

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3(3n+1)} < A$$

$$\frac{2}{3} - \varepsilon \left\{ \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3(3n+1)} \right\} \leq \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{3} - \varepsilon < \frac{2}{3} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3n+1} \right) \leq \frac{2}{3}$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{3n+1} < 1 - \frac{1}{3} < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}\varepsilon < -\frac{1}{3n+1} < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 < \frac{1}{3n+1} < \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow 3n+1 > \frac{2}{\varepsilon} = \frac{2}{3\varepsilon}$$

$$\Rightarrow n > \frac{2}{9\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$n_0 = \left[ \frac{2}{9\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{3} \right] + 1 \text{ is } \mathbb{N}$$

$$\sup(A) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \notin A$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \text{ is not a maximum of } A$$

موجود

$$A = \left\{ \frac{2n}{3n+1}, n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

النوع الأول

5 pts

in sup(A) جملة هي لات

$$\frac{2n}{3n+1} = a + \frac{b}{3n+1}$$

$$0,25 \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{2n}{3n+1} = \frac{3an+a+b}{3n+1} \quad 0,5$$

$$\begin{cases} 3a=2 \\ a+b=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=\frac{2}{3} \\ b=-\frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$0,25 \quad 0,25$$

$$0,25 \quad \frac{2n+1-2}{3n+1} = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3(3n+1)} \quad 0,5$$

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ :

$$n \geq 0 \Rightarrow 3n+1 \geq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 < \frac{1}{3n+1} \leq 1 \quad 0,5$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{2}{3} < -\frac{2}{3(3n+1)} \leq 0 \quad 0,5$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \left( \frac{1}{3n+1} \right) < \frac{2}{3} \quad 0,5$$

لذلك  $A \subset \mathbb{R}$

$$0 \in A \cdot \frac{2 \times 0}{3(0+1)} = 0 \in A \quad \text{③}$$

$$\inf(A) = \min(A) = 0 \quad 0,5$$

$$0,5$$

$$\sup(A) = \frac{2}{3}$$

□

100

7pts

الخريطة الثالث

$$U_1 \leq U_2 \quad (3)$$

$$U_0 \leq U_1 \leq U_2 \leq U_3$$

0,25

$$P(0) \leq P(1)$$

$$P(n) \leq P(n+1)$$

$$P(n+1) \leq P(n+2)$$

$$U_{n+1} \leq U_{n+2} \leq U_{n+3}$$

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

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

حسب فرض الراجح:

$$U_n \leq U_{n+1} \leq U_{n+2} \leq U_n$$

(1)

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

0,25

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

$$\Rightarrow U_0 \leq U_1$$

(1)

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

$$a \leq b \Rightarrow a + 2b \leq 3b$$

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

0,25

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a + 2b}{3} \leq b$$

0,25

$$U_{n+1} \leq U_{n+1}$$

$$a \leq b$$

لذلك

$$2U_{n+1} + U_{n+1} \leq U_{n+1} + 2U_{n+1}$$

$$(a+b) + a \leq (a+b) + b ; C$$

$$U_{n+2} \leq U_{n+2}$$

$$2a + b \leq a + 2b$$

$$\frac{2a + b}{3} \leq \frac{a + 2b}{3}$$

0,25

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n - b_n) = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n (b-a) = 0$$

(L<sub>1</sub>), (M<sub>1</sub>), Continu. et al.

لِقَاءُ الْمُرْسَلِينَ

كـ ٥٣٦٤٢٠١٩ : فاعلية العلاج (Un) و (Un<sub>n</sub>) في علاج التهاب المفاصل

میتواریا  
نام کشیده  
11-19 2 Unit B, Unit 20/4

$$U_{n_1} + U_{n_4} = \frac{2U_{n+1}}{3} + \frac{U_{n+2} + U_n}{3} / 4$$

$$= U_n + V_n = a + b. \quad 0/1$$

عَيْنٌ (عَيْنٌ عَيْنٌ) عَيْنٌ عَيْنٌ

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (u_n - l_n) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow l = l'$$

$$l + l' = a + b$$

$$l - l' = \underline{a+b}$$

$$l = U_n, \quad l = V_n = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

1

$$v_n - u_n = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n(b-a)$$

:  $h = 0$  حی اجل

$$V_0 - I_0 = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\circ} (b-a)$$

.....، درسته (۱) .....

$$U_n - U_{n-1} = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n (b_{n+1} - b_n)$$

$$U_{n+1} - U_n = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n+1} (b-a).$$

18 11  $\lambda(18_{12} - 4_{12})$

$$1+1 = \frac{2}{3} \times 1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{3} \right)^n (b-a).$$

$$= (-1)^{n+1} (b-a)$$

(3) ~~250 P(111)~~

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (U_n - U_0) = 0$

$b-a_0 \tilde{x}_1$  is  $\tilde{x}_1^{-1}$  wrt i

أ) معرفة الدالة مقادير  $f(x)$  في

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} =$$

10

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - 1 - \frac{1}{2}x}{x} =$$

0,25

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - 1 - \frac{1}{2}x}{x^2} =$$

0,25

(3 pts) التهوية

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{4}{x+3}\right)^{x+3} \left(\frac{1}{1 - \frac{4}{x+3}}\right)^{-4} = e$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x}} = \frac{1}{2} (\text{جواب})$$

0,25

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - 1}{x}, & x \in [1, 0] \cup (1, +\infty) \\ \frac{1}{2}, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{4(1+x)^{3/2}} = -\frac{1}{8}$$

0,25

D) (5 pts) اثبات انتشار

0,5

ب) معرفة الدالة  $f$

$$f'(0) = -\frac{1}{8} \quad 5 \quad 0,5$$

$x \mapsto \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - 1}{x}$  : 1

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - 1}{x}$$

1

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x} + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{پل 10}$$

(صيغة طبقات، صيغة طبقات)

أ) معرفة  $f$

$\cdot [-1, +\infty[ \rightarrow [-1, +\infty[$ , dc

R. de  $y = g(x)$  تابع صغير و/or

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, g''(x) = \frac{e^{2x} + 1}{2e^{2x}} > 0 \quad 0,5$$

الآن اطلاعات

الآن اطلاعات

$x$	$-\infty$	$+\infty$
$g'(x)$	+	
$g(x)$	$-\infty$	$+\infty$

$$g^{-1}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad 0,5$$

4, 10

$g^{-1}$  تابع باشد

:  $x \in$

$$y = g^{-1}(x) \Rightarrow g(y) = x =$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{e^{2y}-1}{2ey} = x$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{2y}-1-2xe^y=0$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{2y}-2xe^y-1=0$$

$$\Delta' = x^2 + 1$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} e^y = x + \sqrt{1+x^2} > 0 \\ e^y = x - \sqrt{1+x^2} < 0 \end{array} \right. \quad : \text{لذلك}$$

$$e^y = x - \sqrt{1+x^2} < 0 \quad \text{مخرج}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$$

$$= g^{-1}(x)$$

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

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

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