

1.83  
1

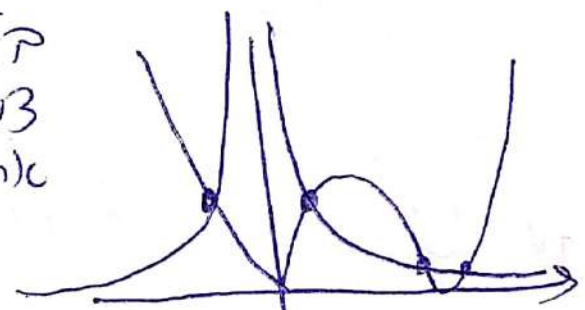
$y = \frac{1}{x}$  →

$y = \frac{1}{|x|}$  →

$y = x^2 - 4x$

$y = |x^2 - 4x|$

81P  
P103  
-1010



جد 4 عرارة

1.83  
2

$$x^2 + ax + b = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = -a \\ x_1 x_2 = b \end{cases}$$

$$y_1 + y_2 = \frac{2}{x_1} + \frac{2}{x_2} = 2 \left( \frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} \right) = 2 \left( \frac{x_1 + x_2}{x_1 x_2} \right) = \frac{-2a}{b}$$

$$y_1 \cdot y_2 = \frac{2}{x_1} \cdot \frac{2}{x_2} = \frac{4}{x_1 x_2} = \frac{4}{b}$$

$$y^2 + \frac{2a}{b}y + \frac{4}{b} = 0 \quad | \cdot b$$

$$by^2 + 2ay + 4 = 0$$

-4 -3 -2 0 1

: למה מוסיפים את המכנה?

→ אולי

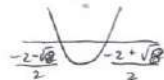
1.83  
3

$$(m+1)x^2 - 2(m+3)x + 3m+7 = 0$$

$$\frac{c}{a} > 0, \quad -\frac{b}{a} > 0, \quad \Delta \geq 0 \quad \text{2.173) } \textcircled{E}$$

$$0 \leq 4m^2 + 24m + 36 - 4(3m^2 + 10m + 7) = -8m^2 - 16m + 8 \rightarrow 0 \geq m^2 + 2m - 1$$

$$-1 - \sqrt{2} \leq m \leq -1 + \sqrt{2}$$



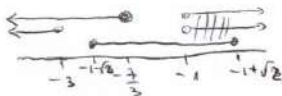
$$0 < \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{2(m+3)}{m+1} \quad + \quad \begin{array}{c} + \\ -3 \quad -1 \end{array}$$

$$|m < -3 \vee m > -1|$$

$$0 < \frac{c}{a} = \frac{3m+7}{m+1} \quad + \quad \begin{array}{c} + \\ -3 \quad -1 \end{array}$$

$$|m < -\frac{7}{3} \vee m > -1|$$

$$-1 < m \leq -1 + \sqrt{2}$$



-1 < m <= -1 + sqrt(2)

$$0 > \frac{c}{a} = \frac{3m+7}{m+1} \quad + \quad \begin{array}{c} + \\ -3 \quad -1 \end{array}$$

$$|-\frac{7}{3} < m < -1|$$

$$0 > \frac{c}{a} \quad \text{2.173) } \textcircled{D}$$

1.83  
= 3

$$\sqrt{3x^2+5x+7} - \sqrt{3x^2+5x+2} > 1$$

$$3x^2+5x+2 > 0$$



$$x < -1 \quad \text{or} \quad x > -\frac{2}{3}$$

or  $3x^2+5x+7 > 0$  : מאתחילת  $x$  ו-

$$3x^2+5x+2=A \quad (\mu 0) : \text{מקורו של } \sqrt{A}$$

$$\sqrt{A+5} - \sqrt{A} > 1$$

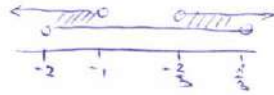
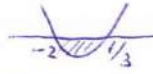
$$\sqrt{A+5} > 1 + \sqrt{A} \quad |(\cdot)^2$$

$$A+5 > 1 + 2\sqrt{A} + A$$

$$4 > 2\sqrt{A} \rightarrow \boxed{4 > A}$$

$$4 > 3x^2+5x+2$$

$$0 > 3x^2+5x-2$$



$$-2 < x < \frac{1}{3}$$

חיתוך התחומים

$$-2 < x < -1 \quad \text{or} \quad -\frac{2}{3} < x < \frac{1}{3}$$

1.83  
4

(לפי השיטה החדשה) (30) (לפי השיטה החדשה)

$$21-x-d \quad x-d \quad x \quad x+d$$

↑  $21 = \text{הסכום} + \text{הפרש}$

$$21-x-d = \text{הפרש}$$

לפי 2 שיטות נמצאים 2 תנאים

$$\begin{cases} x-d+x=18 \\ (x-d)^2 = x(21-x-d) \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{d = 2x - 18}$$

לפי השיטה החדשה

$$(x - 2x + 18)^2 = x(21 - x - 2x + 18)$$

$$(18-x)^2 = x(39-3x)$$

$$(18-x)^2 = 3x(13-x)$$

$$324 - 36x + x^2 = 39x - 3x^2$$

$$4x^2 - 75x + 324 = 0$$

$$\frac{75 \pm \sqrt{5625 - 5184}}{8} = \frac{75 \pm 21}{8} = \begin{cases} 12 \\ 27 \end{cases}$$

$$x=12 \quad d=6$$

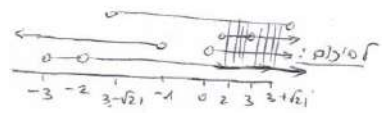
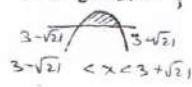
$$x = \frac{27}{4} \quad d = -4\frac{1}{4}$$

$$18 \quad 12 \quad 6 \quad 3 \quad \left| \begin{array}{cccc} \frac{35}{4} & \frac{45}{4} & \frac{27}{4} & \frac{9}{4} \end{array} \right.$$

1.83  
KS

$$\log_{x+3}(x-2) \cdot \log_{x-2}(x^2+x) \leq \log_{x+3}(6x+12-x^2)$$

$-x^2+6x+12 > 0$ ,  $x^2+x > 0$ ,  $1 \neq x+3 > 0$ ,  $1 \neq x-2 > 0$   
 $x < -1$  or  $x > 0$ ,  $-2 \neq x > -3$ ,  $3 \neq x > 2$



$$\boxed{2 < x < 3}$$

$$\boxed{3 < x < 3 + \sqrt{21}}$$

$$\frac{\log(x-2)}{\log(x+3)} \cdot \frac{\log(x^2+x)}{\log(x-2)} \leq \log_{x+3}(-x^2+6x+12)$$

$$\log_{x+3}(x^2+x) \leq \log_{x+3}(-x^2+6x+12)$$

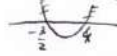
$$(x+3+1)(x^2+x+x^2-6x-12) \leq 0$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$x = -2$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$2x^2 - 5x - 12 \leq 0$$



$$2 < x < 3$$

$$3 < x \leq 4$$



$$\boxed{-\frac{3}{2} \leq x \leq 4}$$

$$x \leq -2$$

יש להוסיף את אזור הפתרון של  $x \leq -2$

1.83  
75

$$f(x) = 5^{-2x} - \frac{17}{12} a 5^{-x} + \frac{a^2}{2} - 1$$

$$f(x) = t^2 - \frac{17a}{12} t + \frac{a^2}{2} - 1$$

$$5^{-x} = t \quad | \text{no}$$

$$-1 < f(x)$$

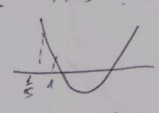
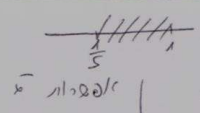
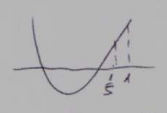
$$0 \leq x \leq 1 \quad \text{no}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^0 \geq \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^x \geq \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^1$$

$$1 \geq t \geq \frac{1}{5}$$

t is decreasing  
 f(1/5) is the minimum  
 value

$$-1 < t^2 - \frac{17a}{12} t + \frac{a^2}{2} - 1 \rightarrow 0 < t^2 - \frac{17a}{12} t + \frac{a^2}{2}$$



$a \neq 0 \leftarrow \Delta > 0$

$0 < f(1) \rightarrow a > \frac{3}{2}, a < \frac{4}{3}$

$0 < f(\frac{1}{5}) \rightarrow a < \frac{4}{15}, a > \frac{3}{10}$

$\frac{1}{5} > -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{17a}{24} \rightarrow \frac{24}{85} > a$

$a < \frac{4}{15}$  : always

$0 \neq a \quad b < -\frac{\Delta}{2a}$

$0 < f(\frac{1}{5}) = \frac{1}{25} - \frac{17a}{60} + \frac{a^2}{2}$

$0 < \frac{12 - 85a + 150a^2}{300}$

$0 < f(1) = 1 - \frac{17}{12}a + \frac{a^2}{2}$

$0 < 6a^2 - 17a + 12$

$\frac{1}{5} < -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{17}{24}a \rightarrow a > \frac{24}{17}$

$a > \frac{3}{2}$  : always

$\Delta < 0$  : always

$\frac{289a^2}{144} - 2a^2 < 0$

$\frac{a^2}{144} < 0$

$\Delta < 0$

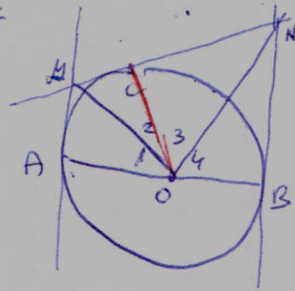
$f(x) = t^2 - 1$

min at  $\frac{1}{5} \leq t \leq 1$  : always

$-1 < f(x)$

$a = 0, a < \frac{4}{15}, a > \frac{3}{2}$  : always

$$\frac{1.83}{6}$$



$$\angle O_3 = \angle O_4 = \beta$$

$\mu \beta$   $\mu COA$   
 $\angle AOC$   $\mu \beta$   $\mu COA$   
 $\angle O_1 = \angle O_2 = \alpha$

$\mu \beta$   $\mu CNO$   
 $\angle COB$   $\mu \beta$   $\mu CNO$

$$\angle AOB = 180 = 2\alpha + 2\beta \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 90^\circ \rightarrow \angle MON = 90^\circ$$

$$\underline{\text{P}} \quad AM = MC, \quad NC = BN$$

$$MC \cdot NC = CO^2 = r^2$$

$$\Rightarrow AM \cdot BN = r^2$$

ozi'pik'  $\mu \beta$   $\mu COA$

$$\underline{\text{C}} \quad \angle C_3 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 60^\circ = 30^\circ$$

$30^\circ, 60^\circ, 90^\circ$   $\mu \beta$   $\mu COA$   $\triangle NCO$

$$2x = 2CN = ON$$

$$4x^2 = x^2 + 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = CN = BN$$

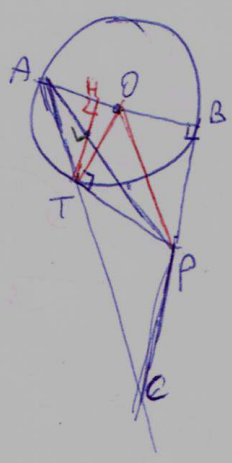
$30^\circ, 60^\circ, 90^\circ$   $\mu \beta$   $\mu COA$   $\triangle AMO \leftarrow \triangle AOM = 60^\circ \leftarrow \angle AOC = 120^\circ$

$$2AO = MO = 2 \rightarrow AM = \sqrt{2-1} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$S_{ABNM} = \frac{AB(AM+BN)}{2} = \frac{2(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \sqrt{3})}{2} = \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}$$



1.83



$\angle E = \alpha$  (NO)

||/||  $\Delta ABC$

$\angle A = 90 - \alpha$

||/||  $\Delta AST$

$\angle AOT = 2\alpha, \angle OTA = 90 - \alpha$

$\angle TOB = 180 - 2\alpha$

$\angle TOB$  ||/||  $\Delta OP, \mu \Delta TOBP$

$\angle TOP = 90 - \alpha$

$\angle TOP = 90 - \alpha = \angle ATO$

$\Downarrow$   
AT || OP

AB ||/||  $\Delta ABC$  P ||/||  $\Delta OP$   $\Downarrow$   
(AC ||/||  $\Delta ACP$ )  $\Downarrow$

$BP = PC$

$\frac{LH}{BP} = \frac{AH}{AB}$

$\leftarrow \Delta APB \sim \Delta ALH$

$\leftarrow TH || BC$

$\frac{TL}{CP} = \frac{AH}{AB}$

$\leftarrow \Delta ATL \sim \Delta ACP$

$L \rightarrow \frac{LH}{BP} = \frac{TL}{CP} \rightarrow LH = TL$