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$$\text{مثال } \frac{4}{x^2 - 5x} \quad (12)$$

$$\text{①} \quad \frac{0}{x+4} + \frac{p}{x-5} = \frac{4}{(x+4)(x-5)}$$

$$(x-5)0 + (x+4)p = 4$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x=5 \quad \uparrow \quad x=5 \\ \boxed{1=p} \Rightarrow p \cdot 4 = 4 \quad \left| \quad \begin{array}{l} x=5 \\ 4 \cdot 1 = 4 \\ \boxed{1=1} \end{array} \right. \end{array}$$

$$\sqrt{x} \frac{1}{x+4} + \sqrt{x} \frac{1}{x-5} = \sqrt{x} \frac{4}{x^2 - 5x}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x+4} dx - \int \frac{1}{x-5} dx = \int \frac{4}{x^2 - 5x} dx$$

$$= \ln|x+4| - \ln|x-5|$$

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الاجابة ⑤

⑬ الدائرة عموداً لنقط (0,0), (1,0), (1,-1)

$$x^2 + y^2 + 2x + 2y + 2 = 0$$

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$$\text{المركز } (-1, -1) \text{ نصف القطر } \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$(-1, -1) =$$

الاجابة ⑤

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x=0 \\ y=0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x=1 \\ y=0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x=1 \\ y=-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x=1 \\ y=1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x=0 \\ y=1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x=0 \\ y=0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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بإحداثيات الكوسينوس الرابع

للكوسينوس نموذج (1)

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \cos(2\pi - \alpha) &= \cos \alpha \end{aligned} \right. \quad (1)$$

$$\therefore \cos(2\pi - \alpha) = \cos \alpha \quad \text{و} \quad \cos(2\pi - \alpha) = \cos \alpha$$

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$$\therefore \left\{ \begin{aligned} \cos(2\pi - \alpha) &= \cos \alpha \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \cos \alpha &= \cos \alpha \end{aligned} \right. =$$

$$\cos 2\pi = \cos 0$$

$$\cos \alpha = \cos \alpha$$

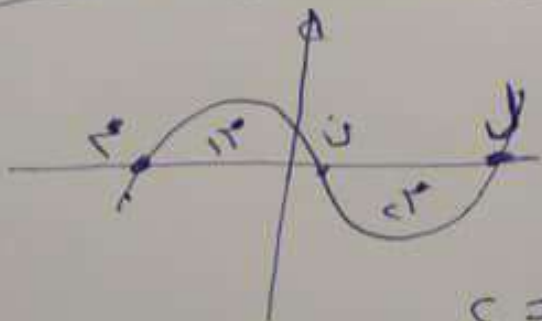
$$\cos \alpha = \cos \alpha \quad \text{و} \quad \cos \frac{1}{\alpha} = \cos \alpha$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \cos \alpha &= \cos \alpha \end{aligned} \right. \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \cos \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \alpha = (1 - \cos \alpha) \cos \alpha =$$

الطريقة (2)



$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \cos(2\pi - \alpha) &= \cos \alpha \end{aligned} \right. \quad (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(2\pi - \alpha) = \cos \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(2\pi - \alpha) = \cos \alpha \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \cos \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \cos \alpha$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \cos(2\pi - \alpha) &= \cos \alpha \end{aligned} \right. \Rightarrow$$

الطريقة (3)

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$$v_s \frac{u_1 c_{LP} + 1}{u_1 k_P + u_1 L_P} \quad \text{II} \quad \textcircled{4}$$

$$v_s \frac{u_1 c_{LP} + u_1 k_P + u_1 L_P}{u_1 k_P + u_1 L_P} \quad \text{II} \quad =$$

$$v_s \frac{u_1 k_P + u_1 k_P u_1 L_P + u_1 L_P}{u_1 k_P + u_1 L_P} \quad \text{II} \quad =$$

$$v_s \frac{(u_1 k_P + u_1 L_P)}{u_1 k_P + u_1 L_P} \quad \text{II} \quad =$$

$$\text{II} \quad \left[u_1 L_P + u_1 k_P - = v_s (u_1 k_P + u_1 L_P) \right] \quad \text{II} \quad =$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad = 1 + 1 = 2 \Rightarrow \text{if true}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad v(m) = m m_3 - m - 1 \quad / \quad m = 0 \Rightarrow m - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow m m_3 - m - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow m m_3 - m - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow m m_3 - m - 1 = 0$$

$$v_s (1 + u + u^2 - 1 - u^0) = 2 \quad \therefore$$

$$\left[u^2 - u^1 = v_s (u^2 - u^1) \right] = 2 \quad \therefore$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \text{if true} \Rightarrow 3 = 1 - 1 =$$

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$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{w_r}{D} (1 + \frac{w_r}{D} c + \frac{w_r c}{D}) \right) \quad (8) \\ & \left(\frac{w_r}{D} + \frac{w_r c}{D} \right) \left(\frac{w_r}{D} (1 + \frac{w_r}{D}) \right) = \frac{w_r}{D} (1 + \frac{w_r}{D}) \frac{w_r}{D} = \\ & \text{إثبات (5)} \quad \Delta + \frac{w_r}{D} \frac{1}{r} + \frac{w_r c}{D} \frac{1}{r} = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (1 + w_r c) \frac{w_r}{D} = w_r \quad (9) \\ & \frac{w_r}{D} (1 + w_r c) + \frac{c}{1 + w_r c} \frac{w_r}{D} = w_r \quad (10) \\ & \text{إثبات (2)} \quad c = (\cdot) \bar{c} \Leftrightarrow \cdot + c = (\cdot) \bar{c} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \Leftrightarrow w_r w_{LP} = w_r s_0 - w_r s \quad (11) \\ & w_r w_{LP} - w_r s = w_r s_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \Delta + w_{LP} - w_r = w_r s_0 \Leftrightarrow w_r (w_{LP} - 1) = w_r s_0 \\ & \text{إثبات (3)} \quad \Delta + w_{LP} \frac{1}{0} - w_r \frac{1}{0} = w_r s_0 = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & w_r w_{LP} = w_r s_0 \Leftrightarrow w_r c = \frac{w_r s_0}{w_r s} \quad (12) \\ & (1, 2) \quad \Delta + w_r = w_r s_0 \Leftrightarrow \\ & \Delta = s_0 \Leftrightarrow \Delta + 1 = s_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{إثبات (4)} \quad \Delta + w_r = w_r s_0 \Leftrightarrow$$

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$$D + P = \text{عدد القوائم} \quad (12)$$

$$D + P = 200 + 200 + 100 \quad \uparrow$$

$$D + P = 2 + \frac{200}{2} + \frac{100}{2} \quad \uparrow$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{4}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{2} = P \Rightarrow \frac{2}{2} = P \quad \uparrow$$

(P) النتيجة \Rightarrow

$$1 = \frac{200}{9} + \frac{200}{3} = 37 = \sum_{i=1}^9 \epsilon + \sum_{i=1}^3 \eta \quad (13)$$

$$\cup \times P \times \pi = \text{الكافة} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3 = P \Leftrightarrow 9 = \epsilon \\ 2 = U \Leftrightarrow 2 = \eta \end{cases}$$

في الاربعة (ج)

$$1 = \frac{(2+200)}{9} - \frac{(1-200)}{17} \quad (14)$$

$$0 = P \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 17 = \epsilon \\ 9 = \eta \end{cases}$$

المركز: (61-)

البوربان: (60-)

$$(2-64-), (2-67) =$$

(5)

$$\epsilon = (0+200) - (1-200) \quad (15)$$

$$1 = \frac{(0+200)}{1} - \frac{(1-200)}{2}$$

النوع صباري $\epsilon = P$ $\therefore \epsilon = P$

المركز: (60-)

المركبان: (60-)

$$(2-60-)(2-60-) =$$

(P)