

السؤال الأول: 16
 سلم حسابي من رتبة (2)
 الفترة 2024 - 2025

السؤال الأول: 16

$$a_4 = a + (4-1)d = a + 3d, \quad a_2 = a + (2-1)d = a + d \quad [1]$$

$$a_4 = 2a_2$$

$$a + 3d = 2(a + d) \Rightarrow a + 3d = 2a + 2d \Rightarrow a - d = 0 \Rightarrow a = d$$

$$a_6 = a + (6-1)d \Rightarrow 42 = a + 5d$$

$$42 = a + 5a \Rightarrow 6a = 42$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 7$$

المساكن هي 7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, ...

2
 - - المسكن = - -
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$$2k+1 - (k+2) = 2k+5 - (2k+1) \quad [4]$$

$$2k+1 - k - 2 = 2k+5 - 2k - 1$$

$$k - 1 = 4 \Rightarrow k = 5 \quad [4]$$

صوبت كـ 7, 11, 15
 المسكن 7, 11, 15
 $a = 7$

السؤال الثاني: 30

$$a_n = \frac{3^n}{n(3^n+1)} \Rightarrow \frac{3^n}{n \cdot 2 \cdot 3^n} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

4
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 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n}$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{3n+1}}{n^n} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{2^{3n+1}}}{\sqrt[n]{n^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{n+1/3}}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \cdot 2^{1/3}}{n} = 0 < 1 \Rightarrow \text{السلسلة متقاربة} \rightarrow \text{سبب الاختيار كوني$$

$$u_n = \frac{e^n \cdot n!}{n^n} \quad \text{سبب الاختيار (3)}$$

$$u_{n+1} = \frac{e^{n+1} (n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{n+1} (n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}} \times \frac{n^n}{e^n \cdot n!} = \frac{e \cdot n^n}{(n+1)^n}$$

$$= e \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e \frac{n^n}{n^n \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n} = e \cdot \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n} \rightarrow 1$$

السلسلة متقاربة

$$1) a_n = 3 - \frac{1}{n^2}$$

2.0 السلسلة المتكاملة

$$a_{n+1} = 3 - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}$$

$$a_{n+1} - a_n = 3 - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} - 3 + \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{-1}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{-n^2 + n^2 + 2n + 1}{n^2 (n+1)^2}$$

$$\frac{2n+1}{n^2 (n+1)^2} > 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} > a_n$$

وهذا يعني أن السلسلة متزايدة.

$$2) a_n = \frac{n}{10^n}$$

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{n+1}{10^{n+1}} \quad \int$$

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{n+1}{10^{n+1}} \times \frac{10^n}{n} = \frac{n+1}{10n} < 1$$

منه ان السلسلة متقاربة

النتيجة الرابع (10)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \int$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}} = 2\sqrt{x} \cdot \cos x = 0 \cdot 1 = 0$$

النتيجة اكا (10)

$$f(x) = e^{-4x} \Rightarrow f(0) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = -4e^{-4x} \Rightarrow f'(0) = -4$$

$$f''(x) = +16e^{-4x} \Rightarrow f''(0) = 16$$

$$f'''(x) = -64e^{-4x} \Rightarrow f'''(0) = -64$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = +256e^{-4x} \Rightarrow f^{(4)}(0) = 256$$

∫

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0) x^n}{n!} = 1 - \frac{4x}{1!} + \frac{16x^2}{2!} - \frac{64x^3}{3!} + \frac{256x^4}{4!}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-4x)^n}{n!} \quad \int$$

الزاد السادس 14

$$u = \ln x \rightarrow du = \frac{dx}{x} \quad 5$$

$$dv = x^2 dx \Rightarrow v = \frac{x^3}{3}$$

$$I = \frac{x^3}{3} \ln x - \int \frac{x^3}{3} \cdot \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{x^3}{3} \ln x - \frac{x^3}{9} + C \quad 5$$

$$I = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \ln x - \frac{x^3}{9} \right]_1^e = \frac{e^3 \ln e}{3} - \frac{e^3}{9} - \frac{\ln 1}{3} - \frac{1}{9}$$
$$= \frac{1+2e^3}{9} \quad 4$$