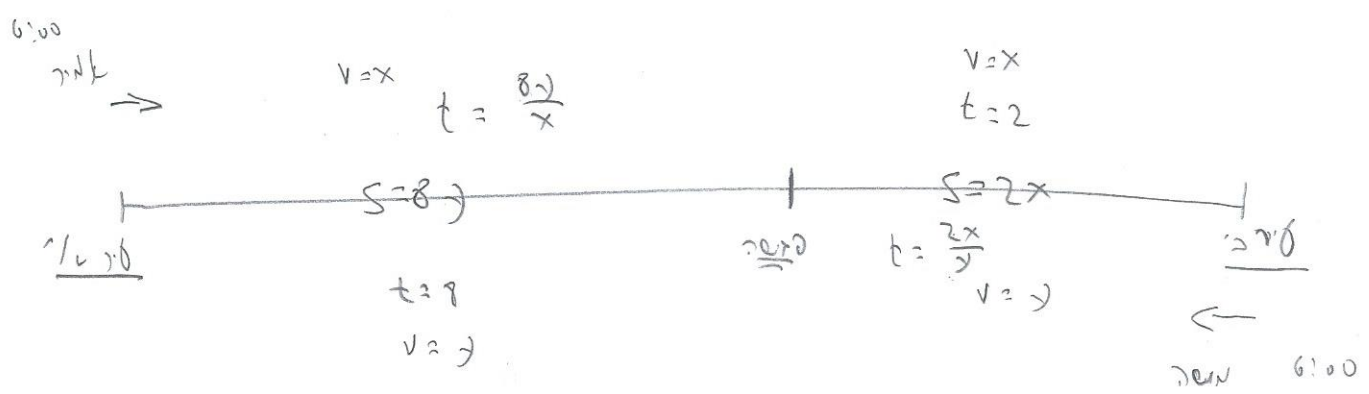


1) (2)



$$\frac{800}{x} = \frac{2x}{y} \Rightarrow 800y^2 = 2x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \pm 2 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x > 0 \\ y > 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{לחיוב}$$

$\frac{x}{y} = 2$

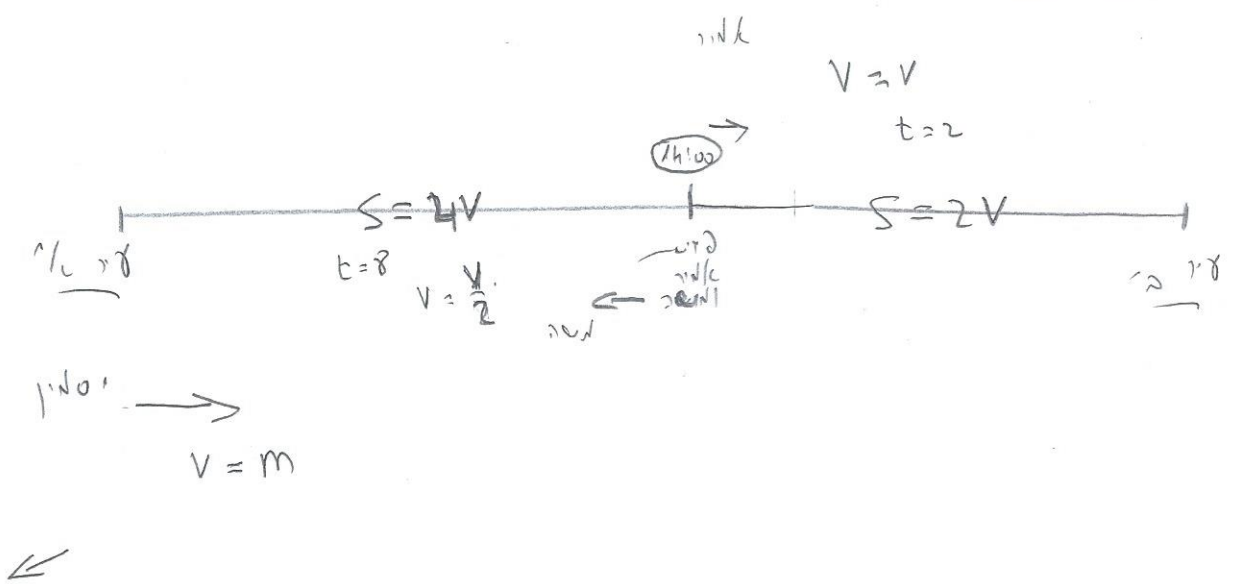
↑
כיון אליו
העצם

↑
כיון מעבר
העצם

$$2 \cdot \frac{x}{y} = 2 \cdot 2 = 4$$

לא נ"ל, ולכן נבדוק את המרחק שבו יגיע העצם. 1000

⇒ $V_{\text{rel}} = V \Rightarrow V_{\text{rel}} = \frac{V}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{S = 8 \cdot \frac{V}{2} + 2 \cdot V = 6V}$ לפי 1



$$\text{זמן תאוצה} = \frac{6v}{m}$$

$$2 < \frac{6v}{m} < 8 \quad \leftarrow$$

יחס הזמן
בין הזמן
אלו הם הזמן

$$\frac{6v}{m} > 2$$

אז

$$\frac{6v}{m} < 8$$

$$m < 3v$$

אז

$$m > \frac{3v}{4}$$

תוצאה

$$\boxed{\frac{3v}{4} < m < 3v}$$

② a_n - סדרה
- אינסופית
- מתחלפת

b) $\sum < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{a_1}{1-q} < 0$

לדבר על

$a_1 > 0$	$\Rightarrow$	$1-q < 0$	$\Rightarrow$	$-1 < q < 1$
$a_1 > 0$	$\Rightarrow$	$q > 1$	$\Rightarrow$	$-1 < q < 1$

$\emptyset$

לדבר על

$a_1 < 0$	$\Rightarrow$	$1-q > 0$	$\Rightarrow$	$-1 < q < 1$
$a_1 < 0$	$\Rightarrow$	$q < 1$	$\Rightarrow$	$-1 < q < 1$

III סדרה

$a_1 < 0$

סדרה
אינסופית
מתחלפת

$$T = \frac{a_1}{1-q^2}$$

סדרה
אינסופית
מתחלפת

$$R = \frac{a_2}{1-q^2} = \frac{a_1 q}{1-q^2}$$

$T + p \cdot R = 0$ 172

$$\frac{a_1}{1-q^2} + p \cdot \frac{a_1 q}{1-q^2} = 0 \quad / : 1-q^2 \neq 0$$

$$a_1 + p a_1 q = 0 \quad / : a_1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow 1 + p q = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{p = -\frac{1}{q}}$$

$$b_n = \frac{a_n}{q^n}$$

$$q = p = -\frac{1}{q}$$

$$-1 < q < 1 \quad q \neq 0 \quad |n|$$

$$\Rightarrow p > 1 \quad \text{or} \quad p < -1$$

$$\text{if } \underline{p} \quad \boxed{\text{if } \underline{p} \quad b_n \quad \text{is bounded}} \quad |n|$$

$$p < 0 \quad |n|$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 < q < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{n+1} - a_n = a_n \cdot q - a_n =$$

$$= a_n(q-1) = a_1 \cdot q^{n-1} \cdot (q-1)$$

$$a_1 < 0 \quad \text{if } q < 1$$

$$q-1 < 0$$

$$q^{n-1} > 0$$

$$a_1 \cdot q^{n-1} \cdot (q-1) > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{n+1} - a_n > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{a_{n+1} > a_n}$$

$$\text{if } |n|$$

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	לא בבר	בבר	P
	$\bar{A}$	A	
נשר	0.37	0.02	0.35
לא נשר	0.63	0.07	0.56
	1	0.09	0.91

A - אדם לא הלכות
 $\bar{A}$ - אדם הלכות
 B - נשר
 $\bar{B}$ - לא נשר

$$P(B) = 0.37 \quad \text{נשר}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\bar{B}) = 1 - 0.37 = 0.63$$

$$P(A/B) = \frac{0.35}{0.37} \Rightarrow \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.35}{0.37}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A \cap B) = 0.35$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\bar{A} \cap B) = 0.37 - 0.35 = 0.02$$

$$\frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(\bar{A} \cap B)} = 5 \quad \text{נשר} \Rightarrow P(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B}) = 0.07$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A \cap \bar{B}) = 0.63 - 0.07 = 0.56$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A) = 0.35 + 0.56 = 0.91$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\bar{A}) = 1 - 0.91 = 0.09$$

$$Q \quad P(B/\bar{A}) = \frac{P(B \cap \bar{A})}{P(\bar{A})} = \frac{0.02}{0.09} = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$2) P(A/B) = \frac{35}{37} \quad (A')$$

$$P(A/\bar{B}) = \frac{P(A \cap \bar{B})}{P(\bar{B})} = \frac{0.56}{0.63} = \frac{8}{9} \quad (0.77)$$

$$\frac{8}{9} < \frac{35}{37}$$

10

$$2) P(\text{ליר 1 בלבד}) = 0.56$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\text{ליר 1 וליר 2}) = \binom{6}{2} \cdot 0.56^2 \cdot 0.44^4 = \underline{0.1763}$$

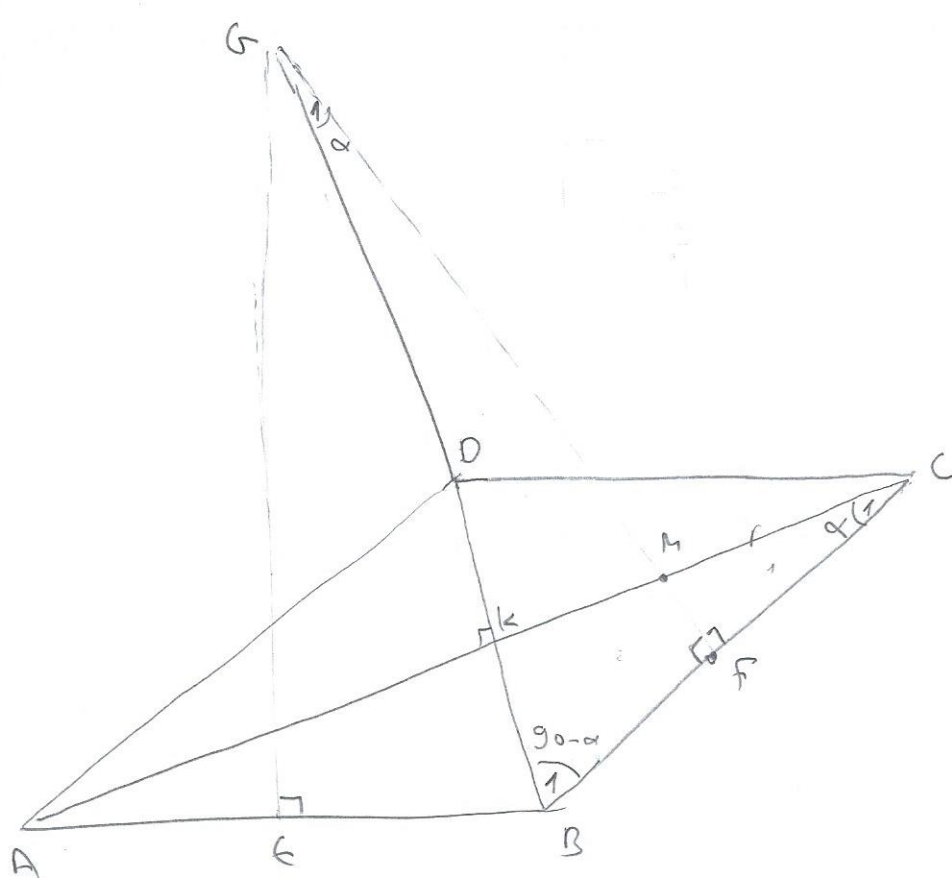
3)

ליר 1	ליר 2	
✓	✓	✓
x	✓	✓
✓	x	
x	x	✓

$$P(\text{ליר 1 בלבד}) = 1 - P(A \cap \bar{B}) = 1 - 0.56 = \underline{\underline{0.44}}$$

4

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1) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DCB$ (נכון)

2) $AE = EB$ (נכון)

3) $BF = FC$

4) $GE \perp AB$ (נכון)

5) $AK = KC$ (נכון)

6) $AC \perp BD$ (נכון)

7) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DCB$ (נכון)

8) $AK = KB$ (נכון)

9) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DCB$ (נכון)

10) $GF \perp BC$ (נכון)



$$11) \angle C_1 = \alpha \quad \text{נ"ל}$$

$$12) \angle B_1 = 90 - \alpha \quad (180^\circ \Delta C B_1 K \supset 5 + 100 + 11, 6 \text{ ז"ר})$$

$$13) \angle G_1 = \alpha \quad \begin{array}{c} \Delta G B F \supset \\ \downarrow \\ \text{"} \end{array} + 12, 10 \text{ ז"ר})$$

$$14) \angle G_1 = \angle C_1 = \alpha \quad (\text{ז"ר } \Gamma + 13, 11 \text{ ז"ר})$$

$$15) \angle M F C = \angle C K B = \angle G F B = 90^\circ \quad (\text{ז"ר } \Gamma + 10, 6 \text{ ז"ר})$$

$$16) \boxed{\Delta M F C \sim \Delta B K C \sim \Delta B F G} \quad (\text{ז"ר } \Gamma + 15, 14 \text{ ז"ר})$$

נ"ל

$$17) G B = R - \begin{array}{c} \text{ז"ר } \Gamma \\ \sim \\ \Delta A B C \end{array} \quad (7 \text{ ז"ר})$$

$$18) M C = r - \begin{array}{c} \text{ז"ר } \Gamma \\ \sim \\ \Delta B D C \end{array} \quad (9 \text{ ז"ר})$$

$$19) \frac{M C}{G B} = \frac{M F}{B F} \quad (\text{ז"ר } \Gamma + 16 \text{ ז"ר})$$

נ"ל

$$20) \boxed{B F = F C} \quad \text{נ"ל}$$

$$21) \boxed{\frac{M C}{G B} = \frac{M F}{C F}} \quad \text{נ"ל}$$

$$22) \frac{M F}{B K} = \frac{C F}{C K} \quad (\text{ז"ר } \Gamma + 16 \text{ ז"ר})$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{M F}{C F} = \frac{B K}{C K}} \quad \text{נ"ל}$$

$$23) \frac{M C}{G B} = \frac{M F}{C F} = \frac{B K}{C K} \quad (\text{ז"ר } \Gamma + 22, 21 \text{ ז"ר})$$

$$24) \frac{r}{R} = \frac{B K}{C K} \quad (23, 18, 17 \text{ ז"ר})$$

←

$$25) BK = \frac{1}{2} BD$$

$$26) CK = \frac{1}{2} AC$$

(r too new '20)

$$27) \frac{r}{R} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} BD}{\frac{1}{2} AC}$$

(16, 25, 24 '20)

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{r}{R} = \frac{BD}{AC}} \quad \underline{\underline{24 R!}}$$

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3) $\angle ABM = 30^\circ$ |||

5) $\angle MBC = 60^\circ$ ($\angle$'s in Δ + 3, 1, 2)

7) $AM = \sqrt{3} \times$ (6, 2, 20)

9) $\angle C = 90^\circ$ (180 $\Delta ABC \approx .5$ $2110 + 8,1$ 20°)

$$\frac{\sqrt{3} \times}{\frac{1}{2} = \sin 30} = \frac{8}{\sin \alpha} \quad \text{Solving for } \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{3}x = \frac{4}{\sin \alpha}$$

←

11) Δ BMC

$$\frac{4x}{\sin 60} = \frac{8}{\sin(90-\alpha)}$$

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$$\Rightarrow 4x = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{\cos \alpha} \quad / : 4$$

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

10-2 23

$$\frac{3}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{4}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \sin \alpha = 4 \cos \alpha \quad / : \cos \alpha \neq 0$$

$$3 \tan \alpha = 4$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow$$

$$\alpha = 53.13^\circ + 180^\circ k$$

k=0 پر صرفا 15-α

$$\angle A = \alpha = 53.13^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle C = 90 - 53.13^\circ = 36.87^\circ$$

1. 2 R

12) $x = 2.886$

13) Δ ADM

$$\frac{8}{\sin 53.13} = 2R \Rightarrow R = 5$$

10-2 23

Δ CMB

$$\frac{8}{\sin 36.87} = 2r \Rightarrow r = 6.66$$

2 1/2 R

$$14) BO_1 = MO_1 = R \quad (\text{רבי } 13)$$

$$15) BO_2 = MO_2 = r \quad (\text{רבי } 13)$$

$$16) \boxed{BO_1 MO_2 \text{ מרחק}} \quad (\text{רבי } 14, 15, \text{ מרחק סכום 2 מרחק סכום})$$

לפי 17

לא קוצר טיגור סוף הק מרחק

$$17) BF = FM = 4 \quad (\text{רבי } 4, 16 + \text{האטין הפני בקטין})$$

$$18) BM \perp O_1 O_2 \quad (\text{אולי 2 האטין האטין האטין})$$

$$19) \underline{DMFO_1}$$

$$O_1 F = \sqrt{5^2 - 4^2} = 3$$

רבי היתדות

$$20) \underline{DMFO_2}$$

$$O_2 F = \sqrt{6.66^2 - 4^2} = \frac{16}{3}$$

רבי היתדות

$$21) \boxed{O_1 O_2 = 3 + \frac{16}{3} = \frac{25}{3}}$$

לפי

⑥
$$f(x) = \frac{ax-1}{\sqrt{ax^2-2x+1}}$$

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∴ x $\in$ $\mathbb{R}$ $\Rightarrow$ $f(x)$

$ax^2-2x+1 > 0 \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$



$\Rightarrow \boxed{a > 0} \quad \Delta < 0$

$b^2 - 4ac < 0$

$4 - 4a < 0$

$\boxed{a > 1}$

16.7.14 $\boxed{a > 1}$

2) 1. x $\in$ $\mathbb{R}$ $\Rightarrow$ $f(x)$

$y=0 \Rightarrow ax-1=0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{a}$

$\boxed{(\frac{1}{a}, 0)}$

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

$x=0 \Rightarrow f(0) = -1 \Rightarrow \boxed{(0, -1)}$

2.
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ax-1}{\sqrt{ax^2-2x+1}} = \frac{a \cdot \infty - 1}{\sqrt{a \cdot \infty^2 - 2 \cdot \infty + 1}} = \frac{a \cdot \infty}{\sqrt{a \cdot \infty^2 - 2 \cdot \infty + 1}}$$

$$= \frac{a \cdot \infty}{\sqrt{a \cdot \infty (\infty - 2)}} = \frac{a \cdot \infty}{\sqrt{a \cdot \infty^2}} = \frac{a \cdot \infty}{\sqrt{a} \cdot \infty} = \sqrt{a}$$



$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow \infty \\ y = \sqrt{a} \end{array}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ax-1}{\sqrt{ax^2-2x+1}} &= \frac{-a\infty - 1}{\sqrt{a\infty^2 + 2\infty + 1}} = \frac{-a\infty}{\sqrt{a\infty(\infty+2)}} \\ &= \frac{-a\infty}{\sqrt{a \cdot \infty^2}} = \frac{-a \cdot \infty}{\sqrt{a} \cdot \infty} = -\sqrt{a} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow -\infty \\ y = -\sqrt{a} \end{array}}$$

?

נגזרת הפונקציה

$$\tilde{f}(x) = \frac{a \cdot \sqrt{ax^2-2x+1} - (ax-1) \cdot \frac{2ax-2}{2\sqrt{ax^2-2x+1}}}{ax^2-2x+1}$$

$$= \frac{a(ax^2-2x+1) - (ax-1)^2}{(ax^2-2x+1) \cdot \sqrt{ax^2-2x+1}} =$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{a^2x^2} - \cancel{2ax} + a - \cancel{a^2x^2} + \cancel{2ax} - 1}{(ax^2-2x+1) \cdot \sqrt{ax^2-2x+1}}$$

$$\boxed{\tilde{f}(x) = \frac{a-1}{(ax^2-2x+1) \cdot \sqrt{ax^2-2x+1}}}$$

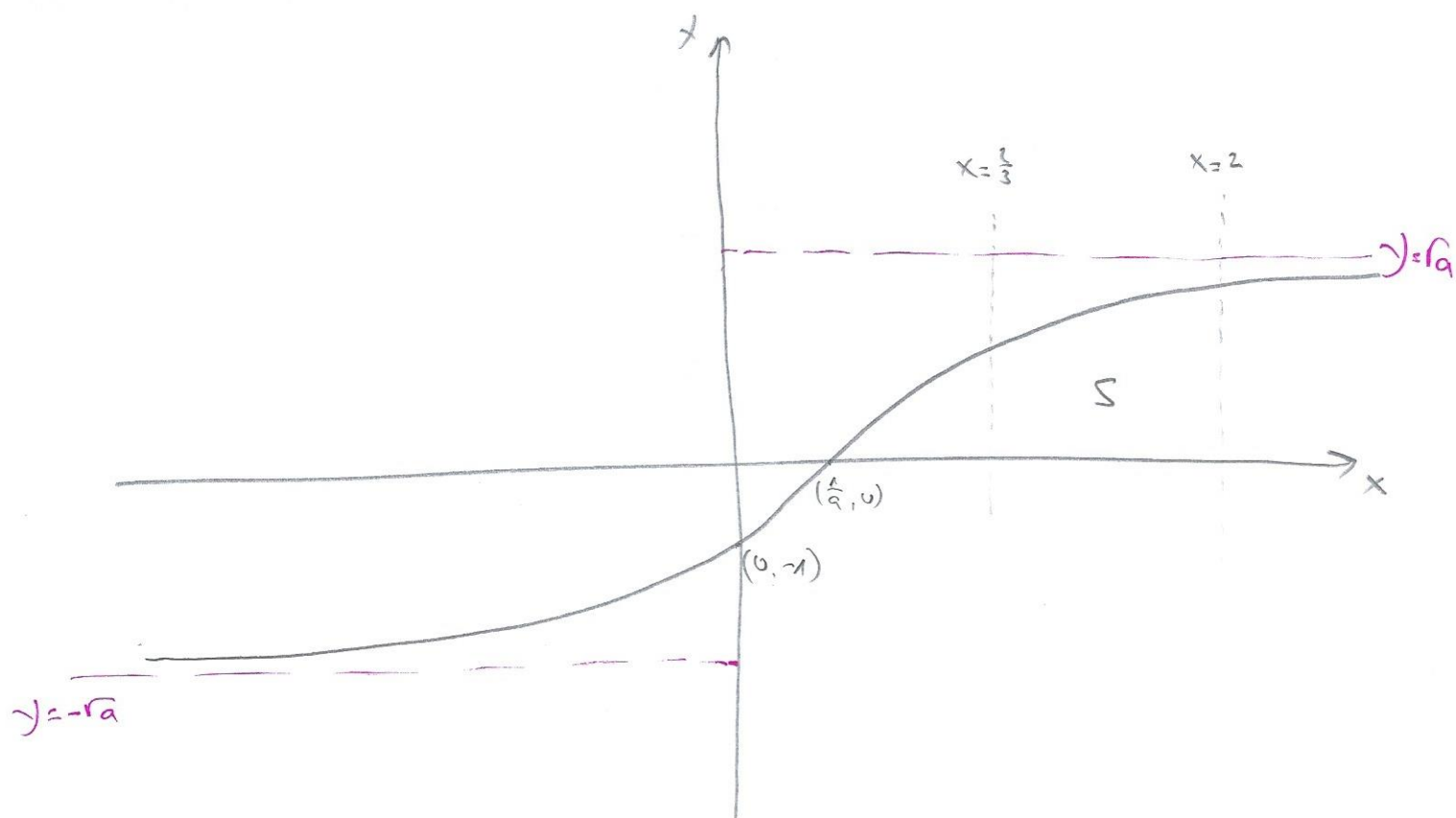
$$a > 1 \quad \text{לכן}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{f}(x) > 0 \quad \text{x פר}$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \text{x פר ; הפונקציה} \\ \text{יהיה עולה} \end{array}}$$

פרק 3.2



$$S = \int_{\frac{2}{3}}^2 \frac{3x-1}{\sqrt{3x^2-2x+1}} dx =$$

$$\boxed{u = 3x^2 - 2x + 1 \Rightarrow du = (6x - 2) dx}$$

$$dx = \frac{du}{2(3x-1)}$$

$$= \int_{\frac{2}{3}}^2 \frac{\cancel{3x-1}}{\sqrt{u}} \cdot \frac{du}{2\cancel{(3x-1)}} = \int_{\frac{2}{3}}^2 \frac{1}{2} \cdot u^{-\frac{1}{2}} du = \left[\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{u^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right]_{\frac{2}{3}}^2$$

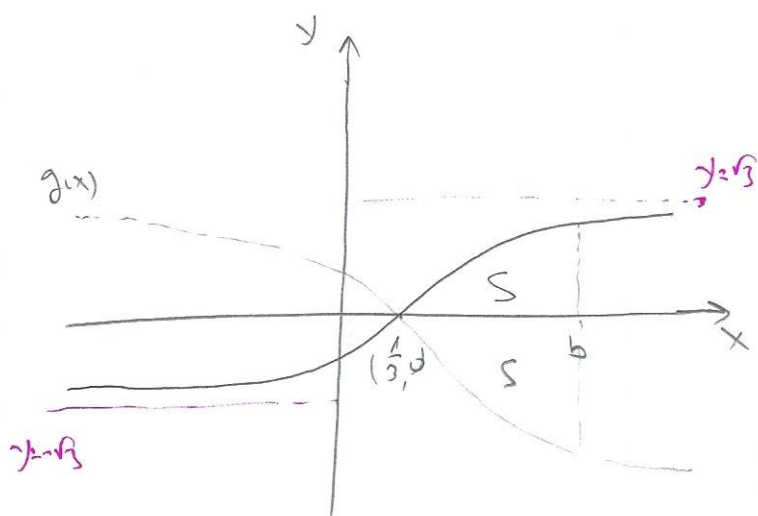
$$= \left[\sqrt{u} \right]_{\frac{2}{3}}^2 = \left[\sqrt{3x^2 - 2x + 1} \right]_{\frac{2}{3}}^2 = \sqrt{12 - 4 + 1} - \sqrt{\frac{4}{3} - \frac{4}{3} + 1}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{2}}$$

3)

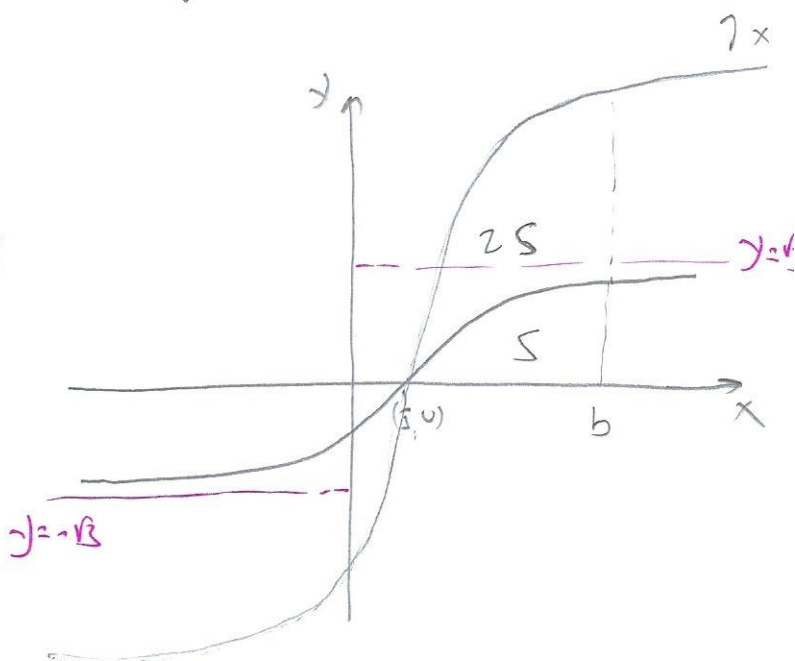
I $\int \cos x$

$$g(x) = -f(x)$$



II $\int \cos x$

$$g(x) = 3f(x)$$



$$(7) \quad F(x) \neq 0 \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

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$$b) \quad m(x) = \frac{1}{F(x)}$$

$$\boxed{m'(x) = -\frac{F'(x)}{[F(x)]^2}}$$

$$F'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow m'(x) < 0$$

$\Downarrow$

$\nearrow$ $F(x)$

$\Downarrow$

$\nwarrow$ $m(x)$

$$F'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow m'(x) > 0$$

$\Downarrow$

$\nwarrow$ $F(x)$

$\Downarrow$

$\nearrow$ $m(x)$

$$2) \quad g(x) = \sin^2 x + \cos x + 2$$

$$g(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \sin^2 x + \cos x + 2 = 0$$

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

$$\cos^2 x - \cos x - 3 = 0$$

$$\cos x = t \quad \text{("t" תנאי)}$$

$$t^2 - t - 3 = 0$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{13}}{2}$$

$$t_1 = 2.3 \Rightarrow \cos x = 2.3$$

$$t_2 = -1.3 \Rightarrow \cos x = -1.3$$

$$\cancel{\cos x \in [-1, 1]}$$

$$\boxed{g(x) = 0 \text{ אינו קיים} \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \underline{\underline{15}}}$$

$\leftarrow$

$$2) 1. \quad g(-x) = [\sin(-x)]^2 + \cos(-x) + 2 =$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin(-x) = -\sin x \\ \cos(-x) = \cos x \end{cases}$$

$$= (-\sin x)^2 + \cos x + 2 = \underline{\sin^2 x + \cos x + 2}$$

$$\Rightarrow g(x) = g(-x) \Rightarrow \boxed{-715 \quad 1'27} \quad \underline{\underline{\text{R.N.}}}$$

$$2. \quad g(x+2\pi) = \sin^2(x+2\pi) + \cos(x+2\pi) + 2$$

$$\sin(x+2\pi) = \sin x$$

$$\cos(x+2\pi) = \cos x$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{g(x+2\pi) = \sin^2 x + \cos x + 2 = g(x)} \quad \underline{\text{R.N.}}$$

$$3. \quad 0 \leq x \leq \pi$$

$$g'(x) = 2\sin x \cdot \cos x - \sin x$$

$$\boxed{g'(x) = \sin 2x - \sin x}$$

$$g'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \sin 2x = \sin x$$

$$2x = x + 2\pi k$$

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

$$2x = \pi - x + 2\pi k$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{2\pi}{3} k}$$

$$k \geq 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$k < 0$$

$$\emptyset$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x = \pi$$

←

$$g(0) = \sin^2 0 + \cos 0 + 2 = 3 \Rightarrow (0, 3)$$

$$g\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{3} + \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + 2 = 3.25 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{3}, 3.25\right)$$

$$g(\pi) = \sin^2 \pi + \cos \pi + 2 = 1 \Rightarrow (\pi, 1)$$

$$g''(x) = 2 \cos 2x - \cos x$$

$$g''(0) = 2 \cos 0 - \cos 0 = 1 > 0 \Rightarrow \min(0, 3)$$

$$g''\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} - \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = -1.5 < 0 \Rightarrow \max\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, 3.25\right)$$

$$g''(\pi) = 2 \cos 2\pi - \cos \pi = 3 > 0 \Rightarrow \min(\pi, 1)$$

כל
3.25

4) $g(x) = g(x + 2\pi)$ הנני ב 2.2

כל

$g(x + 2\pi)$ כל 2.2

אם $g(x) = g(x + 2\pi)$ אז $g(x) = g(x + 2\pi)$

$$g(0) = g(0 + 2\pi) = g(0) \Rightarrow g(0) = g(2\pi) = 3$$

$$g(-\pi) = g(\pi + 2\pi) \Rightarrow g(-\pi) = g(\pi) = 1$$

$$g(3\pi) = g(\pi) = g(3\pi) \Rightarrow g(3\pi) = g(\pi) = 1$$

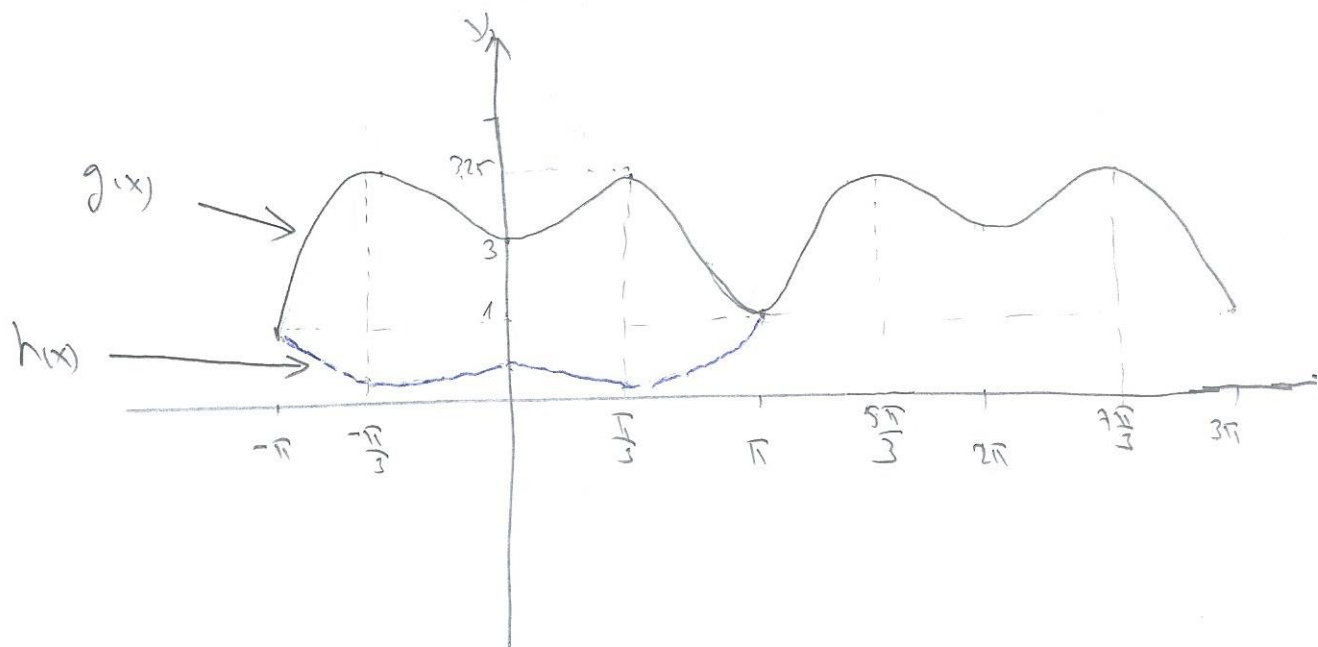
$$g\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = g\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi\right) = g\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \Rightarrow g\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = g\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 3.25$$

כל 2.2 הנני ב 2.2

אם $g(x) = g(x + 2\pi)$ אז $g(x) = g(x + 2\pi)$

אם $g(x) = g(x + 2\pi)$ אז $g(x) = g(x + 2\pi)$





3) 1.
$$h(x) = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x + (\cos x) + 2}$$

הפונקציה

$$\sin^2 x + (\cos x) + 2 \neq 0$$

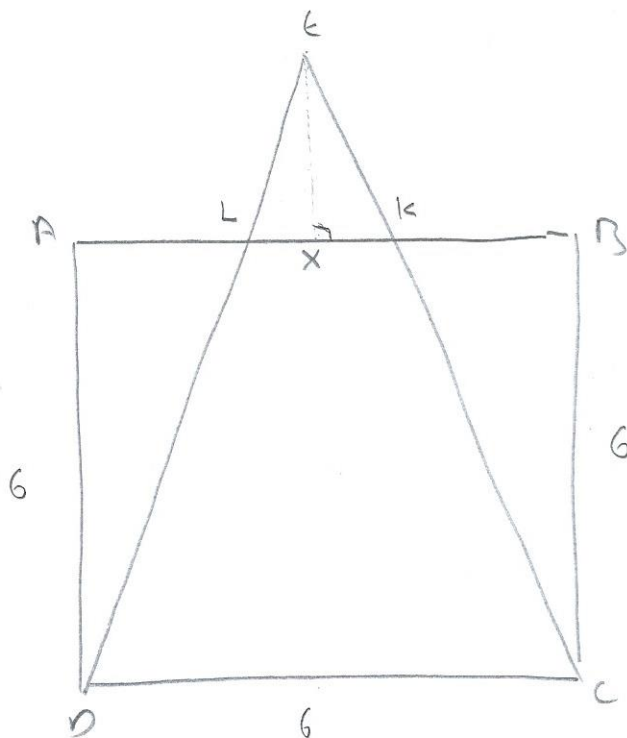
$$x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow h(x) \in \mathbb{R}$$

2.

כל $x \in \mathbb{R}$ $\Rightarrow h(x) \in \mathbb{R}$

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$$AB = BC = CD = AD = 6 \text{ cm} \quad \text{|||}$$

$\angle E$ — זווית

$$\angle EDC = \angle ELK \quad (\text{זוויות שוות — זוויות נגדיות})$$

$$\Rightarrow \triangle ELK \sim \triangle EDC \quad \text{ש.ש. דלתא דלתא}$$

$$\frac{h}{h+6} = \frac{x}{6} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{יחס הדלתא} \\ \text{הזוויות השוות} \end{array} \right)$$

$$6h = xh + 6x$$

$$\boxed{h = \frac{6x}{6-x}}$$

נרשם שטח

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\triangle ADL} + S_{\triangle KBC} &= 36 - \frac{(6+x) \cdot 6}{2} = \frac{72 - 6(6+x)}{2} \\ &= \frac{36 - 6x}{2} = \underline{18 - 3x} \end{aligned}$$

$$S_{DELL} = \frac{6x^2}{2(6-x)} = \frac{3x^2}{6-x}$$

$$F(x) = \frac{3x^2}{6-x} + 18 - 3x$$

נכנס
BLC
ADL
KLE

$$\hat{F}(x) = \frac{6x(6-x) + 3x^2}{(6-x)^2} - 3 = \frac{36x - 6x^2 + 3x^2}{(6-x)^2} - 3$$

$$\hat{F}(x) = \frac{36x - 3x^2}{(6-x)^2} - 3 = \frac{36x - 3x^2 - 108 + 36x - 3x^2}{(6-x)^2}$$

$$\hat{F}(x) = \frac{-6x^2 + 72x - 108}{(6-x)^2}$$

$$\hat{F}(x) = 0 \Rightarrow -6x^2 + 72x - 108 = 0 \quad | : -6$$

$$x^2 - 12x + 18 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{72}}{2} = \frac{12 \pm 6\sqrt{2}}{2} = 6 \pm 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$0 < x < 6 \quad \text{לפי הריבוע 6}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 6 - 3\sqrt{2} = 1.757$$

נמצא את המינימום של פונקציית הרווח
לפי הריבוע המינימום של פונקציית הרווח

$$\hat{F}(x) = -12x + 72$$

$$\hat{F}(1.757) = 50.71 > 0 \Rightarrow \min x = 6 - 3\sqrt{2}$$

נכנס