

$$k > 2, \quad y^2 = (k-2)x$$

$$(x-3)^2 + y^2 = 2k-4$$

$$x -$$

$$(\Delta = 0)$$

$$\begin{cases} (x-3)^2 + y^2 = 2k-4 \\ y^2 = (k-2)x \end{cases}$$

$$(x-3)^2 + (k-2)x = 2k-4$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 9 + (k-2)x - 2k + 4 = 0$$

$$\boxed{x^2 + (k-8)x - 2k + 13 = 0}$$

$$a = 1 \quad b = k-8 \quad c = -2k+13$$

$$\underline{\Delta = 0}$$

$$(k-8)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-2k+13) = 0$$

$$k^2 - 16k + 64 + 8k - 52 = 0$$

$$k^2 - 8k + 12 = 0$$

$$(k-2)(k-6) = 0$$

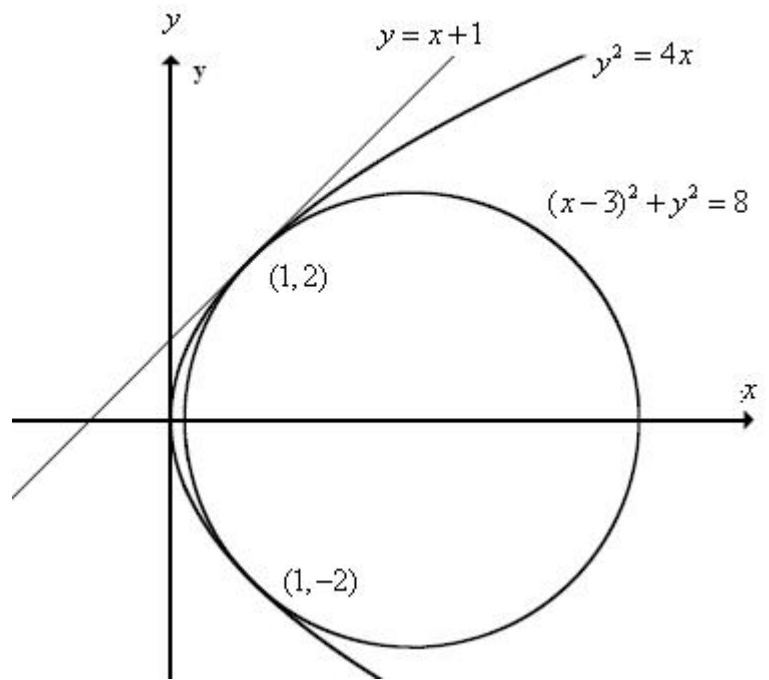
$$\boxed{k=6} \quad \leftarrow k > 2$$

$$k = 6 :$$

$$y^2 = 4x :$$

$$\cdot (x-3)^2 + y^2 = 8 :$$

:



:

$$x^2 + (k-8)x - 2k + 13 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0 \quad \leftarrow k = 6$$

$$(x-1)^2 = 0$$

$$x = 1$$

$$y^2 = 4 \cdot 1$$

$$y = \pm 2$$

$$\boxed{(1, 2), (1, -2)}$$

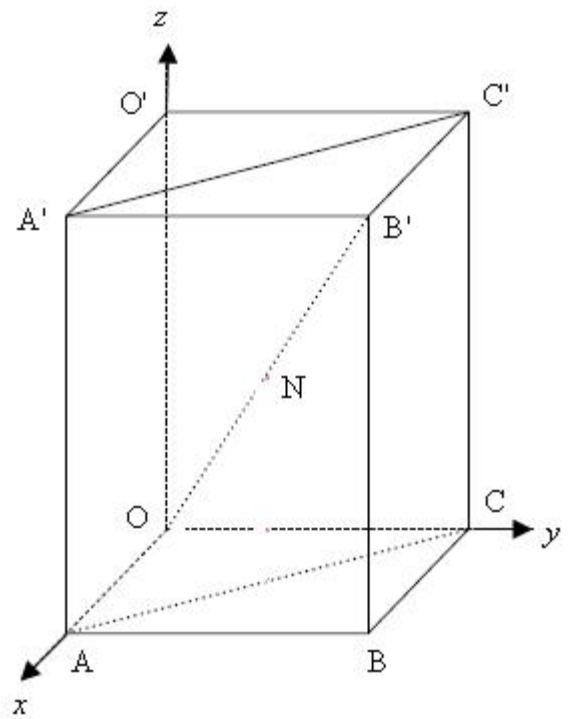
(1, 2) :

$$yy_0 = p(x + x_0) :$$

$$p = 2 \quad y^2 = 4x$$

$$y \cdot 2 = 2(x + 1) \quad :$$

$$y = x + 1 :$$



$\overline{OB'} = (2, 4, 6) :$

$O(0, 0, 0) -$

$OA = 2 , OC = 4 , OO' = 6$

- $O(0, 0, 0)$     $A(2, 0, 0)$     $C(0, 4, 0)$     $B(2, 4, 0)$
- $O'(0, 0, 6)$     $A'(2, 0, 6)$     $C'(0, 4, 6)$     $B'(2, 4, 6)$
- $N(1, 2, 3)$

AA'C'C

$A'C' \parallel A'C \quad A'C' = A'C$

( AC - OA

$\overline{OB'}$

$\overline{ON} = \frac{1}{2} \overline{OB'} = \frac{1}{2} (2, 4, 6) = \underline{x} = (1, 2, 3)$

N(1, 2, 3) :

N(1, 2, 3) :

..

AA'C'C

$$\overline{AA'} = \underline{A} - \underline{A}$$

$$\overline{AA} = \underline{x} = (0, 0, 6)$$

$$\overline{AC} = \underline{C} - \underline{A}$$

$$\overline{AC} = \underline{x} = (-2, 4, 0)$$

$$f : \underline{x} = (2, 0, 0) + s(0, 0, 6) + u(-2, 4, 0) :$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} + & - & + \\ x-2 & y-0 & z-0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \\ -2 & 4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(x-2)(0-24) - (y-0)(0+12) + (z-0)(0-0) = 0$$

$$-24x - 12y = 0$$

$$\boxed{2x + y = 0}$$

$$\cos \Gamma = \frac{|u \cdot n|}{|u||n|} :$$

$$\overline{OB'} = \underline{x} = (2, 4, 6) \quad u$$

$$\underline{x} = (2, 1, 0) : \quad AA'C'C \quad n$$

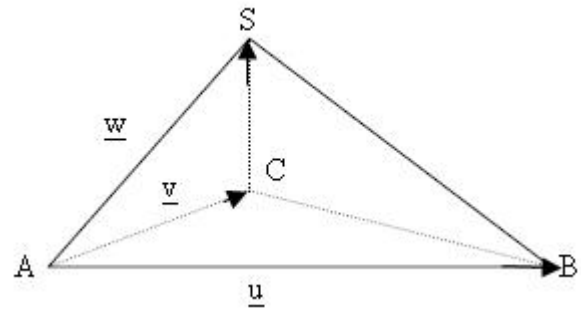
$$\cos \Gamma = \frac{|(2, 4, 6) \cdot (2, 1, 0)|}{|(2, 4, 6)|| (2, 1, 0)|}$$

$$\cos \Gamma = \frac{|(2 \cdot 2 + 4 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 0)|}{\sqrt{2^2 + 4^2 + 6^2} \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2 + 0^2}}$$

$$\cos \Gamma = \frac{8}{\sqrt{56} \cdot \sqrt{5}} = 0.478$$

$$\boxed{\Gamma = 61.439^\circ}$$

61.439° :



$$\boxed{\overline{AB} = \underline{u}} \quad \boxed{\overline{AC} = \underline{v}} \quad \boxed{\overline{AS} = \underline{w}}$$

$$\underline{u} \cdot \underline{w} = |\underline{u}| |\underline{w}| \cos \angle SAB = 0.5 |\underline{u}| |\underline{w}| \quad \leftarrow \angle SAB = 60^\circ$$

$$\underline{v} \cdot \underline{w} = |\underline{v}| |\underline{w}| \cos \angle SAC = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} |\underline{v}| |\underline{w}| \quad \leftarrow \angle SAC = 30^\circ$$

$$\underline{u} \cdot \underline{w} - \underline{v} \cdot \underline{w} = 0.5 |\underline{u}| |\underline{w}| - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} |\underline{v}| |\underline{w}|$$

$$\underline{w} \cdot (\underline{u} - \underline{v}) = 0.5 |\underline{u}| |\underline{w}| - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} |\underline{v}| |\underline{w}|$$

$$\overline{AS} \cdot (\overline{CB}) = 0.5 |\underline{u}| |\underline{w}| - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} |\underline{v}| |\underline{w}|$$

$$0 = 0.5 |\underline{u}| |\underline{w}| - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} |\underline{v}| |\underline{w}| \quad \leftarrow \overline{AS} \perp \overline{CB}$$

$$0 = |\underline{u}| - \sqrt{3} |\underline{v}| \quad \leftarrow: 0.5 |\underline{w}| \neq 0$$

$$\sqrt{3} |\underline{v}| = |\underline{u}|$$

$$\frac{|\underline{v}|}{|\underline{u}|} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\frac{|\underline{v}|}{|\underline{u}|} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} :$$

$\vec{AC} \perp \vec{CB} :$  , SAC

$\vec{CB} :$   $\vec{AS} \perp \vec{CB}, \vec{CS} \perp \vec{CB} :$  " .

$$\frac{|\underline{v}|}{|\underline{u}|} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} : "$$

$$\cos \angle CAB = \frac{|\underline{v}|}{|\underline{u}|}$$

$$\cos \angle CAB = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\angle CAB = 54.74^\circ$$

$$\angle CAB = 54.74^\circ :$$

$$z = \cos r + i \sin r$$

$$z = \text{cis}(r) \rightarrow \bar{z} = \text{cis}(-r)$$

$$z = \text{cis} r$$

$$z = \cos r + i \sin r$$

$$\bar{z} = \cos r - i \sin r$$

$$\bar{z} = \cos(-r) + i \sin(-r) \rightarrow \cos x = \cos(-x), \sin(x) = -\sin(-x)$$

$$\bar{z} = \text{cis}(-r)$$

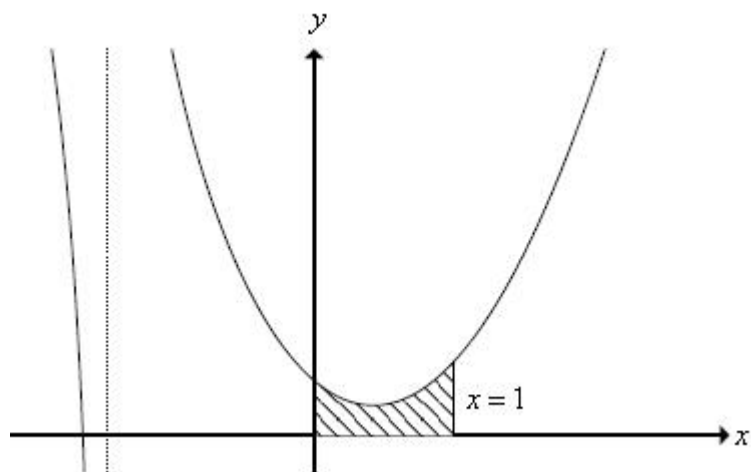
$$\boxed{z = \text{cis}(r) \rightarrow \bar{z} = \text{cis}(-r)}$$

$$: \quad - \quad , (\bar{z})^n = \overline{z^n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\bar{z})^n &= (\overline{\text{cis} r})^n = (\overline{\text{cis}(-r)})^n = (\overline{\text{cis}(-nr)}) = \\ &= (\overline{\text{cis}(nr)}) = \overline{(\text{cis} r)^n} = \overline{z^n} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{(\bar{z})^n = \overline{z^n}}$$

!



$$f(x) = \frac{6x^3 + 5x^2 - 6x + 2 + b}{2x + 3} :$$

$$\left( x \neq -\frac{3}{2} \right) :$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{3x^2 - 2x}{6x^3 + 5x^2 - 6x + 2 + b} \Big| 2x + 3 \\ & \frac{6x^3 + 9x^2}{6x^3 + 5x^2 - 6x + 2 + b} \\ & = -4x^2 - 6x + 2 + b \\ & \frac{-4x^2 - 6x}{2x + 3} \\ & = 2 + b \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 - 2x + \frac{2+b}{2x+3} & x \neq -1.5 \\ \emptyset & x = -1.5 \end{cases}$$



$$2 \ln \frac{5}{3} -$$

$$x=1 \quad ,$$

$$S = \int_0^1 \left( 3x^2 - 2x + \frac{2+b}{2x+3} \right) dx =$$

$$S = x^3 - x^2 + \frac{(2+b) \ln |2x+3|}{2} \Big|_0^1$$

$$S = \left( 1^3 - 1^2 + \frac{(2+b) \ln |2 \cdot 1 + 3|}{2} \right) - \left( 0^3 - 0^2 + \frac{(2+b) \ln |2 \cdot 0 + 3|}{2} \right)$$

$$S = \frac{(2+b) \ln 5}{2} - \frac{(2+b) \ln 3}{2}$$

$$S = \frac{(2+b)(\ln 5 - \ln 3)}{2}$$

$$S = \frac{(2+b) \left( \ln \frac{5}{3} \right)}{2}$$

: \_\_\_\_\_

$$2 \ln \frac{5}{3} = \frac{(2+b) \left( \ln \frac{5}{3} \right)}{2}$$

$$4 = 2 + b$$

$$\boxed{b = 2}$$

$$b = 2 :$$

$$f(x) = mx^2 - \ln(2x)$$

$$2x > 0 \rightarrow x > 0 :$$

$$x > 0 :$$

:

(1).

$$f(x) = mx^2 - \ln(2x)$$

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

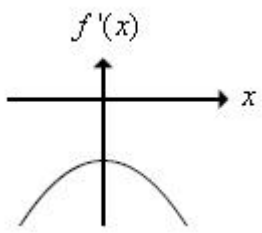
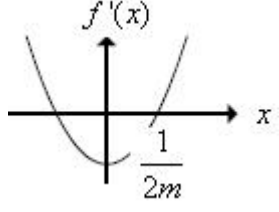
$$f'(x) = \frac{2mx^2 - 1}{x}$$

$$\frac{2mx^2 - 1}{x} = 0$$

$$2mx^2 = 1$$

$$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2m}} \leftarrow x > 0$$

( , ) m

$m = 0$	$m < 0$	$m > 0$
$f'(x) = -1$  $x > 0$	 <p>( )</p>	 <p>( )</p>

$$m \leq 0$$

(2)

$m = -0.5$  : (1).

$$f(x) = -0.5x^2 - \ln(2x)$$

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

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

$x$

$x > 0$

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

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

$$f''(x) = 0 \rightarrow -x^2 + 1 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 = 1$$

$$x = 1 \leftarrow x > 0$$

$$y = -0.5 \cdot 1^2 - \ln(2 \cdot 1) = -1.193$$

l (2)

$$f''(0.5) = -0.5^2 + 1 > 0 \quad f''(2) = -2^2 + 1 < 0 \quad ( \quad )$$

0	0.5	1	2	$x$
	-	0	+	$f''(x)$
	$\cap$		$\cup$	

$(1, -1.193)$  :

(3)

