

$$S_n = U_0 \left(\frac{1 - q^{n+1}}{1 - q} \right) = 2 \left(\frac{1 - (\frac{1}{4})^{n+1}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} \right) = \frac{8}{3} \left(1 - (\frac{1}{4})^{n+1} \right)$$

$$S'_n = U_0 + U_1 + \dots + U_n$$

$$= U_0 + 1 + U_{1+1} + \dots + U_{n+1}$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} \left(1 - (\frac{1}{4})^{n+1} \right) + n + 1 = n + \frac{11}{3} - \frac{8}{3} \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{n+1}$$

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

نوع 3

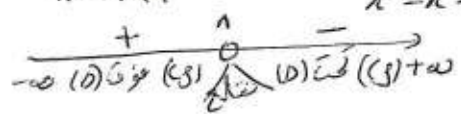
$$f(x) = \frac{-2x^2 - x + 1}{x^2 - x + 1} \quad \alpha = 1$$

نوع 2

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

نوع 2 لا ص. م. انحناء الج. م. +, -, +, -

$$f(x) - y = \frac{-2x^2 - x + 1}{x^2 - x + 1} - (-2) = \frac{-3x + 3}{x^2 - x + 1}$$



$$f'(x) = \frac{3x^2 - 6x}{(x^2 - x + 1)^2}$$

$$3x^2 - 6x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \text{ or } x = 2$$

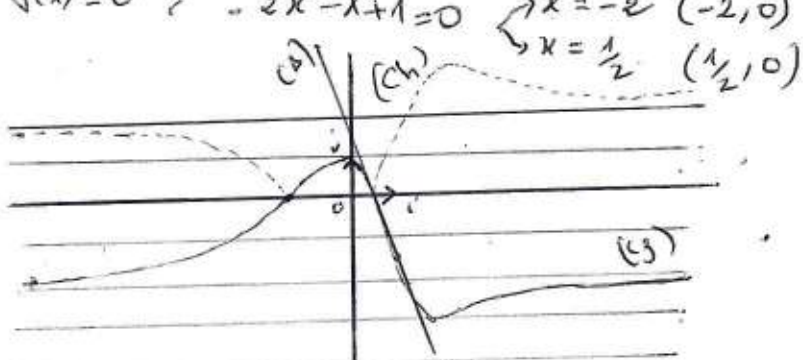
x	-∞	0	2	+∞
f'(x)	+	0	-	+
f(x)	-2	1	-3	2

$$y = f'(1)(x-1) + f(1)$$

$$y = -3(x-1) - 2$$

$$y = -3x + 1$$

التقاطع مع حامل محور الفواصل:



$$h(x) = \int f(x) \quad [-2, \frac{1}{2}]$$

$$[-f(x)] \quad]-\infty, -2] \cup [\frac{1}{2}, +\infty[$$

لتصحيح اختبار الفصل الثالث من كتاب
في مادة الرياضيات (ثانية تسيب)

نوع 1

$$U_1 - 3U_2 + U_3 = -7$$

$$-4U_2 + 3U_2 = -7$$

$$U_2 = 7$$

$$(7-r) \times 7 \times (7+r) = 231$$

$$49 - r^2 = 33$$

$$-r^2 = -16 \Rightarrow r = -4 \text{ or } r = 4$$

نوع 2

$$U_1 = 11 \quad U_3 = 3$$

$$U_n = U_p + (n-p)r$$

$$= U_1 + (n-1)r$$

$$= 11 + (n-1)(-4)$$

$$= 11 - 4n + 4$$

$$= -4n + 15$$

$$U_n = 2020$$

$$-4n + 15 = 2020$$

$$-4n = 2005$$

$$n = \frac{-2005}{4}$$

$$S_n = U_1 + U_2 + \dots + U_n$$

$$= \frac{n(11 - 4n + 15)}{2} = \frac{n(-4n + 26)}{2} = \frac{n(-2n + 13)}{2}$$

نوع 2

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

$$U_0 = 3 \quad U_1 = \frac{3}{2} \quad U_2 = \frac{9}{8}$$

$$U_n = U_{n-1} - 1$$

$$= U_0 - 1 = 2$$

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

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