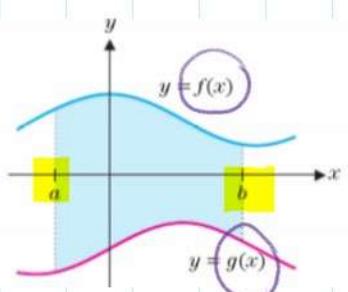


# وَمَا أُوتِيَّتْ مِنَ الْعِلْمِ إِلَّا

١) بدون نقاط تقاطع

$$A = \int_a^b [f(x) - g(x)] dx$$

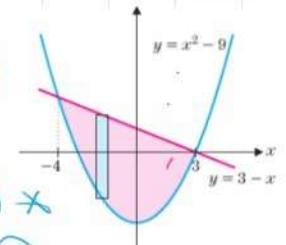


٢) إذا كان صنف نقاط تقاطع

٣) حل لطريق العرض

- في منتصف تقاطع

\* اوصي بـ  $y = g(x)$  كبداية لخط تقاطع

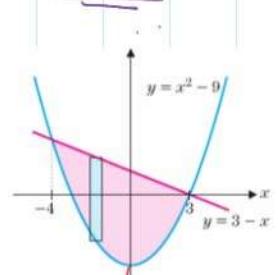


find Area enclosed by the intersect.

١) لا يتقاطع كنقط تقاطع

$$f(x) = g(x)$$

- إذا كان صنف تقاطع  
وتحت خط تقاطع حلقة  
محروبة.



اوصي بـ  $y = g(x)$  كبداية لخط تقاطع

$$[-2, 5] \text{ على } y = 3 - x$$

=  $\int_{-2}^5 [3 - x - (x^2 - 9)] dx$

١) لدّن من كُلِّيَّة طِبِّ العَاصِمَة لِعَيْنَهُ -

- اذ اغتنم لحظة الربح 

① نونه لفاظ المفهوم لكتابنا  
② لفظنا في مسالة المفهوم

الخطوات - الخطوات - الخطوات

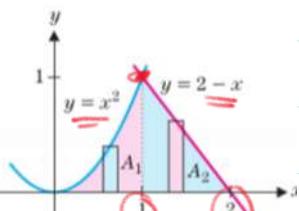
$$y = x^2 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{C} \leftarrow A_1$$

$$y = z - x \text{ (ist) } \omega \leftarrow A_2$$

نحوه العَيْنِ = مُجْمَعُ كَلَامٍ

$$A_1 = \int x^2 dx$$

$$A_2 = \int_{-1}^2 2-x \, dx$$



What is the area of the region bound by the graphs of  $f(x) = x^2 + 3$ ,  $g(x) = 2x + 6$ , and  $x = 0$  in quadrant I?

**Choose 1 answer:**

$$f(x) = g(x) \quad (1)$$

- (A) 18  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(B)  $\frac{11}{3}$   
\_\_\_\_\_  
(C)  $\frac{32}{3}$

$$x^2 + 3 = 2x + 6$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

~ 3

Ⓐ  $\frac{32}{3}$

$$x - 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$(x-3)(x+1) = 0$$

Ⓐ 9

$$x = \underline{\underline{3}}$$

$$\boxed{x = -1} \\ \underline{\underline{X}}$$

$A = \int_0^3 2x + 6 - (x^2 + 3) \downarrow x =$

$$= \int_0^3 2x + 6 - x^2 - 3 \downarrow x =$$

$$F(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$$

What is the area of the region between 2 consecutive points where the graphs of  $f(x) = \cos(x)$  and  $g(x) = -\cos(x) + 2$  intersect?

PLS = 2  
Choose 1 answer:

$$\cos x = -\cos x + 2$$

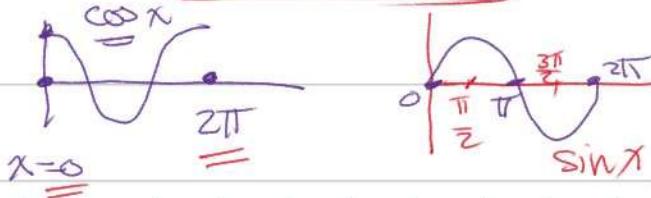
Ⓐ 4

$$2\cos x = 2$$

Ⓑ  $4\pi$

$$\cos x = 1$$

Ⓒ 2



Ⓓ  $2\pi$

$$x = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad x = 2\pi$$

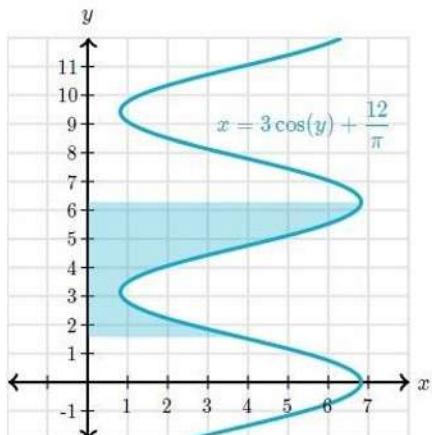
$$A = \int_0^{2\pi} -\cos x + 2 - (\cos x) \downarrow x$$

$$\frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\cos x}$$

$$\boxed{\tan x = 1}$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

The curve  $x = 3 \cos(y) + \frac{12}{\pi}$  is graphed.

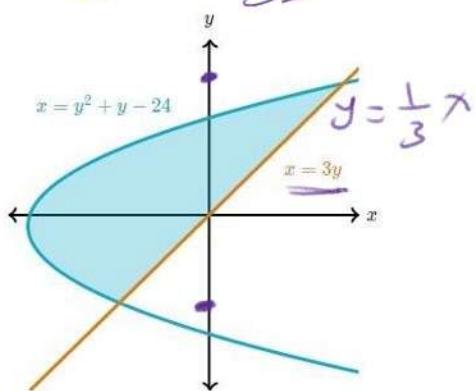


$$A = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} 3 \cos(y) + \frac{12}{\pi} dy$$

What is the area bounded by the curve, the  $y$ -axis, the line  $y = \frac{\pi}{2}$  and the line  $y = 2\pi$ ?

square units

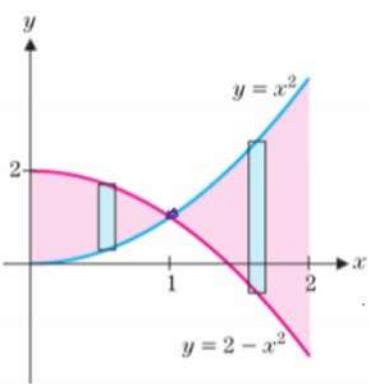
The curves  $x = y^2 + y - 24$  and  $x = 3y$  are graphed.



Which expression represents the area bounded by the curves?

Choose 1 answer:

$$\begin{aligned} y^2 + y - 24 &= 3y \\ y^2 - 2y - 24 &= 0 \\ y_1 &= 6 \quad y_2 = -4 \\ \int_{-4}^6 3y - (y^2 + y - 24) dy & \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} y &= x^2 \quad y = 2 - x^2 \\ [0, 2] & \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 &= 2 - x^2 \\ 2x^2 &= 2 \quad x^2 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \pm 1$$

$[0, 1]$

$$A_1 = \int_{-1}^1 z - x^2 - (x^2) dx$$

$[1, 2]$

$$A_2 = \int_1^2 x^2 - (z - x^2) dx$$

$$\text{total} = A_1 + A_2 =$$

$$\boxed{e^x = x} \quad \boxed{\sin x = x}$$

مدون، ارجو

$$\theta = \pi - \theta' \quad \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{All } \theta = \theta'$$

$\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\begin{array}{c} S \\ \text{II} \\ T \\ C \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} O \\ 2\pi \\ -\theta' \end{array}$$

$$\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\theta = \pi + \theta' \quad \theta = 2\pi - \theta' \quad \leftarrow \text{، } \theta = \theta'$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 3\pi \\ \frac{3\pi}{2} \\ \text{III} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \pi \\ \text{IV} \\ 2\pi \\ -\theta' \end{array}$$

مدون، ارجو ①

$$\theta' = \left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

IV

$$\theta = \pi + \theta'$$

IV

$$\theta = 2\pi - \theta'$$

$$\theta = \pi + \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$= \frac{7\pi}{6}$$

$$\theta = 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\theta = \frac{11\pi}{6}$$