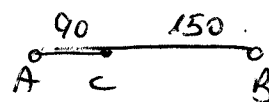


1
(1463) X - אמת או שקר, תשובה האמת כן - X

אמת	שקר	תשובה
240	$\frac{240}{x}$	X
150	$\frac{150}{x+20}$	X+20



$$\frac{240}{x} > \frac{150}{x+20} + 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x(x+20)} \rightarrow 240x + 4800 > 150x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 30x$$

$$12x^2 - 80x - 4800 < 0$$

$$10 < x < 80 \quad \text{אמון, לא אמון, האם חולבות, אולי}$$

$$-40 < x < 80$$

② $\frac{240}{x} = \frac{150}{x+20} + 1 + \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \boxed{x=80}$

כאן לרובת הנספים נוספה $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{150}{80+20}$ שאלה

רובת האמת צחה $200 = 80 \cdot 2\frac{1}{2}$ ק"א בזמן הזה.

2
(1463) ①

נניח שהטענה נכונה ונציב $n+1$

$$a_{n+1} = 6^{n+1} + (-1)^{n+2} = 6 \cdot 6^n + (-1)^{n+2} = 6(6^n + (-1)^{n+1}) - 6(-1)^{n+1} + (-1)^{n+2} =$$

$$= 6a_n + (-1)^{n+1}(-6-1) = 6a_n - 7(-1)^{n+1}$$

מתחלה ב-7 מתחלה ב-7

② נניח שהטענה נכונה ונציב $n+1$

$$1+2+2^2+\dots+2^{4n-1} \quad \text{לפי השאלה, ב-15 שאלה}$$

$$1+2+2^2+\dots+2^{4n-1}+2^{4n}+2^{4n+1}+2^{4n+2}+2^{4n+3}$$

נראה שזהו $n+1$

$$15 \rightarrow \underbrace{1+2+2^2+\dots+2^{4n-1}}_{\text{מתחלה ב-7 לפי השאלה}} + 2^{4n}(1+2+2^2+2^3)$$

$$+ 2^{4n} \cdot 15$$

מתחלה ב-15

3
(1463) $\frac{1}{3} = P(\text{אמור} | \bar{C}) = \frac{P(\bar{C} \cap \text{אמור})}{P(\bar{C})}$

$$P(\bar{C} \cap \text{אמור}) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 0.3 = 0.1$$

$$\frac{2}{5} = P(\text{אמור} | \bar{A}) = \frac{P(\bar{A} \cap \text{אמור})}{P(\bar{A})}$$

$$P(\bar{A} \cap \text{אמור}) = \frac{2}{5} \cdot 0.4 = 0.24$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = P(\bar{C} | \text{אמור}) = \frac{P(\bar{C} \cap \text{אמור})}{P(\text{אמור})} \rightarrow P(\text{אמור}) = \frac{0.1}{0.25} = 0.4$$

נשים את התוצאה

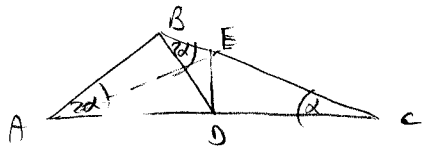
① $P(\text{אמור}) = 0.6 = 60\%$

② $P(\text{אמור} \cap \bar{A}) = 0.16 = 16\%$

③ $P(\text{אמור} | \bar{A}) = \frac{P(\bar{A} \cap \text{אמור})}{P(\bar{A})} = \frac{0.06}{0.3} = 0.2 = 20\%$

	$\bar{C}$	$\bar{A}$	$\bar{C} \cap \bar{A}$	
0.6	0.24	0.16	0.2	אמור
0.4	0.06	0.24	0.1	אמור
1	0.3	0.4	0.3	

4
(1464)



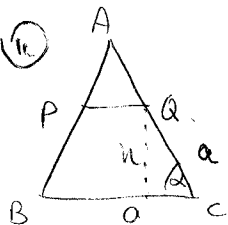
(1.) $ED = ED$ (common side)
 $AD = DC$ (given)
 $\angle EDA = 90^\circ = \angle EDC$ (given)
 $\downarrow$
 $\triangle AED \cong \triangle CED$ (S.S.S.)

$\angle BAE = \angle BAD - \angle EAD \leftarrow \angle ECD = \alpha = \angle EAD$
 $= 2\alpha - \alpha = \alpha$

(2) (1) $\angle BAE = \alpha = \angle BCD$
 $\angle CBD = 2\alpha = \angle BEA$ ($\triangle AED \cong \triangle CED$) } $\triangle ABE \sim \triangle BDC \rightarrow \left[\frac{BE}{BD} = \frac{AB}{DC} \right]$
 (2) $\frac{BE}{BD} = \frac{AB}{DC} = \frac{AB}{AD}$ (from (1)) } $\triangle ABD \sim \triangle BED$ (S.S., AA, S.S.)
 $\angle BAD = 2\alpha = \angle CBD$

(3) $\angle ADB = 3\alpha$ ($\triangle BDC \cong \triangle AED$)
 $3\alpha = \angle ADB = \angle BDE$ (from (2)) } $90^\circ = \angle ADB + \angle BDE = 6\alpha$
 $\boxed{\alpha = 15^\circ}$

5
(1464)



$\sin \alpha = \frac{h}{AC} = \frac{h}{a} \rightarrow h = a \sin \alpha$
 $S_{PQCB} = \frac{1}{2} a^2 = \frac{(PQ + BC)h}{2} = \frac{(PQ + a) \cdot a \sin \alpha}{2} \cdot \frac{a}{2}$

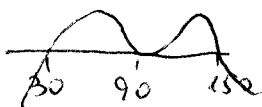
$(PQ + a) \sin \alpha = a \rightarrow PQ + a = \frac{a}{\sin \alpha} \rightarrow PQ = \frac{a}{\sin \alpha} - a = a \left(\frac{1}{\sin \alpha} - 1 \right)$

$\frac{AQ}{AC} = \frac{PQ}{BC} = \frac{a \left(\frac{1}{\sin \alpha} - 1 \right)}{a} = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} - 1$: from (1), from ABC - ! APQ parallel

$\frac{AQ}{AQ + a} = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} - 1 \rightarrow \frac{AQ}{AQ + a} = \frac{1 - \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \rightarrow AQ \sin \alpha = AQ + a - AQ \sin \alpha - a \sin \alpha$

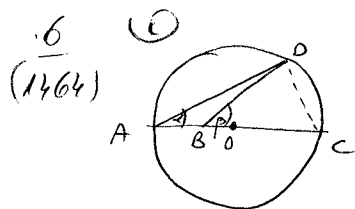
$AQ(\sin \alpha - 1 + \sin \alpha) = a(1 - \sin \alpha) \rightarrow \boxed{AQ = \frac{a(1 - \sin \alpha)}{2 \sin \alpha - 1}}$

(2) $1 - \sin \alpha = 0, 2 \sin \alpha - 1 = 0 \leftarrow \frac{a(1 - \sin \alpha)}{2 \sin \alpha - 1} \geq 0$ if $AQ \geq 0$ then
 $\sin \alpha = 1 \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$
 $\alpha = 90 \quad \alpha = 30, 150$



$\rightarrow 30 < \alpha < 150$

($AQ=0$) (max) 90° when α is between 30° and 150° is the range of α for which $AQ \geq 0$.



$$\frac{S_{\triangle ABD}}{S_{\triangle ADC}} = \frac{AD^2 \sin \alpha \sin \alpha \times ADB}{2 \sin \alpha \times ADB} = \frac{\sin(\alpha)}{\sin(180-\beta)} = \frac{1}{\sin(90-\alpha)}$$

$$= \frac{\sin(\beta-\alpha)}{\sin \beta} = \frac{\cos \alpha \sin(\beta-\alpha)}{\sin \beta}$$

7 (1465) (1) $\frac{S_{\triangle ABD}}{S_{\triangle ADC}} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\cos 60 \sin(\beta-60)}{\sin \beta} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \sin \beta = \cos 60 \sin(\beta-60) = \frac{1}{2} \sin(\beta-60)$

$$\sin \beta = \sin(\beta-60) = \sin \beta \cos 60 - \cos \beta \sin 60 = \frac{1}{2} \sin \beta - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \beta$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sin \beta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \beta \quad \therefore \frac{1}{2} \cos \beta \rightarrow \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta} = \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow \tan \beta = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$\beta = -60 \rightarrow |\beta| = 120$$

7 (1465) (1) $0 = \cos^2 x - a^2 \sin x = \cos x (\cos x - a^2) \rightarrow \cos^2 x = 0, \cos x = a^2$
 $\cos x = 0$
 $(\frac{\pi}{2}, 0) \leftarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} \leftarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k$
 $(\frac{3\pi}{2}, 0) \leftarrow x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$
 $a > \sqrt{2}$
 נוסף, נוסף, נוסף

(2) $f'(x) = -2 \cos x \sin x + a^2 \sin x = \sin x (-2 \cos x + a^2)$

$$f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow \sin x = 0, -2 \cos x + a^2 = 0$$

$$x = \pi k$$

$$\cos x = \frac{a^2}{2} \rightarrow a > \sqrt{2}$$

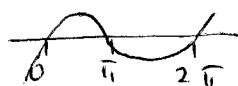
$$x = 0, x = \pi, x = 2\pi$$

$$(0, 1-a^2), (\pi, 1+a^2), (2\pi, 1-a^2)$$

$$(2\pi, 1-a^2), (0, 1-a^2)$$

הנחיות
 בן חנין
 נוסף, נוסף, נוסף
 נוסף, נוסף, נוסף
 נוסף, נוסף, נוסף

(3)

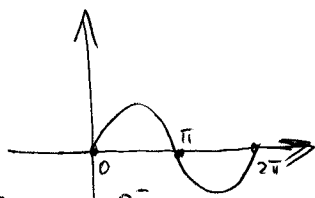


נוסף, נוסף, נוסף

0 < x < pi נוסף, נוסף, נוסף

pi < x < 2pi נוסף, נוסף, נוסף

(1)



$$(2) \int_0^{\pi} f'(x) dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} [0 - f'(x)] dx = f(\pi) - f(0) - f(2\pi) + f(\pi) = 16$$

$$16 = 2f(\pi) - f(0) - f(2\pi) = 2(1+a^2) - (1-a^2) - (1-a^2) = 2+2a^2-1+a^2-1+a^2 = 4a^2$$

$$16 = 4a^2 \rightarrow |a| = 2$$

8
(1465) $\frac{1}{c-2} \int_0^c [(x^2-2x)^4 (x-1) dx] = (*)$

$u = x^2 - 2x$
 $du = dx(2x-2)$ / no

$\int (x^2-2x)^4 (x-1) dx = \int \frac{u^4 (x-1) du}{2x-2} =$
 $= \int \frac{u^4}{2} du = \frac{u^5}{10} = \frac{(x^2-2x)^5}{10}$

$\frac{1}{c-2} \int_0^c [(x^2-2x)^4 (x-1) dx] = \frac{1}{c-2} \left[\frac{(x^2-2x)^5}{10} \right]_0^c =$

(*) - הפתרון

$= \frac{1}{c-2} \left[\frac{(c^2-2c)^5}{10} - 0 \right] = \frac{1}{c-2} \cdot \frac{(c^2-2c)^5}{10} = \frac{c^5(c-2)^5}{10c} = \frac{c^4(c-2)^5}{10}$

הצורה הזו מתקבלת מניכוח של הביטוי (יציבה)

$\frac{4c^3(c-2)^5 + 5(c-2)^4 c^4}{10} = \frac{1}{10} c^3(c-2)^4 [4(c-2) + 5c] = 0$

$c=0, c=2$ $9c-8=0$
 $c=8/9$

הפתרון $c=8/9$ הוא הפתרון היחיד

9
(1465) ① $y' = 2x \rightarrow y'(t) = 2t$ יציבה
 (t, t^2) הפתרון

המשוואה המשותפת:

$y - t^2 = 2t(x - t)$
 $y = 2tx - 2t^2 + t^2 = 2tx - t^2$

$(\frac{t}{2}, 0)$: נקודת החיתוך עם ציר ה-x

$S = \int_0^{\frac{t}{2}} x^2 dx + \int_{\frac{t}{2}}^3 [x^2 - (2tx - t^2)] dx =$

$S = \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^{\frac{t}{2}} + \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - tx^2 + \frac{t^2}{2}x \right]_{\frac{t}{2}}^3 = \frac{t^3}{24} + (9 - 9t + 3t^2) - \left(\frac{t^3}{24} - \frac{t^3}{4} + \frac{t^3}{2} \right)$

$\left(\frac{t^3}{24} - \frac{t^3}{4} + \frac{t^3}{2} \right) = 9 - 9t + 3t^2 - \frac{1}{4}t^3$

$S' = -9 + 6t - \frac{3}{4}t^2 = 0 \rightarrow t=6, t=2$

$S'' = 6 - 1.5t \rightarrow S''(6) < 0$ max $S''(2) > 0$ min

$S(2) = 1$

②

$y = 4x - 4$
 $y(3) = 8$

המשוואה המשותפת היא $(t=2)$
 נקודת החיתוך עם ציר ה-x

