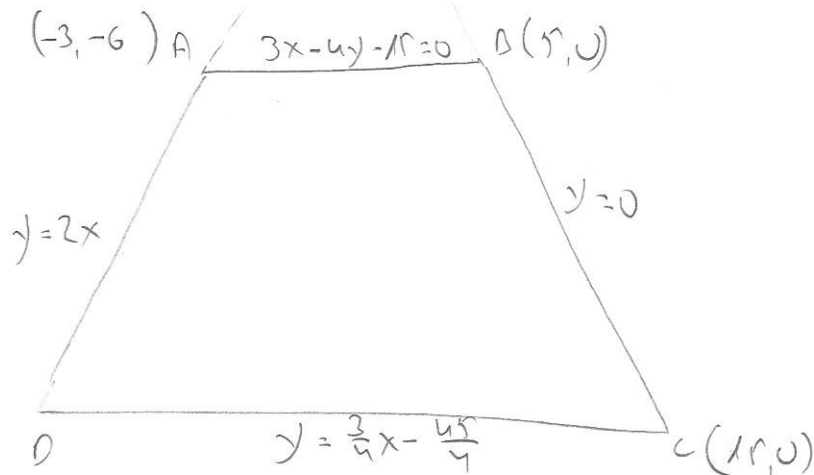


1

הפיתרון מוצע ע"י ניר דהן

נר מוסר
מוסר ל'
דגס



הסן BC מונה אל החן המוכי אל זיה ה- x

$$y_{BC} = 0$$

מבנה הטרפז 6 זמן לזמן ה/ווא $C(x, y)$
למשל AB הם 6

$$\frac{|3x - 15|}{\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}} = 6 \Rightarrow |3x - 15| = 30$$

מורה ב'

$$3x - 15 = 30$$

$$x = 15$$

$$\boxed{C(15, 0)}$$

מורה ב'

$$3x - 15 = -30$$

$x = -5 \notin$ (BC מונה אל החן) (המוכי אל זיה ה- x)

מורה ב'

$$y = 0$$

$$3x - 4 \cdot 0 - 15 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 5$$

$$\boxed{B(5, 0)}$$

הוא
2

AD נקודה

נקודה AD נקודה AD
 $O(0,0)$

$$m_{AD} = \frac{-6}{-3} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{y_{AD} = 2x}$$

נקודה D

$$\begin{cases} y = 2x \\ y = \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{45}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$2x = \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{45}{4}$$

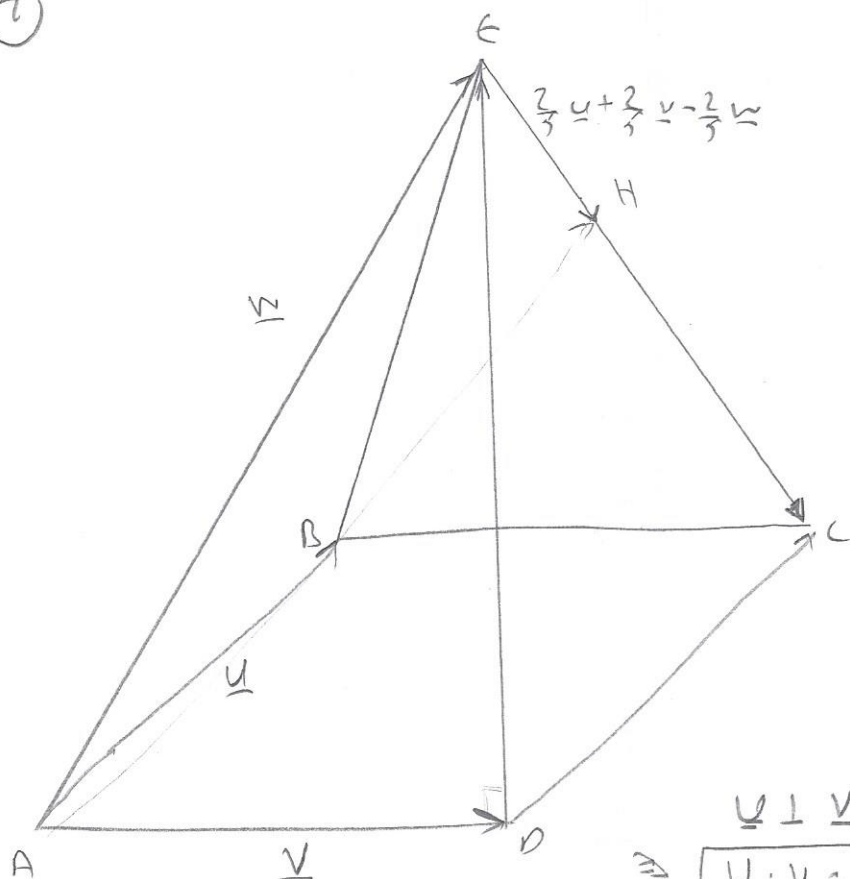
$$\frac{5}{4}x = -\frac{45}{4} \quad / : \frac{5}{4} \quad \boxed{x = -9} \Rightarrow y = -18$$

$$\boxed{D(-9, -18)}$$

נקודה D

(2)

807 2018 חג
1/2 701A



$$\underline{u} \perp \underline{v} \Rightarrow \underline{u} \cdot \underline{v} = 0$$

בסיס ח'ב'ל

$$|\underline{u}| = |\underline{v}| = 5 \Rightarrow \underline{u}^2 = \underline{v}^2 = 25$$

ח'ב'ל בסיס ה'כ'ל'ר'ה ח'ב'ל
שאר 5

$$\vec{AD} \perp \vec{DE} \quad \text{ח'ב'ל}$$

$$\vec{DE} = -\underline{v} + \underline{w}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{AD} \cdot \vec{DE} = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{v} \cdot (-\underline{v} + \underline{w}) = 0 \Rightarrow -\underline{v}^2 + \underline{v} \cdot \underline{w} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{v}^2 = \underline{v} \cdot \underline{w} \Rightarrow \underline{v} \cdot \underline{w} = 25$$

ח'ב'ל

$$\cos \angle CAD = \frac{\vec{AE} \cdot \vec{AD}}{|\vec{AE}| \cdot |\vec{AD}|} = \frac{\underline{v} \cdot \underline{w}}{|\underline{v}| \cdot |\underline{w}|}$$

$$\cos \angle CAB = \frac{\vec{AE} \cdot \vec{AB}}{|\vec{AE}| \cdot |\vec{AB}|} = \frac{\underline{u} \cdot \underline{w}}{|\underline{u}| \cdot |\underline{w}|}$$

ח'ב'ל ←

$$x \in A \cap D = x \in A \cap B \quad || \sim ||$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\underline{v} \cdot \underline{w}}{|\underline{v}| \cdot |\underline{w}|} = \frac{\underline{u} \cdot \underline{w}}{|\underline{u}| \cdot |\underline{w}|} \Rightarrow \boxed{\underline{v} \cdot \underline{w} = \underline{u} \cdot \underline{w} = 25}$$

$\perp \underline{w}$

$$\vec{e}_H = \frac{2}{5} \vec{e}_C$$

$$\vec{e}_C = \underline{u} + \underline{v} - \underline{w}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{e}_H = \frac{2}{5} \underline{u} + \frac{2}{5} \underline{v} - \frac{2}{5} \underline{w}$$

$$|\vec{e}_H| = 2\sqrt{17}$$

$$\vec{e}_H = \underline{w} + \frac{2}{5} \underline{u} + \frac{2}{5} \underline{v} - \frac{2}{5} \underline{w} \Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{e}_H = \frac{2}{5} \underline{u} + \frac{2}{5} \underline{v} + \frac{3}{5} \underline{w}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{5} \underline{u} + \frac{2}{5} \underline{v} + \frac{3}{5} \underline{w}\right)^2} = 2\sqrt{17}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{4}{25} \underline{u}^2 + \frac{6}{25} \underline{u} \cdot \underline{w} + \frac{4}{25} \underline{v}^2 + \frac{6}{25} \underline{v} \cdot \underline{w} + \frac{6}{25} \underline{u} \cdot \underline{w} + \frac{6}{25} \underline{v} \cdot \underline{w} + \frac{9}{25} \underline{w}^2}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{17} \quad \uparrow^2 \quad \boxed{\underline{u}^2 = \underline{v}^2 = \underline{u} \cdot \underline{w} = \underline{v} \cdot \underline{w} = 25}$$

$$4 + 6 + 4 + 6 + 6 + 6 + \frac{9}{25} \underline{w}^2 = 68$$

$$\frac{9}{25} \underline{w}^2 = 36 \Rightarrow \underline{w}^2 = 100 \Rightarrow \boxed{|\underline{w}| = 10}$$

$\perp \underline{w}$

$$a) \vec{e}_C \cdot \vec{e}_C = \underline{u} \cdot (\underline{u} + \underline{v} - \underline{w}) =$$

$$= \underline{u}^2 + \underline{u} \cdot \underline{v} - \underline{u} \cdot \underline{w} = 25 + 0 - 25 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{e}_C \perp \vec{e}_C}$$

$$|\vec{e}_C| = |\underline{u}| = 5$$

$$|\vec{e}_C| = \sqrt{(\underline{u} + \underline{v} - \underline{w})^2} = \sqrt{\cancel{\underline{u}^2} - \cancel{\underline{u} \cdot \underline{w}} + \cancel{\underline{v}^2} - \cancel{\underline{v} \cdot \underline{w}} - \underline{u} \cdot \underline{w} - \underline{v} \cdot \underline{w} + \underline{w}^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{-25 - 25 + 100} = 5\sqrt{2}$$

perp

$$S_{\text{med}} = \frac{|\vec{D}_C| \cdot |\vec{E}_C|}{2} = \frac{5 \cdot 5 \sqrt{2}}{2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{25\sqrt{2}}{2}}}$$

שטח 17

2) $\vec{AD} \perp \vec{DE}$ (נכון)

$\vec{AD} \perp \vec{DC}$ (נכון ויכוח)

$\Rightarrow \vec{AD}$ (ישר הלאותן חסר פסים בלשון העוקרים
 כן סקבי לאותן אישור כן.)
 מה זוג?
 כחיתוך

$$V = \frac{S_{\text{med}} \cdot |\vec{AD}|}{3} = \frac{\frac{25\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot 5}{3}$$

$V = \frac{125\sqrt{2}}{6}$

27 כח

3

$$z^2 - 2R \operatorname{cis} \theta \cdot z - 3R^2 \operatorname{cis} 2\theta = 0$$

807 2016 17
1/2 381N

$$z_{1,2} = \frac{2R \operatorname{cis} \theta \pm \sqrt{4R^2 \operatorname{cis} 2\theta + 12R^2 \operatorname{cis} 2\theta}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2R \operatorname{cis} \theta \pm \sqrt{16R^2 \operatorname{cis} 2\theta}}{2} = \frac{2R \operatorname{cis} \theta \pm (4R^2 \operatorname{cis} 2\theta)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2R \operatorname{cis} \theta \pm 4R \operatorname{cis} \theta}{2}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{matrix} z_1 = 3R \operatorname{cis} \theta \\ z_2 = -R \operatorname{cis} \theta \end{matrix}} \quad \frac{1}{2} R$$

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} x \quad \text{so } \theta = \arctan \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = 30^\circ$$

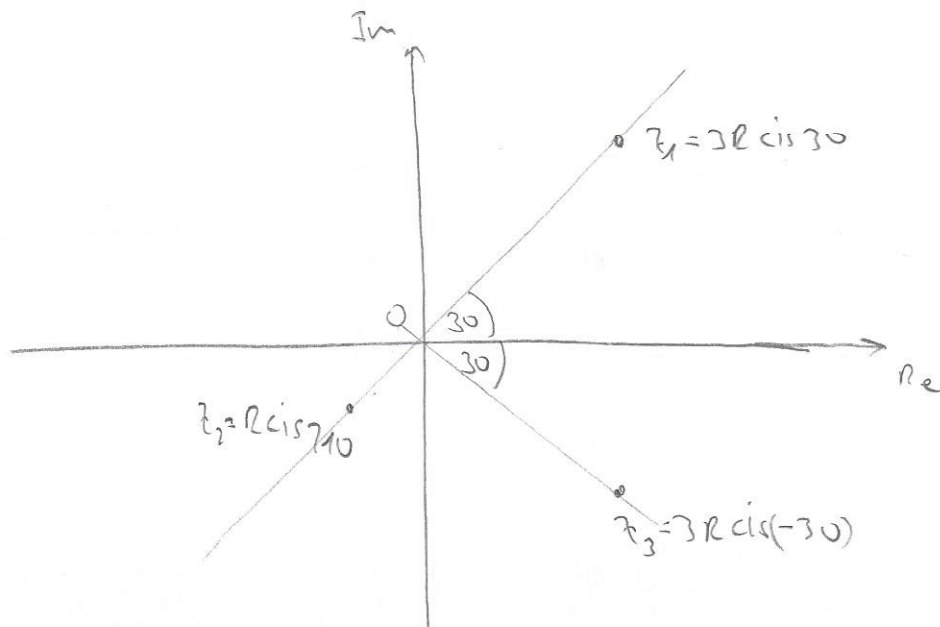
$$\Rightarrow m = \tan \theta \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \tan \theta \Rightarrow \theta = 30^\circ + 180^\circ k$$

$$0 < \theta < 90 \quad \text{or}$$

$$\boxed{\theta = 30^\circ}$$

$$z_3 = \overline{z_1} = 3R \operatorname{cis}(-30)$$

$$z_2 = -R \operatorname{cis} 30 = R \operatorname{cis} 180 \cdot \operatorname{cis} 30 = R \operatorname{cis} 210$$



1/2 R

$$\sin z_1 z_2 z_3 = 225\sqrt{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{|z_1| \cdot |z_2| \cdot \sin 60}{2} = 225\sqrt{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3R \cdot 3R \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{2} = 225\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \frac{9R^2 \cdot \sqrt{3}}{4} = 225\sqrt{3} \quad / : \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$R^2 = 100$$

$$\text{1°) } R > 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{R = 10}$$

$$\boxed{|z_2| = R = 10}$$

R.V.

807 2016 17
1/2 701N

$$f(x) = -6x \cdot e^{x^3} - 3x^2 \cdot 3x^2 \cdot e^{x^3}$$

$$\hat{F}(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 6x + 9x^4 = 0 \quad x^3 e^{x^3} > 0$$

$$x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow f(v) = 0 \Rightarrow (0, 0)$$

$$F(-0.87) = -3 \cdot (-0.87)^7 \cdot e^{(-0.87)^3} = -1.16 \Rightarrow (-0.87, -1.16)$$

[illegible]

$$\sqrt{(-0.5)} = (-) \cdot (+) \cdot (-3 + 0.5625) > 0$$

$$\hat{F}(u) = (-)(+) \cdot (6+9) < 0$$

✓

2)

איתן את ה- x

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

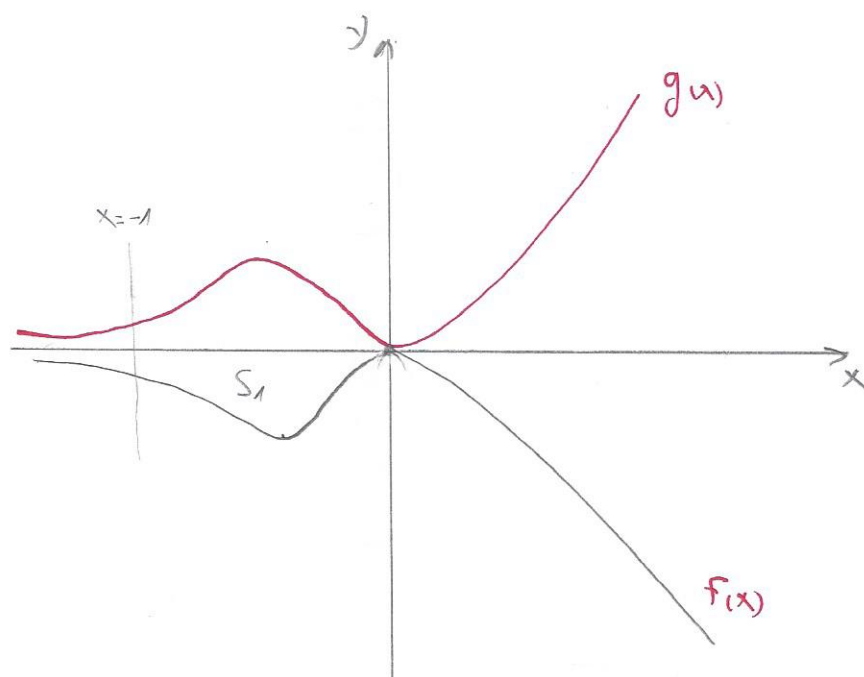
$$(e^{x^3} > 0)$$

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

איתן את ה- y

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

3)



4) $g(x) = |f(x)|$ ($f(x)$ וקטור סקלר חיובי)
 פונקציה סקלרית חיובית
 פונקציה סקלרית

5) ציר ה- x הוא ה- y הממוצע של הפונקציה
 זמן נוסף ונכנס ב-2

$$S_1 = \int_{-1}^0 [0 - (-3x^2 \cdot e^{x^3})] dx = \int_{-1}^0 3x^2 \cdot e^{x^3} dx = [e^{x^3}]_{-1}^0$$

$$= e^0 - (e^{-1}) = 1 - \frac{1}{e} = \frac{e-1}{e} \approx 0.632$$

$$\boxed{S = 2 \cdot 0.632 = 1.264}$$

$$c) \quad h(a) = \int_{-1}^a -3x^2 \cdot e^{x^3} dx = \left[-e^{x^3} \right]_{-1}^a = -e^{a^3} - (-e^{-1})$$

$$\boxed{h(a) = -e^{a^3} + \frac{1}{e}}$$

$$t(a) = \int_{-1}^a 3x^2 \cdot e^{x^3} dx = \left[e^{x^3} \right]_{-1}^a = e^{a^3} - e^{-1}$$

$$\boxed{t(a) = e^{a^3} - \frac{1}{e}}$$

$$h(a) = t(a)$$

$$\Rightarrow -e^{a^3} + \frac{1}{e} = e^{a^3} - \frac{1}{e} \Rightarrow 2e^{a^3} = 2e^{-1} \quad | :2$$

$$e^{a^3} = e^{-1} \Rightarrow a^3 = -1 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = -1}$$

$$t(-1) = e^{-1} - e^{-1} = 0$$

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

$$5) F(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \ln x \right)$$

807 20/6 f7
1/2 36/11

1) 1)

מציאת נקודות קיצון

$$\boxed{x > 0}$$

2)

מציאת נקודות קיצון

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \ln x \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{x^2}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \quad \text{לא (לא בתחום)}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \ln x = 0 \Rightarrow \ln x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{e} \Rightarrow \boxed{(\sqrt{e}, 0)}$$

נבדוק את הנקודה $x = \sqrt{e}$
 $x > 0$

3)

מציאת נקודות קיצון

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

$$= \frac{x}{2} - x \ln x - \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\boxed{f'(x) = -x \ln x}$$

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

$$\ln x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1 \Rightarrow f(1) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \ln 1 \right) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(1, \frac{1}{4} \right)$$

$$f''(x) = -\left[\ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right] \Rightarrow \boxed{f''(x) = -\ln x - 1}$$

$$f''(1) = -1 < 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\max \left(1, \frac{1}{4} \right)}$$

1/1

1/1

2) 1)

$f(x)$ is concave up

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

$$\ln x = -1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{e} \Rightarrow f\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = -\frac{1}{e} \cdot \ln e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}$$

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

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

$$f'''\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = -e < 0 \Rightarrow \max\left(\frac{1}{e}, \frac{1}{e}\right)$$

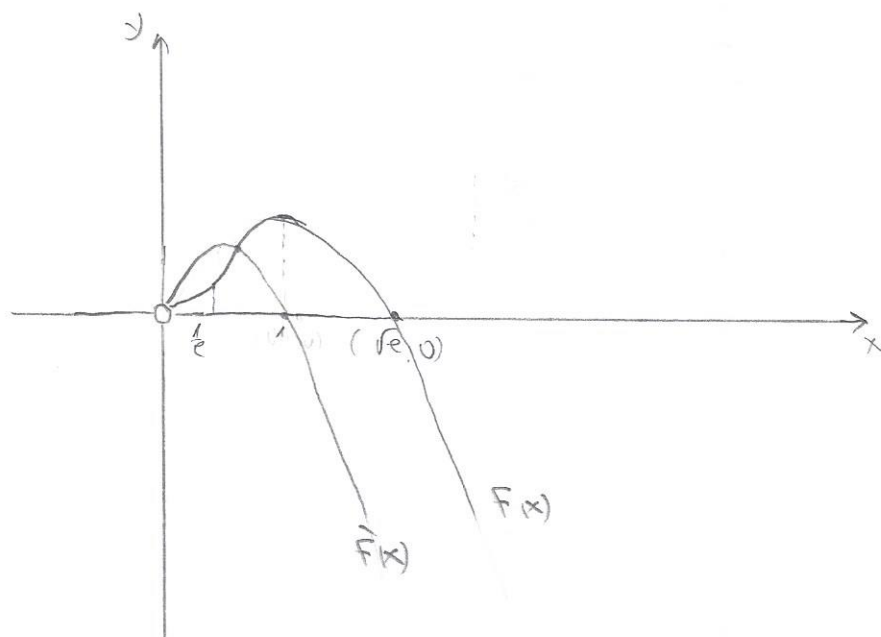
2)

$f(x)$ is concave up

$$f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$f'''(x) \neq 0 \Rightarrow f\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = \frac{\frac{1}{e^2}}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \ln e^{-1}\right) = \frac{1}{2e^2} \cdot \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{e}, \frac{3}{4e^2}\right) \quad \text{is local}$$



2)

$\frac{1}{e} < x < 1$ is concave up

ph ←

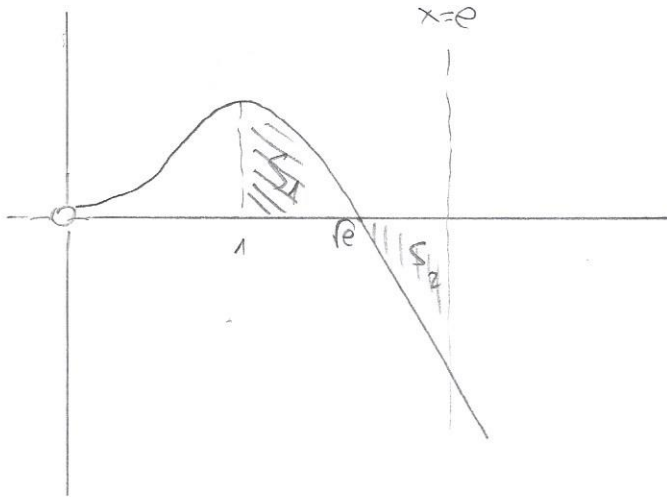
$$3) \quad g'(x) = f(x)$$

$$g(1) = a$$

$$g(\sqrt{e}) = b$$

$$g(e) = c$$

|111/



$$S_1 = \int_1^{\sqrt{e}} f(x) dx = \int_1^{\sqrt{e}} g'(x) dx = \left[g(x) \right]_1^{\sqrt{e}} = g(\sqrt{e}) - g(1) = \underline{\underline{b-a}}$$

$$S_2 = \int_{\sqrt{e}}^e -f(x) dx = \int_{\sqrt{e}}^e -g'(x) dx = \left[-g(x) \right]_{\sqrt{e}}^e = -g(e) - (-g(\sqrt{e})) = -c + b$$

$$\boxed{S = S_1 + S_2 = -a + 2b - c}$$

R.N