

$$-\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sin(x - \pi) \quad (b)$$

$$-\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sin(-(\pi - x))$$

$$-\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\sin(\pi - x)$$

$$\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sin(\pi - x)$$

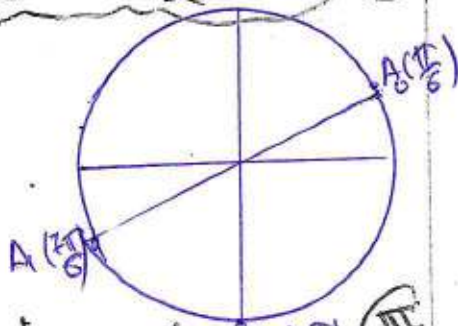
$$\begin{cases} 2x + \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi - x + 2k\pi \\ 2x + \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi - \pi + x + 2k\pi \end{cases} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \\ x = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2k\pi}{3} \end{cases} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2k\pi}{3} \\ x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \end{cases} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$S = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi ; \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2k\pi}{3} \right\} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

تمثيل الحل



$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1 \quad (III)$$

$$\cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$$

$$\cos^2 x = 1 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}\right)^2$$

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

2021 تمهيد الامتحان

المعريف الأول

$$1) \sin\left(4\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) + \cos\left(4\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) \quad (I)$$

$$+ \sin\left(4\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) + \cos\left(4\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$$

$$= \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$$

$$+ \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) + \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$$

$$= \cos x + \sin x - \cos x - \sin x$$

$$= 0$$

$$2) \sin^4 x - \cos^4 x$$

$$= (\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x) \underbrace{(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)}_1$$

$$= \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x$$

حل في IR والـ لا (II)

$$\cos x = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right) \quad (P)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{3} - x + 2k\pi \\ x = \frac{\pi}{3} + x + 2k\pi \end{cases}$$

$$2x = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$S = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi \right\} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$S = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \right\} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

التكامل

$$V_n = 2^{u_n}$$

$$V_n = 2^{3n-2}$$

(II)

$$V_{n+1} = q \cdot V_n$$

(1)

$$V_{n+1} = 2^{3(n+1)-2}$$

$$V_{n+1} = 2^{3n-2+3}$$

$$V_{n+1} = 2^{3n-2} \cdot 2^3$$

$$V_{n+1} = V_n \cdot 8$$

$q=8$ ← \log

P_n حاصل ضرب (2)

$$P_n = u_0 \times u_1 \times \dots \times u_n$$

$$P_n = 2^{u_0} \times 2^{u_1} \times \dots \times 2^{u_n}$$

$$P_n = 2^{u_0 + u_1 + \dots + u_n}$$

$$P_n = 2^{S_n} = 2^{\frac{n+1}{2}(-4+3n)}$$

التكامل 3

$$g(x) = 2x^3 - 12x^2 + 24x - 14$$

(1)

$$g(1) = 0$$

$g(x)$ هو 1 جزاء \log .

تقسيم (2)

$$g(x) = 2(x-1)(ax^2+bx+c)$$

بأسهل الطرق

بأكثر الطرق

$$g(x) = 2(x-1)(x^2-5x+7)$$

$$\begin{cases} u_0 + u_1 + u_2 + u_3 = 10 \\ u_0 = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$u_0 + (u_0+r) + (u_0+2r) + (u_0+3r) = 10$$

$$4u_0 + 6r = 10$$

$$-8 + 6r = 10$$

$$6r = 18$$

$r=3$

$$u_n = u_0 + (n-0)r$$

$$u_n = -2 + 3n$$

$$u_n = 145$$

$$-2 + 3n = 145$$

$$3n = 147$$

$$n = \frac{147}{3} = 49$$

$$S_n = u_0 + u_1 + \dots + u_n$$

$$S_n = \frac{n+1}{2} (u_0 + u_n)$$

$$S_n = \frac{n+1}{2} (-2 - 2 + 3n)$$

$$S_n = \frac{n+1}{2} (-4 + 3n)$$

3) اذالة f قابلية الاستحقاق

على $\mathbb{R} - \{2\}$

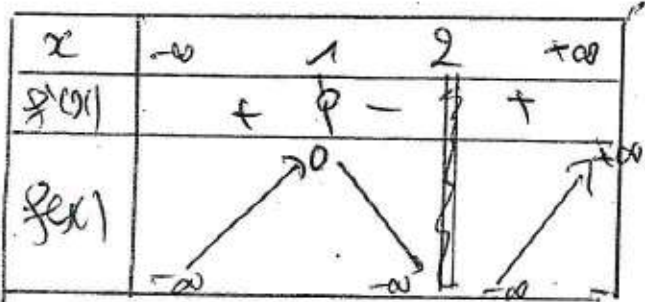
$$f'(x) = 2 - \left[\frac{(-2x+4)(1)}{(x-2)^4} \right]$$

بالتحليل ينتج

$$f'(x) = \frac{g(x)}{(x-2)^3}$$

x	$-\infty$	1	2	$+\infty$
$g(x)$	$-$	$0+$	$+$	$+$
$(x-2)^3$	$-$	$-$	$0+$	$+$
$f'(x)$	$+$	$0-$	$+$	$+$

جدول تغيرات f'



4) معادلة المماس

$$y = f'(3)(x-3) + f(3)$$

$$y = 4(x-3) + 4$$

$$y = 4x - 8$$

$$f(1) = 0 \text{ و } f\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) = 0 \quad 5)$$

3) إشارة $g(x)$

$$\Delta < 0 \text{ فإن } x^2 - 5x + 7 = 0$$

وإنه $-\infty \xrightarrow{+} +\infty$

$$x = 1 \text{ وليت } x - 1 = 0$$

$-\infty \xrightarrow{-} 0 \xrightarrow{+} +\infty$

$$-\infty \xrightarrow{-} 0 \xrightarrow{+} +\infty$$

6) حساب النهايات

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$$

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

وإنه $x = 2$ من ∞ إلى $-\infty$
معور الشراحيب

$$\lim_{|x| \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x) - y] \quad 2)$$

$$= \lim_{|x| \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{(x-2)^2} \right] = 0$$

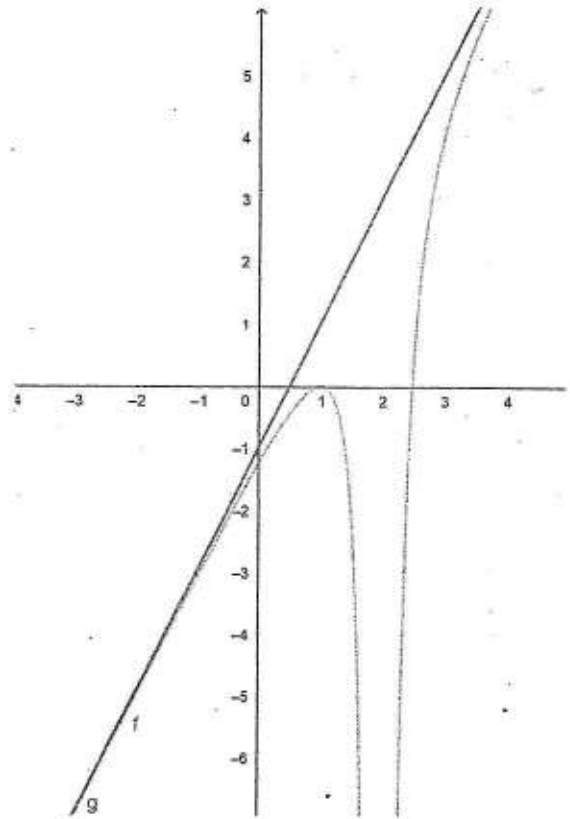
وإنه $y = 2x - 1$ من $-\infty$ إلى $+\infty$
في $-\infty$ و $+\infty$
دراسة الوضعية

$$f(x) - y = \frac{1}{(x-2)^2} < 0$$

وإنه (∞) تحت (5)

لما $m-1 > 0$ أي
 لما $m > 1$ فإن
 المقادير الثلاثة
 سالبة.

٥) بيانه (٤)، (٥) و (٦)



$$(-2x+m)(x-2)^2 = -1 \quad (6)$$

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

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

وحيث

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

$$f(x) = m - 1$$

مقاديرها الثلاثة

$$m < 1 \quad \text{أي} \quad m-1 < 0$$

فإن المقادير

تقبل 3 حلول.

$$m = 1 \quad \text{أي} \quad m-1 = 0$$

تقبل