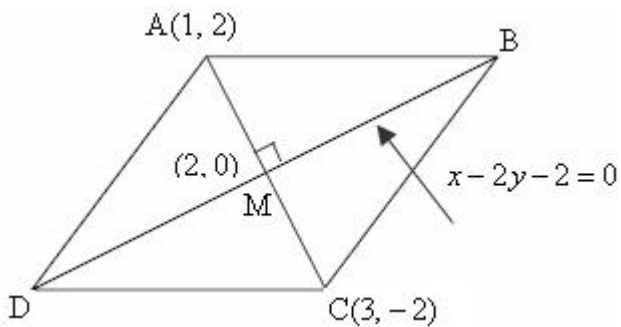


(1).



$$x - 2y - 2 = 0 \quad \text{BD}$$

$$\text{BD} \equiv -2y = -x + 2 \quad /: (-2)$$

$$\text{BD} \equiv y = 0.5x - 1$$

$$m_{\text{BD}} = 0.5 \rightarrow m_{\text{AC}} = -2$$

$$\text{AC} \equiv y - 2 = -2(x - 1)$$

$$\text{AC} \equiv y - 2 = -2x + 2$$

$$\text{AC} \equiv \boxed{y = -2x + 4}$$

$$y = -2x + 4 :$$

C M

(2)

$$\begin{cases} y = 0.5x - 1 \\ y = -2x + 4 \end{cases}$$

$$0.5x - 1 = -2x + 4$$

$$2.5x = 5 \rightarrow x = 2 \rightarrow y = -2 \cdot 2 + 4 = 0 \rightarrow M(2, 0)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2 = \frac{1+x_C}{2} \quad 0 = \frac{2+y_C}{2} \\ 4 = 1+x_C \quad 0 = 2+y_C \\ x_C = 3 \quad y_C = -2 \end{array} \right\} \boxed{C(3, -2)}$$

C(3, -2) :

$$\text{BM} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$4\sqrt{5}$$

BD

$$\text{AM} = \sqrt{(1-2)^2 + (2-0)^2} = \sqrt{5}$$

(Δ AMB

$$) (\text{AB})^2 = (\sqrt{5})^2 + (2\sqrt{5})^2 = 25 \rightarrow \boxed{\text{AB} = 5}$$

AB = 5 :

$$x - 2y - 2 = 0 \rightarrow x = 2y + 2 \rightarrow B(2y + 2, y)$$

BD

B .

$$: \quad \text{BM} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$(2\sqrt{5})^2 = (2y + 2 - 2)^2 + (y - 0)^2$$

$$20 = 5y^2 \rightarrow y = 2$$

B

$$y_B = 2$$

$$y = 2$$

AB

, 2 -

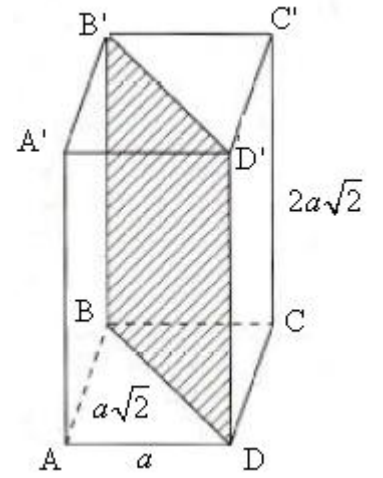
B - A

y -

$$. y = 2$$

AB

:



ΔABD

$$(BD)^2 = a^2 + a^2$$

$$BD = a\sqrt{2}$$

$$2a\sqrt{2}$$

$$2a\sqrt{2} \quad :$$

:

$$15a^2 : ABCD$$

$$) BDD'B'$$

$$15 \cdot a\sqrt{2} \cdot 2a\sqrt{2} = 60a^2 :($$

$$4 \cdot 8\sqrt{2} \cdot a \cdot 2a\sqrt{2} = 128a^2 :($$

$$812 \quad (\quad)$$

$$15a^2 + 60a^2 + 128a^2 = 812$$

$$203a^2 = 812 \quad / : 203$$

$$a^2 = 4$$

$$\boxed{a = 2} \leftarrow a > 0$$

$$a = 2 :$$

$$\frac{2}{3}$$

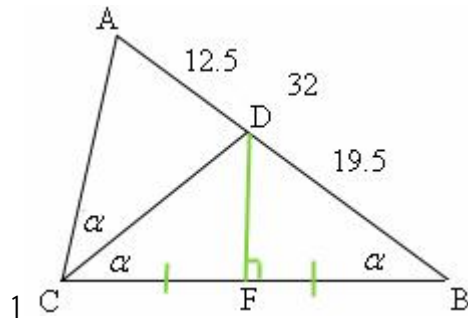
$$\frac{2}{3} :$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} :$$

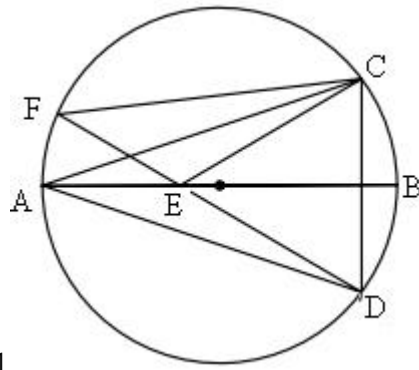
$$P(\text{both white} / \text{white face up}) = \frac{P(\text{both white} \cap \text{white face up})}{P(\text{white up})} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} :$$



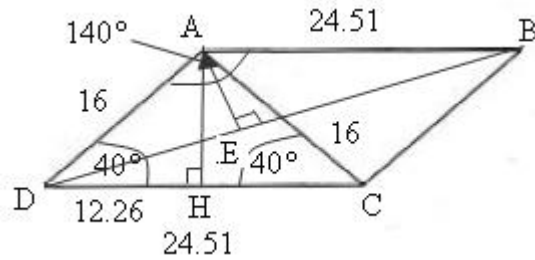
$\angle ACB = 2\angle ABC$? $\angle ACD = \angle BCD$?
 $AB = 32$. $AC = 20$.
 $BF = CF$.
 AD (2) $\triangle ACB \sim \triangle ADC$ (1) . : "
 $DF \perp BC$. BC (3)

	1		
+	$\angle ACD = \angle BCD = r$	6	1
	$\angle ACB = 2\angle ABC$	7	2
	$\angle ABC = r$	8	7, 6
	() $\angle ACD = \angle ABC$	9	8, 6
	() $\angle A = \angle A$	10	
..	$\triangle ACB \sim \triangle ADC$	11	10, 9
(1) . . .			
	$\frac{AC}{AD} = \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{CB}{DC}$	12	11
	$AB = 32$	13	4
	$AC = 20$	14	3
	$\frac{20}{AD} = \frac{32}{20}$	15	14, 13, 12
	$AD = 12.5$	16	15
(2) . . .			
	$AB = 19.5$	17	16, 13
$\triangle ACB$	$\frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{AC}{BC}$	18	6
	$\frac{12.5}{19.5} = \frac{20}{BC}$	19	17, 16, 14
	$BC = 31.2$	20	19
(3) . . .			
	$\angle ABC = \angle DCB$	21	8, 6
	$\triangle CDB$	22	21
	$BF = CF$	23	5
"	$DF \perp BC$	24	23, 22
. . .			



111 AB ⊥ CD
 1 CD ⊥ AB
 : "
 ΔCAD .
 ΔCAE ≅ ΔDAE .
 ∠ACF = ∠ACE .

	1		
	AB	3	1
	CD ⊥ AB	4	2
	CD ⊥ AB	5	4, 3
	ΔCAD	6	5, 4
. . . .			
	() AC = AD	7	6
	() ∠CAE = ∠DAE	8	6, 4
	() AE = AE	9	
	ΔCAE ≅ ΔDAE	10	9, 8, 7
. . . .			
	∠ACE = ∠ADE	11	10
	∠ADE = ∠ACF	12	
	∠ACF = ∠ACE	13	12, 11
. . . .			



, ADC (1) .
 , AH
 $\angle BAD = 140^\circ \rightarrow \angle ADC = 40^\circ$
 (180°)

$\triangle ADH$

$$\cos \angle ADH = \frac{DH}{DA}$$

$$\cos 40^\circ = \frac{DH}{16}$$

$$16 \cos 40^\circ = DH$$

$$DH = 12.26$$

$$\boxed{DC = 24.51} \leftarrow DC = DH$$

$$DC = " 24.51 :$$

() AB = DC = " 24.51

$\triangle ADB$

$$(DB)^2 = (AD)^2 + (AB)^2 - 2AD \cdot AB \cdot \cos \angle BAD$$

$$(DB)^2 = 16^2 + 24.51^2 - 2 \cdot 16 \cdot 24.51 \cdot \cos 140^\circ$$

$$(DB)^2 = 1457.56$$

$$\boxed{DB = 38.18} \leftarrow DB > 0$$

$$DB = " 38.18 :$$

$\triangle BAD$

$$\frac{DB \cdot AE}{2} = \frac{AD \cdot AB \cdot \sin \angle BAD}{2}$$

$$38.18 \cdot AE = 16 \cdot 24.51 \cdot \sin 140^\circ$$

$$38.18 \cdot AE = 252.08$$

$$\boxed{AE = 6.6}$$

$$AE = " 6.6 :$$

$$b = a, f(x) = \frac{ax^2 + 2x + 16}{bx^2 - 8x + 16}$$

$$x = 4, x \neq 4$$

$$b \cdot 4^2 - 8 \cdot 4 + 16 = 0 \rightarrow 16b = 16 \rightarrow \boxed{b=1}$$

$$b = 1 :$$

$$f(x) = \frac{ax^2 + 2x + 16}{x^2 - 8x + 16}$$

$$y = \frac{a}{1} = a, (2) \quad (1)$$

$$, y = a$$

$$y = (0, a) \quad (2)$$

$$a = \frac{a \cdot 0^2 + 2 \cdot 0 + 16}{0^2 - 8 \cdot 0 + 16} \rightarrow \boxed{a=1}$$

$$a = 1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2x + 16}{x^2 - 8x + 16}$$

$$: \quad (1)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(2x+2)(x^2-8x+16) - (2x-8)(x^2+2x+16)}{(x^2-8x+16)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x^3 - 16x^2 + 32x + 2x^2 - 16x + 32 - (2x^3 + 4x^2 + 32x - 8x^2 - 16x - 128)}{(x^2 - 8x + 16)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x^3 - 16x^2 + 32x + 2x^2 - 16x + 32 - 2x^3 - 4x^2 - 32x + 8x^2 + 16x + 128}{(x^2 - 8x + 16)^2}$$

$$\boxed{f'(x) = \frac{-10x^2 + 160}{(x^2 - 8x + 16)^2}}$$

$$0 = -10x^2 + 160 \rightarrow 10x^2 = 160 \rightarrow x^2 = 16 \rightarrow x = -4 \rightarrow x \neq 4$$

$$x = -4 \rightarrow (-4, 0.375) \leftarrow f(-4) = \frac{(-4)^2 + 2 \cdot (-4) + 16}{(-4)^2 - 8 \cdot (-4) + 16} = \frac{24}{64} = 0.375$$

()

$$f'(-5) = -10 \cdot (-5)^2 + 160 < 0, f'(-3) = -10 \cdot (-3)^2 + 160 > 0, f'(5) = -10 \cdot (5)^2 + 160 < 0$$

-5	-4	-3	4	5	x
-	0	+		-	f'(x)
↘	Min	↗		↘	

. (-4, 0.375) :

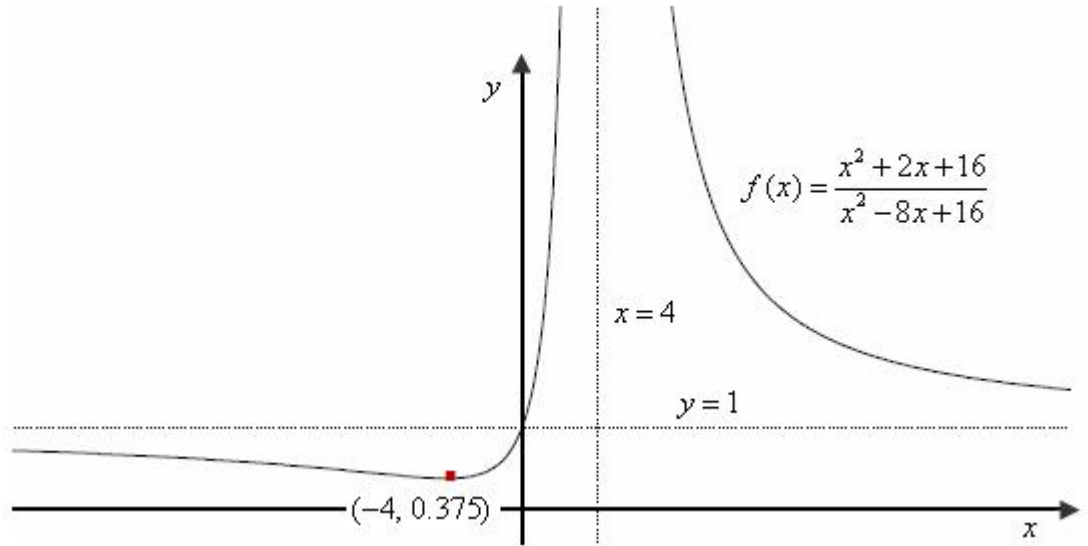
:

(2)

$$-4 < x < 4 -$$

$$x < -4 \quad x > 4 -$$

(3)



$y = x - 1$

$, -f \leq x \leq 2f$

$f(x) = x + \sin x$

$x + \sin x = x - 1$

$\sin x = -1$

$x = -\frac{f}{2} + 2fk$

$x = \frac{3f}{2}$

$k = 1$

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

$k = 0$

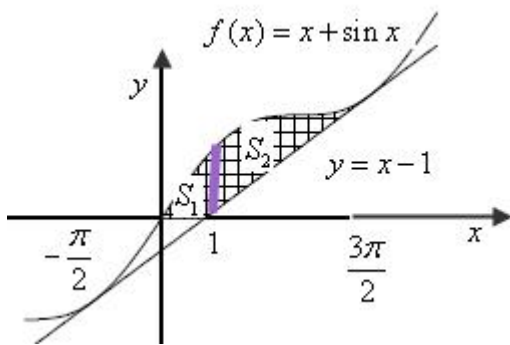
$x = \frac{3f}{2}, x = -\frac{f}{2} :$

$f'(x) = 1 + \cos x .$

$x = -\frac{f}{2} \rightarrow (1) f'(-\frac{f}{2}) = 1 + \cos(-\frac{f}{2}) = 1, (2) f(-\frac{f}{2}) = -\frac{f}{2} + \sin(-\frac{f}{2}) = -\frac{f}{2} - 1, (3) y = -\frac{f}{2} - 1$

$x = \frac{3f}{2} \rightarrow (1) f'(\frac{3f}{2}) = 1 + \cos(\frac{3f}{2}) = 1, (2) f(\frac{3f}{2}) = \frac{3f}{2} + \sin(\frac{3f}{2}) = \frac{3f}{2} - 1, (3) y = \frac{3f}{2} - 1$

(m=1)



$x = 1$

$, x - y = x - 1$

$S_1 = \int_0^1 (x + \sin x - 0) dx$

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

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

$S_1 = (0.5 - 0.54) - (0 - 1) = 0.96$

$\frac{3f}{2}$

$S_2 = \int_1^{\frac{3f}{2}} (x + \sin x - (x - 1)) dx$

$\frac{3f}{2}$

$S_2 = \int_1^{\frac{3f}{2}} (x + \sin x - x + 1) dx$

$S_2 = \left[-\cos x + x \right]_1^{\frac{3f}{2}}$

$S_2 = \left(-\cos \frac{3f}{2} + \frac{3f}{2} \right) - (-\cos 1 + 1)$

$S_2 = \left(0 + \frac{3f}{2} \right) - (-0.54 + 1) = 4.252$

$S = S_1 + S_2 = 0.96 + 4.252 = 5.212$

. " 5.212

:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}}$$

$$x-1 > 0 \rightarrow x > 1$$

$$x > 1 :$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}}$$

pol'n'j'n

$$(\quad) g(x) = x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}} \rightarrow g(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x-1}} :$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x-1} - \frac{x}{2\sqrt{x-1}}}{x-1}$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{\frac{2(x-1) - x}{2\sqrt{x-1}}}{\frac{1}{x-1}}$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{x-2}{2(x-1)\sqrt{x-1}}$$

$$0 = x - 2$$

$$x = 2 \rightarrow f(2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-1}} = 1 \rightarrow (2, 1)$$

$$g'(1.9) = 1.9 - 2 < 0 \searrow, \quad g'(2.1) = 2.1 - 2 > 0 \nearrow$$

$$g(x) \quad x = 2$$

$$y - \quad f(x) \quad x - \quad (2, 1) \quad :$$

$$(2, 2) \quad , g(x)$$

$(f(x))$

$$) 2 \quad x = 2 \quad g(x)$$

