

تصحيح البكالوريا التجريبي 2019 م

الموضوع الأول

تمرين 1:

$$U_{n+1} - 3 = \frac{U_n^2 - 3}{2(U_n - 2)} - 3 = \frac{U_n^2 - 6U_n + 9}{2(U_n - 2)} = \frac{(U_n - 3)^2}{2(U_n - 2)} \quad (P.1)$$

(ب) $n=0$: $U_0 = 4 \geq 3$ (محققة)

نفرض أن $U_n \geq 3$ ونبرهن $U_{n+1} \geq 3$ أي $U_{n+1} - 3 \geq 0$
 لدينا $U_{n+1} - 3 = \frac{(U_n - 3)^2}{2(U_n - 2)} \geq 0$ (محققة) (ومنه $U_n > 2$)

$$U_{n+1} - U_n = \frac{U_n - 3}{2(U_n - 2)} - U_n = \frac{-(U_n - 1)(U_n - 3)}{2(U_n - 2)} \leq 0 \quad (\Rightarrow)$$

لأن $U_n - 3 \geq 0$ و $U_n - 1 > 0$ و $U_n - 2 > 0$ (بما أن $U_n > 2$)

$$U_{n+1} - 3 - \frac{1}{2}(U_n - 3) \leq 0 \quad (P.2)$$

$$\frac{U_n - 3}{2(U_n - 2)} - 3 - \frac{1}{2}(U_n - 3) = \frac{-(U_n - 3)}{2(U_n - 2)} \leq 0$$

(ب) $n=0$: $U_0 - 3 = 1 < 1$ (محققة)

نفرض أن $U_n - 3 \leq (\frac{1}{2})^n$ ونبرهن $U_{n+1} - 3 \leq (\frac{1}{2})^{n+1}$

لدينا $U_{n+1} - 3 \leq (\frac{1}{2})^n \cdot \frac{1}{2}$ نفرض $x = (\frac{1}{2})^n$: $\frac{1}{2}(U_n - 3) \leq (\frac{1}{2})^{n+1}$

$U_{n+1} - 3 \leq \frac{1}{2}(U_n - 3)$ ولدينا سابقا $U_n - 3 \leq (\frac{1}{2})^n$

ومنه $U_{n+1} - 3 \leq (\frac{1}{2})^{n+1}$ (بما أن $U_n - 3 \leq (\frac{1}{2})^n$ صحيحة)

(ج) لدينا $0 \leq U_n - 3 \leq (\frac{1}{2})^n$ و $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{1}{2})^n = 0$

حسب مبرهنه القيمة الحدية $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (U_n - 3) = 0$

ومنه $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} U_n = 3$

$$\begin{aligned} U_0 - 3 &\leq (\frac{1}{2})^0 - 3 \\ U_1 - 3 &\leq (\frac{1}{2})^1 \\ &\vdots \\ U_n - 3 &\leq (\frac{1}{2})^n \end{aligned}$$

بالجمع $(U_0 - 3) + (U_1 - 3) + \dots + (U_n - 3) \leq (\frac{1}{2})^0 + (\frac{1}{2})^1 + \dots + (\frac{1}{2})^n$

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

(مجموع متناهي هندسية)

$$(\frac{1}{2})^0 + (\frac{1}{2})^1 + \dots + (\frac{1}{2})^n = 2(1 - 2^{-n-1}) = 2 - 2^{-n}$$

ومنه

$$U_0 - 3 + U_1 - 3 + \dots + U_n - 3 \leq 2 - 2^{-n}$$

$$U_0 + U_1 + \dots + U_n - 3(n+1) \leq 2 - 2^{-n}$$

$$S_n - 3(n+1) \leq 2 - 2^{-n}$$

في الاخير $(S_n \leq 5 + 3n - 2^{-n})$

تمرين 2:

$$\Delta = -24 = (2\sqrt{6}i)^2 \quad (I)$$

ومنه $z_1 = 3\sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{6}$ و $z_2 = 3\sqrt{2} - i\sqrt{6}$

$$z_B = 2\sqrt{6} e^{i(\frac{\pi}{6})} \quad \text{و} \quad z_A = 2\sqrt{6} e^{i(\frac{5\pi}{6})} \quad (P.1, II)$$

$$\frac{z_A}{z_B} = \frac{2\sqrt{6} e^{i(\frac{5\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{6})}}{2\sqrt{6}} = e^{i(\frac{4\pi}{6})}$$

$$(\vec{OB}, \vec{OA}) = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ أي } \arg\left(\frac{z_A}{z_B}\right) = \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \text{أي } |OA| = |OB| \text{ أي } \left|\frac{z_A}{z_B}\right| = 1$$

ومنه المثلث OAB متساوي الاضلاع

$$z_B^n = (2\sqrt{6})^n e^{i(\frac{n\pi}{6})} \quad \text{و} \quad z_A^n = (2\sqrt{6})^n e^{i(\frac{5n\pi}{6})} \quad (ب)$$

$$(k \in \mathbb{N}) \quad \frac{n\pi}{6} = -\frac{n\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \quad \text{يعني} \quad z_A^n = z_B^n$$

ومنه $(n \in \mathbb{N}) \quad (n = 6k)$

$$z_G = \frac{z_0 + z_A + z_B}{3} = 2\sqrt{2} \quad (P.2)$$

ب) G و A, O و B : $GO = GA = GB = 2\sqrt{2}$

لتتعلق G بالدايرة Γ مركزها O و $r = 2\sqrt{2}$ و $S = 8\pi$

$$z' = z_G = -\frac{1}{2}(z - z_G) \quad (P.3)$$

ومنه $z' = -\frac{1}{2}z + 3\sqrt{2}$

(ب) $r' = \frac{1}{2}r$: تحافظ على المركز و نصف قطرها

(ج) $S = \pi r^2$ و $S' = \pi (r')^2$ و $S' = \frac{1}{4}S$ و $S' = 2\pi$

$$z_C = -2\sqrt{6}i \quad \text{و} \quad z_B = -\frac{1}{2}z_C + 3\sqrt{2} \quad (\Rightarrow)$$

$$\vec{GB} = \frac{1}{2}\vec{GC} \quad \text{و} \quad \vec{z_B} - \vec{z_G} = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{z_C} - \vec{z_G})$$

لذا G و C, B على استقامة واحدة

$$z_B + z_C = 3\sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{6} + (-2\sqrt{6}i) = 3\sqrt{2} - i\sqrt{6}$$

ومنه $z_B + z_C = z_A$ أي $z_B = z_A - z_C$

لدينا سابقا $AB = OB$ و $OCAB$ متوازي الاضلاع

الرباعي $OCAB$ معين

تمرين 3:

$$P_1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) : \vec{m}_1 \text{ شعاع ناهي } P_1 \text{ و } P_2 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) : \vec{m}_2 \text{ شعاع ناهي } P_2$$

\vec{m}_1 و \vec{m}_2 غير مرتبطان خطيا و P_1, P_2 يتقاطعان

$$\begin{cases} x + 4y - t = 3 & (1) \\ x + y = 2 & (2) \end{cases} \quad \text{بوضع } z = t$$

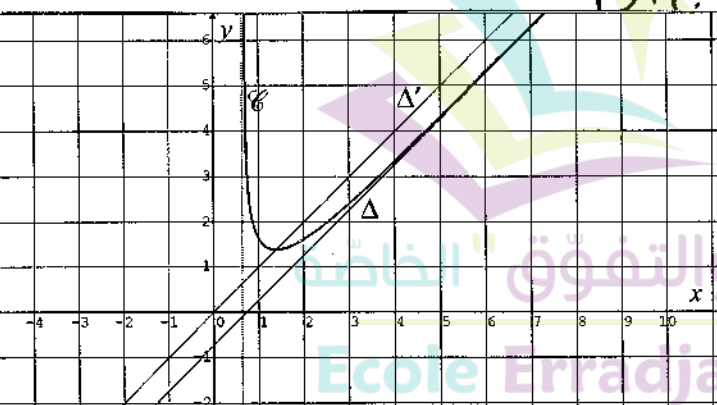
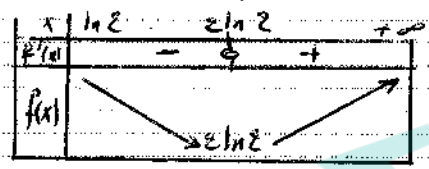
$$(1) - (2) \Rightarrow y = t + 1$$

نعوض في (2) نجد $x = -t + 1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) - (x - \ln 2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \left(\frac{e^x}{e^x(1 - \frac{2}{e^x})} \right) = 0$ (ب)
 و $y = x - \ln 2$ مستقيم مقارب لـ $f(x)$ (ج)
 $e^x > e^x - 2$ لـ $x > \ln 2$ و $e^x > 0$ و $x > \ln 2 \Rightarrow$
 $f(x) - y = \ln \left(\frac{e^x}{e^x - 2} \right) > 0$: واذ $\frac{e^x}{e^x - 2} > 1$: واذ
 e^x زيادة $x \geq 2 \ln 2$ (ب-3)
 $e^x \leq 2e^x - 4$: واذ $2e^x \geq e^x + 4$

$g(x) = \ln \left(\frac{e^x}{2e^x - 4} \right) \leq 0$: واذ $0 < \frac{e^x}{2e^x - 4} \leq 1$
 (ب) $\frac{\ln 2 + 2 \ln 2}{2e^x - 4}$: واذ $\frac{\ln 2 + 2 \ln 2}{2e^x - 4} \leq 0$: واذ
 $f(x) = x + \ln e^x - \ln(2e^x - 4)$ (ب-4)

$f'(x) = 1 - \frac{2e^x}{2e^x - 4} = \frac{e^x - 4}{e^x - 2}$
 (ب) إشارة $f'(x)$: $\frac{2 \ln 2}{-}$



(ب-5) $x \geq \ln 2$: $f(x) - x \leq 0$: واذ $f(x) - (x - \ln 2) > 0$: واذ
 $x - \ln 2 \leq f(x) \leq x$
 $\int_{\ln 2}^2 (x - \ln 2) dx \leq \int_{\ln 2}^2 f(x) dx \leq \int_{\ln 2}^2 x dx$: واذ $A = \int_{\ln 2}^2 f(x) dx$ (ب)
 $0.588 \leq A \leq 0.814$: واذ $\left[\frac{x^2 - x \ln 2}{2} \right]_{\ln 2}^2 \leq A \leq \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{\ln 2}^2$: واذ

(ب-6) $\ln 2 \leq m_0 = \ln 6 \leq m_1 = 0$: واذ
 نفرض أن $\ln 2 < u_n < \ln 6$: واذ $\ln 2 < u_n < \ln 6$: واذ
 $f(\ln 4) \leq f(u_n) \leq f(\ln 6)$: واذ $f(\ln 4) \leq f(u_n) \leq f(\ln 6)$: واذ
 $\ln 4 \leq u_{n+1} \leq \ln 6$: واذ $\ln 4 \leq f(u_n) \leq \ln 6 + \ln \frac{3}{2}$
 $(u_n \in M) \ln 4 \leq u_n \leq \ln 6$: واذ
 $u_{n+1} - u_n = f(u_n) - u_n = g(u_n)$: واذ
 $g(u_n) \leq 0$: واذ $g(u_n) \leq 0$: واذ
 $f(x) = x + \ln \left[\frac{e^x}{2(e^x - 2)} \right] = x + \ln \frac{1}{2} + \ln \left(\frac{e^x}{e^x - 2} \right)$ (ب-2)
 $f(x) = x - \ln 2 + \ln \left(\frac{e^x}{e^x - 2} \right)$

واذ التمثيل الوسيطى (د) : $\begin{cases} x = -t + 1 \\ y = t + 1 \\ z = t \end{cases}$
 $\vec{BC}(-1, 1, 2)$ و $(\alpha \in \mathbb{R}) \vec{BM} = \alpha \vec{BC} - 2$
 (ب) : $\begin{cases} x = -\alpha + 2 \\ y = \alpha - 1 \\ z = 2\alpha - 2 \end{cases}$: واذ $\begin{pmatrix} x-2 \\ y+1 \\ z+2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha \\ \alpha \\ 2\alpha \end{pmatrix}$
 ليكن $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$: واذ \vec{BC} و \vec{BM} غير مرتبطان خطيا واذ
 نحل الجملة : $\begin{cases} -t + 1 = -\alpha + 2 & (1) \\ t + 1 = \alpha - 1 & (2) \\ t = 2\alpha - 2 & (3) \end{cases}$

(ب-3) $\vec{AD} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$
 واذ $\vec{AD} \cdot \vec{BC} = 0$: واذ \vec{AD} عمودي على \vec{BC} : واذ
 $\alpha = \frac{7}{6}$: واذ $\begin{cases} \frac{5}{6} = -\alpha + 2 \\ \frac{1}{6} = \alpha - 1 \\ \frac{1}{3} = 2\alpha - 2 \end{cases}$: واذ $D \in \vec{BC}$: واذ
 $AD = \sqrt{\frac{5}{6}}$ (ب-4)

$\vec{MD} \cdot \vec{AD} = (\vec{MA} + \vec{AD}) \cdot \vec{AD}$: واذ
 $\vec{MD} \cdot \vec{AD} = \vec{MA} \cdot \vec{AD} + AD^2 = \vec{MA} \cdot \vec{AD} + \frac{5}{6}$
 $\vec{MA} \cdot \vec{AD} = 0$: واذ $\vec{MA} \cdot \vec{AD} + \frac{5}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$
 $\vec{MA} \cdot \vec{AD} = 0$: واذ $\vec{MA} \cdot \vec{AD} = 0$: واذ
 \vec{AD} و A : واذ $\vec{MA} \cdot \vec{AD} = 0$: واذ
 $-\frac{1}{6}x - \frac{5}{6}y + \frac{1}{3}z + d = 0$: واذ
 $d = 1$: واذ
 $P_3: (-x - 5y + 2z + 6 = 0)$: واذ

(ب-5) $P_1 \cap P_2$: واذ $t+1 + 5(t+1) - 2t = 6$: واذ
 $A(1, 1, 0)$: واذ $P_1 \cap P_2 \cap P_3$: واذ $t = 0$: واذ

تمرين 4

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x + \ln \left[\frac{e^x}{e^x(2 - \frac{4}{e^x})} \right] = +\infty$ -1
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x + \ln \left(\frac{e^x}{2e^x - 4} \right) = +\infty$
 $x = \ln 2$: واذ $x = \ln 2$: واذ
 $f(x) = x + \ln \left[\frac{e^x}{2(e^x - 2)} \right] = x + \ln \frac{1}{2} + \ln \left(\frac{e^x}{e^x - 2} \right)$ (ب-2)
 $f(x) = x - \ln 2 + \ln \left(\frac{e^x}{e^x - 2} \right)$

$$(z_A + z_B + z_C)^{2019} = 16^{2019} \cdot e^{i \frac{3\pi}{2}}$$

$$= 16^{2019} (\cos \frac{3\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{2})$$

بما أن $\cos \frac{3\pi}{2} = 0$ فإن $(z_A + z_B + z_C)^{2019}$ نقول P فرق

$$(z_A + z_B + z_C)^{2019} = -16^{2019} \cdot i$$

$$z_D = 2z_B - z_C = -4 + 4i \text{ و } \frac{z_C + z_D}{2} = z_B \quad (P-2)$$

$$z' - z_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{i \frac{\pi}{4}} (z - z_0)^{1/2}$$

$$z_D - z_0 = (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i)(z_C - z_0)$$

$$(z_D - z_0) = (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i)(2i) = -4 + 4i$$

$\vec{OE} = \vec{OC}$: O مركز $OECD$ (P-3)

$$z_E = z_C - z_D = 4 + 4i$$

$$\vec{z_D} = -\vec{z_E} : \text{ن } \perp \text{ و } \vec{z_D} \perp \vec{z_E}$$

$$|z - z_0| = |z - z_E| : \text{مسوح}$$

$[OE]$ محور القطب (Γ_1) : $OM = EM$

$[OE]$ \perp AB عمودي AB و $\frac{z_D - z_A}{z_E} = 1$

$[OE]$ \perp AB و $\frac{z_0 + z_E}{2} = z_A$

$[OE]$ محور القطب (AB) \perp AB \perp OE

$$(مركبة) z_A = \frac{-z_C + z_D + 2z_E}{-1 + 1 + 2} = z + 2i \quad (P-4)$$

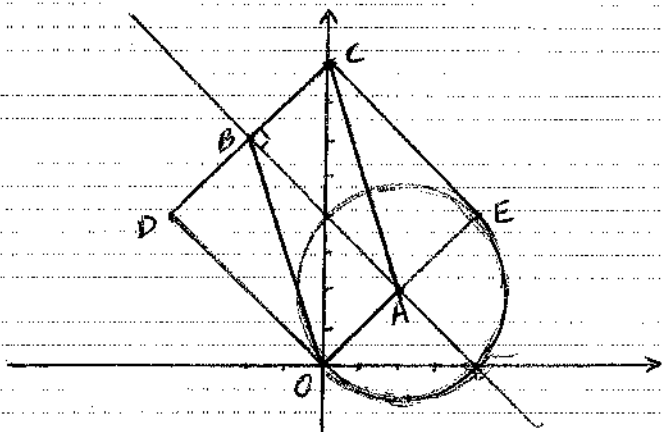
$$\| -\vec{MC} + \vec{MD} + 2\vec{ME} \| = \| \vec{ME} - \vec{MO} \|$$

$$\| -(\vec{MA} + \vec{AC}) + (\vec{MA} + \vec{AD}) + 2(\vec{MA} + \vec{AE}) \| = \| \vec{EA} + \vec{MO} \|$$

$$\| 2\vec{MA} - \vec{AC} + \vec{AD} + 2\vec{AE} \| = \| \vec{EO} \|$$

$$\vec{MA} = \frac{\vec{EO}}{2} = \vec{OA}$$

ومنه (F_2) النائرة التي مركزها A وتصل O .
($r = OA = 2\sqrt{2}$)



الموضوع الثاني

تمرين 1 :

$$u_3 = \frac{1}{64} \quad , \quad u_2 = \frac{1}{24} \quad , \quad u_n = \frac{1}{4} \cdot u_{n-1} = \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{32}$$

$$u_0 = \frac{1}{2} > 0 : n=0 \quad (P-2)$$

نفرض أن $u_n > 0$ ونبرهن $u_{n+1} > 0$

$$\frac{n+1}{2n+4} u_n > 0 \text{ و } u_n > 0 \text{ و } 2n+4 > 0 \text{ و } n+1 > 0$$

$$(\forall n \in \mathbb{N}) \quad u_n > 0 \text{ و } u_{n+1} > 0$$

$$u_{n+1} - u_n = \frac{n+1}{2n+4} u_n - u_n = -\left(\frac{n+3}{2n+4}\right) u_n < 0$$

مسوح (u_n) متناقصة تماماً

(u_n) متناقصة ومتزايدة من اليمين فهي متقاربة

$$v_{n+1} = (n+2) u_{n+1} = (n+2) \cdot \frac{(n+1)}{2(n+2)} u_n \quad (P-3)$$

$$v_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} (n+1) u_n = \frac{1}{2} v_n$$

ومنه (v_n) متناقص متزايدة من اليمين $v_0 = \frac{1}{2}$

$$u_n = \frac{v_n}{n+1} = \frac{v_0 \cdot q^n}{n+1} = \frac{(\frac{1}{2})^n}{2(n+1)}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n = 0 \quad \text{و} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = 0$$

$$S_n = v_0 \left(\frac{1 - q^{n+1}}{1 - q} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1 - (\frac{1}{2})^{n+1}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} \right) \quad (P-4)$$

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

$$P_n = v_0 \times v_1 \times v_2 \times \dots \times v_n = v_0 \cdot q^n$$

$$P_n = v_0^{n+1} \times q^{1+2+\dots+n} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}$$

$$P_n = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{n^2+3n+2}{2}}$$

$$P'_n = u_0 \times u_1 \times \dots \times u_n = \frac{v_0}{1} \times \frac{v_1}{2} \times \dots \times \frac{v_n}{n+1}$$

$$P'_n = \frac{v_0 \times v_1 \times \dots \times v_n}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times \dots \times (n+1)} = \frac{P_n}{(n+1)!}$$

تمرين 2 :

$$\frac{z_B - z_A}{z_C - z_B} = \frac{-4 + 4i}{2 + 2i} = 2i \quad (P-1)$$

$$\arg \left(\frac{z_B - z_A}{z_C - z_B} \right) = \left(\frac{\vec{BC}}{\vec{AB}} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{z_C - z_B}{z_A} = \frac{z_A}{z_A} = 1$$

مسوح $\triangle ACB$ متساوي الساقين $\vec{BC} = \vec{CA}$

$$(z_A + z_B + z_C)^{2019} = (16i)^{2019} = 16^{2019} \cdot e^{i \frac{2019\pi}{2}}$$

$$f'(x) = (x+1)e^{x+1} \quad ; \quad x \leq -1 \quad (P-3)$$

$f'(x) \leq 0$: $\log(x+1) \leq 0$ إذا $x \leq -1$ أو $x > -1$

$$f'(x) = -e^{-x-1} + 1 \quad ; \quad x > -1$$

$e^{-x-1} < 1$: $-x-1 < 0$! $-x < 1$! $x > -1$

$f'(x) > 0$: $\log(1 - e^{-x-1}) > 0$! $-e^{-x-1} > -1$

فإن f : $x \leq -1$ ()
 و f : $x > -1$ ()

x	$-\infty$	-1	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$		$-$	$+$
$f(x)$	1	0	$+\infty$

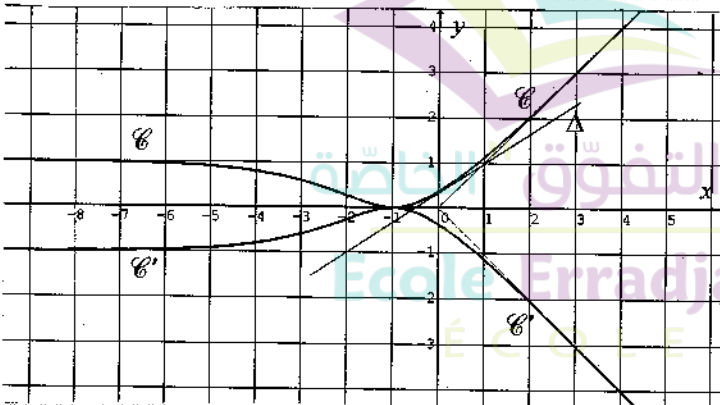
$$y = f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + f(x_0) \quad (P-4)$$

$$1 = f'(x_0)(1-x_0) + f(x_0)$$

$$1 = (1 - e^{-x_0-1})(1-x_0) + e^{-x_0-1} + x_0$$

$$x_0 = 0 \text{ هو } x_0 \text{ و } x_0 e^{-x_0-1} = 0$$

(ب) (ع) هو نظير (ع) في (د) (ب) (ع)



$$\begin{cases} u(x) = x \\ u'(x) = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} v(x) = e^{x+1} \\ v'(x) = e^{x+1} \end{cases} \quad (P-5)$$

$$\int_{-3}^{-1} x e^{x+1} dx = [x e^{x+1}]_{-3}^{-1} - \int_{-3}^{-1} e^{x+1} dx$$

$$\int_{-3}^{-1} x e^{x+1} dx = [(x-1)e^{x+1}]_{-3}^{-1} = 4e^{-2} - 2$$

$$A = \int_{-3}^{-1} f(x) - (-f(x)) dx = 2 \int_{-3}^{-1} f(x) dx \quad (ب)$$

$$A = 2 \left[\int_{-3}^{-1} x e^{x+1} dx + \int_{-3}^{-1} 1 dx \right] = 2 \left[(2 + 4e^{-2}) + [x]_{-3}^{-1} \right]$$

$$A = \frac{8}{e^2} \approx 1.08$$

$m \leq 0$ (6) : لا يوجد

$0 < m < \frac{1}{e}$: يوجد

$m = \frac{1}{e}$: يوجد

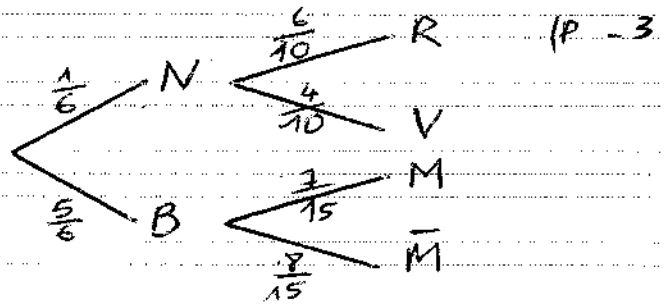
$m > \frac{1}{e}$: يوجد

عبد الله

التمرين 3

$$P_1 = \frac{C_6^2 + C_4^2}{C_{10}^2} = \frac{7}{15} \quad -1$$

$$P_2 = \frac{5}{6} \quad -2$$



$$P(M) = \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{7}{15} = \frac{7}{18} \quad (ب)$$

$$P(X=2) = P(M) = \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{8}{15} = \frac{4}{9} \quad (ب)$$

$$P(X=1) = 1 - P(X=2) = \frac{5}{9}$$

تمرين 4

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x e^x \cdot e + 1 = 1 \quad (P-1)$$

$y=1$: مستقيم مقارب لـ (ع)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{x+1} + x = +\infty \quad (ب)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{x+1} = 0$$

$y=x$: مستقيم مقارب لـ (ع) (ب) (ب)

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(R-1) - f(1)}{R} = \lim_{R \rightarrow 0} \frac{(R-1)e^{R+1} - 1}{R} \quad -2$$

$$= \lim_{R \rightarrow 0} \left[1 - \frac{e^{R+1} - 1}{R} \right] = 0$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(R-1) - f(1)}{R} = \lim_{R \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-R} + R - 1}{R}$$

$$= \lim_{R \rightarrow 0} \left[1 - \frac{e^{-R} - 1}{-R} \right] = 0$$

$f'_g(1) = f'_g(-1)$: قابل للتساوي