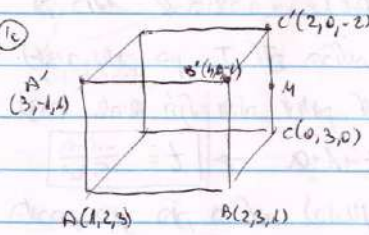


3.95
1

①



$$\vec{C}' = \vec{C} + \vec{AA}' = (0, 3, 0) + (2, -3, -2) = (2, 0, -2)$$

$$\vec{CC}' = (2, -3, 2)$$

$$M = (1, 1\frac{1}{2}, -1)$$

$$(2, -3, 2) \quad \text{1/2 nomenale, 1/2}$$

$$M \rightarrow \text{mid}$$

$$\omega = 2x - 3y - 2z + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\omega = 4x - 6y - 4z + 1$$

② $\vec{BC} = (0, 3, 0) + t(-4, 3, 1)$

$$\vec{B}' = \vec{B} + \vec{AA}' = (2, 3, 1) + (2, -3, -2) = (4, 0, -1)$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{|(-4, 3, 1) \cdot (4, 0, -1)|}{\sqrt{26} \sqrt{68}} = \frac{38}{\sqrt{26} \sqrt{68}} = \frac{19}{\sqrt{448}}$$

③

$$S_{A'B'C'} = \frac{1}{2} S_{ABCD} = \frac{1}{2} |\vec{AB} \times \vec{BC}| = \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{4+5+4} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{13}$$

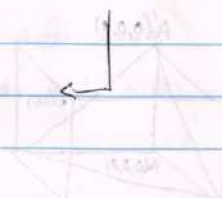
\vec{AB}
 \vec{BC}

$$\begin{vmatrix} x-2 & y & z+2 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = x-2-5y-2z-4=0$$

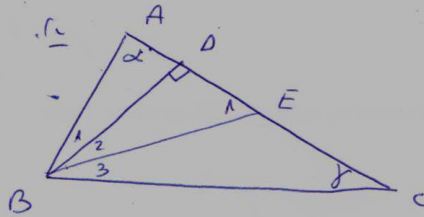
$$x-5y-2z-6=0$$

$$h = \frac{|-15-6|}{\sqrt{30}} = \frac{21}{\sqrt{30}}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3} S_{A'B'C'} \cdot h = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{13} \cdot \frac{21}{\sqrt{30}} = \frac{7}{2}$$



3.95
2



$$\frac{S_{ABC}}{S_{BDE}} = \frac{\frac{BD \cdot AC}{2}}{\frac{BD \cdot DE}{2}} = \frac{AC}{DE}$$

$$(x) \quad S_{BDE} = \frac{DE \cdot S_{ABC}}{AC}$$

$$\triangle ABC: \quad \frac{AC}{\sin(\alpha + \gamma)} = \frac{BC}{\sin \alpha} \rightarrow BC = \frac{AC \cdot \sin \alpha}{\sin(\alpha + \gamma)}$$

$$\frac{AC}{\sin(\alpha + \gamma)} = \frac{AB}{\sin \gamma} \rightarrow AB = \frac{AC \cdot \sin \gamma}{\sin(\alpha + \gamma)}$$

$$\triangle ABD: \quad BD = AB \cdot \sin \alpha = \frac{AC \cdot \sin \gamma \sin \alpha}{\sin(\alpha + \gamma)}$$

$$\triangle BDE: \quad DE = BD \tan \beta_2 = \frac{AC \cdot \sin \gamma \sin \alpha}{\sin(\alpha + \gamma)} \cdot \tan\left(\frac{\alpha - \gamma}{2}\right)$$

$$(x) \quad S_{BDE} = \frac{AC \cdot \sin \gamma \sin \alpha \tan\left(\frac{\alpha - \gamma}{2}\right)}{\sin(\alpha + \gamma)} \cdot S_{ABC} = S$$

$$= \frac{S \cdot \sin \gamma \sin \alpha \tan\left(\frac{\alpha - \gamma}{2}\right)}{\sin(\alpha + \gamma)}$$

$$\beta_1 = 90 - \alpha$$

$$\beta_1 + \beta_2 = \frac{180 - \alpha - \gamma}{2} = 90 - \frac{\alpha - \gamma}{2}$$

$$\beta_2 = 90 - \frac{\alpha - \gamma}{2} - (90 - \alpha) = \frac{\alpha - \gamma}{2}$$

$$\beta_3 = 90 - \frac{\alpha - \gamma}{2}$$

$$\beta_1 = \beta_3 + \beta_2 = 90 - \frac{\alpha - \gamma}{2} + \frac{\alpha - \gamma}{2} = 90 - \frac{\alpha - \gamma}{2}$$

395

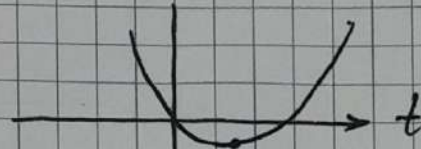
3k.

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

$$x \geq 0 \quad \therefore$$

$$\sqrt{x} = t$$

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



$$\Delta > 0$$

$$-\frac{b}{2a} > 0$$

$$f(t) \geq 0$$

$$t=0$$

$$t^2 + \frac{m-3}{m-1}t + \frac{m-2}{m-1} = 0$$

$$f(0) \geq 0$$

$$\frac{m-2}{m-1} \geq 0$$



$$m < 1 \cup m \geq 2$$

$$\Delta > 0$$

$$\frac{(m-3)^2}{(m-1)^2} - \frac{4(m-2)}{(m-1)} > 0$$

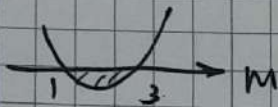
$$\frac{m^2 - 6m + 9 - 4m^2 + 12m - 8}{(m-1)^2} > 0$$

$$-\frac{3m^2 + 6m + 1}{(m+1)^2} > 0$$

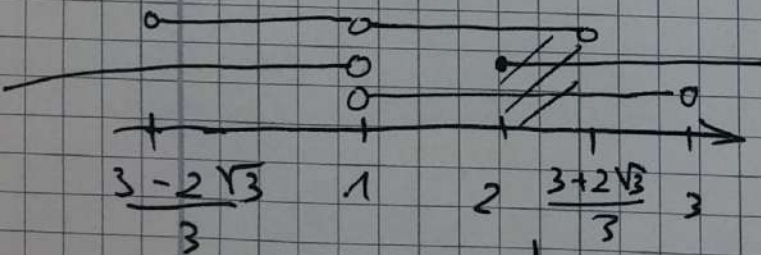
$$\frac{3m^2 + 6m - 1}{(m+1)^2} < 0$$

$$\frac{b}{2a} \rightarrow -\frac{m-3}{2(m-1)} > 0$$

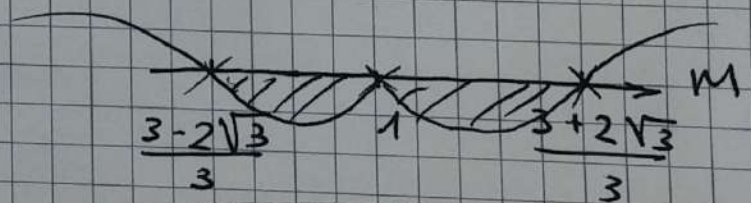
$$\frac{m-3}{m-1} < 0$$



$$1 < m < 3$$



$$2 \leq x < \frac{3+2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$



$$\left(\frac{3-2\sqrt{3}}{3} < x < 1 \right) \cup \left(1 < x < \frac{3+2\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$$

3.95
1c4

(1) $C_6^2 \cdot 5! = 1800$

↓
2 (מקומות) / 1 (מקום)
↓
7310

(2)

$2 \cdot 5! = 240$

↓
מקום
מקום
מקום

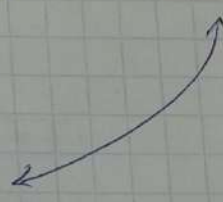
3-? מקומות
4 מקומות
5+7+8+9=29

3.95
24

$$n=1 \quad \left(2 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{(4-1)(1+1)}{3 \cdot 4} - 2 \quad \checkmark$$

נניח כי נכון עבור n (הנחת) נוכח עבור $n+1$ (מטרה)

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(2 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \dots + \left(2^n - \frac{1}{2^n}\right)^2 + \left(2^{n+1} - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}\right)^2 \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{(4^{n+1}-1)(4^{n+2}+1)}{3 \cdot 4^{n+1}} - 2(n+1) \\ & -2n + \frac{(4^n-1)(4^{n+1}+1)}{3 \cdot 4^n} + 4^{n+1} - 2 + \frac{1}{4^{n+1}} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{4^{2n+3} + 4^{n+1} - 4^{n+2} - 1 - 6 \cdot 4^{n+1}(n+1)}{3 \cdot 4^{n+1}} \\ & - \frac{6n \cdot 4^n + 4^{2n+1} - 4^{n+1} + 4^n - 1 + 3 \cdot 4^{2n+1} - 6 \cdot 4^n}{3 \cdot 4^n} + \frac{1}{4^{n+1}} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{4^{2n+3} - 5 \cdot 4^{n+1} - 4^{n+2} - 1 - 6n \cdot 4^{n+1}}{3 \cdot 4^{n+1}} \\ & - \frac{6n \cdot 4^n + 4^{2n+2} - 4^{n+1} - 5 \cdot 4^n - 1}{3 \cdot 4^n} + \frac{1}{4^{n+1}} = \\ & - \frac{6n \cdot 4^{n+1} + 4^{2n+3} - 4^{n+2} - 5 \cdot 4^{n+1} - 1}{3 \cdot 4^{n+1}} = \end{aligned}$$



$$\frac{3.95}{5} \quad y = \frac{-\sin 2x + 2 \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{6} + 2x\right)}{-2 \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{6} - 2x\right) + \sqrt{3} \cos 2x}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{3r} \swarrow \\ -\cos 2x = \cos(2+\pi) \end{array}$$

$$-2 \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{6} - 2x\right) - \sqrt{3} \cos 2x \neq 0$$

1c

$$-2 \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{6}\right) \cos 2x - 2 \sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{6}\right) \sin 2x - \sqrt{3} \cos 2x \neq 0$$

$$+\sqrt{3} \cos 2x + \sin 2x - \sqrt{3} \cos 2x \neq 0$$

$$\sin 2x \neq 0$$

$$2x \neq \pi k$$

$$x \neq \frac{\pi k}{2}$$

$$\cancel{1} > \frac{-\sin 2x + 2 \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{6} + 2x\right)}{\sin 2x} = \cancel{1} + \frac{2 \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{6}\right) \cos 2x + 2 \sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{6}\right) \sin 2x}{\sin 2x}$$

$$0 > -\sqrt{3} \cos 2x + 1$$

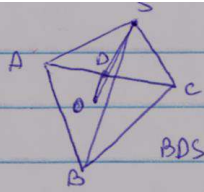
$$\cos 2x > \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$0 < 2x < \frac{\pi}{3} \rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{0 < x < \frac{\pi}{6}}$$

$\swarrow \searrow$
piles 820

3.95
6

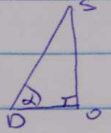


פני ABC ישר כזו ריבוע BD (E)

AC ⊥ DS פני מישור ΔASC, BD ⊥ AC

BDS מישור מישורי כל פניו ישרים כלל AC

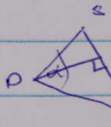
• BDS מישור כלל פני



$$DO = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a = \frac{a}{2\sqrt{3}} \quad (F)$$

$$SO = DO \cdot \tan \alpha = \frac{a \tan \alpha}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} a \tan \alpha}{6}$$

פני D פני מישור A SB (גם BD) SB - ה D-ה, נקב גוף (G)



(AC ה פני גם, SB ה מישור מישורי)

$$S_{BDS} = \frac{DS \cdot BD \sin \alpha}{2} = \frac{h \cdot BS}{2} \rightarrow h = \frac{DS \cdot BD \sin \alpha}{BS}$$

$$DS = \frac{a}{2\sqrt{3} \cos \alpha}, \quad BD = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a$$

$$BS = \sqrt{SO^2 + BO^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{12} a^2 \tan^2 \alpha + \frac{1}{3} a^2}$$

$$h = \frac{\frac{a}{2\sqrt{3} \cos \alpha} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a \sin \alpha}{a \sqrt{\frac{1}{12} \tan^2 \alpha + \frac{1}{3}}} = \frac{a \sin \alpha}{4 \cos \alpha} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} a \tan \alpha}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{12} \tan^2 \alpha + \frac{1}{3}}}$$

הנ
 $\frac{h \cdot BS}{2}$

$$= \frac{\frac{a}{4} \tan \alpha}{\frac{\sqrt{6 \tan^2 \alpha + 4}}{2\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \tan \alpha}{2\sqrt{6 \tan^2 \alpha + 4}}$$

3.95
7

$$\textcircled{a} y = \frac{a(2\sqrt{x}-x) - (\frac{2}{2\sqrt{x}} - 1)ax}{(2\sqrt{x}-x)^2}$$

$$\tan 135 = \frac{a(2 \cdot 3 - 9) - (\frac{2}{2 \cdot 3} - 1)9a}{(2 \cdot 3 - 9)^2}$$

$$-1 = \frac{-3a + 6a}{9} \rightarrow -9 = 3a \rightarrow \boxed{a = -3}$$

$$\textcircled{b} y = \frac{3x}{2\sqrt{x}-x}$$

(1) $2\sqrt{x}-x \neq 0$ או $x \geq 0$
 $2\sqrt{x} \neq x$
 $4x \neq x^2$
 $x \neq 0, 4$

$$\boxed{4 \neq x > 0}$$

(2) או $x=0$ זהו נקודת הפיתול $y=0$, נבדוק ליד $x=0$ את המוליך.

(3) $m = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x}{x(2\sqrt{x}-x)} = \frac{\frac{3x}{x^2}}{\frac{2\sqrt{x}}{x} - \frac{x^2}{x^2}} = \frac{0}{0-1} = 0$
 $n = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x}{2\sqrt{x}-x} = \frac{\frac{3x}{x}}{\frac{2\sqrt{x}}{x} - \frac{x}{x}} = \frac{3}{-1} = -3$

$$\boxed{y = -3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{3x}{2\sqrt{x}-x} = \frac{2(\sqrt{x})^2}{\sqrt{x}(2-\sqrt{x})} = \frac{3\sqrt{x}}{2-\sqrt{x}} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

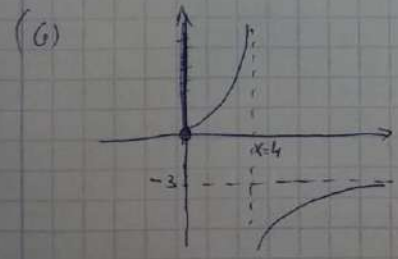
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} \frac{3x}{2\sqrt{x}-x} = \frac{12}{\sqrt{x}(2-\sqrt{x})} = \frac{12}{2 \cdot (-2)} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \frac{3x}{2\sqrt{x}-x} = \frac{3x}{\sqrt{x}(2-\sqrt{x})} = \frac{12}{2 \cdot (-2)} = -\infty$$

מוליך של $x=4$

עם $a=3$ נקבל
 (4)+(5) $y = \frac{3(2\sqrt{x}-x) - (\frac{2}{2\sqrt{x}} - 1)3x}{(2\sqrt{x}-x)^2} = \frac{6\sqrt{x}-3\sqrt{x}}{(2\sqrt{x}-x)^2} = \frac{3\sqrt{x}}{(2\sqrt{x}-x)^2}$

תחום $x > 4$, $4 > x > 0$: תחום זהו הפיתול. תחום זהו הפיתול.



3.95

א8

$a = \pm 4 \leftarrow a^2 = 16$ הפתרון (אם) הפתרון המלא (אם)

$(x-a)^2 + y^2 = r^2$ הפתרון המלא (אם) הפתרון המלא (אם)

$a^2 - 5a + 6 = 0 \rightarrow a = 2, 3$ הפתרון (אם) הפתרון המלא (אם)

$(x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ הפתרון המלא (אם) הפתרון המלא (אם)

$$\begin{cases} a^2 - 1 = 0 \\ a^2 - 5a + 6 = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} a = \pm 1 \\ a = 2, 3 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{אם} \\ \text{אם} \end{matrix}$$

3.95
28

$$W = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}i+1}{\sqrt{3}-i} \right)^{12} = \left(\frac{2e^{i\pi/6}}{2e^{-i\pi/3}} \right)^{12} = (e^{i\pi/2})^{12} = (i)^{12} = 1$$

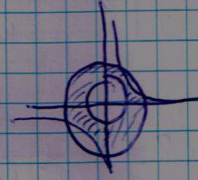
$$|w|=1 \quad \arg w=0$$

3.95
29

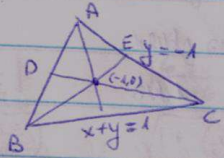
$$4 \geq |z+i| \rightarrow 16 \geq x^2 + (y+1)^2$$

$$4 > |\operatorname{Im} z|^2 \rightarrow 4 > 2xy \rightarrow \frac{2}{x} > y$$

$$|z| \geq 1 \rightarrow x^2 + y^2 \geq 1$$



3.95
כ"ף



$C(2, -1)$ BC | AC קוטר היתר C מן D D נמצא AB
 פיתרון המשוואות $D(-\frac{5}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} -1 &= \frac{20x+2}{2} \rightarrow Dx = -\frac{5}{2} \\ 0 &= \frac{20y-1}{3} \rightarrow Dy = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned} \right\} D(-\frac{5}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$$

$Eg = -1$ פיתרון המשוואות D מן B D נמצא AB

$$0 = \frac{2+By}{3} \rightarrow By = -2$$

$(-1, 2)$ פיתרון BC ממשוואת D D נמצא AB

$$y - 2 = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}(x + 1) \rightarrow y - x = 3$$