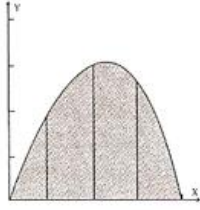
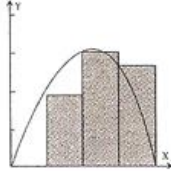


(1)

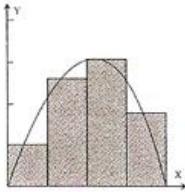


(2)



$$\text{LRAM}_4: \frac{1}{2} \left(0 + \frac{15}{8} + 3 + \frac{21}{8} \right) = \frac{15}{4} = 3.75$$

(3)



$$\text{MRAM}_4: \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{63}{64} + \frac{165}{64} + \frac{195}{64} + \frac{105}{64} \right) = 4.125$$

(4)

$$\text{RRAM}_4: \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{15}{8} + 3 + \frac{21}{8} + 0 \right) = \frac{15}{4} = 3.75$$

$$(5) \int_0^2 (4x - x^3) dx = \left[2x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 \right]_0^2 = 8 - 4 = 4$$

$$(6) (a) \int_0^{10} x^3 dx$$

$$(b) \int_0^{10} x \sin x dx$$

$$(c) \int_0^{10} x (3x - 2)^2 dx$$

$$(d) \int_0^{10} x \pi \left(9 - \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{10} \right) dx$$

(7) الرسم البياني فوق المحور السيني لـ $0 \leq x < 4$ وتحت لـ $4 < x \leq 6$

مجموع المساحة:

$$\int_0^4 (4 - x) dx - \int_4^6 (4 - x) dx = \left[4x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right]_0^4 - \left[4x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right]_4^6 = [8 - 0] - [6 - 8] = 10$$

(8) الرسم البياني فوق المحور السيني لـ $0 \leq x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ وتحت عند $\frac{\pi}{2} < x \leq \pi$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x dx - \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \cos x dx = [\sin x]_0^{\pi/2} - [\sin x]_{\pi/2}^{\pi} = (1 - 0) - (0 - 1) = 2$$

$$(9) \int_{-2}^2 5 dx = [5x]_{-2}^2 = 10 - (-10) = 20$$

$$(10) \int_2^5 4x dx = [2x^2]_2^5 = 50 - 8 = 42$$

$$(11) \int_0^{\pi/4} \cos x dx = [\sin x]_0^{\pi/4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$(12) \int_{-1}^1 (3x^2 - 4x + 7) dx = [x^3 - 2x^2 + 7x]_{-1}^1 = 6 - (-10) = 16$$

$$(13) \int_0^1 (8s^3 - 12s^2 + 5) ds = [2s^4 - 4s^3 + 5s]_0^1 = 3 - 0 = 3$$

$$(14) \int_1^2 \frac{4}{x^2} dx = \left[-\frac{4}{x} \right]_1^2 = -2 - (-4) = 2$$

$$(15) \int_1^{27} y^{-4/3} dy = \left[-3y^{-1/3} \right]_1^{27} = -1 - (-3) = 2$$

$$(16) \int_1^4 \frac{dt}{t\sqrt{t}} = \int_1^4 t^{-3/2} dt = \left[-2t^{-1/2} \right]_1^4 = -1 - (-2) = 1$$

$$(17) \int_0^{\pi/3} \sec^2 \theta d\theta = [\tan \theta]_0^{\pi/3} = \sqrt{3} - 0 = \sqrt{3}$$

$$(18) \int_1^e \frac{1}{x} dx = [\ln |x|]_1^e = 1 - 0 = 1$$

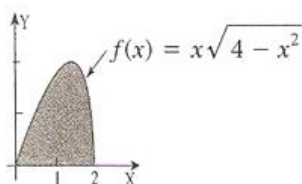
$$(19) \int_0^1 \frac{36}{(2x+1)^3} dx = \int_0^1 36(2x+1)^{-3} dx = \left[-9(2x+1)^{-2} \right]_0^1 = -1 - (-9) = 8$$

$$(20) \int_1^2 \left(x + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx = \int_1^2 (x + x^{-2}) dx = \left[\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x^{-1} \right]_1^2 = \frac{3}{2} - \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) = 2$$

$$(21) \int_{-\pi/3}^0 \sec x \tan x dx = [\sec x]_{-\pi/3}^0 = 1 - 2 = -1$$

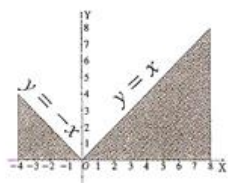
$$(22) \int_{-1}^1 2x \sin(1-x^2) dx = [\cos(1-x^2)]_{-1}^1 = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$(23) \int_0^2 \frac{2}{y+1} dy = [2 \ln |y+1|]_0^2 = 2 \ln 3 - 0 = 2 \ln 3$$



(24) الرسم البياني لـ $y = x\sqrt{4-x^2}$ على الفترة $[0, 2]$

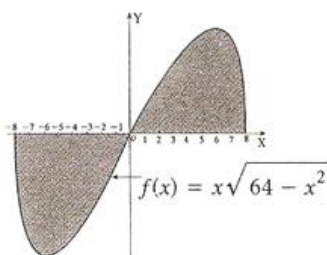
$$\int_0^2 x\sqrt{4-x^2} dx = \frac{8}{3} \text{ (وحدة مربعة)}$$



(25) الرسم البياني لـ $y = |x|$ على الفترة $[-4, 8]$

المنطقة تحت المنحنى تتألف من مثلثين.

$$\int_{-4}^8 |x| dx = \frac{1}{2}(4)(4) + \frac{1}{2}(8)(8) = 40 \text{ (وحدة مربعة)}$$



(26) الرسم البياني لـ $y = x\sqrt{64-x^2}$ على الفترة $[-8, 8]$

$$\int_{-8}^8 x\sqrt{64-x^2} dx = 2 \int_0^8 x\sqrt{64-x^2} dx = \frac{512}{3} \text{ (وحدة مربعة)}$$

(27) لاحظ أن كل فترة هي يوم واحد = 24 ساعة

تقدير أعلى:

$$24(0.020 + 0.021 + 0.023 + 0.025 + 0.028 + 0.031 + 0.035) = 4.392 L$$

$$24(0.019 + 0.020 + 0.021 + 0.023 + 0.025 + 0.028 + 0.031) = 4.008 L \text{ تقدير أدنى:}$$

$$(28) \int_{-4}^4 f(x) dx = \int_{-4}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^4 f(x) dx = \int_{-4}^0 (x-2) dx + \int_0^4 x^2 dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2x \right]_{-4}^0 + \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 \right]_0^4 = [0 - 16] + \left[\frac{64}{3} - 0 \right] = \frac{16}{3}$$

$$(29) \text{ لتكن: } f(x) = \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}$$

$$\max f = \sqrt{2} \text{ حيث } \sin^2 x = 1$$

$$\min f = 1 \text{ حيث } \sin^2 x = 0$$

$$(\min f)(1 - 0) \leq \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x} dx \leq (\max f)(1 - 0)$$

$$0 < 1 \leq \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x} dx \leq \sqrt{2}$$

$$av(y) = \frac{1}{4-0} \int_0^4 \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} \right]_0^4 = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{16}{3} - 0 \right) = \frac{4}{3} \text{ (أ) (30)}$$

$$av(y) = \frac{1}{a-0} \int_0^a a \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{1}{a} \left[\frac{2}{3} ax^{3/2} \right]_0^a = \frac{2}{3} a^{3/2} \text{ (ب)}$$

$$(31) \frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{2 + \cos^3 x}$$

$$(32) \frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{2 + \cos^3(7x^2)} \frac{d}{dx}(7x^2) = 14x \sqrt{2 + \cos^3(7x^2)}$$

$$(33) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(- \int_1^x \frac{6}{3+t^4} dt \right) = - \frac{6}{3+x^4}$$

$$(34) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\int_0^{2x} \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt - \int_0^x \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt \right) = \frac{1}{(2x)^2+1} 2 - \frac{1}{x^2+1} = \frac{2}{4x^2+1} - \frac{1}{x^2+1}$$

$$(35) c(x) = \int_{25}^x \frac{2}{\sqrt{t}} dt + 50 = [4t^{1/2}]_{25}^x + 50$$

$$= 4\sqrt{x} - 20 + 50 = 4\sqrt{x} + 30$$

$$c(2500) = 4\sqrt{2500} + 30 = 230$$

مجموع تكلفة طباعة 2500 نسخة هو 230 درهماً.

$$(36) av(I) = \frac{1}{14} \int_0^{14} (600 + 600t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{14} [600t + 300t^2]_0^{14} = 4800$$

المتوسط اليومي لقائمة السلع هو 4800 نوعاً.

$$c(t) = 4I(t) = 4(600 + 600t)$$

$$= 2400 + 2400t$$

$$av(c) = \frac{1}{14} \int_0^{14} (2400 + 2400t) dt = \frac{1}{14} (2400t + 1200t^2) \Big|_0^{14}$$

$$= \frac{268800}{14} = \text{AED } 19200$$

المتوسط اليومي للتكلفة هو 19 200 درهماً.

نستطيع القول أيضاً $4 \times 4800 = 19200$

$$(37) \int_0^x (t^3 - 2t + 3) dt = \left[\frac{1}{4}t^4 - t^2 + 3t \right]_0^x \\ = \frac{1}{4}x^4 - x^2 + 3x$$

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

$$\frac{1}{4}x^4 - x^2 + 3x - 4 = 0$$

$$x^4 - 4x^2 + 12x - 16 = 0$$

باستخدام آلة حاسبة بيانية، $x \approx -3.09131$ أو $x \approx 1.63052$

(38) (أ) صحيحة، لأن $g'(x) = f(x)$

(ب) صحيحة، لأن g قابلة للاشتقاق.

(ج) صحيحة، لأن $g'(1) = f(1) = 0$

(د) خطأ، لأن $g''(1) = f'(1) > 0$

(هـ) صحيحة، لأن $g'(1) = f(1) = 0$ و $g''(1) = f'(1) > 0$

(و) خطأ، لأن $g''(1) = f'(1) \neq 0$

(ز) صحيحة، لأن $g'(x) = f(x)$ هي دالة متزايدة تتضمن النقطة $(1, 0)$

$$(39) \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+x^4} dx = F(1) - F(0)$$

$$(40) y(x) = \int_5^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt + 3$$

(41) الرسم البياني (b).

$$y = \int_1^x 2t dt + 4 = [t^2]_1^x + 4 = (x^2 - 1) + 4 = x^2 + 3$$