

تصحيح اختبار الفصل الأول 2021

تمرين 1: عبد المطلب

$$P(A) = \frac{C_3^1 \times C_8^1}{C_{12}^2} = \frac{4}{11} \quad (1)$$

$$P(B) = 1 - P(\bar{B}) = 1 - \frac{C_2^1 C_4^1 + C_2^2}{C_{12}^2} = 1 - \frac{3}{22} = \frac{19}{22}$$

$$P(B) = \frac{C_{10}^2 + C_2^1 C_6^1}{C_{12}^2} \text{ أو } X = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6\} \quad (2)$$

$$P(X=4) = \frac{C_2^1 \times C_7^1}{C_{12}^2} = \frac{7}{33}$$

$$P(X=6) = \frac{C_2^2 + C_4^2 + C_2^1 C_3^1}{66} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) = P(A) + P(B) - \frac{C_3^1 \times C_4^1}{66} = \frac{21}{22}$$

(ب) قانون الاحتمال المتغير X:

$x_i$	2	3	4	5	6
$P(X=x_i)$	$\frac{4}{33}$	$\frac{1}{11}$	$\frac{7}{33}$	$\frac{9}{22}$	$\frac{1}{6}$

$$E(X) = 2 \times \frac{4}{33} + \frac{3}{11} + 4 \times \frac{7}{33} + 5 \times \frac{9}{22} + \frac{6}{6} = \frac{97}{22} = 4,409$$

$$P_n = \frac{3^n}{12^n} = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n \quad (3)$$

$$4^n \leq 500 \text{ أي } \frac{1}{4^n} \geq 0,002 \text{ يعني } P_n \geq 0,002$$

$$n \leq 4,48, \quad n \leq \frac{\ln 500}{\ln 4}, \quad \ln 4^n \leq \ln 500$$

و هنا:  $n=4$

$$P = n \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n-1} = \frac{n}{3} \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n \quad (ب)$$

$$P = n \left(\frac{1 \times 3^{n-1}}{4^n}\right) = 9 \text{ أي } = n \left(\frac{3^{n-1}}{4^n}\right)$$

تمرين 2:

$$(1) \text{ (تعميم) } n=0 \text{ : } U_0 = -3 \text{ و } -3 < U_0 < -2$$

$$\text{نظرون أن } -3 < U_n < -2 \text{ ونبرهن صحة } -3 < U_{n+1} < -2$$

$$\text{لدينا : } -3 < U_n < -2 \text{ و } -6 \leq 2U_n < -4$$

$$\sqrt{2} \leq \sqrt{2U_n+8} < 2 \text{ ; } 2 \leq 2U_n+8 < 4$$

$$-3 \leq \sqrt{2} - 4 \text{ و } \sqrt{2} - 4 \leq \sqrt{2U_n+8} - 4 < -2$$

$$\text{و هنا : } -3 < U_{n+1} < -2 \text{ : } \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ و } -3 < U_n < -2$$

$$U_{n+1} - U_n = \sqrt{2U_n+8} - 4 - U_n = \frac{(\sqrt{2U_n+8}-4-U_n)(\sqrt{2U_n+8}+4+U_n)}{\sqrt{2U_n+8}+4+U_n}$$

$$U_{n+1} - U_n = \frac{2U_n+8 - (4+U_n)^2}{\sqrt{2U_n+8}+4+U_n} = \frac{2(U_n+4) - (U_n+4)^2}{\sqrt{2U_n+8}+4+U_n}$$

$$U_{n+1} - U_n = - \frac{(U_n+2)(U_n+4)}{\sqrt{2U_n+8}+4+U_n} > 0$$

$$\text{أي أن } -3 < U_n < -2 \text{ و } -1 \leq U_{n+1} < 0 \text{ (موجب)}$$

$$\text{و : } -1 \leq U_{n+1} < 0 \text{ (ل) و } -1 \leq U_n < 0 \text{ (ل) و } -1 \leq U_{n+1} < 0$$

$U_n$  متزايدة و محدودة من الأعلى فهي متقاربة

$$U_{n+1} + 2 = \sqrt{2U_n+8} - 2 = \frac{(\sqrt{2U_n+8}-2)(\sqrt{2U_n+8}+2)}{\sqrt{2U_n+8}+2}$$

$$U_{n+1} + 2 = \frac{2(U_n+2)}{\sqrt{2U_n+8}+2}$$

$$\text{لذا : } (2-\sqrt{2})(U_n+2) > U_{n+1} + 2 \text{ "كافئ"}$$

$$\frac{2(U_n+2)}{\sqrt{2U_n+8}+2} > (2-\sqrt{2})(U_n+2) \quad (U_n+2 < 0)$$

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{2U_n+8}+2} < 2-\sqrt{2} \text{ أي}$$

$$\text{لدينا : } \sqrt{2} \leq \sqrt{2U_n+8} < 2 \text{ و هنا}$$

$$2 + \sqrt{2} \leq \sqrt{2U_n+8} + 2 < 4 \text{ وعند استعمال المتكافئ}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} < \frac{2}{\sqrt{2U_n+8}+2} \leq \frac{2}{2+\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{2}{2+\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2(2-\sqrt{2})}{(2+\sqrt{2})(2-\sqrt{2})} = 2-\sqrt{2} \text{ لدينا}$$

$$\text{و هنا : } \frac{2}{\sqrt{2U_n+8}+2} < 2-\sqrt{2} \text{ أي } U_{n+1} + 2 \geq (2-\sqrt{2})(U_n+2)$$

$$0 > -1 > -1 \text{ أي } 0 > U_0 + 2 \geq -(2-\sqrt{2})^0 \text{ : } n=0 \text{ (ب)}$$

$$\text{نظرون أن } 0 > U_n + 2 \geq -(2-\sqrt{2})^n$$

$$\text{ونبرهن صحة : } 0 > U_{n+1} + 2 \geq -(2-\sqrt{2})^{n+1}$$

$$\text{لدينا : } (2-\sqrt{2}) \times [0 > U_n + 2 \geq -(2-\sqrt{2})^n]$$

$$0 > (2-\sqrt{2})(U_n+2) \geq -(2-\sqrt{2})^{n+1}$$

$$\text{و هنا : } 0 > U_{n+1} + 2 \geq -(2-\sqrt{2})^{n+1}$$

$$\text{و هنا : } 0 > U_{n+1} + 2 \geq -(2-\sqrt{2})^{n+1}$$

$$\text{لذا : } 0 > U_n + 2 \geq -(2-\sqrt{2})^n \text{ : } \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\text{لدينا : } 1 < 2-\sqrt{2} < 1 \text{ و هنا : } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (2-\sqrt{2})^n = 0$$

$$\text{باستعمال مبرهنه كاسر : } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (U_n+2) = 0$$

$$\text{و هنا : } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} U_n = -2$$

$$V_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \ln \left( \frac{U_{n+1}+4}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \ln \left( \frac{\sqrt{2U_n+8}}{2} \right) \quad (3)$$

$$V_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2 \times 2^n} \ln \left( \frac{2U_n+8}{4} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n} \ln \left( \frac{U_n+4}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{4} V_n$$

$$\text{و هنا : } V_0 = -\ln 2 \text{ و } \frac{1}{4} \text{ و } V_n = V_0 q^n = -\ln 2 \left( \frac{1}{4} \right)^n$$

$$(U_n+4) = 2 e^{2^n V_n} \text{ و هنا : } \ln \left( \frac{U_n+4}{2} \right) = 2^n V_n$$

$$(U_n+4) = 2 e^{2^n \left( \frac{-\ln 2}{4^n} \right)} = 2 \left( e^{-\ln 2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2^n}} = 2 \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2^n}}$$

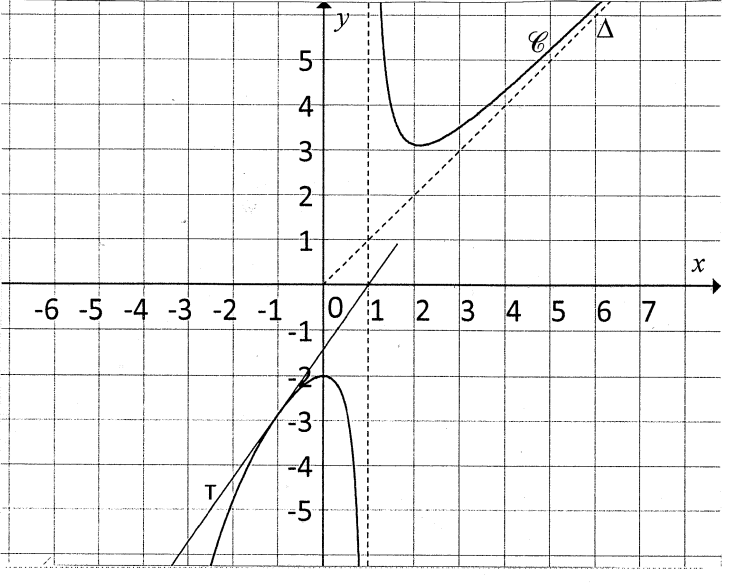
$$P_n = 2 \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2^0}} \times 2 \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2^1}} \times \dots \times 2 \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2^n}} = 2^{n+1} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2^0} + \frac{1}{2^1} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n}}$$

$f'(x) = \frac{x^2 - 2x - xe^{-x}}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{g(x)}{(x-1)^2}$

$x \in ]-\infty; 0[ \cup ]0; 1[ \cup ]1; \alpha[ \cup ]\alpha; +\infty[$  متزايدة تماماً  $f'$   
 $x \in ]0; 1[ \cup ]1; \alpha[ \cup ]\alpha; +\infty[$  متناقصة تماماً  $f'$

$x$	$-\infty$	$0$	$1$	$\alpha$	$+\infty$	
$f'(x)$	$+$	$\ominus$	$-$	$-$	$\ominus$	$+$
$f(x)$	$-\infty$	$-2$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	$+\infty$	

A(20)  $y = f'(\beta)(x-\beta) + f(\beta)$  (أ)  
 $0 = \frac{\beta^2 - 2\beta - \beta e^{-\beta}}{(\beta-1)^2}(\alpha-\beta) + \beta + \frac{e^{-\beta} + 1}{\beta-1}$   
 $-\beta^2 + 2\beta + \beta e^{-\beta} + e^{-\beta} + 1 + \beta = 0$   
 $(\beta+1)(e^{-\beta} + 1) = 0$  : لو،  $\frac{\beta + \beta e^{-\beta} + e^{-\beta} + 1}{\beta-1} = 0$   
 لو،  $e^{-\beta} + 1 > 0$  و  $\beta = -1$  لأن  $(\beta+1)(e^{-\beta} + 1) = 0$   
 $y = f'(-1)(x+1) + f(-1) = \frac{3+e}{4}(x+1) - \frac{3+e}{4} = \frac{3+e}{4}(x-1)$   
 $f(\alpha) = \alpha + \frac{e^\alpha + 1}{\alpha-1}$  لو،  $e^{-\alpha} = \alpha - 2$  لو، و  $g(\alpha) = 0$  لو، ل (P(3)  
 $f(\alpha) = \alpha + \frac{\alpha - 2 + 1}{\alpha - 1} = \alpha + 1$   
 $3,1 < f(\alpha) < 3,2$  : لو،  $3,1 < \alpha + 1 < 3,2$  و  $2,1 < \alpha < 2,2$   
 $f(-2) \approx -4,8$  (ب)



$f_p(x) - f_q(x) = x + \frac{e^{-x} + p}{x-1} - x - \frac{e^{-x} + q}{x-1}$  (P(4)  
 $f_p(x) - f_q(x) = \frac{p-q}{x-1}$   
 لو،  $(p-q) < 0$  و لو،  $p < q$  و لو،  
 $(\epsilon_p)$  و لو،  $(\epsilon_q)$  :  $x > 1$  و لو،  $(\epsilon_p)$  :  $x < 1$  لو  
 $(x-1)f'_m(x) + x(f_m(x)-1) = x^2$  (ب)  
 $(x-1)(1 + \frac{-xe^{-x}-m}{(x-1)^2}) + x(x-1 + \frac{e^{-x}+m}{x-1}) = x^2$   
 $x-1 + \frac{-xe^{-x}-m}{x-1} - x + \frac{xe^{-x}+mx}{x-1} = 0$   
 $-1 + \frac{m(x-1)}{x-1} = 0$   
 "عد الطلب"  
 $(m=1)$  و لو،  $m-1=0$

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

تمرين 3

$Z = \frac{iz+5}{z+i} = \frac{i(x+iy)+5}{x+iy+i} = \frac{-y+5+ix}{x+i(y+1)}$  (1)  
 $Z = \frac{(-y+5+ix)(x-i(y+1))}{(x+i(y+1))(x-i(y+1))} = \frac{6x}{x^2+(y+1)^2} + i \frac{x^2+y^2-4y-5}{x^2+(y+1)^2}$   
 (2)  $Z$  تخيلياً صرفاً إذا كان  $6x=0$  و لو،  $(0; -1)$  و لو، مستقيم معادله  $x=0$   
 (3)  $Z$  حقيقياً لو،  $x^2+y^2-4y-5=0$  و لو،  $(x-0)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 9$  و لو، نصف قطرها  $r=3$  باستثناء النقطة  $(0; -1)$   
 (4)  $|Z+i| = \left| \frac{iz+5}{z+i} + i \right| = \left| \frac{2iz+4}{z+i} \right| = 2 \left| \frac{iz+2}{z+i} \right|$   
 لو،  $|Z+i| = 2$  : لو،  $|iz+2| = |z+i|$  : لو،  $\left| \frac{iz+2}{z+i} \right| = 1$  : لو،  $|z+i| = 2$   
 $| -y+2+ix | = | x+i(y+1) |$   
 $(-y+2)^2 + x^2 = x^2 + (y+1)^2$   
 و لو، مستقيم  $E_3$  :  $6y=3$  و لو، معادله  $y = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $\frac{iz+5}{z+i} = \bar{z}$  : لو،  $Z = \bar{z}$  (5)  
 $z \cdot \bar{z} + i(\bar{z} - z) - 5 = 0$   
 $(x-0)^2 + (y+1)^2 = 6$   
 $E_4$  دائرة مركزها  $(0; -1)$  و نصف قطرها  $r = \sqrt{6}$

تمرين 4

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [x(x-2 - e^{-x})] = +\infty$  (I-1)  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [x(x-2 - e^{-x})] = +\infty$   
 $g'(x) = (x-2 - e^{-x}) + (1+e^{-x})x = 2x-2 + e^{-x}(x-1)$   
 $(e^{-x} + 2) > 0$  و لو، إشارة  $(x-1)$  : لو،  $g'(x) = (x-1)(e^{-x} + 2)$   

$x$	$-\infty$	$0$	$1$	$\alpha$	$+\infty$
$g'(x)$	$+$	$\ominus$	$-$	$\ominus$	$+$
$g(x)$	$+\infty$	$0$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$0$	$+\infty$

 و لو،  $g(0) = 0$  (3)  
 و لو، متزايدة،  $g(2,2) \approx 0,2 > 0$   
 $g(2,1) \approx -0,05 < 0$  حسب البرهان  
 القيم المتوسطة فإن  $g(x) = 0$   
 تقبل كل وصيد  $\alpha$  حيث  $2,1 < \alpha < 2,2$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = +\infty$  و  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = -\infty$  (P(1 II)  
 (ع) يقبل مستقيم مقلوب معادله  $x=1$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(x + \frac{e^x + 1}{x-1}\right) = +\infty$  (ب)  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[x + \frac{x(-\frac{e^{-x}}{x} + \frac{1}{x})}{x(1 - \frac{1}{x})}\right] = -\infty$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x) - x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x - 1}{x-1} = 0$  (ج)  
 (د) يقبل مستقيم مقلوب معادله  $y=x$  و لو،  $(\delta)$  ماثل  
 $f'(x) = 1 + \frac{-e^x(x-1) - e^{-x} - 1}{(x-1)^2}$  (P(2)