2010 -	
:	3:

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	2	/1	4
5	2	: (1	طُ التمرين 1
		: (2	ىز ھرىي
	1,5	$P_1 = \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{10} \cdot \frac{4}{9} + \frac{3}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{10} \cdot \frac{2}{9} = \frac{8}{15}$	1
	1,5	5 3 10 3 10 9 10 3 10 9 15	
		: (3	
	1,5	$P_2 = \frac{2}{5} \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \right) + \frac{3}{10} \left(\frac{4}{9} + \frac{2}{9} \right) = \frac{7}{15}$	
		$\frac{1}{2} = 5(3^{\circ}3) + 10(9^{\circ}9) = 15$	
5		: α (1	ځ ا
	0,75	$\alpha = -2\alpha + 3$: $U_n = \alpha$: \mathbb{N} n	حل التمرين 2
	0,25	$\alpha = 1$:	2 5
	1	$V_1 = 6$ $V_0 = -3$ $U_1 = 7$ $U_0 = -2$: - (2)	
		$: \qquad \qquad (V_n) \qquad \ -$	
	0,5	$V_{n+1} = U_{n+1} - 1 = -2U_n + 3 - 1 = -2(U_n - 1) = -2V_n$	
	0,5	2 (V _n):	
		: - - -	
	0,5	$U_n = -3(-2)^n - 1$: $V_n = -3(-2)^n$:	
	0,5	$U_3 = 23$: $V_3 = 24$:	
	0,5	$S = 8 (1-2^{98})$: $S = 24 \frac{1-(-2)^{98}}{3}$:	
	0,5	$S' = (V_3 - 1) + (V_4 - 1) + + (V_{100} - 1) :$ $S' = 8(1 - 2^{98}) - 98 : S' = S - 1 \times 98 :$	
10	0,5	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1
10			حل التمرين 3
	1	$f(x) = \alpha x + \beta + \frac{\gamma}{x - 2} = \frac{(\alpha x + \beta)(x - 2) + \gamma}{x - 2} = \frac{\alpha x^2 + (\beta - 2\alpha)x + \gamma - 2\beta}{x - 2}$ $\gamma = 4 \qquad \beta = 2 \qquad \alpha = 1 : \begin{cases} \alpha = 1 \\ \beta - 2\alpha = 0 : \\ \gamma - 2\beta = 0 \end{cases}$	
		$\alpha = 1$	က
		$\gamma = 4$ $\beta = 2$ $\alpha = 1$: $\left\{ \beta - 2\alpha = 0 \right\}$:	
		$\gamma - 2\beta = 0$	

0,5	$\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = +\infty \qquad \lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$	(2
0,5	$\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = -\infty \qquad \lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = +\infty :$	(3
0,5	$(C_f) \qquad x \to 2 \qquad x \to $	
0,5		(4
	$\lim_{ x \to +\infty} [f(x) - (x+2)] = \lim_{ x \to +\infty} \frac{4}{x-2} = 0 :$	(4
0,25	(C _f) $y = x + 2 :$ $(\Delta) (C_f) : x > 2$	
0,75	$(\Delta) (C_f) : x > 2$ $(\Delta) (C_f) : x < 2$	
0,73	$(\Delta) \qquad (C_f): x=2$	
0,5	$f'(x) = 1 - \frac{4}{(x-2)^2} = \frac{x(x-4)}{(x-2)^2}$:	(5
1		
0,5	$f(2\times 2-x) = f(4-x) = 4-x+2+\frac{4}{4-x-2} = 6-x-\frac{4}{x-2}$:	(6
0,5		(0
0,25	$f(2 \times 2 - x) + f(x) = 8 = 2 \times 4 :$ $(C_f) \qquad \omega(2; 4) :$	
1	$(C_f) \qquad \qquad (C_f) \qquad \qquad (C_f) \qquad (\Delta)$	(7
	10	
	:	(8
0,75	m > 8 m < 0	
	: 0 < m < 8 $: m = 8 $ $ m = 0$	
	: m = 8 m = 0	
	-4 -2 0 2 4 6 x	(9
	$A = \int_{4}^{5} [f(x) - (x+2)] dx$	
1	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
	$= \int_{4}^{5} \frac{4}{x-2} dx = \left[4\ln(x-2)\right]_{4}^{5} u.a$	
	$A = 4\ln(\frac{3}{2}) u.a :$	
	$A = 4in(\frac{\pi}{2})$ u.u.	