

1

נ"ב	נ"ס	לחומר
$7.5(t+\frac{1}{3})$	$t+\frac{1}{3}$	$7.5 \cdot \text{ii} \cdot \text{ii}$
$7.5(t+\frac{1}{3})$	t	$\frac{7.5(t+\frac{1}{3})}{t} \cdot \text{iii} \cdot \text{ii}$
$6(t-\frac{2}{3})$	$t-\frac{2}{3}$	$6 \cdot \text{i} \cdot \text{ii}$
$(t-1) \frac{7.5(t+\frac{1}{3})}{t}$	$t-1$	$\frac{7.5(t+\frac{1}{3})}{t} \cdot \text{iii} \cdot \text{ii}$

נ"ס, נ"ב $t \rightarrow$ נ"ס

ע"פ חוקי הנוכחיות
 $\text{ii} \cdot \text{ii} = \text{iii} \cdot \text{ii}$

$$6(t-\frac{2}{3}) = (t-1) \frac{7.5}{t} (t+\frac{1}{3}) \quad /: 1.5$$

$$4(t-\frac{2}{3}) = \frac{5}{t} (t-1)(t+\frac{1}{3})$$

$$4t - \frac{8}{3} = \frac{5}{t} (t^2 - \frac{2}{3}t - \frac{1}{3}) \quad /: 3t$$

$$12t^2 - 8t = 15t^2 - 10t - 5$$

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

$$\boxed{t = \frac{5}{3}}$$

$$t = -1$$

2 (c)

$$a_{n+2} = a_{n+1} + d$$

$$a_n = a_{n+1} - d$$

$$216 = a_{n+2}^2 - a_n^2 = (a_{n+2} - a_n)(a_{n+2} + a_n) = 2d(2a_{n+1}) \quad /: 4$$

$$\boxed{54 = a_{n+1}}$$

$$54 = a_n + a_{n+1} + a_{n+2} = 3a_{n+1} \rightarrow \boxed{\begin{matrix} a_{n+1} = 18 \\ d = 3 \end{matrix}}$$

$$\boxed{a_n = a_{n+1} - d = 15}$$

$$(2) \quad a_5 = a_1 + 4d = -21 + 12 = -9$$

הסדרה החזקה, המקומות שלה הם אגודות הסדרה
 מסוימת להפוסה 4 (נ"ס) כמה אגודות הסדרה:

$$4k+1 = 5+4(n-1)$$

$$4k-4 = 4(n-1) \quad /: 4$$

$$k-1 = n-1$$

$$\boxed{k=n}$$

$$4d=12$$

ע"פ אגודות הסדרה
 הפוסה הסדרה החזקה:

$$S_k = 450 = \frac{k}{2} [2a_5 + 12(k-1)]$$

$$900 = k[-18 + 12k - 12] = 12k^2 - 30k \quad /: 6$$

$$2k^2 - 5k - 150 = 0$$

$$\boxed{k = 10}$$

(פרמטרים נכונים)
(ראו גם את היתרון)

$$k = -7.5$$

(3)

$$P(A|B) = \frac{3}{4} = \frac{P(A|B \cap \bar{C})}{P(\bar{C})}$$

$$P(\bar{C}|A|B) = \frac{1}{10} = \frac{P(A|B \cap \bar{C})}{P(A|B)}$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$P(A|B \cap \bar{C}) = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$P(A|B) = P(\bar{C}|A|B) + P(C|A|B)$$

$$\frac{2}{5} = \frac{1}{25} + P(A|B \cap C) \rightarrow P(A|B \cap C) = \frac{9}{25}$$

$$P(\bar{C}) = \frac{\frac{9}{25}}{\frac{2}{5}} = \frac{36}{75} = \frac{12}{25}$$

	A	B	
$\frac{12}{25}$	0.36	0.12	\bar{C}
$\frac{13}{25}$	$\frac{1}{25}$	$\frac{12}{25}$	C
1	0.4	0.6	

(i) $P(\bar{C}) = \frac{12}{25} = 0.48$

(ii) $P(C \cap A|B) = 0.36$

$$P(C) = \frac{13}{25}$$

$$P(A|B) = 0.4$$

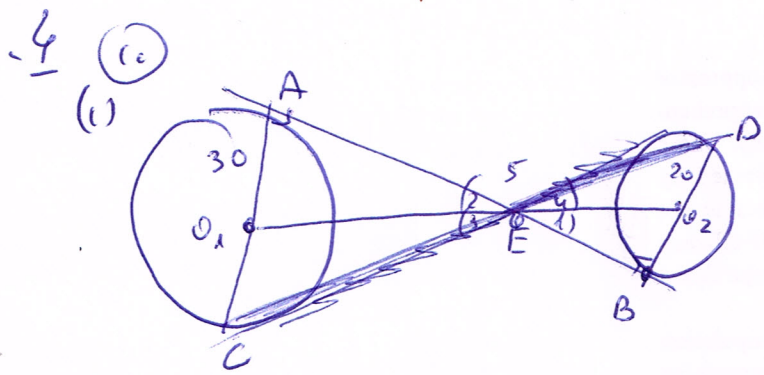
$$P(C) \cdot P(A|B) = \frac{13}{25} \cdot 0.4 = \frac{24}{125} = 0.192$$

(iii) $0.99 = \sum_{i=1}^n P(\bar{C} \cap A|B)^i = 1 - \binom{n}{n} \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^n$

$$0.01 = \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^n$$

$$n = \log_{10} 100 = 2$$

$$\cdot A|B \quad 2 \quad \bar{C}$$



$\angle A = \angle B = 90^\circ$
 (הקבוצה) $\angle E_1 = \angle E_2 \Rightarrow \triangle A O_1 E \sim \triangle B O_2 E$ (ב.ס)

$$\frac{E O_2}{E O_1} = \frac{B O_2}{A O_1} = \frac{20}{30}$$

$$\frac{x}{90-x} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$E O_2 = x \cdot \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{O_1 E}{O_1 C} = \frac{54}{30} = 1.8$$

$$3x = 180 - 2x$$

$$\boxed{x = 36}$$

(2) $\angle E O_2 B = \angle A O_1 E$ (הקבוצה)

$\angle C O_1 E = \angle E O_2 D$ (180° - ה'ה'ה'ה')

$$\frac{20}{30} = \frac{O_2 D}{O_1 C} = \frac{E O_2}{E O_1}$$

(3.5.3) $\triangle E O_1 C \sim \triangle E O_2 D$

$\angle E_4 = \angle E_3$ (הקבוצה) $\angle E_2 = \angle E_1$ (הקבוצה)

(3)

(הקבוצה) $\angle E_4 + \angle E_1 = \angle E_2 + \angle E_3$

$\angle E_5 = 180 - \angle E_2 - \angle E_4$

$\angle E_6 = 180 - \angle E_1 - \angle E_3$

(הקבוצה) $\angle CED = \angle E_3 + \angle E_2 + \angle E_5 = \angle E_3 + \angle E_2 + 180 + \angle E_2 - \angle E_4$

$180^\circ = \angle CED$

$\therefore E$ היא נקודה על הקו CD

6

(c) (1) $8 - x^2 \geq 0$
 $x^2 \leq 8$

$-\sqrt{8} \leq x \leq \sqrt{8}$

(2) $f(0) = 0$ (0,0)

$0 = x\sqrt{8-x^2}$

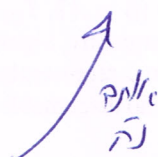
$x=0, x=\pm\sqrt{8}$

- ($\sqrt{8}, 0$)
- ($-\sqrt{8}, 0$)
- (0,0)

$g(0) = 0$ (0,0)

$0 = \sqrt{8x^2 - x^4}$

$0 = 8x^2 - x^4 = x^2(8 - x^2)$
 $x=0, x=\pm\sqrt{8}$



(3)

$f'(x) = \sqrt{8-x^2} \rightarrow \frac{2x^2}{2\sqrt{8-x^2}}$

$0 = \sqrt{8-x^2} - \frac{2x^2}{2\sqrt{8-x^2}} = \frac{8-x^2-x^2}{\sqrt{8-x^2}}$

$8 = 2x^2$
 $x = \pm 2$

max (2, 4)

min (-2, -4)

$-2\frac{1}{2}$	-2	-1	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$
-	0	+	0	-
	↘	min	↗	max
				↘

אנחנו רוצים למצוא את הנקודות המקסימליות והמינימליות של הפונקציה

$g(x) = \sqrt{8x^2 - x^4} = \sqrt{x^2(8-x^2)} = x\sqrt{8-x^2}$

$g'(x) = \frac{16x - 4x^3}{2\sqrt{8x^2 - x^4}}$

$0 = 16x - 4x^3 = 4x(4-x^2)$

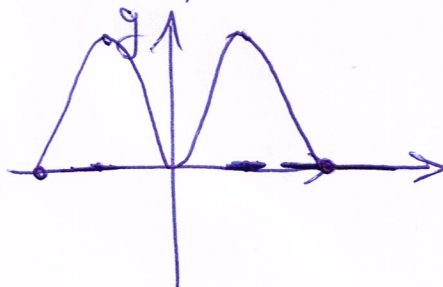
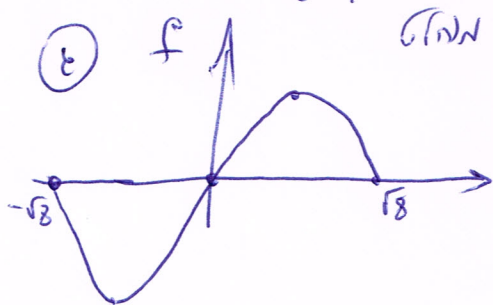
$x=0, x=\pm 2$

min (0,0) max (2,4) max (-2,4)

נמצא נקודות 3 נמצא נקודות 2

$-2\frac{1}{2}$	-2	-1	0	1	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$
+	0	-	0	+	0	-
	↗	max	↘	min	↗	max
						↘

(4)



③ 0-2 מצב/מקור g' &
 ממוקד/מקור \bar{u} - \bar{v} R_2, R_1
 > מצב/מקור אחר \bar{u} & \bar{v} אחר
 ממוקד/מקור \bar{u} R_1 אחר R_2 אחר
 (I, f, f)

④ (1) $x \neq \pm 1$

(2) $x = \pm 1$

$$y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 4x + 4}{x^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x^2}{x^2} - \frac{4x}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^2}}{\frac{x^2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{1}{1}$$

(3) $f(0) = \frac{4}{-1} = -4$ (0, -4)

$0 = \frac{(x-2)^2}{x^2-1} \rightarrow x=2$ (2, 0)

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

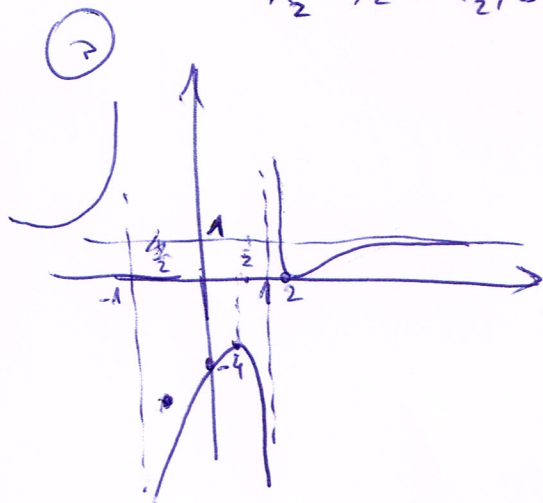
$0 = 2x^3 - 2x - 4x^2 + 4 - 2x^3 + 8x^2 - 8x$

$0 = 4x^2 - 10x + 4$

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

מציבים $x_1 = 2$ min(2, 0)
 $x_2 = 1/2$ max(1/2, -3)

-2	-1	0	1/2	3/4	1	1 1/2	2	3
+		+	0	-		-	0	+
			→ max				→ min	



אילו f' (8)

$1 < x < 2$

$1/2 < x < 1$

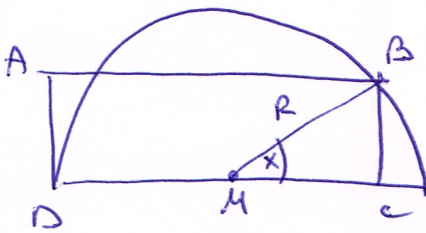
אילו f''

$x < -1$

$2 > x > 1$

$1 < x < 2$ R_1

18 (10)



$$MC = R \cos x$$

$$DC = R + R \cos x$$

$$BC = R \sin x$$

$$S(x) = DC \cdot BC = R \sin x (R + R \cos x) = R^2 (\sin x + \sin x \cos x) \\ = R^2 (\sin x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x)$$

$$S'(x) = R^2 (\cos x + \cos 2x)$$

$$0 = \cos x + 2 \cos^2 x - 1$$

$$\cos x = -1 \rightarrow x = \pi$$

$$\cos x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

to find
max

$$S''(x) = -\sin x - 4 \cos x \sin x = -\sin x - 2 \sin(2x)$$

$$S''(\frac{\pi}{6}) < 0 \rightarrow \text{optimal}$$

for $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ then $S(x)$

$$(2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (S(x) - 0) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} R^2 (\sin x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x) dx =$$

$$R^2 \left(-\cos x - \frac{\cos 2x}{4} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right) = R^2 \left(-0 + \frac{1}{4} + 1 + \frac{1}{4} \right) = 1.5 R^2$$