

1.78  
e1

$$\left[ 3(3^{\sqrt{x+2}})^{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}} \right]^{\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}-1}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt[10]{3}}$$

$$\left( 3 + \frac{\sqrt{x+2}}{2\sqrt{x}} \right)^{\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}-1}} = 3^{1-\frac{1}{10}}$$

$$3^{\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}-1}} + \frac{2(\sqrt{x+2})}{2\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}-1)} = 3^{\frac{9}{10}}$$

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}-1} + \frac{2\sqrt{x+2}}{2\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}-1)} = \frac{9}{10}$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{x+2} + 2\sqrt{x+2}}{2\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}-1)} = \frac{9}{10}$$

$$\frac{4\sqrt{x+2}}{2\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}-1)} = \frac{9}{10}$$

$$40\sqrt{x+2} = 18x - 18\sqrt{x} \quad | :6$$

$$3x - 13\sqrt{x} - 10 = 0$$

$$3t^2 - 13t - 10 = 0 \quad \sqrt{x} = t$$

$$t = 5 \rightarrow \sqrt{x} = 5 \rightarrow x = 25$$

$$t = -\frac{2}{3} \rightarrow \sqrt{x} = -\frac{2}{3} \rightarrow \emptyset$$

1.78  
21

$$\log_2(\log_4 x) + \log_4(\log_2 x) \leq -4$$

$$\log_2\left(\frac{1}{2}\log_2 t\right) + \frac{1}{2}\log_2(\log_2 x) \leq -4$$

$t = \log_2 x$     1.10.1

$$\boxed{x > 1}$$

מקרה אחר  
 $x > 0$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x > 1 \leftarrow \log_2 x > 0 \\ x > 1 \leftarrow \log_4 x > 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\log_2\left(\frac{1}{2}t\right) + \frac{1}{2}\log_2(t) \leq -4$$

$$\log_2\left(\frac{1}{2}t\right) + \log_2\sqrt{t} \leq -4$$

$$\log_2\left(\frac{1}{2}t\sqrt{t}\right) \leq -4$$

$$\frac{1}{2}t^{1.5} \leq 2^{-4}$$

$$t^{1.5} \leq 2^{-3} \quad / \sqrt{\phantom{x}}$$

$$t \leq 2^{-2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\log_2 x \leq \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \boxed{x \leq \sqrt[4]{2}}$$

$$\boxed{1 < x \leq \sqrt[4]{2}}$$

תשובה

1.78  
L2

$$|m|x^2 + (m-1)x + m^2 \neq x+4$$

$$|m|x^2 + (m-2)x + m^2 - 4 \neq 0$$

$-2x-4 \neq 0$   $m=0$   $\Delta < 0$   $\Delta > 0$   $\Delta = 0$   $\Delta < 0$   $\Delta > 0$   $\Delta = 0$

$$(m-2)^2 - 4/m(m-4) < 0$$

$$(m-2) \left[ m-2 - 4/m(m+2) \right] < 0$$

$m=2$

$$m > 0$$

$$m-2-4m(m+2)=0$$

$$-4m^2-7m-2=0$$

$$m < 0$$

$$m-2+4m(m+2)=0$$

$$4m^2+9m-2=0$$

+

מגמת  $m > 0$   $\Delta < 0$   $\Delta > 0$   $\Delta = 0$   $\Delta < 0$   $\Delta > 0$   $\Delta = 0$

$$\frac{7 \pm \sqrt{17}}{-8}$$

$$\frac{-9 - \sqrt{113}}{8}$$

מגמת  $m < 0$   $\Delta < 0$   $\Delta > 0$   $\Delta = 0$   $\Delta < 0$   $\Delta > 0$   $\Delta = 0$

$$\frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{113}}{8}$$

$$\boxed{m > 2}$$

$$\boxed{m < \frac{-9 - \sqrt{113}}{8}}$$

$$\frac{-9 - \sqrt{113}}{8} \quad \frac{-9 + \sqrt{113}}{8}$$

"גוף"

1.78  
P2

$$y = |x^2 - 1| + x|x - 1| = |(x-1)(x+1)| + x|x-1|$$

(a)

$$y = x^2 - 1 + x(x-1) = 2x^2 - x - 1$$

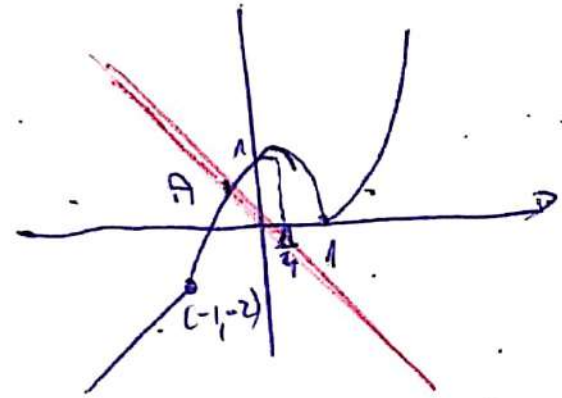
$$y = -(x^2 - 1) - x(x-1) = -2x^2 + x + 1$$

$$y = x^2 - 1 - x(x-1) = x - 1$$

$$x > 1$$

$$-1 < x \leq 1$$

$$x \leq -1$$



(a/b) → x નો વિગતો જોઈ (b)

પણે તે પાપન A પદ મળે

$$-x = -2x^2 + x + 1 \quad ; \text{A નો ઉકાળો}$$

$$2x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4+8}}{4} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{12}}{4} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

પણે તે પાપન જોઈ તે મળે

$$x > \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

1.78 (10)

(מגוון) למה אגרום קסמה

1, 4, 10, 19, 31

+ 3, 6, 9, 12

סדרת ההפרטים הסדורה

$$a_n = a_1 + S_{n-1} = 1 + \frac{n-1}{2} [2 \cdot 3 + 3(n-2)]$$

$$= 1 + \frac{3n(n-1)}{2} = \frac{3n^2 - 3n + 2}{2}$$

האם איתנו מסדרת ההפרטים היא הסדרה  $a_n$  או סדרת אגרום, (אם להסדרה איתנו קצרה איננו קצרה)

קסמי הסדרה  $a_1 = 1$

נניח  $a_n, a_{n+1}$  שונים קסמי הסדרה ונבדוק אם  $a_{n+1}$  שונה קסמי.

$$a_{n+1} = 2a_n - a_{n-1} + 3 = 2 \left( \frac{3n^2 - 3n + 2}{2} \right) - \left( \frac{3(n-1)^2 - 3(n-1) + 2}{2} \right) + 3 =$$

$$= 3n^2 - 3n + 2 - \frac{3n^2 - 6n + 3 - 3n + 3 + 2}{2} + 3 =$$

$$= \frac{6n^2 - 6n + 2 - 3n^2 + 6n - 3 + 3n - 3 - 2 + 6}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{3n^2 + 3n + 2}{2}$$

מכאן נראה ש  $a_{n+1}$  שונה קסמי

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{3(n+1)^2 - 3(n+1) + 2}{2} = \frac{3n^2 + 6n + 3 - 3n - 3 + 2}{2} = \frac{3n^2 + 3n + 2}{2}$$

(7)  $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n$

$$\frac{3 \cdot 1^2 - 3 \cdot 1 + 2}{2} + \frac{3 \cdot 2^2 - 3 \cdot 2 + 2}{2} + \frac{3 \cdot 3^2 - 3 \cdot 3 + 2}{2} + \dots + \frac{3 \cdot n^2 - 3n + 2}{2} =$$

$$\frac{3}{2} (1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2) - \frac{3}{2} (1 + 2 + \dots + n) + \left( \frac{2}{2} + \frac{2}{2} + \dots + \frac{2}{2} \right) =$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{n}{6} (n+1)(2n+1) - \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{n}{2} (1+n) + n = \frac{n}{4} (n+1)(2n+1) - \frac{3n}{4} (1+n) + n =$$

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{4} [2n+1-3] + n = \frac{n(n+1)(2n-2)}{4} + n$$

$$= \frac{n}{4} [(n+1)(2n-2) + 4] = \frac{n}{4} [2n^2 - 2 + 4] = \frac{n}{4} [2n^2 + 2] = \frac{n(n^2 + 1)}{2}$$

1.78  
4

$$(x-1)\sqrt{x^2+x+2} \geq x^3-x$$

( $\Delta < 0$ ) x  $\sqrt{\Delta}$   $\geq$   $\sqrt{\Delta}$

$$(x-1)\sqrt{x^2+x+2} \geq x(x^2-1)$$

$$(x-1)\sqrt{x^2+x+2} \geq x(x-1)(x+1)$$

$$(x-1)[\sqrt{x^2+x+2} - x(x+1)] \geq 0$$

$$\swarrow$$

$x=1$

$$\sqrt{x^2+x+2} = x^2+x$$

$$x^2+x=A \quad (no)$$

$$\sqrt{A+2} = A \quad (1)^2$$

$$A+2 = A^2$$

$$A^2 - A - 2 = 0 \rightarrow A = 2, A = -1$$

$$A=2: \quad \begin{aligned} x^2+x &= 2 \\ x^2+x-2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= -2 \\ x &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2+x &= -1 \\ x^2+x+1 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

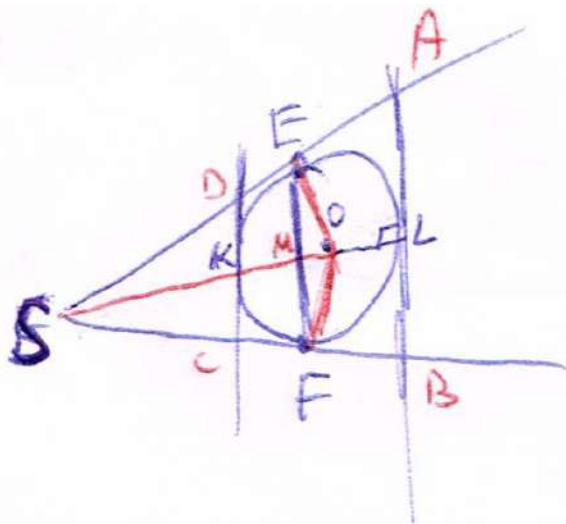
$\emptyset$

(for  $x=1$  (for  $x=1$  and  $x=-2$ ))

$$\begin{array}{c} + \\ -2 \quad - \quad 1 \quad - \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{x=1 \quad \vee \quad x \leq -2} : \text{answer}$$





$$\frac{1.78}{5}$$

$$\angle SEF = \angle SFE \quad (\text{angle in the same segment})$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\angle A = \angle SEF = \angle SFE = \angle B$$

$$OM = 3 \quad \leftarrow \quad ME = \frac{1}{2} EF = 4 \quad \text{---}$$

$$OE = 5$$

$$SO \perp EF \quad \leftarrow \quad \text{---} \quad S \text{---} O \text{---} F$$

$$(S.S) \triangle SOE \sim \triangle SEM \sim \triangle EOM$$

$$EM^2 = MO \cdot SM \rightarrow SM = \frac{16}{3} \rightarrow OS = \frac{25}{3}$$

$$SF = \sqrt{SO^2 - OF^2} = \frac{20}{3}$$

$$(S.S) \triangle SOE \sim \triangle SAL$$

$$\frac{SO}{SA} = \frac{EO}{AL} = \frac{SE}{SL}$$

$$\frac{\Sigma}{AL} = \frac{20}{\frac{25}{3} + 5}$$

$$AL = 10$$

đặt tất cả 3 in SL

$$AB = 20 \leftarrow \triangle ASB \text{ } \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{SK}{SL} = \frac{DK}{AL}$$

$$\frac{\frac{10}{3}}{\frac{40}{3}} = \frac{DK}{10} \rightarrow DK = 2.5$$
$$DC = 5$$

đặt một biệ song ABCD

$$2AD = DC + AB$$

$$AD = BC = 12.5$$



1.78  
6

ע"פ הנתון  $\triangle ABC$  בודקו  $\angle A$  הנקרא  $\alpha$ .  
 נתון  $\angle B = 90^\circ$ . נבנה  $AE \perp BC$  ונבנה  $AD \perp AC$ .  
 הנקודה  $E$  היא נקודת המפגש של  $AE$  ו- $BC$ .  
 הנקודה  $D$  היא נקודת המפגש של  $AD$  ו- $AC$ .

( $\triangle ABE$  ו- $\triangle AEC$ )  $\angle BAE = \angle EAC$  י"ד  
 $\Downarrow$   
 $BE = EC$

( $\triangle BEC$  ו- $\triangle HEC$ ) בודקו  $\triangle BEC$   
 $\Downarrow$   
 $BE = EC$

( $\triangle ABE$  ו- $\triangle AEC$ )  $\angle BAE = \angle EAC = \alpha$  (NO)  
 $\angle EBA = 90^\circ - \alpha = \angle ECB$

( $\triangle ABE$  ו- $\triangle HEC$ ) בודקו  $\triangle HEC$   
 $\Downarrow$   
 $BE = EH$

נתון  $\triangle BEC$  ו- $\triangle HEC$  שניהם ישרים  $\angle BEC = \angle HEC = 90^\circ$   
 $\angle EBA = \angle ECB$  (ע"פ הנתון)  
 $\angle ADE = 90^\circ$

( $\triangle ADE$  ו- $\triangle ACD$ )  $\angle ADE = \angle ACD = 90^\circ$  (NO)  
 (נתון  $\triangle ADE$ )  $\angle EAD = \beta = \angle DAC$   
 (נתון  $\triangle ACD$ )  $\angle DAC = \beta = \angle DCE$

$\Downarrow$   $\angle DEC = \angle FDE \rightarrow EC \parallel FL$   
 (נתון  $\triangle ADE$ )  $\angle AFD = \angle AEC$   $\Downarrow$

$\frac{-3}{(AF \parallel BE) \perp AC}$	$\angle BAA' = 2\beta$	$\angle AEC = \angle AFL$ (זוויות)	$A'A \cdot A'E = A'B \cdot A'L$
	$\angle ABC = 90 - 2\beta$	$\triangle BAA' \sim \triangle LFA'$ (S.S)	$A, B, F, L$ נתיב מעגל $2\beta$ זוויות, סימנים, זוויות, זוויות, זוויות
$\angle ABC = \angle AEC$	$\frac{AA'}{AL} = \frac{A'B}{A'E}$		

$\Rightarrow$   $\odot$   $AF \perp BE$  (2)  $AF \parallel BE$   $BMCE$   $\Rightarrow$   $AF \perp BE$

$\triangle BHE$  זווית  $90^\circ$   $BE = HE$

$\angle 30^\circ = \angle BAE \leftarrow 60^\circ = \angle BEA \leftarrow$

זווית  $\triangle ABC \leftarrow \angle BAC = 60^\circ$

$90^\circ = \angle AFL$  זווית  $90^\circ$

$45^\circ = \angle LCI = \angle CLI$   $CS$

(AF  $\parallel$  BE)  $\angle CLI = 45^\circ = \angle BAA' \leftarrow$

$\angle BAC = 2 \angle BAA' = 90^\circ$   
 זווית  $90^\circ$   $ABC$  זווית  $90^\circ$