

কি ১০০-১ নম্বর

$$(a+b)^{n+1} \Rightarrow T_3 = T_{2+1} = C_{n+1}^2 a^{n+1-2} \cdot b^2$$

$$(a+b)^n \Rightarrow T_3 = T_{2+1} = C_n^2 \cdot a^{n-2} \cdot b^2$$

$$C_{n+1}^2 - C_n^2 = 225$$

$$\frac{(n+1)!}{2! (n-1)!} - \frac{n!}{2! (n-2)!} = 225$$

$$\frac{\cancel{(n-1)!} \cdot n \cdot (n+1)}{2 \cdot \cancel{(n-1)!}} - \frac{\cancel{(n-2)!} (n-1) \cdot n}{2 \cdot \cancel{(n-2)!}} = 225$$

$$n(n+1) - (n-1) \cdot n = 450$$

$$n(n+1 - n+1) = 450$$

$$2n = 450$$

$$\boxed{n = 225}$$

$$\left(x^{\frac{1}{5}} + y^{\frac{1}{5}}\right)^{225} \Rightarrow T_{k+1} = C_{225}^k \cdot \left(x^{\frac{1}{5}}\right)^{225-k} \cdot \left(y^{\frac{1}{5}}\right)^k$$

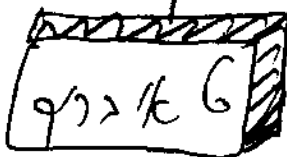
$$T_{k+1} = C \frac{k}{225} \cdot X^{15 - \frac{k}{5}} \cdot y^{\frac{k}{9}}$$

מחסי סופי K בין 0 ו-225 מחלקה

ב-5 אג-9 עכס עכס מחלקה

מחלקה 2-15 עכס מחלקה

הכנסין הלא נמאין 0 אוקטיוואל על 15

0, 45, 90, 135, 180, 225  $\Rightarrow$  

\* נמאין עכס הלא מסוכן קולא יאג ה"ו  
 \* כולען על סוקר ה.

עכס 1 - 150

$$8 \cdot 3^{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[4]{x}} + 9^{1 + \sqrt[4]{x}} \geq 9^{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$8 \cdot 3^{\sqrt{x}} \cdot 3^{\sqrt[4]{x}} + 9 \cdot 3^{2\sqrt[4]{x}} \geq 3^{2\sqrt{x}}$$

מחלקה  
 ה"ו  
 $x \geq 0$

$3^{\sqrt{x}} = t \quad 3^{\sqrt[4]{x}} = k$

$$8tk + 9k^2 - t^2 \geq 0$$

$$9k^2 + 9tk - tk - t^2 \geq 0$$

$$9k(t+k) - t(k+t) \geq 0$$

$$\rightarrow \cancel{(t+k)}(9k - t) \geq 0$$

מילוי  
הגדרה

$$9k \geq t$$

$$9 \geq \frac{t}{k}$$

$$3^2 \geq \frac{3^{\sqrt{x}}}{3^{\sqrt[3]{x}}}$$

$$3^2 \geq 3^{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt[3]{x}}$$

$$2 \geq \sqrt{x} - \sqrt[3]{x}$$

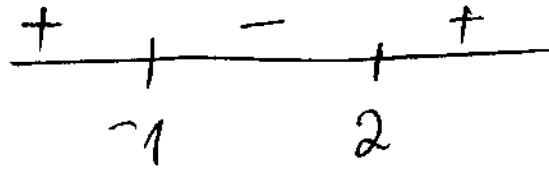
$$2 \geq p^2 - p$$

$$0 \geq p^2 - p - 2$$

$$x^{\frac{1}{4}} = p$$

$$x^{\frac{1}{2}} = p^2$$

$$(p-2)(p+1) \leq 0$$



$$-1 < p < 2$$

$$0 < \sqrt[4]{x} < 2$$

$( )^4$

$$0 < x < 16$$

$$y = x \cdot e^{\frac{a}{x^2}} = x \cdot e^{a \cdot x^{-2}} \quad \text{? 2 } \eta \text{ Ste}$$

$$\textcircled{k} \quad y' = 1 \cdot e^{\frac{a}{x^2}} + x \cdot e^{\frac{a}{x^2}} \cdot \frac{-2a}{x^3} =$$

$$y' = e^{\frac{a}{x^2}} \left( 1 - \frac{2a}{x^2} \right) = e^{\frac{a}{x^2}} \left( \frac{x^2 - 2a}{x^2} \right)$$

$$y' = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2a = 0$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{2a}$$

$$y(x = \sqrt{2a}) = \sqrt{2a} \cdot e^{\frac{a}{2a}} = \sqrt{2ae}$$

$$y(x = -\sqrt{2a}) = -\sqrt{2ae}$$

$$2 \cdot \sqrt{2ae} = 2\sqrt{2e}$$

$$2\sqrt{2e} \sqrt{a} = 2\sqrt{2e} \Rightarrow \boxed{a=1}$$

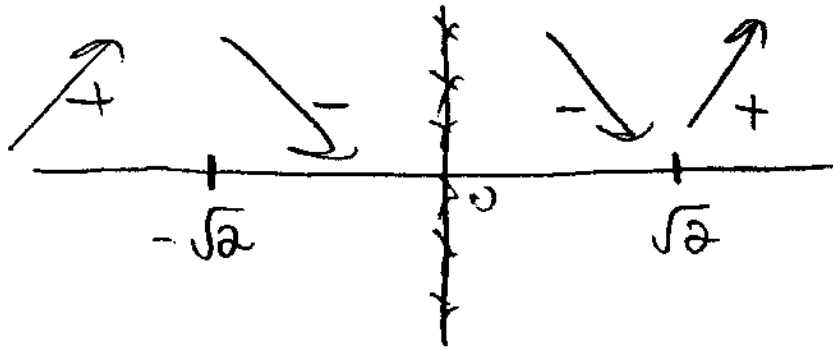
①  $y = x \cdot e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \Rightarrow \boxed{x \neq 0}$

②  $y$  արժ.  $x$  արժ. հետ  $|k|$   
 $x$  արժ.  $x$  արժ. հետ  $|k|$

③  $y' = e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \left( \frac{x^2 - 2}{x^2} \right) = 0$

$\boxed{\text{MIN} (\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}e)}$

$\boxed{(-\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}e) \text{ MAX}}$



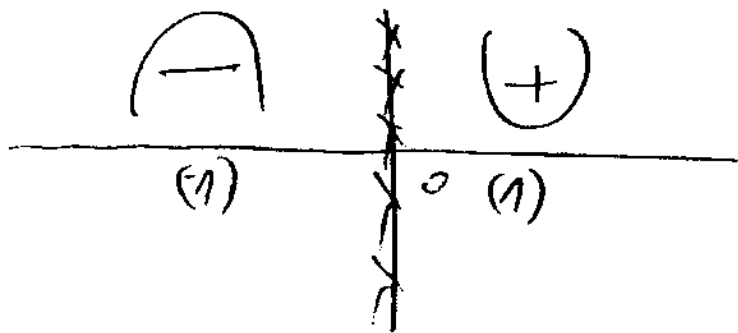
$x < -\sqrt{2}, x > \sqrt{2}$  մ.հ.  
 $x \neq 0$   $-\sqrt{2} < x < \sqrt{2}$  մ.հ.

④  $y'' = \left( e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \left( 1 - \frac{2}{x^2} \right) \right)'$

$$e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \left( -\frac{2}{x^3} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{2}{x^2} \right) + e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \left( \frac{4}{x^3} \right) = e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \left( \frac{4 - 2x^2}{x^5} \right) + e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \cdot \left( \frac{4}{x^3} \right)$$

$$2e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \left( \frac{2 + x^2}{x^5} \right)$$

הגורם האחרון יהיה



$x > 0$  : קצת משהו  
 $x < 0$  : קצת משהו

①

הגורם האחרון

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \cdot e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x \cdot e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = -\infty \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$x = 0$   
 הגורם האחרון  
 יהיה

$$a = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{\frac{1}{x^2}}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = e^0 = 1$$

$$a = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{\frac{1}{x^2}}}{x} = e^0 = 1$$

$a = 1$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} - x = x(e^0 - 1) = x(1 - 1) = 0$$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} - x = 0$$

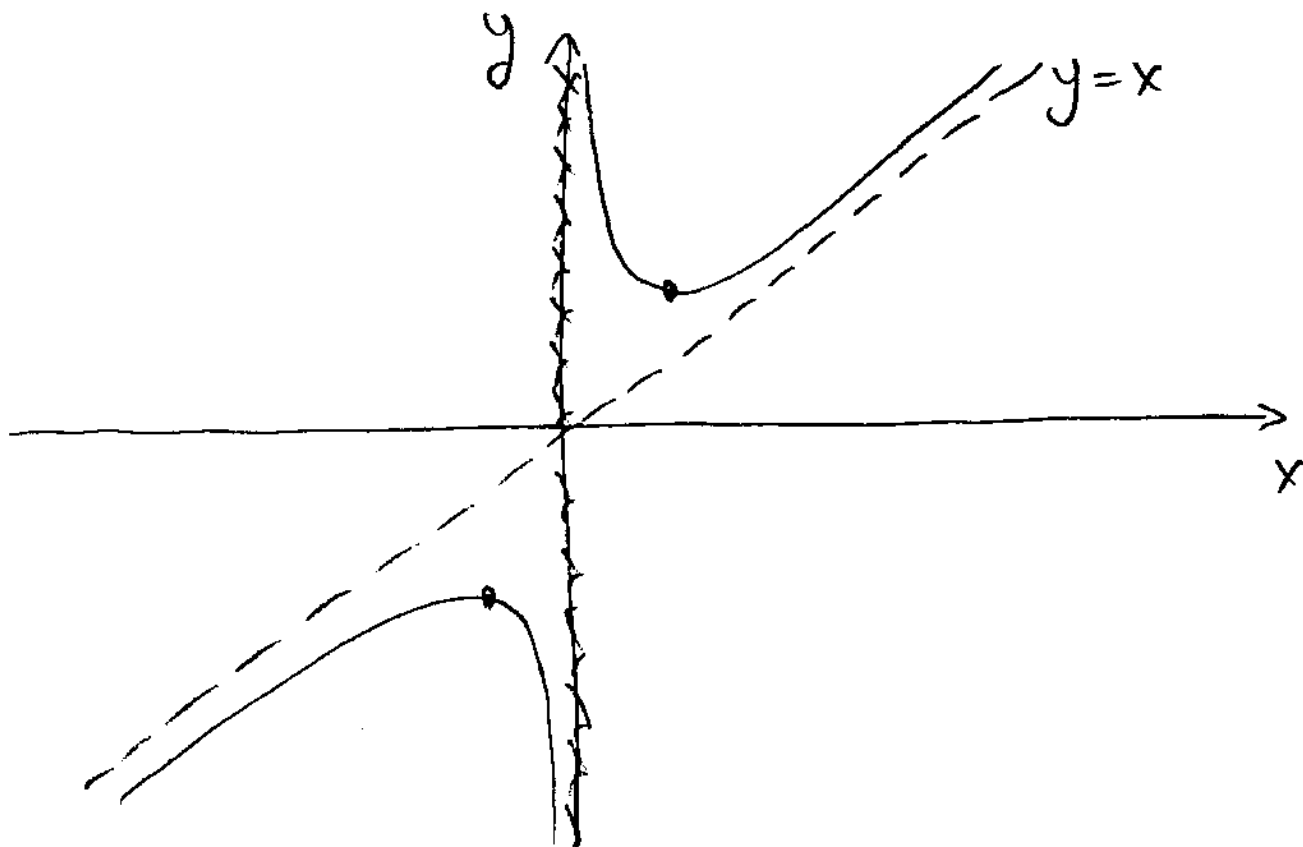
$$b = 0$$

↓

$$y = ax + b \Rightarrow \boxed{y = x}$$

①

איבר הבחנה נק (0,0)



| |

| |



$$\textcircled{1} \quad g(x) = \int g'(x) dx = \int f'(x) dx = f(x) + C$$

$$g(x) = x \cdot e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} + C$$

$$g(1) = 2e \Rightarrow 2e = 1 \cdot e + C \Rightarrow C = e$$

$$\boxed{g(x) = x \cdot e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} + e}$$

$$g'(x) = f'(x) = e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} \left( \frac{x^2 - 2}{x^2} \right)$$

$$g'(-1) = e \left( \frac{1-2}{1} \right) = -e \Rightarrow \boxed{m = -e}$$

$$g(-1) = -e + e = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{(-1, 0)}$$

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

$$y - 0 = -e(x + 1)$$

ON  
TANGENT

$$\boxed{y = -ex - e}$$

3 אפ"ק

$A(0,0,0)$ ,  $B(-1, k, 1)$ ,  $C(-1, 7, -2)$  נתון  $\angle BAC = 30^\circ$

$$k > 0, \quad \angle BAC = 30^\circ$$

$$\vec{AC} \cdot \vec{AB} = |\vec{AC}| \cdot |\vec{AB}| \cdot \cos 30^\circ \quad (\text{K})$$

$$\vec{AC} = (0, 0, 0) + t(-1, 7, -2)$$

$$\vec{AB} = (0, 0, 0) + s(-1, k, 1)$$

$$|\vec{AC}| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 7^2 + (-2)^2} = \sqrt{54}$$

$$|\vec{AB}| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + k^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{k^2 + 2}$$

$$\vec{AC} \cdot \vec{AB} = (-1, 7, -2) \cdot (-1, k, 1) = 7k - 1$$

$$7k - 1 = \sqrt{54} \cdot \sqrt{k^2 + 2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$14k - 7 = \sqrt{162(2 + k^2)} \quad / ( )^2$$

$$34k^2 - 56k - 320 = 0$$

$$k_{1,2} = \frac{56 \pm 216}{68}$$

$\rightarrow k = 4 \rightarrow$  אכן  $k > 0$   
 $\rightarrow k = -1$

⊙ א) מרחק הנקודה מישור (פרמטר)

$$(0, 0, 0) + t(-1, 4, 1) + s(-1, 7, -2)$$

$$(-1, 4, 1) \times (-1, 7, -2) = (-15, -3, -3) \quad \text{כיוון הנורמל}$$

$$-15x - 3y - 3z + D = 0 \quad \text{משוואת המישור}$$

$$D = 0 \quad \leftarrow (0, 0, 0) \text{ נמצא ב}$$

$$5x + y + z = 0 \quad \text{משוואת המישור הנורמל}$$

$$D(\alpha, \beta, -5\alpha - \beta) : D \text{ הנקודה על המישור הנורמל}$$

$$\vec{CD} \cdot \vec{AC} = 0$$

$$(\alpha + 1, \beta - 7, -5\alpha - \beta + 2) \cdot (-1, 7, -2) = 0$$

$$-(\alpha + 1) + 7(\beta - 7) - 2(-5\alpha - \beta + 2) = 0$$

$$\beta = -\alpha + 6$$

$$D(\alpha, -\alpha + 6, -4\alpha - 6)$$

$$D(0, 6, -6) \quad \alpha = 0 \text{ נקודה הנורמלית}$$

$$\vec{CD} = (-1, 7, -2) + S(1, -1, -4)$$

אנכי:

סוף: (2)

$$\vec{AC} = t(-1, 7, -2)$$

$$\vec{AB} = S(-1, 4, 1)$$

$$\vec{SA} = w(8, -2, 1)$$

$$\frac{\vec{SA} \cdot (\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC})}{6} =$$

סוף הסורטיקה:

$$\frac{(8, -2, 1) \cdot ((-1, 4, 1) \times (-1, 7, -2))}{6} =$$

$$\frac{(8, -2, 1) \cdot (-15, -3, -3)}{6} = \frac{117}{6} = 19.5$$

ABC נקודה על המישור (3)

$$\begin{cases} (8, -2, 1) + m(5, 1, 1) & \text{משוואת הנקודה} \\ 5x + y + z = 0 & \text{משוואת המישור} \end{cases}$$

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$$5(8+5m) + 1(-2+m) + 1(1+m) = 0$$

$$39 + 27m = 0$$

$$m = \frac{-39}{27} = -\frac{13}{9}$$

נקודה על המישור (3)

$$\begin{aligned} (8, -2, 1) - \frac{13}{9}(5, 1, 1) &= \left( \frac{72-65}{9}, \frac{-18-13}{9}, \frac{9-13}{9} \right) \\ &= \left( \frac{7}{9}, \frac{-31}{9}, \frac{-4}{9} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{9}(7, -31, -4) \end{aligned}$$

$$S(8, -2, 1) = \left( \frac{72}{9}, \frac{-18}{9}, \frac{9}{9} \right)$$

המשקל (3)

$$\left( \frac{7}{9}, \frac{-31}{9}, \frac{-4}{9} \right)$$

הסיומטריה של הנקודה  
XG של המישור

$$\left( -\frac{55}{9}, \frac{-44}{9}, \frac{-17}{9} \right)$$

$$-\frac{1}{9}(55, 44, 17) \quad \text{היא } F \text{ הנקודה הסיומטרית}$$

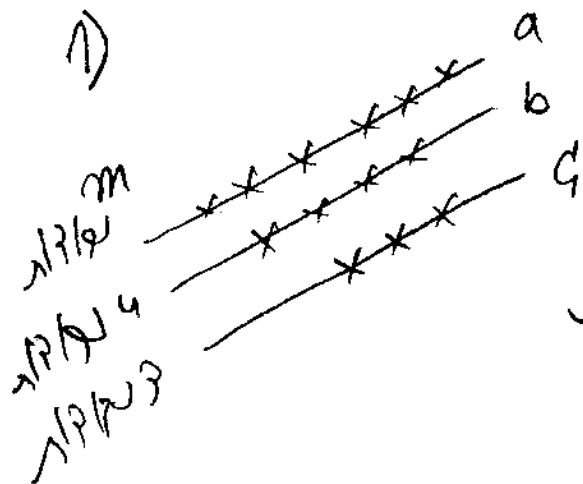
(2) הישר הנשען (היא):

$$(5, -4, 3) + t(2, -1, 5)$$

$$\frac{|(2, -1, 5) \cdot (1, -1, -4)|}{|(2, -1, 5)| \cdot |(1, -1, -4)|} = \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{17}{\sqrt{30} \cdot \sqrt{18}} = \frac{17}{\sqrt{540}} = \frac{17}{6\sqrt{15}} = \cos \theta$$

# כמה ימים



נבחר 3 ימים  
 (3 ימים) מ-7

$$C_{m+7}^3$$

מפגש 3 ימים

$$C_3^3 + C_4^3 + C_m^3$$

קו, 1-1-1

$$C_{m+7}^3 - (1 + 4 + C_m^3) = 324$$

$$\frac{(m+7)!}{3! (m+4)!} - 5 - \frac{m!}{3! (m-3)!} = 324$$

$$\frac{\cancel{(m+4)!} (m+5)(m+6)(m+7)}{3! \cancel{(m+4)!}} - \frac{\cancel{(m-3)!} (m-2)(m-1)m}{3! \cancel{(m-3)!}} = 329$$

$$(m+5)(m+6)(m+7) - m(m-2)(m-1) = 6 \cdot 329$$

$$(m+5)(m^2+13m+42) - m(m^2-3m+2) = 1974$$

$$\cancel{m^3} + 13m^2 + 42m + 5m^2 + 65m + 210 - \cancel{m^3} + 3m^2 - 2m = 1974$$

$$21m^2 + 105m - 1764 = 0$$

$$m = 7$$

$$m = -12$$

$$2) \quad 7 + 4 + 3 = 14$$

$$C_{14}^2 - (C_7^2 + C_4^2 + C_3^2) =$$

$$91 - (21 + 6 + 3) = 61 //$$

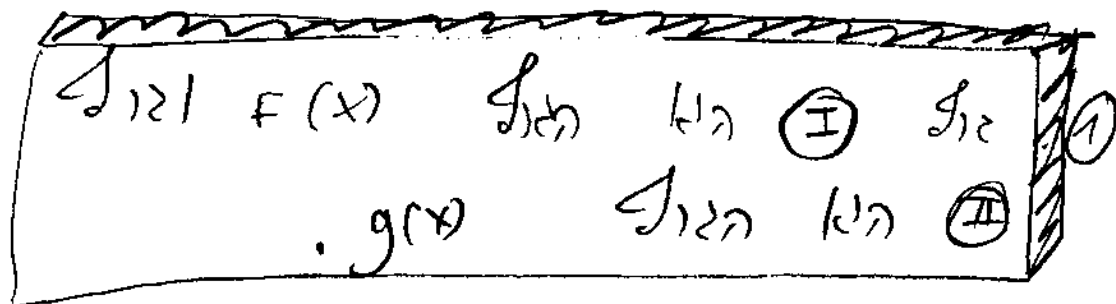
אם  $k$  הוא מספר שלם

אז  $C_k^2 = C_k^k - C_k^0 - C_k^1 - C_k^{k-1} - C_k^{k-2} - \dots - C_k^1 - C_k^0$

$$C_1 + C_3 = 64$$



תשובה 4 לסוג 1:



הוכחה:

$F(x)$  היא הנגזרת של  $g(x)$ .

$F(x)$  שלילית עבור  $0 < x < 4$

בהתאם להגדרת  $g(x)$  ושלילית.

$F(x)$  חיובית עבור  $x > 4$  בהתאם

להגדרת  $g(x)$ .

כמו כן, אסוף קצת של  $g(x)$  ושל

מינימום כאשר  $x=4$ .

$$\int_0^4 -F(x) dx = \int_0^4 -g'(x) dx \quad (2)$$

$$= -g(x) \Big|_0^4 = -[g(4) - g(0)] = -(-16) = 16$$

③

$$\frac{(b-4) \cdot \cancel{16}}{2} = \frac{14}{9} \cdot \cancel{16}$$

$$9(b-4) = 28$$

$$9b - 36 = 28$$

$$9b = 64$$

$$b = 7\frac{1}{9}$$

$$D(1, -6)$$

④

תק ג' 160 - 5 ה' ד' ע

$$\frac{1}{n(n+2)} + \frac{1}{(n+2)(n+4)} + \frac{1}{(n+4)(n+6)} + \dots + \frac{1}{(3n-2)3n} = \frac{1}{3n}$$

רק צריך להוסיף את האיבר הראשון והאחרון והוא יתאזר

! חזקתם קצת פחות !

$$\frac{1}{A \cdot B} = \frac{-1}{A-B} \left( \frac{1}{A} - \frac{1}{B} \right) = \frac{1}{B-A} \left( \frac{1}{A} - \frac{1}{B} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{n(n+2)} = \frac{1}{(n+2)-(n)} \left[ \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+2} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{(n+2)(n+4)} = \frac{1}{(n+4)-(n+2)} \left[ \frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+4} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{(n+4)(n+6)} = \frac{1}{(n+6)-(n+4)} \left[ \frac{1}{n+4} - \frac{1}{n+6} \right]$$

⋮

$$\frac{1}{(3n-2)3n} = \frac{1}{3n-(3n-2)} \left[ \frac{1}{3n-2} - \frac{1}{3n} \right]$$

: دېرېمېنېشن

$$\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+4} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{n+4} - \frac{1}{n+6} \right) + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{3n-2} - \frac{1}{3n} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{n} - \cancel{\frac{1}{n+2}} + \cancel{\frac{1}{n+2}} - \cancel{\frac{1}{n+4}} + \cancel{\frac{1}{n+4}} - \cancel{\frac{1}{n+6}} + \dots + \frac{1}{3n-2} - \frac{1}{3n} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{3n} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \frac{3-1}{3n} = \left( \frac{1}{3n} \right)$$

יצא 5 נדב

$$1) (m-1) \log_2^2(x) - (m-3) \log_2(x^2) + m^2 - 9 = 0$$

$$x > 0$$

$$\log_2 x = t \Rightarrow x = 2^t \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} t \text{ יכול להיות} \\ \text{שלילי} \\ x > 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$(m-1)t^2 - 2(m-3)t + m^2 - 9 = 0$$

$$1 < x_1 \cdot x_2 < 2$$

$$1 < 2^{t_1} \cdot 2^{t_2} < 2$$

$$2^0 < 2^{t_1+t_2} < 2$$

$$0 < t_1+t_2 < 1$$

$$a \neq 0 \quad \textcircled{\text{I}}$$

$$\Delta \geq 0 \quad \textcircled{\text{II}}$$

$$0 < -\frac{b}{a} < 1 \quad \textcircled{\text{III}}$$

לדבר  
פולינום

$$\textcircled{\text{I}}$$

$$a \neq 0$$

$$m \neq 1$$

$$\textcircled{\text{II}}$$

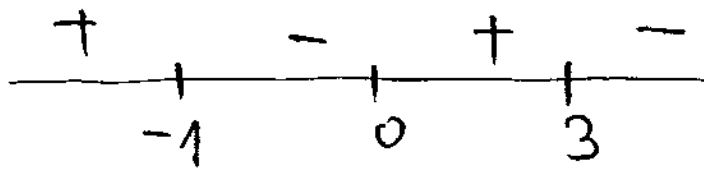
$$4(m-3)^2 - 4(m-1)(m^2-9) \geq 0$$

$$(m-3)(m-3 - (m-1)(m+3)) \geq 0$$

$$(m-3)(m-3 - m^2 - 2m + 3) \geq 0$$

$$(m-3)(-m^2 - m) \geq 0$$

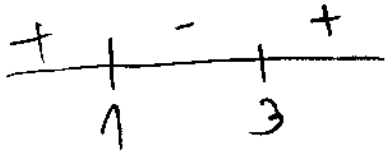
$$-m(m-3)(m+1) \geq 0$$



$$m \leq -1 \quad 0 \leq m \leq 3$$

③  $0 < \frac{2(m-3)}{(m-1)} < 1$

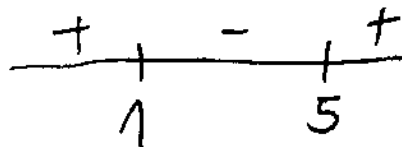
$$0 < \frac{2(m-3)}{m-1}$$



$$m < 1 \text{ or } m > 3$$

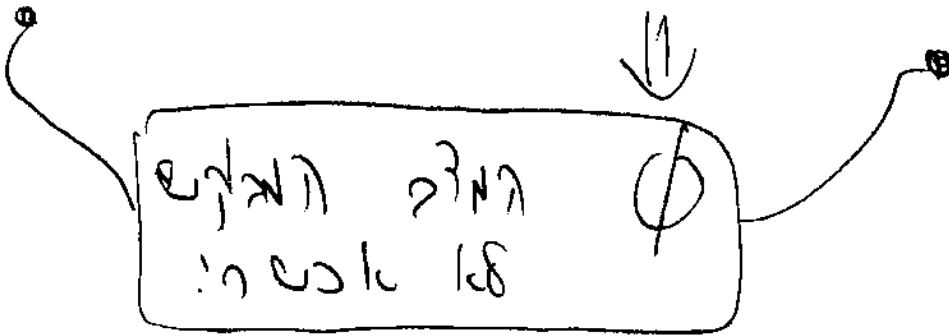
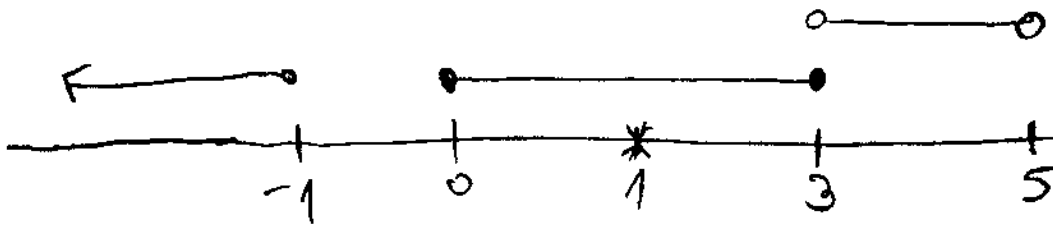
$$\frac{2(m-3) - (m-1)}{(m-1)} < 0$$

$$\frac{m-5}{m-1} < 0$$

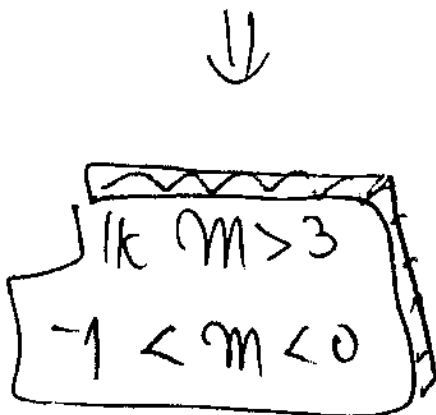


$$1 < m < 5$$

$$3 < m < 5$$



2)  $a \neq 0 \Rightarrow m \neq 1$   
 $\Delta > 0$   
 $\Downarrow$   
 $|k| m > 3$   
 $-1 < m < 0$



$a = 0$   
 $m = 1$   
 $4t - 8 = 0$   
 $t = 2$   
 $q < 0, m < 1$

k: 6, 1, 1

$$z^3 = 8$$

$$z^3 - 8 = (z - z_1)(z - z_2)(z - z_3)$$

$$z^3 + 0z^2 + 0z - 8 = z^3 - (z_1 + z_2 + z_3)z^2 + (z_1z_2 + z_2z_3 + z_1z_3)z - z_1z_2z_3$$



$$z_1z_2 + z_1z_3 + z_2z_3 = 0$$

$$z_1z_2z_3 = 8$$

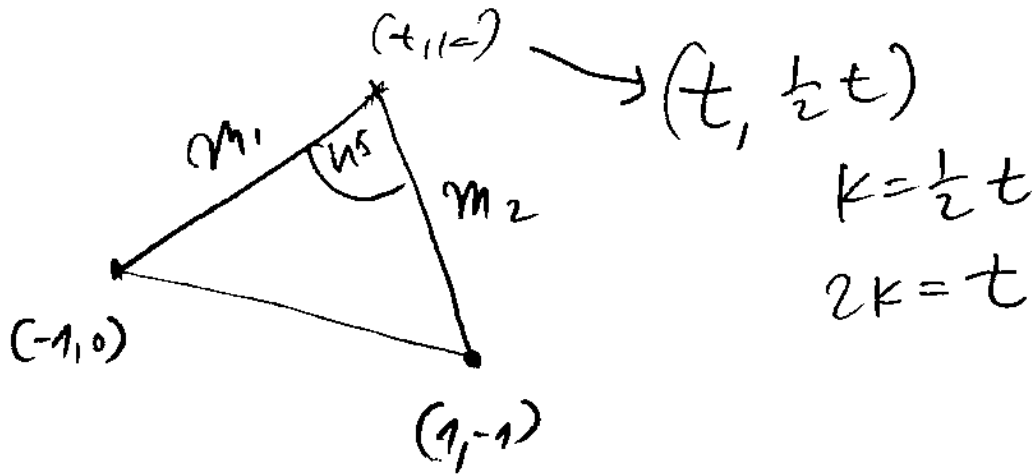
$$z_1(z_2 - 1) + z_2(z_3 - 1) + z_3(z_1 - 1) = ? ?$$

$$z_1z_2 + z_2z_3 + z_3z_1 - (z_1 + z_2 + z_3) =$$

$$0 - 8 = -8$$



1.2.150 в 18кв



$$m_1 = \frac{k}{t+1}$$

$$m_2 = \frac{k+1}{t-1}$$

$$\text{tg } 45 = \left| \frac{m_1 - m_2}{1 + m_1 \cdot m_2} \right|$$

$$1 = \left| \frac{\frac{k}{t+1} - \frac{k+1}{t-1}}{1 + \frac{k}{t+1} \cdot \frac{k+1}{t-1}} \right| = \left| \frac{k(t-1) - (k+1)(t+1)}{(t+1)(t-1) + k(k+1)} \right|$$

$$|t^2 - 1 + k^2 + k| = |k \cancel{t} - k - k \cancel{t} - k - t - 1|$$

$$t^2 - 1 + k^2 + k = -2k - t - 1$$

$$4k^2 - 1 + k^2 + k = -2k - 2k - 1$$

$$5k^2 + 5k = 0$$

$$k = 0 \quad k = -1$$

$$t^2 - 1 + k^2 + k = 2k + t + 1$$

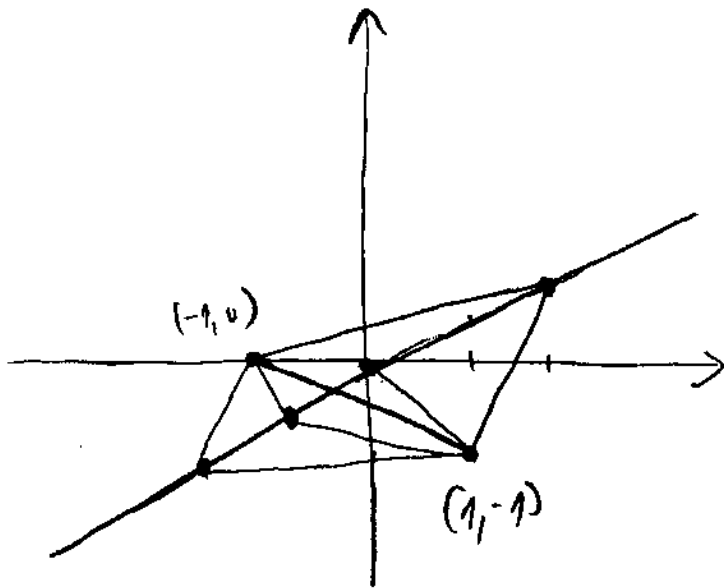
$$4k^2 - 1 + k^2 + k = 2k + 2k + 1$$

$$5k^2 - 3k - 2 = 0$$

$$5k^2 - 5k + 2k - 2 = 0$$

$$5k(k-1) + 2(k-1) = 0$$

$k=0$	$k=-1$	$k=1$	$k=-\frac{1}{2}$
$t=0$	$t=-2$	$t=2$	$t=-\frac{4}{5}$
$(0,0)$	$(-2,-1)$	$(2,1)$	$(-0.8,-0.4)$



קובעים משבצים שנות את המ  
 המסלול המסלול המסלול

$$\boxed{(2, 1) \quad \underline{1/2} \quad (-2, -1)}$$

:  $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} -6$  נדבר

$a_1, a_2, a_3 \dots a_n$

$$a_2 - a_1 = d$$

$$d \neq 0$$

$$a_1 \neq 0$$

$$P(x) = \frac{x^n}{a_1 \cdot a_2} + \frac{x^{n-1}}{a_2 \cdot a_3} + \dots + \frac{x^2}{a_{n-1} \cdot a_n} - \frac{n-1}{a_1 \cdot a_n}$$

$$P(1) = 0$$

$$P(1) = \frac{1}{a_1 \cdot a_2} + \frac{1}{a_2 \cdot a_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_{n-1} \cdot a_n} - \frac{n-1}{a_1 \cdot a_n}$$

$\frac{1}{a \cdot b}$  נוסח פירוק של  $\frac{1}{a \cdot b}$  לסיכום של שני פריקים  
שההפרש ביניהם הוא  $\frac{1}{a-b}$

$$\frac{1}{a \cdot b} = \frac{1}{a-b} \left( \frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{a} \right) = \frac{1}{b-a} \left( \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{a_1 \cdot a_2} = \frac{1}{a_2 - a_1} \left( \frac{1}{a_1} - \frac{1}{a_2} \right) = \frac{1}{d} \left( \frac{1}{a_1} - \frac{1}{a_2} \right)$$

$$P(n) = \frac{1}{d} \left( \frac{1}{a_1} - \frac{1}{a_2} \right) + \frac{1}{d} \left( \frac{1}{a_2} - \frac{1}{a_3} \right) + \dots + \frac{1}{d} \left( \frac{1}{a_{n-1}} - \frac{1}{a_n} \right) - \frac{n-1}{a_1 \cdot a_n}$$

$$P(n) = \frac{1}{d} \left( \frac{1}{a_1} - \cancel{\frac{1}{a_2}} + \cancel{\frac{1}{a_2}} - \cancel{\frac{1}{a_3}} + \dots + \cancel{\frac{1}{a_{n-1}}} - \frac{1}{a_n} \right) - \frac{n-1}{a_1 \cdot a_n}$$

$$P(n) = \frac{1}{d} \left( \frac{1}{a_1} - \frac{1}{a_n} \right) - \frac{n-1}{a_1 \cdot a_n}$$

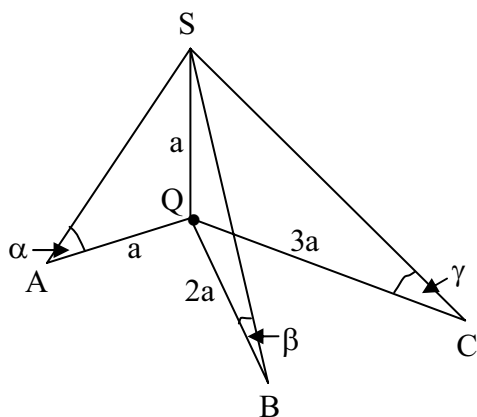
$$P(n) = \frac{1}{d} \left( \frac{a_n - a_1}{a_1 \cdot a_n} \right) - \frac{n-1}{a_1 \cdot a_n} = \frac{a_n - a_1 - d(n-1)}{d \cdot a_1 \cdot a_n}$$

$$P(n) = \frac{a_1 + (n-1)d - a_1 - d(n-1)}{d \cdot a_1 \cdot a_n} =$$

$$P(n) = \frac{\cancel{a_1} + \cancel{n}d - \cancel{d} - \cancel{a_1} - \cancel{n}d + \cancel{d}}{d \cdot a_1 \cdot a_n}$$



שאלה 7



עמוד  $SQ = a$

$$\text{צל} \begin{cases} AQ = a \\ BQ = 2a \\ CQ = 3a \end{cases}$$

$SQ \perp AQ, BQ, CQ \Leftrightarrow SQ \perp ABC$

צ"ל  $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 90^\circ$

( $\gamma = \angle SCQ, \beta = \angle SBQ, \alpha = \angle SAQ$ )

מהנתון:  $\tan \gamma = \frac{1}{3}, \tan \beta = \frac{1}{2}, \tan \alpha = 1$

$$\alpha = 45^\circ$$

$$\tan(\beta + \gamma) = \frac{\tan \beta + \tan \gamma}{1 - \tan \beta \cdot \tan \gamma} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}} =$$

$$= \frac{\frac{5}{6}}{\frac{5}{6}} = 1 \Rightarrow \beta + \gamma = 45^\circ$$

$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 45^\circ + 45^\circ = \boxed{90^\circ}$$

$$\left(\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \cos \alpha \text{ (מעבר לפי )}\right)$$

$$\cos(\sin x) - \sin(\cos x) > 0$$

$$\left(\sin \alpha - \sin \beta \text{ (מעבר לפי נוסחה )}\right)$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \sin x\right) - \sin(\cos x) > 0$$

$$\left(\sin x \pm \cos x \text{ (מעבר לפי נוסחה )}\right)$$

$$\cancel{\sin} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \sin x - \cos x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \sin x + \cos x}{2} > 0$$

$$\sin \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \sqrt{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right)}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \sqrt{2} \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{2} > 0$$

שתי הזוויות הן מהצורה:

$$\frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \sqrt{2} \sin \alpha}{2}$$

נבחן את מיקומן במעגל.

$$\Leftrightarrow -\sqrt{2} \leq -\sqrt{2} \sin \alpha \leq \sqrt{2} \quad \Leftrightarrow -1 \leq \sin \alpha \leq 1$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} - \sqrt{2} \leq \frac{\pi}{2} - \sqrt{2} \sin \alpha \leq \frac{\pi}{2} + \sqrt{2} \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \sqrt{2}}{2} \leq \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \sqrt{2} \sin \alpha}{2} \leq \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} + \sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\left( \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} + \sqrt{2}}{2} \approx \frac{1.57 + 1.4}{2}, \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \sqrt{2}}{2} \approx \frac{1.57 - 1.4}{2} \right)$$

כלומר, הזוויות הן ברביע I ולכן  $\sin$  ו- $\cos$  שלהן חיוביים והביטוי  $> 0$ .

שאלה 9

.א.

$$0^\circ < \alpha < 90^\circ$$

, כאשר  $\alpha \rightarrow 0^\circ \Leftrightarrow SB \rightarrow H$  גם  $AB \rightarrow 0$

(כאשר  $\alpha \rightarrow 90^\circ \Leftrightarrow AB \rightarrow \infty$ )

.ב.

נסמן  $AB = a$

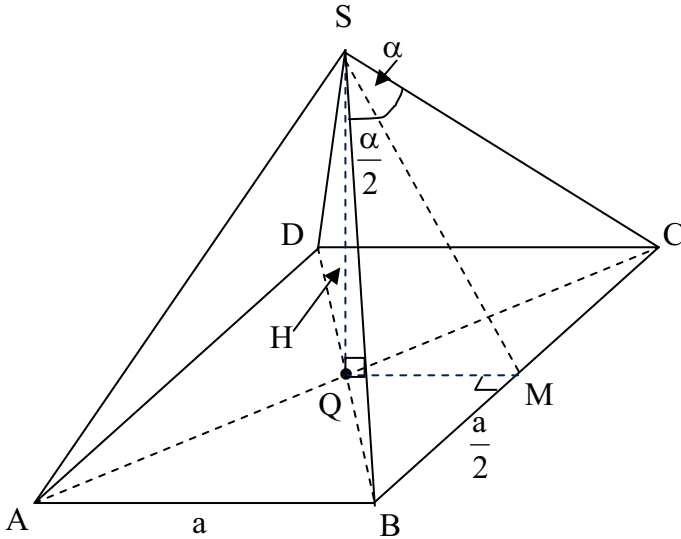
נעביר  $SM, QM \perp BC$

(גבהים ותיכונים במש"ש -

M אמצע BC)

$$QM = BM = MC = \frac{a}{2} \quad \Leftarrow$$

(תיכון ליתר ב  $\triangle BQC$ )



$$\triangle SBM: \quad \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\frac{a}{2}}{SM} \Rightarrow SM = \frac{a}{2 \tan \frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

$$\triangle SQM: \quad H^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 = SM^2$$

$$a^2 = \frac{H^2}{\frac{1}{4 \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} - \frac{1}{4}} \Leftarrow \Leftarrow \left(\frac{a}{2 \tan \frac{\alpha}{2}}\right)^2 = H^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 \Leftarrow \text{(השוואת } SM^2)$$

$$V = \frac{a^2 \cdot H}{3} = \frac{H^2 \cdot 4 \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} \cdot \frac{H}{3} = \frac{4H^3}{3} \cdot \frac{\frac{\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}}{\frac{\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}} = \boxed{\frac{4H^3}{3} \cdot \frac{\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\cos \alpha}}$$