

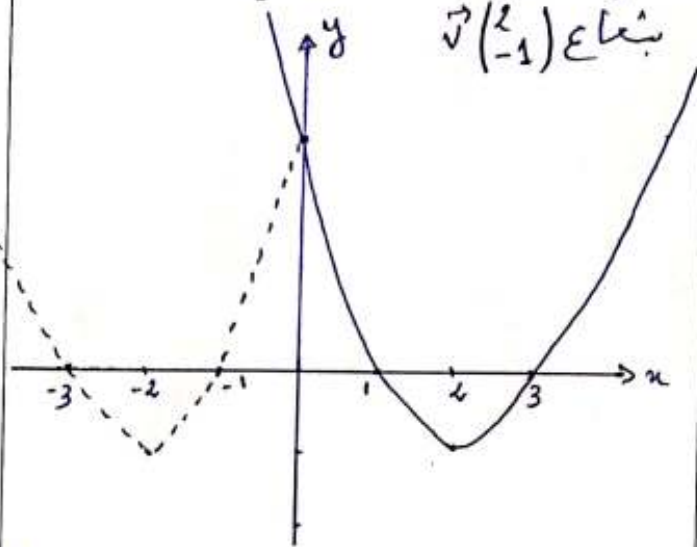
x	$-\infty$	2	$+\infty$
$f(x)$		-1	

3. التقاطع مع محور الترتيب : $f(0) = 3$

التقاطع مع محور القواصل : $x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$

$$x_1 = 1 \quad x_2 = 3$$

4- (c_f) هو الخط المنحني الدالة x^2



5- المنحنى (c_f) يقطع المنحنى (c_g)

$$x^2 - 4x + 3 = -2x + m \rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 3 - m = 0$$

$$\Delta = (-2)^2 - 4(1)(3-m) = 4 - 12 + 4m$$

$$\Delta = 4m - 8$$

m	$-\infty$	2	$+\infty$
$\Delta = 4m - 8$		$-$	$+$

المنحنى (c_f) يقطع المنحنى (c_g) في نقطتين

أما المعادلة تنبئ حينئذ $\Delta > 0$

$$m \in]2, +\infty[$$

(c_f) يكون دائماً فوق (c_g) المعادلة لا تقبل

حلول حينئذ تكون المتاهات من 1 إلى 2 موجبة

$$m \in]-\infty, 2[: \Delta < 0$$

-2

$$P(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - x + 3$$

تقسيم

$$P(-1) = (-1)^3 - 3(-1)^2 - (-1) + 3 = -1 - 3 + 1 + 3 = 0$$

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

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

$$= ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$= ax^3 + (b+a)x^2 + (c+b)x + c$$

بالمطابقة

$$a = 1$$

$$b + a = -3 \rightarrow b = -3 - a = -4$$

$$c + b = -1 \rightarrow c = -1 - b = 3$$

$$c = 3$$

$$P(x) = (x + 1)(x^2 - 4x + 3)$$

$$P(x) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = -1 \\ x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0 : \Delta = (-4)^2 - 4(1)(3) = 16 - 12 = 4$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-(-4) - \sqrt{4}}{2(1)} = 1 \quad x_2 = \frac{-(-4) + \sqrt{4}}{2} = 3$$

x	$-\infty$	-1	1	3	$+\infty$
$x + 1$	$-$	0	$+$	$+$	$+$
$x^2 - 4x + 3$	$+$	$+$	0	$-$	$+$
$P(x)$	$-$	0	$+$	0	$+$

$$P(x) \leq 0 \rightarrow x \in]-\infty, -1] \cup [1, 3]$$

$$f(x) = (x - 2)^2 - 1$$

$$= x^2 - 4x + 4 - 1 = x^2 - 4x + 3$$

$$x \in]-\infty, 2[$$

$$x_1 < x_2 < 2$$

$$x_1 - 2 < x_2 - 2 < 0$$

$$(x_1 - 2)^2 > (x_2 - 2)^2 > 0$$

$$(x_1 - 2)^2 - 1 > (x_2 - 2)^2 - 1 > -1$$

$$f(x_1) > f(x_2) > -1$$

f متناقصة تماماً

$$x \in]2, +\infty[$$

$$2 < x_1 < x_2$$

$$0 < x_1 - 2 < x_2 - 2$$

$$0 < (x_1 - 2)^2 < (x_2 - 2)^2$$

$$-1 < (x_1 - 2)^2 - 1 < (x_2 - 2)^2 - 1$$

$$-1 < f(x_1) < f(x_2)$$

f متزايدة تماماً

①

$$A(x) = 2 \cos(2x + \pi - \pi) + 4 \sin(10x + \pi - \pi) + \cos(x - 35\pi) \quad \Delta = 4(4) - 8 = 8 \quad : m = 4 \quad (1)$$

$$A(x) = 2 \cos(\pi - x) + 4 \sin(\pi - x) + \cos(\pi - x)$$

$$= -2 \cos x + 4 \sin x - \cos x$$

$$= 4 \sin x - 3 \cos x$$

$$E\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right) = \sin^2\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right) - \cos^2\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right)$$

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

$$= \sin^2\frac{\pi}{4} - \cos^2\frac{\pi}{4} = 0$$

$$E(x) = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \quad / \quad \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1$$

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

$$E(x) = \cos^2 x - (1 - \cos^2 x) = 2 \cos^2 x - 1$$

$$E(x) = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 2 \cos^2 x - 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2 \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2} + 1 \rightarrow \cos^2 x = \frac{3}{4} \rightarrow \cos x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \rightarrow \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \\ \cos x = +\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \rightarrow \text{مرفوض} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\bar{x} = 106,11 \quad : \text{تقریباً } 3$$

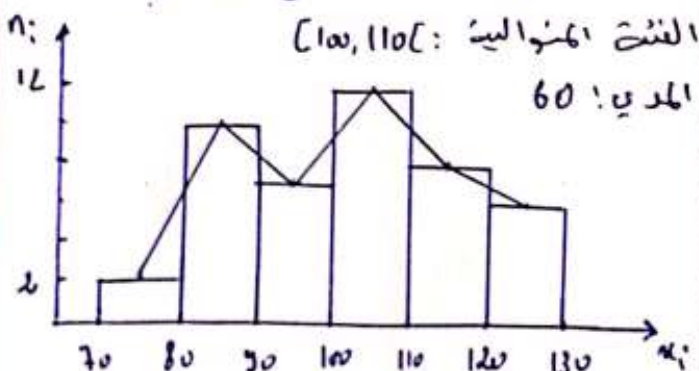
التردد	75	85	95	105	115	125
n _i	2	10	7	12	8	6
مجموع	02	12	19	31	39	45

$$p = 45 = 2 \cdot 22 + 1 \quad p = 22$$

$$a = 100 \quad b = 110 : [100, 110[\text{ الفئدة الوسطى}$$

$$l = 110 - 100 = 10 \quad d = 12 \quad r = 4$$

$$M_{ed} = a + \frac{r}{d} \cdot l = 100 + \frac{4}{12} \cdot 10 = 103,33$$



$$y_1 = \frac{-(-2) - \sqrt{8}}{2(1)} = \frac{2 - 2\sqrt{2}}{2} = 1 - \sqrt{2}$$

$$y_2 = \frac{-(-2) + \sqrt{8}}{2(1)} = \frac{2 + 2\sqrt{2}}{2} = 1 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$x_1 = 1 - \sqrt{2} ; x_2 = 1 + \sqrt{2} ; \dots ; f(x) = y(x)$$

x	$-\infty$	$1 - \sqrt{2}$	$1 + \sqrt{2}$	$+\infty$	
f(x) - g(x)	+	0	-	0	+

$$x \in]-\infty, 1 - \sqrt{2}] \cup [1 + \sqrt{2}, +\infty[$$

$$h(x) = |f(x)| = \begin{cases} f(x) & f(x) > 0 \\ -f(x) & f(x) < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 4x + 3 & x \in]-\infty, 1[\cup]3, +\infty[\\ -x^2 + 4x - 3 & x \in]1, 3[\end{cases}$$

$$: x \in]-\infty, 1[\cup]3, +\infty[\quad : \text{لما}$$

$$(f) \text{ هو نفي } (g)$$

$$: x \in]1, 3[\quad : \text{لما}$$

(f) هو نفي (g) بالنسبة لمحور الفواصل

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

كذلك زوجية k

تقریباً 2

$$\frac{2021\pi}{6} = 336\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6} = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$\frac{1442\pi}{3} = 480\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$135^\circ = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\frac{106\pi}{3} = 34\pi = 0$$