

| | | | | |
|----------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--|
| <u>1</u> | $\frac{7^2 - 3}{2x}$ | $\frac{10^2 - 3}{2x}$ | $x \in A$ | $x \rightarrow B - \delta, \lim_{x \rightarrow B} f(x) = 10$ |
| | 2 | x | $B \leftarrow A$ | $y \rightarrow D - \delta, \lim_{y \rightarrow D} g(y) = 10$ |
| | 2 | y | $D \leftarrow A$ | $y \rightarrow D - \delta, \lim_{y \rightarrow D} g(y) = 10$ |

$$\begin{cases} (2x)^2 + (2y)^2 = 10^2 \\ \frac{10}{y} = 2x \end{cases} \rightarrow \boxed{\begin{array}{l} y=4 \\ x=3 \end{array}}$$

2 ① $A(0, -1.25)$ $\rightarrow m = \frac{-1.25 - (-11)}{0 - (-13)} = \frac{9.75}{13} = 0.75$

$$\begin{aligned} y - (-11) &= 0.75(x - (-13)) \\ y + 11 &= 0.75x + 9.75 \\ \boxed{y = 0.75x - 1.25} \end{aligned}$$

② $d_{KD} = d_{KC}$ $H(0, 0.75x - 1.25)$

$$1.25 - 0.75x = -x \rightarrow 1.25 = -0.25x$$

$$\boxed{x = -5}$$

$$H(-5, -5)$$

③ $S_{EHC} = \frac{HE \cdot HC \cdot \sin EHC}{2}$

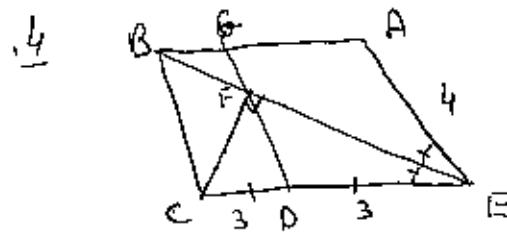
(problem) $HE = FH$

$$S_{FHC} = \frac{FH \cdot HC \cdot \sin(180 - EHC)}{2} = \frac{HE \cdot HC \cdot \sin EHC}{2} = S_{EHC} = S$$

3 ④ $P(\text{��}) = P\left(\frac{\text{��}}{\text{��}}\right) \cdot P\left(\frac{\text{��}}{\text{��}}\right) + P\left(\frac{\text{��}}{\text{��}}\right) \cdot P\left(\frac{\text{��}}{\text{��}}\right) = 0.94 \cdot 0.95 + 0.06 \cdot 0.02 = 0.8942$

⑤ $P\left(\frac{\text{��}}{\text{��}}\right) = P\left(\frac{\text{��}}{\text{��}}\right) = \binom{4}{4} 0.8942^4 = 0.6393$

⑥ $P(\text{��}) = 1 - P\left(\frac{\text{��}}{\text{��}}\right) - P\left(\frac{\text{��}}{\text{��}}\right) = 1 - 0.6393 - \binom{3}{3} 0.8942^3 \cdot 0.1058 = 0.0581$



$\angle BED = \angle BEA = \alpha$ (1)

Since $\angle B$ is shared by $\triangle BFD$ and $\triangle FDE$
 $\angle BDF = \alpha$

(1) $\angle BDF = \alpha$

(1) $\angle EBA = \angle BED = \alpha$

(3,5) $\triangle ABE \sim \triangle FDE$
 $(FDE \text{ common angle}) \angle GDC = \alpha$ (2)

(different angles $\angle AED$ and 2) \Leftarrow (different angles $\angle GDC$ and $\angle AED$)
 $\angle GDC = \angle AED = \alpha$ (3)

(3,5) $\triangle BGF \sim \triangle EDF$ (4)

$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{4-3}{3} = \frac{AE-FD}{FD} = \frac{EF}{FD} = \text{proportion}$$

$$\frac{S_{BGF}}{S_{FDE}} = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$S_{BGF} = \frac{1}{9} S_{FDE} = \frac{1}{9} S$$

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(1) (i) $\angle ABO = \frac{180-\alpha}{2}$ \Leftarrow given $\triangle ABO$
 $\angle OBC = \frac{180-\alpha}{2}$ \Leftarrow given $\triangle BOC$

$$(ii) \angle B = \angle ABO + \angle OBC = 180 - \alpha$$

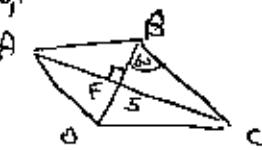
$$(iii) \angle B = \angle AOC$$

$$2\alpha = 180 - \alpha \rightarrow \underline{\alpha = 60^\circ}$$

$AB = AO = OB = OC = BC$ \rightarrow $\sqrt{3}$ in $\triangle OBC$! $\triangle BOA$

Given $\triangle ABC$ \Leftarrow $\sqrt{3}$ in $\triangle ABC$

(2) $\angle AOC = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOB = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\alpha = \alpha = 60^\circ$



$$\tan 60^\circ = \frac{FC}{OF} = \frac{5}{OF} \rightarrow OF = \frac{5}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$AC = 10, DF = \frac{5}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$SA \cdot DC = \frac{AC \cdot FO}{2} = \frac{10 \cdot 5\sqrt{3}}{2} = 14.43$$

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④ $\angle A = 60^\circ$
 $\angle ADE = \alpha$
 $\angle AED = 180 - 60 - \alpha = 120 - \alpha$

$\angle BEF = 180 - 60 - \angle AED = 180 - 60 - 120 + \alpha = \alpha$
 $\angle B = 60^\circ$
 $\angle EFB = 180 - \alpha - 60 = 120 - \alpha$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \triangle BEF \\ \triangle BDF \end{array} \right\} \Delta AED$

⑤ $\triangle BEF$? פוליאון גודל

$$\frac{BE}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{EF}{\sin 60} \rightarrow BF = \frac{\sin \alpha \cdot EF}{\sin 60} = \frac{2\alpha \sin \alpha}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\alpha \sin \alpha}{\sin 60}$$

triangle FDC: $\frac{FC}{\sin 60} = \frac{FD}{\sin \alpha} \rightarrow FC = \frac{\sin \alpha \cdot FD}{\sin 60} = \frac{\sin(120-\alpha) \cdot a}{\sin 60}$

$$BC = FC + BF = \frac{a \sin \alpha}{\sin 60} + \frac{a \sin(120-\alpha)}{\sin 60} = \frac{a}{\sin 60} (\sin \alpha + \sin(120-\alpha))$$

⑥ $2R = \frac{a}{\sin 60}$ $\triangle DEF$? פוליאון גודל

$$8 = \frac{a}{\sin 60} \rightarrow a = 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$60^\circ = \alpha = \angle C \leftarrow DE \parallel BC$$

$$BC = \frac{a}{\sin 60} (\sin \alpha + \sin(120-\alpha)) = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} (\sin 60 + \sin 60) = 8\sqrt{3} = 13.86$$

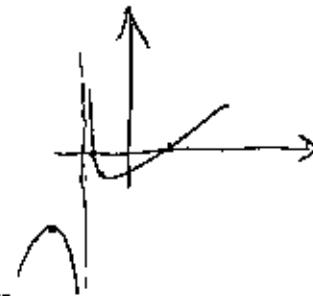
1) $x \neq -3$ ② $x = -3$ מינימום נסיבתי, מינימום כללי גלוי
 ③ $f(x) = \frac{-5}{x+3}$ $(0, -\frac{5}{3})$: $y \rightarrow \infty$ או $y \rightarrow -\infty$
 $0 = \frac{x^2-5}{x+3} \rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{5}$ $(\sqrt{5}, 0)$ $(-\sqrt{5}, 0)$: $x \rightarrow \infty$ או $x \rightarrow -\infty$

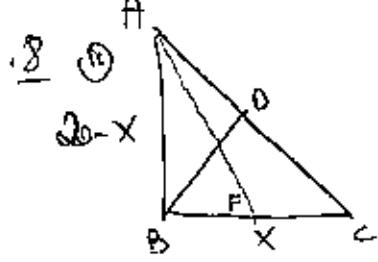
④ $f'(x) = \frac{2x(x+3) - (x^2-5)}{(x+3)^2} = \frac{x^2+6x+5}{(x+3)^2} = \frac{(x+1)(x+5)}{(x+3)^2} = 0$
 $f''(x) = 2x+6$
 מינימום נסיבתי, מינימום גלוי
 $f''(-1) > 0$ $f''(-5) < 0$ $\min(-1, -2)$, $\max(-5, -10)$

⑤ (1) $x = -3$: מינימום נסיבתי
 $y = 1$: מינימום גלוי

(2) מינימום נסיבתי ≈ -1.6 מינימום גלוי ≈ -1.6 מינימום נסיבתי

פונקציית $f(x)$ גורמת $x = -3$ לנקודות קיצון.
 פונקציית $f(x)$ גורמת $x = -1$ לנקודות קיצון.





$$AC = \sqrt{(20-x)^2 + x^2} = \sqrt{400 - 40x + 2x^2}$$

הוכיחו ש- $\triangle ADF \sim \triangle ABC$

$$BD = \frac{AC}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{400 - 40x + 2x^2}}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{400 - 40x + 2x^2}$$

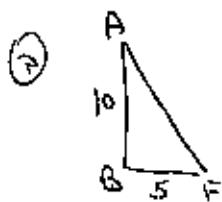
$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{-40 + 4x}{2\sqrt{400 - 40x + 2x^2}}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 = -40 + 4x \rightarrow \boxed{x = 10}$$

$$f''(x) = 4 > 0$$

(ב) הוכח ש- $f''(x) > 0$

• מינימום ב- $x = 10$ \downarrow
• $x = 10$, $x = 10$ מינימום



$$AF = \sqrt{10^2 + 5^2} = 11.18$$

• מינימום ב- $x = 10$ \downarrow
• $x = 10$ מינימום

$$\text{Q) } q(x) = \underline{1}, \quad f(x) = \underline{1}$$

• ב- π מינימום ב- $x = 0$ ו- $x = \pi$ $\sin 2x$ מינימום ב- $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ $\sin 2x$ מינימום ב- $x = \pi$

$$\textcircled{P) } \sin 2x = 1 - Gf 2x \rightarrow \sin 2x + Gf 2x = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \text{לטביה } x = \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow x = 0 \rightarrow \text{מינימום}$$

$$(\frac{\pi}{4}, 1) \quad (\frac{\pi}{2}, 0) \quad (0, 1) \quad \text{מינימום}$$

$$1 = \sin 2x + Gf 2x = \sin 2x + \sin(90 - 2x) = 2 \sin 45 Gf(2x - 45) = \sqrt{2} Gf(2x - 45)$$

$$\sin(2x - 45) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = Gf 45^\circ \rightarrow 2x - 45^\circ = \pm 45^\circ + 360k^\circ \rightarrow x = 45^\circ + 180k^\circ \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k \quad x = 180k^\circ \rightarrow 0, \pi$$

$$\textcircled{Q) } \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - Gf 2x - \sin 2x) dx = x - \frac{\sin 2x}{2} + \frac{Gf 2x}{2} \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} = \left(\pi - 0 + \frac{1}{2}\right) - \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 0 - \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 = 2.57$$