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$$x^2 - 2|m|x + m^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$0 < \Delta = 4m^2 - 4m^2 + 4 = 4 \rightarrow |m| > 0$$

$$0 \leq f(4) = 16 - 8|m| + m^2 - 1 = m^2 - 8|m| + 15$$

$$t \leq 3 \quad \vee \quad t \geq 5$$

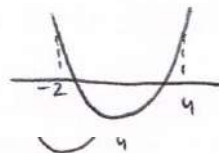
$$|m| \leq 3 \quad \vee \quad |m| \geq 5$$

$$-3 \leq m \leq 3 \quad \vee \quad m \leq -5 \quad \vee \quad m \geq 5$$

$$0 < f(-2) = 4 + 4|m| + m^2 - 1 = m^2 + 4|m| + 3$$

$$-2 < \frac{-b}{2a} < 4 \rightarrow -2 < \frac{2|m|}{2} < 4$$

$$-2 < |m| < 4 \rightarrow -4 < m < 4$$

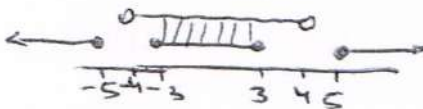


$|m| = t, t > 0$



$|m| \leq -3 \quad \vee \quad |m| \geq -1$   
 $|m| \geq 5$

מימין ושמאל



$$\boxed{-3 < m < 3}$$

$$\frac{1.52}{2} \quad \sqrt{x+2} > \sqrt{\log_2 \left( \frac{x+1}{2-3x} \right)^3} > 3$$

$$12 > \log_2 \left( \frac{x+1}{2-3x} \right)^3 \quad \log_2 \left( \frac{x+1}{2-3x} \right)^3 > 9$$

$$2^{12} > \left( \frac{x+1}{2-3x} \right)^3 \quad \left( \frac{x+1}{2-3x} \right)^3 > 2^9$$

$$2^4 > \frac{x+1}{2-3x} \quad \frac{x+1}{2-3x} > 2^3$$

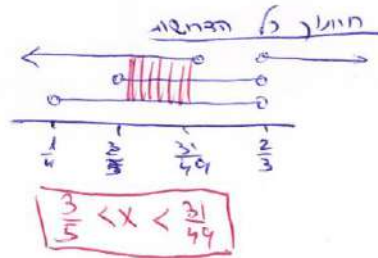
$$0 > \frac{4x-31}{2-3x} \quad \frac{25x-15}{2-3x} > 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} + \\ \frac{4x-31}{2-3x} \\ \hline x < \frac{31}{4} \end{array} \quad \text{||} \quad \begin{array}{c} + \\ \frac{25x-15}{2-3x} \\ \hline x > \frac{3}{5} \end{array}$$

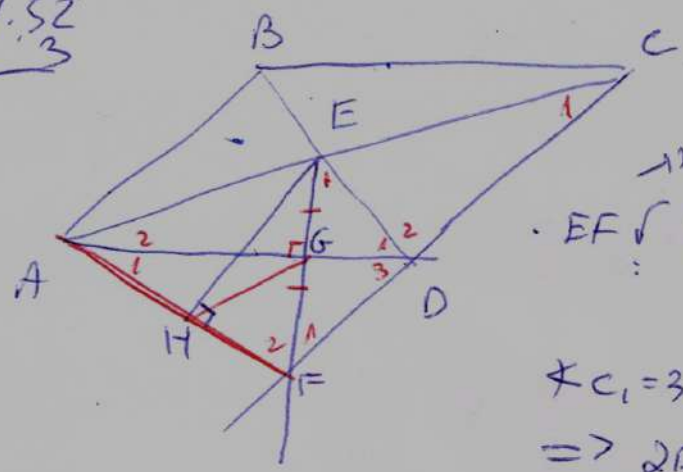
: תוצאה אחרונה

$$0 < \frac{4x-1}{2-3x} < \frac{x+1}{2-3x} > 1 \leftarrow \frac{x+1}{2-3x} > 1 \leftarrow \left( \frac{x+1}{2-3x} \right)^3 > 1$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{4} < x < \frac{2}{3} \right|$$



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מחננות הן נגזרות  
 EF ⊥ יבנה רק AD ל

ΔEDC

$\angle C_1 = 30^\circ$      $\angle CED = 90^\circ$   
 $\Rightarrow \angle EDC = 60^\circ$

(3.S.3)  $\triangle EGD \cong \triangle FGD$

↓

$\angle E_1 = 30^\circ = \angle F_1 \Rightarrow \angle D_3 = 60^\circ$

$\angle CDF = \angle D_1 + \angle D_2 + \angle D_3 = 180^\circ \rightarrow$  נקודה על קו C,D,F  
 $\angle EDC = \angle EDC = 60^\circ$

$\angle A_1 = \angle A_2 = 30^\circ \leftarrow$  (3.S.3)  $\triangle AEG \cong \triangle AFG$

ΔADF:  $\angle AFD = 180 - \angle A_1 - \angle D_3 = 90^\circ$

ΔAEF:  $\angle EAF = \angle A_1 + \angle A_2 = 60^\circ$  (1)  $\hat{=}$   
 $\angle EFA = \angle AFD - \angle F_1 = 90 - 30 = 60^\circ$

אז הן שווים AG - I EA, נגזרות של EAF  $\leftarrow$

$\frac{1}{2} EF = EG = \frac{1}{2} AF = AH$

ΔAGF מילים וזו נגזרת AF נגזרת GH

$GH = \frac{1}{2} AF = AH$

HG || AC  $\leftarrow$  HG || AE  $\leftarrow$  ΔAEF  $\hat{=}$  נגזרות יבנה HG (2)

$ED = \frac{1}{2} DC = \frac{1}{2} AD \leftarrow$  30, 60, 90 מילים ק"פ למי ΔECD (3)

$GD = \frac{1}{2} ED = \frac{1}{4} AD \leftarrow$  " " ΔEGD

$AG = AD - GD = \frac{3}{4} AD \rightarrow \frac{AG}{AD} = \frac{AG}{AB} = \frac{3}{4}$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 (6) \quad a_1^2 \cdot a_2^2 \cdots a_n^2 &= (a_1 q)^2 (a_1 q^2)^2 \cdots (a_1 q^{n-1})^2 = \\
 &= \underbrace{(a_1^2 \cdot a_1^2 \cdots a_1^2)}_{\text{פונקציה } n} (q^2 \cdot q^4 \cdots q^{2n-2}) = \\
 &= a_1^{2n} q^{2+4+\dots+2n-2} = \\
 &= a_1^{2n} q^{\frac{n-1}{2}(2+2n-2)} = a_1^{2n} q^{n(n-1)} \\
 &= (a_1^2 q^{n-1})^n = (a_1 \cdot a_1 q^{n-1})^n = (a_1 a_n)^n
 \end{aligned}$$

(7) 3, 8, 15, 24, 35, 48, ...  
 \* 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, ...  
 הפסוקדים הם חסרונים, כן

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_n &= 3 + \frac{n-1}{2} [5 \cdot 2 + 2(n-2)] \\
 &= 3 + \frac{n-1}{2} [2n+6] = 3 + (n-1)(n+3) = n^2 + 2n
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_n &= (1^2 + 2 \cdot 1) + (2^2 + 2 \cdot 2) + (3^2 + 2 \cdot 3) + \dots + (n^2 + 2n) = \\
 &= (1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2) + 2(1 + 2 + \dots + n) = \\
 &= \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + 2 \cdot \frac{n}{2} (1+n) = \frac{n(n+1)}{6} [2n+1+6] = \\
 &= \frac{n(n+1)(2n+7)}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{cases} x^2 = y+z \\ x^2 = z^2 - y^2 \\ x+z - x^2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

פתרון: (1)  $x+z-x^2=2$  (2)  $x^2=y+z$

$$y+z = z^2 - y^2$$
$$y+z = (z-y)(z+y)$$

$$y+z - (z-y)(y+z) = 0$$
$$(y+z)[1 - (z-y)] = 0$$

$$y = -z$$

היחסים  
הם אלוהיים  
הם אלוהיים  
הם אלוהיים

$$\boxed{x=0}$$
$$\boxed{z=2}$$
$$\boxed{y=-2}$$

$$y = z - 1$$

$$x^2 = 2z - 1 \quad (*)$$
$$x+z - (2z-1) = 2 \quad (**)$$
$$x = 1 + z$$

$$(1+z)^2 = 2z - 1$$
$$1 + 2z + z^2 = 2z - 1$$
$$z^2 = -2$$
$$\emptyset$$

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(S.S)  $\triangle ABE \sim \triangle CBA$  }  $\angle ABE = \angle CBA$   $\angle A = \angle C$   
  $\angle BAC = \angle AEB$

(S.S)  $\triangle DFC \sim \triangle DEG$  }  $\angle FDC = \angle GDE$   $\angle C = \angle G$   
  $\angle CFD = \angle GED$

$AB^2 = BC \cdot BE$   $\angle ABE = \angle CBA$   $\angle A = \angle C$

$36 = 3(6 + ED) \rightarrow ED = 6$

$FD \cdot DG = CD \cdot DE$   $\angle FDC = \angle GDE$   $\angle C = \angle G$

$(R-2)(R+2) = 3 \cdot 6$

$R^2 = 22$

$S = \pi R^2 = 22\pi$