

1

$$a_n = \frac{\text{סדר } n \text{ - הערך } a_1}{\text{א/סדר}}$$

$$r = q$$

$$b_n = \frac{\text{סדר } n \text{ - הערך } b_1}{\text{א/סדר}}$$

$$r = 3q$$

$$S = \frac{a_1}{1-q}$$

$$T = \frac{b_1}{1-3q} \quad (b_1 = a_1 \text{ נתון})$$

$$T = \frac{a_1}{1-3q}$$

$$\frac{S}{T} = \frac{6}{7}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\frac{a_1}{1-q}}{\frac{a_1}{1-3q}} = \frac{6}{7} \Rightarrow \frac{1-3q}{1-q} = \frac{6}{7}$$

$$\Rightarrow 7(1-3q) = 6(1-q) \Rightarrow 7-21q = 6-6q$$

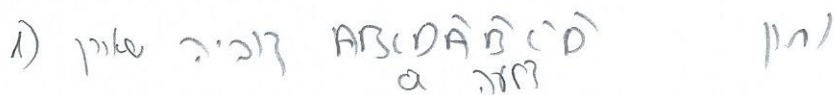
לכן $q = \frac{1}{15}$

א) $a_n = 5 \Rightarrow a_1 \cdot q^3 = 5 \quad a_1 = 16,875 = b_1$

$$b_n = b_1 \cdot q^3 = 16,875 \cdot \left(3 \cdot \frac{1}{15}\right)^3 = 135$$

$$b_n = 135$$

②

[illegible]

3) $\hat{A}M \perp BD$ $||n||$

4) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \hat{A} \hat{M} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\hat{A} \hat{M} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\hat{A} \hat{M} \hat{A}$

$$BD = \sqrt{a^2 + a^2} = a\sqrt{2}$$

U. C. Harris

$$\Rightarrow BM = MD = \frac{a\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{נ"ר } 1, 2, 3 \text{ + זווית בלתי שווה} \\ \text{הם שווים} \end{array} \right)$$

↙

$$6) \hat{AB} = BD = \hat{AD} = a\sqrt{2}$$

(r, 2 ur)

$$7) \triangle \hat{ABM}$$

$$\hat{AM} = \sqrt{2a^2 - \frac{a^2}{2}} = \sqrt{1.5} a$$

(sinusoid)

$$7) \triangle \hat{AM}$$

$$\frac{a}{\sqrt{1.5}a} = \sin \angle \hat{AMB} \Rightarrow \boxed{\angle \hat{AMB} = 54.73^\circ} \quad \underline{\text{2 f.e.}}$$

$$8) S_{\triangle \hat{ABD}} = 8\sqrt{3} \quad \text{min}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a\sqrt{2} \cdot a \cdot \sqrt{1.5}}{2} = 8\sqrt{3} \quad / : \sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{a^2}{2} = 8 \Rightarrow a^2 = 16 \Rightarrow a = \pm 4$$

$$\text{wan) } a > 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = 4} \quad \underline{\underline{\text{1 f.e.}}}$$

$$9) P = S_{\triangle \hat{ABD}} + S_{\triangle \hat{ABA}} + S_{\triangle \hat{AAD}} + S_{\triangle \hat{ABD}}$$

$$= 8\sqrt{3} + \frac{a \cdot a}{2} + \frac{a \cdot a}{2} + \frac{a \cdot a}{2}$$

$$= 8\sqrt{3} + \frac{3a^2}{2} = 8\sqrt{3} + \frac{48}{2} = 8\sqrt{3} + 24 =$$

$$\boxed{P = 37.856}$$

$$\underline{\underline{2 \text{ f.e.}}}$$

$$(3) f(x) = 2\sin x + \cos 2x \quad 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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(4) מציאת נקודות קיצון

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

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 2\cos x - 2\sin 2x = 0 \quad (\sin 2x = 2\sin x \cdot \cos x)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\cos x - 4\sin x \cdot \cos x = 0$$

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

$$\cos x = 0$$

$$\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi k$$

$$x = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi k$$

$$k=0 \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \checkmark$$

$$x = \frac{5\pi}{6} \quad \times$$

$$\text{לכן } f(0) = 2\sin 0 + \cos 0 = 1 \Rightarrow (0, 1)$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 2\sin \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = 1.5 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{6}, 1.5\right)$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 2\sin \frac{\pi}{2} + \cos \pi = 1 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1\right)$$

$$f''(x) = -2\sin x - 4\cos 2x$$

$$f''\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -2\sin \frac{\pi}{6} - 4\cos \frac{\pi}{3} = -3 < 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\max\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, 1.5\right)}$$

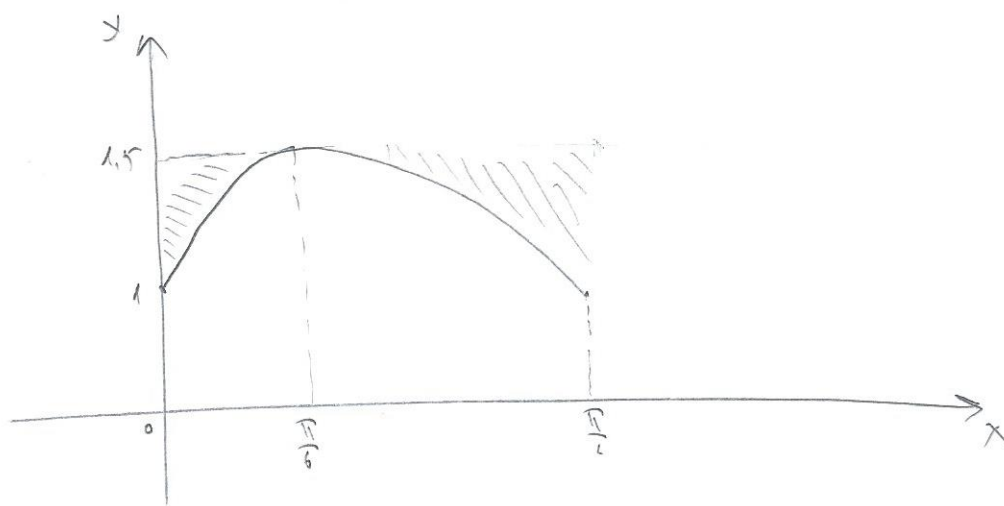
$\Downarrow$

$$\text{לכן } \boxed{\min(0, 1)}$$

$$\text{לכן/ולכן } \boxed{\min\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1\right)}$$



2)



2) 1. הנ"ל $y = k$ נקרא נקודת קיצון

לע. $\boxed{k = 1.5} \Leftrightarrow (\frac{\pi}{6}, 1.5)$ נקודת קיצון

2.
$$S = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [1.5 - (2 \sin x + \cos 2x)] dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (-2 \sin x - \cos 2x + 1.5) dx$$

$$= \left[2 \cos x - \frac{\sin 2x}{2} + 1.5x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\sin \pi}{2} + \frac{3\pi}{4} - \left[2 \cos 0 - \frac{\sin 0}{2} + 0 \right]$$

$$= \frac{3\pi}{4} - 2 = 0.356$$

א.נ

$$(4) \quad f(x) = \frac{a - e^x}{e^{2x}} \quad a > 0$$

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6) 1.

2017 2.1
 $\boxed{x \text{ ffr}} \quad x \text{ ffr } e^x; e^{2x} > 0$

2.

x 17 ab jinn

$$y=0 \Rightarrow a - e^x = 0 \Rightarrow e^x = a$$

$$x = \ln a \Rightarrow \boxed{(\ln a, 0)}$$

y 17 ab jinn

$$x=0 \Rightarrow f(0) = \frac{a - e^0}{e^0} = \frac{a-1}{1} = a-1$$

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

2) $f(0) = 0$ jinn

$$\Rightarrow a-1 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{a=1}$$

c) 1.

11/2 1/2 1/2

$$\hat{f}(x) = \frac{-e^{3x} - 2e^{2x}(1-e^x)}{e^{4x}} = \frac{-e^{3x} - 2e^{2x} + 2e^{3x}}{e^{4x}}$$

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

$$\hat{f}(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow e^x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow e^x = 2$$

x ffr $e^{2x} > 0$

$$x = \ln 2$$

$$f(\ln 2) = \frac{1 - e^{\ln 2}}{e^{2 \ln 2}} = \frac{1-2}{4} = -\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow (\ln 2, -\frac{1}{4})$$



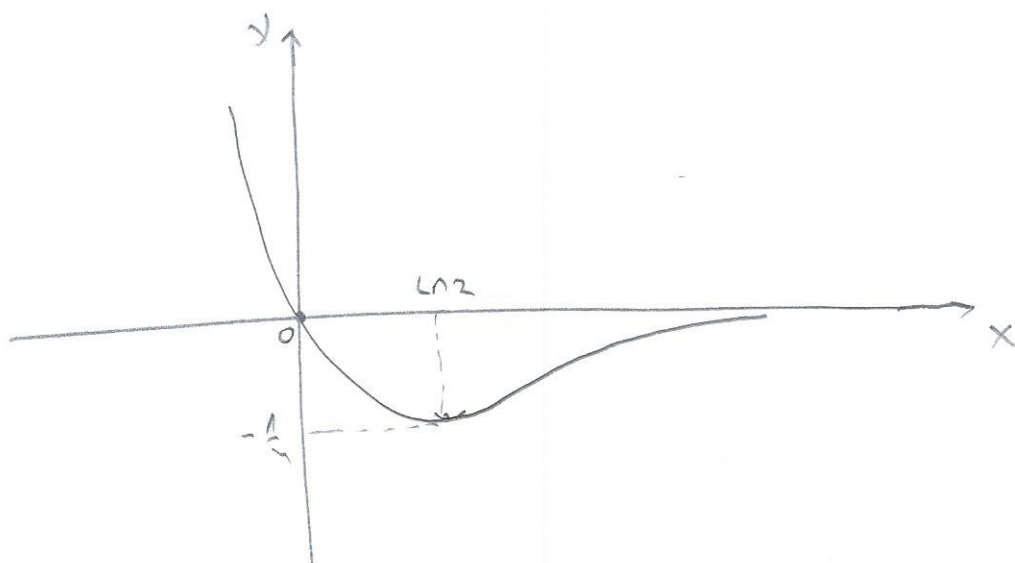
x	$x < \ln 2$	$\ln 2$	$x > \ln 2$
$x=0$	-		$x=\ln 3$ +
	$\searrow$	<u>min</u>	$\nearrow$

$x < 0 \quad e^{2x} > 0$
 $x > 0 \quad e^{4x} > 0 \Rightarrow \hat{F}(0) = \frac{(+1) \cdot (e^0 - 2)}{(+1)} = (-)$
 $\hat{F}(\ln 3) = \frac{(+1) [e^{\ln 3} - 2]}{(+1)} = (+)$

הפונקציה היא קונקבה

ר.ע.ל $\boxed{\min(\ln 2, -\frac{1}{2})}$

2.



3) $g'(x) = F(x)$

x	$x < 0$	0	$x > 0$
$g'(x)$	+		-
$g(x)$	$\nearrow$	<u>max</u>	$\searrow$

הפונקציה היא קונקבה

ר.ע.ל $\boxed{\max \quad x=0}$

(5)

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

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b) 1. הנגזרת

$$\frac{\ln}{x^2 > 0}$$

$$\boxed{x \neq 0}$$

$$\frac{2}{x^2}$$

$$x^2 \neq 0$$

$$\boxed{x \neq 0}$$

$$\boxed{x \neq 0}$$

2. נקודות קיצון

$$x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 0}$$

3. אם x אינו 0

$$y = 0 \Rightarrow \ln x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = 1$$

$$x = \pm 1 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1, 0 \\ -1, 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

אם x אינו 0

$$x \neq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1, 0 \\ -1, 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

4. נגזרת שנייה

$$f'(x) = \frac{\frac{2x}{x^2} \cdot x^2 - 2x \cdot \ln(x^2)}{x^4}$$

$$\boxed{f''(x) = \frac{2x(1 - \ln(x^2))}{x^4}}$$



$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 2x(1 - \ln x^2) = 0$$

$$x = 0 \quad \text{not a local extremum}$$

$$\ln x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 = e \Rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{e}$$

$$f(\sqrt{e}) = \frac{\ln e}{e^2} = \frac{1}{e} \Rightarrow (\sqrt{e}, \frac{1}{e})$$

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

x	$x < -\sqrt{e}$	$-\sqrt{e}$	$-\sqrt{e} < x < 0$	0	$0 < x < \sqrt{e}$	$\sqrt{e}$	$x > \sqrt{e}$
	$x = -e^{\frac{1}{2}}$		$x = -e^{\frac{1}{3}}$		$x = e^{\frac{1}{3}}$		$x = e$
sign of $f'(x)$	+	0	-	0	+	0	-
behavior of $f(x)$	increasing	max	decreasing	local min	increasing	min	decreasing

For $x < -\sqrt{e}$, $f'(x) > 0$ (increasing).
 For $-\sqrt{e} < x < 0$, $f'(x) < 0$ (decreasing).
 For $0 < x < \sqrt{e}$, $f'(x) > 0$ (increasing).
 For $x > \sqrt{e}$, $f'(x) < 0$ (decreasing).

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

$$f''(-e^{\frac{1}{3}}) = \frac{-2e^{\frac{1}{3}}(1 - \ln e^{\frac{1}{3}})}{(+)^2} = \frac{-2e^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot (\frac{1}{3})}{(+)} = (-)$$

$$f''(e^{\frac{1}{3}}) = \frac{2e^{\frac{1}{3}}(1 - \ln e^{\frac{1}{3}})}{(+)^2} = \frac{2e^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot (\frac{2}{3})}{(+)} = (+)$$

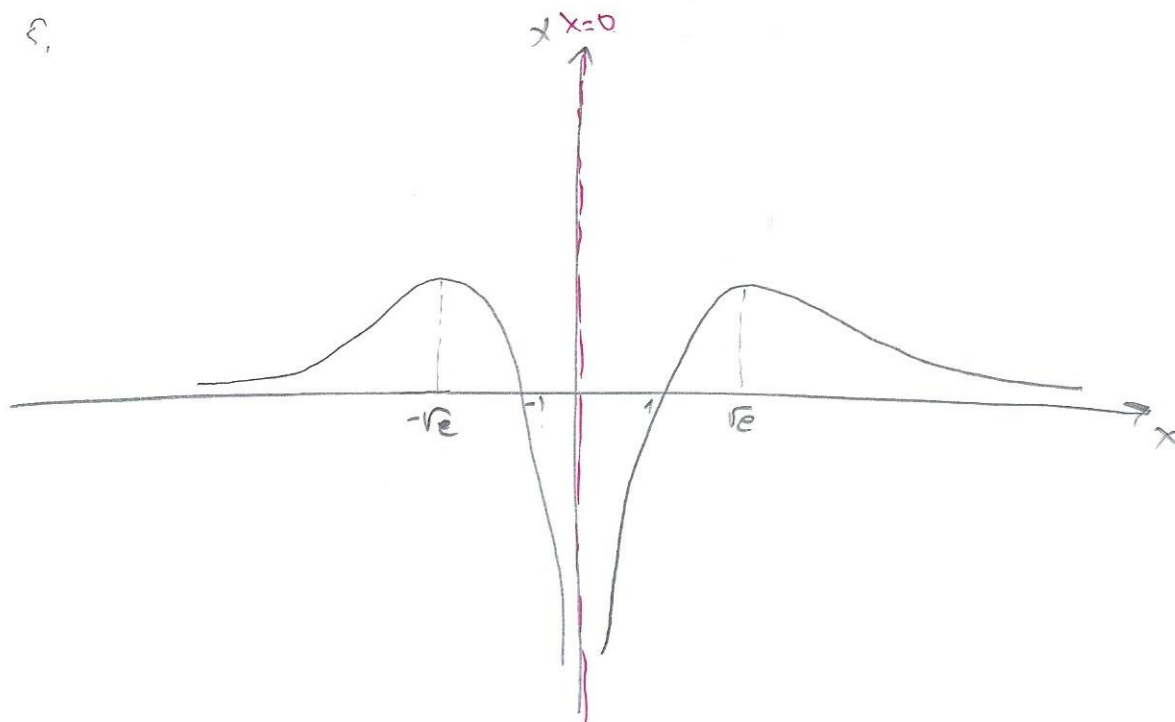
$$f''(e) = \frac{2e(1 - \ln e^2)}{(+)^2} = \frac{-2e^2}{(+)} = (-)$$

For $x < -\sqrt{e}$, $f'(x) > 0$ (increasing).

$$\begin{aligned} &\max(-\sqrt{e}, \frac{1}{e}) \\ &\max(\sqrt{e}, \frac{1}{e}) \end{aligned}$$

$f(x)$





6) Given 2d

$$\frac{f(x) > 0}{|x < -1| \text{ or } x > 1|}$$

$$\frac{f(x) < 0}{-1 < x < 0 \text{ or } 0 < x < 1|}$$

2) for 2d $\rightarrow$ for 2d

$$\frac{f(x)}{IV \text{ for}}$$