

سليم التقيط رياضيات 2

التقريب الأول : I

$$1) f(x) = (P_n x)^3 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 3(P_n x)^2 \quad (0,5)$$

$$2) f'(x) = 4 \left(-\cos x + \sqrt{1-2x} - e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} - \frac{1}{x} \right)^3 \left(\sin x + \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{1-2x}} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) \quad (0,5)$$

$$3) f(x) = ((e^{-\pi x})^5)^{\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{1}{2}} = (e^{-\pi x})^{\frac{5}{24}} = e^{-\frac{5}{24}\pi x} \Rightarrow f'(x) = -\frac{5}{24}\pi e^{-\frac{5}{24}\pi x} \quad (0,5)$$

$$4) f(x) = P_n(3^x \cdot e^{-x})^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} P_n(x(P_n 3 - 1)) \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} [P_n 3 + P_n e^{-x}] \quad (0,5)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} [x P_n 3 - x] \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} (P_n 3 - 1)$$

II حساب المشتقات المتتالية : $f(x) = P_n\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -P_n x$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \quad (0,25) \quad , \quad f^{(2)}(x) = \frac{2}{x^3} \quad (0,25) \quad , \quad f^{(3)}(x) = -\frac{6}{x^4} \quad (0,25) \quad , \quad f^{(4)}(x) = \frac{24}{x^5} \quad (0,25)$$

$$\dots \dots \dots f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^n (n-1)!}{x^n} \quad (1) \quad P(n)$$

وبذلك نحصل على $P(n)$ بمرحلة واحدة

III

$$f(x) = \frac{(P_n x)^2 - P_n x + 1}{(P_n x - 1)^2} = (U \circ V)(x)$$

$$U(x) = \frac{x^2 - x + 1}{(x-1)^2} \quad (0,5) \quad V(x) = P_n(x) \Rightarrow V' = \frac{1}{x} \quad (0,5)$$

$$U' = \frac{(2x-1)(x-1)^2 - 2(x-1)(x^2-x+1)}{(x-1)^4} = \frac{-x^2 + 1}{(x-1)^4} \quad (0,5)$$

$$f'(x) = U'(V) V' = \frac{-(P_n x)^2 + 1}{(P_n x - 1)^4} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \quad (0,25)$$

التقريب الثاني : حساب المشتقات الجزئية :

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = 3x - y - 6 + 2x^2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x,y) = 3 + 4x$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = -y - x, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(x,y) = -1$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(x,y) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x,y) = -1$$

(0,25 x 6)
(1,5)

الشروط الضرورية $AB - C^2 > 0, \Rightarrow -1(3+4x) - (-1) > 0$

$-4x - 4x > 0$ ومنه $-8x - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow x < -1$ الشرط الكافي

الشروط الكافية $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = 0 \rightarrow (1) \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = 0 \rightarrow (2) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x^2 + 3x - y + 6 = 0 \rightarrow (1) \\ -y - x = 0 \rightarrow (2) \end{cases}$

من (2) نجد $y = -x$ نعوض في (1) نجد

$2x^2 + 3x + y - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow 2x^2 + 4x - 6 = 0$

$\Delta = 64 \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{-4-8}{2 \times 2} = -3$ $x_2 = \frac{-4+8}{2 \times 2} = 1$ تحقق الشرط

$x_2 = -\frac{4+8}{2 \times 2} = -3$ تحقق الشرط

الشرطين الثاني $(-3, 3)$ و $(1, -1)$ فقط و $z = 3 - 12 = -9 < 0$ لا نأخذ

1) $\int \frac{2x^3 - 9x^2 + 5x + 4}{x^2 - 5x + 6} dx = \int \frac{2x^3 - 9x^2 + 5x + 4}{(x-3)(x-2)} dx$

$\frac{-2x+3}{x^2-5x+6} = \frac{a}{x-3} + \frac{b}{x-2}$

$\Delta > 0$ $(x-3)(x-2) = x^2 - 5x + 6$

$\frac{-2x+3}{(x-3)(x-2)} = \frac{x(a+b) - 2a - 3b}{(x-3)(x-2)}$

$\begin{cases} a+b = -2 \\ -2a-3b = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} +2a+2b = -4 \\ -2a-3b = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow -b = -1 \Rightarrow b = 1$

1) $\int \frac{2x^3 - 9x^2 + 5x + 4}{x^2 - 5x + 6} dx = \int \frac{2x^3 - 9x^2 + 5x + 4}{(x-3)(x-2)} dx = \int \frac{2x^2 + x - 3}{(x-3)(x-2)} dx$

4) $\int \frac{(x-2)^2}{x^3} dx = \int \frac{x^2 - 4x + 4}{x^3} dx = \int \frac{x^2}{x^3} - \frac{4x}{x^3} + \frac{4}{x^3} dx = \int \frac{1}{x} - \frac{4}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3} dx = \ln|x| + \frac{4}{x} - \frac{4}{2x^2} + C$

2) $\int (3x-2) e^{-3x} dx$ بالانترگرانت

$u = 3x-2 \Rightarrow u' = 3$ و $v = e^{-3x} \Rightarrow v' = -\frac{1}{3} e^{-3x}$

$uv - \int u'v = (3x-2)(-\frac{1}{3}e^{-3x}) - \int 3(-\frac{1}{3})e^{-3x} dx$
 $= (-x + \frac{2}{3})e^{-3x} - \frac{1}{3}e^{-3x} + C$
 $= (-x + \frac{1}{3})e^{-3x} + C$

3) $\int \frac{\sin x dx}{\sqrt{\cos x}}$

$t = \cos x$
 $dt = -\sin x dx$

$dx = \frac{dt}{-\cos x} = \frac{-dt}{t}$

$\int \frac{\sin x (-dt)}{\sqrt{t}} = - \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} = -2\sqrt{t} + C = -2\sqrt{\cos x} + C$

5) $\int \sin x e^{-\cos x} dx = \int u' e^u = e^u = e^{-\cos x} + C$
 $t = -\cos x$
 $dt = \sin x dx$

هوون في الكمال

$\int \sin x e^t \frac{dt}{\sin x} = e^t + C = e^{-\cos x} + C$

2) $y' = \frac{P_n x}{x} = \frac{1}{x^2} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = f(x)$
 $y = \int (\frac{P_n x}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}) dx = \frac{(P_n x)^2}{2} + e^{\frac{1}{x}} + C$
 الفرض الثالث
 ينبع اننا الصفر

$$1) (1+x^2) y' = 2x y^2, \quad y' = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$(1+x^2) \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x y^2$$

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$$\frac{dy}{y^2} = \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx \quad \text{الطرفين تكامل (0,25)}$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y^2} = \int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx \quad \text{(0,25)}$$

$$-\frac{1}{y} = \ln |1+x^2| + C$$

$$y = \frac{-1}{\ln |1+x^2| + C} \quad \text{(0,5)}$$

$$4) y'' + 5y' + 4y = 0$$

$$r^2 + 5r + 4 = 0 \quad \text{(0,25)}$$

$$\Delta = 25 - 16 = 9 > 0$$

$$r_1 = -1 \quad r_2 = -4 \quad \text{(0,25)}$$

$$y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{-4x} \quad \text{(0,5)}$$

$$3) y'' - \sqrt{3}y' + 3y = 0$$

$$r^2 - \sqrt{3}r + 3 = 0 \quad \text{(0,25)}$$

$$\Delta = (\sqrt{3})^2 - 4(3) = -9 < 0$$

$$\Delta = 9 \sqrt{1} = 1 \sqrt{1} = 3 \sqrt{1}$$

$$r = \frac{\sqrt{3} \pm 3i}{2} \quad \text{(0,25)}$$

$$y = C_1 e^{\frac{\sqrt{3} + 3i}{2}x} + C_2 e^{\frac{\sqrt{3} - 3i}{2}x}$$

$$y = e^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x} \left(C_1 \cos \frac{3}{2}x + C_2 \sin \frac{3}{2}x \right)$$

صالح حفظ المربي الاول $2 + 2 + 2 + 3 = 9$

المربي الثاني $2 + 1,5 + 1,5 + 1 + 1 = 7$

المربي الثالث $1 \times 4 = 4$