

(, ")

v -

v + 2

()

t -

t - 0.5

:

s - "	v - "	t -		
vt	v	t		
(v + 2)(t - 0.5)	v + 2	t - 0.5		
0.5(v + 2)	v + 2	0.5		

. vt = (v + 2)(t - 0.5) :

9 < t(v + 2) < 25 , ,

:

t

vt = (v + 2)(t - 0.5)

vt = vt - 0.5v + 2t - 1

2t = 0.5v + 1

t = 0.25v + 0.5

9 < 0.25v² + v + 1 < 25 ← 9 < (0.25v + 0.5)(v + 2) < 25 -

0.25v² + v + 1 > 9

0.25v² + v + 1 < 25

0.25v² + v - 8 > 0

0.25v² + v - 24 < 0

v_{1,2} = $\frac{-1 \pm 3}{0.5}$ → v = 4, -8

v_{1,2} = $\frac{-1 \pm 5}{0.5}$ → v = 8, -12

,
v > 0

,
v > 0

v > 4

0 < v < 8

. 4 < v < 8

. " 4 < v < " 8 , (4, 8)

v :

"

: $n = 3$.1.

$$2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 = 120 : < 9 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 = 135 :$$

$$n = 3 ,$$

, () $n = k > 2$.2

$$(k+1) \cdot (k+2) \cdot (k+3) \cdot \dots \cdot 2k > 3^{k-1} \cdot 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (2k-1) :$$

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

$$(k+2) \cdot (k+3) \cdot (k+4) \cdot \dots \cdot 2k \cdot (2k+1) \cdot (2k+2) < 3^{k+1-1} \cdot 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (2k-1) \cdot (2k+1)$$

$$3^{k-1} \cdot \boxed{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (2k-1) \cdot (2k+1)} \cdot (2k+2) < 3^k \cdot \boxed{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (2k-1) \cdot (2k+1)} (k+1)$$

, , - ,

. () - ,

: , $k > 2$,

$$\Leftrightarrow 3^{k-1} \cdot (2k+2) \leq 3^k \cdot (k+1) \quad /: 3^{k-1} > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2k+2 \leq 3(k+1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2k+2 \leq 3k+3 \rightarrow true$$

, $n = 3$.4

$$n = k > 2$$

$$n = k+1 \quad (n > 3)$$

. $n > 2$, - ,

:

$$((n+3)+1) \cdot ((n+3)+2) \cdot ((n+3)+3) \cdot \dots \cdot (2(n+3)) > 3^{n+3-1} \cdot 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (2(n+3)-1)$$

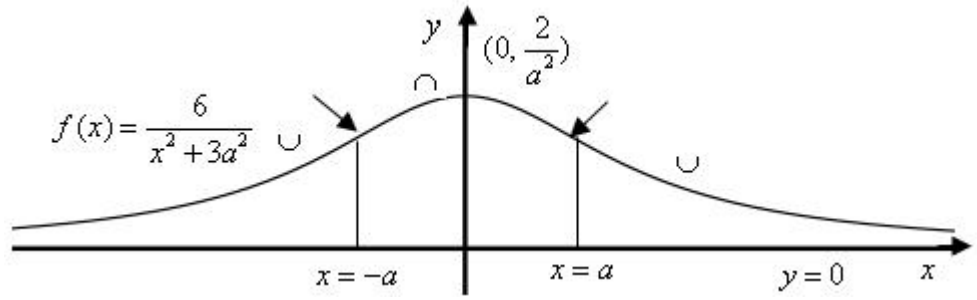
$$(n+4) \cdot (n+5) \cdot (n+6) \cdot \dots \cdot (2n+6) > 3^{n+2} \cdot 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n+5) ,$$

$$(n) \left(\frac{(n+4) \cdot (n+5) \cdot (n+6) \cdot \dots \cdot (2n+6)}{3^{n+2} \cdot 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n+5)} > 1 : \right.$$

. :

()

(1)



$-a < x < a$

$f''(x) \cdot x < -a \quad x > a :$

$f''(x) :$

$f'(x)$

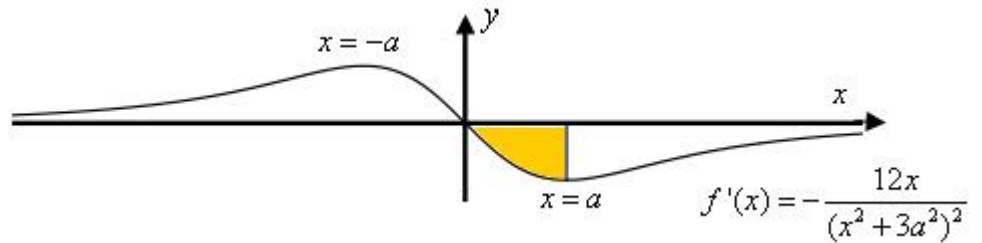
$f''(x) \quad x = a$

(2)

$f'(x)$

$f''(x) \quad x = -a$

$x = -a, \quad x = a :$



$$S = \int_0^a (0 - f'(x)) dx = -f(x) \Big|_0^a = -f(a) + f(0) = \frac{-6}{4a^2} + \frac{2}{a^2} = \frac{1}{2a^2}$$

$\therefore \frac{1}{2a^2} :$

$$.0 \leq x \leq 3f \quad f(x) = -\sqrt{\sin x} + \frac{1}{2} \sin x :$$

$$.2f \leq x \leq 3f \quad 0 \leq x \leq f \quad , \quad , \quad \sin x \quad (1)$$

$$.2f \leq x \leq 3f \quad 0 \leq x \leq f \quad :$$

$$: \quad , \quad (2)$$

$$f(0) = -\sqrt{\sin 0} + 0.5 \sin 0 = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{(0,0)}$$

$$f(f) = -\sqrt{\sin f} + 0.5 \sin f = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{(f,0)}$$

$$f(2f) = -\sqrt{\sin 2f} + 0.5 \sin 2f = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{(2f,0)}$$

$$f(3f) = -\sqrt{\sin 3f} + 0.5 \sin 3f = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{(3f,0)}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-\cos x}{2\sqrt{\sin x}} + \frac{1}{2} \cos x$$

$$\boxed{f'(x) = \frac{\cos x(-1 + \sqrt{\sin x})}{2\sqrt{\sin x}}}$$

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

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

$$x = \frac{f}{2} \rightarrow f\left(\frac{f}{2}\right) = -\sqrt{\sin \frac{f}{2}} + 0.5 \sin \frac{f}{2} = -0.5 \rightarrow \boxed{\left(\frac{f}{2}, -0.5\right)}$$

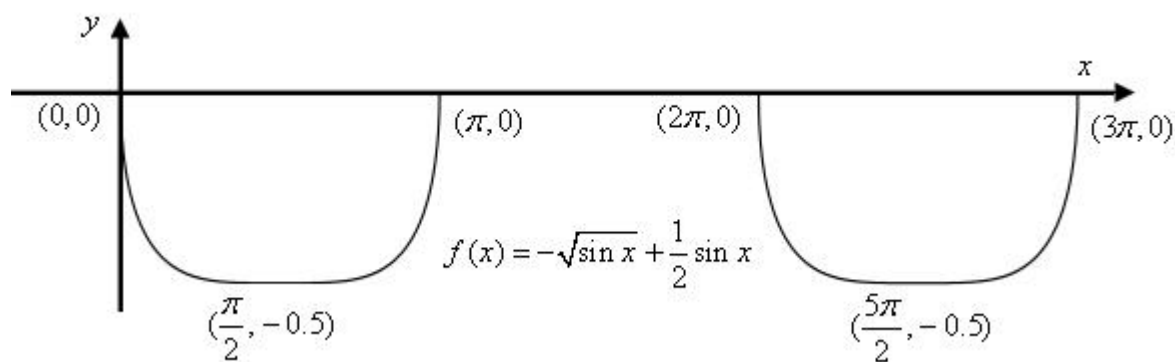
$$x = \frac{5f}{2} \rightarrow f\left(\frac{5f}{2}\right) = -\sqrt{\sin \frac{5f}{2}} + 0.5 \sin \frac{5f}{2} = -0.5 \rightarrow \boxed{\left(\frac{5f}{2}, -0.5\right)}$$

$$\cos x = 0 \quad x = \frac{3f}{2}$$

0		$\frac{f}{2}$		f		$2f$		$\frac{5f}{2}$		$3f$	x
0		-0.5		0		0		-0.5		0	$f(x)$
											$f'(x)$
Max	↘	Min	↗	Max		Max	↘	Min	↗	Max	

$$(3f, 0), (2f, 0), (f, 0), (0, 0), \left(\frac{5f}{2}, -0.5\right), \left(\frac{f}{2}, -0.5\right) :$$

(1) .



. $y = -0.5$,

(2)

$y = -0.5$:

. $f(x) > 0$ - , $-\sqrt{\sin x} + \frac{1}{2} \sin x > 0$

$\frac{1}{2} \sin x > \sqrt{\sin x}$.

x :

. 60° - ABC .

. $\angle TBA = r$

$\triangle TBC$

$$(TC)^2 = (BT)^2 + (BC)^2 - 2BT \cdot BC \cdot \cos \angle TBA$$

$$n^2 = d^2 + 2^2 - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot d \cdot \cos r$$

$$\cos r = \frac{d^2 - n^2 + 4}{4d}$$

$\triangle ABT$

$$(AT)^2 = (BA)^2 + (BT)^2 - 2BA \cdot BT \cdot \cos \angle ABT$$

$$t^2 = 2^2 + d^2 - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot d \cdot \cos(60^\circ - r)$$

$$(60^\circ - r) = \frac{d^2 - t^2 + 4}{4d}$$

d^2 ,

$$\cos r - (60^\circ - r) = \frac{d^2 - n^2 + 4 - (d^2 - t^2 + 4)}{4d}$$

$$-2 \sin(30^\circ) \sin(r - 30^\circ) = \frac{t^2 - n^2}{4d}$$

$$\boxed{\sin(r - 30^\circ) = \frac{n^2 - t^2}{4d}}$$

. :

, ATC .

$$S_{\triangle ATC} = S_{\triangle ABC} - S_{\triangle ATB} - S_{\triangle BTC}$$

$$S_{\triangle ATC} = 0.5 \cdot 2^2 \sin(60^\circ) - 0.5 \cdot 2 \cdot d \cdot \sin(60^\circ - r) - 0.5 \cdot 2 \cdot d \sin r$$

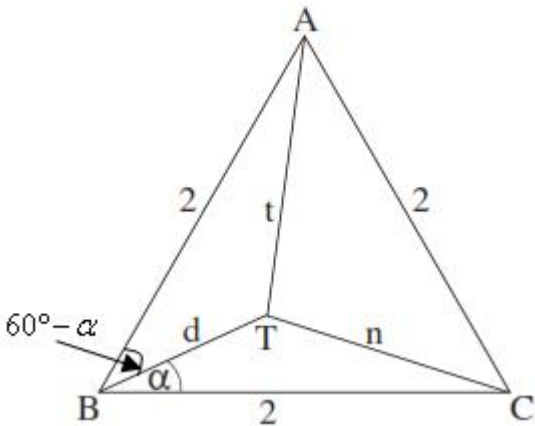
$$\boxed{S_{\triangle ATC} = \sqrt{3} - d \cdot (\sin(60^\circ - r) + \sin r)}$$

$$S_{\triangle ATC} = \sqrt{3} - d \cdot (2 \sin 30^\circ \cos(30^\circ - r))$$

$$\boxed{S_{\triangle ATC} = \sqrt{3} - d \cos(30^\circ - r)}$$

$$. S_{\triangle ATC} = \sqrt{3} - d \cos(30^\circ - r) \quad S_{\triangle ATC} = \sqrt{3} - d \cdot (\sin(60^\circ - r) + \sin r) :$$

"



$\cos r = \cos S$, ,