

- x .

- y

$$x + y = 6600 \quad 6,600$$

$$\frac{100+15}{100} \cdot x = \frac{115}{100} \cdot x = 1.15x \quad 15\%$$

$$\frac{100-10}{100} \cdot y = \frac{90}{100} \cdot y = 0.9y \quad 10\%$$

$$1.15x + 0.9y = 7440 \quad 7,440$$

: , x

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 6600 & \rightarrow y = 6600 - x \\ 1.15x + 0.9y = 7440 \end{cases}$$

$$1.15x + 0.9(6600 - x) = 7440$$

$$1.15x + 5940 - 0.9x = 7440$$

$$0.25x = 1500 \quad /: 0.25$$

$$x = 6000$$

. 6,000 :

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(5 M(7,5)) $(x-7)^2 + (y-5)^2 = 25$ (1) .

$x = 4$. $x_L = 4$

$(4-7)^2 + (y-5)^2 = 25$

$9 + (y-5)(y-5) = 25$

$9 + y^2 - 5y - 5y + 25 = 25$

$y^2 - 10y + 9 = 0$

$y_{1,2} = \frac{10 \pm 8}{2}$

$y_L = 9 \rightarrow L(4, 9)$, $y_L = 1 \leftarrow y_L > 1$

$m_{ML} = \frac{9-5}{4-7} = \frac{4}{-3} = -1\frac{1}{3}$

$m_{ML} = -1\frac{1}{3}$:

$m_{LF} = \frac{-1}{-1\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{3}{4}$

, $m_{LF} \cdot m_{ML} = -1$: (2)

$L(4, 9), m_{LF} = \frac{3}{4} \rightarrow y - 9 = \frac{3}{4}(x - 4) \rightarrow \boxed{y = \frac{3}{4}x + 6}$

$y = \frac{3}{4}x + 6$ L :

$y = \frac{3}{4}x + 6$ $x = 12$ (1) .

$y = \frac{3}{4} \cdot 12 + 6 = 15 \rightarrow \boxed{F(12, 15)}$

. F(12, 15) :

. $x = 12$ MB , ΔFMB (2)

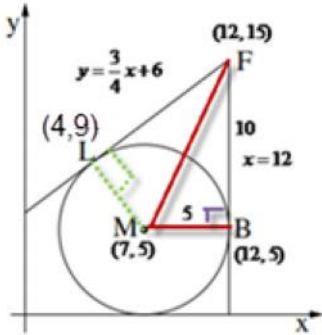
. $x =$ MB , $x = 12$

. $BF = 15 - 5 = 10$, $BM = R = 5$: (B(12, 5)) $y_B = y_M = 5$ - $x_B = 12$:

$S_{\Delta FMB} = \frac{BF \cdot BM}{2} = \frac{10 \cdot 5}{2} = 25$

. 25 FMB :

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$(0,10)$ $y = 2x + 10$ II
 $(0,30)$ $y = 2x + 30$ I
 $y = 2x + 10$ II
 $y = 2x + 30$ I
 $y = 2x + 10$ II
 $y = 2x + 30$ I
 $y = 2x + 10$ III A

$x_A = 4 \rightarrow y_A = 2 \cdot 4 + 10 = 18 \rightarrow A(4,18)$

$m_{II} \cdot m_{III} = -1 \rightarrow 2m_{III} = -1 \rightarrow m_{III} = -\frac{1}{2}$

$A(4,18), m_{III} = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow y - 18 = -\frac{1}{2}(x - 4) \rightarrow \boxed{y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 20}$

$y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 20$ III :

$(m_I = m_{II} = 2)$ II - I (1)

$m_I \cdot m_{III} = 2 \cdot (-0.5) = -1$
 $m_I \cdot m_{III} = 2 \cdot (-0.5) = -1$

$AB \perp BF$, ΔFBA (2)

$y = 0$, $x = y = 2x + 30$ I

$0 = 2x + 30$
 $-2x = 30$
 $x = -15 \rightarrow F(-15,0)$

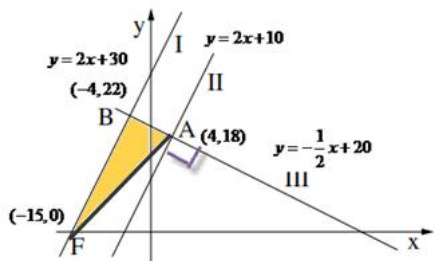
$y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 20$ III $y = 2x + 30$ I

$2x + 30 = -\frac{1}{2}x + 20$
 $2.5x = -10 \quad /: 2.5$
 $x = -4$
 $y = 2 \cdot (-4) + 30 = 22 \quad \boxed{B(-4,22)}$

$AB = \sqrt{(-4 - 4)^2 + (22 - 18)^2} = \sqrt{80}$
 $FB = \sqrt{(-4 - (-15))^2 + (22 - 0)^2} = \sqrt{605}$

$S_{\Delta FBA} = \frac{AB \cdot FB}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{80} \cdot \sqrt{605}}{2} = 110$

.110 FBA :



$f'(x_C) = 3$

$f(x) = x^3 + 1$

C

$f'(x) = 3x^2$

$3 = 3x^2 \quad /:3$

$1 = x^2$

$x = \pm 1, \quad x_C > 1 \rightarrow \boxed{C(1, 2)} \leftarrow y = 1^3 + 1 = 2$

.C(1, 2) :

.B(0, 3) - $x_B = 0$, B

y -

$y = 3x + 3$

. $0 = x^3 + 1 \rightarrow x^3 = -1 \rightarrow x = -1 \rightarrow A(-1, 0)$ - $y_A = 0$, A

x -

, $m_{BC} = \frac{3-2}{0-1} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$

$y - 3 = -1(x - 0) \rightarrow y = -x + 3$ BC

. $y = -x + 3$ BC

,B(0, 3) :

y -

. $-x + 3 - (x^3 + 1) = -x + 3 - x^3 - 1 = -x + 2 - x^3$: - S_1

$S_1 = \int_0^1 (-x + 2 - x^3) dx$

$S_1 = \left[-\frac{x^2}{2} + 2x - \frac{x^4}{4} \right]_0^1$

$S_1 = \left(-\frac{1^2}{2} + 2 \cdot 1 - \frac{1^4}{4} \right) - \left(-\frac{0^2}{2} + 2 \cdot 0 - \frac{0^4}{4} \right)$

$S_1 = 1.25 - (0) \rightarrow \boxed{S_1 = 1.25}$

. $3x + 3 - (x^3 + 1) = 3x + 3 - x^3 - 1 = 3x + 2 - x^3$: - S_2

$S_2 = \int_{-1}^0 (3x + 2 - x^3) dx$

$S_2 = \left[\frac{3x^2}{2} + 2x - \frac{x^4}{4} \right]_{-1}^0$

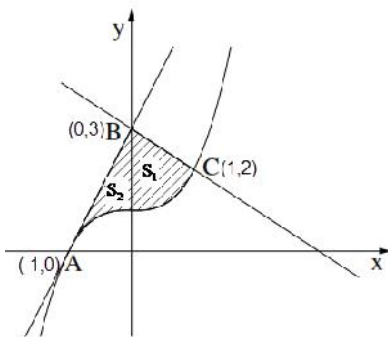
$S_2 = \left(\frac{3 \cdot 0^2}{2} + 2 \cdot 0 - \frac{0^4}{4} \right) - \left(\frac{3 \cdot (-1)^2}{2} + 2 \cdot (-1) - \frac{(-1)^4}{4} \right)$

$S_2 = 0 - (-0.75) \rightarrow \boxed{S_2 = 0.75}$

$1.25 + 0.75 = 2$:

. " 2 :

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$$f(x) = x + \frac{4}{x^2}$$

$$x = 0 \quad x \neq 0$$

$$x \neq 0$$

$$x = 0 :$$

נגזרת של מכפלה, כפי שרואה בנוסחאון : $[f(x) \cdot g(x)] = f'(x) \cdot g(x) + f(x) \cdot g'(x)$

$$f(x) = x + \frac{4}{x^2} \rightarrow f(x) = x + \frac{4}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f'(x) = 1 + \left(-\frac{4}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \frac{4}{x} \cdot -\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$$

$$f'(x) = 1 - \frac{4}{x^3} - \frac{4}{x^3}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x^3 - 4 - 4}{x^3}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x^3 - 8}{x^3}$$

$$x^3 - 8 = 0$$

$$x^3 = 8$$

$$x = 2 \rightarrow f(2) = 2 + \frac{4}{2^2} = 3 \rightarrow (2, 3)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f'(1) = \frac{1^3 - 8}{1^3} < 0 \\ f'(3) = \frac{3^3 - 8}{3^3} > 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Min}$$

$$(2, 3) :$$

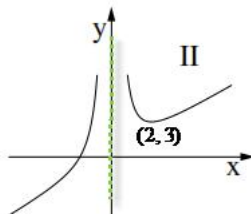
-1	0	1	2	3	x
+		-	0	+	y'
↗		↘	Min	↗	

$$0 < x < 2 : \quad , x < 0 \quad x > 2 :$$

II

$$x = 0 ,$$

II :



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$M(x, 2\sqrt{x})$

$f(x) = 2\sqrt{x}$

B

$d = AM$

, d^2 :

, MA

פונקציה

$(d)^2 = (AM)^2$

$(d)^2 = (x-4)^2 + (2\sqrt{x}-0)^2$

$(d)^2 = (x-4)(x-4) + 4x$

$(d)^2 = x^2 - 4x - 4x + 16 + 4x$

$(d)^2 = x^2 - 4x + 16$

$d^2 = x^2 - 4x + 16$

פונקציה

:

$(d^2)' = 2x - 4$

$0 = 2x - 4$

$-2x = -4 \quad /: (-2)$

$x = 2$

:

$(d^2)'(1) = 2 \cdot 1 - 4 < 0, \quad (d^2)'(3) = 2 \cdot 3 - 4 > 0$

1	2	3	x
-	0	+	$(d^2)'$
↘	Min	↗	

, d^2 ,

$x_M = 2$

:

.d

$y_M = 2\sqrt{2} \rightarrow M(2, 2\sqrt{2})$ M

$(d)^2 = (2-4)^2 + (2\sqrt{2}-0)^2$

$(d)^2 = (-2)^2 + (2\sqrt{2})^2$

$(d)^2 = 12 \rightarrow d = \sqrt{12}$

:(d)²

$(d)^2 = x^2 - 4x + 16$

$(d)^2 = 2^2 - 4 \cdot 2 + 16 = 12 \rightarrow d = \sqrt{12}$

. A

M

$\sqrt{12}$:

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