

1.64
1

$$(2m-6)x^2 + mx - 1 > 3x - 2$$

(רדוקציה) $m \neq 3 \leftarrow a \neq 0$

$$(2m-6)x^2 + x(m-3) + 1 > 0$$

$\Delta < 0$! $a > 0$ ע"כ

$$2m-6 > 0 \quad \text{ע"כ}$$

$$(m-3)^2 - 4(2m-6) < 0$$

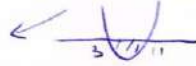
$$m > 3$$

$$m^2 - 6m + 9 - 8m + 24 < 0$$

$$m^2 - 14m + 33 < 0$$



$$\boxed{3 < m < 11}$$



1.64
2

$$(\log_x 2) (\log_{2x} 2) (\log_2 4x) > 1$$

$$(\log_x 2) \frac{1}{\log_2 2x} \cdot (\log_2 4 + \log_2 x) > 1$$

$$\log_x 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\log_2 2 + \log_2 x} (2 + \log_2 x) > 1$$

$$\frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t} \cdot (2+t) > 1$$

$$\log_2 x = t \quad (x > 0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2+t-t-t^2}{t(1+t)} = \frac{-t^2+2}{t(1+t)}$$

$$\frac{-\sqrt{2} \quad + \quad \sqrt{2}}{-\sqrt{2} \quad -1 \quad -1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad \sqrt{2}}$$

$$-\sqrt{2} < t < -1$$

$$0 < t < \sqrt{2}$$

$$-\sqrt{2} < \log_2 x < -1$$

$$0 < \log_2 x < \sqrt{2}$$

$$2^{-\sqrt{2}} < x < 2^{-1}$$

$$1 < x < 2^{\sqrt{2}}$$

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3

$$(10) \quad S_n - S_{n-1} = a_n$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= A(n^2) + Bn - A(n-1)^2 - B(n-1) \\ &= An^2 + Bn - An^2 + 2nA - A - Bn + B \\ &= 2nA - A + B \end{aligned}$$

התאם לטור הנדון

$$a_n - a_{n-1} = \text{קבוע}$$

$$(2nA - A + B) - (2(n-1)A - A + B) = 2A$$

$$\begin{aligned} (7) \quad a_7 &= S_7 - S_6 = (49A + 7B) - (36A + 6B) \\ &= 13A + B \end{aligned}$$

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4

(1) $|a| = |a-b+b| \leq |a-b| + |b|$

त्रिकोण असमानता

$|a-b| \leq |a-b|$ (त्रिकोण असमानता)

(2) $\left| \frac{12-2x}{3-x} - 4 \right| = \left| \frac{12-2x-12+4x}{3-x} \right| = \left| \frac{2x}{3-x} \right| =$

$\frac{|2x|}{|3-x|} < \frac{2 \cdot \frac{1}{5}}{|3-x|} < \frac{\frac{2}{5}}{\frac{5}{5}} = \frac{1}{7}$

$|x| < \frac{1}{5}$

त्रिकोण असमानता

$|3-x| \Rightarrow |3|-|x| > |3| - \frac{1}{5} = 2\frac{4}{5} = \frac{14}{5}$

1.64
→

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \begin{aligned} \angle BAD &= \angle ACD \\ \angle ADC &= \angle ABD \end{aligned}$$

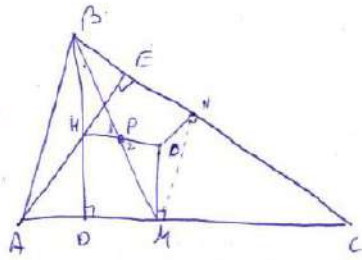
היבט נוסף (כללי)
(... מוכח)

↓
(S.S.) $\triangle ABD \sim \triangle CDA$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{AB}{CD} = \frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{BD}{AD}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} \frac{CD}{AB} &= \frac{AC}{AD} \\ \frac{CD}{AB} &= \frac{AD}{BD} \end{aligned} \right\} \left(\frac{CD}{AB} \right)^2 = \frac{AC}{AD} \cdot \frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{AC}{BD}$$

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6



$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle HMA$ (k)
 $\angle BDC = \alpha$ (m)
 $\Rightarrow \angle HMC = \alpha$ (m)
 $\Rightarrow \angle OMH = 90 - \alpha$
 $\angle ABD = 90 - \alpha$ ($\triangle ABD$)
 $\angle ABE = \beta$
 $\angle BAH = 90 - \beta$ ($\triangle ABE$)

$\angle OMH = 90 - \beta \iff (\text{m}) \angle HMC = \beta$

(s.s) $\triangle ABH \sim \triangle HMO$

$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{HM}{AB} = \frac{ON}{AB} \iff (\text{k}) NM = \frac{1}{2} AB$

(m) $\angle DBH = \angle OMP \iff OM \parallel BD$
 (m) $\angle P_1 = \angle P_2$

(s.s) $\triangle BHP \sim \triangle POM$

$\frac{BH}{MO} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{BP}{PM}$

הנקודה P חוצה את BH בנקודה Q
 חצי, הנקודה P היא מרכז המסתובב