

1

$$\begin{array}{l|l} \frac{1}{2} \cdot 360 & \frac{2}{2} \cdot 390 \\ a_1 = 180 & b_1 = 195 \\ d_1 = 15 & d_2 = -15 \\ n & n+2 \end{array}$$

(שנתהג האומר בסעיף הבצולג (סכומם התשלומים)

$$\frac{n}{2} [360 + 15(n-1)] = \frac{n+2}{2} [390 - 15(n+1)]$$

$$360n + 15n^2 - 15n = 390n + 780 - 15n^2 - 30n - 15n - 30$$

$$30n^2 = 750$$

$$\boxed{n=5}$$

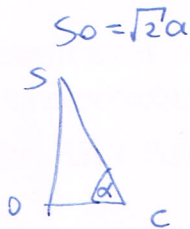
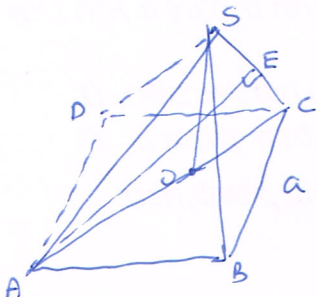
$$\sum_{i=1}^5 (360 + 15 \cdot 4) = 1050$$

הבצעה הנשנה 7 תשלומים (E)

אומר השלם 1050 ש"ח (P)

2

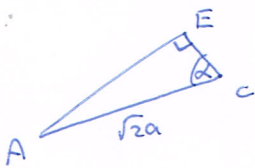
(C)



$$\tan \alpha = \frac{SO}{OC} = \frac{\sqrt{2}a}{\frac{\sqrt{2}a}{2}} = 2$$

$$\boxed{\alpha = 63.43}$$

(D)



$$AE = AC \cdot \sin \alpha = \sqrt{2}a \sin 63.43 = 1.2649a$$

$$CE = AC \cdot \cos \alpha = \sqrt{2}a \cos 63.43 = 0.632a$$

(E)

$$S_{AEC} = 40 = \frac{AE \cdot AC \cdot \sin \angle EAC}{2} = \frac{1.2649a \cdot \sqrt{2}a \cdot \sin(90 - 63.43)}{2}$$

$$80 = 0.8a^2 \rightarrow \boxed{a=10}$$

3

לפי הנתונים נקבעת הפונקציה  $f(x) = \frac{2x^2 - 2}{e^{4x}}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2xe^{2x} - 2e^{2x}(x^2-2)}{e^{4x}} = \frac{2e^{2x}(-x^2 + x + 2)}{e^{4x}} \stackrel{(1)}{=} 0$$

$$-x^2 + x + 2 = 0$$

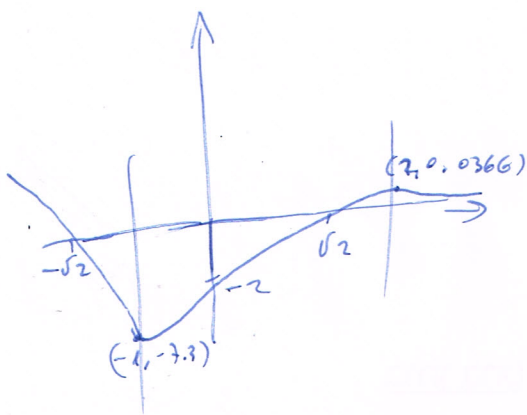
$x = -1$	-2	-1	0	2	3
$x = 2$	-	0	+	0	-
		↓ min	↗	max	↘

$$\min(-1, \frac{-1}{e^2}) = (-1, -7.389)$$

$$\max(2, \frac{2}{e^4}) = (2, 0.0366)$$

$$f(0) = -2 \quad (0, -2) \quad (2)$$

$$0 = x^2 - 2 \rightarrow (\sqrt{2}, 0) \quad (-\sqrt{2}, 0)$$



(3)

$x=2$  האנכים הם  
 $x=-1$

האנכים היותם הן 3

(1) 4

$$f' = 2a \cos 2x + \sin x$$

$$f'(\frac{\pi}{6}) = 0 = a - \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \boxed{a = \frac{1}{2}}$$

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

$$0 = \sin x \cos x - \cos x$$

$$0 = \cos x (\sin x - 1)$$

(1) 7

$\swarrow$   
 $\cos x = 0$   
 $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$

$\searrow$   
 $\sin x = 1$   
 $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$

$x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$  קימותם של

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} -f(x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x) dx = \sin x + \frac{\cos 2x}{4} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = (2)$$

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

$$f' = \frac{0 - 2 \cdot 4}{(2x+1)^2} = \frac{-8}{(2x+1)^2}$$

$$-2 = \frac{-8}{(2x+1)^2} \rightarrow (2x+1)^2 = 4$$

(1) 10 5

$$\boxed{x = \frac{1}{2}} \quad x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$x > -\frac{1}{2}$

$y = -2x + 3$

(2) אנטיות הקטין עם  $-2$  היה  $(\frac{1}{2}, 2)$  היה

(3) האנטיות הקטין את  $x$  היה  $x = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\frac{4}{2x+1} + 2x - 3) dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{4}{2x+1} dx = \frac{4 \ln|2x+1|}{2} + x^2 - 3x \Big|_{0.5}^{1.5} + \frac{4 \ln|2x+1|}{2} \Big|_{1.5}^{3.5}$$

$$= (2 \ln 4 + 2 \frac{1}{4} - 4 \frac{1}{2}) - (2 \ln 2 + \frac{1}{4} - 1 \frac{1}{2}) + (2 \ln 8 - 2 \ln 4) = 2 \ln 4 - 1 = 1.773$$