



الرياضيات

الصف الحادي عشر - الفرع العلمي

الفصل الدراسي الأول

11

إجابات التمارين

الناشر: المركز الوطني لتطوير المناهج

يسرك المركز الوطني لتطوير المناهج استقبال آرائكم وملحوظاتكم على هذا الكتاب عن طريق العنوانين الآتية:

📞 06-5376262 / 237 📬 06-5376266 📩 P.O.Box: 2088 Amman 11941

🌐 @nccdjor 🎙 feedback@nccd.gov.jo 🌐 www.nccd.gov.jo



إجابات كتاب التمارين الصف الأول العلمي ف

الوحدة الأولى: الاقترانات المتشعبة والمتباعدة

أستعد لدراسة الوحدة

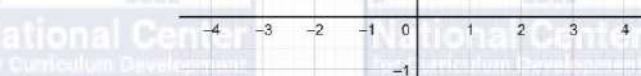
تمثيل المعادلات الخطية بيانياً صفة 6

1

National Center
for Curriculum Development

National Center
for Curriculum Development

National Center
for Curriculum Development



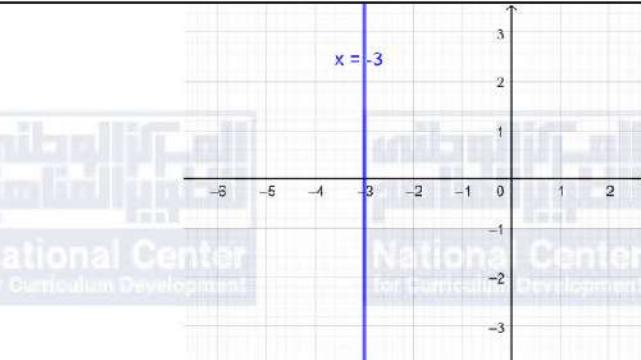
2

National Center
for Curriculum Development

National Center
for Curriculum Development

National Center
for Curriculum Development

$$x = -3$$



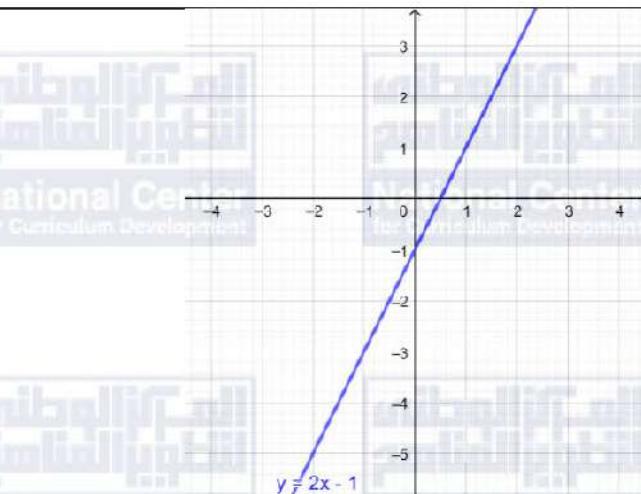
3

National Center
for Curriculum Development

National Center
for Curriculum Development

National Center
for Curriculum Development

$$y = 2x - 1$$



حل متابيات خطية بمتغير واحد، وتمثيل الحل على خط الأعداد صفة 6

1

$$x > 5$$





2	$x < 5$	
3	$x \geq 4$	
4	$x \leq 6$	
5	$x > 4$	
6	$x \leq -5$	
حل نظام مكون من معادلتين خطيتين صفحه 7		
1	$x = 5, y = 2$	
2	$x = 2, y = -1$	
3	$x = 3, y = 5$	



1	$f(x) = 5x - 4 = \begin{cases} 4 - 5x, & x < \frac{4}{5} \\ 5x - 4, & x \geq \frac{4}{5} \end{cases}$
2	$f(x) = 3 - 2x - 6 = \begin{cases} 3 - 2x - 6, & x < \frac{3}{2} \\ 2x - 3 - 6, & x \geq \frac{3}{2} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -3 - 2x, & x < \frac{3}{2} \\ 2x - 9, & x \geq \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$
3	$f(x) = \left \frac{3}{2}x + 3 \right $
4	$f(x) = \begin{cases} -x, & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{1}{3}x + 2, & x > 0 \end{cases}$
5	
6	



المركز الوطني لتطوير المناهج

National Center for Curriculum Development

المركز الوطني
لتطوير المناهج

National Center
for Curriculum Development

8

National Center
for Curriculum Development

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1.2 + 0.121x, & x \leq 2000 \\ 1.2 + 0.121(2000) + 0.176(x - 2000), & x > 2000 \end{cases}$$

National Center
for Curriculum Development



الدرس الثاني: حل معادلات ومتباينات القيمة المطلقة

1	$x = -\frac{4}{5}, \quad x = \frac{8}{5}$	
2	$x = -5, \quad x = 1$	
3	$x = -3, \quad x = 1$	
4	$ x - 2 = -2$ لا حلول لها	
5	$x = \frac{5}{7}$	
6	$x = \frac{6}{5}, \quad x = 4$	
7	$x = 1$	
8	$x = -6, \quad x = \frac{1}{2}$	
9	$x = -\frac{6}{7}, \quad x = 2$	
10	$x \leq -2, \quad x \geq \frac{14}{3}$	
11	$-\frac{9}{4} < x < \frac{5}{4}$	
12	$x < 2, \quad x > 2$	

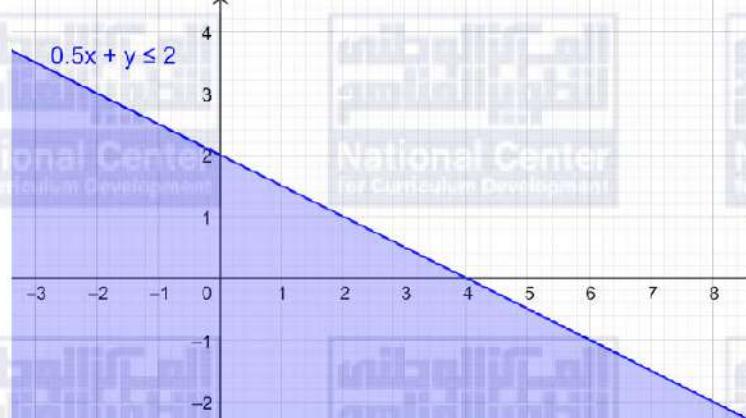


13	$x < -1, \quad x > 9$	
14	$x \leq -3, \quad x \geq 0$	
15	$x \leq -1.17, \quad x \geq 0.63$	
16	$ x - 5 \leq 3$	
17	$ 2x - 3 \geq 5$	
18	$ x - 92.95 \leq 1.55$ $-1.55 \leq x - 92.95 \leq 1.55$ $92.95 - 1.55 \leq x \leq 1.55 + 92.95$ $91.4 \leq x \leq 94.5$	

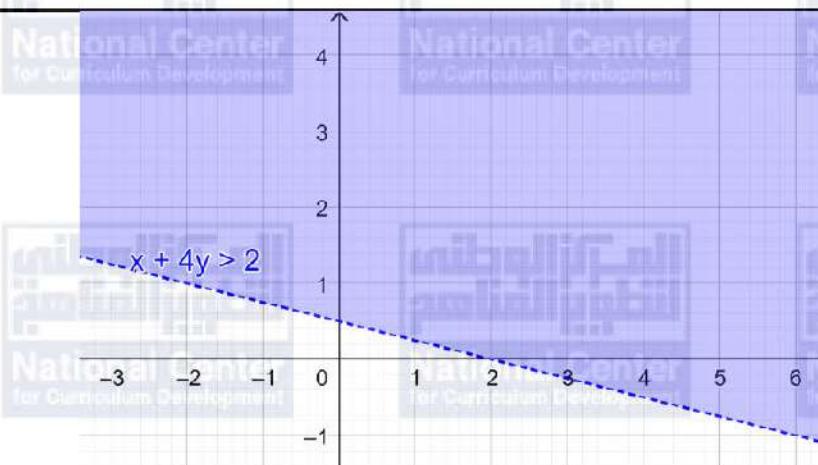


الدرس الثالث: حل نظام مكون من متباينات خطية بمتغيرين بيانياً

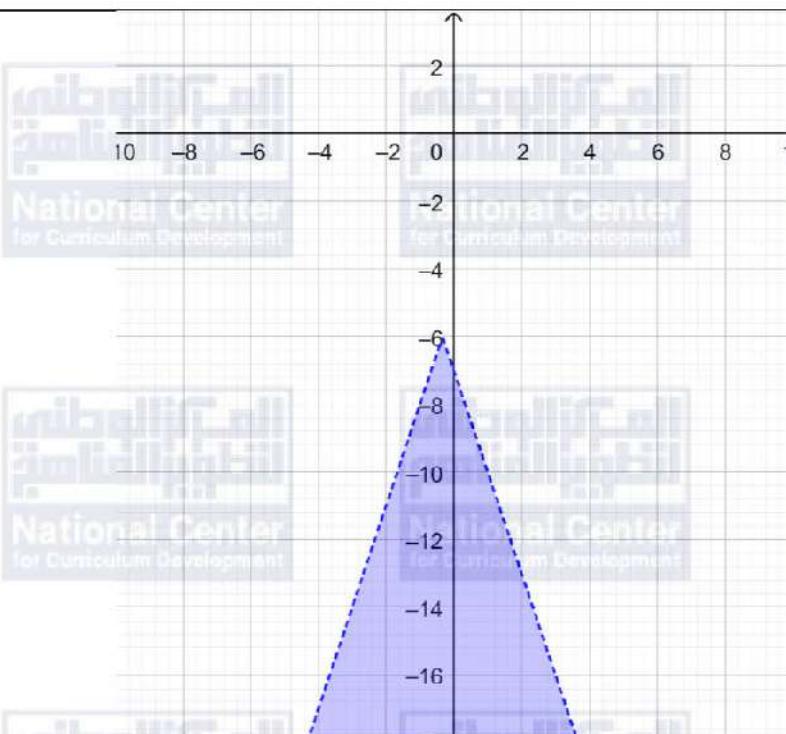
1

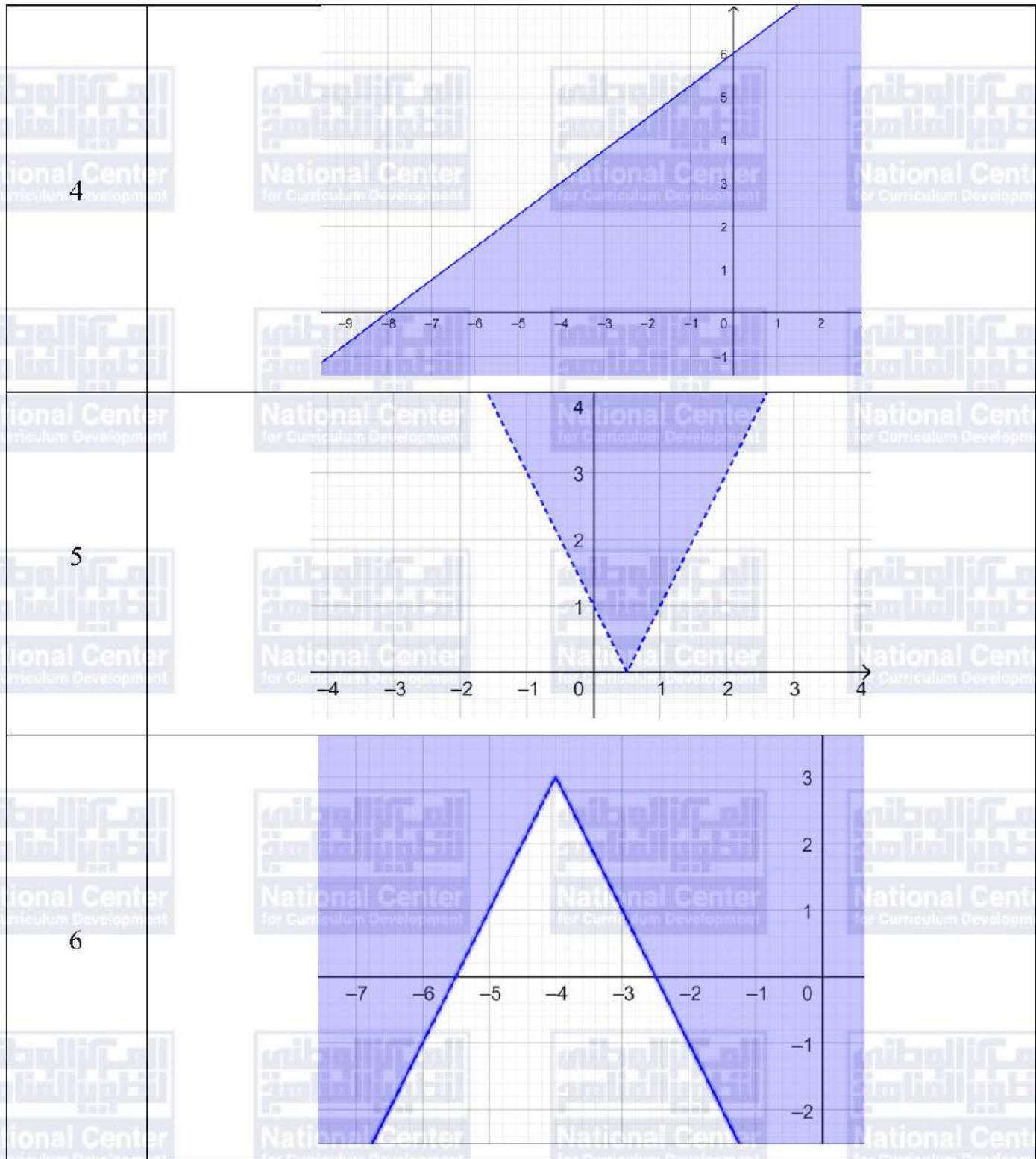


2



3







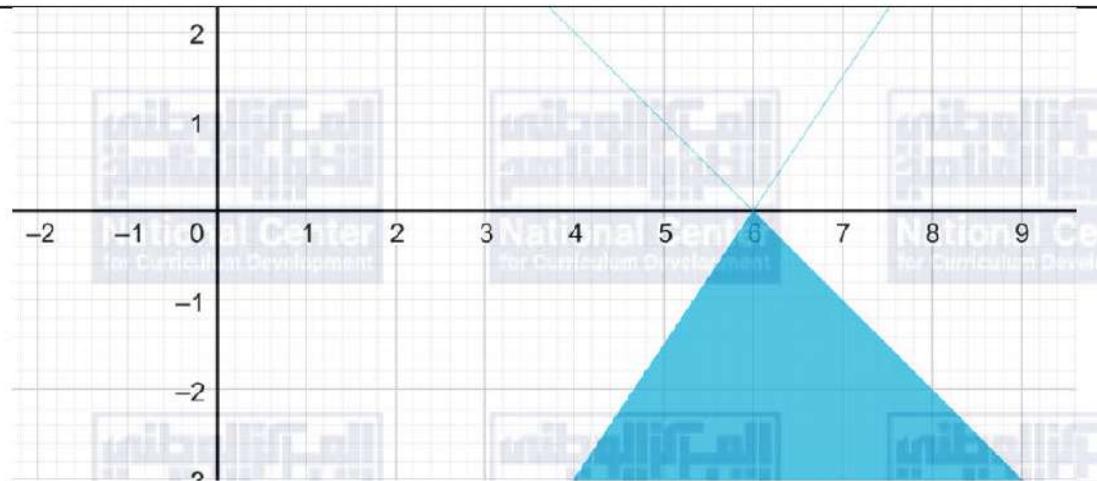
المركز الوطني لتطوير المناهج

National Center for Curriculum Development

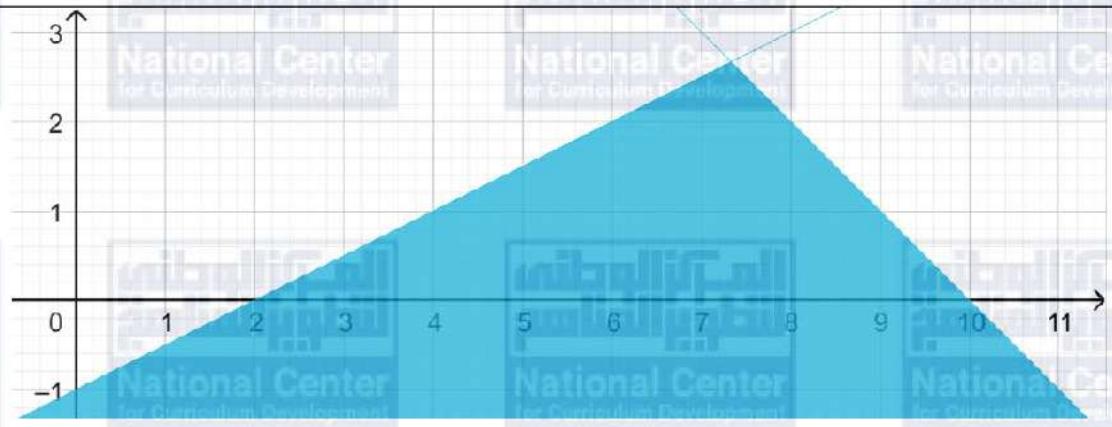
المركز الوطني
لتطوير المناهج

National Center
for Curriculum Development

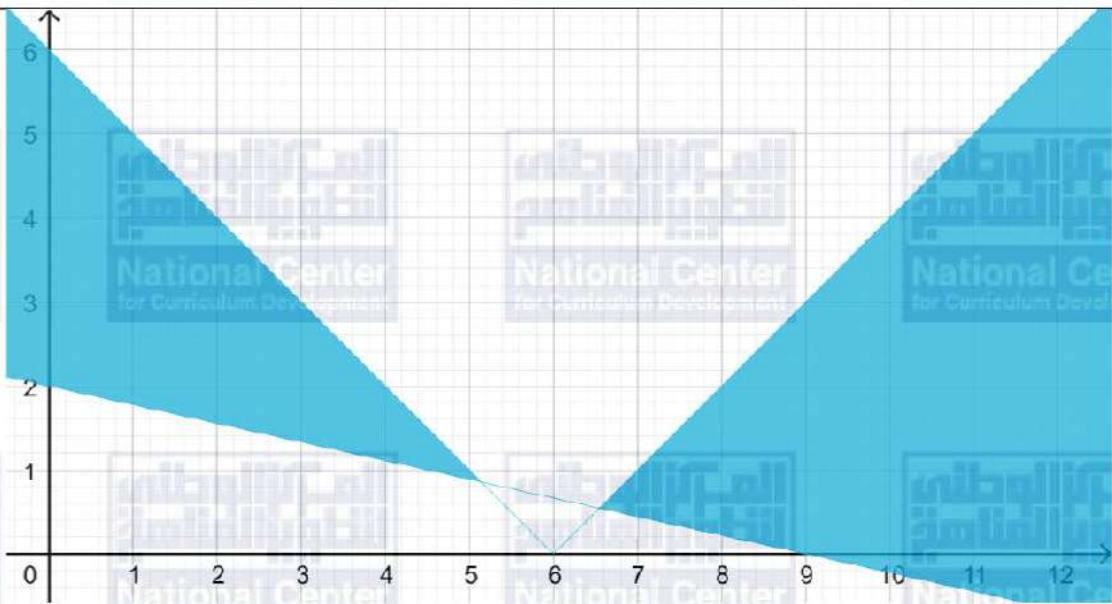
7



8



9





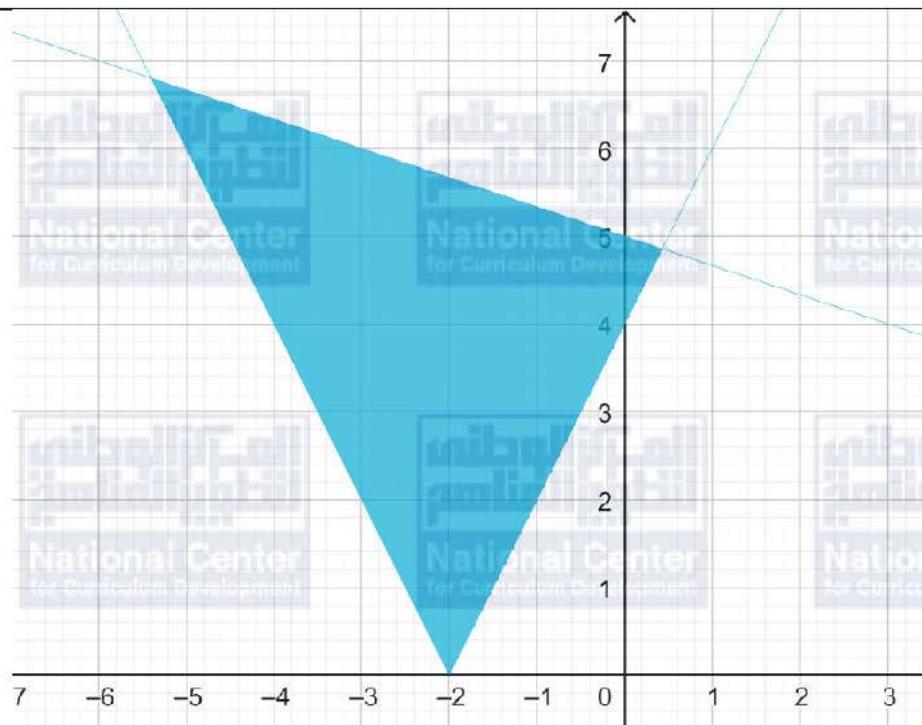
المركز الوطني لتطوير المناهج

National Center for Curriculum Development

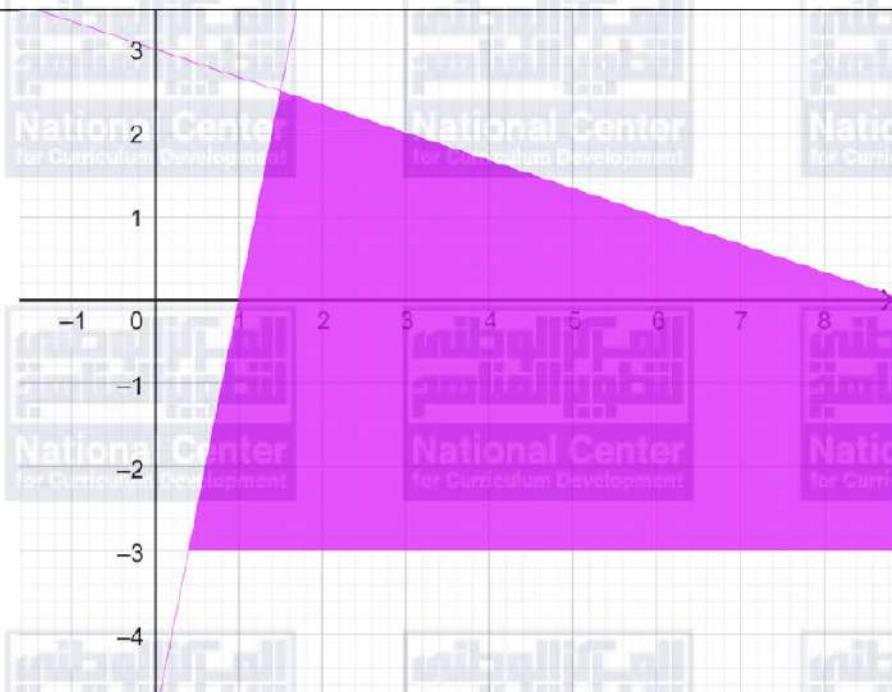
المركز الوطني
لتطوير المناهج

National Center
for Curriculum Development

10



11

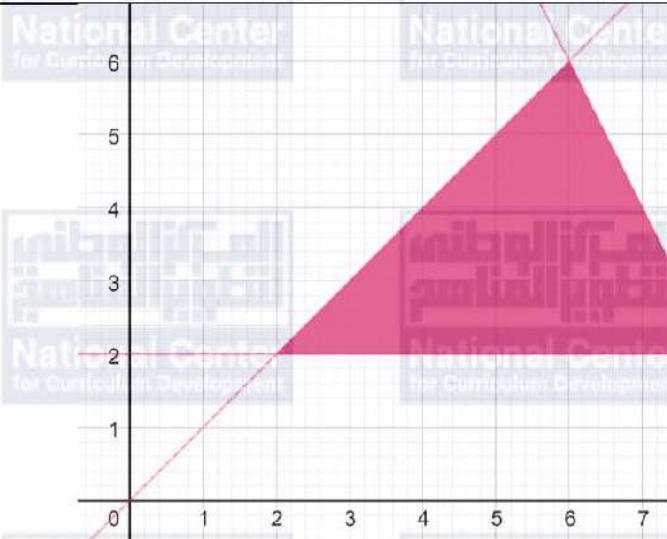


National Center
for Curriculum Development



12		<p>نفرض عدد الطاولات x ، عدد الكراسي y</p> $35x + 9y \leq 420$ $x \geq 0$ $y \geq 0$
13		
14		
15	$x = 5, \quad y = 5$ $x = 5, \quad y = 10$ $x = 5, \quad y = 15$	



	$2x + y \leq 18$
16	$x > y$ $y \geq 2$
17	
	$x = 3, y = 2$
	$x = 4, y = 2$
	$x = 4, y = 3$
	$x = 5, y = 2$
	$x = 5, y = 3$
	$x = 5, y = 4$
18	$x = 6, y = 2$
	$x = 6, y = 3$
	$x = 6, y = 4$
	$x = 6, y = 5$
	$x = 7, y = 2$
	$x = 7, y = 3$
	$x = 7, y = 4$
	$x = 8, y = 2$



الوحدة الثانية: تحليل الاقترانات

أستعد لدراسة الوحدة

قسمة كثيرات الحدود صفة 11

1

$$\text{ناتج القسمة } 3x^2 + 6x + 33 \text{ والباقي } 127$$

2

$$\text{ناتج القسمة } 4x^3 - 10x^2 + 28x - 75.5 \text{ والباقي } 4.5$$

تحليل المقادير الجبرية صفة 11

1

$$x^2 - 25 = (x - 5)(x + 5)$$

2

$$x^2 - 6x - 16 = (x - 8)(x + 2)$$

3

$$x^3 + 3x^2 - 10x = x(x^2 + 3x - 10) = x(x - 2)(x + 5)$$

تبسيط المقادير التسبيبة صفة 12

1

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

2

$$\frac{4}{x-3} - \frac{5}{x+2} = \frac{4(x+2) - 5(x-3)}{(x-3)(x+2)} = \frac{-x+23}{x^2-x-6}$$

3

$$\frac{3x}{x-1} \times \frac{x+4}{6x} = \frac{x+4}{2(x-1)} = \frac{x+4}{2x-2}$$

4

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

5

$$\frac{x+4}{x^2-16} = \frac{x+4}{(x+4)(x-4)} = \frac{1}{x-4}$$

6

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



الدرس الأول: نظرية الباقي والعوامل

1		ناتج القسمة $15x^2 - 8x + 0$ والباقي 0
2		ناتج القسمة 2 $3x^3 + 7x^2 + 5x + 13$ والباقي
3	$x^3 + 3x^2 - 36x + 32 = (x - 4)(x^2 + 7x - 8) = (x - 4)(x - 1)(x + 8)$	أبعاد المستطيل هي: $(x - 4), (x - 1), (x + 8)$
4	$f(x) = 2x^3 - x^2 + ax + 6$ $f(-2) = -4 \Rightarrow 2(-2)^3 - (-2)^2 + a(-2) + 6 = -4$ $\Rightarrow -16 - 4 - 2a + 6 = -4$ $\Rightarrow a = -5$	
5	$x(x + 5)(x + 1) = 180 \Rightarrow x^3 + 6x^2 + 5x = 180$ $\Rightarrow x^3 + 6x^2 + 5x - 180 = 0$ $\Rightarrow (x - 4)(x^2 + 10x + 45) = 0$ $\Rightarrow x = 4$	أبعاد متوازي المستطيلات هي: $4 \text{ cm}, 5 \text{ cm}, 9 \text{ cm}$
6	$f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + bx + 3$ $f(-1) = 0 \Rightarrow a(-1)^3 + b(-1)^2 + b(-1) + 3 = 0$ $\Rightarrow -a + b - b + 3 = 0$ $\Rightarrow -a + 3 = 0$ $\Rightarrow a = 3$	
7	$f(1) = 4 \Rightarrow a(1)^3 + b(1)^2 + b(1) + 3 = 4$ $\Rightarrow a + b + b + 3 = 4$ $\Rightarrow a + 2b = 1$ $\Rightarrow 3 + 2b = 1$ $\Rightarrow b = -1$	
8	$3x^3 + 14x^2 - 7x - 10 = (x - 1)(3x^2 + 17x + 10)$ $= (x - 1)(3x + 2)(x + 5)$	



8	$\begin{aligned} 2x^4 + x^3 - 5x^2 + 2x &= x(2x^3 + x^2 - 5x + 2) \\ &= x(x - 1)(2x^2 + 3x - 2) \\ &= x(x - 1)(2x - 1)(x + 2) \end{aligned}$
9	$\begin{aligned} 3x^3 - 4x^2 - 6x + 4 = 0 &\Rightarrow (x - 2)(3x^2 + 2x - 2) = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow x = 2, x = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{7}}{3}, x = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{7}}{3} \end{aligned}$
10	$\begin{aligned} 2x^3 + 5x^2 - 16x - 36 = 0 &\Rightarrow (x + 2)(2x^2 + x - 18) = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow x = -2, x = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{145}}{4}, x = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{145}}{4} \end{aligned}$
11	$\begin{aligned} 132\pi = \frac{1}{3}\pi x^2(x + 5) &\Rightarrow 396 = x^2(x + 5) \\ &\Rightarrow 396 = x^3 + 5x^2 \\ &\Rightarrow x^3 + 5x^2 - 396 = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow (x - 6)(x^2 + 11x + 66) = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow x = 6 \end{aligned}$ <p style="text-align: right;"><i>أبعاد المخروط هي:</i> $r = 6 \text{ cm}, h = 11 \text{ cm}$</p>



الدرس الثاني: الكسور الجزئية

	$\frac{x^2 - 2x - 3}{(x+1)(2x+5)(7-3x)} = \frac{(x+1)(x-3)}{(x+1)(2x+5)(7-3x)}$ $= \frac{x-3}{(2x+5)(7-3x)} = \frac{A}{2x+5} + \frac{B}{7-3x}$ $A(7-3x) + B(2x+5) = x-3$ $1 \quad x = -\frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{29}{2} A = -\frac{11}{3} \Rightarrow A = -\frac{11}{29}$ $x = \frac{7}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{29}{3} B = -\frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow B = -\frac{2}{29}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 2x - 3}{(x+1)(2x+5)(7-3x)} = \frac{-\frac{11}{29}}{2x+5} + \frac{-\frac{2}{29}}{7-3x}$
	$\frac{3x-5}{x(x-1)^2} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-1} + \frac{C}{(x-1)^2}$ $A(x-1)^2 + Bx(x-1) + Cx = 3x-5$ $2 \quad x = 0 \Rightarrow A = -5$ $x = 1 \Rightarrow C = -2$ $x = 2 \Rightarrow A + 2B + 2C = 1 \Rightarrow -5 + 2B - 4 = 1 \Rightarrow B = 5$ $\Rightarrow \frac{3x-5}{x(x-1)^2} = \frac{-5}{x} + \frac{5}{x-1} + \frac{-2}{(x-1)^2}$
	$\frac{x^2 + x - 2}{(2x-1)(x^2 + 1)} = \frac{A}{2x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2 + 1}$ $A(x^2 + 1) + (Bx + C)(2x - 1) = x^2 + x - 2$ $3 \quad x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{5}{4} A = -\frac{5}{4} \Rightarrow A = -1$ $x = 0 \Rightarrow A - C = -2 \Rightarrow C = 1$ $x = 1 \Rightarrow 2A + B + C = 0 \Rightarrow -2 + B + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow B = 1$ $\Rightarrow \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{(2x-1)(x^2 + 1)} = \frac{-1}{2x-1} + \frac{x+1}{x^2 + 1}$



	$\frac{5x - 1}{2x^2 - 5x - 3} = \frac{5x - 1}{(2x + 1)(x - 3)} = \frac{A}{2x + 1} + \frac{B}{x - 3}$ $A(x - 3) + B(2x + 1) = 5x - 1$ $x = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow -\frac{7}{2}A = -\frac{7}{2} \Rightarrow A = 1$ $x = 3 \Rightarrow 7B = 14 \Rightarrow B = 2$ $\Rightarrow \frac{5x - 1}{2x^2 - 5x - 3} = \frac{1}{2x + 1} + \frac{2}{x - 3}$
4	$\frac{9 - 5x}{x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x} = \frac{9 - 5x}{x(x^2 - 4x + 3)} = \frac{9 - 5x}{x(x - 3)(x - 1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x - 3} + \frac{C}{x - 1}$ $A(x - 3)(x - 1) + Bx(x - 1) + Cx(x - 3) = 9 - 5x$ $x = 0 \Rightarrow 3A = 9 \Rightarrow A = 3$ $x = 3 \Rightarrow 6B = -6 \Rightarrow B = -1$ $x = 1 \Rightarrow -2C = 4 \Rightarrow C = -2$ $\Rightarrow \frac{9 - 5x}{x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x} = \frac{3}{x} + \frac{-1}{x - 3} + \frac{-2}{x - 1}$
5	$\frac{36 + 5x}{16 - x^2} = \frac{36 + 5x}{(4 - x)(4 + x)} = \frac{A}{4 - x} + \frac{B}{4 + x}$ $A(4 + x) + B(4 - x) = 36 + 5x$ $x = 4 \Rightarrow 8A = 56 \Rightarrow A = 7$ $x = -4 \Rightarrow 8B = 16 \Rightarrow B = 2$ $\Rightarrow \frac{36 + 5x}{16 - x^2} = \frac{7}{4 - x} + \frac{2}{4 + x}$



	$\frac{8x + 3}{x^2 - 3x} = \frac{8x + 3}{x(x - 3)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x - 3}$ $A(x - 3) + Bx = 8x + 3$ <p>7 $x = 0 \Rightarrow -3A = 3 \Rightarrow A = -1$</p> <p>$x = 3 \Rightarrow 3B = 27 \Rightarrow B = 9$</p> $\Rightarrow \frac{8x + 3}{x^2 - 3x} = \frac{-1}{x} + \frac{9}{x - 3}$	
	$\frac{3x^2 - 2x - 5}{x^3 + x^2} = \frac{(x + 1)(3x - 5)}{x^2(x + 1)} = \frac{3x - 5}{x^2} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2}$ <p>Ax + B = 3x - 5</p> <p>8 $x = 0 \Rightarrow B = -5$</p> <p>$x = 1 \Rightarrow A + B = -2 \Rightarrow A = 3$</p> $\Rightarrow \frac{3x^2 - 2x - 5}{x^3 + x^2} = \frac{3}{x} + \frac{-5}{x^2}$	
	$\frac{3x^2 + 2x + 2}{(x - 2)(x - 3)^2} = \frac{A}{x - 2} + \frac{B}{x - 3} + \frac{C}{(x - 3)^2}$ $A(x - 3)^2 + B(x - 2)(x - 3) + C(x - 2) = 3x^2 + 2x + 2$ <p>9 $x = 2 \Rightarrow A = 18$</p> <p>$x = 3 \Rightarrow C = 35$</p> <p>$x = 0 \Rightarrow 9A + 6B - 2C = 2 \Rightarrow 162 + 6B - 70 = 2 \Rightarrow B = -15$</p> $\Rightarrow \frac{3x^2 + 2x + 2}{(x - 2)(x - 3)^2} = \frac{18}{x - 2} + \frac{-15}{x - 3} + \frac{35}{(x - 3)^2}$	



	$\frac{2x^2 - 3x - 27}{x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x} = \frac{2x^2 - 3x - 27}{x(x-3)^2} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-3} + \frac{C}{(x-3)^2}$ $A(x-3)^2 + Bx(x-3) + Cx = 3x^2 + 2x + 2$ $x = 0 \Rightarrow 9A = 2 \Rightarrow A = \frac{2}{9}$
10	$x = 3 \Rightarrow 3C = 35 \Rightarrow C = \frac{35}{3}$ $x = 1 \Rightarrow 4A - 2B + C = 7 \Rightarrow \frac{8}{9} - 2B + \frac{35}{3} = 7 \Rightarrow B = \frac{25}{9}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{2x^2 - 3x - 27}{x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x} = \frac{\frac{2}{9}}{x} + \frac{\frac{25}{9}}{x-3} + \frac{\frac{35}{3}}{(x-3)^2}$
	$\frac{5x - 8}{4x^3 - 12x^2 + 9x - 2} = \frac{5x - 8}{(x-2)(4x^2 - 4x + 1)}$ $= \frac{5x - 8}{(x-2)(2x-1)^2} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{2x-1} + \frac{C}{(2x-1)^2}$ $A(2x-1)^2 + B(x-2)(2x-1) + C(x-2) = 5x - 8$
11	$x = 2 \Rightarrow 9A = 2 \Rightarrow A = \frac{2}{9}$ $x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow -\frac{3}{2}C = -\frac{11}{2} \Rightarrow C = \frac{11}{3}$ $x = 0 \Rightarrow A + 2B - 2C = -8 \Rightarrow \frac{2}{9} + 2B - \frac{22}{3} = -8 \Rightarrow B = -\frac{4}{9}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{5x - 8}{4x^3 - 12x^2 + 9x - 2} = \frac{\frac{2}{9}}{x-2} + \frac{-\frac{4}{9}}{2x-1} + \frac{\frac{11}{3}}{(2x-1)^2}$



12	$\frac{5x^2 + 2}{(x^2 + 3)(1 - 2x)} = \frac{Ax + B}{x^2 + 3} + \frac{C}{1 - 2x}$ $(Ax + B)(1 - 2x) + C(x^2 + 3) = 5x^2 + 2$ $x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{13}{4}C = \frac{13}{4} \Rightarrow C = 1$ $x = 0 \Rightarrow B + 3C = 2 \Rightarrow B = -1$ $x = 1 \Rightarrow -A - B + 4C = 7 \Rightarrow -A + 1 + 4 = 7 \Rightarrow A = -4$ $\Rightarrow \frac{5x^2 + 2}{(x^2 + 3)(1 - 2x)} = \frac{-4x - 1}{x^2 + 3} + \frac{1}{1 - 2x}$
13	$\frac{24}{(2x^2 + x + 5)(x - 1)} = \frac{Ax + B}{2x^2 + x + 5} + \frac{C}{x - 1}$ $(Ax + B)(x - 1) + C(2x^2 + x + 5) = 24$ $x = 1 \Rightarrow 8C = 24 \Rightarrow C = 3$ $x = 0 \Rightarrow -B + 5C = 24 \Rightarrow B = -9$ $x = -1 \Rightarrow 2A - 2B + 6C = 24 \Rightarrow 2A + 18 + 18 = 24 \Rightarrow A = -6$ $\Rightarrow \frac{24}{(2x^2 + x + 5)(x - 1)} = \frac{-6x - 9}{2x^2 + x + 5} + \frac{3}{x - 1}$
14	$\frac{6x^2 + 8x - 7}{2x^2 + 3x - 5} = 3 + \frac{-x + 8}{2x^2 + 3x - 5}$ $= 3 + \frac{-x + 8}{(2x + 5)(x - 1)} = 3 + \frac{A}{2x + 5} + \frac{B}{x - 1}$ $A(x - 1) + B(2x + 5) = -x + 8$ $x = -\frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow -\frac{7}{2}A = \frac{21}{2} \Rightarrow A = -3$ $x = 1 \Rightarrow 7B = 7 \Rightarrow B = 1$ $\Rightarrow \frac{6x^2 + 8x - 7}{2x^2 + 3x - 5} = 3 + \frac{-3}{2x + 5} + \frac{1}{x - 1}$



	$\frac{x^3 - 3x^2 - 3x + 12}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = x + \frac{-5x + 12}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$ $= x + \frac{-5x + 12}{(x - 2)(x - 1)} = x + \frac{A}{x - 2} + \frac{B}{x - 1}$ $A(x - 1) + B(x - 2) = -5x + 12$ $x = 2 \Rightarrow A = 2$ $x = 1 \Rightarrow -B = 7 \Rightarrow B = -7$ $\Rightarrow \frac{x^3 - 3x^2 - 3x + 12}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = x + \frac{2}{x - 2} + \frac{-7}{x - 1}$
15	$\frac{2}{x - 1} + \frac{1}{(x - 1)^2} + \frac{1}{x + 1} = \frac{2(x - 1)(x + 1) + x + 1 + (x - 1)^2}{(x - 1)^2(x + 1)}$ $= \frac{3x^2 - x}{x^3 - x^2 - x + 1}$
16	$\frac{ax + b}{(x - c)^2} = \frac{A}{x - c} + \frac{B}{(x - c)^2}$ $A(x - c) + B = ax + b$ $x = c \Rightarrow B = ac + b$ $x = 0 \Rightarrow -cA + B = b \Rightarrow A = a$ $\Rightarrow \frac{ax + b}{(x - c)^2} = \frac{a}{x - c} + \frac{ac + b}{(x - c)^2}$
17	$\frac{1}{x^2 - ax - bx + abx} = \frac{1}{x(x - a - b + ab)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x - a - b + ab}$ $A(x - a - b + ab) + Bx = 1$ $x = 0 \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{-a - b + ab}$ $x = a + b - ab \Rightarrow B(a + b - ab) = 1 \Rightarrow B = \frac{1}{a + b - ab}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2 - ax - bx + abx} = \frac{\frac{1}{-a - b + ab}}{x} + \frac{\frac{1}{a + b - ab}}{x - a - b + ab}$
18	



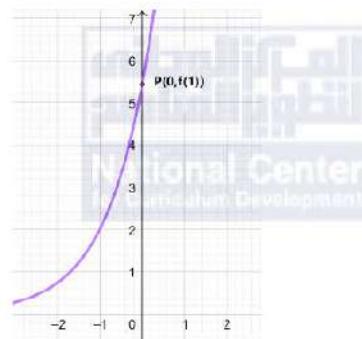
	$\frac{ax + b}{x^2 - c^2} = \frac{ax + b}{(x - c)(x + c)} = \frac{A}{x - c} + \frac{B}{x + c}$ $A(x + c) + B(x - c) = ax + b$ $x = c \Rightarrow A = \frac{ac + b}{2c}$ $x = -c \Rightarrow B = \frac{-ac + b}{-2c}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{ax + b}{x^2 - c^2} = \frac{\frac{ac + b}{2c}}{x - c} + \frac{\frac{-ac + b}{-2c}}{x + c}$
19	$\frac{2}{x(x+2)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+2}$ $A(x+2) + Bx = 2$ $x = 0 \Rightarrow A = 1$ $x = -2 \Rightarrow B = -1$ $\Rightarrow \frac{2}{x(x+2)} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{-1}{x+2}$ $\frac{2}{1 \times 3} + \frac{2}{3 \times 5} + \frac{2}{5 \times 7} + \dots + \frac{2}{11 \times 13}$ $= \frac{1}{1} + \frac{-1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{-1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{-1}{7} + \dots + \frac{1}{11} + \frac{-1}{13} = 1 - \frac{1}{13} = \frac{12}{13}$

1	$g(x) = f(x) + 1$
---	-------------------



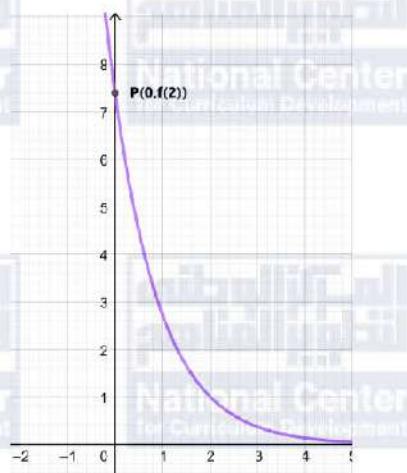
$$h(x) = 2f(x + 1)$$

2



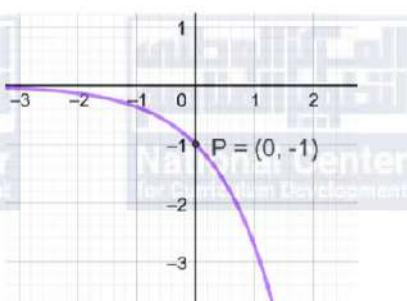
$$m(x) = f(-x + 2)$$

3



$$p(x) = -f(x)$$

4



5

انعكاس حول المحور x ، تمدد رأسى معامله 3 ، انسحاب نحو اليمين بمقدار وحدتين ونحو الأعلى بمقدار 5 وحدات.

6

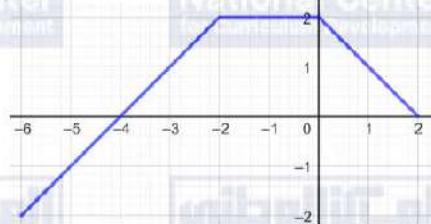
انعكاس حول المحور y ، تمدد رأسى معامله 2 ، انسحاب نحو اليمين 4 وحدات ونحو الأسفل 3 وحدات.



7



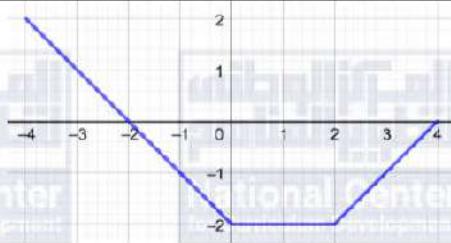
8



9



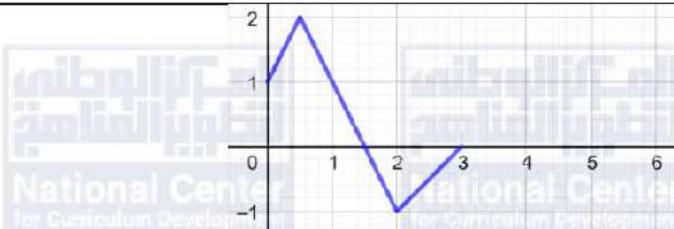
10



11

تضييق رأسي معامله 0.1 وانسحاب للأعلى مقداره 3000 وحدة

12



13





الدرس الرابع: النهايات والاتصال

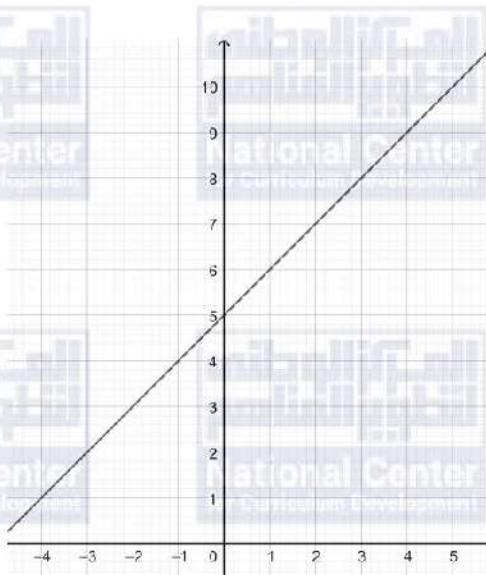
1 $\lim_{t \rightarrow -2} f(t) = 0$

2 $\lim_{t \rightarrow -1} f(t) = -1$

3 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(t) =$ غير موجودة

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \left(\frac{x^2 - 25}{x - 5} \right) = 10$$

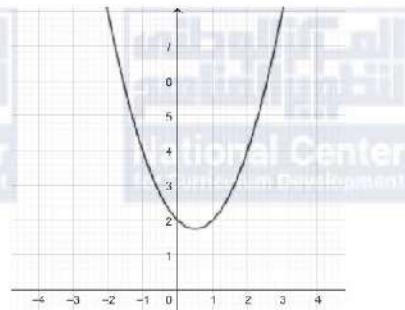
4



	اليسار			5	اليمين		
x	4.9	4.99	4.999		5.001	5.01	5.1
$f(x)$	9.9	9.99	9.999		10.001	10.01	10.1
	اليسار			10	اليمين		



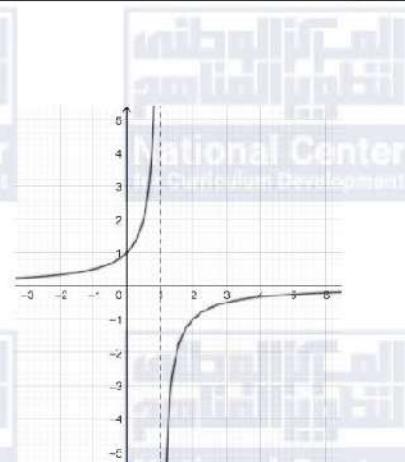
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} (x^2 - x + 2) = 8$$



5

		اليسار	-2	اليمين	
x	-2.1	-2.01	-2.001	-1.999	-1.99
$f(x)$	7.9	7.99	7.999	8.001	8.01
			8		اليمين

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1}{1-x} \right)$$



6

		اليسار	1	اليمين	
x	0.9	0.99	0.999	1.001	1.01
$f(x)$	10	100	1000	-1000	-100
			1		اليمين



	$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \leq 2 \\ 6 - x, & x > 2 \end{cases}$		
7			
8	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = 4$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 1$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} f(x) = 36$		
9	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -7} (2x + 5) = -14 + 5 = -9$		
10	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (-x^2 + 5x - 2) = -4 - 10 - 2 = -16$		
11	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+3}{x+6} = \frac{2+3}{2+6} = \frac{5}{8}$		
12	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{2x-2}{1-x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{2(x-1)}{1-x} \right) = -2$		
13	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \left(\frac{2x-6}{x+5} \right) = \frac{6-6}{3+5} = 0$		
14	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \sqrt[3]{2x-8} = \sqrt[3]{-16}$		
15	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \left(\frac{2x^2-18}{x^3-27} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2(x^2-9)}{(x-3)(x^2+3x+9)}$ $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2(x-3)(x+3)}{(x-3)(x^2+3x+9)} = \frac{2(3+3)}{(9+9+9)} = \frac{2}{3}$		
16	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \left(\frac{x^2-7x+10}{25-5x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{(x-5)(x-2)}{5(5-x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{-(x-2)}{5} = \frac{-3}{5}$		



17

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3x+1} - 1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x}{x(\sqrt{3x+1} + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{\sqrt{3x+1} + 1} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - 4}{2 - x}, & x < 2 \\ x - 6, & x \geq 2 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -x - 2, & x < 2 \\ x - 6, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

18

$$f(2) = 2 - 6 = -4$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} (x - 6) = -4$$

$x = 2$ إذن $f(2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = -4$ بما أن



الوحدة الثالثة: الاستفاض

أستعد لدراسة الوحدة

مشتقات كثيرات الحدود صفحة 17

1 $f'(x) = 6x^2$

2 $f'(x) = 6x^2 - 10x + 6$

3 $f'(x) = 4x^3 + 16x$

ضرب المقادير الجبرية صفحة 17

1 $2x(x - 4) = 2x^2 - 8x$

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

3 $(3x + 1)^2 = 9x^2 + 6x + 1$

حل المعادلات بمتغير واحد صفحة 18

1 $x^2 + 5x - 24 = 0$

$(x + 8)(x - 3) = 0$

$x = -8, x = 3$

2 $15x^2 - 30x - 120 = 0$

$x^2 - 2x - 8 = 0$

$(x + 2)(x - 4) = 0$

$x = -2, x = 4$

3 $x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x = 0$

$x(x^2 - 5x + 6) = 0$

$x(x - 2)(x - 3) = 0$

$x = 0, x = 2, x = 3$

التحويل من الصيغة الجذرية إلى الصيغة الأسيّة صفحة 18

1 $\sqrt[5]{x^4} = x^{\frac{4}{5}}$

2 $\sqrt[3]{x} = x^{\frac{1}{3}}$

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

4 $\sqrt[7]{x^4} = 3x^{-\frac{4}{7}}$



الدرس الأول: اشتقاق اقتران القوة

1	$s = 10\sqrt{t} = 10t^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{ds}{dt} = 5t^{-\frac{1}{2}}$	National Center for Curriculum Development	National Center for Curriculum Development
2	$s = \frac{50}{t} + 10 = 50t^{-1} + 10$ $\Rightarrow \frac{ds}{dt} = -50t^{-2} = -\frac{50}{t^2}$	National Center for Curriculum Development	National Center for Curriculum Development
3	$s = 10t^2 - \frac{10}{t^2} = 10t^2 - 10t^{-2}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{ds}{dt} = 20t + 20t^{-3} = 20t + \frac{20}{t^3}$	National Center for Curriculum Development	National Center for Curriculum Development
4	$y = \sqrt{x} = x^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = 1$ $x = 1 \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{1} = 1$ $(1,1)$	National Center for Curriculum Development	National Center for Curriculum Development
5	$\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = 1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{4}$ $x = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$	National Center for Curriculum Development	National Center for Curriculum Development



	$y = \frac{(x+a)^2}{x} = \frac{x^2 + 2ax + a^2}{x} = \frac{x^2}{x} + \frac{2ax}{x} + \frac{a^2}{x} = x + 2a + a^2x^{-1}$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 - a^2x^{-2} = 1 - \frac{a^2}{x^2}$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{a^2}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{a^2}{x^2} = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 = a^2 \Rightarrow x = \pm a$ $x = a \Rightarrow y = \frac{(a+a)^2}{a} = 4a$ $(a, 4a)$ $x = -a \Rightarrow y = \frac{(-a+a)^2}{-a} = 0$ $(-a, 0)$
6	$f(x) = \frac{2x+5}{x} = \frac{2x}{x} + \frac{5}{x} = 2 + 5x^{-1}$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = -5x^{-2} = -\frac{5}{x^2}$ $\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right _{x=10} = -\frac{5}{100} = -\frac{1}{20}$
7	$\frac{dy}{dx} = -5 \Rightarrow -\frac{5}{x^2} = -5 \Rightarrow x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$ $x = 1 \Rightarrow f(1) = \frac{2+5}{1} = 7$ $(1, 7)$ $x = -1 \Rightarrow f(-1) = \frac{-2+5}{-1} = -3$ $(-1, -3)$



$$f(x) = \frac{100}{x} = 100x^{-1}$$

$$f'(x) = -100x^{-2} = -\frac{100}{x^2}$$

$$m_{\text{اللمس}} = \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=a} = -\frac{100}{a^2}$$

$$y - \frac{100}{a} = -\frac{100}{a^2}(x - a)$$

$$y - \frac{100}{a} = -\frac{100}{a^2}x + \frac{100}{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{100}{a^2}x + \frac{200}{a}$$

معادلة اللمس

$$y = -\frac{100}{a^2}x + \frac{200}{a}$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{200}{a}$$

$$y = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2a$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}(2a)\left(\frac{200}{a}\right) = 200$$

9

يجب حساب المقطع x والمقطع y للماس الذي معادلته



الدرس الثاني: قاعدة السلسلة

1	$y = (1 - x + x^2 - x^3)^4$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = 4(1 - x + x^2 - x^3)^3 \times (-1 + 2x - 3x^2)$
2	$y = (x + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3}{2}(x + x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times (1 + 2x)$
3	$y = \frac{\sqrt{5 + 4x^2}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(5 + 4x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{4}(5 + 4x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times 8x = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{5 + 4x^2}}$
4	$y = \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{3x + 4}} = (1 + (3x + 4)^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2}(1 + (3x + 4)^{\frac{1}{2}})^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times \frac{1}{2}(3x + 4)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times 3 = \frac{3}{4\sqrt{3x + 4}\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{3x + 4}}}$ $\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right _{x=0} = \frac{3}{4\sqrt{0 + 4}\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{0 + 4}}} = \frac{3}{8\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}$
5	$y = (2x - 3)^3$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = 6(2x - 3)^2$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = 24 \Rightarrow 6(2x - 3)^2 = 24 \Rightarrow (2x - 3)^2 = 4 \Rightarrow 2x - 3 = \pm 2$ $x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow y = (1 - 3)^3 = -8 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}, -8\right)$ $x = \frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow y = (5 - 3)^3 = 8 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{5}{2}, 8\right)$ $\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}, x = \frac{5}{2}$



	$y = f(x^2 + 3x - 5)$
6	$\frac{dy}{dx} = (2x + 3)f'(x^2 + 3x - 5)$ $\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right _{x=1} = 5f'(-1) = 5 \times 2 = 10$
7	$y = (x^3 - 7)^5$ $x = 2 \Rightarrow y = (8 - 7)^5 = 1 \Rightarrow (2, 1)$ نقطة التماس $\frac{dy}{dx} = 15x^2(x^3 - 7)^4$ $m_{\text{التماس}} = \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right _{x=2} = 60$ $y - 1 = 60(x - 2)$ $y - 1 = 60x - 120$ $\Rightarrow y = 60x - 119$ معادلة التماس



<p>8</p> $y = \sqrt{x+9} = (x+9)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2}(x+9)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+9}}$ $m_{\text{المسان}} = \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right _{x=16} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{16+9}} = \frac{1}{10}$ $y - 5 = \frac{1}{10}(x - 16)$ $y - 5 = \frac{1}{10}x - \frac{8}{5}$ $\Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{10}x + \frac{17}{5}$ <p>معادلة المماس</p> $y = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{10}x + \frac{17}{5} = 0 \Rightarrow x = -34 \Rightarrow A(-34,0)$ $m_{\text{العمودي}} = \frac{-1}{m_{\text{المسان}}} = -10$ $y - 5 = -10(x - 16)$ $y - 5 = -10x + 160$ <p>معادلة العمودي</p> $y = 0 \Rightarrow -10x + 160 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{160}{10} = 16 \Rightarrow B(16,0)$ $AB = \frac{165}{10} = \frac{505}{10}$	<p>9</p> $\frac{dr}{dt} = 0.3 \text{ cm/s}$ $\frac{dA}{dt} \Big _{r=5 \text{ cm}}$ $A = \pi r^2$ $\frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{dA}{dr} \times \frac{dr}{dt} = 2\pi r \times \frac{dr}{dt}$ $= 10\pi \times 0.3 = 3\pi \frac{\text{cm}^2}{\text{s}}$	<p>10</p> $\frac{dV}{dA} = \frac{dV}{dr} \times \frac{dr}{dA} = 4\pi r^2 \times \frac{1}{\frac{dA}{dr}} = 4\pi r^2 \times \frac{1}{8\pi r} = \frac{r}{2}$
---	--	---

معدل التغير المعطى:

معدل التغير المطلوب:

العلاقة التي تربط مساحة الدائرة بطول نصف قطرها:

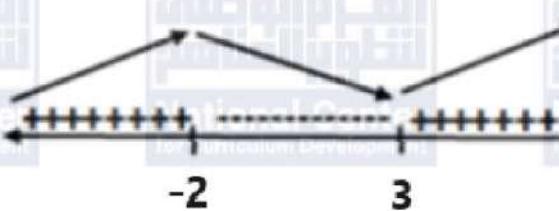


الدرس الثالث: القيم العظمى والصغرى لكتيرات الحدود

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 36x \\ f'(x) &= 6x^2 - 6x - 36 \\ f'(x) = 0 &\Rightarrow x^2 - x - 6 = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow (x + 2)(x - 3) = 0 \\ \Rightarrow x &= -2, x = 3 \end{aligned}$$

1

f'(x)
إشارة



إذن، f متزايدة في $(-\infty, -2), (3, \infty)$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= kx^2 - 8x + 3 \\ \frac{dy}{dx} &= 2kx - 8 \\ m_{\text{المساس}} &= \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=-2} = -4k - 8 \\ m_{\text{المساس}} &= 0 \Rightarrow -4k - 8 = 0 \Rightarrow k = -2 \end{aligned}$$

2

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= (x - 1)^2(x + 2) = (x^2 - 2x + 1)(x + 2) = x^3 - 3x + 2 \\ f(x) = 0 &\Rightarrow x^3 - 3x + 2 = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow (x - 1)(x^2 + x - 2) = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow (x - 1)(x + 2)(x - 1) = 0 \\ \Rightarrow x &= -2, x = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$(-2, 0), (1, 0)$$



$$\begin{aligned}f'(x) &= 3x^2 - 3 \\f'(x) = 0 &\Rightarrow 3x^2 - 3 = 0 \\&\Rightarrow 3(x^2 - 1) = 0 \\&\Rightarrow 3(x - 1)(x + 1) = 0 \\&\Rightarrow x = 1, x = -1\end{aligned}$$

4

$$x = 1 \Rightarrow f(1) = (1)^3 - 3(1) + 2 = 0$$

$$x = -1 \Rightarrow f(-1) = (-1)^3 - 3(-1) + 2 = 4$$

النقاط الحرجة لهذا الاقتران هي: $(-1, 4), (1, 0)$

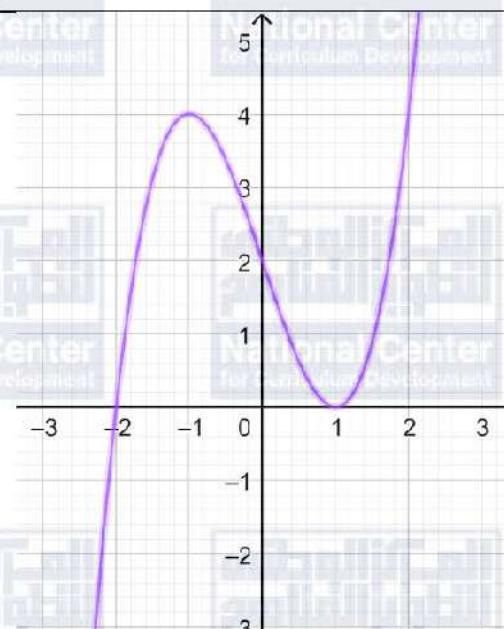
$$\begin{aligned}f''(x) &= 6x \\f''(-1) &= 6(-1) = -6 < 0\end{aligned}$$

إذن، $(-1, 4)$ نقطة عظمى محلية

$$f''(1) = 6(1) = 6 > 0$$

إذن، $(1, 0)$ نقطة صغرى محلية

5





6	$f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x$ $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 12x + 9$ $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$ $\Rightarrow (x - 1)(x - 3) = 0$ $\Rightarrow x = 1, x = 3$ $x = 1 \Rightarrow f(1) = (1)^3 - 6(1)^2 + 9(1) = 4 \Rightarrow A(1,4)$		
7			
8	$h'(x) = 19.6 - 9.8t$ $\Rightarrow h'(1) = 19.6 - 9.8 = 9.8 \text{ m/s}$		
9	$h'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 19.6 - 9.8t = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{19.6}{9.8} = 2 \text{ s}$		



الدرس الرابع: تطبيقات عملية على الاشتقاق

<p>1</p>	$A(x) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \left(x^2 + \frac{16}{x} \right) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} x^2 + 24\sqrt{3}x^{-1}$ $A'(x) = 3\sqrt{3}x - 24\sqrt{3}x^{-2} = 3\sqrt{3}x - \frac{24\sqrt{3}}{x^2}$ $A'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 3\sqrt{3}x = \frac{24\sqrt{3}}{x^2} \Rightarrow x^3 = 8 \Rightarrow x = 2$ $A''(x) = 3\sqrt{3} + \frac{48\sqrt{3}}{x^3}$ $A''(2) = 3\sqrt{3} + \frac{48\sqrt{3}}{8} = 9\sqrt{3} > 0$
<p>2</p>	$400 = \pi r^2 h + \frac{2}{3} \pi r^3 \Rightarrow h = \frac{400 - \frac{2}{3} \pi r^3}{\pi r^2}$ $A = 2\pi r h + 2\pi r^2 = 2\pi r \left(\frac{400 - \frac{2}{3} \pi r^3}{\pi r^2} \right) + 2\pi r^2 = \frac{800 - \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3}{r} + 2\pi r^2$ $\Rightarrow A = 800r^{-1} - \frac{4}{3}\pi r^2 + 2\pi r^2 = 800r^{-1} + \frac{2}{3}\pi r^2$
<p>3</p>	$A'(r) = -800r^{-2} + \frac{4}{3}\pi r$ $A'(r) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{800}{r^2} = \frac{4}{3}\pi r \Rightarrow r^3 = \frac{600}{\pi} \Rightarrow r = \sqrt[3]{\frac{600}{\pi}}$ $A''(r) = 1600r^{-3} + \frac{4}{3}\pi$ $A''\left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{600}{\pi}}\right) = \frac{1600}{600}\pi + \frac{4}{3}\pi = 4\pi > 0$ $r = \sqrt[3]{\frac{600}{\pi}}$

إذن، للاقتران قيمة صغرى عندما $x = 2$

ومنه تكون كمية الذهب اللازمة لتخطية القطعة أقل ما يمكن عندما $x = 2$



$$R(x) = s(x) - C(x) = x(150 - 0.5x) - (4000 + 0.25x^2)$$

$$= -0.75x^2 + 150x - 4000$$

$$R'(x) = -1.5x + 150$$

$$R'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 100$$

$$R''(x) = -1.5$$

$$R''(100) = -1.5 < 0$$

للاقتران قيمة عظمى محلية عندما $x = 100$

إذن، للحصول على أكبر ربح ممكن يتبعى على الشركة إنتاج وبيع 100 بدلة

$$8 = 2x + 2y + \pi x \Rightarrow y = \frac{8 - 2x - \pi x}{2}$$

$$A = 2xy + \frac{1}{2}\pi r^2 = 2x\left(\frac{8 - 2x - \pi x}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\pi x^2 = 8x - 2x^2 - \pi x^2 + \frac{1}{2}\pi x^2$$

$$A'(x) = 8 - 4x - 2\pi x + \pi x = 8 - x(4 + \pi)$$

$$A'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{8}{4 + \pi}$$

$$A''(x) = -4 - \pi$$

$$A''\left(\frac{8}{4 + \pi}\right) = -4 - \pi < 0$$

يمر الحد الأقصى من الضوء عندما $x = \frac{8}{4 + \pi}, y = \frac{8}{4 + \pi}$



حجم المنشور الثلاثي القائم = مساحة القاعدة المثلثة × ارتفاع المنشور

$$A_1 = \frac{1}{2}x(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2}x^2 l$$

$$108 = \frac{1}{2}x^2 l$$

$$216 = x^2 l$$

$$l = \frac{216}{x^2}$$

$$A = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}x^2\right) + 3(xl) = x^2 + 3xl$$

$$A(x) = x^2 + 3x\left(\frac{216}{x^2}\right)$$

6

$$= x^2 + \frac{648}{x}$$

$$A'(x) = 2x - \frac{648}{x^2}$$

$$A'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 2x - \frac{648}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow 2x = \frac{648}{x^2} \Rightarrow x^3 = 324 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{324}$$

توجد قيمة حرجة واحدة هي $x = \sqrt[3]{324}$

$$A''(x) = 2 + \frac{648}{x^3}$$

$$A''(\sqrt[3]{324}) = 2 + \frac{648}{(\sqrt[3]{324})^3} = 2 + \frac{648}{324} = 4 > 0$$

توجد قيمة صغرى عندما $x = \sqrt[3]{324}$ ، إذن، تكون مساحة السطح الداخلية أصغر ما يمكن عندما

$$x = \sqrt[3]{324}$$



الوحدة الرابعة: الاقترانات الأسية واللوغاريتمية

أستعد لدراسة الوحدة

تبسيط المقادير الأسية صفحة 23

1 $(-27)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 9$

2 $\sqrt[5]{32t^{15}} = 2t^3$

3 $\frac{15h^5g^2}{3h^2g} = 5h^3g$

حل المعادلات الأسية صفحة 23

1 $2^{x-1} = 16 \Rightarrow x - 1 = 4 \Rightarrow x = 5$

2 $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x = 2^8 \Rightarrow 2^{-x} = 2^8 \Rightarrow x = -8$

3 $\left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{-y} = \frac{1}{512} \Rightarrow (2)^{-3y} = 2^9 \Rightarrow y = -3$

إيجاد الاقران العكسي صفحة 24

1 $f(x) = x + 3 \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = x - 3$

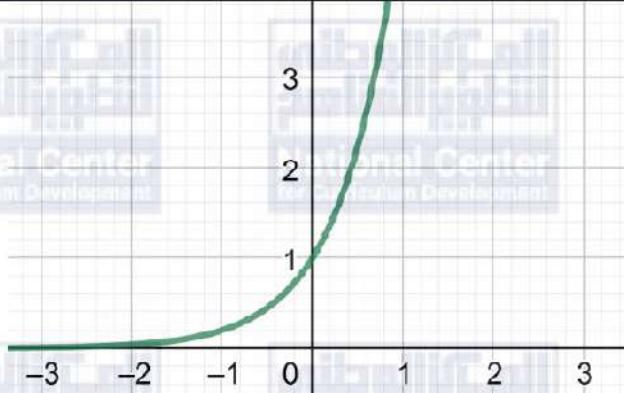
2 $f(x) = \frac{x}{4} + 1 \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = 4x - 4$

3 $f(x) = 2x^3 \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{2}}$



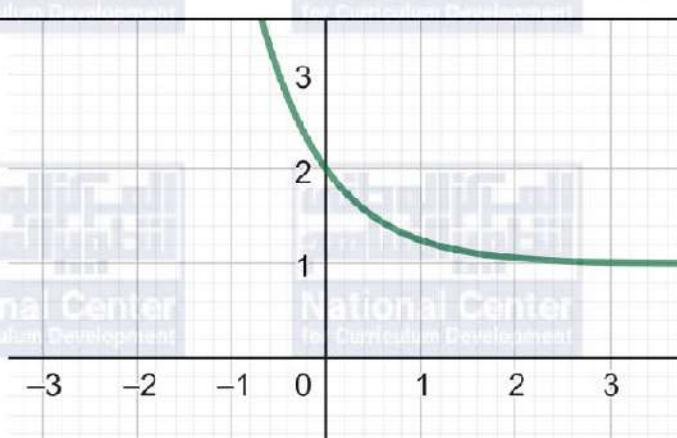
الدرس الأول: الاقترانات الأساسية

1



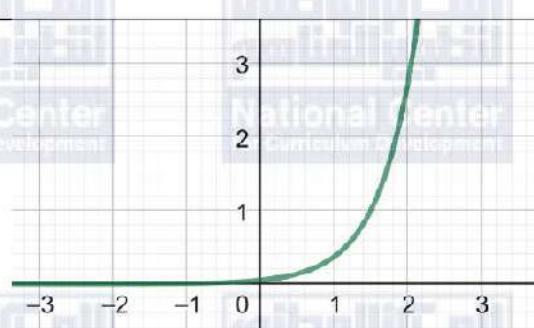
المجال \mathbb{R} والمدى $(0, \infty)$

2



المجال \mathbb{R} والمدى $(1, \infty)$

3

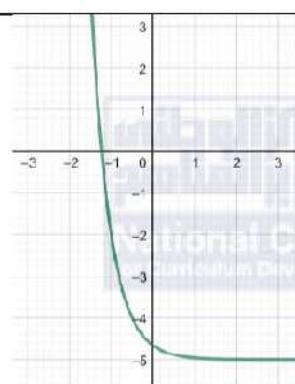


المجال \mathbb{R} والمدى $(0, \infty)$



4

National Center
for Curriculum Development

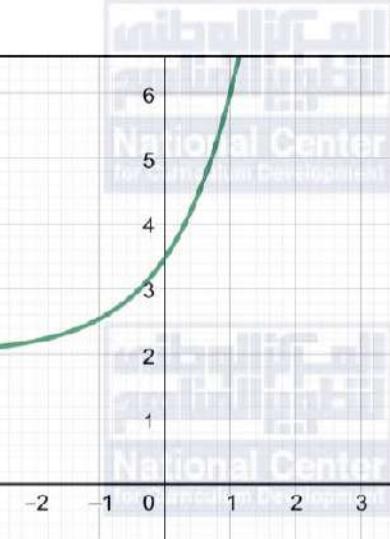


المجال \mathcal{R} والمدى $(-\infty, -5)$

5

National Center
for Curriculum Development

National Center
for Curriculum Development

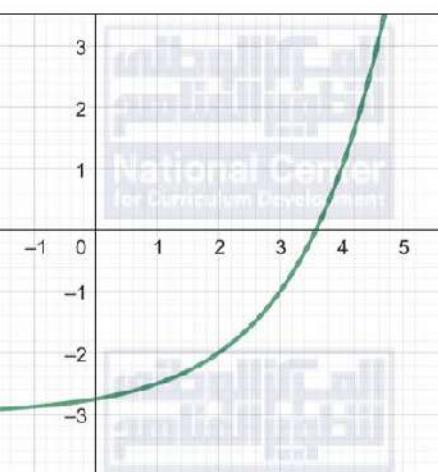


المجال \mathcal{R} والمدى $(2, \infty)$

6

National Center
for Curriculum Development

National Center
for Curriculum Development



المجال \mathcal{R} والمدى $(-3, \infty)$



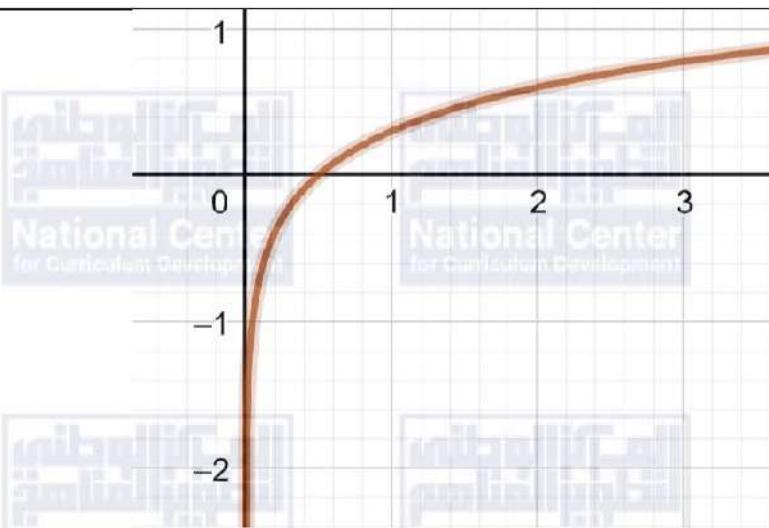


الدرس الثاني: الاقترانات اللوغاريتمية

1	$\log_4 256 = 4 \Rightarrow (4)^4 = 256$
2	$\log_5 \frac{1}{25} = -2 \Rightarrow (5)^{-2} = \frac{1}{25}$
3	$\log_6 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{36}} \right) = -\frac{2}{5} \Rightarrow (6)^{-\frac{2}{5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{36}}$
4	$(3)^5 = 243 \Rightarrow \log_3 243 = 5$
5	$(6)^{-2} = \frac{1}{36} \Rightarrow \log_6 \frac{1}{36} = -2$
6	$\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{-2} = \frac{25}{4} \Rightarrow \log_{\frac{2}{5}} \frac{25}{4} = -2$
7	$\log_2 128 = 7$
8	$\log_2 \sqrt{512} = \frac{9}{2}$
9	$\log 0.001 = -3$
10	$\log_{\frac{1}{2}} 2 = -1$
11	$\ln \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{e^7}} \right) = \ln e^{-\frac{7}{2}} = -\frac{7}{2}$
12	$10^{\log 14} = 14$



13



المجال $(0, \infty)$ ، المدى \mathcal{R} ، المقطع x هو $\frac{1}{2}$ ، لا يوجد مقطع y ، خط التقارب هو $x=0$ ، متزايد.

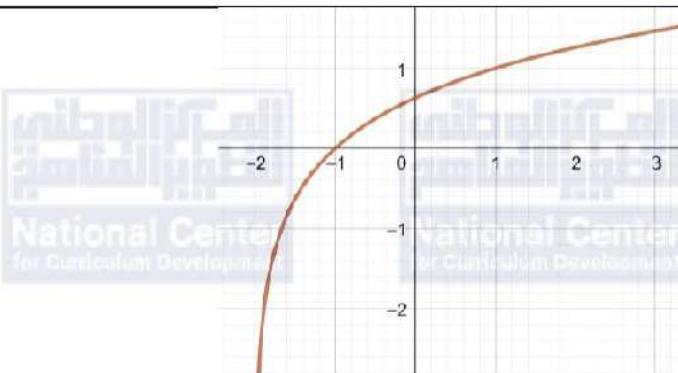
14



المجال $(-\infty, 5)$ ، المدى \mathcal{R} ، المقطع x هو 4 ، المقطع y هو $5^{\log x}$ ، خط التقارب هو $x=5$ ، متناقص.

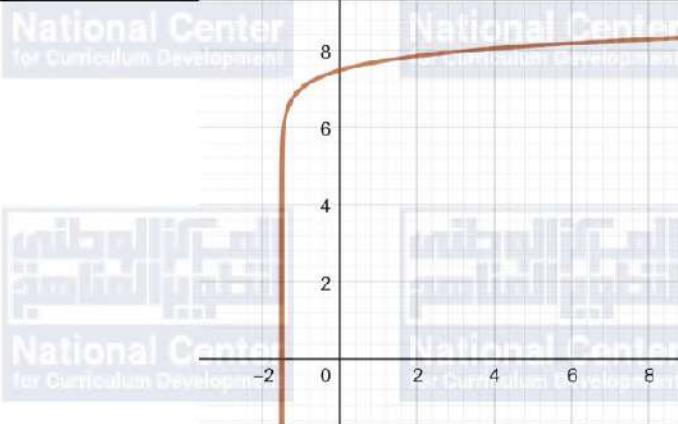


15

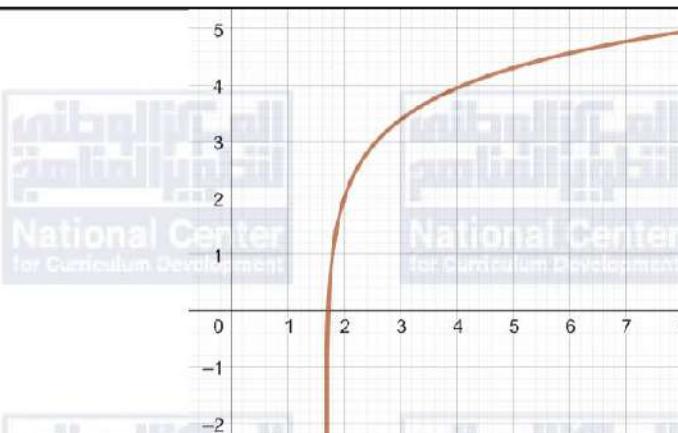


المجال $(-\infty, -2)$ ، المدى \mathcal{R} ، المقطع x هو -1 ، المقطع y هو $\log_3 2$ ، خط التقارب هو $y = -x - 2$.

16



17



$$\begin{aligned} \log\left(\frac{I}{12}\right) &= -0.0125(10) \Rightarrow \log\left(\frac{I}{12}\right) = -0.125 \\ \Rightarrow \frac{I}{12} &= 10^{-0.125} \\ \Rightarrow I &= 12(10)^{-0.125} \end{aligned}$$



الدرس الثالث: قوانين اللوغاريتمات

1	$\log \sqrt{5} + \log \sqrt{2} = \log \sqrt{10} = \frac{1}{2}$
2	$\log_9 \sqrt{3} \times \log_3 \sqrt{5} \times \log_5 \sqrt{81} = \frac{\log \sqrt{3}}{\log 9} \times \frac{\log \sqrt{5}}{\log 3} \times \frac{\log \sqrt{81}}{\log 5}$ $= \frac{0.5 \log 3}{\log 9} \times \frac{0.5 \log 5}{\log 3} \times \frac{\log 9}{\log 5} = 0.25$
3	$\frac{\log_5 2 + \log_5 4}{\log_5 4 + \log_5 16} = \frac{\log_5 2 + 2 \log_5 2}{2 \log_5 2 + 4 \log_5 2} = \frac{3 \log_5 2}{6 \log_5 2} = 0.5$
4	$\frac{1}{3} \log 2 = \frac{1}{3} \log \frac{10}{5} = \frac{1}{3} (\log 10 - \log 5) = \frac{1}{3} (1 - 0.699) \approx 0.1$
5	$\log 0.5 = \log \frac{5}{10} = \log 5 - \log 10 = 0.699 - 1 = -0.301$
6	$\log 0.2 = \log \frac{2}{10} = \log \frac{1}{5} = \log 1 - \log 5 = 0 - 0.699 = -0.699$
7	$\log \sqrt[5]{45} = \frac{1}{5} \log 45 = \frac{1}{5} \log(5 \times 9) = \frac{1}{5} (\log 5 + \log 9)$ $= \frac{1}{5} (0.699 + 0.9542) = \frac{1.6532}{5} = 0.33064$
8	$A = 100 - 50 \log(t+1)$ $50 \log(t+1) = 100 - A$ $\log(t+1) = \frac{100 - A}{50}$
9	$t+1 = 10^{\frac{100-A}{50}}$ $t = 10^{\frac{100-A}{50}} - 1$



	$9^x - 28(3^x) + 27 = 0$ $3^{2x} - 28(3^x) + 27 = 0$ $u = 3^x \Rightarrow u^2 - 28u + 27 = 0$ 10 $(u - 1)(u - 27) = 0$ $u = 1, u = 27$ $3^x = 1 \Rightarrow x = 0$ $3^x = 27 \Rightarrow x = 3$	
	$4^{x^3+2x^2-3x} = 1$ $x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x = 0$ 11 $x(x^2 + 2x - 3) = 0$ $x(x + 3)(x - 1) = 0$ $x = 0, x = -3, x = 1$	
	$4e^{2x} + 8e^x - 5 = 0$ $4(e^x)^2 + 8e^x - 5 = 0$ 12 $u = e^x \Rightarrow 4u^2 + 8u - 5 = 0$ $(2u - 1)(2u + 5) = 0$ $u = \frac{1}{2}, u = -\frac{5}{2}$ $e^x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = \ln \frac{1}{2} \approx -0.6931$	
	$e^{2x} - 6e^x + 8 = 0$ $(e^x)^2 - 6e^x + 8 = 0$ $u = e^x \Rightarrow u^2 - 6u + 8 = 0$ 13 $(u - 2)(u - 4) = 0$ $u = 2, u = 4$ $e^x = 2 \Rightarrow x = \ln 2 \approx 0.6931$ $e^x = 4 \Rightarrow x = \ln 4 \approx 1.3863$	



14	$\log_x 216 = 3 \Rightarrow x^3 = 216$ $\Rightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{216} = 6$
15	$\log_x 4 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x^{\frac{1}{2}} = 4$ $\Rightarrow x = 16$
16	$\log_x 27 = 1.5 \Rightarrow x^{\frac{3}{2}} = 27$ $\Rightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{27^2} = 9$
17	$\log_{x-1} 1024 = 5 \Rightarrow (x-1)^5 = 1024$ $\Rightarrow x-1 = \sqrt[5]{1024} = 4$ $\Rightarrow x = 5$
18	$\log_2(x^2 - 4) = \log_2 3x \Rightarrow x^2 - 4 = 3x$ $\Rightarrow x^2 - 3x - 4 = 0$ $\Rightarrow (x+1)(x-4) = 0$ $\Rightarrow x = 4$
19	$\log_3(x^2 - 15) = \log_3 2x \Rightarrow x^2 - 15 = 2x$ $\Rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 15 = 0$ $\Rightarrow (x+3)(x-5) = 0$ $\Rightarrow x = 5$
20	$P = \log_2 \frac{E}{\frac{2}{3} 11.81}$ $8.1 = \log_2 \frac{E}{\frac{2}{3} 11.81}$ $\frac{E}{11.81} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{8.1}$ $E = 11.81 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{8.1} \approx 0.44$