

$$(2) m_{PB} = m_{UB}$$

$$\Rightarrow \textcircled{1} \frac{y}{x+5} = \frac{y_0}{x_0+5}$$

$$m_{PA} = m_{UA}$$

$$\Rightarrow \textcircled{2} \frac{y}{x-5} = \frac{y_0}{5-x_0} \leftarrow \text{נגזרת}$$

המשוואות יחד

$$\frac{\frac{y}{x+5}}{\frac{y}{x-5}} = \frac{\frac{y_0}{x_0+5}}{\frac{y_0}{5-x_0}} \Rightarrow \frac{x-5}{x+5} = \frac{5-x_0}{5+x_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x + x \cdot x_0 - 25 - 5x_0 = 5x - x \cdot x_0 + 25 - 5x_0$$

$$2x \cdot x_0 = 50 \quad | : 2$$

$$x \cdot x_0 = 25$$

$$\boxed{x_0 = \frac{25}{x}}$$

$$\boxed{y_0 = \frac{5y - x_0 y}{x-5} = \frac{5y - \frac{25y}{x}}{x-5} = \frac{5xy - 25y}{x(x-5)} = \frac{5y(x-5)}{x(x-5)} = \frac{5y}{x}}$$

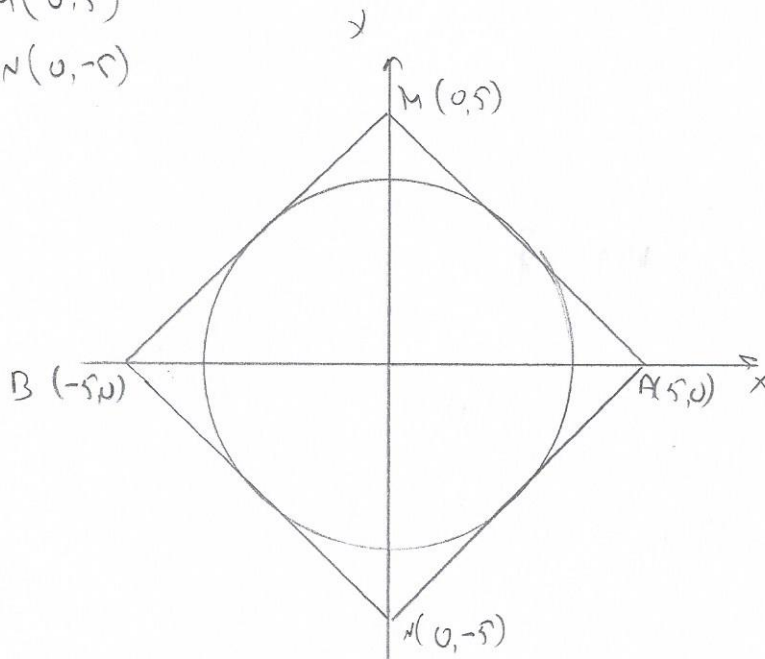
נקודת החיתוך (x, y)

$$\left(\frac{25}{x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{5y}{x}\right)^2 = 25$$

$$\frac{625}{x^2} + \frac{25y^2}{x^2} = 25 \quad | : 25 \Rightarrow \frac{25}{x^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2} = 1 \quad | \cdot x^2$$

$$25 + y^2 = x^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{y^2 = x^2 - 25} \quad \underline{\text{ק.1}}$$

←
נגזרת

$$N(0, -5)$$


$$MB = MA = AN = BN = \sqrt{5^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{50}$$

(ג) פתחים

$$\Rightarrow \text{BMA} \sim (\text{הוא סוג של } N)$$

$$m_{BM} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow BM \perp BN$$

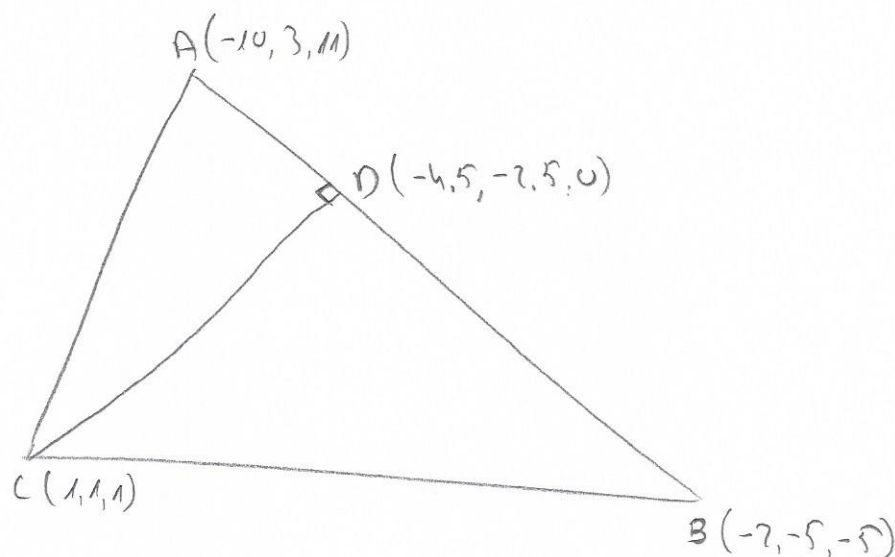
$$M_{BN} = -1$$

(לחיות שבו 5-10 שנה בלבד) $\Rightarrow$ BMAN _{ניכר}

$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{BN}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{50}}{2} = \frac{5 \cdot \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

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b)

AB נורמל וקטור

$$\vec{AB} = (8, -8, -16) / : 8$$

$$\vec{AB} = (1, -1, -2)$$

$$\Rightarrow l_{AB}: x = (-10, 3, 11) + t(1, -1, -2)$$

נ"פ נקודה ב-AB ונקודה D

$$D(-10+t, 3-t, 11-2t)$$

$$\vec{CD} = (-11+t, 2-t, 10-2t)$$

נכנס

$$\vec{CD} \perp \vec{AB} \Rightarrow \vec{CD} \cdot \vec{AB} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (-11+t, 2-t, 10-2t) \cdot (1, -1, -2) = 0$$

$$-11+t-2+t-20+4t=0$$

$$6t = +33$$

$$t = \frac{33}{6}$$

$$D(-4.5, -2.5, 0)$$

נכנס

2) $E(-1, 5, -2)$

CE הישר $\vec{CE}$

$$\vec{CE} = (2, -4, 3)$$

$$l_{CE} \neq x = (-1, 5, -2) + s(2, -4, 3)$$

$$1) \cos \alpha = \frac{|(2, -4, 3)(1, -1, -2)|}{\sqrt{2^2+4^2+3^2} \cdot \sqrt{1^2+1^2+2^2}} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{29} \cdot \sqrt{6}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = 90^\circ}$$

$$2) \vec{BC} = (3, 6, 6) / :3 \quad \vec{BC} = (1, 2, 2)$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{|\vec{BC} \cdot \vec{CE}|}{|\vec{BC}| \cdot |\vec{CE}|} = \frac{|(1, 2, 2)(2, -4, 3)|}{\sqrt{1^2+2^2+2^2} \cdot \sqrt{2^2+4^2+3^2}} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{9} \cdot \sqrt{29}} = 0$$

$$\boxed{\alpha = 90^\circ}$$

3) ישר CE והאלון חסר ישרים בלשון
אלון אלשור בקו $(BC \mid AB)$ קבן

$$\boxed{\alpha = 90^\circ}$$

c) כל-כן ישר אלשור הא הלס-סבן הישר (ED)
 קבן הלסו הא הלשור (CD)

$$\vec{CD} = (-5, 5, -1) \Rightarrow |\vec{CD}| = \sqrt{5.5^2 + 3.5^2 + 1} = \sqrt{43.5}$$

$$\vec{CE} = (2, -4, 3) \Rightarrow |\vec{CE}| = \sqrt{2^2+4^2+3^2} = \sqrt{29}$$

יש ΔEDC (ED) אלון אלשור CE
 הלסו הא הלסו CD

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{|\vec{CE}|}{|\vec{CD}|} = \frac{\sqrt{29}}{\sqrt{43.5}} \Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = 39.23^\circ}$$

$$(3) \quad |z|j + 2z = \sqrt{3}$$

$$z = a + bi$$

$$\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} j + 2(a + bi) = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2a + (2b + \sqrt{a^2 + b^2})j = \sqrt{3}$$

$$2a = \sqrt{3} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{a = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

$$2b + \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = 0$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{3}{4} + b^2} = -2b \quad \uparrow^2 \quad \text{نقلنا له 2b لـ 2b}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} + b^2 = 4b^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 3b^2 = \frac{3}{4}$$

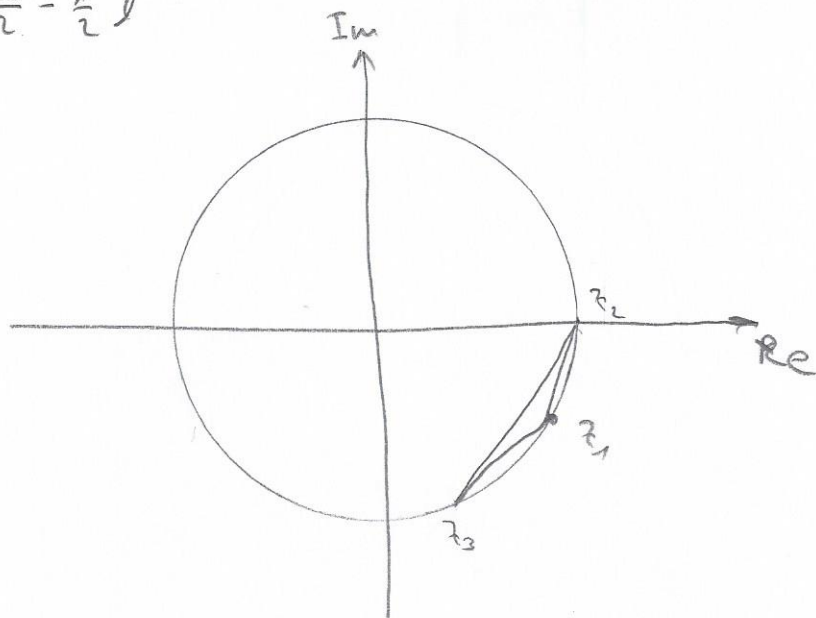
$$b^2 = \frac{1}{4} \quad \Rightarrow \quad b = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\boxed{b = -\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{z = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}j}$$

النتيجة

$$2) z_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}j$$



$$z_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}j = \text{cis } 330$$

$$z_2 = 1 = \text{cis } 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle z_1 z_2 = 30^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow z_3 = \text{cis } 300$$

$$w = z_1 \cdot z_2 \cdot z_3 = \text{cis } 330 \cdot \text{cis } 0 \cdot \text{cis } 300 = \text{cis } 270 = -j$$

$$w + w^2 + w^3 + \dots + w^{4n}$$

$a_n = w^n$ (כך נקרא) $a_1 = -j$ ו- w הן אותו הדבר
 $q = w = -j$

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{w^{n+1}}{w^n} = w$$

$n = 4n$

$$S_{4n} = \frac{a_n [q^{4n} - 1]}{q - 1} = \frac{-j [(-j)^{4n} - 1]}{-j - 1}$$

$$(-j)^{4n} = [((-j)^2)^2]^n = ((-1)^2)^n = 1^n = 1$$

$$= \frac{-j(1-1)}{-j-1} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{S_{4n} = 0}$$

4)

$$F(x) = \sqrt{2^{x-m} + 2^{m-x}}$$

$$g(x) = F'(x) \cdot F(x) = \frac{2^{x-m} \cdot \ln 2 - 2^{m-x} \cdot \ln 2}{2 \cdot \sqrt{2^{x-m} + 2^{m-x}}} \cdot \sqrt{2^{x-m} + 2^{m-x}}$$

$F'(x)$ $F(x)$

$$2^{x-m} > 0$$

$$2^{m-x} > 0$$

x פר

$$\Rightarrow g(x) = \frac{\ln 2 (2^{x-m} - 2^{m-x})}{2}$$

$$g(2) = -\frac{3}{4} \cdot \ln 2 \quad \text{פר}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\ln 2 (2^{2-m} - 2^{m-2})}{2} = -\frac{3}{4} \ln 2 \quad / \cdot \frac{2}{\ln 2}$$

$$2^{2-m} - 2^{m-2} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{4}{2^m} - \frac{2^m}{4} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\underline{2^m = t} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{t} - \frac{t}{4} = -\frac{3}{2} \quad / \cdot 4t$$

$$\Rightarrow t^2 - 6t - 16 = 0$$

$$t_1 = 8 \Rightarrow 2^m = 8 \Rightarrow \boxed{m=3}$$

$$t_2 = -2 \Rightarrow 2^m = -2 \quad \text{no} \quad 2^m > 0 \quad m \text{ פר}$$

x פר פר

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

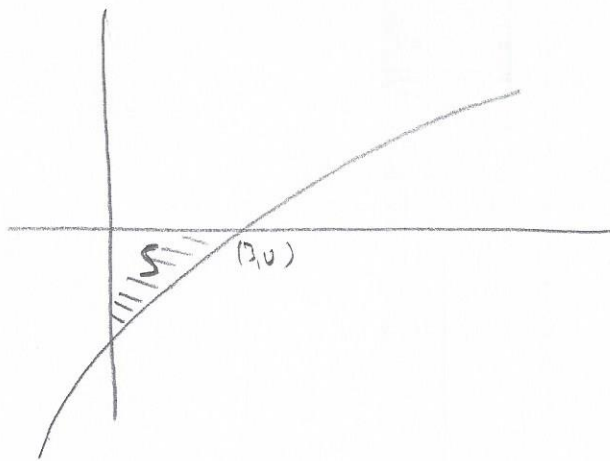
$$x-3 = 3-x \Rightarrow x=3 \Rightarrow \boxed{(3,0)}$$

y פר פר

$$\underline{x=0} \Rightarrow g(0) = \frac{\ln 2}{2} (2^{-3} - 2^3) < 0$$

הפס' מוקדן x פר פר y פר פר





$$\int_0^3 0 - g(x) dx = \int_0^3 -f'(x) \cdot f(x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \boxed{u = f(x) \Rightarrow du = f'(x) \cdot dx} \\ \Rightarrow & dx = \frac{du}{f'(x)} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_0^3 \cancel{f'(x)} \cdot u \cdot \frac{du}{\cancel{f'(x)}} = \int_0^3 -u du = \left[-\frac{u^2}{2} \right]_0^3 = \left[-\frac{(f(x))^2}{2} \right]_0^3$$

$$= \left[-\frac{2^{x-3} + 2^{3-x}}{2} \right]_0^3 = -\frac{1+1}{2} + \left[-\frac{2^{-3} + 2^3}{2} \right] = \underline{\underline{\frac{49}{16}}}$$

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

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10) נגזרת ראשונה

$-x > 0 \Rightarrow x < 0$

$x < 0$

2) $f(x)$ נגזרת ראשונה

$f'(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot x - [\ln(-x) + 2]}{x^2}$

$f'(x) = \frac{-\ln(-x) - 1}{x^2}$

$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow -\ln(-x) - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \ln(-x) = -1$

$\Rightarrow -x = e^{-1} \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{e}$

$f(-\frac{1}{e}) = \frac{\ln(\frac{1}{e}) + 2}{-\frac{1}{e}} = -e \Rightarrow (-\frac{1}{e}, -e)$

x	$x < -\frac{1}{e}$	$-\frac{1}{e}$	$-\frac{1}{e} < x < 0$	0
f''	$x = -1$ -		$x = -0.1$ +	
f'	$\searrow$	<u>min</u>	$\nearrow$	

נגזרת שנייה של x נמצאת ב- $x = -1$ ו- $x = -0.1$ נמצאת ב- $x = -0.1$

$f''(-1) = -\ln 1 - 1 = -1 < 0$

$f''(-0.1) = -\ln(0.1) - 1 = 1.3 > 0$

$\Rightarrow \min(-\frac{1}{e}, -e)$

e) Find the minimum of $f(x)$

$$f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \ln(-x) + 2 = 0$$

$$\ln(-x) = -2 \Rightarrow -x = e^{-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{e^2}$$

$$f''\left(-\frac{1}{e^2}\right) = \frac{-\ln(e^{-2}) - 1}{\left(-\frac{1}{e^2}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{(1/e)^2} > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\min x = -\frac{1}{e^2}}$$

3) $g(x) = -\frac{1}{f(x)}$

(1) Find the minimum of $g(x)$

$$f(x) \neq 0 \Rightarrow x < 0$$

↑

for $x < 0$

$$\boxed{x \neq -\frac{1}{e^2}; x < 0}$$

(2) Find the minimum of $g(x)$

$$\boxed{g'(x) = \frac{f''(x)}{[f'(x)]^2}}$$

$$g'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{e} \quad (\text{for } x < 0)$$

$$g\left(-\frac{1}{e}\right) = -\frac{1}{f\left(-\frac{1}{e}\right)} = -\frac{1}{-e} = \frac{1}{e} \Rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{e}, \frac{1}{e}\right)$$

Since $f(x)$ is increasing for $x < 0$, the minimum of $g(x)$ is at $x = -\frac{1}{e}$.

$$\boxed{\min\left(-\frac{1}{e}, \frac{1}{e}\right)}$$