+i)^0 \cdot S_0$$

$$S = \frac{S_0}{(1+i)^0} + \frac{S_0 \cdot i}{(1+i)^1} + \frac{S_0 \cdot i^2}{(1+i)^2} + \dots$$

$$P + \frac{(1+i)^1}{1+i} + \frac{(1+i)^2}{1+i} - \frac{(1+i)^n}{1+i} =$$

$$P + \frac{(1+i)^1}{1+i} + \frac{(1+i)^2}{1+i} - \frac{(1+i)^n}{1+i} =$$

(٣) جاس ه جاس ه جاس ه جاس ه

$$\frac{CP_1}{P_1} = \frac{CP_2}{P_2} \leftarrow \frac{CP_3}{P_3} = \frac{CP_4}{P_4}$$

$$CP_1 \cdot P_2 = CP_2 \cdot P_1$$

$$CP_1 \cdot P_2 = CP_2 \cdot P_1$$

$$CP_1 \cdot P_2 - CP_2 \cdot P_1 = 0$$

$$P_1 + P_2 - P_1 - P_2 = 0$$

$$P + \frac{CP_1}{P_1} + \frac{CP_2}{P_2} =$$



تدريب ٥

(١) قاس ه قاس ه قاس ه قاس ه

$$\frac{CP_1}{P_1} = \frac{CP_2}{P_2} \leftarrow \frac{CP_3}{P_3} = \frac{CP_4}{P_4}$$

$$CP_1 \cdot P_2 = CP_2 \cdot P_1$$

$$CP_1 \cdot P_2 = CP_2 \cdot P_1$$

$$CP_1 \cdot P_2 - CP_2 \cdot P_1 = 0$$

$$P_1 + P_2 - P_1 - P_2 = 0$$

$$P + \frac{CP_1}{P_1} + \frac{CP_2}{P_2} =$$

تدريب 1: جد  $\frac{0}{2+5x-6x^2}$  دى

$$\frac{b}{1-x} + \frac{p}{3-x} = \frac{0}{(1-x)(3-x)} = \frac{0}{2+5x-6x^2}$$

$$0 = (3-x)b + (1-x)p$$

$$\frac{0}{3} = b \iff 0 = 3b \leftarrow 1 = x$$

$$\frac{0}{3} = p \iff 0 = 3p \leftarrow 2 = x$$

دى  $\left( \frac{0}{1-x} + \frac{0}{3-x} \right) = \frac{0}{2+5x-6x^2}$

$$b + \frac{0}{3} = \frac{0}{3} \leftarrow 1 = x$$

تدريب 2: جد  $\frac{13-x}{2+5x-6x^2}$  دى

$$\frac{13-x}{(3-x)(1-x)} = \frac{13-x}{2+5x-6x^2}$$

$$\frac{13-x}{(3-x)(1-x)} = \frac{b}{3-x} + \frac{p}{1-x}$$

$$13-x = (1-x)b + (3-x)p$$

$$2 = b \iff 1 = b \leftarrow 3 = x$$

$$0 = p \iff \frac{10}{3} = p \iff \frac{1}{3} = x$$

دى  $\left( \frac{2}{3-x} + \frac{0}{1-x} \right) = \frac{13-x}{(3-x)(1-x)}$

$$b + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{13-x}{3} \leftarrow 1 = x$$

تدريب 3: جد  $\frac{5+3x+x^2}{x^2+x}$  دى

$$\frac{1}{\frac{5+3x+x^2}{x^2+x}} = \frac{x^2+x}{5+3x+x^2}$$

رتبة البسط = رتبة المقام

← إجراء عملية طويلة

دى  $\left( \frac{0}{x^2+x} + 1 \right) = \frac{5+3x+x^2}{x^2+x}$

$$\frac{b}{1+x} + \frac{p}{x} = \frac{0}{(1+x)x} = \frac{0}{x^2+x}$$

$$0 = x b + (1+x)p$$

$$0 = b \iff 0 = b \leftarrow 1 = x$$

$$0 = p \iff 0 = p \leftarrow 0 = x$$

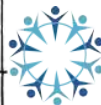
دى  $\left( \frac{0}{x^2+x} + 1 \right)$

دى  $\left( \frac{0}{1+x} + \frac{0}{x} \right) + 1$

$$b + \frac{0}{3} = \frac{0}{3} \leftarrow 1 = x$$

منهاجي

متعة التعليم الهادف







تابع تدريب 4 فرع 2 :

$$\cos \left( \frac{9}{2+\cos} + \frac{3}{2-\cos} \right) = \cos \frac{12-\cos 12}{(2+\cos)(2-\cos)}$$

$$2 + 12 + \cos 9 + 12 - \cos 3 =$$

$$= \cos \left( \frac{12-\cos 12}{2-\cos^2} + 3 - \cos 3 \right)$$

$$2 + 12 + \cos 9 + 12 - \cos 3 + \cos 3 - \frac{\cos 3}{2} =$$

$$2 + 12 + \cos 9 + 12 - \cos 3 + \cos 3 - \frac{\cos 3}{2} =$$

$$\int_1^2 \left[ 1 + \cos + \frac{\cos}{2} - \frac{\cos}{2} \right] =$$

$$\left( \frac{2}{2} + 1 \times 2 - \frac{1}{2} \right) - \left( \frac{1}{2} + 1 \times 1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) =$$

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

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

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

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

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

منهاج  
مناهج التعليم الهادف

$$\cos = \cos \cos \leftarrow 1 + \cos = \cos \leftarrow 1 + \cos = \cos$$

$$2 = \cos \leftarrow 3 = \cos / 1 = \cos \leftarrow 0 = \cos$$

$$\cos \cos \cos \times \frac{1-\cos}{1+\cos} \int_1^2 =$$

$$\cos \frac{\cos 2 - \cos^2}{1+\cos} \int_1^2 =$$

$$\frac{\cos 2 - \cos^2}{1+\cos} \frac{\cos 2 - \cos^2}{\cos 2 + \cos^2}$$

ربط بين < رتبة الجداء

$$\frac{\cos 2 - \cos^2}{2}$$

← فئة مبدئية

$$\cos \left( \frac{2}{1+\cos} + (2-\cos) \right) \int_1^2 = \cos \frac{\cos 2 - \cos^2}{1+\cos} \int_1^2$$

$$3 = \frac{1}{11}(-1-0) + \frac{1}{11}(1-1) + \frac{1}{11}(0-0)$$

$$\frac{3}{11} = \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{11} =$$

تدريب 1 :  $q = p$

$$3 = 2 - 1 = 1 \rightarrow 5 = 5 - 4 = 1$$

$$3 = (2-1) = 1 \rightarrow 5 = 5 - 4 = 1$$

$$3 = 2 - 1 = 1 \rightarrow 5 = 5 - 4 = 1$$

$$3 = (2-1) = 1 \rightarrow 5 = 5 - 4 = 1$$

$$3 = (2-1) = 1 \rightarrow 5 = 5 - 4 = 1$$

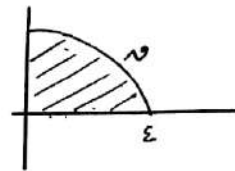
$$3 = (2-1) = 1 \rightarrow 5 = 5 - 4 = 1$$

$$16 = \frac{32-48}{3} = \frac{16}{3} \text{ وحدة مسافة}$$

تدريب 1 : جد المسافة بصورة بين منته

ن (س) = 2 - 1 = 1 وكل من محوري  
البيانات الصاطون ؟

$$3 = 2 - 1 = 1 \rightarrow 5 = 5 - 4 = 1$$



$$3 = (2-1) = 1 \rightarrow 5 = 5 - 4 = 1$$

$$3 = (2-1) = 1 \rightarrow 5 = 5 - 4 = 1$$

$$3 = (2-1) = 1 \rightarrow 5 = 5 - 4 = 1$$

$$3 = (2-1) = 1 \rightarrow 5 = 5 - 4 = 1$$

$$3 = (2-1) = 1 \rightarrow 5 = 5 - 4 = 1$$

تدريب 2

$$3 = (2-1) = 1 \rightarrow 5 = 5 - 4 = 1$$

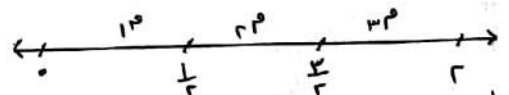
$$3 = (2-1) = 1 \rightarrow 5 = 5 - 4 = 1$$

$$3 = (2-1) = 1 \rightarrow 5 = 5 - 4 = 1$$

تدريب 3 :  $n(s) = (s-1)$

$$3 = (2-1) = 1 \rightarrow 5 = 5 - 4 = 1$$

$$3 = (2-1) = 1 \rightarrow 5 = 5 - 4 = 1$$



$$3 = (2-1) = 1 \rightarrow 5 = 5 - 4 = 1$$

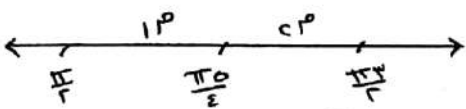
$$3 = (2-1) = 1 \rightarrow 5 = 5 - 4 = 1$$

$$3 = (2-1) = 1 \rightarrow 5 = 5 - 4 = 1$$

$$1 + 1 = 2 \rightarrow 3 = 3 - 2 = 1$$

$$3 = (2-1) = 1 \rightarrow 5 = 5 - 4 = 1$$

$$3 = (2-1) = 1 \rightarrow 5 = 5 - 4 = 1$$



$$3 = (2-1) = 1 \rightarrow 5 = 5 - 4 = 1$$

$$3 = (2-1) = 1 \rightarrow 5 = 5 - 4 = 1$$

$$3 = (2-1) = 1 \rightarrow 5 = 5 - 4 = 1$$

$$3 = (2-1) = 1 \rightarrow 5 = 5 - 4 = 1$$

$$3 = (2-1) = 1 \rightarrow 5 = 5 - 4 = 1$$

المساحة المطلوبة = مساحة المستطيل - المساحة تحت المنحنى

$$\int_{-2}^2 (-28x) dx =$$

$$\int_{-2}^2 \left( \frac{2x^2}{1} - 28x \right) dx =$$

$$\left( \left( \frac{2x^3}{3} - 14x^2 \right) - \left( \frac{2x^3}{3} - 14x^2 \right) \right) - 336 =$$

$$\left( \left( \frac{74}{3} - 32 \right) - \left( \frac{74}{3} - 32 \right) \right) - 336 =$$

$$\left( \frac{32}{3} - 32 + \frac{32}{3} - 32 \right) - 336 =$$

$$\left( \frac{74}{3} - 74 \right) - 336 =$$

$$\frac{74}{3} + 74 - 336 =$$

$$\frac{74}{3} + 272 =$$

$$\frac{74 + 816}{3} =$$

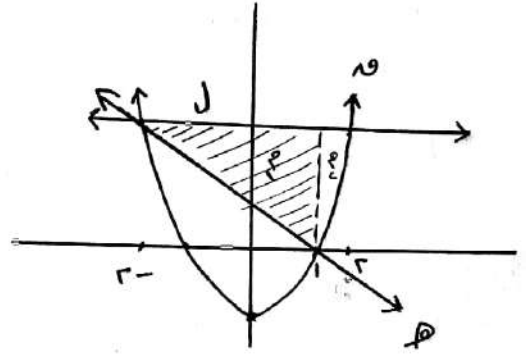
$$\frac{890}{3} =$$

تكلفة الرهان = المساحة × سعر الرهان للوحدة المربعة

$$E \cdot \frac{890}{3} =$$

$$\frac{35200}{3} \text{ قرش}$$

تدريب ٦ :



$Q = J$	$H = Q$	$L = H$
$3 = 1 - S$	$3 - 1 = 1 - S$	$3 = 3 - 1$
$2 = S$	$0 = 2 - 3 + S$	$2 = 3$
$2 - 62 = S$	$0 = (1 - S)(2 + S)$	
	$1 - 62 = S$	

$$\int_{-1}^1 (1 - S) dx + \int_{-1}^1 S(S - 1) dx = P$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 (S^2 - S) dx + \int_{-1}^1 (S^2 + S) dx =$$

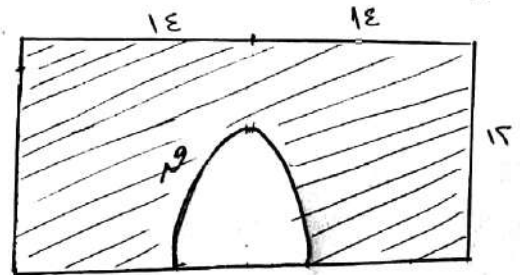
$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{2S^2}{1} - S dx + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{2S^2}{1} + S dx =$$

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

$$\frac{1}{3} + 1 - \frac{1}{4} - 1 + 2 - 1 + \frac{1}{4} + 1 =$$

$$\frac{37}{1} = \frac{14 + 2 + 21}{1} = \frac{37}{1} = 1 - \frac{1}{4} + 1 =$$

تدريب ٧ :



$$\frac{12}{1} = 12 \leftarrow \text{منه} = \frac{12^2}{1} - 14$$

$$E7 = S \leftarrow 16 = S$$

تدريب 1:

$$(س - ٤)(س٣ - ٤س) = (س٣ - ٤س + ١٢ - ٤س) دس$$

$$دس \frac{س٣ - ٤س + ١٢ - ٤س}{س٣ - ٤س} = \frac{٤س}{س - ٤}$$

$$دس \frac{(س٣ - ٤س)(٤ + س)}{س(س٣ - ٤س)} = \frac{٤س}{س - ٤}$$

$$دس (٤ + س) = \frac{٤س}{س - ٤}$$

$$\left[ دس (٤ + س) \right] = \frac{٤س}{س - ٤}$$

$$س + ٤ = \frac{٤س}{س - ٤}$$

$$س(س + ٤) = ٤س$$

تدريب 2:  $\frac{١ - دس}{س + ٣\sqrt{١٠س}} = \frac{دس}{س}$

لأن ميل المماس = ميل العمودي

$$\frac{١ - دس}{س + ٣\sqrt{١٠س}} = دس$$

$$\left[ \frac{١ - دس}{س + ٣\sqrt{١٠س}} = دس \right]$$

$$س + ٣\sqrt{١٠س} = \frac{١ - دس}{دس} = \frac{١}{دس} - ١$$

$$\left[ \frac{١}{دس} - ١ = س + ٣\sqrt{١٠س} \right]$$

$$س = \frac{١}{دس} - ١ - ٣\sqrt{١٠س}$$

$$٨ = دس + ٣\sqrt{١٠س}$$

$$دس + ٣\sqrt{١٠س} = ٨$$

المختبر بالنقطة (٤, ٨)

$$دس + ٣\sqrt{١٠س} = ٨$$

$$دس + ٣\sqrt{١٠س} = ٨$$

$$٨ = دس + ٣\sqrt{١٠س}$$

$$٨ + ٣\sqrt{١٠س} = ٨$$

تدريب 3:  $٤ = \frac{دس}{دس} = \frac{٤}{٤} = ٤$

$$\left[ \frac{٤}{٤} = ٤ \right] = دس$$

$$٤ = دس + ٣\sqrt{١٠س}$$

$$٤ = دس + ٣\sqrt{١٠س}$$

$$\frac{٤}{٤} = دس + ٣\sqrt{١٠س}$$

توزيع الطرفين  $\frac{٤}{٤} = دس + ٣\sqrt{١٠س}$

$$\frac{٤}{٤} = دس + ٣\sqrt{١٠س}$$

$$\left[ \frac{٤}{٤} = دس + ٣\sqrt{١٠س} \right]$$

$$٨ = دس + ٣\sqrt{١٠س}$$

$$٨ = دس + ٣\sqrt{١٠س}$$

$$\frac{٤}{٤} - \frac{٣\sqrt{١٠س}}{٤} = دس$$

$$\frac{٤}{٤} - \frac{٥١٢}{٤} = دس$$

$$\frac{١١٨}{٤} = \frac{٤٧٥}{٤}$$





يصل الجبه الأرض عندنا ف = صفر

$$- 5n^2 + 4n + 45 = \text{صفر} \quad (\div - 5)$$

$$n^2 - 8n + 9 = \text{صفر}$$

$$(n-9)(n+1) = \text{صفر}$$

$n = 9$  /  $n = -1$  تم الحل

$\therefore n = 9$



تدریب ٤ :

$$10 - \frac{دع}{دن} = \bar{ت}$$

$$دع = 10 - دن$$

$$\{ 10 - دن = دع \}$$

$$د + 10 - دن = ع$$

$$ع = 10 - دن$$

$$د + 10 - دن = ع$$

$$د + صفر = ع$$

$$ع = د$$

$$\therefore ع = 10 - دن$$

$$\frac{دع}{دن} = 10 - دن$$

$$دع = دن(10 - دن)$$

$$\{ دع = دن(10 - دن) \}$$

$$د + 10 - دن = ف$$

$$د + 10 - دن = ف$$

$$ف = 10 - دن$$

$$د + 10 - دن = ف$$

$$ف = 10 - دن$$

$$د + 10 - دن = ف$$