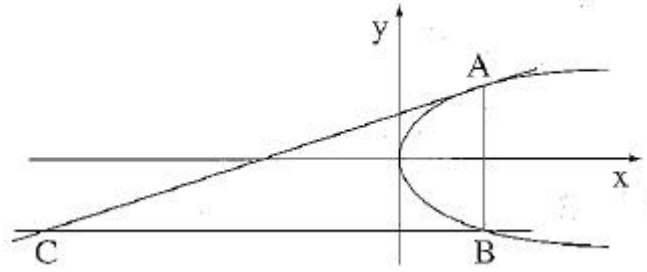


$C(s, t)$  (1)



$$y = t \quad x = \quad BC \quad , y_B = y_C = t$$

$$B\left(\frac{t^2}{2p}, t\right) \quad y^2 = 2px \quad B$$

$$, y = \quad AB \quad , x_A = x_B$$

$$A\left(\frac{t^2}{2p}, -t\right) \quad , x =$$

$$yy_0 = p(x + x_0) : y^2 = 2px$$

$$m_{AC} = \frac{p}{-t} : , m = \frac{p}{y_0}$$

$$\frac{-p}{t} = \frac{-t-t}{\frac{t^2}{2p} - s}$$

$$\frac{-p}{t} = \frac{-2t}{\frac{t^2 - 2sp}{2p}}$$

$$\frac{-p}{t} = \frac{-4tp}{t^2 - 2sp}$$

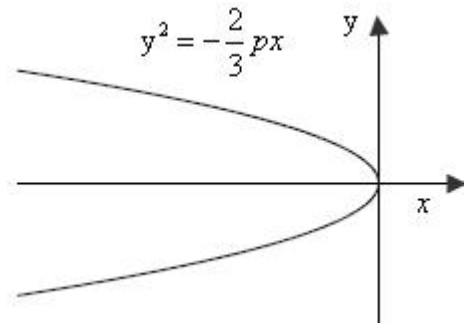
$$t^2 - 2sp = 4t^2$$

$$3t^2 = -2sp$$

$$\boxed{y^2 = -\frac{2}{3}px}$$

$$y^2 = -\frac{2}{3}px :$$

: (2)



•  $y = -2p$  ,  $y^2 = -\frac{2}{3} px$

C y -

, C y - .

y -

$$m_{AC} = \frac{p}{-t} = \frac{p}{-(-2p)} = 0.5 \quad :$$

, ,

x -

tan

$$\begin{aligned} \tan r &= 0.5 \\ r &= 26.565^\circ \end{aligned}$$

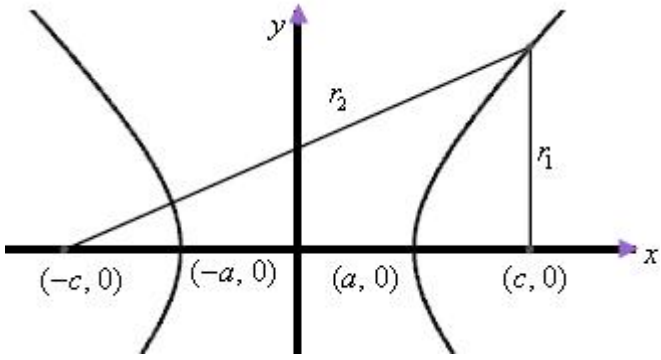
26.565° x - , CA ,

:

$$(c, 0) \quad \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{a^2}{c} < a$$

$(-c, 0), (c, 0)$   $2a$  ( )



$$a, c > 0$$

$$\frac{a^2}{c} < a$$

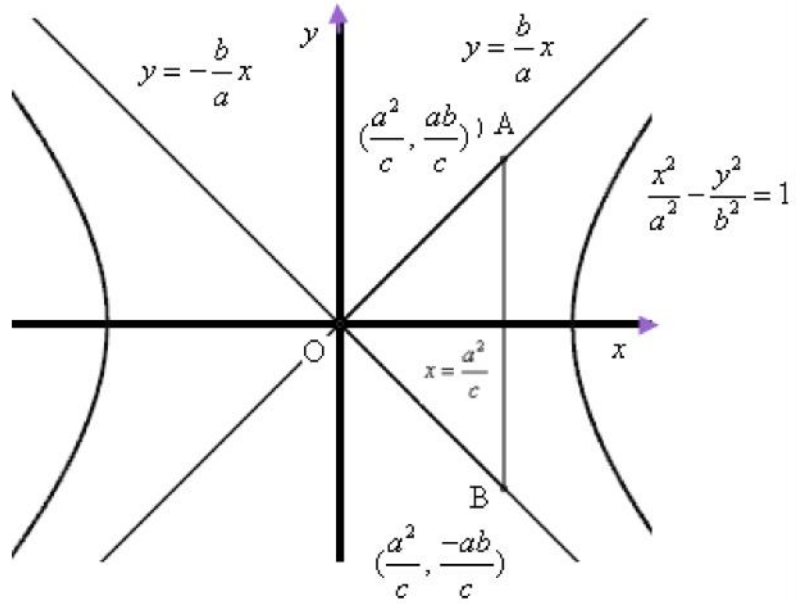
$$a > 0$$

$$2a < 2c$$

$$a < c$$

$$\frac{a}{c} < 1$$

$$y = -\frac{b}{a}x, y = \frac{b}{a}x$$



ABO

$$x = \frac{a^2}{c}$$

$$x = \frac{a^2}{c}$$

$$y = \frac{b}{a} \cdot \frac{a^2}{c} = \frac{ab}{c} \rightarrow A\left(\frac{a^2}{c}, \frac{ab}{c}\right)$$

$$y = -\frac{b}{a} \cdot \frac{a^2}{c} = \frac{-ab}{c} \rightarrow B\left(\frac{a^2}{c}, \frac{-ab}{c}\right)$$

$$OA = \sqrt{\left(\frac{a^2}{c} - 0\right)^2 + \left(\frac{ab}{c} - 0\right)^2}$$

$$OA = \sqrt{\frac{a^4 + a^2b^2}{c^2}}$$

$$OA = \sqrt{\frac{a^2(a^2 + b^2)}{c^2}}$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

$$OA = a$$

ABO

$$OA = OB = OA = a$$

ADO

$$\sphericalangle AOD = 30^\circ$$

$$\cos 30^\circ = \frac{AD}{a}$$

$$AD = \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

2:1

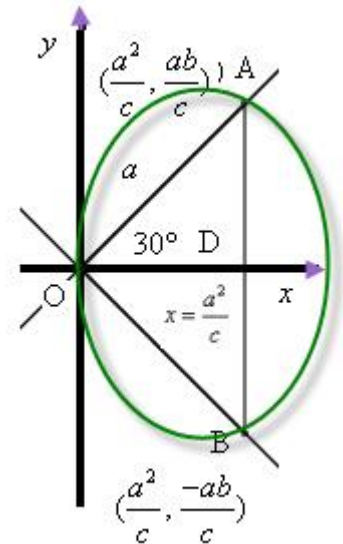
x -

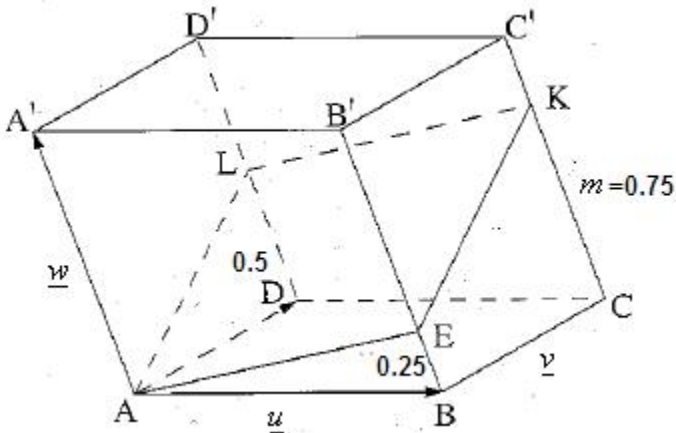
$$x_M = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$R = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$M\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, 0\right)$$

$$\left(x - \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 + y^2 = \frac{a^2}{3}$$





,DD' L .  
 $\frac{BE}{EC} = 3$  ,BB' E -  
 $\overline{CK} = m \overline{CC'}$  ,  $\overline{AA'} = \underline{w}$  ,  $\overline{AD} = \underline{v}$  ,  $\overline{AB} = \underline{u}$   
 $\overline{BE} = \frac{1}{4} \underline{w}$  ,  $\overline{DL} = \frac{1}{2} \underline{w}$  ,  $\overline{CK} = m \underline{w}$  :  
 ,AEL AA'  
 .AEL

$$\overline{AA'} \cdot \overline{AL} = 0 \rightarrow \underline{w}(\underline{v} + \frac{1}{2} \underline{w}) = 0 \rightarrow \underline{wv} + \frac{1}{2} \underline{w}^2 = 0$$

$$\overline{AA'} \cdot \overline{EK} = 0 \rightarrow \underline{w}[\underline{v} + (m - \frac{1}{4}) \underline{w}] = 0 \rightarrow \underline{wv} + (m - \frac{1}{4}) \underline{w}^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \underline{w}^2 - (m - \frac{1}{4}) \underline{w}^2 = 0 \quad / \div \underline{w}^2 (\underline{w}^2 \neq 0)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - m + \frac{1}{4} = 0$$

$$\boxed{m = \frac{3}{4}}$$

$$m = \frac{3}{4} :$$

. AEL (2, -1, 3) ,  $\underline{x} = (4, 5, 8) + t(1, -1, 2)$  CC' .

$$f : x - y + 2z + d = 0 \quad \underline{x} = (1, -1, 2) \quad , \text{AEL}$$

$$2 - (-1) + 2 \cdot 3 + d = 0 \rightarrow d = -9 : \quad (2, -1, 3)$$

$$f : x - y + 2z - 9 = 0 \quad \text{AEL}$$

$$(4+t, 5-t, 8+2t) \quad \text{CC}' \quad , (x, y, 0) \quad \text{C}'$$

$$(0, 9, 0) \quad \text{C}' \quad t = -4 \quad - \quad 8 + 2t = 0 \quad z_C = 0$$

$$f : x - y + 2z - 9 = 0 \quad \text{C}'$$

$$d = \frac{|-9 - 9|}{\sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2 + 2^2}} = \frac{18}{\sqrt{6}} = 3\sqrt{6}$$

. ,AEL CC' K

$$3 \cdot 3\sqrt{6} = 9\sqrt{6} \quad \text{AEL} \quad \text{C} \quad \overline{CK} = 3 \overline{CK} \quad - \quad , \overline{CK} = \frac{3}{4} \overline{CC'}$$

$$.9\sqrt{6} \quad \text{AEL} \quad \text{C} \quad :$$

35007

11

$z_3 = z_2, z_1$   
 $z_3 = z_2, z_1$   
 $z_1 = r_1(\cos r + i \sin r)$   
 $z_2 = z_1$   
 $z_2 = r_2(\cos r + i \sin r) :$   
 $z_3 = r_3(\cos(r + 180^\circ) + i \sin(r + 180^\circ))$   
 $z_2 = z_1$   
 $z_3$

,  $\arg(z_3)$

$$\sin(r + 180^\circ) = -\sin r, \cos(r + 180^\circ) = -\cos r$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(\cos(r + 180^\circ) + i \sin(r + 180^\circ)) = \\
 &(-\cos r - i \sin r) = \\
 &-(\cos r + i \sin r)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{z_1 - z_3}{z_2 - z_3} &= \frac{r_1(\cos r + i \sin r) - (r_3(\cos(r + 180^\circ) + i \sin(r + 180^\circ)))}{r_2(\cos r + i \sin r) - (r_3(\cos(r + 180^\circ) + i \sin(r + 180^\circ)))} \\
 \frac{z_1 - z_3}{z_2 - z_3} &= \frac{(\cos r + i \sin r)(r_1 + r_3)}{(\cos r + i \sin r)(r_2 + r_3)} \\
 \frac{z_1 - z_3}{z_2 - z_3} &= \frac{r_1 + r_3}{r_2 + r_3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{z_1 - z_3}{z_2 - z_3} = \frac{r_1 + r_3}{r_2 + r_3} :$$

$$\int_{-2}^b xe^{-x^2} dx > 0 \quad ; \quad b$$

∴ , -

$$\begin{aligned} \int xe^{-x^2} dx &= \\ = \int -0.5e^u du &= \\ = -0.5e^u + c & \\ = -0.5e^{-x^2} + c & \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u(x) &= -x^2 \quad ; \\ \frac{du}{dx} &= -2x \quad ; \\ -0.5du &= xdx \quad ; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-2}^b xe^{-x^2} dx &= -0.5e^{-x^2} \Big|_{-2}^b = \\ \int_{-2}^b xe^{-x^2} dx &= -0.5e^{-b^2} + 0.5e^{-(-2)^2} \\ \int_{-2}^b xe^{-x^2} dx &= -0.5e^{-b^2} + 0.5e^{-4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -0.5e^{-b^2} + 0.5e^{-4} &> 0 \\ 0.5e^{-4} &> 0.5e^{-b^2} \quad /: 0.5 \\ e^{-4} &> e^{-b^2} \\ -4 &> -b^2 \\ b^2 &> 4 \end{aligned}$$

,  $b < -2$      $b > 2$  ,

$b > 2$                        $b > -2$  - ,  $\int_{-2}^b$  ,

$b > 2$  :

: III, II, I,

I.  $y = -2x + 4$

II.  $y = \ln x$     III.  $y = \ln x + 2x - 4$

$x$  ,  $x$

I.  $y = -2x + 4$

$x > 0$

III.  $y = \ln x + 2x - 4$

$x > 0$

II.  $y = \ln x$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln x = \infty$

$x = 0$      $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x = -\infty$

$x > 0$

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

II.  $y = \ln x$

(1)

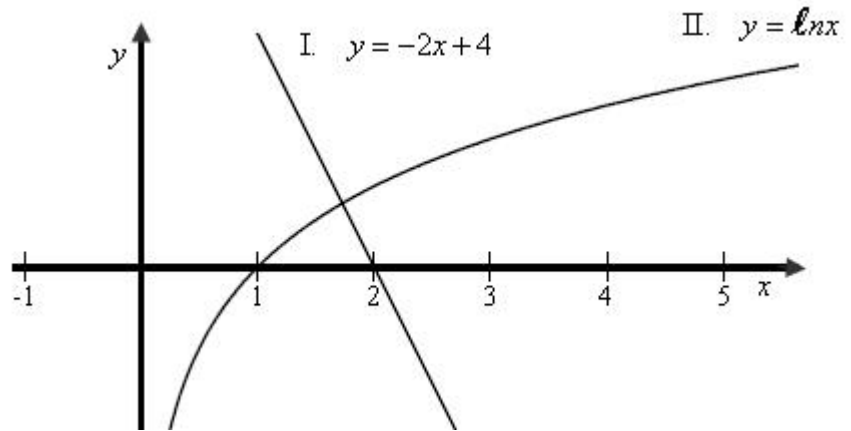
$x > 0$

$y' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$

(0,1), (1,0)

(0,4), (2,0)

I.  $y = -2x + 4$



$1 < x < 2$

II - I

(2)

, II

I

$x = 2$

II

I

$x = 1$

$x -$

$1 < x < 2$

$x > 0$

$y' = \frac{1}{x} + 2$

III.  $y = \ln x + 2x - 4$

(1)

$y' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$

$x > 0$

$x > 0$

,  $x$

-

:



$$(1 < x < 2)$$

$$1 < x < 2$$

$$\text{, III. } y = \ln x + 2x - 4 = \ln x - (2x + 4) \quad :$$

I - II

III

. x -

0 -

III

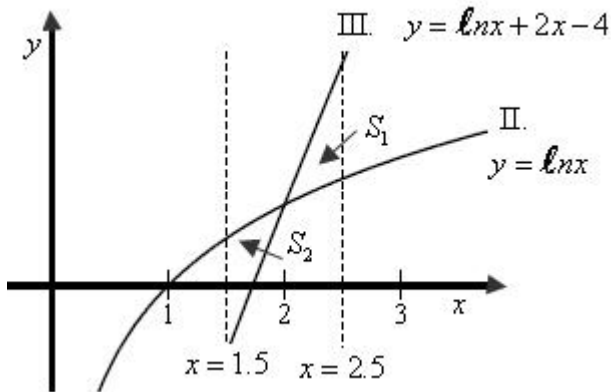
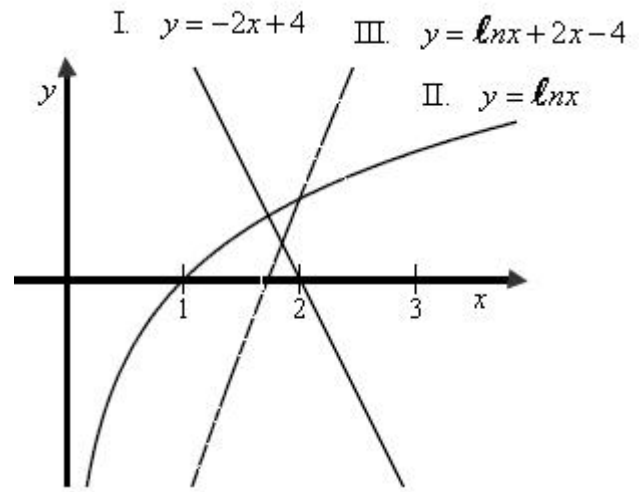
x -

III

:

(3)

$$\text{(III. } y = \ln x + 2x - 4$$



$$S_2 = \int_{1.5}^2 (\ln x - (\ln x + 2x - 4)) dx$$

$$S_2 = \int_{1.5}^2 (-2x + 4) dx$$

$$S_2 = \left[ -\frac{2x^2}{2} + 4x \right]_{1.5}^2 =$$

$$S_2 = (-2^2 + 4 \cdot 2) - (-1.5^2 + 4 \cdot 1.5) =$$

$$S_2 = 4 - 3.75$$

$$\boxed{S_2 = 0.25}$$

x -

:

$$\ln x + 2x - 4 = \ln x$$

$$2x = 4$$

$$x = 2$$

$$S_1 = \int_2^{2.5} (\ln x + 2x - 4 - \ln x) dx$$

$$S_1 = \int_2^{2.5} (2x - 4) dx$$

$$S_1 = \left[ \frac{2x^2}{2} - 4x \right]_2^{2.5} =$$

$$S_1 = (2.5^2 - 4 \cdot 2.5) - (2^2 - 4 \cdot 2) =$$

$$S_1 = -3.75 - (-4)$$

$$\boxed{S_1 = 0.25}$$

$$S = S_1 + S_2 = 0.25 + 0.25 = \boxed{0.5}$$

" 0.5

: