

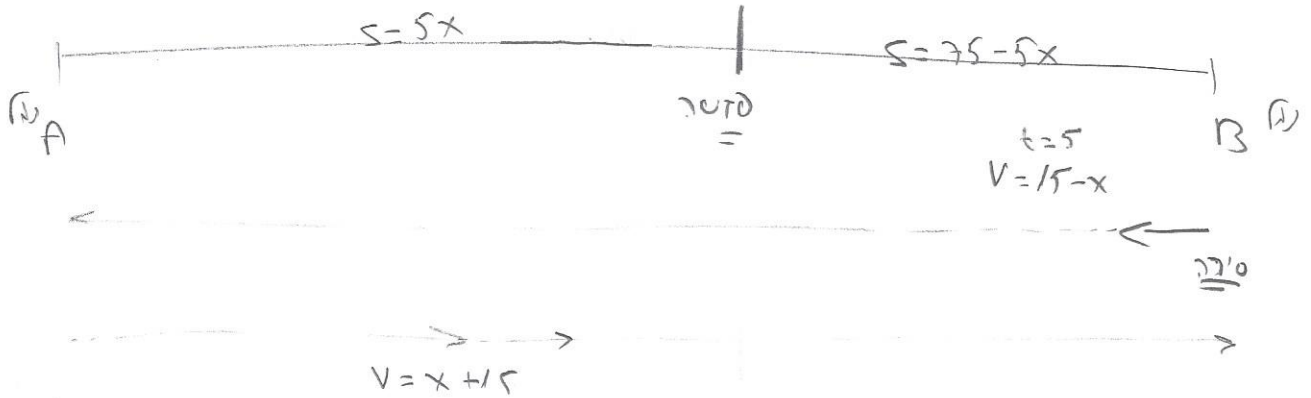
כ"ח  
ה'תש"ח

5.2)

उत्तर  $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} V = x$

 $t = 5$ 
$$t = \frac{75 - 5x}{x}$$

900



הרכסור ורכסור  
107 חמ B בוגר  
טע

$$\frac{y}{x} = \frac{y}{15-x} + \frac{y}{x+15} \quad / : y$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{15-x} + \frac{1}{15+x}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{30}{225 - x^2} \Rightarrow x^2 + 30x - 225 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-30 \pm 30\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow x = -15 + 15\sqrt{2} = 6.21$$

$$y = 5x + 75 - 5x = \underline{\underline{75}}$$

$$\frac{75}{6.21} = 12.07$$

הרשטור (הטירה) י"א ח' ב' דעבור 12.07 סא ח' א  
א' ס' י' א' ד' ח' ע' ג' ב' ב' א' ב'

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$a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, \dots$  -  $\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, -\frac{1}{16}, \dots$

$$\frac{a_2}{1-q} = 6 \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{a_1 q}{1-q} = 6}$$

$a_1, -a_2, a_3, -a_4, \dots$  -  $1, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{8}, \dots$

$q = -q$

$$\frac{-a_2}{1+q} = -3 \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{-a_1 q}{1+q} = -3}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\frac{a_1 q}{1-q}}{\frac{-a_1 q}{1+q}} = \frac{6}{-3} \quad \frac{1+q}{q-1} = -2$$

$$1+q = -2q+2 \Rightarrow \boxed{q = \frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\boxed{a_1 = 12}$$

6)  $\frac{1}{a_2}, \frac{1}{a_3}, \frac{1}{a_4}, \dots, \frac{1}{a_2 \cdot q^{n-1}}$

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{\frac{1}{a_2 \cdot q^n}}{\frac{1}{a_2 \cdot q^{n-1}}} = \frac{q^{n-1}}{q^n} = q^{-1} = \underline{\underline{3}}$$

7)  $S_n = 273.25 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a_2} \frac{(3^n - 1)}{3-1} = 273.25$

$\{a_2 = 12 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = 4\}$

$3^n = 2187$

$\boxed{n = 7}$

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היכן נמצא הסוג

|     | הסתברות<br>של<br>$\bar{A}$ | הסתברות<br>של<br>$A$ | $P$                        |
|-----|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 0.3 | 0.12                       | 0.18                 | הסתברות<br>של<br>$B$       |
| 0.7 | 0.28                       | 0.42                 | הסתברות<br>של<br>$\bar{B}$ |
| 1   | 0.4                        | 0.6                  |                            |

$A$  - הסתברות של 0.3  
 $\bar{A}$  - הסתברות של 0.7  
 $B$  - הסתברות של 0.3  
 $\bar{B}$  - הסתברות של 0.7

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B) \quad \text{למקרה של עצמאות}$$

$$P(A) = 2P(B) \quad P(B) = x \Rightarrow P(A) = 2x \Rightarrow P(A \cap B) = 2x^2$$

$$P(A/B) = 0.6 \Rightarrow \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = 0.6$$

$$\frac{2x^2}{x} = 0.6 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 0.3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow P(B) &= 0.3 & P(A \cap B) &= 0.18 \\
 P(\bar{B}) &= 0.7 \\
 P(A) &= 0.6 \\
 P(\bar{A}) &= 0.4
 \end{aligned}$$

1)  $P(A \cap B) = 0.18 = 18\%$

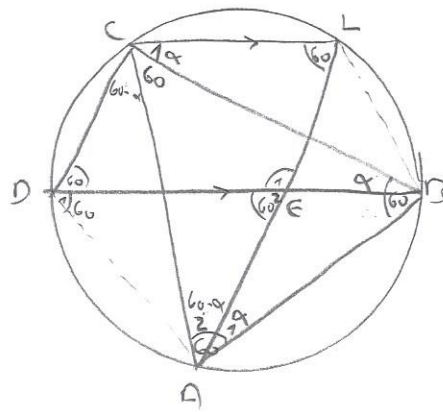


$$\left[ 0.7^6 + \binom{6}{1} \cdot 0.7^1 \cdot 0.3^5 \right]$$

$$P(\text{הסתברות של}) = 1 - \left[ 0.7^6 + \binom{6}{1} \cdot 0.3^1 \cdot 0.7^5 \right] = \underline{\underline{0.572}}$$

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806 זמן בן



6)  $\angle D = \angle A = 60^\circ$  ( ... זמן בן )

$\Rightarrow \angle C = 120^\circ$  ( ... זמן בן )

$\angle C_1 = \alpha$

$\angle ACB = 60$

$\Rightarrow \angle ACD = 60 - \alpha$

$\angle A_1 = \angle C_1 = \alpha$  ( ... זמן בן )

$\Rightarrow \angle A_2 = 60 - \alpha$

$\Rightarrow \angle ACD = \angle EAC = 60 - \alpha$

$\Rightarrow CD \parallel LA$  ( ... זמן בן )

$CL \parallel DE$  ( ... זמן בן )

$\Rightarrow \underline{CLE D}$  ( ... זמן בן )

7)  $\angle E_1 = \angle C = 120^\circ$  ( ... זמן בן )

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \angle E_2 = 60^\circ \\ \angle ADB = \angle ACB = 60^\circ \end{cases}$  ( ... זמן בן )

$\angle DAE = 60^\circ$  ( ... זמן בן )

$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\triangle DAE}}$

8)  $\triangle LEB$  ( ... זמן בן )

$\Rightarrow LB = LE$

$\underline{CL = DE = AE}$

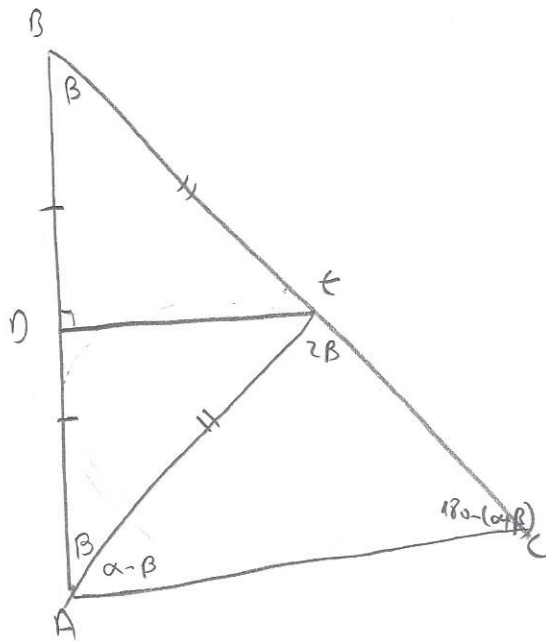
$\Rightarrow AE + LE = LA$

$\boxed{LC + LB = LA}$

...

5

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DE ...

$\Rightarrow BE = EA$  ( ... )  
... ..

$$1) \boxed{\angle EAC = \alpha - \beta}$$

$$2) \frac{CE}{\sin(\alpha - \beta)} = \frac{AE}{\sin[180 - (\alpha + \beta)]} \Rightarrow \frac{CE}{AE} = \frac{\sin(\alpha - \beta)}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)} \quad (AE = BE)$$

$$\boxed{\frac{CE}{EB} = \frac{\sin(\alpha - \beta)}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}}$$

א) ...

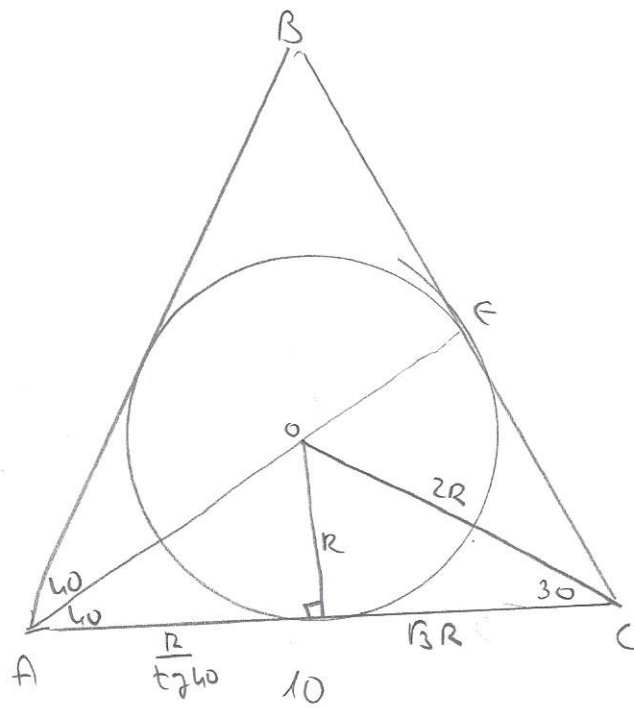
$$\beta = 40^\circ \Rightarrow \alpha = 80$$

$$AC = 10 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{CE}{EB} = \frac{AC}{AB} \quad (\dots)$$

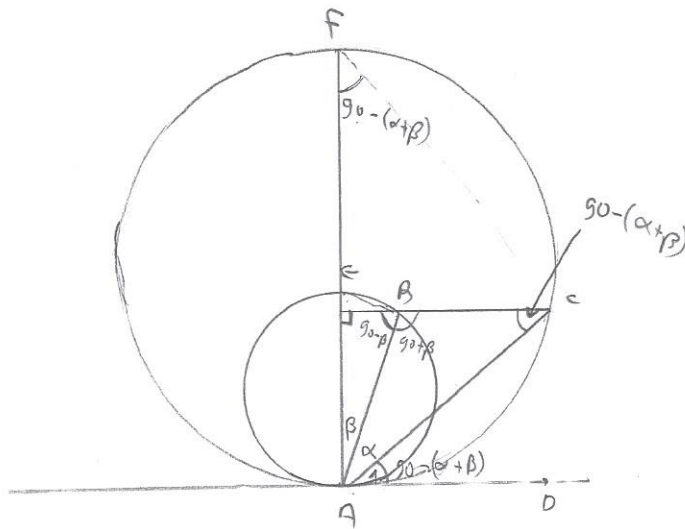
$$\frac{\sin(\alpha - \beta)}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{10}{AB} \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} \alpha = 80 \\ \beta = 40 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \boxed{AB = 13.85 \text{ m}}$$

לה



$$\frac{R}{\tan 40^\circ} + \sqrt{3}R = 10 \Rightarrow \boxed{R = 3.42 \text{ m}}$$

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$$AF = 2R$$

$$AE = 2r$$

1) נ"ס נגזר  $AD \parallel BC$  נ"ס

$$\angle BCA = 90 - (\alpha + \beta)$$

$$2) \frac{AC}{\sin(90 + \beta)} = \frac{AB}{\sin[90 - (\alpha + \beta)]} \Rightarrow \frac{AC}{\cos \beta} = \frac{AB}{\cos(\alpha + \beta)} \quad \text{R.N.}$$

3) נ"ס נגזר  
BE, FC נ"ס

$$\angle ACF = \angle ABE = 90^\circ \quad (\text{נ"ס הנקודות הן הן})$$

$\triangle ACF$

$$\frac{AC}{2R} = \sin[90 - (\alpha + \beta)] \Rightarrow AC = 2R \cdot \cos(\alpha + \beta)$$

$\triangle BAE$

$$\frac{AB}{2r} = \sin(90 - \beta) \Rightarrow AB = 2r \cdot \cos \beta$$

$$\frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{\cos \beta}{\cos(\alpha + \beta)} \Rightarrow \frac{2R \cos(\alpha + \beta)}{2r \cos \beta} = \frac{\cos \beta}{\cos(\alpha + \beta)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{R}{r} = \frac{\cos^2 \beta}{\cos^2(\alpha + \beta)} \quad \text{R.N.}$$

$$(7) \quad f(x) = \frac{x^2 + x - a}{x^2 - x + a} \quad (a > 1)$$

זכור:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\text{leading coefficient of } f}{\text{leading coefficient of } g}$

ב) (אם  $f$  ו- $g$  הם פולינומים)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\text{leading coefficient of } f}{\text{leading coefficient of } g}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x^2 + x - a}{x^2 - x + a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{a}{x^2}}{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{a}{x^2}} = 1$$

$$\boxed{y = 1}$$

$$2. \quad \hat{f}(x) = \frac{(2x+1)(x^2-x+a) - (x^2+x-a)(2x-1)}{(x^2-x+a)^2}$$

$$\boxed{\hat{f}(x) = \frac{-2x^2 + 4ax}{(x^2-x+a)^2}}$$

$$\hat{f}(x) = 0 \Rightarrow -2x^2 + 4ax = 0 \Rightarrow -2x(x - 2a) = 0$$

$$x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow f(0) = -1 \Rightarrow (0, -1)$$

$$x_2 = 2a \Rightarrow f(2a) = \frac{4a+1}{4a-1} \Rightarrow \left(2a, \frac{4a+1}{4a-1}\right)$$

| x | x < 0       | 0   | 0 < x < 2a | 2a  | x > 2a      |
|---|-------------|-----|------------|-----|-------------|
| y | x = -a<br>- |     | x = a<br>+ |     | x = 3a<br>- |
| f |             | min |            | max |             |

$$\hat{f}(-a) = \frac{-6a^2}{(+)} = (-)$$

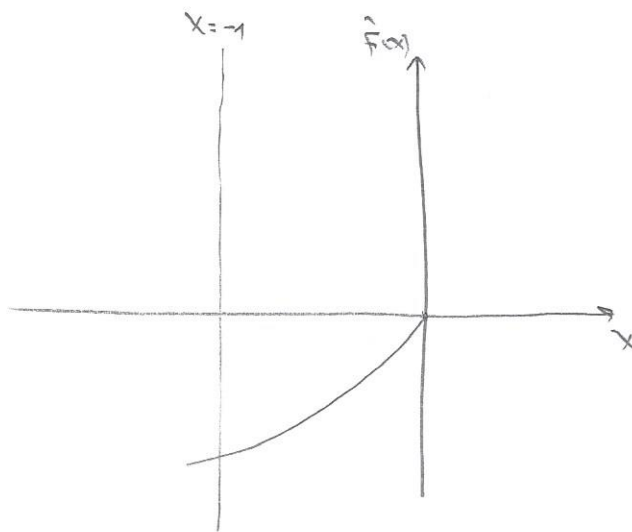
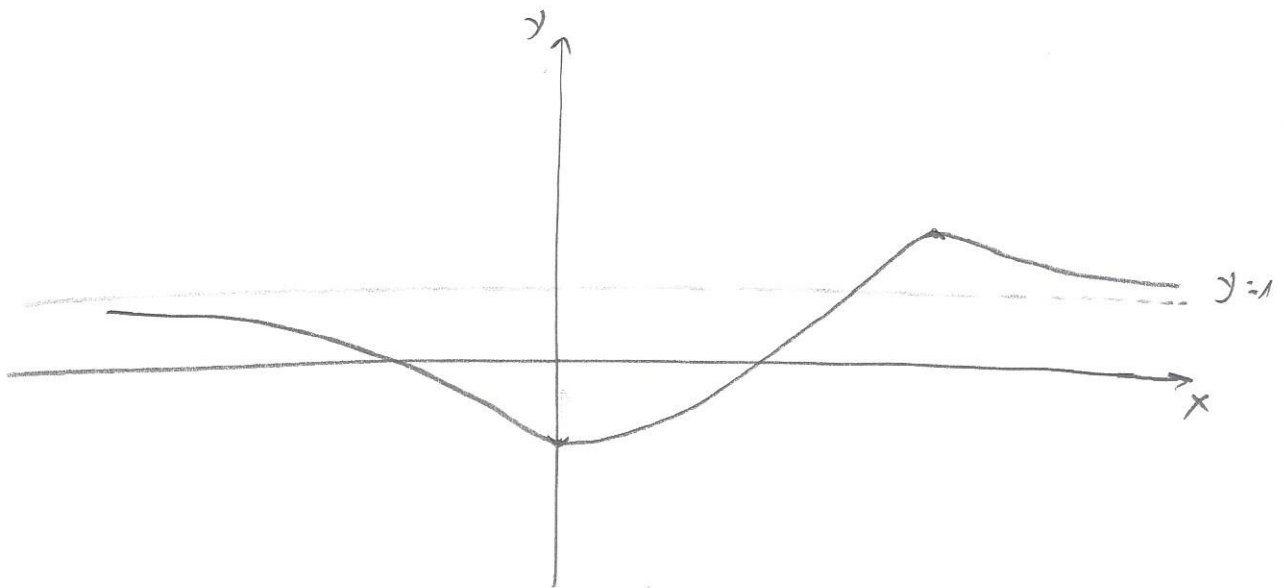
$$\hat{f}(a) = \frac{2a^2}{(+)} = (+)$$

$$\hat{f}(3a) = \frac{-6a^2}{(+)} = (-)$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \min(0, -1) \\ \max\left(2a, \frac{4a+1}{4a-1}\right) \end{array}}$$



3)



$$\int_{-1}^0 -f(x) dx = \left[ -F(x) \right]_{-1}^0 = -F(0) - [-F(-1)] = F(-1) - F(0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

( $F(0) = -1$ )

$$\Rightarrow F(-1) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1-1-a}{1+1+a} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$2a = 2 + a$$

$$\boxed{a=2}$$

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

x ist ab 1/2

$$x^2+x-2=0$$

$$x=-2$$

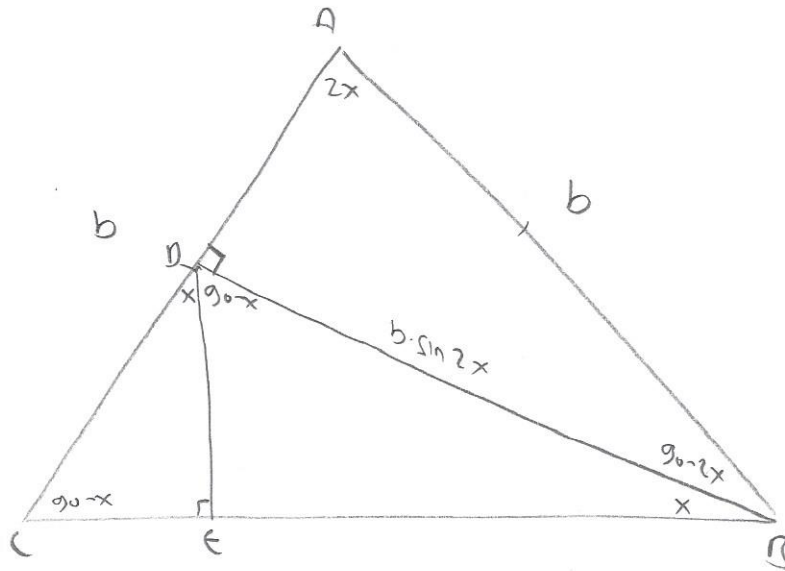
$$x=+1$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$\boxed{\begin{matrix} (-2, 0) \\ (1, 0) \end{matrix}}$$

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$\triangle ADB$

$$\frac{DB}{b} = \cos(90-2x) \Rightarrow DB = b \cdot \sin 2x$$

$\triangle DEB$

$$\frac{DE}{b \cdot \sin 2x} = \sin x \Rightarrow DE = b \cdot \sin 2x \cdot \sin x$$

$$DE = b [2 \cos 2x \cdot \sin x + \sin 2x \cdot \cos x]$$

$$DE = 0 \Rightarrow 2 \cos 2x \cdot \sin x + \sin 2x \cdot \cos x = 0$$

$$2 \cos 2x \cdot \sin x + 2 \sin x \cdot \cos^2 x = 0$$

$$2 \sin x [\cos 2x + \cos^2 x] = 0$$

$$\sin x = 0$$

$$x = 180^\circ \text{ k } \phi$$

$$2 \cos^2 x - 1 + \cos^2 x = 0$$

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \cos x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\cos x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$x = 54.73 + 360^\circ \text{ k}$$

$$x = \pm 125 + 360^\circ \text{ k } \phi$$

$$x = -54.73 + 360^\circ \text{ k } \phi$$

$$x = 54.73$$

$$\max x = 54.73$$

|   |    |       |    |
|---|----|-------|----|
| x | 54 | 54.73 | 55 |
| y | +  |       | -  |
| z | ↗  | ↖     | ↘  |

$$\hat{F}(54) = 0.0595$$

$$\hat{F}(55) = -0.02$$

$$\angle BAC = 109.46^\circ$$

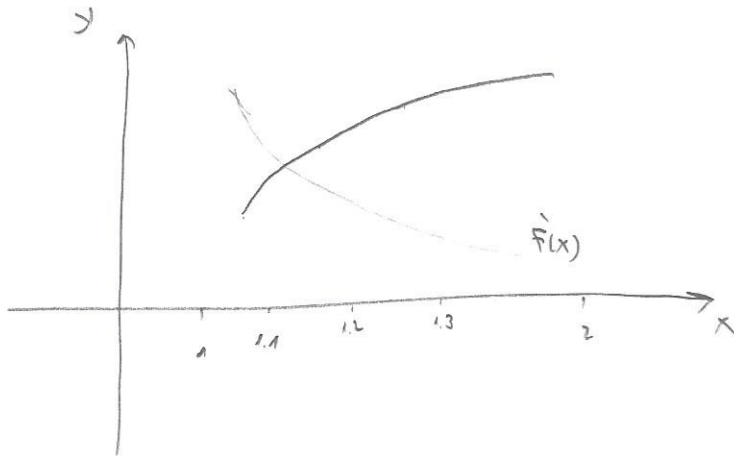
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| x    | 1.1  | 1.2  | 1.3  | 1.4  |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| F(x) | 1.19 | 1.28 | 1.36 | 1.43 |

היחס בין x ל-1.2

$$1 < x < 2$$

היחס בין  $F(x)$  ל-1.28  
 כי  $F(x)$  הוא פונקציה קבועה



היחס בין  $F(x)$  ל-1.28

$\Downarrow$

$$\hat{F}(1.2) > 0$$

היחס בין  $F(x)$  ל-1.28

$\Downarrow$

היחס בין  $F(x)$  ל-1.28

$\Downarrow$

$$\hat{F}(1.3) < \hat{F}(1.2) < \hat{F}(1.1)$$

היחס בין  $F(x)$  ל-1.28

e)  $g(x) = \sqrt{F(x)} \quad 1 < x < 2$

$$g'(x) = \frac{\dot{F}(x)}{2\sqrt{F(x)}}$$

הפונקציה  $F(x)$  היא פונקציה  
 המוגדרת על ידי  $F(x) > 0$  ופונקציה

$$\Rightarrow g'(x) > 0 \quad \text{פונקציה}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \text{ היא פונקציה}$$

3)  $g(x) = \dot{F}(x) \quad 1.1 \leq x \leq 1.3$

$$\frac{\dot{F}(x)}{2\sqrt{F(x)}} = \dot{F}(x) \Rightarrow \sqrt{F(x)} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow F(x) = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25$$

הפונקציה  $F(x)$  היא פונקציה  
 המוגדרת על ידי  $F(1.1) = 1/9$  ופונקציה  
 $F(x) = 0.25$  ופונקציה