

$$x = 8 \text{ cm} \quad y = 6 \text{ cm}$$

$$\begin{cases} xy = 15 \\ 2(x+y) = 16 \end{cases} \rightarrow x = 8-y$$

$$(8-y)y = 15 \rightarrow y^2 - 8y + 15 = 0$$

(פונקציית נגזרת של פונקציה)

$$y = 3 \rightarrow x = 5$$

$$y = 5 \rightarrow x = 3$$

2 (1069)

$\sqrt{3}$	12	16
8	$\frac{8}{\sqrt{3}}$	V
8	$\frac{8}{V+4}$	$V+4$

V = P נסובב ופונקציית נגזרת

$$3 = \frac{8}{V} + \frac{8}{V+4} = \frac{8V+32+8V}{V(V+4)} = \frac{16V+32}{V^2+4V}$$

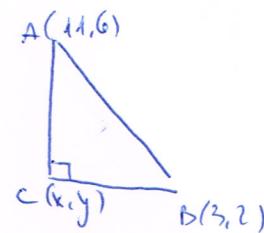
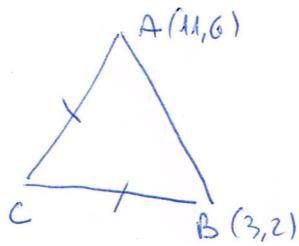
$$3V^2 + 12V = 16V + 32$$

$$3V^2 - 4V - 32 = 0 \rightarrow V_1 = 4$$

$$V_2 = -\frac{8}{3}$$

לנ"ט 4 מינימום נסובב  
לנ"ט 8 מינימום נסובב

2 (1069)



C(x,y) NO

$$-1 = m_{CB} \cdot m_{AC} = \frac{2-y}{3-x} \cdot \frac{6-y}{11-x} = \frac{(2-y)(6-y)}{33-14x+x^2} \rightarrow \boxed{-x^2+14x-33 = y^2-8y+12}$$

$$AC = CB \rightarrow \sqrt{(11-x)^2 + (6-y)^2} = \sqrt{(3-x)^2 + (2-y)^2} / (1)^2 \quad \therefore \underline{\text{ריבועים}}$$

$$(121-22x+x^2+36-12y+y^2) = 9-6x+x^2+4-4y+y^2$$

$$-16x+144 = 8y \rightarrow \boxed{y = -2x+18}$$

$$-x^2+14x-33 = (-2x+18)^2 - 8(-2x+18) + 12 \quad \therefore \text{ריבועים} \geq 3$$

$$-x^2+14x-33 = 4x^2-72x+324+16x-144+12$$

$$5x^2-70x+225=0$$

$$x_1 = 9 \rightarrow y_1 = 0$$

$$C(9,0)$$

$$x_2 = 5 \rightarrow y_2 = 8$$

$$C(5,8)$$

$\bar{O}_N$	$\bar{I}_{1113} N$	$\bar{M}_{1113} k$	$\bar{P}_{1113} \Omega x$	
0.48	0.18	0.2	0.06	1.131
0.56	0.12	0.2	0.24	1.121
1	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.15

$$0.2 = P(A \cap B) = \frac{P(A \cap B \mid \text{reject})}{P(\text{reject})} = \frac{P(A \cap B \mid \text{reject})}{0.3} \rightarrow P(A \cap B \mid \text{reject}) = 0.3 \cdot 0.2 = 0.06$$

$$0.5 = p(\text{AB1} \mid \text{AB1/BB1c}) = \frac{p(\text{AB1 AB1/BB1c})}{p(\text{AB1/BB1c})} = \frac{p(\text{AB1 AB1/BB1c})}{0.4} \rightarrow p(\text{AB1} \cap \text{AB1/BB1c}) = 0.4 \cdot 0.5 = 0.2$$

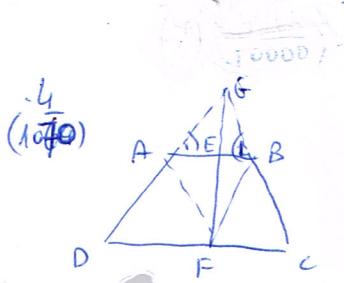
$$0.6 = p(AB, A_1 \cup B_1) = \frac{P(A_1 B_1 \cap A_1 \cup B_1 \cap N)}{P(A_1 \cup B_1 \cap N)} = \frac{P(A_1 B_1 \cap A_1 \cap B_1 \cap N)}{0.3} \rightarrow p(A_1 B_1 \cap A_1 \cap B_1 \cap N) = 0.6 \cdot 0.3 = 0.18$$

• adult form

$$\textcircled{a} \quad p(\text{AB}) = 0.44$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad P(A_1 | B_1) = \frac{P(A_1 \cap B_1)}{P(B_1)} = \frac{P(A_1 \cap B_1) + P(A_2 \cap B_1)}{P(B_1)} = \frac{0.2 + 0.18}{0.44} = \frac{19}{22}$$

$$(E) p(A \cap B) = p(A) \cdot p(B) = 0,99 \cdot 0,44 = 0,4356$$



$$P\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{恰有 } k \\ \text{个白球} \end{array}\right) = \binom{4}{k} \cdot 0.4^k \cdot 0.6^{4-k} = 0.036$$

$$(3,5,3) \triangle ADF \cong \triangle BCF \Rightarrow AF = BF$$

(1) (c)

(2)

$$(3,3,3) \quad \triangle AEF \cong \triangle BCF \Rightarrow \angle AEF = \angle BFC - 90^\circ$$

$$(11.7 \text{ J}) * EFD = * \beta_{EFD} = 88^\circ$$

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$$\text{Since } \triangle AGB \Rightarrow \angle BAG = \angle BAE - \angle GAE \Rightarrow \angle GEB = 90^\circ \quad (P)$$

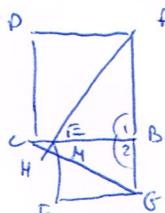
$$\angle GEF = \angle GEB + \angle BEF = 90^\circ + 90^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$x = AE \quad \text{JNO) (2)}$$

$$\frac{AE}{DF} = \frac{AG}{GB} \Rightarrow \frac{X}{DF} = \frac{AG}{2AG} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow DF = 2X$$

$$\frac{AE}{EC} = \frac{X}{4X} = \frac{1}{4}$$

5  
(10/20)



$$AB = BC \Rightarrow \triangle ABC \cong \triangle CBG \quad (3.5.3)$$

$$\triangle ABC \cong \triangle CBA \quad (3.5.3)$$

11

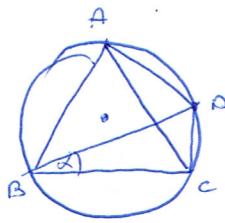
$$(10) \text{ If } n \parallel S \quad x \subset x_C \quad (\text{i}) \quad (\text{ii})$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{K } f_{\text{f,for}} \quad (112) \quad (113) \quad \times CEB = KAEB \\ \text{K } f_{\text{f,for}} \quad (113) \quad (112) \quad \times AEB = \times CGB \end{array} \quad \Delta \text{CHEM} \Delta \text{CBG} \quad 55$$

第11章

$$\frac{HE}{BG} = \frac{CE}{CG} \Rightarrow \frac{HE}{2.5} = \frac{2.5}{12.5} \rightarrow \boxed{HE = 1.5}$$

6  
(1070)



מוליכו גורן זר של פיתוחן  $\triangle ABC$  (4)

$$2R = \frac{DC}{\sin \angle DBC} = \frac{DC}{\sin \alpha} \rightarrow DC = 2R \sin \alpha$$

מוליכו גורן זר של פיתוחן  $\angle ABD$

$$2R = \frac{AD}{\sin \angle ABD} = \frac{AD}{\sin(60^\circ - \alpha)} \rightarrow AD = 2R \sin(60^\circ - \alpha)$$

$$AD = R = 2R \sin(60^\circ - \alpha) / 2R$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \sin(60^\circ - \alpha)$$

$$\sin 30 = \sin(60^\circ - \alpha)$$

$$30 = 60^\circ - \alpha + 360^\circ k$$

$$\alpha = 30 + 360^\circ k$$

$k \in \mathbb{Z}$  ו-  $\alpha \in [0, 2\pi]$

$$30 = 180^\circ - (60^\circ - \alpha) + 360^\circ k$$

$$30 = 120^\circ + \alpha + 360^\circ k$$

$$\alpha = -90^\circ + 360^\circ k$$

ולכן  $\alpha \in \{-90^\circ, 360^\circ k\}$

$$\boxed{\alpha = 30}$$

$$\text{(7) } \text{⑤} \quad \sin^4 x - \cos^4 x = (\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x)(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) = \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x = -\cos 2x$$

נובע מינימום יבש  $\min(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) = 1$  ו-  $-\cos 2x$  מינימום 1 ו- 1

$$f'(x) = -2(-\sin 2x) = 2\sin 2x$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 2\sin 2x = 0$$

$$2x = 0 + 2k\pi$$

$$x = k\pi$$

$$x = 0, \pi$$

$$2x = \pi - 0 + 2k\pi$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

: יפה מינימום יבש

$$\min(\pi, -1) \quad \min(0, -1) \quad \max\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1\right) \quad : 1^{\circ} 13^{\circ} \text{ נובע מ-}$$

-2  
(1071)

$$g(x) = 0 = f'(x)$$

$$-2x + a = 2x - 4 \stackrel{x=2}{=} 0$$

$$-2x + a = 0$$

$$-4 + a = 0$$

$$\boxed{a = 4}$$

$$g(x=2) = -2^2 + 4 \cdot 2 - 3 = 1$$

$$f(x=2) = 1 = 2^2 - 4 \cdot 2 + b$$

$$1 = -4 + b \rightarrow \boxed{b = 5}$$

: 1<sup>o</sup> 13<sup>o</sup>

ב-1 A גורן זר של  $\sqrt{13}$

$$g(x) = 0 = -x^2 + 4x - 3 \rightarrow x=1 \text{ B}(1,0)$$

$$x=3 \text{ A}(3,0)$$

$$S = \int_0^1 (x^2 - 4x + 5) dx + \int_1^3 [(x^2 - 4x + 5) - (-x^2 + 4x - 3)] dx = \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} - 2x^2 + 5x \right]_0^1 + \int_1^3 (2x^2 - 8x + 8) dx = 3\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2x^3}{3} - 4x^2 + 8x \Big|_1^3$$

$$= 3\frac{1}{2} + \left( \frac{16}{3} - 16 + 16 \right) - \left( \frac{2}{3} - 4 + 8 \right) = 4$$

9. ①  $-3x^2 + 6x + 16 = 3x^2 - 10x + 10$   $\rightarrow 6x^2 - 16x - 6 = 0 \quad | :2 \rightarrow 3x^2 - 8x - 3 = 0$

(1071)  $x=3 \quad x=-\frac{1}{3}$

②  $(3, 27)$   $\rightarrow$  ניקח שורש מ-18 ו- $x=3 \rightarrow$  פתרון אחד  $x=3$  ופתרון שני  $x=-\frac{1}{3}$   
 ונקשר  $y(3)=27$ ,  $(3, 27)$  ניקח שורש מ-18 ו- $x=-\frac{1}{3}$ . ניקח שורש מ-18 ו- $x=-\frac{1}{3}$

$M = -3 \cdot 3^2 + 6 \cdot 3 + 16 = 7 \quad y - 27 = 7(x - 3) \rightarrow \boxed{y = 7x + 6}$

③  $m = -3(-\frac{1}{3})^2 + 6(-\frac{1}{3}) + 16 = 13\frac{2}{3}$

$y + 2\frac{26}{27} = 13\frac{2}{3}(x + \frac{1}{3}) \rightarrow \boxed{y = 13\frac{2}{3}x - 2\frac{11}{27}}$

$y - 11\frac{2}{27} = 13\frac{2}{3}(x - \frac{1}{3}) \rightarrow \boxed{y = 13\frac{2}{3}x + 15}$