

الباب العاشر

امتحانات متنوعة وإجاباتها النموذجية

جامعة قناة السويس

الفرقة : إعدادي

كلية هندسة البترول والتعدين

الزمن : ساعة ونصف قسم العلوم والرياضيات الهندسية

المادة : جبر

امتحان نهاية الفصل الدراسي الثاني 2005-2006

أجب عن الأسئلة الآتية:

السؤال الأول: أ) أوجد المعادلة التي تنقص جذورها بمقدار "2" عن جذور المعادلة

$$f(x) = 2x^4 - 3x^3 + 4x^2 - 5x + 6$$

ب) باس . تخدام الك . سور الجزئي . ة ح . ل الك . سر الآت . ي:

$$\frac{5x + 2}{(x + 2)(3x + 2)}$$

ج) باستخدام الاستنتاج الرياضي اثبت أن:

$$\frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \frac{1}{3 \times 4} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n + 1)(n + 2)} = \frac{n}{2(n + 2)}$$

د) أوجد $f(x) = 3x^3 - 4x^2 + 2x + 6$ على $(x + 1)(x - 1)$ خارج

قسم المقادير

السؤال الثاني: أ)

:

$$F(x) = x^2 + x - 1 = 0$$

$$.x=1$$

$$x^3 - 15x^2 - 33x + 847 = 0 \quad ($$

$$x^4 + 4x^3 - 6x^2 + 20x + 8 = 0 \quad ($$

د) أوجد الخمسة حدود الأولى في مفكوك المقدار $(1+3x)^{-5}$
السؤال الثالث: أ) أوجد الجذور المميزة والمتجهات المميزة للمصفوفة:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

:

ب)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^{-1} \quad (ج)$$

(

$$3x^3 + x^2 - 11x + 6 = 0$$

د / عادل نسيم

مع تمنياتي بالنجاح

تخلفات

امتحان نهاية الفصل الدراسي الثاني 2005-2006
تاريخ الامتحان 2006/5/24

أجب عن الأسئلة الآتية:

السؤال الأول: (أ)

$$\frac{5x + 2}{(x + 2)(3x + 2)}$$

:
 $\frac{1}{2}n(n+1) = \sum_{r=1}^n r :$ (

. (x-2) $f(x) = 2x^3 - 7x^2 + 7x - 2$ (

"2" (

$$f(x) = x^4 + 6x^3 + 12x^2 + 11x + 1$$

السؤال الثاني: (أ)

$$F(x) = x^3 + x - 1$$

$$x^3 - 9x + 28 = 0$$
 (

$$x^4 + 4x^3 - 6x^2 + 20x + 8 = 0$$
 (

$$(1 - 2x)^6$$
 (

السؤال الثالث: (أ)

$$\{Z_n\} = 1 + \frac{2}{n}$$

(ب)

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

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

A^{-1}

(ج)

د / عادل نسيم

مع تمنياتي بالنجاح

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تخلفات

امتحان نهاية الفصل الدراسي الثاني 2006-2007

أجب عن الأسئلة الآتية:

السؤال الأول: أ) أوجد المعادلة التي تزيد جذورها بمقدار "2" عن جذور المعادلة

$$F(X) = 2x^4 - 3x^3 + 4x^2 - 5x + 6$$

ب) باستخدام الكسور الجزئية حلل الجذر الآتي:

$$\frac{2x+3}{x^2-2x-3}$$

ج) باستخدام الاستنتاج الرياضي اثبت أن :

$$1^3 + 3^3 + 5^3 + \dots + (2n-1)^3 = n^2(2n^2 - 1)$$

$$f(x) = x^4 - x^3 + x^2 + x + 5 \quad \text{على} \quad (2x-1)$$

د) أوجد خارج قسمة المقدار

لسؤال الثاني : أ) استخدم طريقة الوضع الزائف لتعيين حلول تقريبية للمعادلة

$$F(X) = x^2 + x + 1 = 0$$

القريب من النقطة : $x=1$
ب) حل المعادلة

$$x^3 - 9x + 28 = 0$$

ج) حل المعادلة

$$x^4 + 4x^3 - 6x^2 + 20x + 8 = 0$$

د) أوجد الخمسة حدود الأولى في مفكوك المقدار

$$(x+7)^{-2/3}$$

السؤال الثالث: أ) أوجد الجذور المميزة والمتجهات المميزة للمصفوفة

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

ب) اختبر المتسلسلة الآتية من حيث كونها متقاربة أو متباعدة

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

ج) أوجد المعكوس A^{-1} للمصفوفة:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

د) باستخدام طريقة نيوتن ثلاث مرات أوجد الجذر الحقيقي للمقدار

$$3x^3 + x^2 - 11x + 6 = 0$$

مع تمنياتي بالنجاح د/ عادل نسيم

* * *

امتحان نهاية التيريم الثاني 2008/2007

أجب عن الأسئلة الآتية:

السؤال الأول: (أ): أوجد خارج قسمة المقدار $f(x) = x^5 - 5x^4 + 9x^3 + 6x + 13$ على $(x-2)(x-1)$

(ب) أوجد المعادلة التي تنقص جذورها بمقدار "2" عن جذور المعادلة:

$$f(x) = 2x^4 - 3x^3 + 4x^2 - 5x + 6$$

(ج) باستخدام الثلاث طرق أوجد مجموعة الحلول التقريبية لإيجاد الجذور الحقيقية للمسائل التالية:

$$f(x) = x^3 - 5x + 3$$

(د) حل المعادلة $x^3 + 6x^2 + 9x + 3 = 0$,

السؤال الثاني: (أ) باستخدام الاستنتاج الرياضي اثبت $\sum_{r=1}^n r^2 = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1)$

(ب) باستخدام الكسور الجزئية حل الكسر الآتي: $\frac{x^2 + 15}{(x-1)(x^2 + 2x + 5)}$

(ج) اختبر المتسلسلة الآتية من حيث كونها متقاربة أو متباعدة: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{n^2}$

(د) أوجد الجذور المميزة والمتجهات المميزة للمصفوفة: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

السؤال الثالث: (أ) أوجد المعكوس A^{-1} للمصفوفة $A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

(ب) أوجد قيمة

$$\sqrt[1/3]{211}$$

مقربا الجواب إلى ثلاثة أرقام عشرية باستخدام نظرية ذات الحدين واستنتج أكبر قيمة للخطأ.

(ج) أوجد مفكوك $\frac{1}{3-5x}$ ومتى يكون هذا المفكوك صحيحا.

أسناذ المادة : د/ عادل نسيم

مع تمنياتي بالنجاح

E-Mail: adel.nasim@yahoo.com

تخلفات

امتحان نهاية التيرم الثاني 2008/2007

أجب عن الأسئلة الآتية:

$$f(x) = 3x^3 - 4x^2 + 2x + 6 \quad (\text{السؤال الأول: أ})$$

$$(x+1)(x-1)$$

: "2" (

$$f(x) = x^4 + 6x^3 + 12x^2 + 11x + 1$$

$$F(x) = x^3 + x - 1 \quad ($$

$$x^4 = 3, \quad ($$

$$x^3 - 15x^2 - 33x + 847 \quad (\text{السؤال الثاني:})$$

(

$$1 \times 2 + 2 \times 3 + \dots + n(n+1) = \frac{1}{3}n(n+1)(n+2)$$

$$\frac{5x+2}{(x+2)(3x+2)} : \quad ($$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^n} \quad (د)$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} \quad (\text{السؤال الثالث:})$$

$$(2-3x)^5 \quad (\text{أوجد مفكوك المقدار})$$

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{20}{9}} \quad (ج)$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(ب) أوجد قيمة $\sqrt[1/3]{211}$ مقربا الجواب إلى ثلاثة أرقام عشرية باستخدام نظرية ذات الحدين واستنتج أكبر قيمة للخطأ.

(ج) أوجد مفكوك $\frac{1}{3-5x}$ ومتى يكون هذا المفكوك صحيحا.

أستاذ المادة : د/ عادل نسيم

مع تمنياتي بالنجاح

E-Mail: adel.nasim@yahoo.com

:

()

$$F(X) = 2X^4 - 3X^3 + 4X^2 - 5X + 6$$

:

$$(X-2)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \quad 2 \quad -3 \quad 4 \quad -5 \quad 6 \\ \quad \quad 4 \quad 2 \quad 12 \quad 14 \\ 2 \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad 6 \quad 7 \quad 20 = R_1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \quad \quad 4 \quad 10 \quad 32 \\ 2 \quad 2 \quad 5 \quad 16 \quad 39 = R_2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \quad \quad 4 \quad 18 \\ 2 \quad 2 \quad 9 \quad 34 = R_3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \quad \quad 4 \\ 2 \quad 2 \quad 13 = R_2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 = Q_n \\ \therefore 9(y) = 2y^4 + 13y^3 + 34y^2 + 39y + 20 \end{array}$$

$$\leftarrow y = (X-2)$$

∴

$$F(X) = 2(X-2)^4 + 13(X-2)^3 + 34(X-2)^2 + 39(X-2) + 20$$

$$\frac{5X+2}{(X+2)(3X+2)}$$

()

:

$$\frac{5X+2}{(X+2)(3X+2)} = \frac{a}{(X+2)} + \frac{b}{(3X+2)}$$

$$(X+2)(3X+2)$$

$$5X + 2 = (3X + 2)a + (X + 2)b$$

$$5X + 2 = 3aX + 2a + bX + 2b$$

$$5X + 2 = (3a + b)X + 2(a + b)$$

$$5 = 3a + b$$

$$1 = a + b$$

$$4 = 2a \Rightarrow a = 2, \quad b = -1$$

$$\therefore \frac{5X+2}{(X+2)(3X+2)} = \frac{2}{X+2} + \frac{1}{3X+2}$$

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$$\frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \frac{1}{3 \times 4} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{n}{2(n+2)}$$

:

$$\text{at } n = 1, \quad L.H.S = \frac{1}{2 \times 3} = \frac{1}{6}, \quad R.H.S = \frac{1}{2(3)} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$n = k$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \frac{1}{3 \times 4} + \dots + \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)} = \frac{k}{2(k+2)}$$

$$n = k + 1$$

∴

$$\frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \frac{1}{3 \times 4} + \dots + \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)} + \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+3)} = \frac{k+1}{2(k+3)}$$

$$L.H.S = \left[\frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \frac{1}{3 \times 4} + \dots + \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)} \right] + \frac{1}{(k+2)(k+3)}$$

$$L.H.S = \frac{k}{2(k+2)} + \frac{1}{(k+2)(k+3)}$$

$$L.H.S = \frac{k^2 + 3k + 2}{2(k+2)(k+3)} = \frac{(k+2)(k+1)}{2(k+2)(k+3)} = R.H.S$$

$$f(X) = 4X^3 - 4X^2 + 2 \quad ()$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (X+1)(X-1) \quad X+6 \\ -1 \quad 3 \quad -4 \quad 2 \quad 6 \\ \quad \quad \quad -3 \quad 7 \quad -9 \\ 1 \quad 3 \quad -7 \quad 9 \quad -3 = R_1 \\ \quad \quad \quad 3 \quad -4 \\ \quad \quad 3 \quad -4 \quad 5 = R_2 \end{array}$$

$$Q(X) = 3X - 4 \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$R = 5(X+1) - 3 \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$\forall f(X) = Q(X)[(X+1)(X-1)] + R$$

:

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$$F(X) = X^2 + X - 1 = 0$$

$$X = 1$$

:

$$f(0) f(1) < 0 \quad [0, 1]$$

$$C = X_1 = \frac{of(1) - f(0)}{f(1) - f(0)} = \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2} = .5$$

$$\because f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)f(1) < 0$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right] \in$$

:

∴

$$X_2 = \frac{\frac{1}{2}f(1) - f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{f(1) - f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}}{1 + \frac{1}{4}} = .6$$

$$\therefore f(.6)f(1) < 0$$

$$[.6, 1] \quad \in \quad : \quad \therefore$$

$$X_3 = \frac{.6f(1) - f(.6)}{f(1) - f(.6)} = \frac{.6 + .04}{1 + .04} = .615$$

$$\therefore f(.615)f(1) < 0$$

$$[.615, 1] \quad \therefore$$

$$X_4 = \frac{.615f(1) - f(.615)}{f(1) - f(.615)} = .617$$

$$.617 \quad \therefore$$

$$X^3 - 15X^2 - 33X + 847 = 0 \quad ()$$

:

$$X = y + \frac{15}{3} = y + 5 \quad X^2$$

$$X = y + 5 \quad \rightarrow \quad y = X - 5$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \quad 1 \quad -15 \quad -33 \quad 847 \\ \quad \quad 5 \quad -50 \quad -415 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \quad 1 \quad -10 \quad -83 \quad 932 = R_1 \\ \quad \quad 5 \quad -25 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \quad 1 \quad -5 \quad -108 = R_2 \\ \quad \quad 5 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \quad 1 \quad 0 = R_3 \end{array}$$

$$1 = Qn$$

$$Y^3 = 108y + 432 = 0$$

$$\Delta = \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{a}{3}\right)^3 = (216)^2 - (36)^3 = 0$$

∴

$$m^2 + 432m + 216 = 0$$

$$\therefore m_1 = m_2 = -216$$

$$L = \sqrt[3]{m_1} = -6$$

∴

$$(-L, -L, 2L) \rightarrow (6, 6, -12)$$

5

$$(11, 11, -7)$$

∴

$$X^4 + 4X^3 - 6X^2 + 20X + 8 = 0$$

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$$X^4 + 4X^3 - 6X^2 + 20X - 8$$

$$\begin{aligned} (X^2 + 2Xi + L)^2 &= X^4 + 4X^3 + (10 + 2L)X^2 + L^2 - 8 \\ &= (mX + n)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$X \quad \quad \quad = (\quad) (X^2 \quad)$$

$$(10 + 2L)(L^2 - 8) = (2L - 10)^2$$

$$L^2 + 3L^2 - 12L - 90 = 0$$

$$3 = L$$

$$\therefore (10 + 2L)X^2 + (4L - 20)X + (L^2 - 8) = m^2X^2 + 2mnX + n^2$$

$$\text{at } L = 3$$

$$10 + 2L = 16 = m^2$$

$$L^2 - 8 = 1 = n^2$$

$$2mn = 4L + 20 = -18$$

$$m = 4, n = -1$$

$$(X^2 + 2X + L)^2 = (mX + n)^2$$

$$(X^2 + 2X + 3)^2 = (4X - 1)^2$$

$$X^2 + 2X + 3 = |4X - 1|$$

$$X^2 + 2X + 3 = 4X - 1$$

$$X^2 + 2X + 3 = 4X - 1$$

$$X^2 - 2X + 4 = 0$$

$$X^2 - 6X + 2 = 0$$

$$X = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4-16}}{2}$$

$$X = \frac{-62 \pm \sqrt{36-8}}{2}$$

$$X = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{-12}}{2}$$

$$X = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{28}}{2}$$

$$X = 1 \pm \sqrt{3}i$$

$$X = -3 \pm \sqrt{7}$$

∴

$$(1 \pm \sqrt{3}i, -3 \pm \sqrt{7})$$

$$(1 + 3X)^{-5}$$

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$$(1 + 3X)^2 = 1 + (-5)(3X) + \frac{(-5)(-6)}{2!}(-3X)^2$$

$$+ \frac{(-5)(-6)(-7)}{3!}(3X)^3 + \frac{(-5)(-6)(-7)(-8)}{4!}3X^4$$

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$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} 5-\lambda & 4 \\ 1 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(5 - \lambda)(2 - \lambda) - 4 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1 \quad , \quad \lambda_2 = 6$$

$$\lambda_2 = 1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$4X_1 + 4X_2 = 0$$

$$X_1 + X_2 = 0$$

$$\underline{X} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 6$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-X_1 + 4X_2 = 0$$

$$X_1 + 4X_2 = 0$$

$$X_1 = 4X_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\underline{X} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n$$

:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n = 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots$$

n

$$S_n = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$S = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)n}{2} = \infty$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1}$$

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$$\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \text{adj}A$$

$$\det A = (3)(4) - (1)(2) = 10$$

$$\text{adj}A = \text{adj} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} +4 & -1 \\ -2 & +3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{\text{adj}A}{\det A}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} .4 & -.1 \\ -.2 & .3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$3X^3 + X^2 - 11X + 6 = 0$$

:

[0, 1]

$$\forall f(0)f(1) < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow X_0 = \frac{1+0}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f'(X) = 9X^2 + 2X - 11$$

$$X_1 = X_0 - \frac{f(X_0)}{f'(X_0)} = .5 - \frac{1.125}{-7.75} = .645$$

$$X_2 = X_1 - \frac{f(X_1)}{f'(X_1)} = .645 - \frac{.125}{-5.963} = .6659$$

$$X_3 = X_2 - \frac{f(X_2)}{f'(X_2)} = .6659 - \frac{.00399}{-5.676}$$

$$X_3 = .6666$$

.6666

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$$\frac{5X+2}{(X+2)(3X+2)}$$

:

$$\frac{5X+2}{(X+2)(3X+2)} = \frac{a}{X+2} + \frac{b}{3X+2}$$

$$(X+2)(3X+2)$$

$$5X+2 = 3aX + 2a + bX + 2b$$

$$5X+2 = (3a+b)X + 2(a+b)$$

$$3a + b = 5$$

$$a + b = 1$$

$$2a = 4 \Rightarrow a = 2 \quad b = -1$$

$$\therefore \frac{5X+2}{(X+2)(3X+2)} = \frac{4}{X+2} - \frac{1}{3X+2}$$

()

$$\frac{1}{2}n(n+1) = \sum_{r=1}^n r$$

:

$$\frac{1}{2}n(n+1) = 1+2+3+\dots+n$$

$$\text{at } n = 1, \quad L.H.S = \frac{1}{2}(2) = 1$$

$$R.H.S = 1$$

$$n = K$$

*

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}K(K+1) = 1+2+\dots+K$$

$$n = K + 1$$

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$$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + K + K + 1 = \frac{1}{2} (K + 1)(K + 2)$$

$$L.H.S = [1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + K] + K + 1$$

$$L.H.S = \frac{1}{2} K(K + 1) + (K + 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (K + 1) + (K + 2) = R.H.S$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) = \sum_{r=1}^n r$$

$$f(X) = 2X^3 - 7X^2 + 7X - 2 \quad ()$$

$$X - 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \quad 2 \quad -7 \quad 7 \quad -2 \\ \quad \quad 4 \quad -6 \quad 2 \\ 2 \quad -3 \quad 1 \quad 0 = R \end{array}$$

$$Q(X) = 2X^2 - 3X + 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\forall f(X) = (X - 2)Q(X)$$

$$2 \quad ()$$

$$f(X) = X^4 + 6X^3 + 12X^2 + 11X + 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -2 \quad 1 \quad 6 \quad 12 \quad 11 \quad 1 \\ \quad \quad -2 \quad -8 \quad -8 \quad -6 \\ -2 \quad 1 \quad 4 \quad 4 \quad 3 \quad -5 = R_1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -2 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 0 \quad 3 = R_2 \\ \quad \quad -2 \quad 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -2 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 0 = R_3 \\ \quad \quad -2 \end{array}$$

$$1 - 2 = R_4, \quad Qn = 1$$

$$\therefore g(y) = y^4 - 2y^3 + 3y - 5$$

$$y = X + 5$$

$$F(X) = (X + 5)^4 - 2(X + 5)^3 + 3(X + 5) - 5 \quad ()$$

$$F(X) = X^3 + X - 1$$

$$f(0)f(1) < 0 \quad [0, 1] \quad *$$

:

$$X_0 = \frac{1-0}{2} = .5, f'(X) = 3X^2 + 1$$

$$X_1 = X_0 - \frac{f(X_0)}{f'(X_0)} = .5 - \frac{.375}{1.75} = .714$$

$$X_2 = X_1 - \frac{f(X_1)}{f'(X_1)} = .714 - \frac{.077}{-2.529} = .683$$

$$X_3 = X_2 - \frac{f(X_2)}{f'(X_2)} = .683 - \frac{.0016}{2.399} = .682$$

$$.682 \quad \therefore$$

$$X^3 - 9X + 28 = 0 \quad ()$$

:

$$\Delta = \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{a}{3}\right)^3 > 0$$

.

∴

$$m^2 + bm - \left(\frac{a}{3}\right)^3 = 0$$

$$m^2 + 28 + 27 = 0$$

$$m_1 = -1, \quad m_2 = \frac{(-3)^3}{L} \\ L = 3\sqrt{m_1} = 1, \quad n = 3\sqrt{-27} = -3 \\ L + n = -4$$

∴

$$(-4, \quad -\omega - 3\omega^2, \quad -3\omega - \omega^2) \\ \omega = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i, \quad \omega^2 = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}j$$

∴

$$(-4, 2 + \sqrt{3}i, 2 - \sqrt{3}i) \\ X^4 + 4X^3 - 6X^2 + 20X + 8 = 0 \quad ()$$

$$X^4 + 4X^3 = 6X^2 - 20X - 8 \\ (X^2 + 2K + L)^2 = (10 + 2L)X^2 + (4L - 20)X + (L^2 - 8) \\ = (mX + n)^2 \\ (10 + 2L)(L^2 - 8) = (2L - 10)^2 \\ L^3 + 3L^2 + 12L - 20 = 0$$

$$L = 3$$

$$m = 4, \quad n = -1 \\ (X^2 + 2X + 3)^2 = (4X - 1)^2 \\ X^2 + 2X + 3 = |4X - 1|$$

$$X^2 + 2X + 3 = 4X - 1 \quad X^2 + 2X + 3 = 4X + 1 \\ X = 1 \pm \sqrt{3}i \quad X = -3 \pm \sqrt{7}$$

$$(1 \pm \sqrt{3}i, \quad -3 \pm \sqrt{7}) \\ (1 - 2X)^6 \quad ()$$

:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1-2X)^6 &= 1 + 6(-2X) + \frac{(6)(5)}{2!}(-2X)^2 \\
 &\quad + \frac{(6)(5)(4)}{3!}(-2X)^3 + \frac{(6)(5)(4)(3)}{4!}(-2X)^4 \\
 &\quad + \frac{(6)(5)(4)(3)(2)}{5!}(-2X)^5 + (-2X)^6
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(1-2X)^6 = 1 - 12X + 60X^2 - 160X^3 - 24X^4 - 192X^5 + 64X^6 \quad ()$$

$$\{Z_n\} = 1 + \frac{2}{n}$$

:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 + \frac{2}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} = 1$$

[1]

∴

$$|Z_n - c| = \left| 1 + \frac{2}{n} - 1 \right| = \left| \frac{2}{n} \right| \geq \epsilon_0$$

()

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

:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^{\frac{1}{n-1}} = \frac{1}{2^0} + \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \dots$$

$$S_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} = 2 - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$$

$$1 \qquad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\leftarrow S = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = 2$$

. 2

∴

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^{-1} \quad ()$$

:

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{\text{adj}A}{\det A}$$

$$\det A = (3)(4) - (1)(2) = 10$$

$$\text{adj}A = \text{adj} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} .4 & -.1 \\ -.2 & .3 \end{pmatrix}$$

* * *

:

(x-2)					
2	2	-3	4	-	6
	0	4	2	5	14
				12	
2	2	1	6	7	20=R ₁
	0	4	10		
				32	
2	2	5	16		
	0	4	18		39=R ₂
2	2	9			34=R ₃
	0	4			
	Qn=2				13=R ₄

$$G(x) = 2y^4 + 13y^3 + 34y^2 + 39y + 20$$

$$y = x - 2$$

$$F(x) = 2(x-2)^4 + 13(x-2)^3 + 34(x-2)^2 + 39(x-2) + 20$$

$$\frac{2x+3}{x^2-2x-3} = \frac{2x-3}{(x-3)(x+1)} = \frac{a}{x-3} + \frac{b}{x+1}$$

$$2x+3=a(x+1)+b(x+3)$$

$$\text{At } x=-1 \quad -2+3=0+b \times -4$$

$$b=-0.25$$

$$6+3=a \times 4+0 \therefore \text{At } x=3$$

$$a=2.25$$

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

(

$$\text{At } n=1 \quad \text{l.h.s.}=1^3=1 \quad \text{r.h.s.}=1^2(2 \times 1^2-1)=1$$

$$\text{l.h.s.}=\text{r.h.s.}$$

$$\text{At } n=2 \quad \text{l.h.s.}=3^3+1^3=28 \quad \text{r.h.s.}=2^2(2 \times 2^2-1)=28$$

$$\text{L.H.S}=\text{R.H.S}$$

$$\text{At } n=3 \quad \text{L.H.S.}=1^3+3^3+5^3=153 \quad \text{R.H.S.}=3^2(2 \times 3^2-1)=153$$

$$\text{L.H.S.}=\text{R.H.S}$$

$$\text{At } n=k \quad 1^3+3^3+5^3+\dots+(2k-1)^3=k^2(2k^2-1)$$

$$\text{At } n=k+1 \quad 1^3+3^3+5^3+\dots+(2k-1)^3+(2k+1)^3=(k+1)^2(2(k+1)^2-1)$$

$$k^2(2k^2-1)+(2k+1)^3=(k+1)^2(2(k+1)^2-1)$$

$$\text{L.H.S.}=2k^4+8k^3+4k^3+6k+1=(k+1)^2(2(k+1)^2-1)=\text{R.H.S.}$$

(

$$2x-1=2(x-0.5)$$

0.5	1	-3	4	1	5
	0	0.5	-5/4	11/8	19/16
	1	-5/2	11/4	19/8	$R_1=99/16$

$$\frac{99}{16}R =$$

$$Q(X) = 2(X^3 - \frac{5}{2}X^2 + \frac{11}{4}X + \frac{19}{8})$$

:

-

$$(0.5,1) \quad F(0.5) = -0.375, f(1)=1$$

$$= 0.64 = c \frac{0.5 \times 1 - 1 \times (-0.375)}{1 - (-0.375)} = \frac{a_1 F(b_1) - b_1 f(a_1)}{F(b_1) - f(a_1)} X_1 =$$

(0.64,1)

$$X_2 = \frac{a_{n+1} f(b_n) - b_n f(a_{n+1})}{f(b_n) - f(a_n)} = 0.64 \times 1 - 1 \times 0.0496 / 1 - 0.0496 = 0.672 = c$$

$$F(c) = f(a_{n+2}) = F(0.672) = 0.124$$

(0.67,1)

$$x_3 = \frac{a_{n+2} f(b_n) - b_n f(a_{n+2})}{f(b_n) - f(a_{n+2})} = 0.672 \times 1 - 1 \times 0.124 / 1 - 0.124 = 0.674$$

So the root is 0.674

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$$A = -9 \quad b = 28$$

$$0 \Rightarrow (b/2)^2 + (a/3)^3 = 14^2 - 3^3 \Delta$$

$$\therefore m^2 + 28m + 27 = 0$$

$$m_1 = 1 \quad l = m^{1/3} = 1$$

$$m_2 = 27 \quad n = m_2^{1/3} = 3$$

Roots are $l+n, lw + nw^2, nw + lw^2$

$$4, w + 3w^2, w^2 + 3w$$

$$\sqrt{3}l, -2 + \sqrt{3}l, -2 -$$

(

$$A=4, b=-6, c=20, d=8$$

$$X^4 + 4X^3 = 6X^2 - 20X - 8$$

$$(x^2 + 2x + L)^2 = x^4 + 4x^3 + (10 + 2L)x^2 + L^2 + 4Lx$$

$$(x^2 + 2x + L)^2 = (10 + 2L)x^2 + (4L - 20)x + L^2 - 8 = (m x +$$

$$n)^2 = m^2x^2 + 2mnx + n^2$$

$$m^2=2(5+L) \quad , \quad 2mn=2(2L-10) \quad ,$$

$$n^2=L^2-8$$

$$mn=2L-10$$

$$m^2n^2=(2L-10)^2$$

$$L^3+3L^2+12L-90=0$$

$$L=3$$

$$. m^2=16 \quad , \quad mn=4 \quad , \quad n^2=1$$

$$. m=\pm 4 \quad , \quad n=\pm 1$$

$$(x^2+2x+L)^2 = (mx+n)^2$$

$$(x^2+2x+3)^2=(4x-1)^2 \quad \quad \quad x^2+2x+3=\pm(4x-1)$$

$$x^2+2x+3=4x-1$$

$$x^2+2x+3=-(4x-1)$$

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

$$x^2+6x+2=0$$

$$\sqrt{7\ell}$$

$$x=-3\pm\sqrt{3\ell} \quad x=1\pm$$

:

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$$\frac{1}{n}$$

$$b_n = \frac{n+2}{n^2} A_n =$$

$$\sum_n^\infty = 1 \frac{1}{n} .$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \geq \frac{2}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n} = \frac{n+2}{n^2}$$

$$\sum_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \geq \sum_n^{\infty} = 1 \frac{n+2}{n^2}$$

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

(
(1,2)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{b+a}{2} X_o &= \\ &= 1.347 \frac{1.875}{12.25} = 1.5 - \frac{3x^3 + x^2 - 11x + 6}{9x^2 + 2x - 11} = 1.5 - \frac{f(x_o)}{f'(x_o)} X_1 = x_o - \\ &= 1.306 \frac{0.329}{8.024} = 1.347 - \frac{f(x_2)}{f'(x_2)} X_2 = x_1 - \\ &= 1.302 \frac{0.0223}{6.96} = 1.306 - \frac{f(x_2)}{f'(x_2)} X_3 = x_2 - \end{aligned}$$

The root is 1.302

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