

. () t - .
 . 14x - , 2x ,(") x -
 :

s - "	v - "	t -	
140x	14x	10	()
2xt	2x	t	
x(t+10)	x	t+10	()

$$2xt = 140x + x(t+10) \quad /: x > 0$$

$$2t = 140 + t + 10$$

$$t = 150$$

. () 150 :

, 180 , 3 , , .

$$.180x + 2x \cdot 150 = 480x$$

$$,2x ,$$

$$. \frac{480x}{2x} = 240$$

.() 240 :

$$b_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2^n \cdot b_n}$$

() -

$$b_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2^n \cdot b_n}$$

$$b_{n+2} = \frac{1}{2^{n+1} \cdot b_{n+1}}$$

$$b_{n+2} = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{2^n \cdot b_n}{1}$$

$$b_{n+2} = \frac{b_n}{2}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{b_{n+2}}{b_n} = \frac{1}{2}}$$

.n - , () ,

$$.q = 0.5$$

, ,

. :

$$.3 \frac{7}{16} = b_n \quad 8$$

$$, b_2 = \frac{1}{2^1 \cdot b_1} \rightarrow b_2 = \frac{1}{2b_1} :$$

$$b_1 \quad b_2$$

,

.

$$3 \frac{7}{16} = \frac{b_1(0.5^4 - 1)}{0.5 - 1} + \frac{b_2(0.5^4 - 1)}{0.5 - 1}$$

$$3 \frac{7}{16} = \frac{(0.5^4 - 1)}{0.5 - 1} (b_1 + \frac{1}{2b_1})$$

$$\frac{11}{6} = b_1 + \frac{1}{2b_1}$$

$$6(b_1)^2 - 11b_1 + 3 = 0$$

$$\boxed{b_1 = 1.5} \quad \boxed{b_1 = \frac{1}{3}}$$

$$.b_1 = \frac{1}{3} \quad b_1 = 1.5 :$$

p - (1) .

$k=1$ $k=2$, $p=p$, $n=4$,

$\therefore p$

$$P_4(2) = 6 \cdot P_4(1)$$

$$\binom{4}{2} \cdot p^2 \cdot (1-p)^{4-2} = 6 \cdot \binom{4}{1} \cdot p^1 \cdot (1-p)^3$$

$$6p^2 \cdot (1-p)^2 = 6 \cdot 4 \cdot p \cdot (1-p)^3 \quad /: 6p(1-p)^2 > 0$$

$$p = 4(1-p)$$

$$\boxed{p = 0.8}$$

80% :

(2)

" , , , " , (0.8⁸) , (0.2⁸) "

$$P = 1 - 0.8^8 - 0.2^8$$

$$\boxed{P = 0.8322}$$

.0.8322 :

(1).

- \bar{A} - A
- \bar{B} - B

$P(A \cap B) = 0$,

$P(\bar{A}) = 0.2$ $P(A \cap \bar{B}) = 0.8$ - $P(A) = 0.8$:

$P(\bar{B} / \bar{A}) = 0.6 \rightarrow P(B / \bar{A}) = 0.4$:

	- \bar{A}	- A	
0.08	0.08	0	- B
0.92	0.12	0.8	- \bar{B}
1	0.2	0.8	

$$P(\bar{B} / \bar{A}) = \frac{P(\bar{B} \cap \bar{A})}{P(\bar{A})}$$

$$0.6 = \frac{P(\bar{B} \cap \bar{A})}{0.2}$$

$$P(\bar{B} \cap \bar{A}) = 0.12$$

8% :

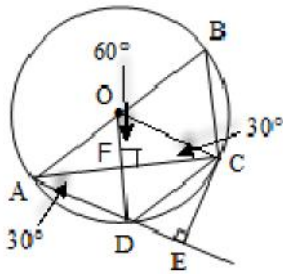
(2)

(8%)

(80%)

$$\frac{0.8}{0.8+0.08} = \frac{10}{11}$$

$$\frac{10}{11}$$



. CE ⊥ AE .3 AB .2 ABCD .1

$$\frac{S_{\Delta CDE}}{S_{\Delta ABC}} = \frac{1}{4} .5 . OD \perp AC .4 :$$

CE . OC || AD . ΔCDE ~ ΔABC . : "

	ABCD	6	1
180°	∠B + ∠ADC = 180°	7	6
180°	∠CDE + ∠ADC = 180°	8	
	() ∠CDE = ∠B	9	8,7
	∠E = 90°	10	3
	AB	11	2
	∠BCA = 90°	12	11
	() ∠E = ∠BCA	13	12,10
	ΔCDE ~ ΔABC	14	13,9
. . .			
	$\frac{S_{\Delta CDE}}{S_{\Delta ABC}} = \frac{1}{4}$	15	5
	$\frac{CD}{AB} = \frac{CE}{AC} = \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{1}{2}$	16	15,14
, ΔCAE 30° -	∠CAE = 30°	17	16,10
\widehat{DC} ,	∠COD = 60°	18	17
	OD ⊥ AC	19	4
ΔCFO - 180°	∠OCA = 30°	20	19,18
	∠OCA = ∠CAE	21	20,17
	OC AD	22	21
. . .			
	OC ⊥ CE	23	22,10
	CE	24	23
. . .			

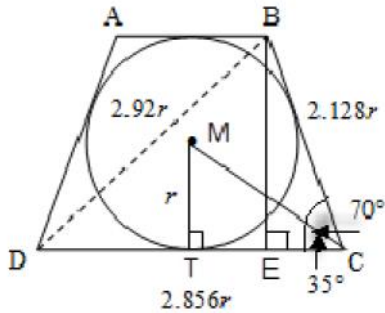
.r , ABCD (1) .

$$\angle MCT = \frac{70^\circ}{2} = 35^\circ ,$$

. ΔMTC ,

$$\Delta DMC - \angle MDT = \frac{70^\circ}{2} = 35^\circ$$

$$. BC = 2TC - ,$$



ΔMTC

$$\tan 35^\circ = \frac{MT}{TC}$$

$$TC = \frac{r}{\tan 35^\circ}$$

$$\boxed{TC = 1.428r}$$

$$\boxed{BC = 2.856r}$$

$$. 2.856r$$

:

.() 2r ,

BE (2)

ΔBEC

$$\sin 70^\circ = \frac{BE}{BC}$$

$$BC = \frac{2r}{\sin 70^\circ}$$

$$\boxed{BC = 2.128r}$$

$$. 2.128r$$

:

ΔBCD (3)

$$(BD)^2 = (BC)^2 + (CD)^2 - 2BC \cdot CD \cdot \cos \angle C$$

$$(BD)^2 = (2.128r)^2 + (2.856r)^2 - 2 \cdot 2.128r \cdot 2.856r \cdot \cos 70^\circ$$

$$(BD)^2 = 4.528r^2 + 8.157r^2 - 4.157r^2$$

$$(BD)^2 = 8.528r^2$$

$$\boxed{BD = 2.92r} \leftarrow BD > 0$$

$$. 2.92r$$

:

. ΔDBC

ABCD

ΔDBC

$$2R = \frac{BD}{\sin 70^\circ} \rightarrow R = \frac{2.92r}{2 \sin 70^\circ} \rightarrow \boxed{R = 1.554r}$$

$$. \frac{r}{R} = \frac{r}{1.554r} = 0.6435 :$$

$$. 0.6435$$

:

"

$$-\frac{f}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{f}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sin x \cos x} :$$

(1)

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{\sin 2x}$$

$$\sin 2x \neq 0$$

$$2x \neq f k$$

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

$$-\frac{f}{2} < x < \frac{f}{2}, x \neq 0 :$$

$$(x = -\frac{f}{2}, x = 0, x = \frac{f}{2} :$$

(2)

$$f(-x) = \frac{2}{\sin 2(-x)}$$

$$f(-x) = \frac{2}{-\sin 2x}$$

$$f(-x) = -f(x)$$

(3)

$$f'(x) = \frac{-4 \cos 2x}{(\sin 2x)^2}$$

$$\cos 2x = 0$$

$$2x = \frac{f}{2} + f k$$

$$x = \frac{f}{4} + \frac{f}{2} k$$

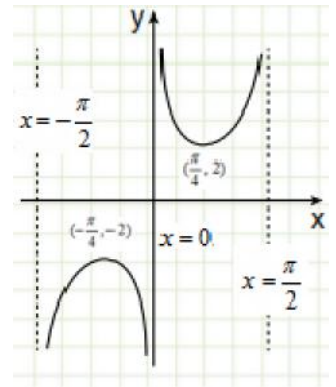
$$f\left(\frac{f}{4}\right) = \frac{2}{\sin\left(2 \cdot \frac{f}{4}\right)} = 2 \rightarrow \left(\frac{f}{4}, 2\right)$$

() x -

$$\left(-\frac{f}{4}, -2\right) - -$$

$$\left(-\frac{f}{4}, -2\right), \left(\frac{f}{4}, 2\right) :$$

$f(x)$ (4)



$g(x) = f(x) - a$ (1)

$a < 0$

$f(x)$ $a > 0$

$(g'(x) = f'(x)) f(x)$ /

$(\frac{f}{4}, 0)$ x -

$g(x) = f(x) - 2$ $a = 2$

$(-\frac{f}{4}, 0)$ x -

$g(x) = f(x) + 2$ $a = -2$

$a = -2$, $a = 2$

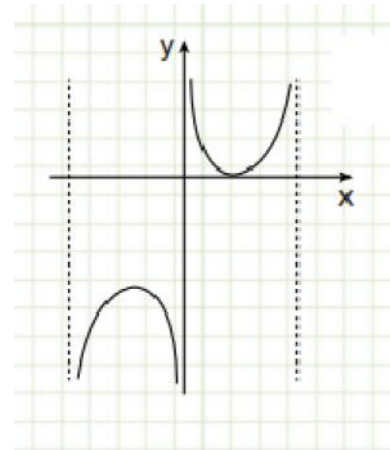
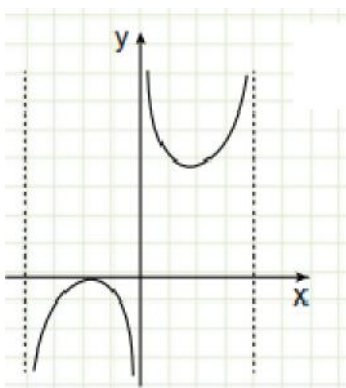
$f(x) - a = 0$:

$g(x)$ $a = -2$

$g(x)$ $a = 2$ (2)

$(-\frac{f}{4}, 0)$, $(\frac{f}{4}, 4)$

$(-\frac{f}{4}, -4)$, $(\frac{f}{4}, 0)$



$$f'(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9}}$$

$f(0) = 3$, $x = 0$

$$y = \frac{1}{3}x + 3$$

()

, $f(x)$,

$$f(x) = \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9}} dx$$

$$f(x) = \int \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 + 9}} \cdot 2x dx$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{x^2 + 9} + c$$

$$3 = \sqrt{0 + 9} + c \rightarrow c = 0$$

$$\boxed{f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 9}}$$

$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 9}$:

x $x^2 + 9$ (1)

x $f(x)$ $f'(x)$:

(2)

$x < 0$, $x > 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{|x| \sqrt{1 + \frac{9}{x^2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{|x|} = \pm 1$$

$y = 1$, $y = -1$: $f'(x)$ - :

(3)

(0,0) :

• $f'(x)$ (4)

$$f'(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+9}}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+9} - \frac{2x^2}{2\sqrt{x^2+9}}}{x^2+9}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{x^2+9-x^2}{(x^2+9)\sqrt{x^2+9}}$$

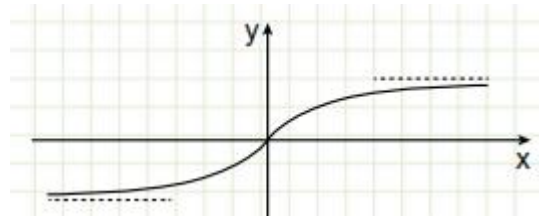
$$f''(x) = \frac{9}{(x^2+9)\sqrt{x^2+9}}$$

-

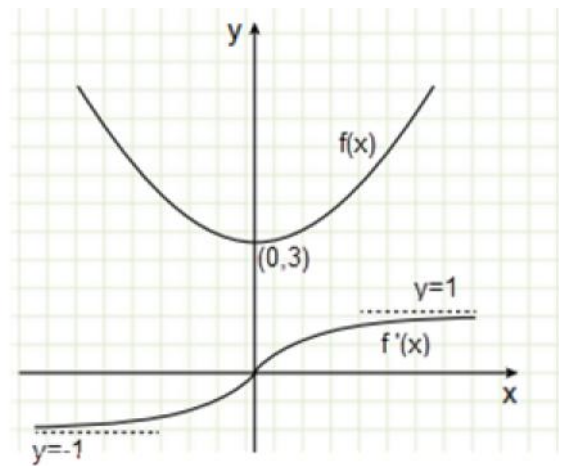
, x $f'(x)$

• x , x $f'(x)$:

• $f'(x)$ (5)



• $f(x)$ (6)



• $f(x) = k$

II. $\sqrt{x^2+9} = k$

• $f'(x) = k$

I. $\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+9}} = k$

, (6)

- $k > 0$

• $1 \leq k < 3$

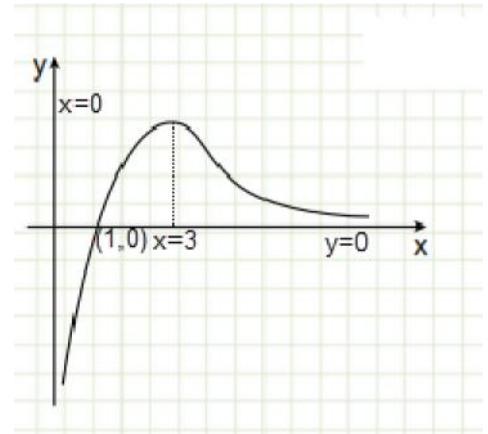
$y = k$

• II

I

$1 \leq k < 3$:

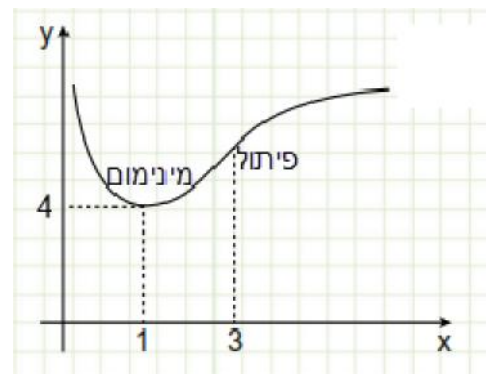
$(1,0)$ $x -$, $x > 0$, $f'(x) -$
 $x = 3$,
 $x -$ $y -$, $f'(x) -$
 $: f'(x) -$



$0 < x < 1$ $x > 1$ $: f'(x)$.
 $0 < x < 1$ $x > 1$ $: f(x)$
 $x = 1 :$

$x > 3$ $0 < x < 3$ $: f'(x)$.
 $: f(x)$
 $x > 3 \cap$, $0 < x < 3 \cup$:

$(1,4)$, $x > 0$ $f(x) \geq 4$.
 $: f(x) -$



$g(x) = -[f(x)]^3$.

$g'(x) = -3[f(x)]^2 \cdot f'(x) :$

$f(x)$ $g'(x)$, $f(x) > 0$ $f(x)$
 $0 < x < 1$ $x > 1$ $g(x) :$
 "