

$$a_{n+1} = 3a_n + 5 \quad n \quad a_n$$

$$b_n = a_n + 2.5 \quad n \quad b_n$$

$$\frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n}, \quad b_n$$

$$b_n$$

$$b_{n+1} = a_{n+1} + 2.5$$

$$b_{n+1} = 3a_n + 5 + 2.5$$

$$b_{n+1} = 3a_n + 7.5$$

:

$$\frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} = \frac{3a_n + 7.5}{a_n + 2.5} = \frac{3(a_n + 2.5)}{a_n + 2.5} = 3$$

(n -)

$$(\quad) 0 \quad b_n \quad a_n \neq -2.5$$

$$.3 \quad , \quad :$$

$$3 \quad b_1 = 2$$

$$b_n = a_n + 2.5$$

$$a_n = b_n - 2.5$$

$$a_n = b_1 q_b^{n-1} - 2.5$$

$$\boxed{a_n = 2 \cdot 3^{n-1} - 2.5}$$

$$a_n = 2 \cdot 3^{n-1} - 2.5 :$$

$$b_n \quad (1)$$

$$S_n^b = \frac{2(3^n - 1)}{3 - 1}$$

$$\boxed{S_n^b = 3^n - 1}$$

$$3^n - 1 :$$

$$a_n = b_n - 2.5 \quad b_n = a_n + 2.5 \quad (2)$$

$$2.5 \quad b_n \quad , \quad , \quad a_n$$

$$3^n - 1 - 2.5n \quad a_n \quad ,$$

$$3^n - 1 - 2.5n :$$

$$-\frac{5f}{4} \leq x \leq \frac{5f}{4} \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 2$$

(1)

$$\cos x \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq \frac{f}{2} + fk$$

$$k=0 \rightarrow x \neq \frac{f}{2}, \quad k=-1 \rightarrow x \neq -\frac{f}{2}$$

$$x = -\frac{f}{2}, \quad x = \frac{f}{2}$$

$$, -\frac{5f}{4} \leq x \leq \frac{5f}{4}, \quad x \neq \pm \frac{f}{2}$$

$$x = -\frac{f}{2}, \quad x = \frac{f}{2}$$

(2)

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

$$-\cos 2x = 0 \rightarrow \cos 2x = 0$$

$$2x = \frac{f}{2} + fk \rightarrow x = \frac{f}{4} + \frac{f}{2}k$$

$$k=0 \rightarrow x = \frac{f}{4}, \quad k=1 \rightarrow x = \frac{3f}{4}, \quad k=2 \rightarrow x = \frac{5f}{4}$$

$$k=-1 \rightarrow x = -\frac{f}{4}, \quad k=-2 \rightarrow x = -\frac{3f}{4} = -3 \rightarrow x = -\frac{5f}{4}$$

$$\left(-\frac{5f}{4}, 0\right), \left(-\frac{3f}{4}, 0\right), \left(-\frac{f}{4}, 0\right), \left(\frac{f}{4}, 0\right), \left(\frac{3f}{4}, 0\right), \left(\frac{5f}{4}, 0\right) :$$

()

$$S = \int_{\frac{f}{4}}^{\frac{f}{3}} \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 2\right) dx + \int_0^{\frac{f}{4}} \left(0 - \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + 2\right) dx + \left. (\tan x - 2x) \right|_{\frac{f}{4}}^{\frac{f}{3}} + \left. (-\tan x + 2x) \right|_0^{\frac{f}{4}}$$

$$S = \left(\tan \frac{f}{3} - 2 \cdot \frac{f}{3} - \tan \frac{f}{4} + 2 \cdot \frac{f}{4}\right) + \left(-\tan \frac{f}{4} + 2 \cdot \frac{f}{4} + \tan 0 + 2 \cdot 0\right)$$

$$S = \sqrt{3} + \frac{f}{3} - 2$$

$$\boxed{S = 0.779}$$

.0.779

:

$$f(x) = \log_2(-x^2 + 4x + 32)$$

log :

$$-x^2 + 4x + 32 > 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm 12}{-2}$$

$$x_1 = -4, \quad x_2 = 8$$

$$-4 < x < 8$$

$$-4 < x < 8 :$$

$$: y = 0 \quad x -$$

$$\log_2(-x^2 + 4x + 32) = 0$$

$$-x^2 + 4x + 32 = 1 \rightarrow -x^2 + 4x + 31 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{140}}{-2}$$

$$x_1 = -3.92 \rightarrow \boxed{(-3.92, 0)} \quad x_2 = 7.92 \rightarrow \boxed{(7.92, 0)}$$

$$x = 0 \quad y -$$

$$(0, 5)$$

$$f(0) = \log_2 32 = 5$$

$$(0, 5), (-3.92, 0), (7.92, 0) :$$

$$\boxed{f(x) = \log_2(-x^2 + 4x + 32)}$$

$$\boxed{f'(x) = \frac{-2x + 4}{(-x^2 + 4x + 32) \ln 2}}$$

$$-2x + 4 = 0 \rightarrow x = 2$$

$$f'(1) = \frac{-2 \cdot 1 + 4}{+} > 0, \quad f'(3) = \frac{-2 \cdot 3 + 4}{+} < 0 \rightarrow x = 2, \text{Max}$$

$$-4 < x < 2, \quad 2 < x < 8 :$$

$$\log_2 36$$

$$x = 2$$

$$y = \log_2 36 \quad x -$$

$$y = \log_2 36$$

$$- M_0 \quad , \quad M_t = M_0 \cdot q^t :$$

$$.t \quad M_t , \quad q$$

$$, \quad 63\% - \quad (1/1/2000 - 1/1/2010) \quad 10 \quad .$$

$$. \quad 10 - 1.63M_0 - M_0 -$$

$$1.63M_0 = M_0 \cdot q^{10} \quad /: M_0$$

$$1.63 = q^{10}$$

$$q = \sqrt[10]{1.63}$$

$$\boxed{q = 1.05}$$

$$. \quad 8 - \quad 2.5 - \quad , 1/1/2000 - \quad ,$$

$$8 = 2.5 \cdot 1.05^t \quad /: 2.5$$

$$3.2 = 1.05^t$$

$$\ln 3.2 = \ln 1.05^t$$

$$\ln 3.2 = t \ln 1.05$$

$$\frac{\ln 3.2}{\ln 1.05} = t$$

$$\boxed{t = 23.84}$$

$$. \quad 23.84$$

$$f(x) = e^{x^2-m} - e^{m-x^2} \quad (1)$$

$$f'(x) = 2x \cdot e^{x^2-m} + 2x \cdot e^{m-x^2}$$

$$\boxed{f'(x) = 2x \cdot (e^{x^2-m} + e^{m-x^2})}$$

$$0 = 2x \cdot (+) \leftarrow e^{x^2-m} + e^{m-x^2} \leftarrow e^{r(x)} > 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$f'(-1) = -2 \cdot (+) < 0, \quad f'(1) = 2 \cdot (+) > 0 \rightarrow \text{Min}$$

$$x = 0 \rightarrow f(0) = e^{-m} - e^m \rightarrow (0, e^{-m} - e^m)$$

$$(0, e^{-m} - e^m) :$$

(2)

$$x = 0, y = 0 \quad (0, 0)$$

$$e^{-m} - e^m = 0$$

$$e^{-m} = e^m$$

$$-m = m$$

$$\boxed{m = 0}$$

$$m = 0 :$$