

0.6x , (")
 ,()
 7 - y - , y - 1.5

s - "	v - "	t -	
60(y - 1.5)	60	y - 1.5	B -
xy	x	y	A -
0.6x(7 - y)	0.6x	7 - y	B -

. " 50

$$x(y - 1.5) + xy = 50 : , ,$$

$$xy + 0.6x(7 - y) = 50 : , ,$$

:

$$\begin{cases} 60(y - 1.5) + xy = 50 \\ xy + 0.6x(7 - y) = 50 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} xy + 60y = 140 & / \cdot (-0.4) \\ 0.4xy + 4.2x = 50 \end{cases}$$

$$+ \begin{cases} -0.4xy - 24y = -56 \\ 0.4xy + 4.2x = 50 \end{cases}$$

$$-24y + 4.2x = -6 \quad / : (-24)$$

$$y - 0.175x = 0.25$$

$$\boxed{y = 0.175x + 0.25}$$

$$x(0.175x + 0.25) + 60(0.175x + 0.25) = 140$$

$$0.175x^2 + 10.75x - 125 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-10.75 \pm 14.25}{0.35}$$

$$\boxed{x_1 = 10} \rightarrow \boxed{y = 2}$$

~~$$x_2 = -42$$~~

(" 10

2) 10⁰⁰

:

"

.6 , $15 - 4^n + 5$, n

. n , $\frac{4^n - 1}{15} - 4^n + 5 - 6$,

n , $\frac{4^n - 1}{15}$ " :

$n = 2$.1

$\frac{4^2 - 1}{15} = \frac{15}{15} = 1$

$n = 2$

.() $n = k$.2

$\frac{4^k - 1}{15}$:

$\frac{4^{k+2} - 1}{15}$ " , $n = k + 2$.3

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{4^{k+2} - 1}{15} &= \\ &= \frac{16 \cdot 4^k - 1}{15} = \\ &= \frac{4^k - 1}{15} + \frac{15 \cdot 4^k}{15} \\ &= \frac{4^k - 1}{15} + 4^k \end{aligned}$$

, - ,

, -

$\frac{4^{k+2} - 1}{15}$

, $n = 2$.4

, $n = k$

$n = k + 2$

. n , - ,

.6 , $15 - 4^n + 5$ -

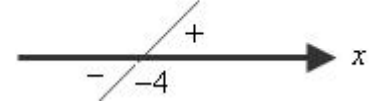
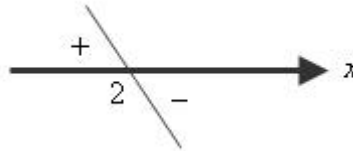
$$|2-x| - 2|x+4| > 3 : -$$

$$2-x=0$$

$$x=2$$

$$x+4=0$$

$$x=-4$$



$$: |2-x| - 2|x+4| > 3 -$$

$x < -4$	$-4 \leq x \leq 2$	$x > 2$
$2-x$ $-x-4$	$2-x$ $x+4$	$-2+x$ $x+4$
$2-x-2(-x-4) > 3$ $2-x+2x+8 > 3$ $x > -7$	$2-x-2(x+4) > 3$ $2-x-2x-8 > 3$ $-3x > 9 \quad /: \cdot(-3)$ $x < -3$	$-2+x-2(x+4) > 3$ $-2+x-2x-8 > 3$ $-x > 13 \quad /: \cdot(-1)$ $x < -13$
$x > -7 \cap x < -4$ $\boxed{-7 < x < -4}$	$x < -3 \cap -4 \leq x \leq 2$ $\boxed{-4 \leq x < -3}$	$x < -13 \cap x > 2$ W

$$-7 < x < -3$$

$$-7 < x < -3 :$$

$$a \neq \pm 1, f(x) = \frac{x+a}{1-x^2}$$

$$1-x^2 \neq 0 \rightarrow \boxed{x \neq \pm 1} :$$

$$x \neq \pm 1 :$$

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

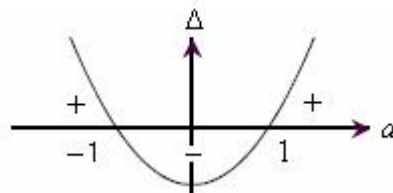
$$f'(x) = \frac{1-x^2 + 2x(x+a)}{(1-x^2)^2}$$

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

, $\Delta < 0$, $x^2 + 2ax + 1$, $-\Delta = 0$
 .() ,
 :() ,

$$\frac{\Delta \leq 0}{4a^2 - 4 \leq 0}$$

$$a^2 - 1 \leq 0$$



$$. a \neq \pm 1 \quad -1 < a < 1$$

$$-1 < a < 1 :$$

$$x \neq \pm 1 (, x) 0 < a < 1: .$$

$$y = 0 - x \quad (1)$$

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

$$x+a = 0$$

$$x = -a$$

$$x \quad (-a, 0) :$$

$$y = \frac{0+a}{1-0^2} = a : x = 0 - y$$

$$(0, a) :$$

$$(0, a) , (-a, 0) :$$

"

(2)

(2)

(1)

$$), \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+a}{1-x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{a}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{x^2} - 1} = \frac{0}{-1} = 0$$

$$y = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x+a}{1-x^2} = \frac{1+a}{1-1^2} = \frac{a+1}{0^-} = -\infty \quad \leftarrow 0 < a < 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x+a}{1-x^2} = \frac{1+a}{1-1^2} = \frac{a+1}{0^+} = \infty \quad \leftarrow 0 < a < 1$$

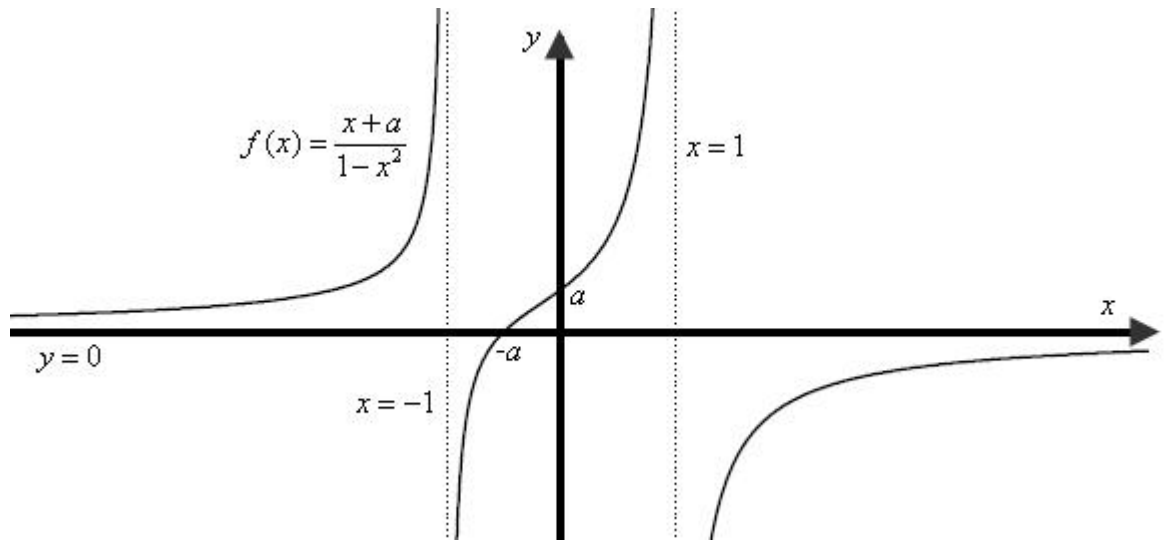
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{x+a}{1-x^2} = \frac{-1+a}{1-(-1)^2} = \frac{a-1}{0^-} = \infty \quad \leftarrow 0 < a < 1$$

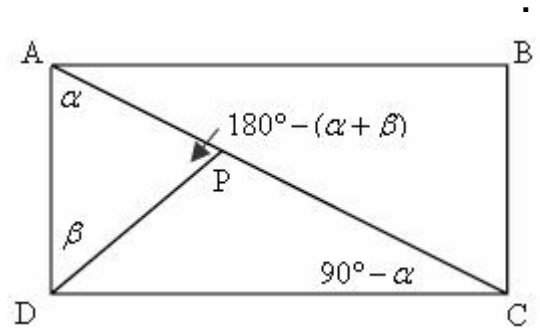
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{x+a}{1-x^2} = \frac{-1+a}{1-(-1)^2} = \frac{a-1}{0^+} = -\infty \quad \leftarrow 0 < a < 1$$

$$x = -1, x = 1$$

$$x = -1, x = 1, y = 0 :$$

(3)





, AD ABCD - APD

ADC

$$\frac{AD}{\sin \angle APD} = 2r, \frac{AD}{\sin \angle ACD} = 2R \rightarrow \frac{r}{R} = \frac{\sin \angle ACD}{\sin \angle APD} = \frac{r}{R}$$

$$\frac{r}{R} = \frac{\sin(90^\circ - r)}{\sin(180^\circ - (r + s))} = \frac{\cos r}{\sin(r + s)}$$

$$\frac{\cos r}{\sin(r + s)} :$$

. ADC

$$\frac{S_{\triangle APD}}{S_{\square ABCD}} = \frac{2r^2 \sin r \sin s \sin(180^\circ - (r + s))}{2 \cdot 2R^2 \sin r \sin 90^\circ \sin(90^\circ - r)}$$

$$\frac{S_{\triangle APD}}{S_{\square ABCD}} = \left(\frac{\cos r}{\sin(r + s)}\right)^2 \frac{\sin s \sin(r + s)}{2 \cos r}$$

$$\frac{S_{\triangle APD}}{S_{\square ABCD}} = \frac{\cos r \sin s}{2 \sin(r + s)}$$

$$\frac{\cos r \sin s}{2 \sin(r + s)} \frac{\cos r \sin s}{\sin(r + s)} :$$

$$\frac{S_{\triangle APB}}{S_{\triangle ADC}} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{S_{\triangle APB}}{S_{\square ABCD}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

ΔADC

DP

ΔAPD -

$$. r = s :$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 2f \quad f(x) = \sin x + \cos x$$

$$y = 0 \quad x =$$

$$\cos x =$$

$$\sin x = \pm 1 \quad \cos x = 0 \quad ,$$

$$0 = \sin x + \cos x$$

$$-\cos x = \sin x \quad / : \cos x$$

$$\tan x = -1$$

$$\boxed{x = -\frac{f}{4} + f k}$$

$$k = 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{3f}{4} \rightarrow \left(\frac{3f}{4}, 0\right)$$

$$k = 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{7f}{4} \rightarrow \left(\frac{7f}{4}, 0\right)$$

$$f(0) = \sin 0 + \cos 0 = 1, \quad f(f) = \sin f + \cos f = -1$$

0		$\frac{3f}{4}$	f	$\frac{7f}{4}$		$2f$	x
1	+	0	-	0	+	1	$f(x)$
		max					

:

$$v = f \int_{\frac{3f}{4}}^{\frac{7f}{4}} (\sin x + \cos x)^2 dx$$

$$v = f \int_{\frac{3f}{4}}^{\frac{7f}{4}} (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x + 2 \sin x \cos x) dx$$

$$v = f \int_{\frac{3f}{4}}^{\frac{7f}{4}} (1 + \sin 2x) dx$$

$$v = f \left[\left(x - 0.5 \cos 2x\right) \right]_{\frac{3f}{4}}^{\frac{7f}{4}}$$

$$v = f \left(\left(\frac{7f}{4} - 0.5 \cos 2 \cdot \frac{7f}{4}\right) - \left(\frac{3f}{4} - 0.5 \cos 2 \cdot \frac{3f}{4}\right) \right)$$

$$v = f \left(\frac{7f}{4} - \frac{3f}{4} \right)$$

$$\boxed{v = f^2}$$

 $f^2 :$

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