

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

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} S = \frac{28}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot S$$

$$\angle C^{\wedge}BC = \alpha$$

$$\triangle C^{\wedge}BC$$

$$\frac{8}{4} = \tan \alpha \Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = 63.435^\circ} \quad \text{ל.ל.}$$

$$BC^{\wedge} = \sqrt{8^2 + 4^2} = 4\sqrt{5} \quad \text{סך היתרון}$$

$$7) AB \perp BC \quad \text{ל.ל.}$$

$$8) AB \perp BC^{\wedge} \quad \text{ל.ל. ישרה}$$

$$9) AB \perp BC^{\wedge} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{סך 7, 8 + סך היתרון ישרה} \\ \text{בניסוי היתרון ישרה כלפי חץ הישרה} \\ \text{בניסוי האוכרים רק סכב} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\triangle C^{\wedge}BA$$

$$\frac{4}{4\sqrt{5}} = \tan \angle AC^{\wedge}B \Rightarrow \boxed{\angle AC^{\wedge}B = 24.09^\circ} \quad \text{ל.ל.}$$

$$\boxed{S_{\triangle AC^{\wedge}B} = \frac{4 \cdot 4\sqrt{5}}{2} = 8\sqrt{5}} \quad \text{ל.ל.}$$

$$10) BD = 2 \quad BC \text{ חלק } D \quad \text{ל.ל. + 5 סך}$$

$$\triangle ABD \quad AD = \sqrt{2^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{20} \quad \text{סך היתרון}$$

$$\triangle A^{\wedge}AD$$

$$\boxed{A^{\wedge}D = \sqrt{8^2 + 20} = \sqrt{84}} \quad \text{ל.ל.}$$

$$(3) \quad f(x) = \sin 2x \quad 0 \leq x \leq \pi$$

20 פונקציות
482

1. א.י.ב. של פונקציה

$$f = 0 \Rightarrow \sin 2x = 0$$

$$2x = \pi k \quad / : 2$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{\pi}{2} k}$$

$$k=0 \Rightarrow x=0 \Rightarrow$$

$$(0, 0)$$

$$k=1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right)$$

$$k=2 \Rightarrow x = \pi \Rightarrow$$

$$(\pi, 0)$$

ק.א

2.

א.י.ב.

$$\boxed{\hat{f}(x) = 2 \cos 2x}$$

$$\hat{f}(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \cos 2x = 0$$

$$2x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k \quad / : 2$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2} k}$$

$$k=0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, 1\right)$$

$$k=1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{3\pi}{4} \Rightarrow f\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} = -1 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{3\pi}{4}, -1\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (0, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(\pi) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\pi, 0)$$



$$F''(x) = -4 \sin 2x$$

$$F''\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -4 \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = -4 < 0 \Rightarrow \max\left(\frac{\pi}{4}, 1\right)$$

$$F''\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = -4 \cdot \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} = 4 > 0 \Rightarrow \min\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}, -1\right)$$

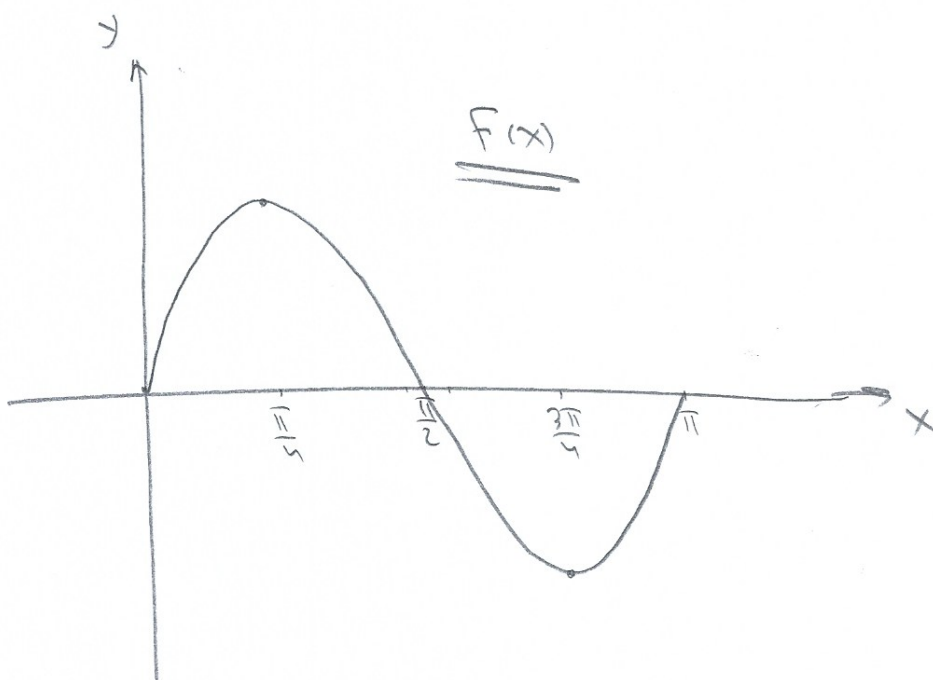
∩

∃ min(0, 0)

∃ max(π, 0)

pl.

3.



$$2) F(x) = g(x)$$

$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x$$

$$2 \sin x \cdot \cos x - 2 \sin x = 0$$

$$2 \sin x (\cos x - 1) = 0$$

←

$$1) \sin x = 0$$

$$x = \pi k$$

$$k=0 \quad x=0$$

$$k=1 \quad x=\pi$$

$(0, 0)$ $(\pi, 0)$

$$2) \cos x = 1$$

$$x = 2\pi k$$

$$x=0$$

$$x=2\pi \quad \text{снова } f_n$$

г)

$$g(x) > f(x)$$

иногда

$$S = \int_0^{\pi} (2\sin x - \sin 2x) dx = \left[-2\cos x + \frac{\cos 2x}{2} \right]_0^{\pi}$$

$$= -2\cos \pi + \frac{\cos 2\pi}{2} - \left[-2\cos 0 + \frac{\cos 0}{2} \right]$$

$$= 2 + \frac{1}{2} + 2 - \frac{1}{2} = \underline{\underline{4}}$$

4) $f(x) = 9 - (\ln x)^2$

20 fun
482

1. הגדרת תחום
 $x > 0$

2. לפי שאלה

$$y = 0 \Rightarrow 9 - (\ln x)^2 = 0$$

$$(\ln x)^2 = 9$$

$$\ln x = 3 \Rightarrow x = e^3 \Rightarrow (e^3, 0)$$

$$\ln x = -3 \Rightarrow x = e^{-3} = \frac{1}{e^3} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{e^3}, 0\right)$$

לפי שאלה
 $x = 0$ ϕ (לא מוגדר)

3. פונקציית נגזרת

$$\hat{f}(x) = -\frac{2 \cdot \ln x}{x}$$

$$\hat{f}(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 2 \ln x = 0 \quad / : 2 \quad \ln x = 0$$

$$x = 1 \Rightarrow f(1) = 9 \Rightarrow (1, 9)$$

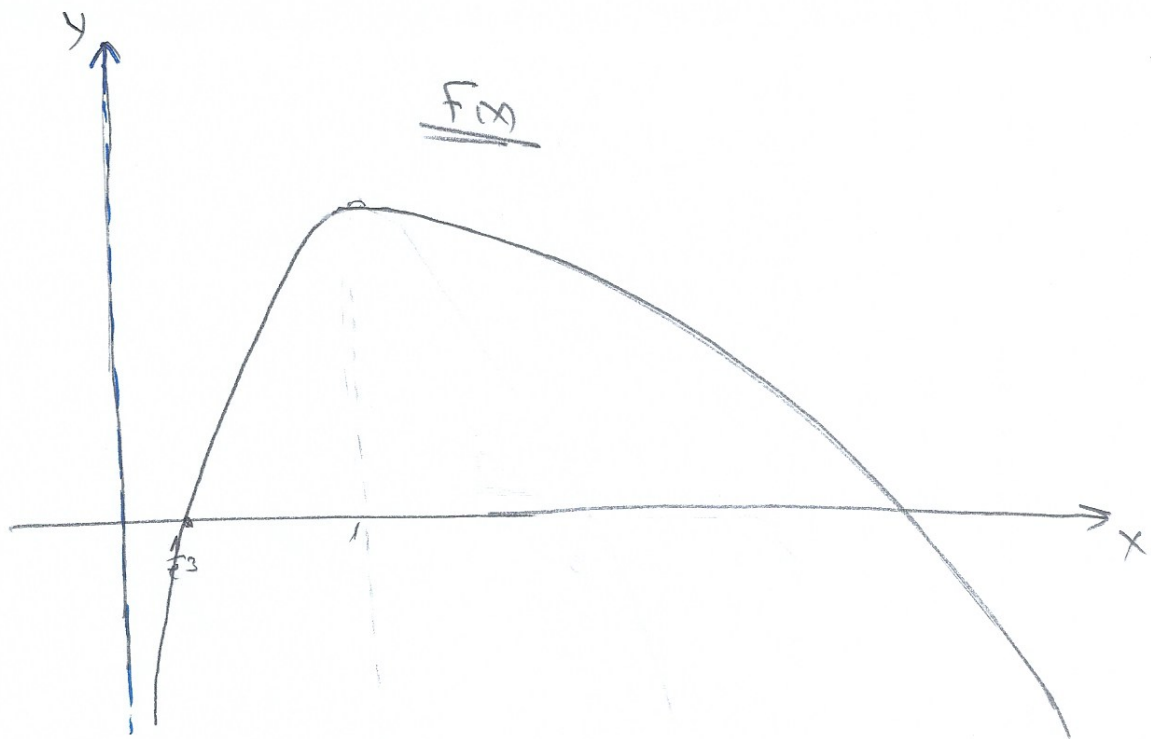
$$\hat{f}''(x) = \frac{-\frac{2}{x} \cdot x + 2 \ln x}{x^2}$$

$$\hat{f}''(x) = \frac{-2 + 2 \ln x}{x^2}$$

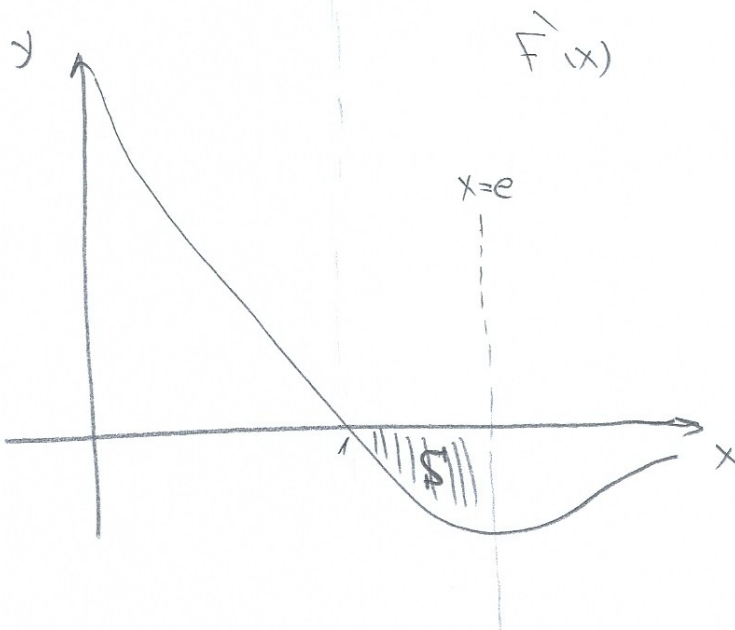
$$\hat{f}''(1) = \frac{-2}{1} < 0 \Rightarrow \max(1, 9)$$

←

4.



2)



$$S = \int_1^e (0 - F'(x)) dx = [-F(x)]_1^e = -F(e) - [-F(1)]$$

$$= \underset{9}{F(1)} - \underset{8}{F(e)} = 9 - 8 = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

5) k) $M_0 = X$

$$M_1 = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = X \cdot q^1$$

$$M_5 = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{10} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{10} = X \cdot q^5$$

dividing by M_1

$$\frac{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{10}}{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{X \cdot q^5}{X \cdot q^1} = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^8 = q^4$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2\right]^4 = q^4 \Rightarrow \boxed{q = \frac{1}{9}}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = X \cdot \frac{1}{9} \quad / : \frac{1}{9} \Rightarrow X = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{M_0 = 1}$$

2) $g(x) = 3^{-2x} \quad x \geq 0$

1. $g(x) = 1 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^x \quad \{M_t = M_0 \cdot q^t\}$

1. x is not in the domain

$$y = 0 \Rightarrow 3^{-2x} = 0 \quad \emptyset$$

$$3^{-2x} > 0 \quad x \text{ is not}$$

y is not in the domain

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow g(0) = 1 \Rightarrow (0, 1)$$

20 km
482



2.

החלק השני

צריך

$$g'(x) = -2 \cdot 3^{-2x} \cdot \ln 3$$

$$\ln 3 = 1.09 > 0$$

$$3^{-2x} > 0 \quad \forall x \Rightarrow g'(x) < 0 \quad \forall x$$

$$-2 < 0$$

הפונקציה יורדת בכל הנקודות

צריך

לראות שהפונקציה יורדת לכל x שבה היא מוגדרת.
 כלומר, $g'(x) < 0$ לכל x שבה g מוגדרת.
 נראה שזה נכון לכל x שבה g מוגדרת.

3.

