

1.88
1.

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} (m+n)x + 26y = 2 \\ 8x + (m^2 - mn + n^2)y = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{m+n}{8} = \frac{26}{m^2 - mn + n^2} = \frac{2}{4}$$

$$\frac{m+n}{8} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow m+n=4 \rightarrow m=4-n$$

$$\frac{26}{m^2 - mn + n^2} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow m^2 - mn + n^2 = 52$$

$$(4-n)^2 - (4-n)n + n^2 = 52$$

$$16 - 8n + n^2 - 4n + n^2 + n^2 = 52$$

$$3n^2 - 12n - 36 = 0 \quad /:3$$

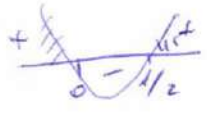
$$n^2 - 4n - 12 = 0$$

$$n_1 = 6 \rightarrow m = -2$$

$$n_2 = -2 \rightarrow m = 6$$

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$$\sqrt{\frac{2x-1}{x}} \geq \frac{10x-1}{x}$$



$\frac{2x-1}{x} \geq 0, x \neq 0$ אזור הפונקציה

$$x \geq \frac{1}{2}, x < 0$$

אזור הפונקציה



$$0 > \frac{10x-1}{x} \quad \text{pk}$$

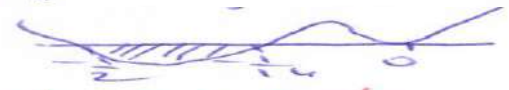
אזור הפונקציה $0 < x < 0.1$

$$\text{pk} \quad 0 < \frac{10x-1}{x} \quad \text{pk}$$

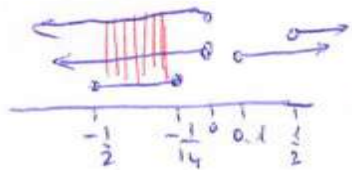
$$36 \cdot \frac{2x-1}{x} \geq \frac{(10x-1)^2}{x^2}$$

אזור הפונקציה

$$0 \geq \frac{100x^2 - 20x + 1 - 72x + 36x}{x^2} = \frac{28x^2 + 16x + 1}{x^2}$$



$$-\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq -\frac{1}{4}$$



אזור הפונקציה

$$-\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq -\frac{1}{4}$$

1.8.8
R2

$$\frac{\sqrt{x^2-16}}{1-\log_3(x-3)} \leq 0$$

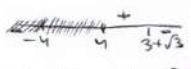
$$\boxed{3+\sqrt{3} < x < 3+\sqrt{3}}$$

אילו

מאחר ש
 $x < -4$ or $x > 4 \leftarrow x^2 - 16 \geq 0$
 $x > 3 \leftarrow x - 3 > 0$
 $x \neq 3 + \sqrt{3} \leftarrow \sqrt{3} + x - 3 \leftarrow 1 - \log_3(x-3) \neq 0$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x^2-16}}{1-\log_3(x-3)}$$

לכן



התוצאה היא $x=4, x \geq 3+\sqrt{3}$

התוצאה היא

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$$27 \cdot 9^{-x-1.5} + (m+2)3^{-x} + (1-m)(2m+1) = 0$$

$$27 \cdot 3^{-2x-3} + (m+2)3^{-x} + (1-m)(2m+1) = 0$$

$$t^2 + (m+2)t + (1-m)(2m+1) = 0 \quad t = 3^{-x} \quad \mu \neq 0$$

$$\Delta = 0 \quad \text{2) 2/}$$

$$(m+2)^2 - 4(1-m)(2m+1) = 0$$

$$m^2 + 4m + 4 + 8m^2 - 4m - 4 = 0$$

$$9m^2 = 0 \rightarrow m = 0$$

$$(1-m)(2m+1) < 0$$

המשוואה
לא
יש
פתרון

$$t^2 + 2t + 1 = 0 \rightarrow t = -1 = 3^{-x} \rightarrow \text{no}$$

$$\text{(אם היתה פתרון) } \frac{c}{a} < 0$$

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

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

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.88 \\ 103 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_9 = 3a_3 \\ \frac{a_7 - 1}{a_3} = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 + 8d = 3(a_1 + 2d) \\ \frac{a_1 + 6d - 1}{a_1 + 2d} = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2d = 2a_1 \\ a_1 + 6d - 1 = 2a_1 + 4d \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = d \\ 2d - 1 = a_1 \end{cases}$$

$$d = a_1 = 1$$

$$S_{10} = \frac{10}{2} [2 \cdot 1 + 1(10-1)]$$

$$= 5(2+9) = 55$$

188
53

$$AB = 2R_2 = 2R_1 + R_1 + R_2$$

$$R_2 = 3R_1$$

$$R_3 = 3R_2$$

$$\frac{\pi R_2^2}{\pi R_1^2} = 9$$

$$S_n = \frac{\pi R_1^2 (9^n - 1)}{9 - 1}$$

$$\frac{\pi R_1^2 (9^n - 1)}{8 \pi R_1^2} > \frac{10^{20} - 1}{8}$$

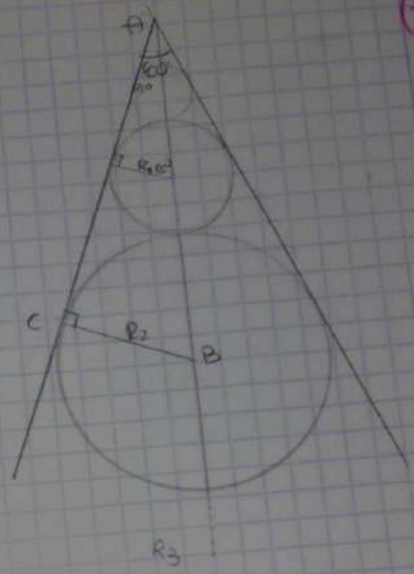
$$9^n > 10^{20}$$

$$\log 9^n > 20$$

$$2n \log 3 > 20$$

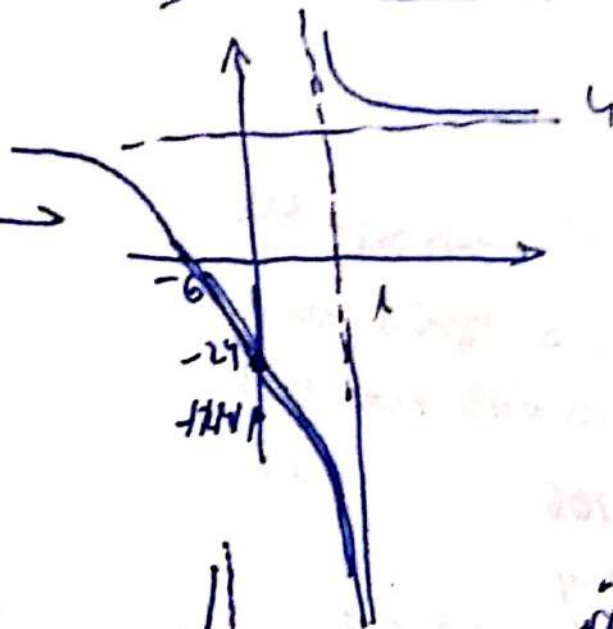
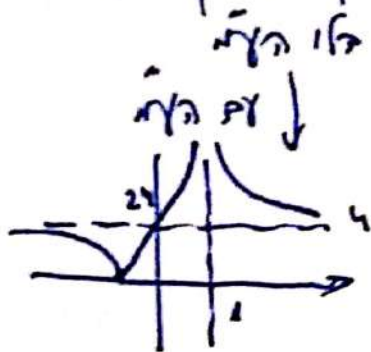
$$2n > \frac{20}{\log 3}$$

$$n > \frac{10}{\log 3} = \frac{10 \cdot 2}{\log 3} = \frac{20}{\log 3} = \frac{20}{0.477} \approx 42$$



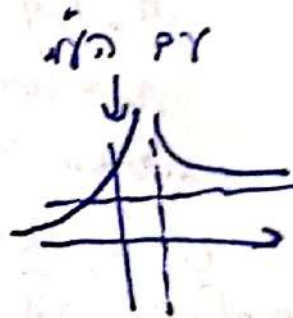
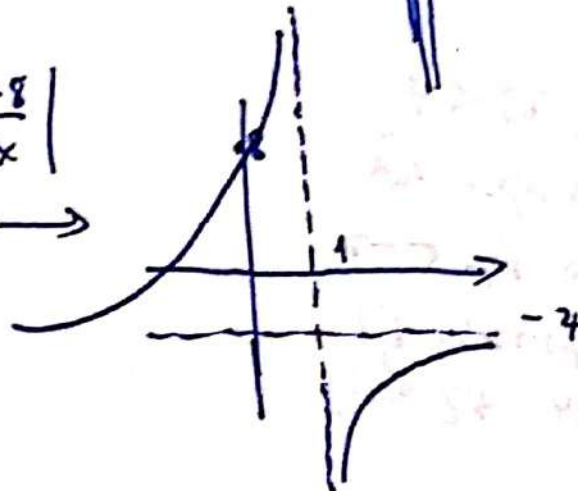
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$$y = \left| \frac{4x+24}{x-1} \right|$$



$$y = \left| \frac{4x+8}{1-x} \right|$$

מיקום פסגה

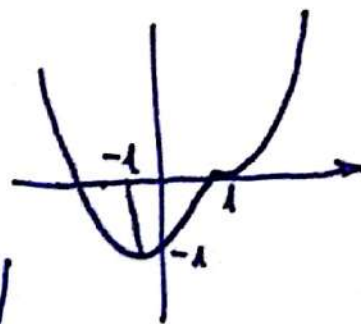


$$y = x^2 - 2|x-1| - 1$$

$x > 1$ ↙ ↘ $x < 1$

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

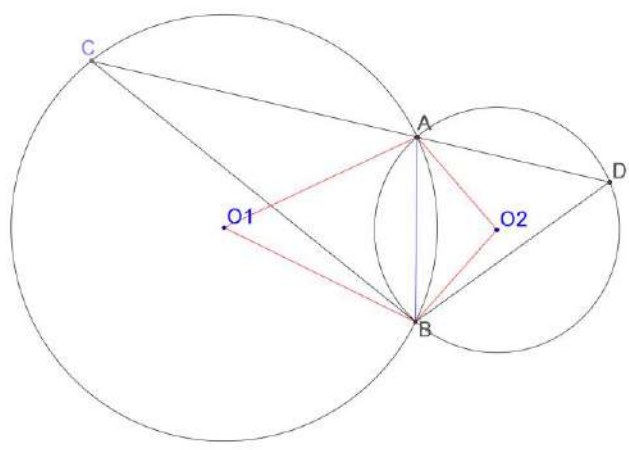
$$y = x^2 + 2x - 1$$



$$y = |x^2 - 2|x-1| - 1|$$



אם (666) אלו
התשובות האלו
אם 3 תשובות נכונות
ב. 4 תשובות
ג. 2 תשובות

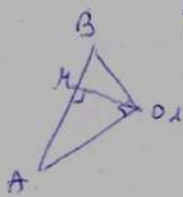


כפי שרואים $\angle CAB = \alpha$ $\therefore \angle DAB = 180 - \alpha$
 כפי שרואים $\angle CO_1B = 2\alpha$ $\therefore \angle BO_2D = 360 - 2\alpha$
 כפי שרואים $\angle CO_1B = 360 - 2\alpha$ $\therefore \angle O_2BD = \alpha - 90$
 ב"ע $\triangle CO_1B$
 $\angle O_1BC = \alpha - 90$
 $\angle CBD = \angle CBO_2 + \angle O_2BD = \angle CBO_2 + \angle O_1BC = \angle O_1AO_2 = \angle O_1BO_2$
 הריאון שזוהי הריאון שונה $\angle CBD$ ולא נראה
 הריאון שזוהי הריאון (שונה לזוהי הריאון)

ב

$\angle CAB = \alpha$ $\angle DAB = 180 - \alpha$ מכאן
 $\angle CO_1B = 2\alpha$ $\angle BO_2D = 360 - 2\alpha$
 $\angle CO_1B = 360 - 2\alpha$ $\therefore \angle O_2BD = \alpha - 90$
 ב"ע $\triangle CO_1B$
 $\angle O_1BC = \alpha - 90$
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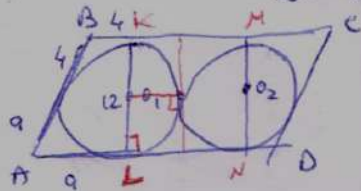
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$90^\circ = x \angle BO_1A \leftarrow B$ אליו צ"ח BO_1 כ
 A " " AO_1 -

אליו צ"ח $MO_1 \perp AB$, $MO_1^2 = BM \cdot AM$

$36 = 9x \cdot 4x \rightarrow x = 1 \rightarrow \boxed{AB = 13}$



מדוע! $BKLA$ פשוט צ"ח KL כ
 KL כ

$\frac{12(4+9)}{2} = 78$

$KM \parallel LN$ (צ"ח)
 $KL \perp AD$
 $MN \perp AD$

$KLUMN \leftarrow$

צ"ח $KL = 12$
 צ"ח $KL = 12$
 צ"ח $KL = 12$

$S_{KMLN} = 12 \cdot 12 = 144$

$S = 2 \cdot 78 + 144 = 300$