



الجامعة الإسلامية - غزة
عمادة الدراسات العليا
كلية التربية
قسم المناهج وطرق تدريس الرياضيات

صعوبات تعلم الهندسة التحليلية الفراغية ووضع تصور مقترح لعلاجها لدى طلبة الصف الحادي عشر العلمي

إعداد الطالب

أحمد محيي الدين أحمد عبد الله

إشراف الأستاذ الدكتور

عزوة إسماعيل عفانة

قدمت هذه الدراسة استكمالاً لمتطلبات الحصول على درجة الماجستير
في قسم المناهج وطرق التدريس من كلية التربية في الجامعة الإسلامية بغزة - فلسطين

1430 هـ - 2009 م

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

﴿قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ﴾

[البقرة، 32]

إهداء

إلى والدي رحمهما الله وأسكنها فسيح جناته ..

إلى والدي مرمز الحب والعطاء ..

إلى نزوجتي وأبنائي الأعزاء ..

إلى أخوتي وأخواتي وأقاربي وأصدقائي الكرماء ..

إلى كل من ساهم في رفع مراية العلم والدين ..

أهدي هذا البحث بكل حب وإجلال

الباحث

شكر وتقدير

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/ عزو إسماعيل عفانة

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/ نائلة نجيب الخزندار

/ محمد عبد الفتاح عسقول

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المحتويات

المحتوى	رقم الصفحة
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الفصل الأول :	
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.....	4
.....	4
.....	5
.....	5
.....	6-5
الفصل الثاني:	
أولاً:	8
.....	9
.....	10
.....	11
.....	11
.....	12
.....	13

15		❖
17		❖
18		❖
19		ثانياً:
21		❖
23		❖
24		ثالثاً:

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38-32

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47-40

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70	
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84	
87	
89	

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97		ثانياً:
122-98		
124		

قائمة الجداول

رقم الصفحة	محتوى الجدول	رقم الجدول
58		.1
58		.2
62	()	.3
62	()	.4
63	()	.5
63		.6
67		.7
71		.8
76		.9
77		.10
79		.11
80		.12
82		.13

قائمة الملحق

رقم الملحق	عنوان الملحق	رقم الصفحة
.1	-	99
.2		100
.3		101
.4		102
.5		104
.6		105
.7		106
.8		109
.9		110
.10		111
.11		112

ملخص الدراسة:

(1010)

(150)

.(2009-2008)

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9

الفصل الأول

خلفية الدراسة وأهميتها

❖ مقدمة الدراسة

❖ مشكلة الدراسة

❖ أهداف الدراسة

❖ أهمية الدراسة

❖ حدود الدراسة

❖ مصطلحات الدراسة

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.(99:1985) "

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84

(Senk,1983)

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(Chia,1995)

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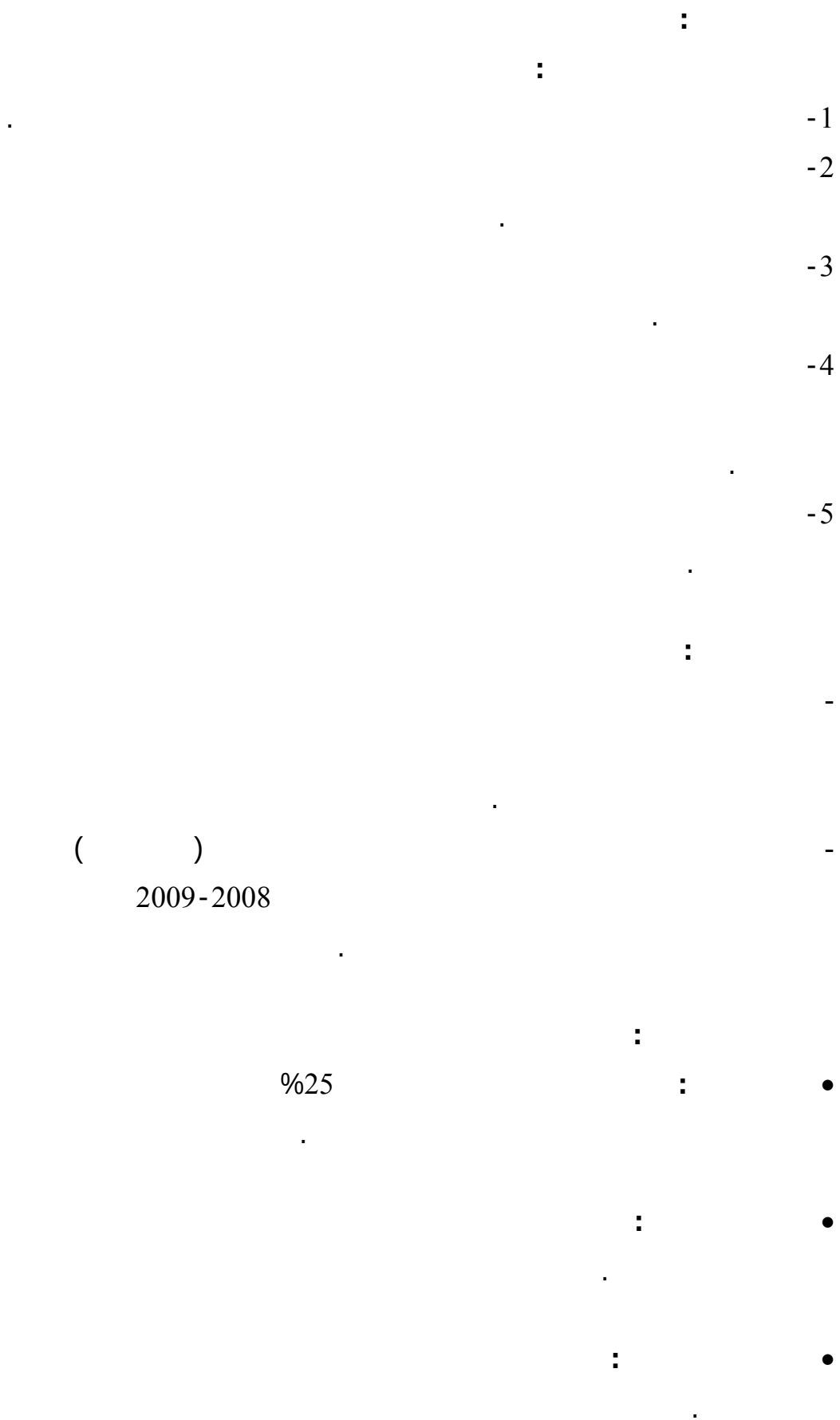
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الفصل الثاني

الإطار النظري

صعوبات تعلم الرياضيات والهندسة

- **صعوبات التعلم**
- **صعوبات تعلم الرياضيات**
- **صعوبات تعلم الهندسة**

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.(122 :1996).

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.(283:2000)

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.(229:2000)

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(1985:168-169).

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(Diagnostic Test) :

(1989:60).

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.(41 : 1995)

.(1994:139)

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.(288 : 2007) .

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. (9: 1995)

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(Caredda & Vighi)

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.(282 :2007)

(265:2006)

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.(93 : 2001)

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.(283 :2007)

" "Zoltan "

.(89 :1989) "

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(206 : 1996)

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.(89 : 1986)

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الفصل الثالث

دراسات سابقة

❖ دراسات تناولت صعوبات تعلم المواد المختلفة

❖ دراسات تناولت صعوبات تعلم الرياضيات بفروعها المختلفة

❖ دراسات تناولت صعوبات تعلم الهندسة التحليلية الفراغية

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.1 (2006):

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(350)

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(167)

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(183)

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(64)

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(2000) (1992)

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.5 **:(1996)**

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.6 **:(1996)**

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(435)

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:(1988) Garfield & Alhlgren, .11

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(370)

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(2001)	-3
(1983)	-4
(2006)	-5
(1994)	-6
.	-
(1986)	-
(2001)	-
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(800-100)	-
.(1990) (1000)	-
(2001)	-
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.1 **:(2001)**

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(814)

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-1 **/** **:**

(%80)

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-2 **:**

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(%80)

(%48.62)

.(%31.38)

(10)

(16)

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.2 Chia, (1995):

(94)

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.3 (1993):

(209)

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(57) (98) (185)

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(800-100)

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الفصل الرابع عشر

إجراءات الدراسة

يحتوي هذا الفصل على ما يلي :

❖ منهج الدراسة

❖ مجتمع الدراسة

❖ عينة الدراسة

❖ أدوات الدراسة

❖ الأسلوب الإحصائي

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.(73 :1997)

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(1010)

2009/2008

.(473 537)

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150

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(2) (1)

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(1)

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38		.1
38		.2
37		.3
37		.4
150		

(2)

%14.2	76	537	
%15.6	74	473	
%14.9	150	1010	

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.(1,2)

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(30)

$$\cdot \quad (16)$$

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	(16 15 10 9 8 6 2 1)	
.(13 12 4 3)	:	
.(14 11 7 5)	:	
.	(6 5 4 3)	

(3)

(Sig)		
*0.000	0.602	
*0.000	0.425	
*0.000	0.593	
*0.001	0.326	
*0.000	0.606	
*0.000	0.418	
*0.000	0.554	
*0.002	0.311	

. α =0.05

*

(4)

α = 0.05

.

(4)

(.Sig)		
*0.000	0.620	
*0.037	0.351	
*0.042	0.337	
*0.000	0.452	

. α =0.05

*

(5)

$\alpha = 0.05$

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(5)

(.Sig)		
*0.023	0.405	
*0.000	0.703	
*0.000	0.778	
*0.004	0.512	

. $\alpha = 0.05$

*

(6)

$\alpha = 0.05$

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(6)

(.Sig)		
*0.001	0.565	
*0.000	0.607	
*0.000	0.723	

. $\alpha = 0.05$

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(7)

$\alpha = 0.05$

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(1979 : 535 - 537)

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.(1995 : 96)

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KR₂₀ (20)

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. (1979 : 535)

(Kuder Richardson)

$$\rho_{KR20} = \frac{K}{K-1} \left(1 - \frac{(\sum pq)}{\sigma^2} \right)$$

ρ :

K :

σ^2 :

P :

q :

(0.748)

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.(7)

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.(8)

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2009/2008

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.(9)

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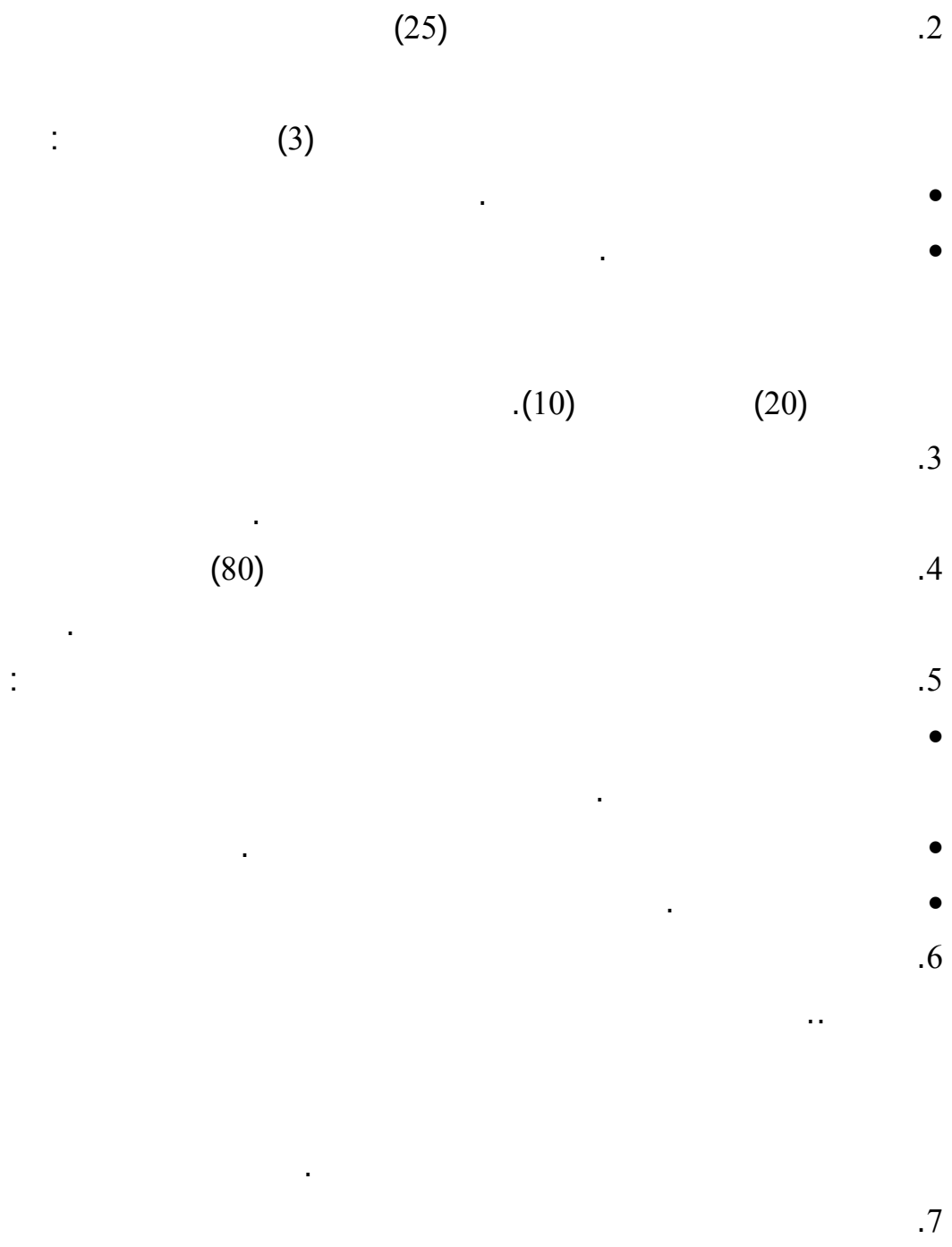
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.1

(1,2)

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(172 :2001) Cooper

$$100 \text{ X} \frac{\quad}{+} =$$

.(7)

(7)

%88	100	12	88	
%86	100	14	86	
%85	100	15	85	
%86.3	300	41	259	

%88 (7)
%85 %86
%86.3

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(3)

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.(11)

الفصل الخامس

ننائج الدارسة ومناقشتها

ووضع التوصيات والمقترحات

❖ النتائج المتعلقة بالسؤال الأول ومناقشتها

❖ النتائج المتعلقة بالسؤال الثاني ومناقشتها

❖ النتائج المتعلقة بالسؤال الثالث ومناقشتها

❖ توصيات الدراسة

❖ مقترحات الدراسة

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$$100 \times \text{—————} =$$

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(8)

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%25

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(8)

15	%10.6	16		.1
16	%9.3	14		.2
7	%40.6	61		.3
5	%48	72		.4
14	%12	18		.5
11	%26.6	40		.6
9.5	%33.3	50		.7
1	%74.6	112		.8
3	%55.3	83		.9
12	%16.6	25		.10
13	%16	24		.11
6	%46.6	70		.12
4	%52	78		.13
8	%40	60		.14
9.5	%37.3	50		.15
2	%65.3	98		.16

(8)

(11 10 5 2 1)

%25

%25

(16 15 14 13 12 9 8 7 6 4 3)

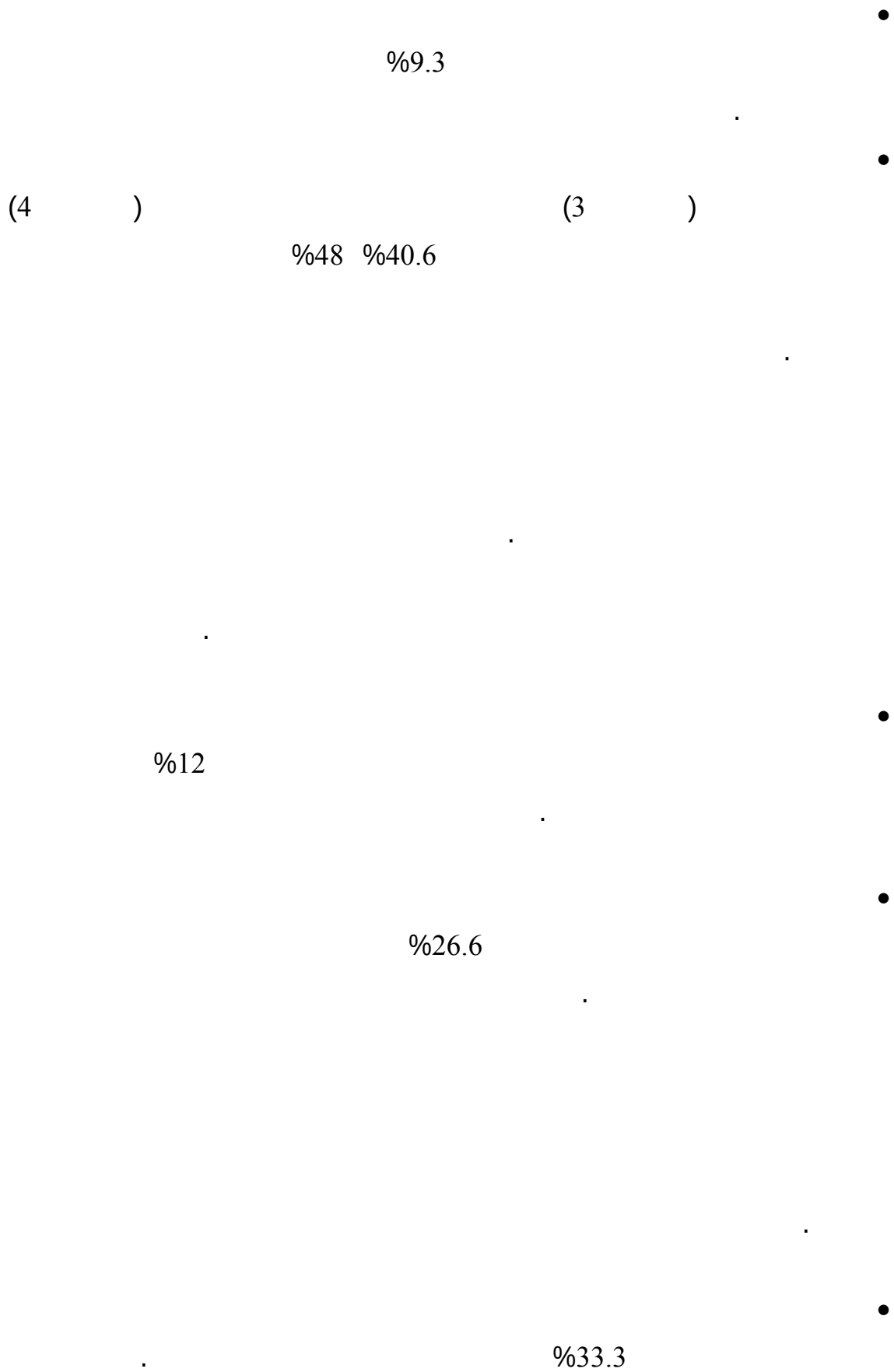
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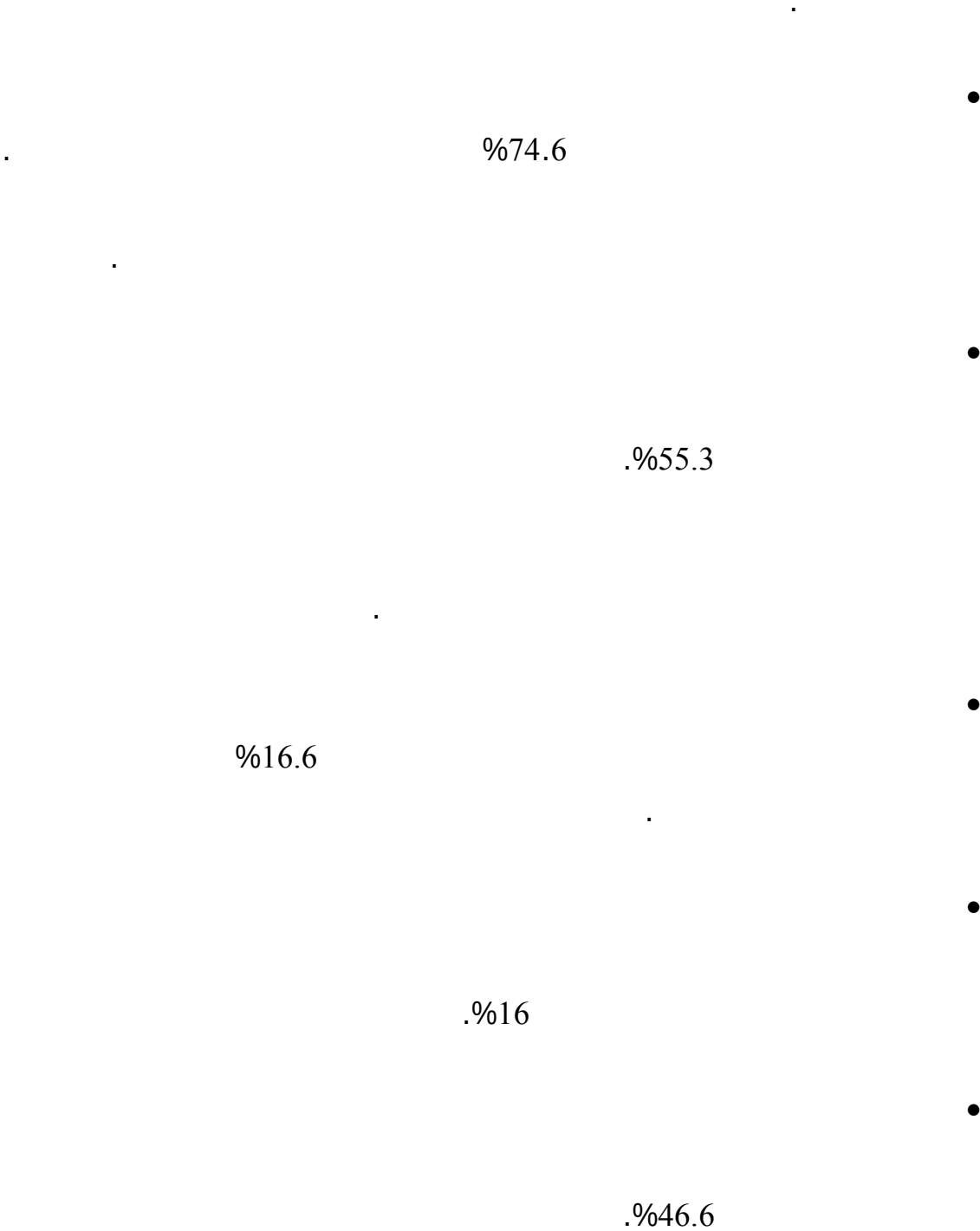
(8)

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%10.6

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Statistical package for the Social Sciences (SPSS).

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.(13 12 11 10)

(10)

				%				%		%		
1	0.000	92.00	2.76	-	-	-	-	23.8	19	76.3	61	1.
2	0.000	89.33	2.68	-	-	1.3	1	28.8	23	70.0	56	2.
3	0.000	88.67	2.66	-	-	1.3	1	31.3	25	67.5	54	3.
4	0.000	85.33	2.56	1.3	1	2.5	2	35.0	28	61.3	49	4.
6	0.000	70.67	2.12	-	-	13.8	11	60.0	48	26.3	21	5.
5	0.000	78.67	2.36	-	-	2.5	2	58.8	47	38.8	31	6.
	0.000	75.33	2.26	0.2	1	3.5	17	39.6	190	56.7	272	

. $\alpha = 0.05$ *

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(3) 2.76
0.000 (Sig) %92
 $\alpha = 0.05$
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% 89.33 2.68
0.000 (Sig)
 $\alpha = 0.05$
1.5
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%88.67	2.66	0.000	(Sig)	$\alpha = 0.05$
				1.5

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2.56	0.000	(Sig)	%85.33
			$\alpha = 0.05$
			1.5

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2.12	0.000	(Sig)	%70.67
			$\alpha = 0.05$
			1.5

.

2.36	0.000	(Sig)	%78.67
			$\alpha = 0.05$
			1.5

.

%75.33		0.000	(Sig)
"	"		$\alpha = 0.05$
			1.5

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(11)

				%		%		%		%		
3	0.000	75.33	2.26	-	-	5.0	4	63.8	51	31.3	25	1
4	0.000	72.00	2.16	-	-	7.5	6	68.8	55	23.8	19	2
2	0.000	76.67	2.30	-	-	5.0	4	60.0	48	35.0	28	3
1	0.000	91.67	2.75	-	-	1.3	1	22.5	18	76.3	61	4
	0.000	79.00	2.37	-	-	4.7	15	53.8	172	41.6	133	

. $\alpha = 0.05$ *

: (14)

(3) 2.26
0.000 (Sig) %75.33
 $\alpha = 0.05$
1.5
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%72 2.16
0.000 (Sig) $\alpha = 0.05$
1.5
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%76.67 2.30
0.000 (Sig) $\alpha = 0.05$
79

1.5

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2.75

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%91.67

$\alpha = 0.05$

1.5

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%79

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1	0.000	94.00	2.82	-	-	-	-	17.5	14	82.5	66	1.
4	0.000	82.33	2.47	-	-	2.5	2	47.5	38	50.0	40	2.
5	0.000	76.67	2.30	-	-	5.0	4	60.0	48	35.0	28	3.
2	0.000	85.67	2.57	-	-	1.3	1	40.0	32	85.8	47	4.
3	0.000	75.00	2.25	1.3	1	12.7	10	45.6	36	40.5	33	5
	0.000	82.67	2.48	0.3	1	4.3	17	42.1	168	53.4	213	

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(3	) 2.82	0.000	(Sig)	%94	$\alpha = 0.05$	1.5	.
%82.33	2.47	0.000	(Sig)		$\alpha = 0.05$	1.5	.
%76.67	2.30	0.000	(Sig)		$\alpha = 0.05$	1.5	.
%85.67	2.57	0.000	(Sig)		$\alpha = 0.05$	1.5	.
%75	2.25	0.000	(Sig)		$\alpha = 0.05$	1.5	.

0.000 (Sig) %82.67
 $\alpha = 0.05$
1.5

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5	0.006	57.67	1.73	2.5	2	37.5	30	43.8	35	16.3	13	1.
4	0.011	58.67	1.76	10.0	8	25.0	20	43.8	35	21.3	17	2.
1	0.000	80.00	2.40	-	-	6.3	5	47.5	38	46.3	37	3.
6	0.191	54.00	1.62	15.0	12	16.3	13	60.0	48	8.8	7	4.
2	0.000	79.00	2.37	-	-	1.3	1	60.0	48	38.8	31	5.
	0.0416	67.00	2.01	4.8	23	16.5	79	50.0	240	28.8	138	

. $\alpha = 0.05$ *

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%57.67 1.73
0.006 (Sig) $\alpha = 0.05$
1.5

%58.67 1.76
0.011 (Sig) $\alpha = 0.05$
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%80

2.40

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(Sig)

$\alpha = 0.05$

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%54

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0.191

(Sig)

$\alpha = 0.05$

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$\alpha = 0.05$

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.	$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\sqrt{{}^2(1\mathcal{E} - 2\mathcal{E}) + {}^2(1\mathcal{V} - 2\mathcal{V}) + {}^2(1\mathcal{S} - 2\mathcal{S})}$	
.	$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ${}^2 = {}^2(-) + {}^2(-) + {}^2(-)$	
.	1 $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	
.	$+ 1 =$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $+ 1 =$ $+ 1 =$	
.	$\frac{1\mathcal{E} - \mathcal{E}}{\mathcal{H}} = \frac{1\mathcal{V} - \mathcal{V}}{\mathcal{B}} = \frac{1\mathcal{S} - \mathcal{S}}{\mathcal{A}}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	

$\begin{matrix} & & 2 & 1 \\ & & & \\ & & & \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} & & 2 & 1 \\ & & & \\ & & & \end{matrix}$ $\left(\begin{matrix} & & 2 & 1 \\ & & & \\ & & & \end{matrix} \right) \left(\begin{matrix} & & 2 & 1 \\ & & & \\ & & & \end{matrix} \right)$ $\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{1}$	
$\begin{matrix} & & 2 & 1 \\ & & & \\ & & & \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} 2 & 1 \\ & \end{matrix}$	$0 = \begin{matrix} & & 2 & 1 \\ & & & \\ & & & \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} & & 2 & 1 \\ & & & \\ & & & \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} & & 2 & 1 \\ & & & \\ & & & \end{matrix} \Leftrightarrow \left(\begin{matrix} & & 2 & 1 \\ & & & \\ & & & \end{matrix} \right) \left(\begin{matrix} & & 2 & 1 \\ & & & \\ & & & \end{matrix} \right)$	
$\left(\begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix} \right)$	$\begin{matrix} 1 \\ & \end{matrix}$ $\frac{ \overleftarrow{X} \overleftarrow{U}_1 }{ \overleftarrow{X} } \leftarrow$ $:$	
$\begin{matrix} & & 2 & 1 \\ & & & \\ & & & \end{matrix}$	$\left(\begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix} \right)_1$ $\left(\begin{matrix} & & 2 & 1 \\ & & & \\ & & & \end{matrix} \right) \Leftarrow$ $0 = \left(\begin{matrix} 1 & - & 1 & 1 \end{matrix} \right) + \left(\begin{matrix} 1 & - & 1 & 1 \end{matrix} \right) + \left(\begin{matrix} 1 & - & 1 & 1 \end{matrix} \right)$	
$\begin{matrix} & & 2 & 1 \\ & & & \\ & & & \end{matrix}$	$0 = \begin{matrix} 1 & + & 1 & + & 1 & + & 1 \end{matrix}$ $0 = \begin{matrix} 2 & + & 2 & + & 2 & + & 2 \end{matrix}$ $\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{2}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{2}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow$	
$\begin{matrix} & & 2 & 1 \\ & & & \\ & & & \end{matrix}$	$0 = \begin{matrix} 1 & + & 1 & + & 1 & + & 1 \end{matrix}$ $0 = \begin{matrix} 2 & + & 2 & + & 2 & + & 2 \end{matrix}$ $0 = \begin{matrix} 2 & 1 & + & 2 & 1 & + & 2 & 1 \end{matrix} \Leftrightarrow$	
$\begin{matrix} & & 2 & 1 \\ & & & \\ & & & \end{matrix}$	$\left(\begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix} \right)$ $0 = \begin{matrix} & & 2 & 1 \\ & & & \\ & & & \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} & & 2 & 1 \\ & & & \\ & & & \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} & & 2 & 1 \\ & & & \\ & & & \end{matrix}$ $\frac{ \overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{B} \overrightarrow{C} \overrightarrow{D} + \overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{B} \overrightarrow{C} \overrightarrow{D} + \overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{B} \overrightarrow{C} \overrightarrow{D} }{\sqrt{2^2 + 2^2 + 2^2}}$	

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$$\dots\dots\dots = (4 \ 1- \ 2) \quad (5,1,4) \quad .1$$

$$3- (\quad \quad \quad) \quad 1 (\quad \quad \quad) \quad 3 (\quad \quad \quad) \quad 9 (\quad \quad \quad)$$

$$: \quad (3- \ 1 \ 2) \quad (1 \ 2- \ 4-) \quad .2$$

$$(\frac{1}{2} \ 1 \ 1-)(\ (1- \ 1 \ \frac{1}{2} -) (\ (1- \ \frac{1}{2} \ 1) (\ (1- \ \frac{1}{2} - \ 1-)($$

$$6 = \quad 6 + \quad 2 + 2 \quad + 2 \quad + 2 \quad .3$$

$$6 (\quad \quad \quad) \quad 5 (\quad \quad \quad) \quad 4 (\quad \quad \quad) \quad 3 (\quad \quad \quad)$$

$$= 4+ \quad 4+ \quad 8 + \quad 6 -^2 \quad +^2 \quad +^2 \quad .4$$

$$(2 \ 4 \ 3-)(\quad \quad \quad) \quad (2 \ 0 \ 3)(\quad \quad \quad) \quad (2- \ 4- \ 3)(\quad \quad \quad) \quad (2 \ 3 \ 4-)($$

$$\leftarrow \quad \frac{2+\varepsilon}{4} = \frac{3-\text{ص}}{2-} = \frac{2-\text{س}}{3} : \quad .5$$

$$(4 \ 3 \ 2-)\leftarrow (\quad \quad \quad) \quad (3 \ 2- \ 4)\leftarrow (\quad \quad \quad) \quad (2 \ 3- \ 2-)\leftarrow (\quad \quad \quad) \quad (4 \ 2- \ 3)\leftarrow ($$

$$(3 \ 1- \ 1) \quad (2 \ 1 \ 2) \quad .6$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} - = & & -1 = & & -2 = & & -2 = \\ +1 = & (& 2 + 2 = & (& 2 + 1 = & (& 2 - 1 = & (\\ +2 = & & +2 = & & -2 = & & +2 = \end{array}$$

$$: \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad .7$$

$$(2 \ 1- \ 3) \quad + (5 \ 2- \ 2) = (\quad \quad \quad) :_1$$

$$(0 \ 3 \ 1) \quad + (1- \ 1 \ 0) = (\quad \quad \quad) :_2$$

$$(\quad \quad \quad) \quad (\quad \quad \quad) \quad (\quad \quad \quad) \quad (\quad \quad \quad)$$

$$\cdot \quad (1 \ 0 \ 1-) \ (3 \ 2 \ 1) \quad (1 \cdot 0- \ 1) \quad .8$$

$$\overline{6}\sqrt{} \ (\quad \quad \quad \overline{3}\sqrt{} \ (\quad \quad \quad 6 \ (\quad \quad \quad 3 \ ($$

$$(3 \ 2 \ 1) = \leftarrow (4 \ 2- \ 5) \quad .9$$

$$8= 2+ \ (\quad 13= 3+ \ 2+ \ (\quad 10= 2+ \ 3+ \ (\quad 5= 3+ \ 2+ \ ($$

$$6= 5+ \ 3- \ 2 \quad (3 \ 2 \ 1) \quad .10$$

$$11= 3+ \ 2 \ (\quad 11= + \ 2+ \ 3 \ (\quad 0=11+ \ 5+ \ 3- \ 2 \ (\quad 11= 5+ \ 3- \ 2 \ ($$

$$3 = - \ 2 + \ 2 \ 1 = 6 + \ 3 \quad .11$$

$$(\quad \quad \quad (\quad \quad \quad (\quad \quad \quad ($$

$$\quad \quad \quad : \quad .12$$

$$\ni \quad + 1 = \quad 2 - 1 = \quad 2 + \quad = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$\quad \quad \quad : \quad 0= 6 + \ 2 + \ 3$$

$$(1 \ 5 \ \frac{4}{3} -) ((1- \ 5 \ \frac{4}{3} -) (\quad (-\frac{4}{3} \ 5 \ 1-) ((1- \ 5 \ \frac{4}{3} -) ($$

$$2- = 3+ \ 4 \quad (1 \ 1 \ 1) \quad .13$$

$$\sqrt{} \ 5 \ 19 \ (\quad \frac{19}{\overline{5}\sqrt{}} \ (\quad 19 \ (\quad \frac{9}{\overline{5}} \quad$$

$$\quad \quad \quad : \quad .14$$

$$3 + 2 = \quad + 1 =$$

$$\ni \quad 8 + 1 = \quad :_2 \quad \ni \quad 2 + 1 = \quad :_1$$

$$13 = \quad 3 + 1 =$$

$$\quad \quad \quad :$$

$$(5 \ 9 \ 13) (\quad (13 \ 9 \ 5-) (\quad (13 \ 5 \ 9) (\quad (13 \ 9 \ 5) ($$

$$\quad \quad \quad : \quad 8 = + \quad 1 = + \quad .15$$

$$60 \ (\quad 45 \ (\quad 135 \ (\quad 90 \ ($$

$$15 = 2+ \ 6+ \ 8 \quad 7 = + \ 3+ \ 4 : \quad .16$$

$$104 \ (\quad \frac{1}{104} \ (\quad \overline{104}\sqrt{} \ (\quad \frac{1}{\overline{104}\sqrt{}} \ ($$



الرقم : و ت غ / مذكرة داخلية ٢٧٠١
التاريخ : 2008 / 12/ 14

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$$.1 \quad = 5 - 4 -^2$$

$$.2 \quad = 7 - 6 +^2$$

$$(2 \ 3 \ 0) \quad (0 \ 1 \ 1-)$$

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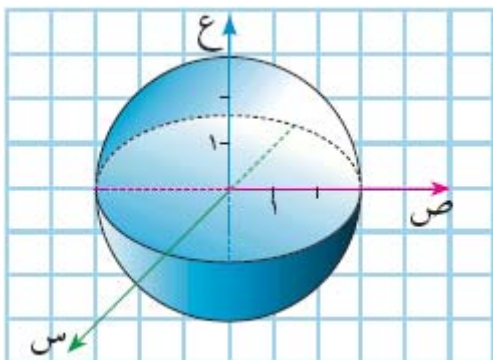
$$. \quad 3$$

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$$3 =$$

$$3 = \sqrt{{}^2(0-) + {}^2(0-) + {}^2(0-)}$$

$$9 = {}^2 + {}^2 + {}^2$$



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تعريف

$$: \quad (\quad)$$

$$^2 = ^2(\quad - \quad) + ^2(\quad - \quad) + ^2(- \quad)$$

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$$.(3 \quad 1 - \quad 1) \quad 2$$

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$$^2 = ^2(\quad - \quad) + ^2(\quad - \quad) + ^2(- \quad)$$

$$2 = \quad 3 = \quad 1 - = \quad 1 = :$$

$$4 = ^2(3 - \quad) + ^2(1 + \quad) + ^2(1 - \quad) : \quad \therefore$$

$$4 = 9 + 6 - ^2 + 1 + \quad 2 + ^2 + 1 + \quad 2 - ^2 :$$

$$= 7 + 6 - \quad 2 + \quad 2 - ^2 + ^2 + ^2 :$$

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$$= 4 + 4 + \quad 8 + 6 - ^2 + ^2 + ^2$$

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$$5 = (3 \cdot 1 - 2)$$

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$$= 7 - 4 + 8 + 6^{-2} +^2 +^2$$

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$$(2 \cdot 6 \cdot 3) \quad (1 - 4 - 2) : \quad -1$$

$$1 = 6 + 2 +^2 +^2 +^2 : \quad -2$$

$$10 = (3 \cdot 1 - 2) \quad -3$$

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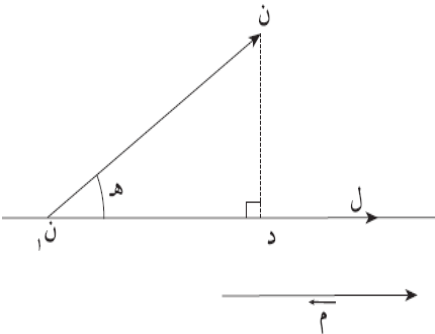
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$$| \quad 1 \quad | =$$

$$| \overleftarrow{1} | | \overleftarrow{1} | = | \overleftarrow{X} \overleftarrow{1} | \therefore$$

$$\frac{| \overleftarrow{X} \overleftarrow{1} |}{| \overleftarrow{1} |} = | \quad 1 \quad | \therefore$$



$$\frac{|\overleftarrow{X}_1 \overleftarrow{X}_m|}{|\overleftarrow{X}|} : \quad 1$$

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$$\begin{matrix} (3 & 2 & 1) \\ 3 + 1 - = & 2 + 1 = & : \end{matrix}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} (1 \ 3 \ 2) &= \overleftarrow{} & (0 \ 1- \ 1)_1 \\ (1 \ 3 \ 2) &= \overleftarrow{} & (3 \ 3 \ 0) = 1 \\ (6- \ 6 \ 6-) &= \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \overleftarrow{} X \overleftarrow{}_1 \\ \frac{\sqrt[3]{6}}{\sqrt[14]{6}} &= \frac{|(6-, 6-, 6-)|}{|(1, 3, 2)|} = : \end{aligned}$$

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$$: \quad (3 \ 2 \ 1)$$

$$\frac{2+ع}{5} = \frac{1+ص}{3} = \frac{1-س}{2}$$

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$$(1 \ 0 \ 1-) \ (3 \ 2 \ 1)$$

$$(0 \ 1- \ 1)$$

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$$(1 \ 1- \ 1)$$

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$$-1 = \frac{1+ص}{3} = \frac{1+س}{2}$$

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$$(3 \ 2 \ 1)$$

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$$(1 \ 1- \ 2)$$

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$$(1 \ 1 \ 1)$$

(Quiz)

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$$(1 \ 0 \ 1) = \leftarrow (1 \ 0 \ 1) = \leftarrow$$

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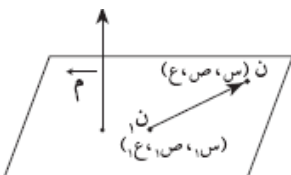
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$$(\quad)$$

$$= \leftarrow_1 \leftarrow$$

$$= (1 \ - \ 1 \ - \ 1 \ -) (\quad)$$

$$= (1 \ -) + (1 \ -) + (1 \ +) :$$



بشكل عام

$$: (\quad) = \leftarrow$$

$$(1 \ 1 \ 1)$$

$$= (1 \ -) + (1 \ -) + (1 \ +)$$

3. :

:(1)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

.....

.....

.....

:(2)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

.....

.....

.....

4.

.

:(3)

$$=17-2+ \quad - \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

.....

.....

.....

5.

.

6.

:

: (4)

$$(1, 2, 3) \leq (2, 1, 3)$$

.....

.....

.....

:(5)

:

$$(0, 3, 0) \quad (0, 2, 0) \quad (0, 0, 0)$$

.....

.....

.....

.7

:

$$6 = 5 + 3 - 2$$

$$(3, 2, 1)$$

-1

$$(1, 4, 5)$$

-2

(Quiz)

.8

.

According to these results, the remedying vision foundation has been adopted the methods of teaching and cooperative learning because it suits to achieve the study purposes.

The appropriate teaching aids and activities we chosen carefully to the remedying vision, also the researcher depends on various and affective evaluation tools in the remedying vision.

In the light of the study out come, the researcher recommended that the necessary need for focusing on the basic requirements to the students to learn this unit, with the necessity of variations and gradual progress showing the examples, and connect this material with the practical life, and take care of the students with comprehensive and completed evaluations, and enrichment the text book with practical activities, and prepare the teacher's guide, and take care of the teachers during this service and train them on the appropriate teaching methods to remedy the difficulties of learning three dimensional analytic geometry.

Abstract:

This study aimed to identify the difficulties of learning three dimensional analytic geometry for students of the scientific 11th class, and putting a suggested vision for remedying it.

This study follows the descriptive curricula and the researcher choosed the sample of the sample of the study in random way, the sample reached (150) student(boys and girls) from the study society which is (1010) students(boys and girls) from the scientific 11th class in the north Gaza in the first semester (2008-2009)year.

The study tools represented as the following:

1. The diagnostic test to stand upon to the real difficulties which exist in the scientific 11th class.
2. Personal " interview" with the sample of these students of the scientific 11th class, who finished studying this unit as a purpose of identifying the whole causes behind the difficulties of learning this unit.

The efficiency of these tools were checked in appropriate ways, as the researcher used the statistical method to this study, method of repetition and percentage.

This study reached the reasons which lead to difficulties of learning the three dimensional analytic geometry, and they are causes result to nature of the study material, like lack of connection between this material and the life process, and the similarity of the subject in this unit, in addition, the unit subject depend on the other mathematics subjects.

The reasons result to school text book such as, lack of the enrichment materials which clarify the concepts and the relations and skills of this unit, lack of the given examples in the text book in addition to the lack of graphics and illustration forms.

The reasons also come from the teacher him self as use traditional teaching methods and disregards the individuals differences a mony students.

Also the reasons come from the student him self such as unwillingness and no real motive to learn the three dimensional analytic geometry, also cumulative weakness to the students in all the mathematics branches, and there is a preconceived idea that three dimensional analytic geometry is difficult to understand .

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***Difficulties of Learning three dimensional analytic
Geometry and a suggested vision for remedying
it for students of the scientific 11th class***

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