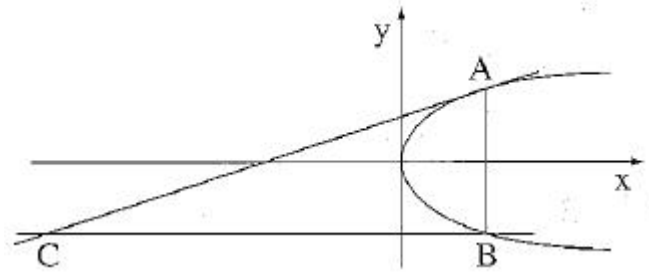


$C(s, t)$ (1)



$y = t$ $x -$ BC $, y_B = y_C = t$

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

$y -$ AB $, x_A = x_B$

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

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

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

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

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

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

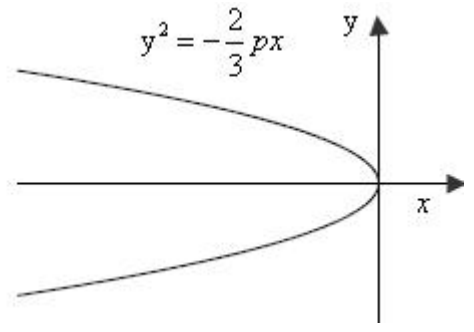
$$t^2 - 2sp = 4t^2$$

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

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

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

: (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 -

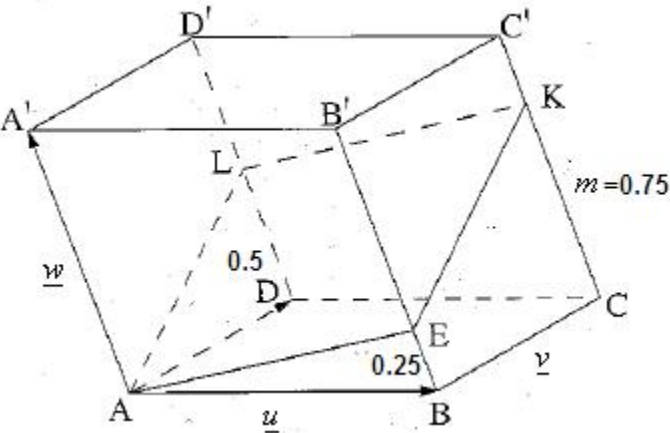
tan

$$\tan r = 0.5$$

$$r = 26.565^\circ$$

26.565° x - , CA ,

:



,DD' L .

$\frac{BE}{BE} = 3$ - ,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

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

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

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

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

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

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

. AEL

(2, -1, 3)

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

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

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

$f : x - y + 2z - 9 = 0$ AEL

(4+t, 5-t, 8+2t) CC'

, (x, y, 0) C'

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

$f : x - y + 2z - 9 = 0$ C'

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

. ,AEL

CC'

K

$3 \cdot 3\sqrt{6} = 9\sqrt{6}$ AEL

C

$\overline{CK} = 3 \overline{C'K}$ - , $\overline{CK} = \frac{3}{4} \overline{CC'}$

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

"

$$z_3 = z_2, z_1$$

$$z_3 = z_2, z_1$$

$$z_1 = r_1(\cos r + i \sin r)$$

$$z_2 = z_1$$

$$z_2 = r_2(\cos r + i \sin r) : \quad (\quad)$$

$$z_3 = r_3(\cos(r + 180^\circ) + i \sin(r + 180^\circ)) \quad , \quad z_3$$

$$z_2 = z_1 \quad z_3$$

$$, \arg(z_3)$$

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

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

$$(-\cos r - i \sin r) =$$

$$-(\cos r + i \sin r)$$

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

$$\frac{z_1 - z_3}{z_2 - z_3} = \frac{(\cos r + i \sin r)(r_1 + r_3)}{(\cos r + i \sin r)(r_2 + r_3)}$$

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

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

$$\frac{z_1 - z_3}{z_2 - z_3} :$$

$$\left| \frac{z_1 - z_3}{z_2 - z_3} \right| = \frac{1}{2}, r_1 = r_3 = 1, z_3 = z_1$$

$$\frac{r_1 + r_3}{r_2 + r_3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1+1}{r_2+1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$4 = r_2 + 1$$

$$\boxed{r_2 = 3}$$

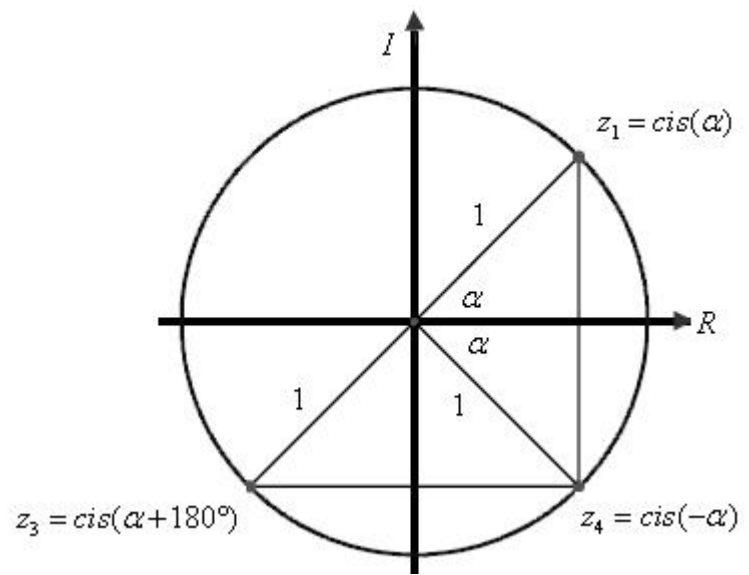
$$\boxed{|z_2| = 3}$$

$$r_2 = |z_2| = 3 :$$

$$z_1 = cis(r) \rightarrow z_4 = cis(-r), z_1, z_4$$

$$z_3 = cis(r + 180^\circ), z_3$$

$$z_4 = z_3, z_1$$



Oz_4

z_4, z_1

$$S = 2 \cdot \frac{1 \cdot 1 \cdot \sin 2r}{2} = \sin 2r$$

$$S = \sin 2r, z_4 = z_3, z_1$$

: 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. $y = \ln x$

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

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

$x > 0$

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

II. $y = \ln x$

(1)

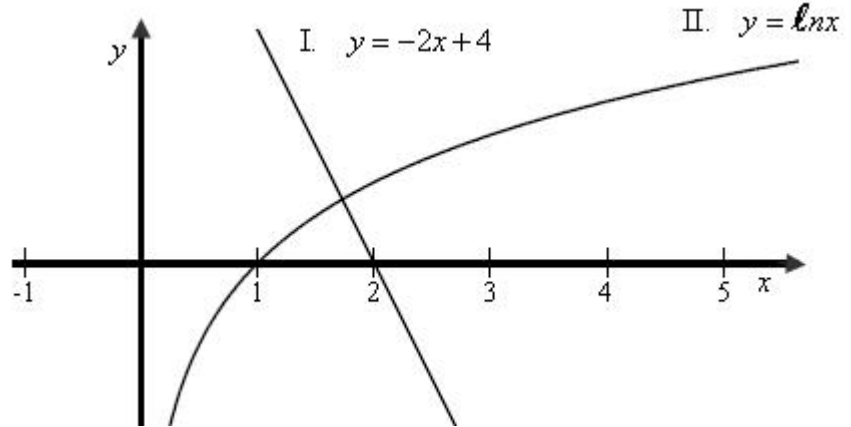
$x > 0$

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

(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

-

:

$$(1 < x < 2)$$

$$1 < x < 2$$

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

I - II

III

.x -

0 -

III

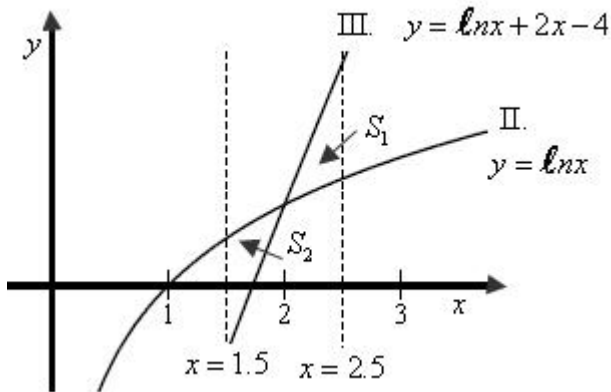
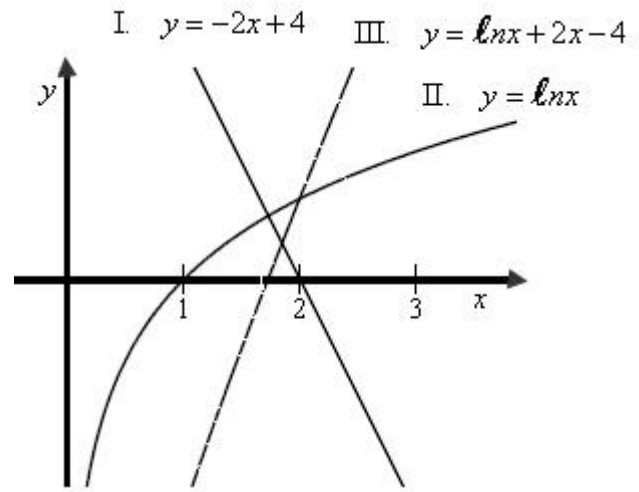
x -

III

:

(3)

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



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 :

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

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

$$S_2 = -\frac{2x^2}{2} + 4x \Big|_{1.5}^2 =$$

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

$$S_2 = 4 - 3.75$$

$$\boxed{S_2 = 0.25}$$

x , $f(x) = (1+x)e^{-x}$.

$$f'(x) = e^{-x} - (1+x)e^{-x}$$

$$f'(x) = e^{-x}(1-1-x)$$

$$\boxed{f'(x) = -xe^{-x}}$$

$f(0) = (1+0)e^{-0} = 1$, x

e^{-x} , $x=0$

$f'(-1) = -(-1) \cdot (+) > 0$, $f'(1) = -1 \cdot (+) < 0$

$(y - \quad)$)

$(0, 1)$,

$(0, 1) :$

$x -$

$(-1, 0)$

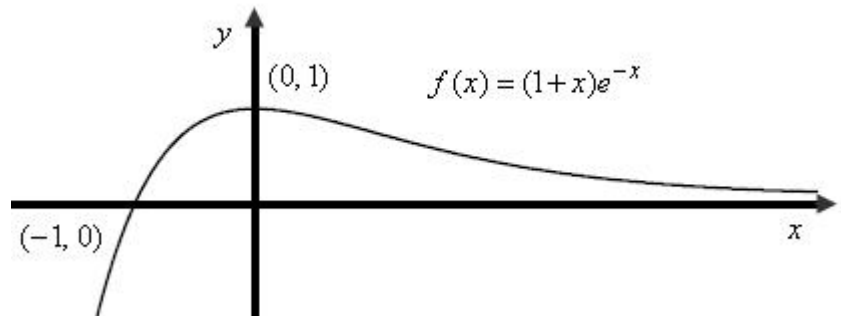
0

$f(x) = (1+x)e^{-x}$.

$(0, 1)$, $(-1, 0) :$

$x -$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1+x)e^{-x} = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (1+x)e^{-x} = -\infty$.



$$\int_{-1}^a f(x) dx < e \quad a > 0$$

$$\int -xe^{-x} dx = (1+x)e^{-x} + c$$

$$\int_{-1}^a f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^a (1+x)e^{-x} dx = \int_{-1}^a (e^{-x} + xe^{-x}) dx = -e^{-x} - (1+x)e^{-x} \Big|_{-1}^a = -e^{-a} - e^{-a} - ae^{-a} \Big|_{-1}^a = -2e^{-a} - ae^{-a} \Big|_{-1}^a$$

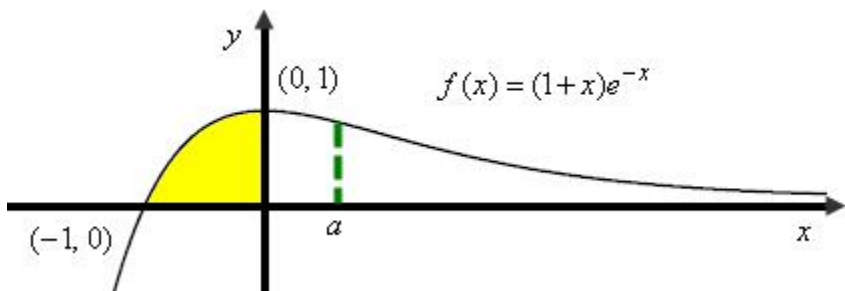
$$\int_{-1}^a f(x) dx = (e^{-x})(-2-x) \Big|_{-1}^a$$

$$\int_{-1}^a f(x) dx = e^{-a}(-2-a) - e^{-(-1)}(-2-(-1))$$

$$\int_{-1}^a f(x) dx = e^{-a}(-2-a) + e < e$$

$$\int_{-1}^a f(x) dx < e \quad e^{-a}(-2-a) - e^{-(-1)}(-2-(-1)) < e - 2$$

(1)



$$S = \int_{-1}^0 f(x) dx = (e^{-x})(-2-x) \Big|_{-1}^0$$

$$S = (e^{-0}(-2-0)) - (e^{-(-1)}(-2-(-1)))$$

$$S = -2 + e$$

$$e - 2$$

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

$$\int_{-1}^a f(x) dx < e$$

$$(x=a, y = e - 2)$$

$$e - 2$$

$$a > 0, \int_{-1}^a f(x) dx > e - 2$$