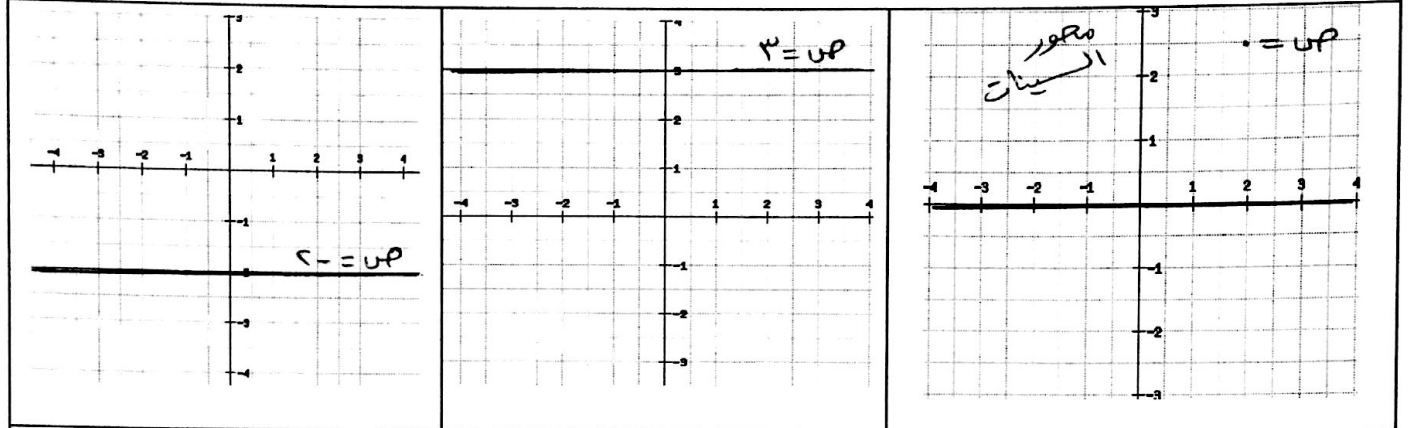


المساحة

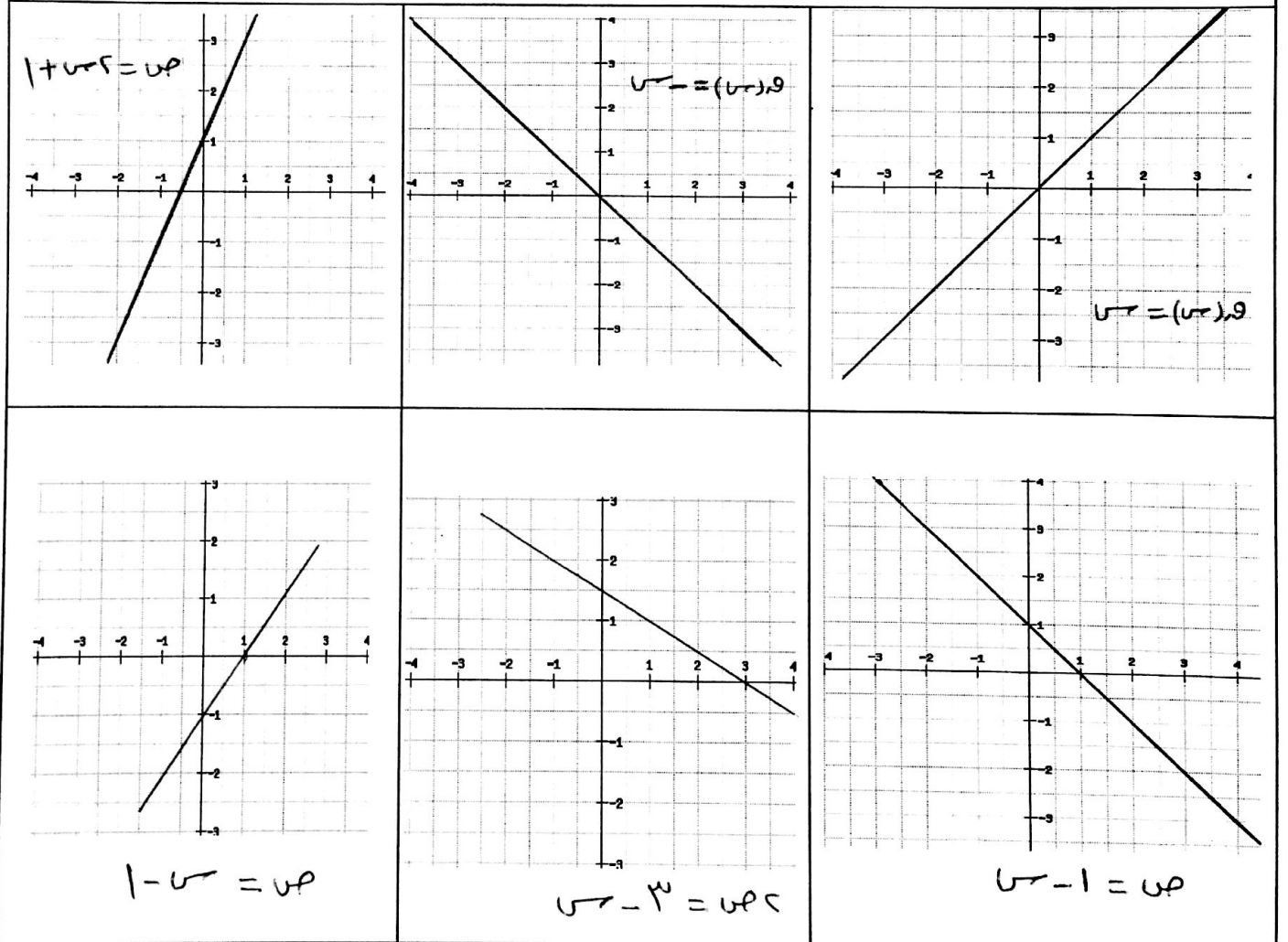
اولا : مراجعة لبعض رسومات للاقتران المطلوبة والاكثر أهمية

الاستاذ: أحمد موسى مقداوي
هاتف ٠٧٨٥٥٣٦٢٦٦

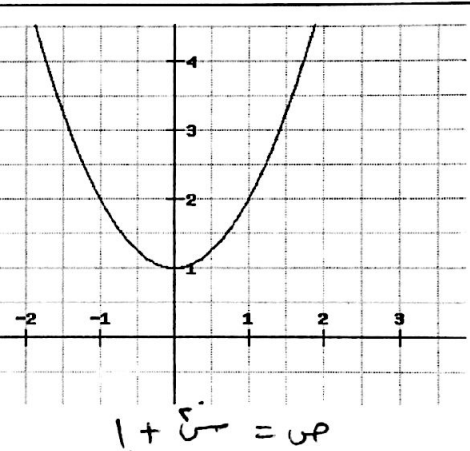
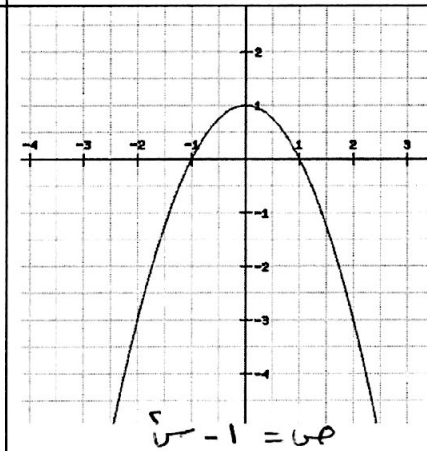
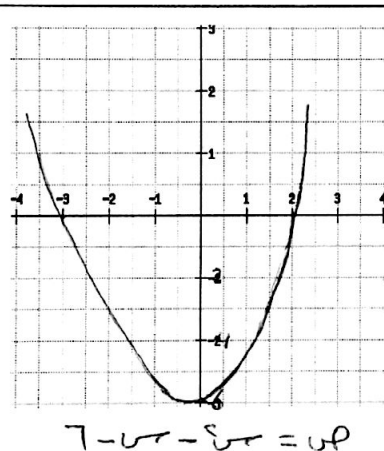
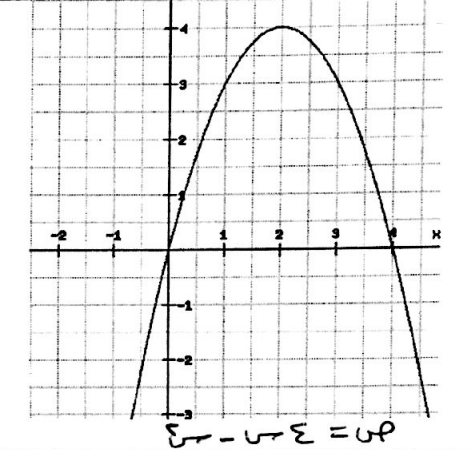
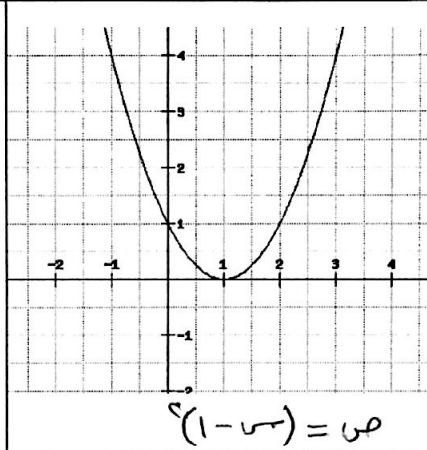
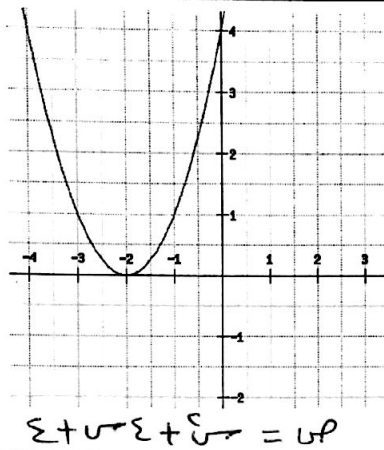
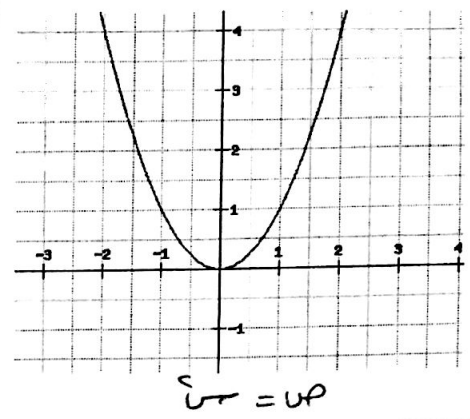
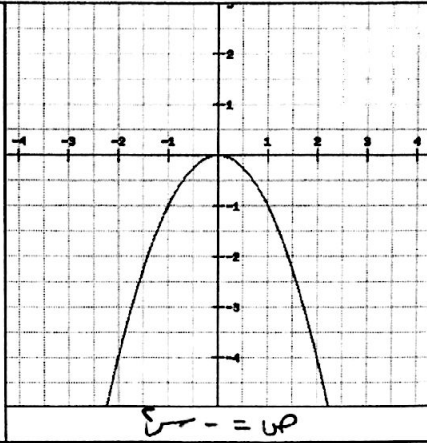
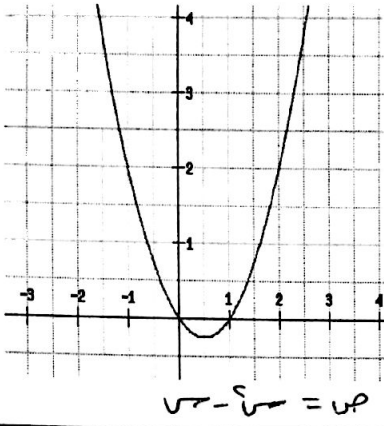
١- الاقتران الثابت



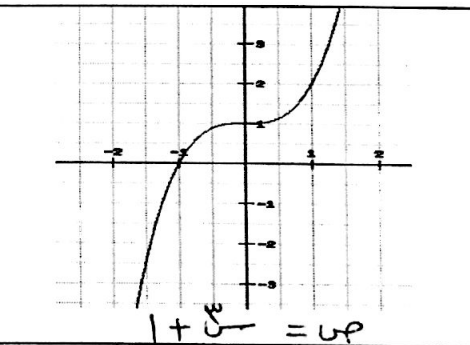
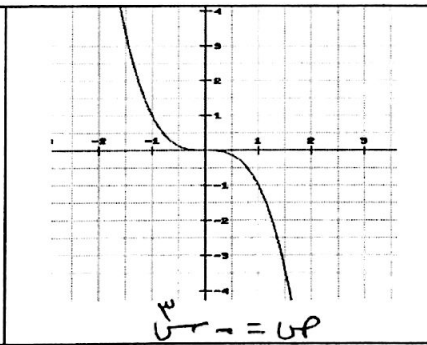
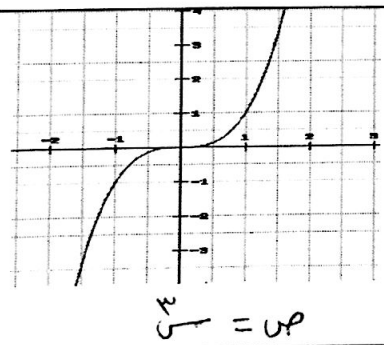
٢- الاقتران الخطي

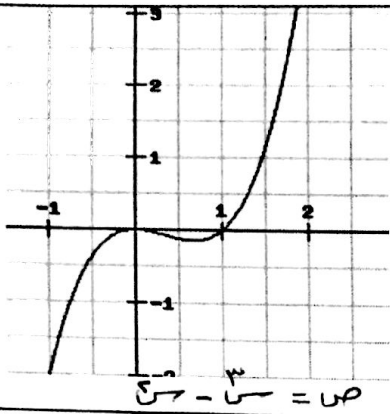


الاستاذ: أحمد موسى مقداوي
هاتف ٠٧٨٥٥٣٦٢٦٦

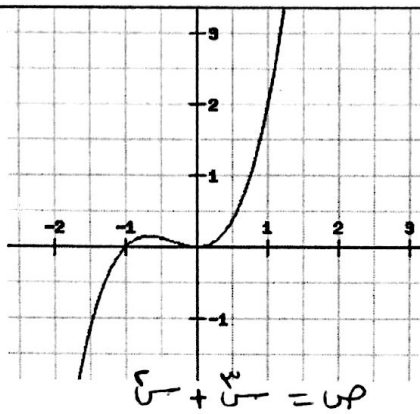


٤ - الاقتران التكعيبي

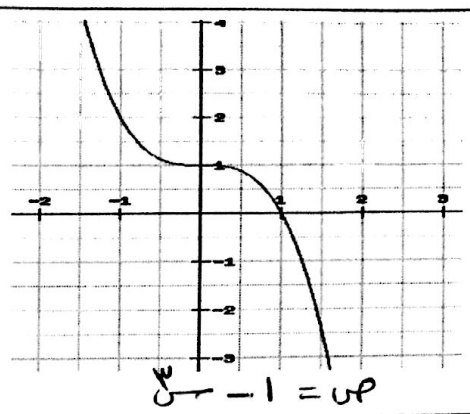




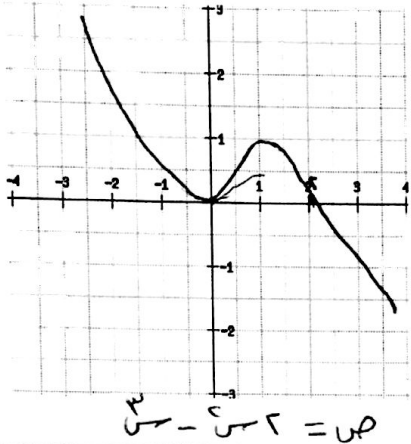
$$y = x^3 - x^2$$



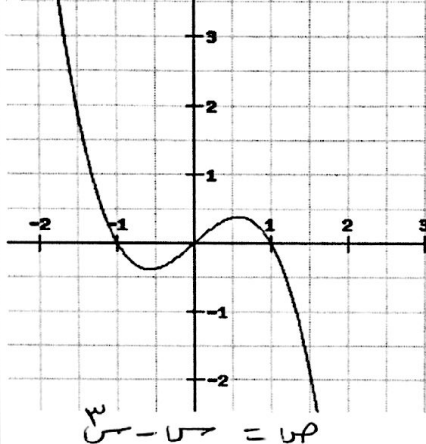
$$y = x^3 + x^2$$



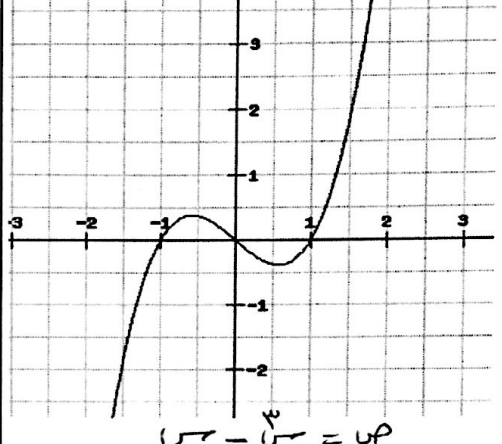
$$y = x^3 - 1$$



$$y = x^3 - 2x^2$$

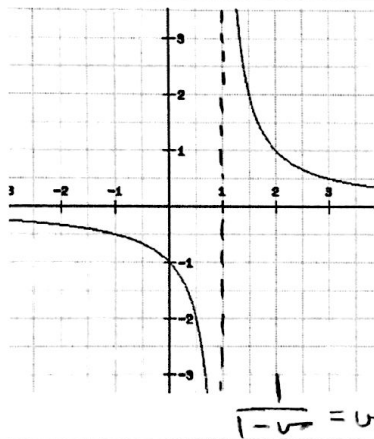


$$y = x^3 - x$$

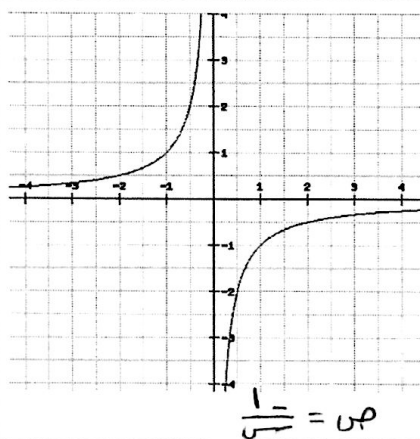


$$y = x^3 - x^2$$

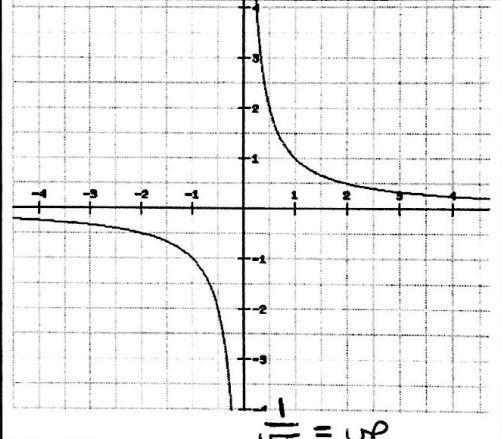
٥- الاقتران النسبي



$$y = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

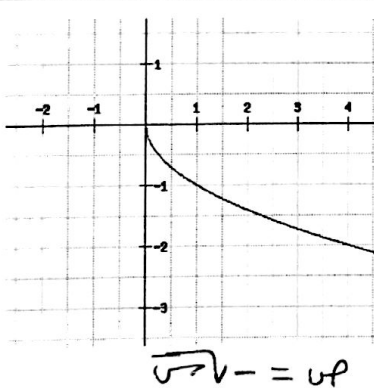


$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$

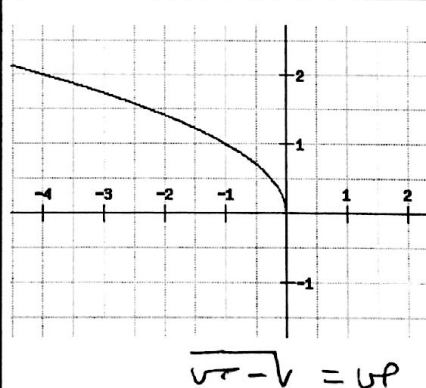


$$y = \frac{1}{x+1}$$

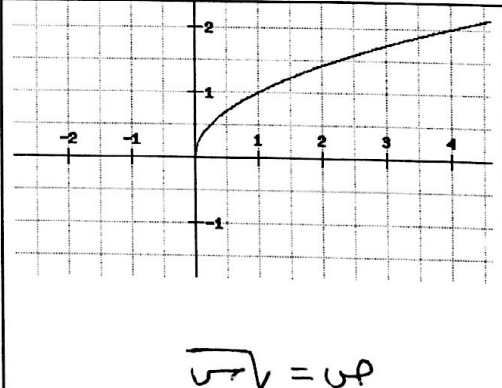
٦- اقتران الجذر التربيعي



$$y = \sqrt{x}$$

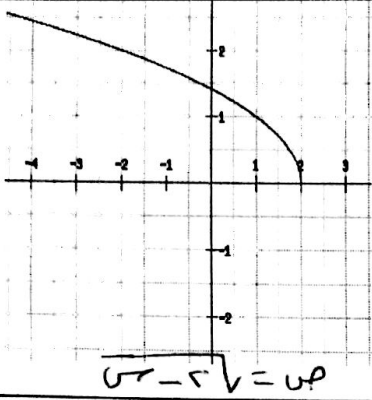


$$y = \sqrt{x-1}$$

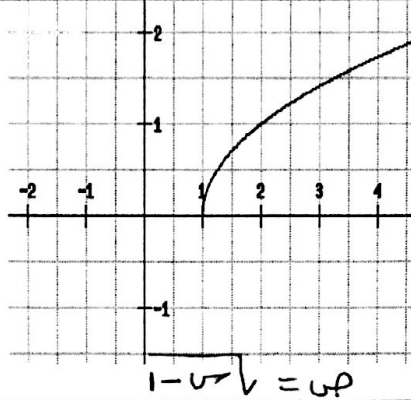


$$y = \sqrt{x+1}$$

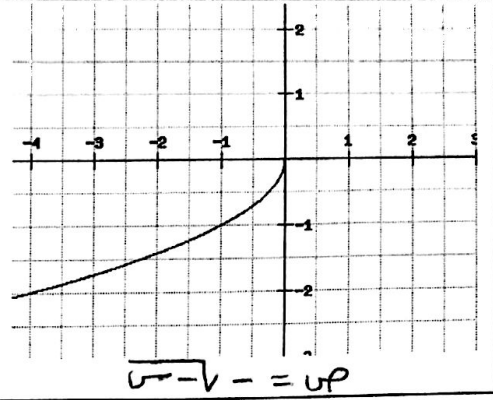
الأستاذ: أحمد موسى مقداوي
هاتف ٠٧٨٥٥٣٦٢٦٦



$$y = \sqrt{x-2}$$

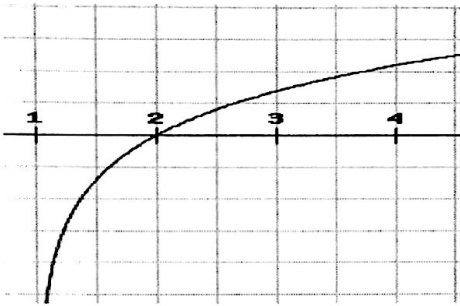


$$y = \sqrt{1-x}$$

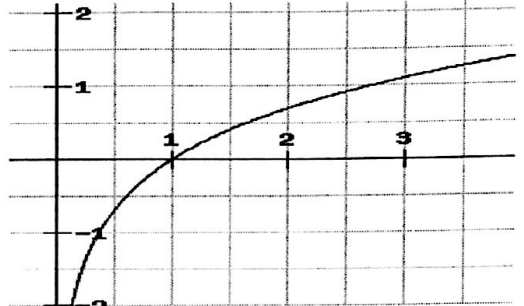


$$y = \sqrt{3-x}$$

٧- الاقتران اللوغاريتمي

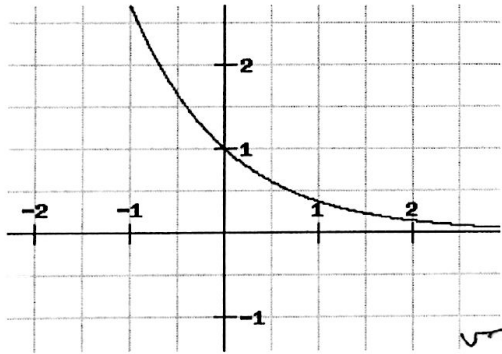


$$y = \log(1-x)$$

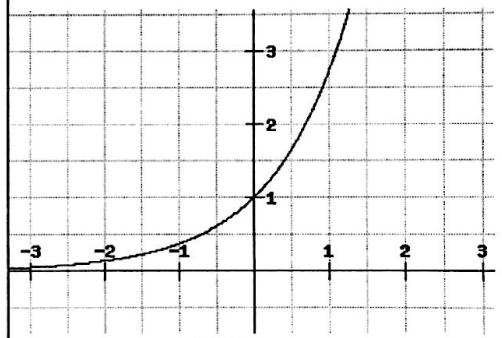


$$y = \log(x)$$

٨- الاقتران الاسي

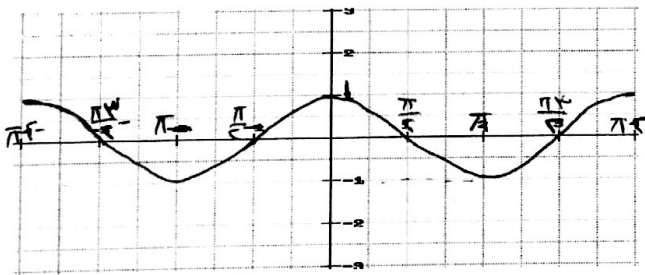


$$y = e^{-x}$$

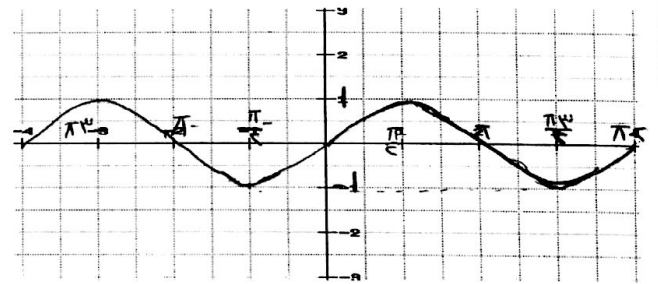


$$y = e^x$$

٩- الاقتران الدائري



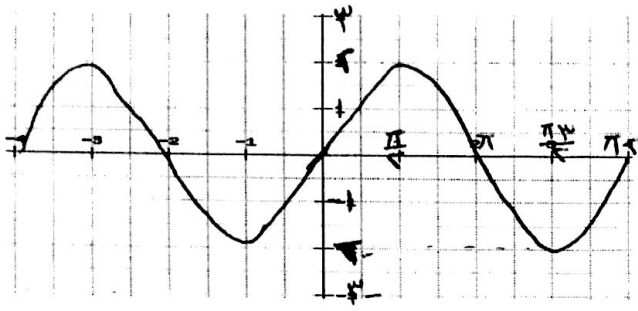
$$y = \cos(x)$$



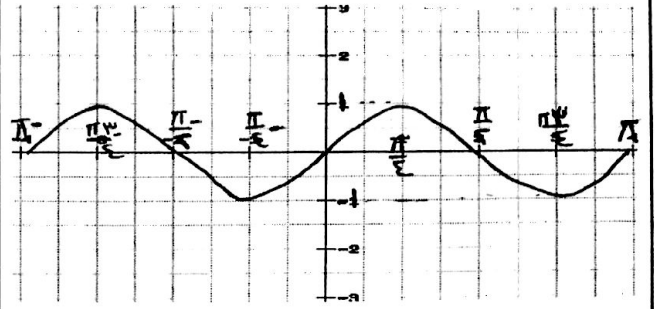
$$y = \sin(x)$$

الأستاذ: أحمد موسى مقادري
هاتف ٠٧٨٥٥٣٦٦٦٦

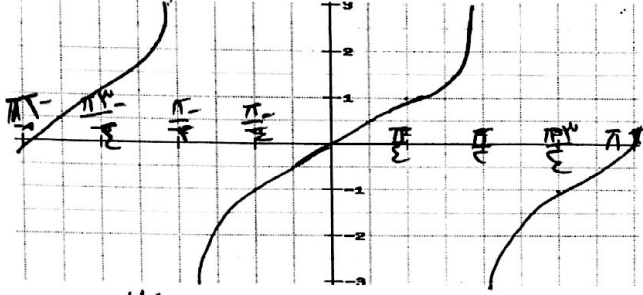
الأستاذ: أحمد موسى مقادري
هاتف ٠٧٨٥٥٣٦٦٦٦



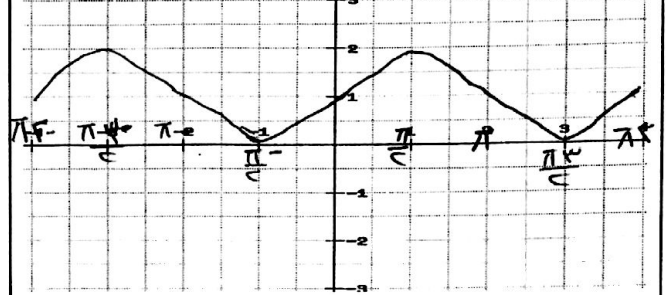
$$y = \sin x$$



$$y = \cos x$$



$$y = \tan x$$



$$y = \cot x$$

الأستاذ: أحمد موسى مقادي
هاتف ٠٧٨٥٥٣٦٢٦٦

ثانيا : جد المساحة المحصورة بين الاقترانات الآتية :

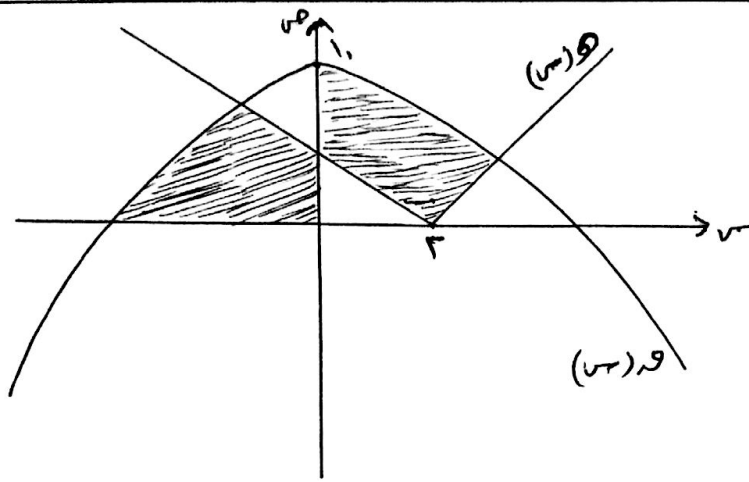
١	$y = \sqrt{4-x}, y = \sin x, y = 2, y = 3x$
٢	$y = \cos x, y = \sin x, y = 10, y = \ln(x)$
٣	$y = 2x^2, y = \sin x, y = 1, y = \ln(x), y = 2$ ومحور الصادات
٤	$y = \cos x, y = 3 - \sin x, y = \ln(x), y = 2 - \sin x, y = 6$ ومحور الصادات
٥	$y = \cos x, y = \sqrt{2 - \sin x}, y = \sin x - \cos x, y = 2$ ومحور السينات
٦	$y = \sqrt{2 - \sin x}, y = \sin x, y = 4, y = \sin x + 4$
٧	$y = \sin x, y = 4 - \sin x, y = 0, y = -4$
٨	$y = \cos x, y = \sin x, y = 2 - \sin x, y = \ln(x), y = 4$
٩	$y = \cos x, y = \sin x - 6, y = \sin x + 0, y = 6$
١٠	$y = \cos x, y = 2 - \sin x , y = \sin x - 4, y = 2$
١١	$y = \cos x, y = 2 - \sin x , y = \sin x - 4, y = 2$ ومحور السينات

الأستاذ: أحمد موسى مقادي
هاتف ٠٧٨٥٥٣٦٢٦٦

١٢	ص = هـ ، ق(س) = هـ ^٣ ، ومحور الصادات
١٣	ق(س) = ١٦ - س ^٣ ، هـ(س) = ٨ + ٢س
١٤	ص = ١٦ ، ص = س ^٣ - ٤ ، ق(س) = ١٦س في الربع الأول ومحور السينات
١٥	ق(س) = س ^٣ - ٤س + ٣ والمستقيم الواصل بين النقطتين (٣، ٠) ، (٨، ٥)
١٦	ق(س) = جاس ، ص = ٢ في الفترة [٣ ، ٠]
١٧	ق(س) = ٤ - س ^٣ ، ص = س - ٢ ، ل(س) = ٦ - س ومحور الصادات
١٨	ق(س) = ٨س - س ^٣ ، هـ(س) = ٢س ، ل(س) = ٣س
١٩	ق(س) = جاس ، هـ(س) = جتا٢س ، ومحور السينات في [$\frac{\pi}{٤}$ ، ٠]
٢٠	ق(س) = ظاس والقطة المستقيمة الواصلة بين (٠، ٠) و (١ ، $\frac{\pi}{٤}$)
٢١	ق(س) = $\sqrt{س}$ ، هـ(س) = $\frac{١}{\sqrt{س}}$ ، ص = ٢
٢٢	ل(س) = ٤ ، ق(س) = ٢ - س ، هـ(س) = س ^٣
٢٣	ص - س = ٦ ، ص = س ^٣ ، ٠ = ص + ٢س
٢٤	ق(س) = س - ٢ ، ص = ١٠ - س ^٣ ومحور الصادات في الربع الاول
٢٥	ق(س) = ٦ - س ^٣ ، هـ(س) = - س
٢٦	ق(س) = س ^٣ + ٢س - ٨ ، والمستقيم ص = ١٦ ومحور السينات السالب ومحور الصادات
٢٧	ق(س) = $\frac{١}{١+س}$ ، ل(س) = ١ - س ، و س = ٥ ومحور السينات
٢٨	ص - ٢ص + ٨س - ١٥ = ٠ ومحور الصادات
٢٩	$\sqrt{س} + \sqrt{ص} = ١$ ، والمستقيم س + ص = ١
٣٠	ص = جا٢س ، ق(س) = جتا٣س في [٣ ، ٠]
٣١	جد مساحة المنطقة المظلة

الأستاذ: أحمد موسى مقدادي
هاتف ٠٧٨٥٥٣٦٢٦٦٦

الأستاذ: أحمد موسى مقدادي
هاتف ٠٧٨٥٥٣٦٢٦٦٦



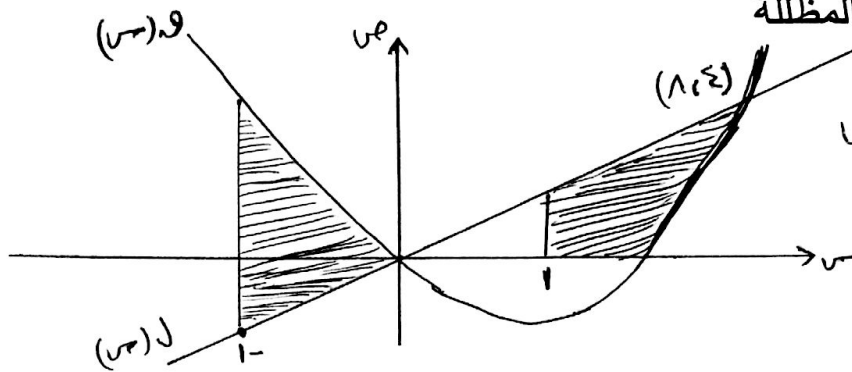
$$\int_{-1}^2 (u,v) du = (u,v)$$

$$|2 - (-1)| = (u,v)$$

الأستاذ: أحمد موسى مقداوي
هاتف ٠٧٨٥٥٣٦٢٦٦

جد مساحة المنطقة المظللة

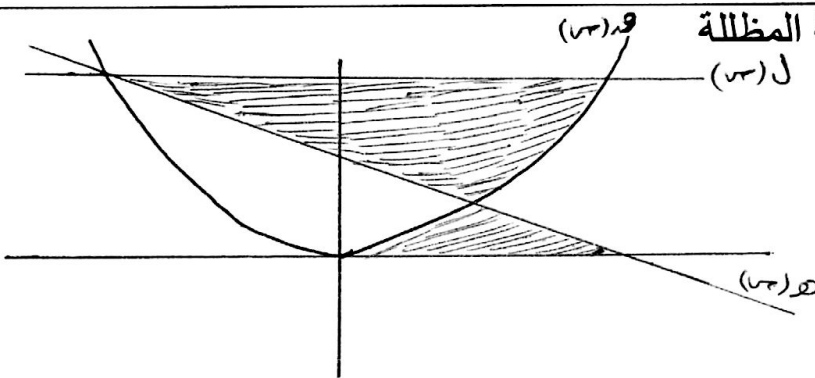
٣٢



$$\int_{-1}^2 (u,v) du = (u,v)$$

جد مساحة المنطقة المظللة

٣٣



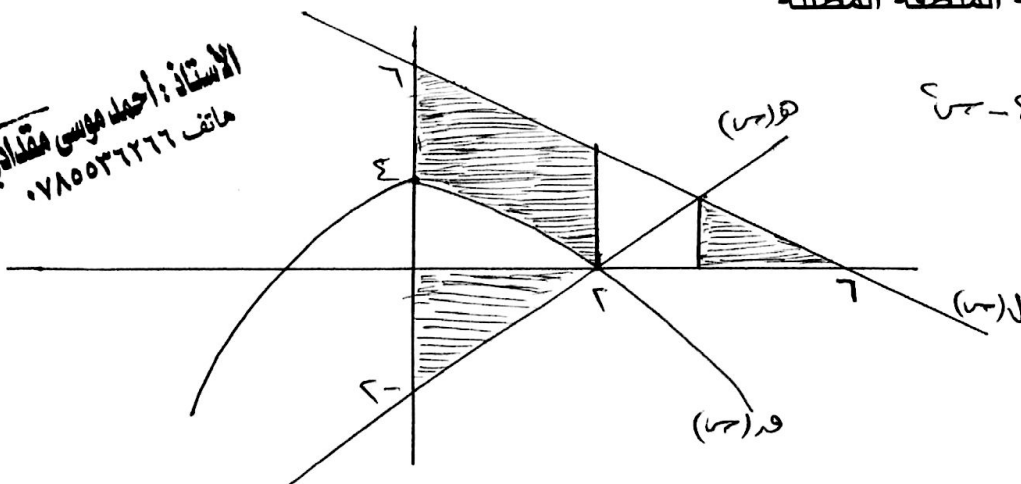
$$\int_{-6}^9 (u,v) du = (u,v)$$

$$9 = (u,v)$$

$$u - 6 = (u,v)$$

جد مساحة المنطقة المظللة

٣٤

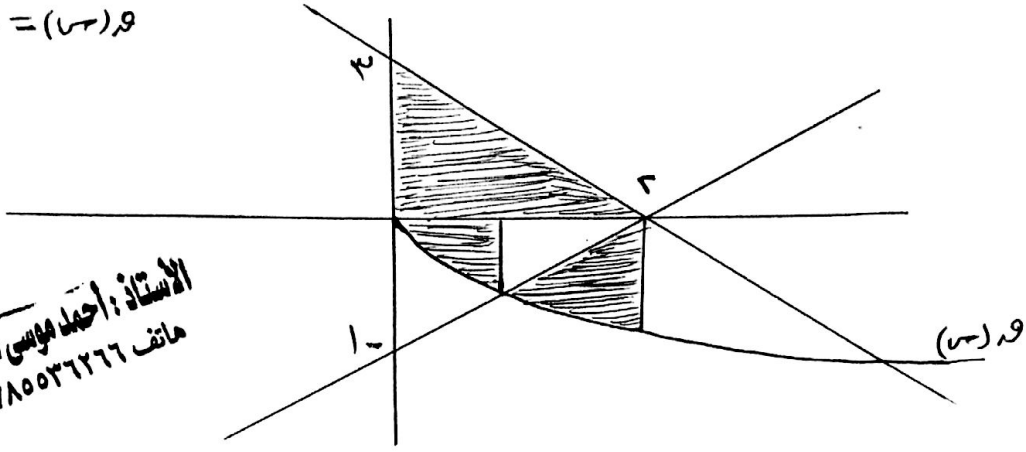


$$\int_{-2}^7 (u,v) du = (u,v)$$

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هاتف ٠٧٨٥٥٣٦٢٦٦

$$f(x) = (x-1)^2 - 1$$

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هاتف ٠٧٨٥٥٣٦٢٦٦



٣٦ اذا كان المستقيم $y = 2$ يقسم المساحة المحصورة بين $f(x)$ و $y = 2$

والمستقيم $x = 1$ الى قسمين متساويين ، جد قيمة P

٣٧ اذا كانت المساحة المحصورة بين $f(x)$ و $y = P$ ، والاقتران $y = \frac{f(x)}{P}$

تساوي ١٢ وحدة مساحة ، $0 < P$ ، جد قيمة P

٣٨ اذا كانت المساحة المحصورة بين $f(x)$ و $y = P$ ، تساوي ٣٦ وحدة مساحة ، جد قيمة الثابت P

٣٩ الشكل المجاور يمثل رسم $f(x)$ والمساحة المحصورة بين الاقتران ومحور السينات

م $1 = 2$ وحدة مساحة ، م $2 = 5$ وحدة مساحة

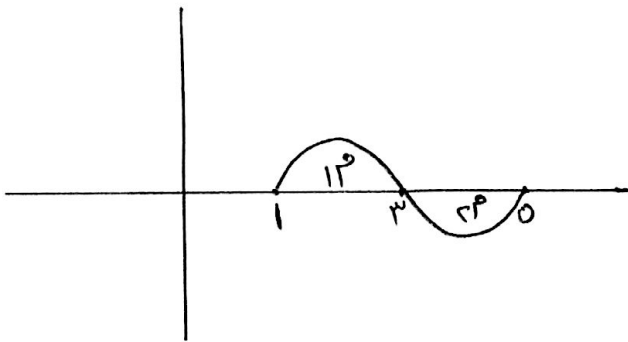
جد ما يلي :

$$1 - \int_0^1 (2f(x) - 4x) dx$$

$$2 - \int_{-1}^0 (2 + |f(x)|) dx$$

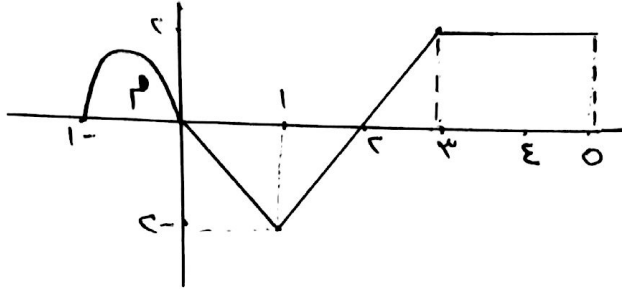
$$3 - \int_{-1}^1 f(x^2) dx$$

$$4 - \int_3^0 \left(|4 - x| + \frac{f(x)}{2} \right) dx$$



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٤٠ في الشكل المجاور الذي يمثل منحنى ق(س) المعروف في $[-1, 5]$



إذا كانت المساحة $M = 6$ وحدات

جد $\int_0^1 C(x) dx$

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هاتف ٠٧٨٥٥٣٦٢٦٦

مع تمنياتي بالتوفيق للجميع

الأستاذ أحمد موسى مقدادي

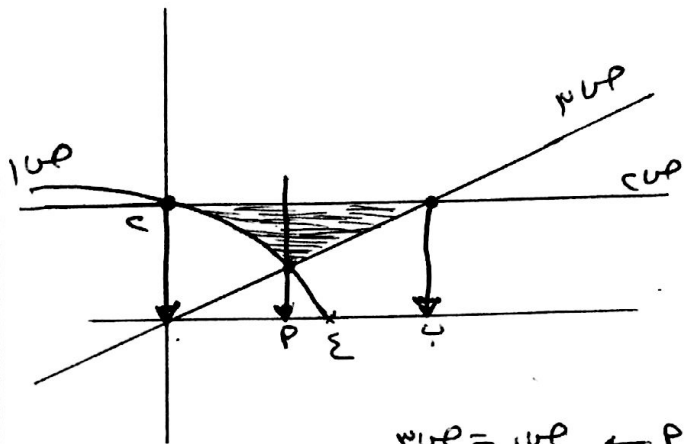
٠٧٨٥٥٣٦٢٦٦

$$\sqrt{3-2x} = 1 \quad \text{1}$$

$$c = 2 \quad \text{2}$$

$$\frac{5}{3} = 3 \quad \text{3}$$

الأستاذ: أحمد موسى مقدادي
هاتف ٠٧٨٥٥٢٦٢٦٦



$$3 \times 2 = 1 \times 2 \quad \leftarrow p$$

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

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

$$25 = 9 - 6x + 3x^2$$

$$0 = (3-x)(12+x)$$

$$\boxed{3=x} \quad \text{12} = \cancel{12}$$

$$2 \times 2 = 1 \times 2 \quad \leftarrow b$$

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

$$\boxed{7=x}$$

$$c^2 + 1^2 = 2^2$$

$$c^2 + 1 = 4$$

$$c^2 = 3$$

$$c = \sqrt{3} \quad \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

$$c^2 = 3 \quad \leftarrow c$$

$$c = \sqrt{3} \quad \leftarrow c$$

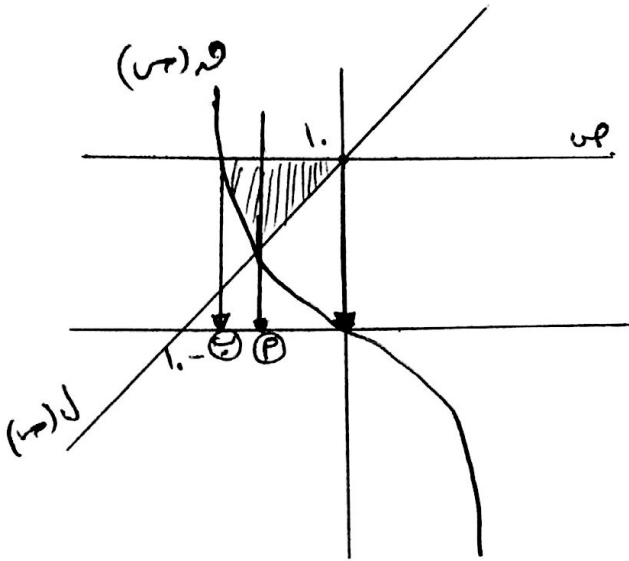
$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 1$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

$$c^3 - 1 = (c-1)(c^2+c+1) \quad \text{2}$$

$$1 + c + c^2 = (c-1)$$

$$1 = c$$



$$c^3 - 1 = (c-1)(c^2+c+1) \quad \leftarrow p$$

$$1 + c + c^2 = 1$$

$$\therefore 1 + c + c^2 = 1$$

$$\boxed{c=1}$$

$$c^2 = 1 \quad \leftarrow b$$

$$1 = c^2$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = c}$$

$$c^2 + 1^2 = 2^2$$

$$c^2 + 1 = 4$$

$$c^2 = 3$$

$$c = \sqrt{3} \quad \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

$$c^2 = 3 \quad \leftarrow c$$

$$c = \sqrt{3} \quad \leftarrow c$$

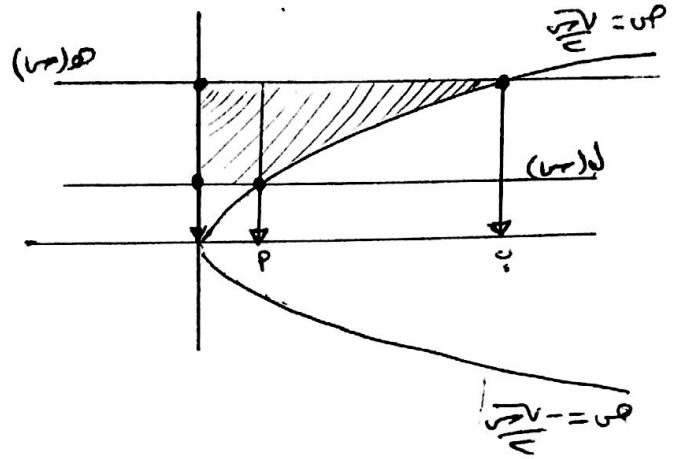
$$\boxed{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{3} \quad \frac{u}{v} = 3 \quad \frac{u}{v} \pm = u$$

$$1 = (u) \downarrow$$

$$2 = (u) \downarrow$$

محور المهادات $u =$



$$u = (u) \downarrow \leftarrow P$$

$$\boxed{3 = u}$$

$$\frac{u}{v} = 1$$

$$u = (u) \downarrow \leftarrow P$$

$$\boxed{17 = u}$$

$$\frac{u}{v} = 2$$

$$c^3 + 1^3 = 3^3$$

$$\int_1^3 (u) \downarrow - (u) \downarrow \left. \right|_{u=1}^3 = 1^3$$

$$\boxed{2} = \int_1^3 (5 - u) \left. \right|_{u=1}^3 =$$

$$\int_1^3 (u) \downarrow - (u) \downarrow \left. \right|_{u=1}^3 = c^3$$

$$= \int_1^3 (5 - \frac{u}{2}) \left. \right|_{u=1}^3 =$$

$$= 5 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{17}{3}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{17}{3}} = 5 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$$

الأستاذ: أحمد موسى مقدادي
هاتف ٠٧٨٥٣٦٢٦٦

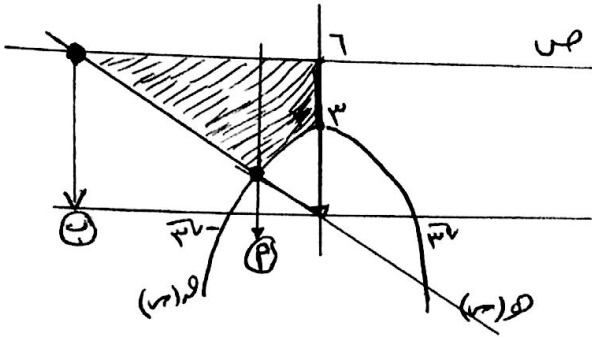
الأستاذ: أحمد موسى مقدادي
هاتف ٠٧٨٥٣٦٢٦٦

$$\boxed{4} \quad 3 = (u) \downarrow$$

$$2 = (u) \downarrow$$

$$1 = u$$

محور المهادات $u =$



$$P \leftarrow (u) \downarrow = (u) \downarrow$$

$$3 = u - 3 = u - 2$$

$$\therefore 3 = u - 2 - 3$$

$$\therefore 3 = (1 + u) (3 - u)$$

$$\boxed{1 = u} \quad \therefore 3 = u$$

$$u = (u) \downarrow \leftarrow P$$

$$\boxed{17 = u}$$

$$u - 2 = 1$$

$$c^3 + 1^3 = 3^3$$

$$\int_1^3 (u) \downarrow - (u) \downarrow \left. \right|_{u=1}^3 = 1^3$$

$$\int_1^3 (5 - u) \left. \right|_{u=1}^3 =$$

$$\boxed{2} =$$

$$\int_1^3 (u) \downarrow - (u) \downarrow \left. \right|_{u=1}^3 = c^3$$

$$= \int_1^3 (5 - \frac{u}{2}) \left. \right|_{u=1}^3 =$$

$$= 5 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{17}{3}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{17}{3}}$$

$$5 = \frac{17}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$$

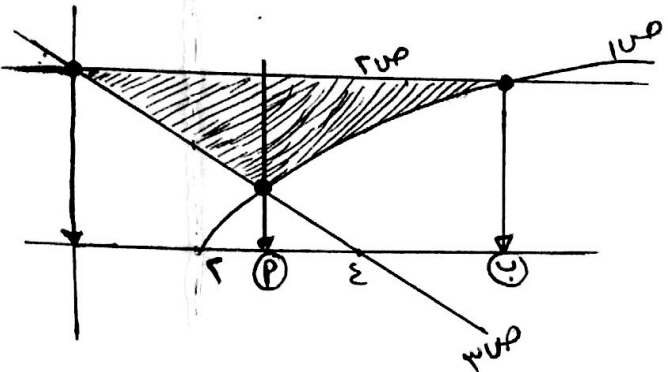
$$\boxed{\frac{17}{3}}$$

الأستاذ: أحمد موسى مقدادي
هاتف ٠٧٨٥٥٢٦٢٦٦

$$\sqrt{c-s} = 10 \quad \boxed{6}$$

$$c = 10s$$

$$s - c = 30$$



$$30s = 10s \leftarrow P$$

$$\sqrt{c-s} = s - c \quad \text{بالتجريب } \boxed{s=3}$$

$$\text{أو } \sqrt{c-s} + 17 = c - s$$

$$\therefore = 18 + 9 - c$$

$$\therefore = (6-s)(3-s)$$

$$\text{تحويل } \rightarrow 6 = s \quad \boxed{s=3}$$

لأن $30s$ دالة متحور
المساحة وسيقطع
 $\sqrt{c-s} = s - c$
وظهر في الآلة
رأينا قمنا بتربيع
الطرفين

$$c = 10s \leftarrow B$$

$$c = \sqrt{c-s}$$

$$17 = c - s$$

$$\boxed{18 = s}$$

$$c^2 + 13 = 3$$

$$\boxed{\frac{9}{c}} = \frac{c}{s} = \frac{c}{10s} = \frac{c}{c-17} \leftarrow \frac{3}{c} = 13$$

$$\frac{1}{c} = \frac{13}{c-17} \leftarrow \frac{1}{c} = \frac{13}{c-17}$$

$$\boxed{18} = \frac{18}{3} = \frac{18}{\frac{1}{3}} = 54$$

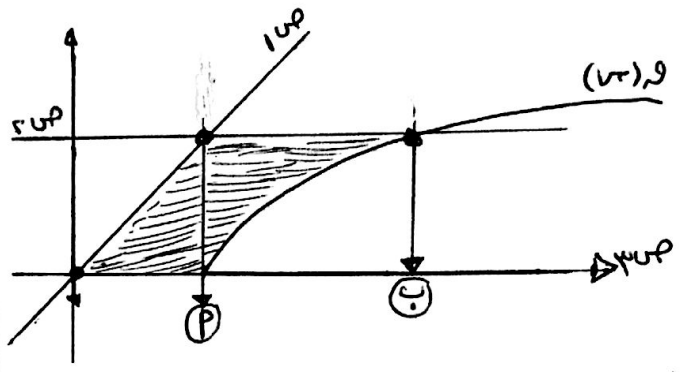
$$\boxed{\frac{50}{6}} = 18 + \frac{9}{3} = 30$$

$$\sqrt{c-s} = (s) \quad \boxed{5}$$

$$s = 10s$$

$$c = 10s$$

محور السينات $s = 1$



$$c = 10s \leftarrow P$$

$$\boxed{c=s}$$

$$(s) = c - s \leftarrow B$$

$$\sqrt{c-s} = c$$

$$\boxed{6 = s} \quad c - s = 6$$

$$c^2 + 13 = 3$$

$$s(s(10s-1)) = 13$$

$$\boxed{6} = \frac{c}{s} = \frac{c}{c-17} = \frac{3}{c-17}$$

$$\frac{6}{c} = \frac{3}{c-17} \leftarrow \frac{6}{c} = \frac{3}{c-17}$$

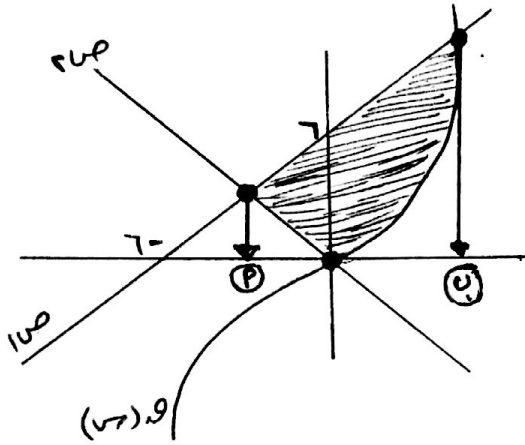
$$\frac{2}{c} = \frac{1}{c-17} \leftarrow \frac{2}{c} = \frac{1}{c-17}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{17}{3}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3} - 17} = \frac{1}{-\frac{50}{3}} = -\frac{3}{50}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{17}{3}} = \frac{17}{3} + c = 30$$

الأستاذ: أحمد موسى مقدادي
هاتف ٠٧٨٥٥٢٦٢٦٦

$v = r + u$ $7 + u = 1u$ $v = (u)$ 9



$u = 1u$ $\leftarrow P$
 $v = 7 + u$
 $u = v$

$u = (u)$ $\leftarrow B$
 $7 + u = v$

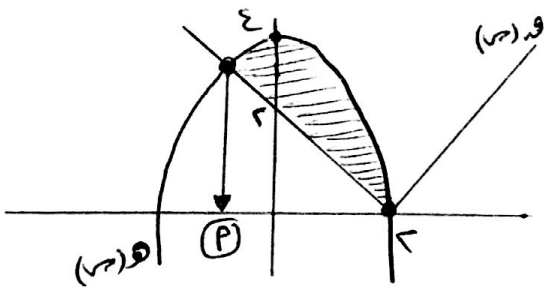
بالتجريب $\leftarrow C = v$ $\therefore 7 - u - v$

$c^2 + 1^2 = 2$

$\int_0^1 u(7+u) du = 1^2$

$\int_0^1 u(7-u) du = c^2$

$\left. \begin{matrix} c < u < c-u \\ c > u & u-c \end{matrix} \right\} = (u)$ 11

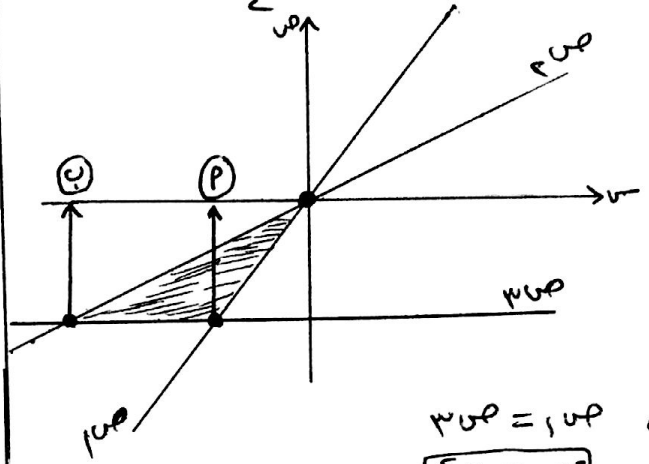


$(u) = (u)$ $\leftarrow P$
 $c - u = v$

$\therefore c - u - v$
 $u = v$

$\int_0^1 u(c-u) du = 1^2$

$v = 1u$ $\leftarrow P$ $\frac{v}{u} = c$ $\leftarrow B$ $v = 3u$ 7



$u = 1u$ $\leftarrow P$
 $u = v$

$u = 3u$ $\leftarrow B$
 $\frac{v}{u} = c$

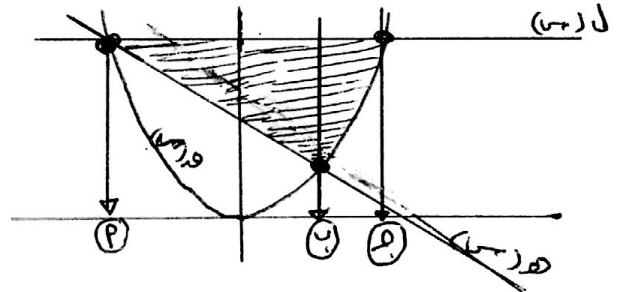
$c^2 + 1^2 = 2$

$\int_0^1 u(3+u) du = 1^2$

$\int_0^1 u(3-u) du = c^2$

الأستاذ أحمد موسى عثمان
 هاتف 0110026266

$v = (u)$ $\leftarrow P$ $v = c$ $\leftarrow B$ $v = (u)$ 8



$(u) = (u)$ $\leftarrow P$
 $u = v$ $\frac{v}{u} = c$

$(u) = (u)$ $\leftarrow B$
 $v = v - c$

$\therefore c - u + v$

$\therefore (1-u)(c+u)$
 $u = v$

$(u) = (u)$ $\leftarrow B$
 $u = v$

$c^2 + 1^2 = 2$

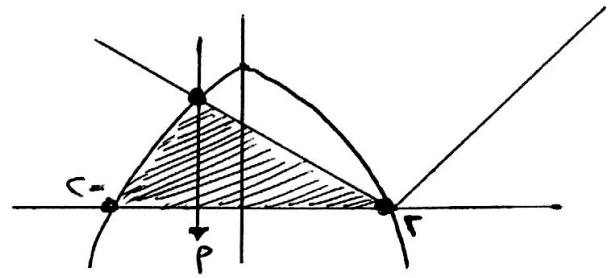
$\int_0^1 u(v+c-u) du = 1^2$

$\int_0^1 u(v-c) du = c^2$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} c < v & \Rightarrow c - v < 0 \\ c > v & \Rightarrow v - c < 0 \end{aligned} \right\} = (v-c) \text{ و } (c-v) \quad \boxed{11}$$

محور السينات
 $\therefore v = 0$

$$v - c = (v-c) \text{ و } c - v = (v-c)$$



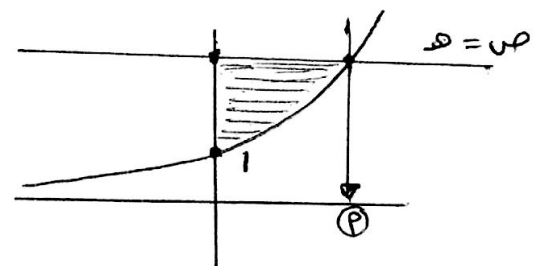
$$\left. \begin{aligned} v &= 1 \\ v - c &= v - c \end{aligned} \right\} = (v-c) \text{ و } c - v = v - c \quad \boxed{11}$$

$$c^2 + 1^2 = 3$$

$$\int_{c-}^{1-} (v-c) \, dv = 1^2$$

$$\int_{1-}^{c-} (v-c) \, dv = c^2$$

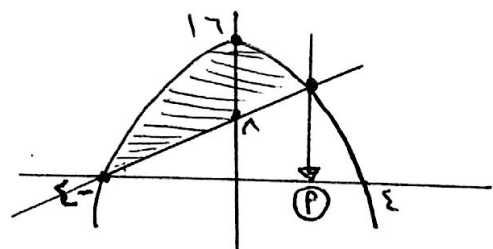
$$v = 0 \text{ و } v = (v-c) \text{ و } v = 1 \quad \boxed{12}$$



$$\left. \begin{aligned} v &= 1 \\ v &= v \end{aligned} \right\} = (v-c) \text{ و } v = 1 \quad \boxed{12}$$

$$\int_{v-}^{1-} (v-c) \, dv = 3$$

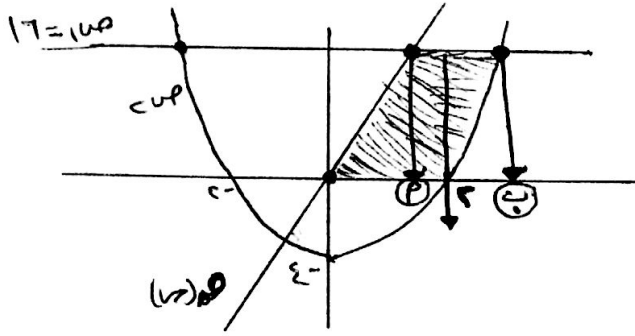
$$1 + v - c = (v-c) \text{ و } v - 1 = (v-c) \quad \boxed{13}$$



$$\left. \begin{aligned} c &= v \\ 1 + v - c &= v - 1 \end{aligned} \right\} = (v-c) \text{ و } v - 1 = (v-c) \quad \boxed{13}$$

$$\int_{c-}^{1-} (1 - v - c - v - 1) \, dv = 3$$

$$17 = 17 \text{ و } (v-c) = c - v \text{ و } (v-c) = 17 \quad \boxed{14}$$



$$\left. \begin{aligned} v &= 1 \\ v &= 17 \end{aligned} \right\} = (v-c) \text{ و } (v-c) = 17 \quad \boxed{14}$$

$$c = 17 \text{ و } c = 17$$

$$17 = c - c$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} c &= 17 \\ c &= c \end{aligned} \right\} = (v-c) \text{ و } c = c \quad \boxed{14}$$

$$3^2 + c^2 + 1^2 = 3$$

$$\int_{v-}^{1-} (v-c) \, dv = 1^2$$

$$\int_{1-}^{c-} (v-c) \, dv = c^2$$

$$\int_{c-}^{1-} (c + v - 17) \, dv = 3^2$$

الاستاذة / احمد موسى عطية
 هاتف 0112227800

$$3 + v - c = (v-c) \text{ و } (v-c) = 15 \quad \boxed{15}$$

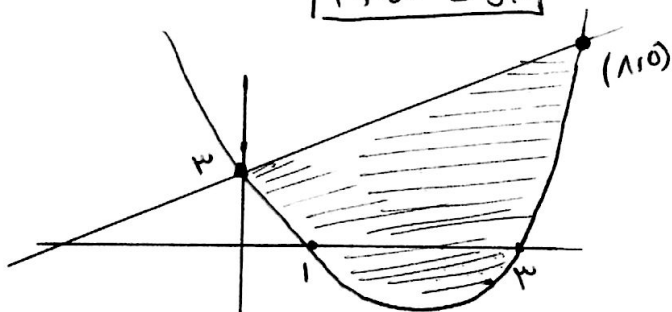
لاحظ أن
 النقطة (1,0)
 تقع أيضاً على (v-c)

$$\text{الميل} = \frac{3-1}{1-0} = 2$$

$$\text{المعادلة } v - c = 2(v - 1)$$

$$v - c = 2v - 2 \Rightarrow v - 2v = -2 - c \Rightarrow -v = -2 - c \Rightarrow v = 2 + c$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} v &= 2 + c \\ v &= v \end{aligned} \right\} = (v-c) \text{ و } v = 2 + c \quad \boxed{15}$$



$$\int_{v-}^{1-} (v - c - v - 2 - c) \, dv = 3$$

$0 = \pi$

$\pi = \pi$

$(\pi) \sin = (\pi) \cos \leftarrow P$
 $\pi \sin - \pi \cos = \pi \sin$
 $(\pi) \sin = (\pi) \cos \leftarrow P$

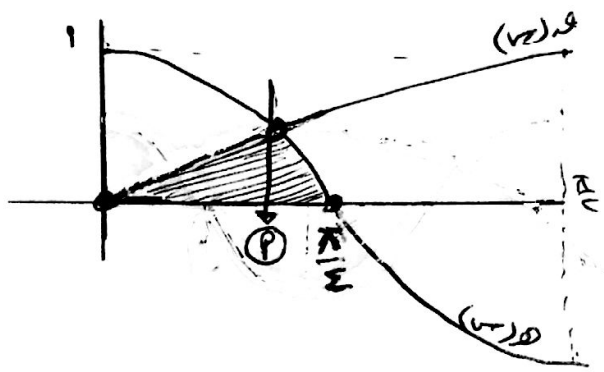
$c^2 + 1^2 = r^2$

$\dots \pi \sin (\pi \cos - \pi \sin) \int_0^{\pi} = 1^2$

$\pi \sin (\pi \cos - \pi \sin) \int_0^{\pi} = c^2$

$\pi \cos = (\pi) \sin \quad \pi \sin = (\pi) \cos \quad [19]$

$\frac{\pi}{\pi} = \pi \quad \cdot = \pi \quad \cdot = \pi$



بالتجريب
 $\frac{\pi}{\pi} = \pi$
 $(\pi) \sin = (\pi) \cos \leftarrow P$
 $\pi \cos = \pi \sin$

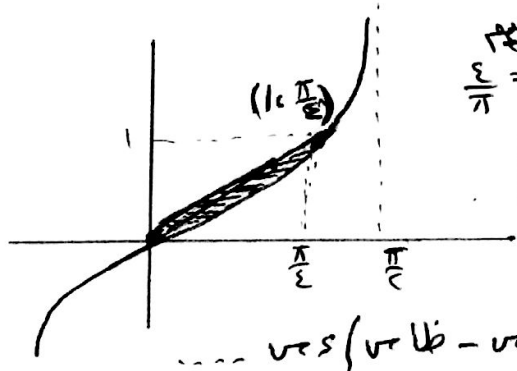
$c^2 + 1^2 = r^2$

الاستاذ احمد موسى قنديل
 هاتف ٠٧٨٥٠٣٦٢٦٦

$\dots \pi \sin (\pi \cos - \pi \sin) \int_0^{\pi/2} = 1^2$

$\dots \pi \sin (\pi \cos - \pi \sin) \int_0^{\pi/2} = c^2$

$(1, \frac{\pi}{2}) \text{ و } (\pi, \pi) \quad \pi \sin = (\pi) \cos \quad [20]$

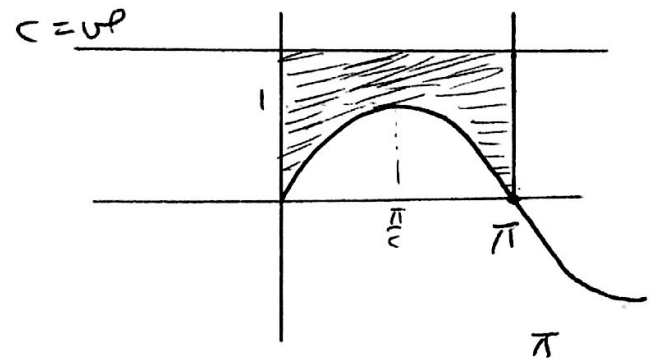


بمادة (1) تقسيم
 $\frac{\pi}{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi} = \frac{\pi}{\pi}$
 $\pi \frac{\pi}{\pi} = \pi$

$\dots \pi \sin (\pi \cos - \pi \sin) \int_0^{\pi/2} = \pi$

$c = \pi \sin \quad \pi \cos = (\pi) \sin \quad [17]$

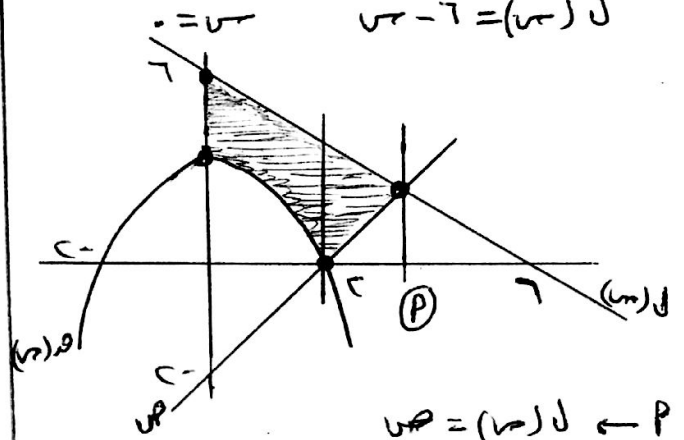
$\pi = \pi \quad \cdot = \pi$



$\dots \pi \sin (\pi \cos - c) \int_0^{\pi} = \pi$

$c - \pi \sin = \pi \sin \quad \pi \cos - \pi \sin = (\pi) \sin \quad [18]$

$\pi \cos - \pi \sin = (\pi) \sin$



$\pi \cos = (\pi) \sin \leftarrow P$
 $\pi \cos - \pi \sin = \pi \cos - \pi \sin$

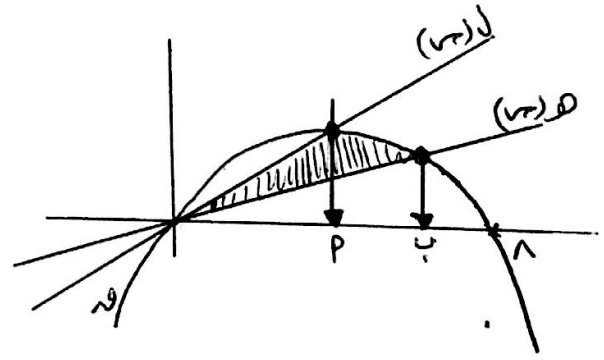
$c^2 + 1^2 = r^2$

$\dots \pi \sin (\pi \cos + \pi \sin - \pi \cos) \int_0^{\pi} = 1^2$

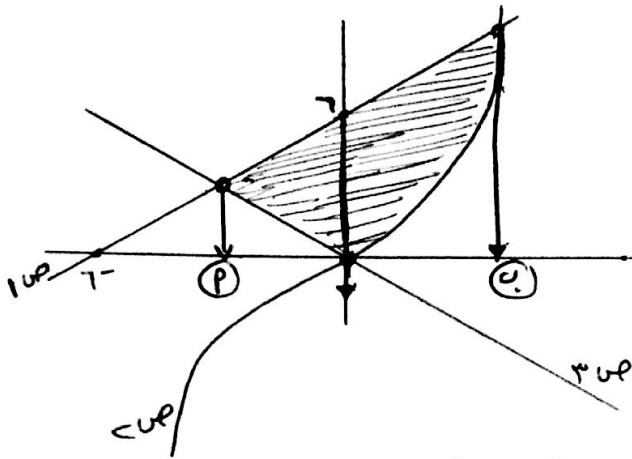
$\dots \pi \sin (\pi \cos + \pi \sin - \pi \cos) \int_0^{\pi} = c^2$

$\pi \cos = (\pi) \sin \quad \pi \cos - \pi \sin = (\pi) \sin \quad [18]$

$\pi \cos = (\pi) \sin$



$\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}$ $7 + \sqrt{c} = 1 + \sqrt{c}$ $\boxed{c=3}$



$3c = 1 + c \leftarrow P$
 $\frac{c}{7} = 7 + c$
 $\boxed{c=3}$

بالتجريب $\boxed{c=3}$
 $1 + c = 7 + c$

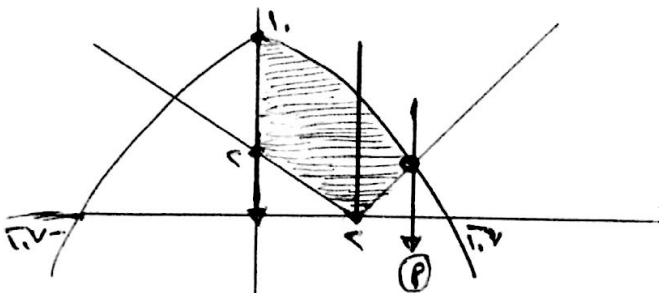
$c^2 + 1 = c^2$

$\dots \int_1^c (c + 7 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}) dx = c^2$

$\dots \int_1^c (c - 7 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}) dx = c^2$

$\boxed{c=3}$ $\left. \begin{matrix} c < 7 \\ c > 1 \end{matrix} \right\} = (c, 7)$

$c = 1 - 1 = 0$ \therefore الربع الاول



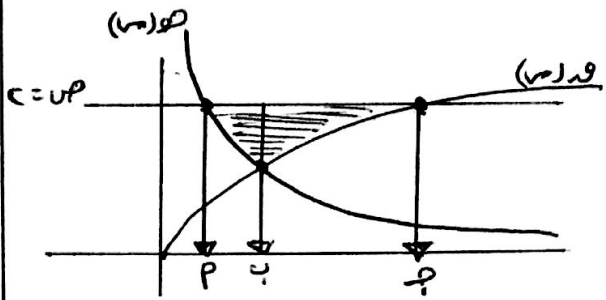
$\boxed{c=3}$ $\leftarrow P$ $c - 1 = c - 1$

$c^2 + 1 = c^2$

$\dots \int_1^c (c + c - 1) dx = c^2$

$\dots \int_1^c (c + c - 1) dx = c^2$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}$ $\boxed{c=3}$



$\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}$
 $\boxed{c=3}$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}$
 $\boxed{c=3}$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}$
 $\boxed{c=3}$

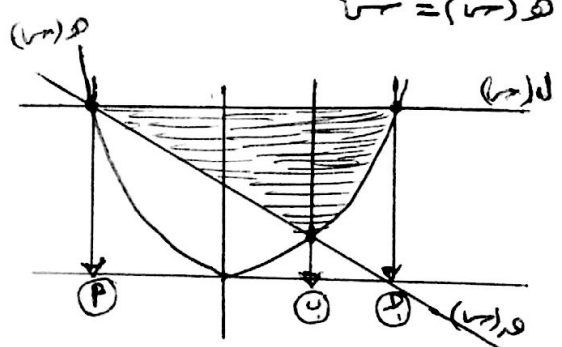
$c^2 + 1 = c^2$

$\dots \int_1^c (c - \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}) dx = c^2$

$\dots \int_1^c (c - \sqrt{c}) dx = c^2$

$\boxed{c=3}$ $\leftarrow P$ $c - 2 = c - 2$

$c = 1 - 1 = 0$



$\boxed{c=3}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}$

$\boxed{c=3}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}$

$\boxed{c=3}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}$

$c^2 + 1 = c^2$

$\dots \int_1^c (c + c - 1) dx = c^2$

$\dots \int_1^c (c - 1) dx = c^2$

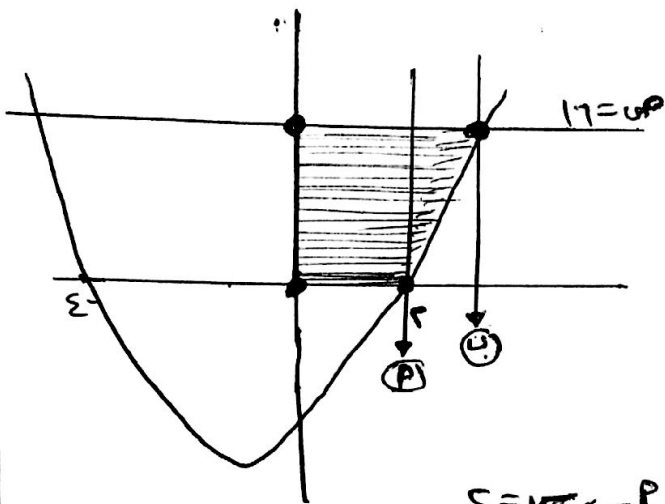
$$\Lambda - v\tau + \epsilon v\tau = (v\tau)P \quad \text{C7}$$

$$1\tau = vP$$

$$\therefore = vP$$

$$= v$$

$$(Fv\tau)(\epsilon + v\tau) = (v\tau)P$$



$$c = v\tau \leftarrow P$$

أو من خلال $v\tau = (v\tau)P$

$$1\tau = vP = (v\tau)P \leftarrow v$$

$$\therefore = (c + v)(\tau - v)$$

$$\therefore = (\epsilon - v)(\tau + v)$$

$$\boxed{\epsilon = v} \quad \tau = v$$

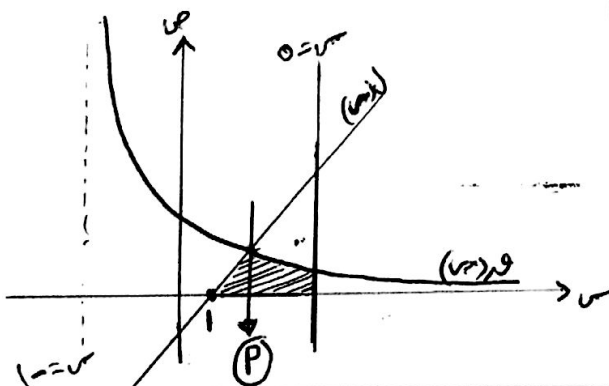
$$c^2 + 1^2 = P^2$$

$$\dots v\tau (1 - 1\tau) \Bigg|_{\tau}^{\epsilon} = 1^2$$

$$\dots v\tau (1 + v\tau - v\tau - 1\tau) \Bigg|_{\tau}^{\epsilon} = 0^2$$

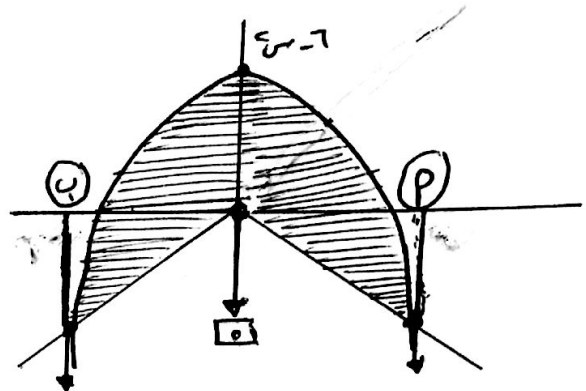
$$0 = v\tau \quad \frac{\Lambda}{1+v} = (v\tau)P \quad \text{C8}$$

$$\therefore = vP \quad 1 - v = (v\tau)P$$



$$\epsilon v\tau - \tau = (v\tau)P \quad \text{C9}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} > v\tau & \quad v\tau \\ \leq v\tau & \quad v\tau \end{aligned} \right\} = (v\tau)P$$



$$(v\tau)P = (v\tau)P \leftarrow P$$

$$v\tau - \tau = \epsilon v\tau - \tau$$

$$\therefore = \tau - v\tau - \epsilon v\tau$$

$$\therefore = (c + v)(\tau - v)$$

$$\tau = v \quad \boxed{\tau = v}$$

$$v\tau = \epsilon v\tau - \tau \leftarrow v$$

$$\therefore = \tau - v\tau + \epsilon v\tau$$

$$\therefore = (c - v)(\tau + v)$$

$$\tau = v \quad \boxed{\tau = v}$$

$$c^2 + 1^2 = P^2$$

$$\dots v\tau (v\tau - \epsilon v\tau - \tau) \Bigg|_{\tau}^{\epsilon} = 1^2$$

$$\dots v\tau (v\tau + \epsilon v\tau - \tau) \Bigg|_{\tau}^{\epsilon} = 0^2$$

الأستاذ: أحمد موسى مقادي
هاتف ٠٧٨٥٥٢٦٦٦٦

$$\frac{(1-u)^2 - 17}{1} = u$$

$$u \int_{-1}^0 ((1-u)^2 - 17) \frac{1}{1} = 19$$

$$\int_{-1}^0 \left(\frac{(1-u)^2}{1} - 17 \right) \frac{1}{1} =$$

$$\boxed{\frac{29}{2}} =$$

الأستاذ: أحمد موسى عطاري
هاتف: ٧٨٥٥٢٦٢٦٦

حل آخر

$$u \cdot 1 - 17 = (1-u)$$

$$\sqrt{u \cdot 1 - 17} \pm = 1 - u$$

$$1 + \sqrt{u \cdot 1 - 17} \pm = u$$

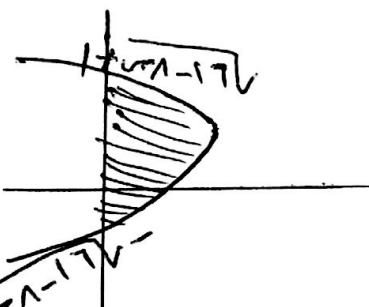
اقترايب

نجد نقاط التقاطع

$$1 + \sqrt{u \cdot 1 - 17} - = 1 + \sqrt{u \cdot 1 - 17}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{u \cdot 1 - 17} =$$

$$\boxed{c = u}$$



$$\int_{-1}^c \left(1 + \sqrt{u \cdot 1 - 17} - \left(1 + \sqrt{u \cdot 1 - 17} \right) \right) \frac{1}{1} = 19$$

$$\int_{-1}^c \left(\sqrt{u \cdot 1 - 17} - \sqrt{u \cdot 1 - 17} \right) \frac{1}{1} =$$

$$\boxed{\frac{39}{2}} = \int_{-1}^c \frac{(u \cdot 1 - 17) \frac{1}{1}}{1} =$$

u

$$P = (u, (1-u))$$

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

$$1 - u = 1$$

$$u = 1, \boxed{u = 1} \quad 9 = u$$

$$c^2 + 1 = 1$$

$$\dots \int_{-1}^c (1 - 1 - u) \frac{1}{1} = 19$$

$$\dots \int_{-1}^c \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+u} \right) \frac{1}{1} = 19$$

$$\dots = 10 - u + u^2 - u = \boxed{19}$$

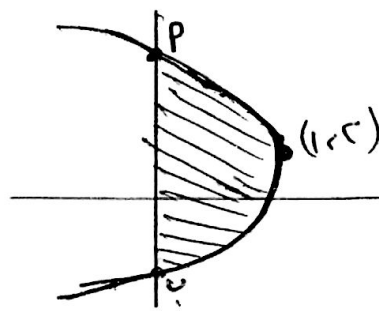
$$u \cdot 1 - 10 = u^2 - u$$

$$u \cdot 1 - 17 = 1 + u^2 - u$$

$$u \cdot 1 - 17 = (1-u)$$

$$\boxed{(1-u) \cdot 1 = (1-u)}$$

قطع مكافئ رأسه (1, 1) لليسار



الأستاذ: أحمد موسى عطاري
هاتف: ٧٨٥٥٢٦٢٦٦

لعرفه P, c

نجد u = 1 (نقاط التقاطع مع محور الصادات)

$$17 = (1-u)$$

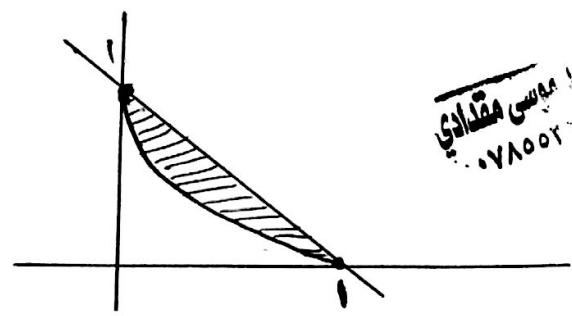
$$P = 0 = u$$

$$u \pm = 1 + u$$

$$\sqrt{x} - 1 = \sqrt{x} \quad (9)$$

$$\sqrt{x} - 1 = \sqrt{x}$$

$$\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x} - 1 = \sqrt{x}$$



الأستاذ: أحمد موسى مقدادي
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$$\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x} - 1 = \sqrt{x} - 1$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{x} - 1 = \sqrt{x} - 1$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{x}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{x} = (1 - \sqrt{x}) \sqrt{x}$$

$$\boxed{1 = \sqrt{x}}$$

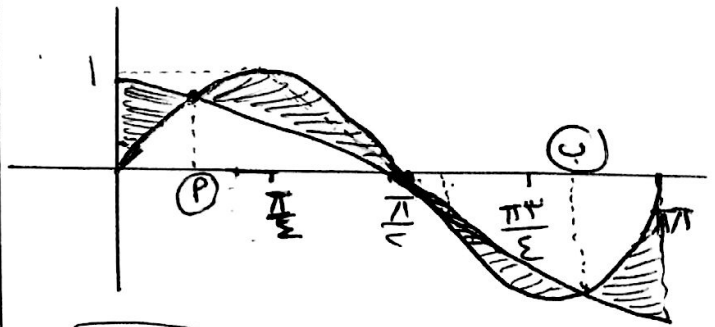
$$\boxed{1 = \sqrt{x}}$$

$$\int \sqrt{x} (\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x} + 1 - \sqrt{x} - 1) dx = \dots$$

$$\int \sqrt{x} (\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x}) dx = \dots$$

$$\int \sqrt{x} = \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{x}^3 \quad (10)$$

$$\pi = \sqrt{x} \quad \therefore x = \pi^2$$



$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \sqrt{x} \quad (11)$$

$$\sqrt{x} = \sqrt{x} \quad \leftarrow P$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{4} = x$$

$$\sqrt{x} = \sqrt{x} \quad \leftarrow Q$$

$$1^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 + 7^2 = 76$$

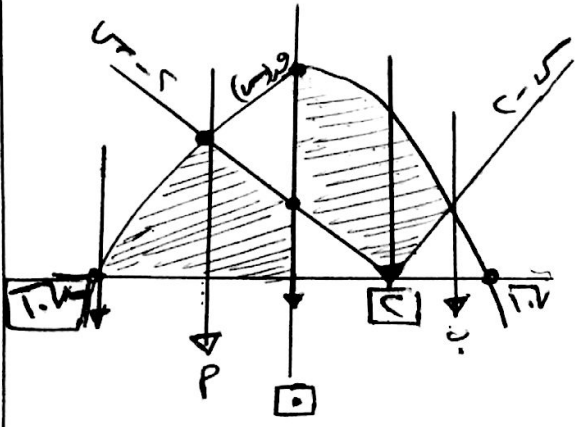
$$\dots \int \sqrt{x} (\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x}) dx = 1^2$$

$$\dots \int \sqrt{x} (\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x}) dx = 3^2$$

$$\dots \int \sqrt{x} (\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x}) dx = 5^2$$

$$\dots \int \sqrt{x} (\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x}) dx = 7^2$$

(11)



$$\sqrt{x} - 1 = \sqrt{x} - 1 \quad \leftarrow P$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{x}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{x} - 1}{\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt{x}$$

$$\sqrt{x} - 1 = \sqrt{x} - 1 \quad \leftarrow Q$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{x}$$

$$\boxed{\sqrt{x} = \sqrt{x}}$$

$$1^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 + 7^2 = 76$$

$$\int \sqrt{x} (\sqrt{x} - 1) dx = 1^2$$

$$\dots \int \sqrt{x} (\sqrt{x} - 1) dx = 3^2$$

الأستاذ: أحمد موسى مقدادي
هاتف: 0780021177

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الأستاذ: أحمد موسى مقادي
 هاتف: ٠٧٨٥٥٣٦٢٦٦

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نجد معادلة د (ص) الكار (٨، ٤)، (٠، ٠)

الميل = $\frac{1}{2}$

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 د (ص) = (ص) ١

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الاقتربات المعطاه هي د (ص) د (ص) و محور السينات

د (ص) يقطع محور السينات

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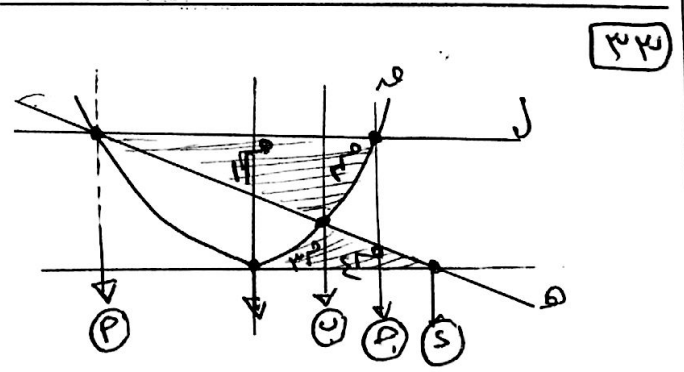
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٣٤

نجد معادلة ل(ج) الذي يمر بالنقطتين

$$(0, 7) , (7, 0)$$

$$الميل = \frac{0-7}{7-0} = -1$$

$$ص - 7 = -1 \times (ج - 7)$$

$$\boxed{ص - 7 = ج}$$

نجد معادلة ه(ج) المار بالنقطتين

$$(0, 2) , (2, 0)$$

$$الميل = \frac{0-2}{2-0} = -1$$

$$ص - 2 = -1 \times (ج - 2)$$

$$\boxed{ص - ج = 2}$$

نجد نقطة التقاطع بين ه(ج) و ل(ج)

$$ص = ج$$

$$\boxed{ص = ج} \quad ص - 7 = 2 - ج$$

$$3ص + 0ص + 1ص = 9$$

$$ص = 3 \quad \text{نقطتاهما } (3, 3) \text{ و } (3, 3)$$

$$\dots \text{ و } (3, 3) \text{ و } (3, 3)$$

$$\dots \text{ و } (3, 3) \text{ و } (3, 3)$$

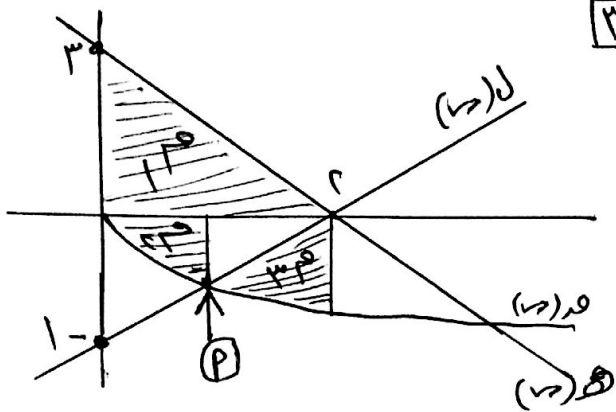
$$\dots \text{ و } (3, 3) \text{ و } (3, 3)$$

$$\dots \text{ و } (3, 3) \text{ و } (3, 3)$$

$$\dots \text{ و } (3, 3) \text{ و } (3, 3)$$

الأستاذ أحمد موسى مقدادي
هاتف ٧٨٥٥٣٦٢٦٦

٣٥



معادلة ل(ج) (0, 3) و (3, 0)

$$الميل = \frac{0-3}{3-0} = -1$$

$$ص - 3 = -1 \times (ج - 3)$$

$$\boxed{ص - ج = 3}$$

معادلة ه(ج) (0, 2) و (2, 0)

$$الميل = \frac{0-2}{2-0} = -1$$

$$ص - 2 = -1 \times (ج - 2)$$

$$\boxed{ص + ج = 2}$$

نقطتاهما $P(1, 1)$ و $(1, 1)$

$$ص - 1 = -1 \times (ج - 1)$$

$$ص + ج - 1 = 1 - ج$$

$$\therefore ص + ج - 1 = 1 - ج$$

$$\boxed{ص + 2ج = 2}$$

$$3ص + 0ص + 1ص = 9$$

$$\dots \text{ و } (3, 3) \text{ و } (3, 3)$$

$$\dots \text{ و } (3, 3) \text{ و } (3, 3)$$

$$\dots \text{ و } (3, 3) \text{ و } (3, 3)$$

$$3ص + 2ج = 2$$

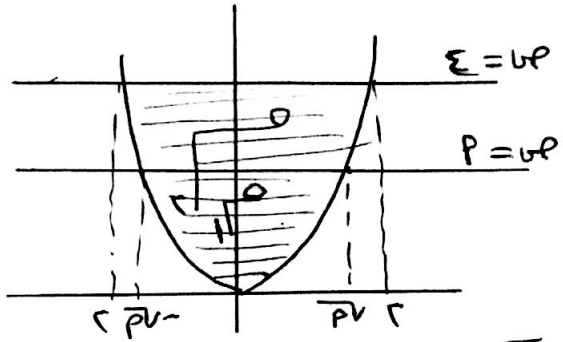
$$\int_{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}}^{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}} \left(\frac{P}{\rho} - \sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} \right) d\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} = 0$$

$$\int_{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}}^{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}} d\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} = \frac{2}{3} \left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} \right)^{3/2} - \frac{2}{3} \left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} \right)^{3/2}$$

$$\int_{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}}^{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}} d\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} = \frac{2}{3} \left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} \right)^{3/2} - \frac{2}{3} \left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} \right)^{3/2}$$

$$\int_{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}}^{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}} d\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} = \frac{2}{3} \left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} \right)^{3/2} - \frac{2}{3} \left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} \right)^{3/2}$$

$$\int_{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}}^{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}} d\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} = \frac{2}{3} \left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} \right)^{3/2} - \frac{2}{3} \left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} \right)^{3/2}$$



يوجد حلول كثيرة

$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{1}{\rho}$$

$$\int_{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}}^{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}} \left(\frac{P}{\rho} - \sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} \right) d\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} = \int_{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}}^{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}} \frac{P}{\rho} d\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} - \int_{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}}^{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}} \sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} d\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}$$

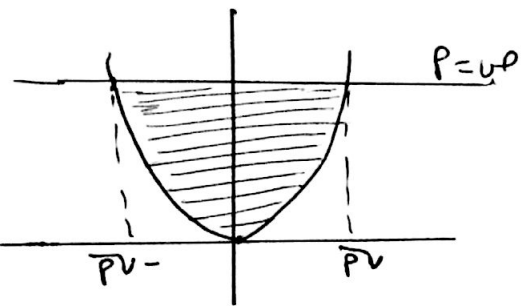
$$\int_{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}}^{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}} \left(\frac{P}{\rho} - \sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} \right) d\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} = \frac{P}{\rho} \sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} - \frac{2}{3} \left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} \right)^{3/2}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{P}{\rho} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{P}{\rho} - \frac{P}{\rho}$$

$$17 = \rho \cdot P \cdot \rho$$

$$\boxed{17\rho^2 = P}$$

$$17 = \rho^2 P$$



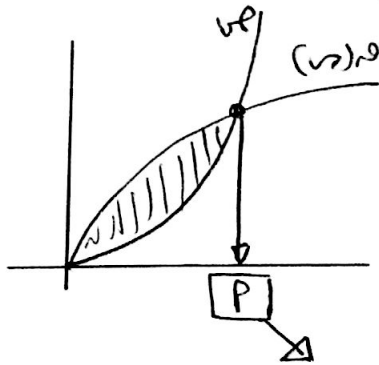
$$\int_{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}}^{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}} \left(\frac{P}{\rho} - \sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} \right) d\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} = 0$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{P}{\rho} \sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} - \frac{2}{3} \left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} \right)^{3/2}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} \right)^{3/2} - \frac{2}{3} \left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} \right)^{3/2}$$

$$1 = \frac{2}{3} \left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} \right)^{3/2} - \frac{2}{3} \left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} \right)^{3/2}$$

$$\boxed{9 = P}$$



$$\sqrt{\rho P} = \rho \sqrt{P}$$

$$\frac{\rho}{\rho} = \rho$$

$$\rho = \rho$$

$$\frac{\rho}{\rho} = \sqrt{\rho P}$$

$$\frac{\rho}{\rho} = \rho P$$

$$\therefore = \rho - \rho P$$

$$\therefore = (\rho - \rho P) \rho$$

$$P = \rho, \therefore = \rho$$

الاسئلة: حلها بنفس الطريقة
 هاتف: ٠١٨٥٥٣٦٦٦٦

$$\int_{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}}^{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}} \left(\frac{P}{\rho} - \sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} \right) d\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} = 0$$

$$\int_{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}}^{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}} d\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} = \frac{2}{3} \left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} \right)^{3/2} - \frac{2}{3} \left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} \right)^{3/2}$$

$$\int_{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}}^{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}} d\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} = \frac{2}{3} \left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} \right)^{3/2} - \frac{2}{3} \left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} \right)^{3/2}$$

$$\int_{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}}^{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}} d\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} = \frac{2}{3} \left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} \right)^{3/2} - \frac{2}{3} \left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} \right)^{3/2}$$

$$\int_{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}}^{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}} d\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} = \frac{2}{3} \left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} \right)^{3/2} - \frac{2}{3} \left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} \right)^{3/2}$$

$$\int_{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}}^{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}} d\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} = \frac{2}{3} \left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} \right)^{3/2} - \frac{2}{3} \left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} \right)^{3/2}$$

$$\boxed{30} = \int_{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}}^{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}} \left(\frac{P}{\rho} - \sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} \right) d\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} = \int_{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}}^{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}} \frac{P}{\rho} d\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} - \int_{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}}^{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}} \sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} d\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^1 \binom{1}{i} (v)^i (v)^{1-i}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^1 \binom{1}{i} (v)^i (v)^{1-i}$$

$$= \left[\sum_{i=0}^1 \binom{1}{i} (v)^i (v)^{1-i} \right]$$

$$+ \sum_{i=0}^1 \binom{1}{i} (v)^i (v)^{1-i}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^1 \binom{1}{i} (v)^i (v)^{1-i} = 2$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^1 \binom{1}{i} (v)^i (v)^{1-i} = 2$$

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

$$\sum_{i=0}^2 \binom{2}{i} (v)^i (v)^{2-i} = 2^2 = 4$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times (2+2) \times 2 = 4$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^3 \binom{3}{i} (v)^i (v)^{3-i} = 2^3 = 8$$

الأستاذ أحمد موسى مقدرادي
هاتف ٠٧٨٥٥٣٦٢٦٦

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أحمد موسى مقدرادي
٠٧٨٥٥٣٦٢٦٦

$$\sum_{i=0}^0 \binom{0}{i} (v)^i (v)^{0-i} = 1$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^1 \binom{1}{i} (v)^i (v)^{1-i} = 2$$

$$= (1-0) \times 1 + 0 + 1 = 2$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^2 \binom{2}{i} (v)^i (v)^{2-i} = 4$$

$$2 + 2 + 0 = 4$$

$$\frac{4}{2} = 2$$

$$1 = 2 \quad 1 = 2$$

$$0 = 2 \quad 1 = 2$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^3 \binom{3}{i} (v)^i (v)^{3-i} = 8$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left(\sum_{i=0}^3 \binom{3}{i} (v)^i (v)^{3-i} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} (8 - 0) = 1$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^4 \binom{4}{i} (v)^i (v)^{4-i} = 16$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \left(\sum_{i=0}^4 \binom{4}{i} (v)^i (v)^{4-i} \right)$$

$$+ \sum_{i=0}^3 \binom{3}{i} (v)^i (v)^{3-i}$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} (16 - 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 - 0) = 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} + \frac{2}{16} + \frac{4}{16} + \frac{8}{16} = 1$$