

( )', x - .  
 ( )', x + 50  
 :

0.2x	0.2	x	'
0.1(x+50)	0.1	x+50	'
,		50	
,		93.75	
0.2x	$\frac{0.2x}{x+50}$	x+50	'
0.1(x+50)	$\frac{0.1(x+50)}{x-43.75}$	x+50-93.75 = = x-43.75	'

: .

$$\frac{0.2x}{x+50} = \frac{0.1(x+50)}{x-43.75}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0.2x^2 - 8.75x = 0.1x^2 + 5x + 5x + 250 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0.1x^2 - 18.75x - 250 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{18.75 \pm 21.25}{0.2}$$

$$\boxed{x_1 = 200} \quad x_2 < 0$$

. 200 :  
 40 , 200 '  
 , 250 50  
 25 , 250 '  
 156.25 , 93.75

$$\frac{40}{250} = 0.16 = 16\%$$

$$\frac{25}{156.25} = 0.16 = 16\%$$

16% :

..

$n = 2$   $n = 1$  .

$$n = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2^2} = 2 - \frac{A \cdot 1 + 2}{B \cdot 2^{2 \cdot 1}} \rightarrow \boxed{A + 2 = 4B}$$

$$n = 2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2^2} + \frac{3}{2^3} + \frac{4}{2^4} = 2 - \frac{A \cdot 2 + 2}{B \cdot 2^{2 \cdot 2}} \rightarrow \boxed{2A + 2 = 6B}$$

$$\begin{cases} A + 2 = 4B \quad \cdot 2 \\ 2A + 2 = 6B \end{cases}$$

$$+ \begin{cases} -2A - 4 = -8B \\ 2A + 2 = 6B \end{cases}$$

$$-2 = -2B \rightarrow \boxed{B = 1, A = 2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2^2} + \frac{3}{3^2} + \frac{4}{4^2} + \dots + \frac{2n}{2^{2n}} = 2 - \frac{2n + 2}{2^{2n}}$$

$n = 1$  , (1)

( ,  $n = k$  ) (2)

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2^2} + \frac{3}{3^2} + \frac{4}{4^2} + \dots + \frac{2k}{2^{2k}} = 2 - \frac{2k + 2}{2^{2k}} :$$

" ,  $n = k + 1$  (3)

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2^2} + \frac{3}{3^2} + \frac{4}{4^2} + \dots + \frac{2k}{2^{2k}} + \frac{2k+1}{2^{2k+1}} + \frac{2k+2}{2^{2k+2}} = 2 - \frac{2k+4}{2^{2k+2}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ 2 - \frac{2k+2}{2^{2k}} \end{matrix} + \frac{2k+1}{2 \cdot 2^{2k}} + \frac{2k+2}{4 \cdot 2^{2k}} = 2 - \frac{2k+4}{4 \cdot 2^{2k}} =$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 - \frac{8k+8-4k-2-2k-2}{4 \cdot 2^{2k}} = 2 - \frac{2k+4}{4 \cdot 2^{2k}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 - \frac{2k+4}{4 \cdot 2^{2k}} = 2 - \frac{2k+4}{4 \cdot 2^{2k}}$$

,  $n = 1$  (4)

,  $n = k$  ,

$n = k + 1$

.  $n$  , - ,

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

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

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

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

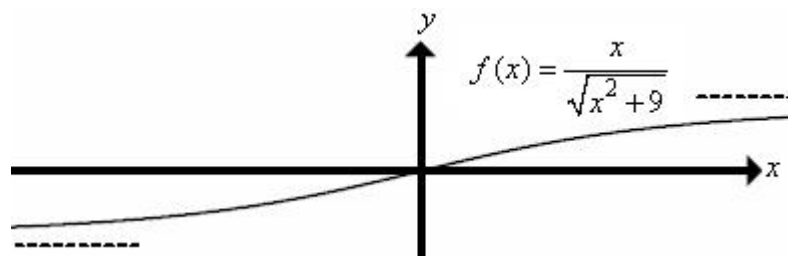
$$f'(x) = \frac{9}{(x^2+9)\sqrt{x^2+9}}$$

(x , x)

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

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

$$y = 1, \quad y = -1 :$$



$$f'(0) = \frac{9}{(0^2+9)\sqrt{0^2+9}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

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

(1)

$$\frac{1}{3}x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+9}} \quad /: x \neq 0$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+9}}$$

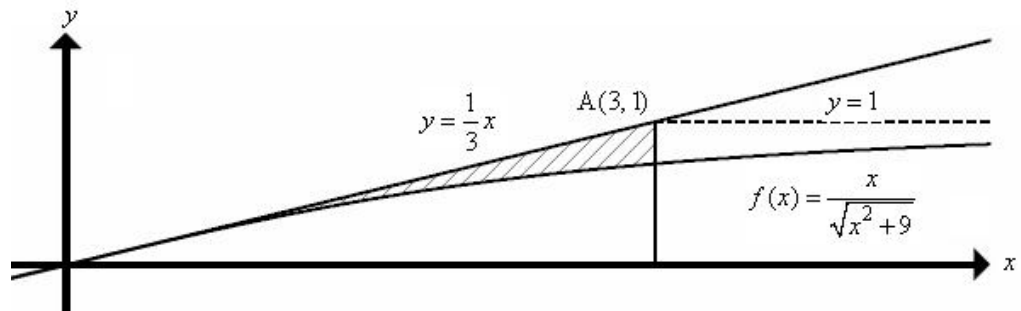
$$\sqrt{x^2+9} = 3 \quad /(\ )^2$$

$$x^2+9=9$$

$$x=0$$

$$x=0 \quad ,$$

(2)



$$.A \quad y=1$$

:

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

$$x=3$$

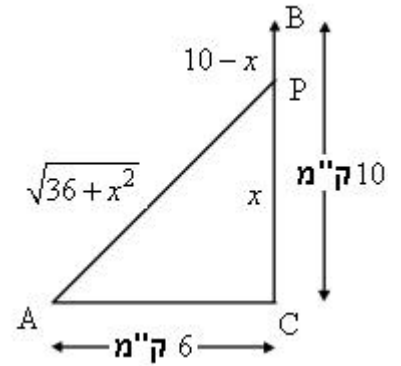
$$A(3,1)$$

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+9}} dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+9}} \cdot 2x dx = \frac{\sqrt{u}}{2 \cdot 0.5} + c = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{x^2+9} + c = \sqrt{x^2+9} + c$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^3 \left( \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+9}} \right) dx &= \left[ \frac{x^2}{6} - \sqrt{x^2+9} \right]_0^3 \\ &= \left( \frac{3^2}{6} - \sqrt{3^2+9} \right) - \left( \frac{0^2}{6} - \sqrt{0^2+9} \right) \\ &= (1.5 - \sqrt{18}) - (-3) = 4.5 - \sqrt{18} = 0.257 \end{aligned}$$

0.257 :

CP x - ,



APB *הזווית הנכונה של הזווית במסלול* מינימום

$AP = \sqrt{36 + x^2}$  , , - APC ,  $t = \frac{S}{v}$  ,

$\frac{10-x}{2.6v}$  PB , ,  $\frac{\sqrt{36+x^2}}{v}$  AP , ,

:

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{36+x^2}}{v} + \frac{10-x}{2.6v}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{v} \cdot \left( \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{36+x^2}} - \frac{1}{2.6} \right)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{v} \cdot \left( \frac{2.6x - \sqrt{36+x^2}}{2.6\sqrt{36+x^2}} \right)$$

$$2.6x - \sqrt{36+x^2} = 0$$

$$2.6x = \sqrt{36+x^2} \quad /(\ )^2$$

$$6.76x^2 = 36 + x^2$$

$$5.76x^2 = 36$$

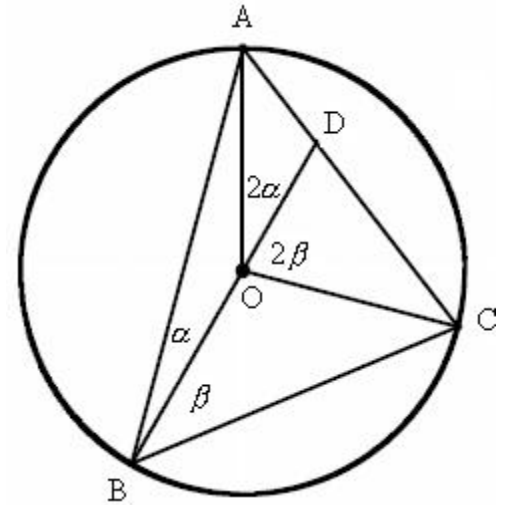
$$x = 2.5 \quad \leftarrow x > 0$$

( )

$y'(1) < 0 \quad y'(9) > 0$

0		2.5		10	x
	-	0	+		y'
	↘	Min	↗		

" 2.5 :



,  $\angle DOC = \angle AOD$   
 $\angle AOD = 2r$ ,  $\angle DOC = 2s$ , -  
 ( )  $\angle ADO + \angle CDO = 180^\circ$

. B - A - :  
 , AC BD

,  $\sin x = \sin(180^\circ - x)$  -

$$\frac{AO}{\sin \angle ADO} = \frac{AD}{\sin 2r} \rightarrow \frac{R}{\sin \angle ADO} = \frac{AD}{\sin 2r}$$

$$\frac{CO}{\sin \angle CDO} = \frac{DC}{\sin 2s} \rightarrow \frac{R}{\sin \angle CDO} = \frac{DC}{\sin 2s}$$

$$\frac{AD}{\sin 2r} = \frac{DC}{\sin 2s} \leftarrow \sin \angle CDO = \sin \angle ADO$$

$$\boxed{\frac{AD}{DC} = \frac{\sin 2r}{\sin 2s}}$$

$$\frac{AD}{DC} = \frac{\sin 2r}{\sin 2s} :$$

$$r = \frac{1}{2} s \quad .$$

$$\frac{AD}{DC} = \frac{\sin S}{\sin 2S} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2 \cos S} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \leftarrow \sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$$

$$\cos S = 1$$

$$S \neq 0$$

$$AD = DC = R \quad , \quad AC \quad .$$

$$.O \quad D \quad , \quad BD \quad -$$

$$\frac{AD}{DC} = 1$$

$$\frac{AD}{DC} = 1 :$$