

## التمرين الأول

أحسب النهايات التالية :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{\sqrt{3-2x}-3}{\sqrt{-3x}-3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2x^2-3x-9}{x^2+x-12}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{4x^2+2x} - 2x$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow -5 \\ x > -5}} \frac{x^2-5}{x^2+5x}$$

## التمرين الثاني

أدرس قابلية استقاق الدالة  $f$  في النقطة  $a$  في كل من الحالات التالية :

$$a = 1 \quad \text{و} \quad f(x) = \frac{x^2}{3x-2}$$

$$a = -1 \quad \text{و} \quad f(x) = \sqrt{3x+4} - 3$$

$$a = 2 \quad \text{و} \quad f(x) = x^3 - x^2$$

## التمرين الثالث

بين المشتقة  $f'(x)$  في كل ما يلي :

$$f'(x) = 2\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}-1) \quad (1)$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x\sqrt{x} + 2 \quad (1)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{3x-4}{2\sqrt{x-3}} \quad (2)$$

$$f(x) = (x+2)\sqrt{x-3} + \sqrt{3} \quad (2)$$

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

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{(\sqrt{x-1}-1)(\sqrt{x-1}+3)}{2\sqrt{x-1}(\sqrt{x-1}+1)^2} \quad (4)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{x-1}+1} \quad (4)$$

## التمرين الرابع

لتكن المتتالية العددية  $(u_n)_n$  المعروفة بما يلي :

$$\begin{cases} u_0 = 2 \\ u_{n+1} = \frac{u_n}{3+2u_n} \end{cases}$$
أ. أ) بين بالترجع أن :  $(\forall n \in \mathbb{N}) \quad u_n > 0$ ب) بين أن  $(u_n)_n$  متتالية تناقصية2. نضع : لـ كل  $n$  من  $\mathbb{N}$ أ) بين أن  $(v_n)_n$  متتالية هندسية أساسها  $q = \frac{1}{3}$  و حدها الأول  $v_0 = \frac{2}{3}$ ب) عبر عن  $v_n$  بدلالة  $n$  ثم بين أن3. نعتبر المجموع :  $S_n = n + \frac{1}{3^{n+1}}$  وبين أن :

جداً بسخاً

النَّفَرِينِ هُوَ:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2x^2 - 3x - 9}{x^2 + x - 12} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3)(2x+3)}{(x-3)(x+4)} \quad -(1)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2x+3}{x+4}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{9}{7}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{\sqrt{3-2x^2} - 3}{\sqrt{-3x^2} - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{(\sqrt{3-2x^2} - 3)(\sqrt{3-2x^2} + 3)(\sqrt{-3x^2} + 3)}{(\sqrt{-3x^2} - 3)(\sqrt{-3x^2} + 3)(\sqrt{3-2x^2} + 3)} \quad -(2)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{(3-2x-9)(\sqrt{-3x^2} + 3)}{(-3x-9)(\sqrt{3-2x^2} + 3)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{(-2x-6)(\sqrt{-3x^2} + 3)}{(-3x-9)(\sqrt{3-2x^2} + 3)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{-2(x+3)(\sqrt{-3x^2} + 3)}{-3(x+3)(\sqrt{3-2x^2} + 3)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{\frac{2}{3}x \cdot \frac{\sqrt{-3x^2} + 3}{3}}{\frac{\sqrt{3-2x^2} + 3}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{6}{6} = \boxed{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -5} \frac{x^2 - 5}{x^2 + 5x} \quad -(3)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -5} x^2 - 5 = 20 \quad \text{لدينا}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -5} x^2 + 5x = 0$$

جدول اشارة المقامات

$x$	$-\infty$	$-5$	$0$	$+\infty$
$x^2 + 5x$	+	0	-	0

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -5} \frac{x^2 - 5}{x^2 + 5x} = -\infty \quad \text{وهي اسية فيان:}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{4x^2 + 2x^3} - 2x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4x^2 + 2x^3 - 4x^2}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 2x^3} + 2x} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x}{x \sqrt{4 + \frac{2}{x}} + 2x} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x}{x(\sqrt{4 + \frac{2}{x}} + 2)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{4 + \frac{2}{x}} + 2}
 \end{aligned}$$

لدينا  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{4 + \frac{2}{x}} + 2 = 4$  إذن  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{4 + \frac{2}{x}} = 2$  يعني أن  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{x} = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{4 + \frac{2}{x}} + 2} = \frac{2}{4} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

البرهان الثاني:

$$a = 2 \quad \text{و} \quad f(x) = x^3 - x^2 \quad -(1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(2) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - x^2 - 4}{x - 2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x^2+x+2)}{(x-2)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x^2 + x + 2 = \boxed{8}$$

إذن  $f'(2) = 8$  و  $a = 2$

$$a = -1 \quad \text{و} \quad f(x) = \sqrt{3x+4} - 3 \quad -(2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(-1) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{f(x) - f(-1)}{x + 1} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{3x+4} - 3 + 2}{x + 1} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{3x+4} - 1}{x + 1} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(\sqrt{3x+4} - 1)(\sqrt{3x+4} + 1)}{(x+1)(\sqrt{3x+4} + 1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(-1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{3x+3}{(x+1)(\sqrt{3x+4^2}+1)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{3(x+1)}{(x+1)(\sqrt{3x+4^2}+1)}$$

$$f'(-1) = \boxed{\frac{3}{2}}$$

إذن  $f$  تقبل لـ  $\frac{3}{2}$  في  $x=-1$

$$a = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(x) = \frac{x^2}{3x-2} \quad -(3)$$

$$f'(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{x^2}{3x-2} - \frac{1}{3}}{x - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{3x-2}}{x - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{3x-2}$$

$$f'(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-2}{3x-2} = \boxed{-1}$$

إذن  $f$  تقبل لـ  $-1$  في  $x=1$

العنوان من المثلثات:

$$f(x) = x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x\sqrt{x^2} + 2 \quad -(1)$$

$$f'(x) = (x^2)' - \frac{4}{3}(x\sqrt{x^2})'$$

$$= 2x - \frac{4}{3}[(x)' \sqrt{x^2} + x \sqrt{x^2}']$$

$$= 2x - \frac{4}{3}[\sqrt{x^2} + \frac{x}{2\sqrt{x^2}}]$$

$$= 2x - \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{x^2}$$

$$= 2x - \frac{8}{9}\sqrt{x^2}$$

$$\boxed{f'(x) = 2\sqrt{x^2}(1 - \frac{4}{9})}$$

$$f(x) = (x+2)\sqrt{x-3} + \sqrt{3} \quad -(2)$$

$$f'(x) = (x+2)' (\sqrt{x-3}) + (\sqrt{x-3})' (x+2)$$

$$= \sqrt{x-3} + \frac{x+2}{2\sqrt{x-3}}$$

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

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

$$\boxed{f''(x) = \frac{3x-4}{2\sqrt{x-3}}}$$

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

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

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

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{x+2\sqrt{x-1}-4}{2(\sqrt{x-1}+1)^2\sqrt{x-1}}$$

$$(\sqrt{x-1}-1)(\sqrt{x-1}+3) = x-1 + 3\sqrt{x-1} - \cancel{x-1} - 3$$

$$(\sqrt{x-1}-1)(\sqrt{x-1}+3) = x+2\sqrt{x-1}-4.$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(\sqrt{x-1}-1)(\sqrt{x-1}+3)}{2(\sqrt{x-1}+1)^2\sqrt{x-1}} \quad \text{jika } x > 1$$

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{(2x^3 - 3x^2)'(x+1)^2 - (x+1)^2(2x^3 - 3x^2)}{(x+1)^4}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(x) &= \frac{(x+1)(6x(x-1)(x+1) - 4x^3 + 6x^2)}{(x+1)^4} \\
 f'(x) &= \frac{6x(x^2-1) - 4x^3 + 6x^2}{(x+1)^3} \\
 &= \frac{6x^3 - 6x - 4x^3 + 6x^2}{(x+1)^3} \\
 &= \frac{2x^3 + 6x^2 - 6x}{(x+1)^3} \\
 f'(x) &= \boxed{\frac{2x(x^2 + 3x - 3)}{(x+1)^3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

الله سبحانه والرَّحْمَنُ

-1 ٢- لـ  $U_n > 0$  :

لـ  $U_0 = 2 > 0$  ،  $n=0$  لدينا

-يقتضى  $U_{n+1} > U_n > 0$  وـ  $U_{n+1} > 0$  -

لـ  $3 + 2U_n > 3 > 0$  مـ عندما  $U_n > 0$  لدينا  $U_{n+1} = \frac{U_n}{3 + 2U_n} > 0$

لـ  $U_{n+1} = \frac{U_n}{3 + 2U_n} > 0$  إذن

٤- لـ  $U_n$  تناقصية:

$$U_{n+1} - U_n = \frac{U_n}{3 + 2U_n} - U_n$$

$$= \frac{U_n - 3U_n - 2U_n^2}{3 + 2U_n}$$

$$= \frac{-2U_n^2 - 4U_n}{3 + 2U_n}$$

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

لـ  $U_n > 0$  وـ  $U_n + 2 > 0$  وـ  $3 + 2U_n > 0$

$$U_{n+1} - U_n = \frac{-2U_n(U_n + 2)}{3 + 2U_n} < 0$$

لـ  $U_n$  تناقصية.

٣- لينست  $\underline{\underline{U_n}}$  متسلسلة هندسية ألس سلسلة  $U_n = \frac{2}{3}$  وحدتها  $\lambda$  ولـ  $q = \frac{1}{3}$

$$V_{n+1} = \frac{U_{n+1}}{U_n + 1} \Leftrightarrow U_n = \frac{U_{n+1}}{V_{n+1}} - 1 \quad \text{لدينا}$$

$$U_n = \frac{\frac{U_{n+1}}{V_{n+1}} - 1}{3 + 2U_n} \quad \text{يعني} \\ \frac{U_{n+1}}{V_{n+1}} = \frac{U_n}{3 + 2U_n} + 1$$

$$U_n = \frac{\frac{U_n}{3 + 2U_n}}{\frac{U_n}{3 + 2U_n} + 1} \quad \text{يعني} \\ \frac{U_n}{3 + 2U_n} = \frac{U_n}{U_n + 3 + 2U_n}$$

$$U_n = \frac{1}{3} \times V_{n+1} \Leftrightarrow U_n = \frac{U_n}{3(U_n + 3)} \quad \text{يعني}$$

إذن متسلسلة هندسية ألس سلسلة  $V_n$

$$\boxed{V_0 = \frac{2}{3}} \Leftrightarrow V_n = \frac{2}{3^n + 1} \Leftrightarrow V_0 = \frac{U_0}{U_0 + 1} \quad \text{ولدينا}$$

بـ لذا  $U_n = \frac{2}{3^{n+1} - 2}$  وينت  $\underline{\underline{U_n}}$

$$U_n = V_0 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n \quad \text{لدينا}$$

$$\text{إذن } V_n = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n \quad \text{يعني}$$

$$U_n U_n + V_n - U_n = 0 \quad \text{إذن } V_n = \frac{U_n}{U_n + 1} \quad \text{ولدينا}$$

$$U_n (V_n - 1) + V_n = 0 \quad \text{يعني}$$

$$U_n = \frac{V_n}{1 - V_n} \quad \text{يعني}$$

$$U_n = \frac{\frac{2}{3^n + 1}}{1 - \frac{2}{3^n + 1}} \quad \text{وعلمه فإن}$$

$$\boxed{U_n = \frac{2}{3^{n+1} - 2}} \quad \text{إذن}$$

$$S = n + \frac{1}{3^{n+1}} \quad \text{لنسـ 3}$$

$$S_n = \frac{1}{U_0 + 1} + \frac{1}{U_1 + 1} + \dots + \frac{1}{U_n + 1} \quad \text{لدينا}$$

$$U_n = \frac{V_n}{1-V_n} \quad \text{ولدينا}$$

$$U_{n+1} = \frac{V_{n+1}-V_n}{1-V_n} \quad \text{يعني}$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{U_{n+1}} = 1 - V_n \right| \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{U_{n+1}} = \frac{1 - V_n}{1} \quad \text{يعني اذ}$$

$$S_n = 1 - V_0 + 1 - V_1 + \dots + 1 - V_n \quad \text{خطوة}$$

$$S_n = (1+1+\dots+1) - (V_0 + V_1 + \dots + V_n)$$

$$S_n = (n+1) - V_0 \times \frac{1 - q^{n+1}}{1-q} \quad 1$$

$$S_n = n+1 - \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1 - \frac{2}{3^{n+1}}}{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$S_n = n+1 - 1 + \frac{1}{3^{n+1}}$$

$$S_n = n + \frac{1}{3^{n+1}}$$