

1.74  
1

$$(m+1)3^{2x} + (m+2)3^x + m-2 = 0$$

$$3^x = t \quad | \neq 0$$

$$t^2(m+1) + t(m+2) + m-2 = 0$$

$m+1 \neq 0$  poli aljabar 2 d

$$t^2 + t \frac{m+2}{m+1} + \frac{m-2}{m+1} = 0$$



$$\Rightarrow f(1) = 1 + \frac{m+2}{m+1} + \frac{m-2}{m+1} = \frac{3m+1}{m+1}$$

$$0 > f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$0 < f(0) = \frac{m-2}{m+1}$$

$$\frac{+}{-1} \frac{+}{-2}$$

$$m > 2$$

$$m < -1$$

$$x_1 > 0$$

$$t_1 = 3^{x_1} > 3^0 = 1$$

$$t_2 = 3^{x_2} < 3^{-1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$-1 < m < -\frac{1}{3}$$

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2

(\*)

$$\frac{x^2 - |x| - 12}{x-3} \geq 2x$$

פתרון

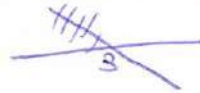
$x \geq 0$

$$2x \leq \frac{x^2 - x - 12}{x-3} = \frac{(x-4)(x+3)}{x-3}$$

$$0 \leq \frac{x^2 - x - 12 - 2x^2 + 6x}{x-3}$$

המילויים הנכונים

$$0 \leq \frac{-x^2 + 5x - 12}{x-3}$$



$x < 3$

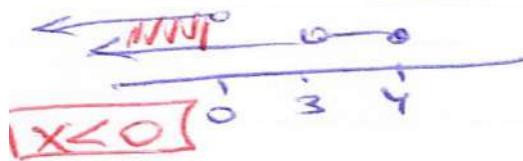
פתרון  
 $x < 0$

$$2x \leq \frac{x^2 + x - 12}{x-3} = \frac{(x+4)(x-3)}{x-3}$$

פתרון  
 $x < 0$

$$2x \leq \frac{x^2 + x - 12}{x-3} = \frac{(x+4)(x-3)}{x-3}$$

$$x \neq 3 \quad 2x \leq x+4$$
$$x \leq 4$$



$x < 0$ ,  $x < 3$  : הפתרון  
 $x < 3$  המילויים הנכונים

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72

$$2x^2 + 6 - 2\sqrt{2x^2 - 3x + 2} = 3x + 3$$

$$2x^2 - 3x + 2 \geq 0 \quad : \text{maximal}$$

$$2x^2 - 3x + 3 = 2\sqrt{2x^2 - 3x + 2} \quad \begin{array}{l} \times \sqrt{\phantom{x}} \\ \text{in beiden Nennern} \end{array}$$

$$A + 1 = 2\sqrt{A} \quad |(\ )^2 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{2. Binomische} \\ \text{Formel} \end{array} \quad 2x^2 - 3x + 2 = A \quad | \text{NO}$$

$$A^2 + 2A + 1 = 4A$$

$$A^2 - 2A + 1 = 0$$

$$(A-1)^2 = 0 \rightarrow A=1 \rightarrow 2x^2 - 3x + 2 = 1 \rightarrow 2x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{XF1} \\ \text{XE} \\ \text{2} \end{array}$$

1.74

$$\left(\frac{9}{4}\right) \log_2(x^2 - 3x - 10) > \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x^2 + 4x + 4)$$

$$x < -2 \text{ או } x > 5 \leftarrow x^2 - 3x - 10 > 0 \text{ מהצורה } ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$x \neq -2 \leftarrow x^2 + 4x + 4 > 0$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) 2 \log_2(x^2 - 3x - 10) > \left(\frac{2}{2}\right) - \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x^2 + 4x + 4)$$

$$2 \log_2(x^2 - 3x - 10) > -\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x^2 + 4x + 4)$$

$$(x^2 - 3x - 10)^2 > x^2 + 4x + 4$$

$$(x+2)^2 (x-5)^2 > (x+2)^2$$

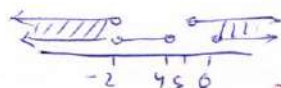
$$(x+2)^2 [(x-5)^2 - 1]$$

$$x = -2$$

$$x = 6, 4$$

$$\begin{array}{c} + \quad + \\ -2 \quad 4 \quad -6 \end{array}$$

$$x < -2, \quad 2 < x < 4, \quad x > 6$$



מהצורה  $ax^2 + bx + c$

$$\boxed{x < -2 \text{ או } x > 6}$$

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4

5, 55, 555, ... (n)  
\* 50, 500

זכור ההפתוח הנ"ל

$$a_n = 5 + 5_{n-1}^* = 5 + \frac{50(10^{n-1} - 1)}{10 - 1}$$
$$= \frac{5 \cdot 10^n - 5}{9}$$

הוכחה באינדוקציה שמה הילוכר הנ"ל

n=1 נקבל 5  
וניתן שגורו מלפניו למקור הנ"ל ונראה ש n=5

$$\frac{5 \cdot 10^{n+1} - 5}{9} = 10 \left( \frac{5 \cdot 10^n - 5}{9} \right) + 5$$

הכנסנו? נכון  
אם כן 5 נכון  
55...50 n  
55...5 n+1

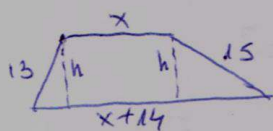
(2) למה הילוכר פשוט אחרת הילוכר

$$a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n = \frac{5 \cdot 10^1 - 5}{9} + \frac{5 \cdot 10^2 - 5}{9} + \dots + \frac{5 \cdot 10^n - 5}{9}$$

$$= \frac{5}{9} (10^1 + 10^2 + \dots + 10^n) - \frac{5}{9} (1 + 1 + \dots + 1) =$$

$$= \frac{5}{9} \left[ \frac{10 \cdot (10^n - 1)}{10 - 1} \right] - \frac{5}{9} n = \frac{5}{81} (10^{n+1} - 10) - \frac{5}{9} n$$

$$\frac{1.74}{5}$$



$$2x+14=28$$

$$x=7$$

5070  
! poin

$$\sqrt{13^2-h^2} + \sqrt{15^2-h^2} = 14$$

$$169-h^2+225-h^2+2\sqrt{13^2-h^2}\sqrt{15^2-h^2}=196$$

$$(169-h^2)(225-h^2) = (h^2-99)^2$$

$$169 \cdot 225 - 4h^2 = 196h^2 \rightarrow h = \frac{168}{14}$$

$$S = \frac{(7+21) \cdot \frac{168}{14}}{2} = 168$$

17.4  
6

(1)  $DE = EB$   
 $DM = MB \rightarrow$   $EM$   $\perp$   $BD$

$EM \perp BD$

(2)  $\angle AEM + \angle EMD = 90^\circ + 90^\circ = 180^\circ$

$\angle DAE + \angle EMD = 90^\circ + 90^\circ = 180^\circ$

(BE  $\parallel$  AD)  $\angle EMA = \angle ADE$

( $\angle 1, \angle 2$ )  $\angle EMA = \angle CMF$

(3)

$EB = x$  (NO)

$\triangle EMB$ :  $MB = \frac{1}{2}DB = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a^2+b^2}$

$EM^2 + MB^2 = EB^2$

$\triangle AED$ :  $AD^2 + AE^2 = DE^2$

$b^2 + (a-x)^2 = x^2$

$b^2 + a^2 = 2ax \rightarrow x = \frac{b^2+a^2}{2a}$

$EM^2 + \frac{1}{4}(a^2+b^2) = \left[\frac{b^2+a^2}{2a}\right]^2$

$$EM^2 = \frac{(b^2+a^2)^2 - a^2(a^2+b^2)}{4a^2} = \frac{(b^2+a^2)b^2}{4a^2}$$

$$EM = \frac{b}{2a} \sqrt{b^2+a^2}$$

(S.S.S)  $\triangle AEM \cong \triangle CFM$

$$EF = 2EM = \frac{b\sqrt{b^2+a^2}}{a}$$