

# $|\hat{u}_{i}| = 0$ منه $(0; -\frac{1}{2})$ مرکز تناظر له (0). مرکز مناظر له $(0; -\frac{1}{2})$ منابع معادلة $(0; -\frac{1}{2})$ منابع معادلة $(0; -\frac{1}{2})$ منابع معادلة المحصل عليها أنها دالة فردية: $g(-x) = -x + rac{e^{-x}-1}{2(1+e^{-x})} = -x + rac{1-e^x}{2(1+e^x)}$ : لدينا من أجل كل x من x فإن x من x فإن x لدينا من أجل كل إذن g دالة فردية و منه $\omega(0\,;\,-rac{1}{2})$ مركز تناظر لـ ( $\mathcal{C}$ ). $\omega(0\,;\,-rac{1}{2})$ عند (c) الـ (T) عند المماس $(0\,;\,-rac{1}{2})$ عند المماس عند المماس $(0\,;\,-rac{1}{2})$ (T): $y = \frac{5}{4}x - \frac{1}{2}$ : y = f'(0)(x - 0) + f(0)(C) الأستاذ: عوادي و علالو.

## POSSIBLE CORRECTION OF TOPIC 3 2009 / 2010 Mr. Z. BELKAD

- The title: the Vikings and the Greenland
  Ab- wealthy waters / B-c- were attracted by the idea of discovering Greenland / C- the conservation of the Vikings signs
  True or false: 1-TRUE /2-FALSE /3-FALSE /4-FALSE
  because he guessed that an attractive name might lure fellow Vikings from their cold homeland to Greenland.
- Greenland's cold climate has preserved traces of these ancient settlements
- Ves they did. Because the weather got worse and trade dried up. Europe was no longer interested in the materials that Greenland could provide.

  IT \_\_\_\_\_\_ a lost Viking settlement / ITS \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a hard life

- IT \_\_\_\_a lost Viking settlement / ITS \_\_\_\_\_a naturne
  Vocabulary: A- I supply / 2settlement / 3utensils
  B float=/=sink / unattractive =/= appealing / unusual =/= common / narrow =/= wide

Words	Prefix (es)	Root	Suffix (es	
Uninhabited	Un	inhabit .	ed	
ettlements		Settle	Ment /s	
Infinitive		Past	Past participle	
o float	Floated		Floated	
To dig	Dug		Dug	

- 9- B1 the Islamic civilization was the most influential one.
   B2- a Viking settlement has been discovered by the archeologists
- 10-- The Viking whose settlements were discovered last year, were the first to explore Greenland Although many mysteries have been solved about the Maya, Much is to be done to understand their collapse
- 11-Britain was originally part of the European MAINLAND, but the melting of the GLACIERS in the last Ice Age caused the sea LEVEL to rise. The country was separated from the continent by the North Sea at its WIDEST point, and by the English Channel at its narrowest point.

Words	Syllable one	Syllable two	Syllable three
Exploration			+
Archeology			+
Analyze	+		
Analysis		· +	

# Topic two

rence in origins, cultures and lifestyles are at the source of all sorts of conflicts and misunderstandings between societies and nations. But for me this claim is totally wrong, since difference in my opinion is synonym of diversity and not complexity. If we live in a different social and cultural environment, we will of course discover not only other traditions and customs but another angle from which people see and understand life. If we really get how the others feel and conceive their thinking, we will soon understand that they are not wrong but right in their sphere. And that its really possible to discuss and find solutions mutually to the problems that not only a particular society faces but all humanity. Our different cultural heritage, our different roots age in fact a treasure that can serve us as the others without distinction. As medicine can cure all people of different races and religions. So, difference is way to wipe out difference and to tighter good relationships between people

# حيح الموضوع رقم 03

 $\begin{cases} t = -3 \\ t = -3 \\ t = -3 \end{cases} : \varphi^{i} \begin{cases} 1 = -11 - 4t \\ 2 = 8 + 2t \\ -4 = 11 + 5t \end{cases}$ ان  $(\frac{-4}{2})$  شعاع توجيه للمستقيم ( $\Delta$ ) و لدينا:  $\Delta$ 

 $\overline{\mathbf{N}}\left(egin{array}{c}1\\1\end{array}
ight)$  شعاع ناظمي للمستوي  $\mathcal P$  ؛  $\left(egin{array}{c}1\\1\end{array}
ight)$  شعاع توجيه للمستقيم  $\overline{\mathbf{N}}\left(egin{array}{c}2\\3\end{array}
ight)$ 

 $|\vec{Q}|$  ان :  $0 \neq 1 - 2 + 3 - 1$  البن  $\mathcal{R}$  و  $\mathcal{R}$  غير متواربين فهما متقاه  $|\vec{Q}|$  د لدينا:  $|\vec{Q}| = \frac{16}{7} = \frac{16}{\sqrt{14}} = \frac{8\sqrt{14}}{7}$  فالإجابة هي أ . ان :  $0 \neq 1-3+3+3$  إنن  $\mathcal{P}$  وها غير متوازيين فهما متقاطعان. فالإجابة هي أ .

 $\overline{U}\left(rac{1}{1}
ight)$  حيث  $\overline{AH}$ .  $\overline{U}=0$  النقطة من  $\overline{U}$  النقطة من  $\overline{U}$  النقطة من  $\overline{U}$ 

عناه: t=-3 ; t=-3 ) فنجد t=-3 إذن: t=-3 ) فالإجابة هي t=-3 فالإجابة هي

# رين الثاني:

 $\lambda\in\mathbb{R}$  مع  $y=\lambda e^{2x}$  مع y'=2y أيُ y'=2y أيُ y'-2y=0 مع  $y=\lambda e^{2x}$ 

 $h(x)=e^{2x}$  ابن  $\lambda=1$  و منه h(0)=1 ابن  $\lambda=0$  ابن  $\lambda=0$  و منه h(x)=0 .

g'(x)-2g(x)=h'(x)-2-2(h(x)-2x) : لدينا y'-2y=4x-2 حل له g(x) حل المنا g(x) $h'(x)-2 \ h(x) = 0$  لأن  $g'(x)-2g(x)=h'(x)-2 \ h(x) +4x-2=4x-2$  و منه إذن g حلّ للمعادلة التفاضلية: y'-2y=4x-2 .

# التمرين الثالث:

 $p(z) = z^4 + 17z^2 - 28z + \overline{260}$ 

 $p(z) = (z^2 + az + b)(z^2 + 4z + 20)$  : الدينا : b عبين a و

 $p(z) = z^4 + (a+4)z^3 + (4a+b+20)z^2 + (20a+4b)z + 20b$  $p(z) = (z^2 - 4z + 13)(z^2 + 4z + 20)$  المطابقة نجد: a = -4 و b = 13 و a = -4

 $z^2+4z+20=0$  أو  $z^2-4z+13=0$  معناه p(z)=0: أو  $z^2-4z+13=0$ 

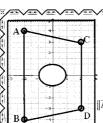
 $z_2 = \overline{z_1} = 2 - 3i$  و  $z_1 = 2 + 3i$  فجد  $z_2 = 4z + 13 = 0$  و  $z_2 = \overline{z_1} = 2 - 3i$  و  $z_2 = \overline{z_2} = 2 - 4i$  فجد  $z_3 = -2 - 4i$  فجد  $z_3 = -2 - 4i$  فجد  $z_4 = \overline{z_3} = -2 - 4i$  فجد المادي و  $z_2 = \overline{z_1} = 2 - 3i$  و  $z_1 = 2 + 3i$  فنجد  $z^2 - 4z + 13 = 0$  ونائ

. d=2-3i · c=2+3i · b=-2-4i · a=-2+4i : عليم النقط: D(2;-3) · C(2;3) · B(-2;-4) · A(-2;4) .

 $\frac{b-a}{d-c}$  عدد حقیقي:

 $\frac{d-c}{(CD,AB)} = 0$  : الاينا يونا يا  $\frac{b-a}{d-c}$  الاينا يا  $\frac{b-a}{d-c}$  عدد حقيقي. و منه يا  $\frac{d-c}{-61}$  لاينا يا  $\frac{d-c}{2-3i-2-3i} = \frac{d-c}{-6i} = \frac{\sqrt{4}}{3}$ 

اذن : (AB) و (CD) متوازبين.



x |-∞ f '(x)

f(x)

 $z_G = \frac{a+b+c+d}{4} : \frac{1}{2G} = \frac{a+b+c+d}{2G} : \frac{1}{2G} : \frac{1}{2G} = \frac{a+b+c+d}{2G} : \frac{1}{2G} : \frac{1}{2G$ 

 $\mathcal{D}_f = \mathbb{R} \quad \text{ i. } \quad f(x) = x - \frac{4}{1 + e^x}$  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$  النهايات  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = -\infty$  النهايات

f'(x) > 0 افن  $f'(x) = 1 + \frac{e^x}{(1+e^x)^2}$  : لاينا f'(x) > 0 افن f'(x) > 0

 $\begin{cases}
|\dot{v}| & \text{i.i. } x = x \\
0 & \text{i.i. } x = x
\end{cases}$ 

 $\lim_{X \to -\infty} f(x) - (x - 1) = \lim_{X \to -\infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{1 + e^X} \right) = \lim_{X \to -\infty} \left( \frac{e^X}{1 + e^X} \right) = 0$  $(1+e^x)$  نامین و از نامین ا

(a) y = x - 1. (b) x = x - 1. (c) x = x - 1. (d) y = x - 1. (e) y = x - 1. (e) y = x - 1. (f) y = x - 1. (g) . بما أن £ دالة مستمرة و رئيبة تمامًا على [0.5] و لدينا 0 × (0.5) × (10) إذن يوجد حلّ وحيدُ م كمن المجال [0.5] (1 إحقق: 6 = (2)).  $f(\alpha) = 0$  ; من المجال ] 0 ; 0.5 بحقق و المجال

المركز يتنات أن  $\omega(0:-rac{1}{2})$  مركز تفاظر لـ  $\omega(c)$ : بإمكان الطالب أن يختار إحدى الطريقتين القاليتين:

 $\mathcal{D}_f$  مرکز تناظر لـ (c) إذا تحقق: من أجل كل  $\omega(lpha$  من  $\alpha$  من أجل كل  $\alpha$ 

 $.f(2\alpha-x)+f(x)=2\beta$  هن (2 $\alpha-x$ ) فإن (2 $\alpha-x$ ) فإن

 $f(-x) + f(x) = -x - \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}} + x - \frac{1}{1+e^{x}}$  لدينا من أجل كل x من x فإن (-x) من x و لدينا: