

( " ) x - (1) .

( " )	( )	( " ) ( )		
216	$\frac{216}{x}$	x		
3x	3	x		
232 - 3x	$\frac{232 - 3x}{x + 8}$	x + 8		

$$\frac{232 - 3x}{x + 8} + 3 + 1 = \frac{216}{x}$$

$$\frac{232 - 3x}{x + 8} + 4 = \frac{216}{x} \quad / \cdot x(x + 8)$$

$$x(232 - 3x) + 4x(x + 8) = 216(x + 8)$$

$$x^2 + 48x - 1728$$

$$\boxed{x = 24} \quad \cancel{x = -72} \quad \leftarrow x > 0$$

" 24 :

$$\frac{216}{24} = 9 \quad (2)$$

8 :

·  $\frac{2}{3} \cdot 216 =$  " 144 , .

· 3 · 24 = " 72 ,

· " 144 ,

$$\frac{144 - 72}{32} = \frac{72}{32} = 2.25 ,$$

·  $\frac{2}{3}$  :

$$m - m, 2m \quad (1)$$

" 24 ,

$$\frac{24}{m}$$

, " 1 -

$$\frac{24}{m} - 1 = \frac{24 - m}{m}$$

$$\frac{24 - m}{m}, \frac{24}{m} :$$

$$8 \quad " \quad 336 \quad (2)$$

$$8m \cdot \frac{24 - m}{m} + 8m \cdot \frac{24}{m} = 336$$

$$8(24 - m) + 192 = 336$$

$$8(24 - m) = 144$$

$$24 - m = 18$$

$$m = 6 \rightarrow \boxed{2m = 12}$$

$$12 :$$

$$\dots - \dots, \quad 2n+3 \quad (1)$$

$$\dots a_{n+2}, \dots, a_1, \dots, a_{n+1}, a_{n+2}, a_{n+3}, \dots, a_{2n+3}$$

$$\dots ( \dots ) \quad 43$$

$$\dots - \dots$$

•

$$a_1, \dots, a_{n+1}, a_{n+2}, a_{n+3}, \dots, a_{2n+3}$$

$$a_1, \dots, a_{n+2} - 2d, a_{n+2} - d, a_{n+2}, a_{n+2} + d, a_{n+2} + 2d \dots a_{2n+3}$$

$$\dots, S_{2n+3} = (2n+3)a_{n+2},$$

:

$$S_{2n+3} = \frac{(2n+3)[2a_1 + d(2n+3-1)]}{2}$$

$$S_{2n+3} = \frac{(2n+3)[2a_1 + d(2n+2)]}{2}$$

$$S_{2n+3} = (2n+3)[a_1 + d(n+1)]$$

$$\boxed{S_{2n+3} = (2n+3) \cdot a_{n+2}}$$

• :

$$S_{2n+3} = 43a_{n+2} \quad (2)$$

$$(2n+3)a_{n+2} = 43a_{n+2} \quad /: a_{n+2} \neq 0$$

$$\boxed{2n+3 = 43}$$

$$\dots 43 \quad :$$

$$\dots (22) - \dots \quad (1)$$

$$\dots (21) \quad 40 -$$

$$\dots, 22a_{22} - \dots$$

$$\dots ( \dots ), 21a_{22} -$$

$$S_{22odd} = S_{21even} + 40$$

$$22a_{22} = 21a_{22} + 40$$

$$\boxed{a_{22} = 40}$$

:( )

-		
$a_1$	$a_2 = a_1 + d$	$A_1$
$2d$	$a_{n+2} - a_n = a_n + 2d - a_n = 2d$	$D$
21	22	$N$

$$S_{22\text{odd}} = S_{21\text{even}} + 40$$

$$\frac{22[2a_1 + 2d(22-1)]}{2} = \frac{21[2(a_1 + d) + 2d(21-1)]}{2} + 40$$

$$22(a_1 + 21d) = 21(a_1 + d + 20d) + 40$$

$$22(a_1 + 21d) = 21(a_1 + 21d) + 40$$

$$a_1 + 21d = 40$$

$$\boxed{a_{22} = 40}$$

$$\cdot a_{22} = 40 \quad :$$

(2)

$$S_{43} = 43a_{22}$$

$$S_{43} = 43 \cdot 40$$

$$\boxed{S_{43} = 1720}$$

$$\cdot 1720 \quad :$$

$$\cdot -a_1 \quad \cdot$$

$$a_{22} = 40$$

$$a_1 + 21d = 40$$

$$-d + 21d = 40 \quad \leftarrow a_1 = -d \leftarrow d = -a_1$$

$$20d = 40$$

$$\boxed{d = 2}$$

$$\cdot \quad :$$

$$\cdot a_{43} \quad , \quad , \quad \cdot$$

$$, \quad k$$

$$\cdot a_{43-k+1} = a_{44-k} \quad , \quad ,$$

$$\cdot 44-k \quad , a_1 \quad ,$$

$$\cdot 44-k \quad :$$

"

: (1).

- $\bar{A}$  - A
- $\bar{B}$  - B

**2017**

$$N(A \cap \bar{B}) = N(\bar{A} \cap B) \rightarrow P(A \cap \bar{B}) = P(\bar{A} \cap B) = x$$

$$N(A) = N(B) = 250$$

$$P(B/A) = 0.9 \rightarrow P(\bar{B}/A) = 0.1$$

.  $P(\bar{A}) = 0.2$  -  $P(A) = 0.8$  : ,  $P(A \cap B) = 0.8 - x$  : ,  $P(\bar{B}) = 0.2 \rightarrow P(B) = 0.8$

	$\bar{A}$	A	
0.8	$x = 0.08$	$0.8 - x = 0.72$	B
0.2	0.12	$x = 0.08$	$\bar{B}$
1	0.2	0.8	

$$P(B/A) = \frac{P(B \cap A)}{P(A)}$$

$$0.9 = \frac{0.8 - x}{0.8}$$

$$0.72 = 0.8 - x$$

$$\boxed{x = 0.08}$$

$$P(A \cap B) = 0.72 \rightarrow N(A \cap B) = 0.72 \cdot 250 = 180$$

180 :

$$P(B/\bar{A}) = \frac{P(B \cap \bar{A})}{P(\bar{A})} = \frac{0.08}{0.2} = 0.4 \text{ (2)}$$

.0.4 , , :

$$\left[ P(\bar{B}/\bar{A}) \right]^2 = \left[ \frac{P(\bar{B} \cap \bar{A})}{P(\bar{A})} \right]^2 = \left[ \frac{0.12}{0.2} \right]^2 = 0.6^2 = 0.36 \text{ (3)}$$

. 0.36 , , ( ) :

"

$$N(A \cap \bar{B}) = N(\bar{A} \cap B) \rightarrow P(A \cap \bar{B}) = P(\bar{A} \cap B) = x$$

." " " "

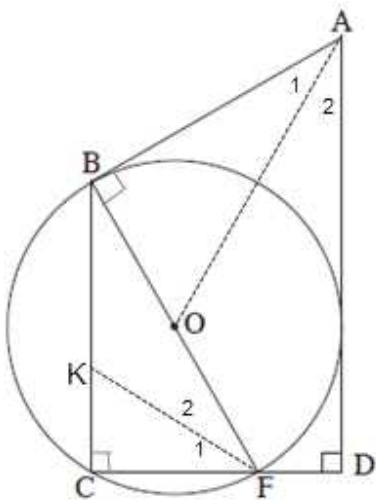
$$P(B) = a \rightarrow P(\bar{B}) = 1 - a$$

$$P(B) = a \rightarrow P(A \cap B) = a - x \rightarrow P(A) = a$$

	$\bar{A}$	A	
$a$	$x$	$a - x$	B
$1 - a$		$x$	$\bar{B}$
1		$a$	

.a ,

- 
- $P(A \cap \bar{B}) = P(A) \cdot P(\bar{B}) = a(1 - a)$
- $a(1 - a)$  :



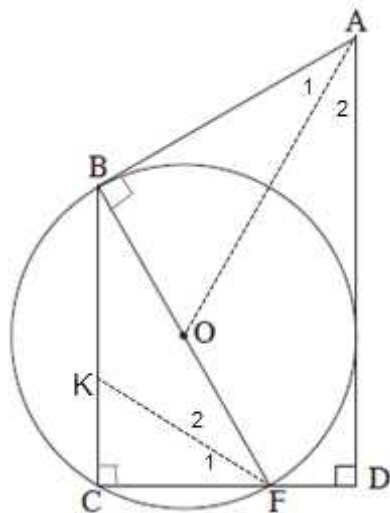
BF .3      R .2       $\overline{O}$  .1  
 . AD  $\perp$  CD .6      AD .5 B -      AB .4  
 .  $\sphericalangle F_1 = \sphericalangle F_2$  .7 .

$KC = \frac{CF \cdot BO}{AB}$  .  $\sphericalangle BFC = \sphericalangle BAD$  . : "

$S_{\Delta BFK} > S_{\Delta KFC}$  .       $KB \cdot AB = 2R^2$  .

	O	8	1
	B - AB	9	4
	$AB \perp OB$	10	9,8
	$AD \perp CD$	11	6
$180^\circ$	$\sphericalangle BFC + \sphericalangle BFD = 180^\circ$	12	
ABFD $360^\circ$	$\sphericalangle BAD + \sphericalangle BFD = 180^\circ$	13	11,10
	$\sphericalangle BFC = \sphericalangle BAD$	14	13,12
...			
	$\sphericalangle F_1 = \sphericalangle F_2$	15	7
	AD	16	5
,	$\sphericalangle A_1 = \sphericalangle A_2$	17	16,9,1
	( ) $\sphericalangle F_1 = \sphericalangle A_1$	18	17,15,14
	BF	19	3
	$BC \perp CD$	20	19
	( ) $\sphericalangle C = \sphericalangle ABO = 90^\circ$	21	20,10
	$\Delta FCK \sim \Delta ABO$	22	21,18
	$\frac{FC}{AB} = \frac{FK}{AO} = \frac{CK}{BO}$	23	22
	$KC = \frac{CF \cdot BO}{AB}$	24	23
...			

	$\sphericalangle F_1 = \sphericalangle F_2$	<b>25</b>	<b>7</b>
$\Delta FCB$	$\frac{BK}{KC} = \frac{BF}{CF}$	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>
	$KC = \frac{CF \cdot BK}{BF}$	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>
	R	<b>28</b>	<b>2</b>
	$\frac{CF \cdot R}{AB} = \frac{CF \cdot BK}{2R}$	<b>29</b>	<b>28 ,27 ,24 ,19</b>
	$KB \cdot AB = 2R^2$	<b>30</b>	<b>29</b>
. . .			
	$\frac{S_{\Delta BFK}}{S_{\Delta KFC}} = \frac{BK \cdot CF \cdot 0.5}{BK \cdot CF \cdot 0.5} = \frac{BK}{KC} = \frac{BF}{CF}$	<b>31</b>	<b>26 ,20</b>
$\Delta FCB -$	$BF > CF$	<b>32</b>	<b>20</b>
	$S_{\Delta BFK} > S_{\Delta KFC}$	<b>33</b>	<b>32 ,31</b>
. .			





.  $\triangle ABC$   $R$  (1).

ABFE

.  $\sphericalangle ABC = S$  ,  $\sphericalangle FAE = \sphericalangle FAD = \frac{r}{2}$   $\sphericalangle BAC = r$

. ( )  $\sphericalangle CBF = \sphericalangle FAC = \frac{r}{2}$

.  $\sphericalangle ABF = S + \frac{r}{2} = 90^\circ$  :

: (2)

$\triangle AFB$

$$\frac{AF}{\sin(S + \frac{r}{2})} = 2R \rightarrow \boxed{AF = 2R \sin(S + \frac{r}{2})}$$

.  $AF = 2R \sin(S + \frac{r}{2})$  :

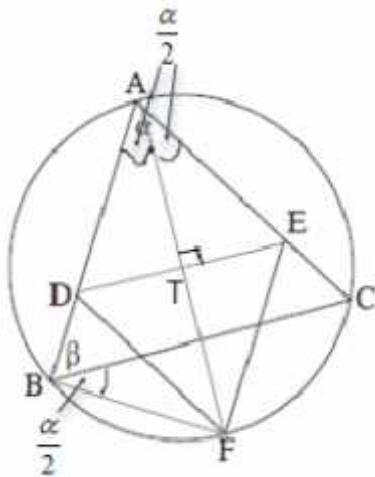
. ABFE

$\triangle ATE$

$$\cos \frac{r}{2} = \frac{AT}{AE}$$

$$\boxed{AE = \frac{R \sin(S + \frac{r}{2})}{\cos \frac{r}{2}}}$$

.  $\frac{R \sin(S + \frac{r}{2})}{\cos \frac{r}{2}}$  :



$\cdot AF = 2R, AT = R$  ,

( , , )  $\sphericalangle ABF = s + \frac{r}{2} = 90^\circ$

$$AE = \frac{R \sin 90^\circ}{\cos \frac{r}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{AE = \frac{R}{\cos \frac{r}{2}}}$$

· ABFE

$$S_{ADFE} = AE \cdot AD \cdot \sin \sphericalangle EAD$$

$$S_{ADFE} = \left(\frac{R}{\cos \frac{r}{2}}\right)^2 \sin r$$

$$S_{ADFE} = \frac{R^2 \cdot 2 \sin \frac{r}{2} \cos \frac{r}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{r}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{S_{ADFE} = 2R^2 \tan \frac{r}{2}}$$

· :

$\cdot \frac{3}{5}R$

, TM

AE ,

TM

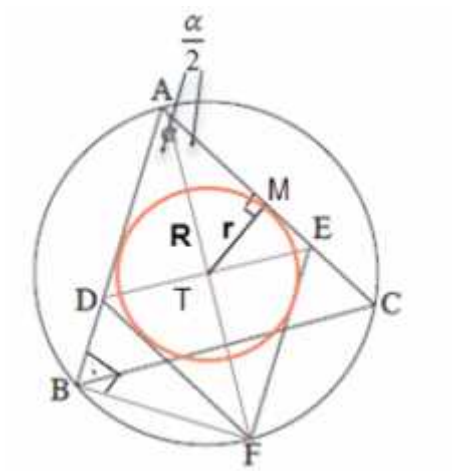
$\triangle ATM$

$$\sin \frac{r}{2} = \frac{TM}{AT} = \frac{0.6R}{R} = 0.6$$

$$\frac{r}{2} = 36.87^\circ \leftarrow \frac{r}{2} < 90^\circ$$

$$\boxed{s = 53.13^\circ} \leftarrow s + \frac{r}{2} = 90^\circ$$

·  $s = 53.13^\circ$  :



35581

19

$$x \neq 0, 4$$

$$g''(x) = -\frac{18}{x^4} + \frac{18}{(x-4)^4}$$

 $g(x)$ 
 $g'(x)$ 

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

 $g(x)$ 

(1)

$$0 = -\frac{18}{x^4} + \frac{18}{(x-4)^4} \rightarrow \frac{18}{x^4} = \frac{18}{(x-4)^4}$$

$$x^4 = (x-4)^4$$

$$\cancel{x-4} \text{ or } -x = x-4 \rightarrow \boxed{x=2}$$

$$g'(2) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{3}{2} \cdot 2 - 3 = 0 \rightarrow (2, 0)$$

$$g'(x) = \int g''(x) dx = \int 18(-x^{-4} + (x-4)^{-4}) dx$$

$$g'(x) = 18 \cdot \left( -\frac{x^{-3}}{-3} + \frac{(x-4)^{-3}}{-3} \right) + c$$

$$g'(x) = 6 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{x^3} - \frac{1}{(x-4)^3} \right) + c$$

$$\frac{3}{2} = 6 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2^3} - \frac{1}{(2-4)^3} \right) + c \leftarrow g'(2) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} = \frac{3}{2} + c \rightarrow c = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{g'(x) = \frac{6}{x^3} - \frac{6}{(x-4)^3}}$$

$$g(x) = \int g'(x) dx = \int 6(x^{-3} - (x-4)^{-3}) dx$$

$$g(x) = 6 \cdot \left( \frac{x^{-2}}{-2} - \frac{(x-4)^{-2}}{-2} \right) + c$$

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

$$0 = 3 \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{(2-4)^2} \right) + c \leftarrow g(2) = 0$$

$$0 = 0 + c \rightarrow c = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{g(x) = \frac{3}{(x-4)^2} - \frac{3}{x^2}}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{3}{(x-4)^2} - \frac{3}{x^2} :$$

"

$x \neq 0, 4$   $g(x)$  : (2)

$g(x)$  (3)

$$g'(x) = \frac{6}{x^3} - \frac{6}{(x-4)^3}$$

$$0 = \frac{6}{x^3} - \frac{6}{(x-4)^3}$$

$$\frac{6}{(x-4)^3} = \frac{6}{x^3}$$

$$x^3 = (x-4)^3$$

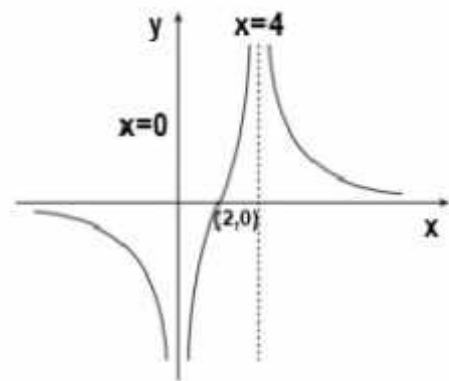
$$x = x - 4$$

$$0 = -4$$

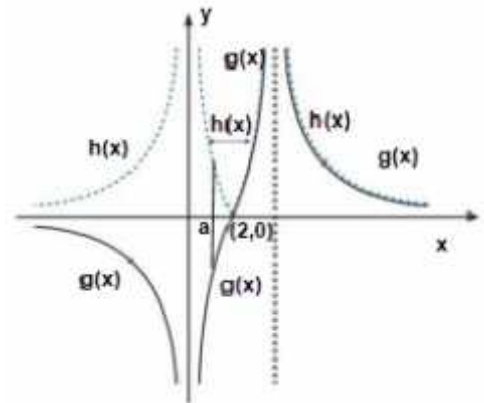
$g'(-1) < 0, g'(1) > 0, g'(5) < 0$  :

$x < 0$   $x > 4$  - ,  $0 < x < 4$  - :

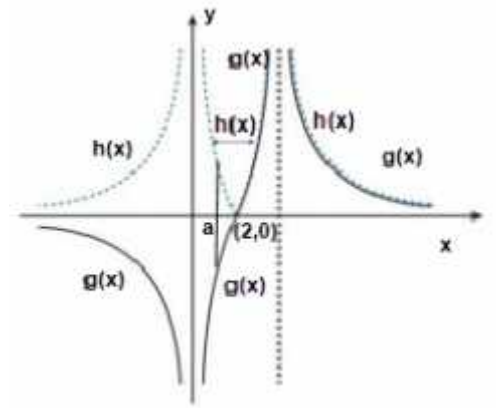
$g(x)$  (4)



$h(x) = |g(x)| \rightarrow h(x) = \begin{cases} g(x) & x \geq 2, x \neq 4 \\ -g(x) & x < 2, x \neq 0 \end{cases}$



$$\cdot \quad t = \int_a^2 g(x) dx = t \quad \cdot$$



$$\cdot \quad , 0 < a < 2 \quad , \quad \cdot$$

$$\int_a^2 (h(x) - 0) dx = \int_a^2 (-g(x) - 0) dx = -t \quad \cdot$$

$$\cdot \int_a^2 (0 - g(x)) dx = -t \quad \cdot$$

$$\cdot \int_a^2 (h(x) - g(x)) dx = -2t \quad , -t + (-t) = -2t$$

$$\cdot \quad : h(a) = -g(a) \quad , 0 < a < 2 \quad , \quad \cdot$$

$$\cdot \int_a^2 (h(x) - g(x)) dx = \int_a^2 (-g(x) - g(x)) dx = \int_a^2 (-2g(x)) dx = -2t$$

$$\int_a^2 (h(x) - g(x)) dx = -2t \quad \cdot$$

$$-\frac{f}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{3f}{2}, f(x) = 2 \sin x + \cos 2x - 1 :$$

$$f(0) = 2 \sin 0 + \cos(2 \cdot 0) - 1 = 0 \rightarrow (0, 0), x = 0 \quad y - \quad (1)$$

$$y = 0 \quad x -$$

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

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

$$0 = 2 \sin x (1 - \sin x)$$

$$\sin x = 0 \quad \sin x = 1$$

$$x = f k \quad x = \frac{f}{2} + 2f k$$

$$(0, 0) \quad (\frac{f}{2}, 0)$$

$$(f, 0)$$

$$(0, 0), (\frac{f}{2}, 0), (f, 0) :$$

(2)

$$f(-\frac{f}{2}) = 2 \sin(-\frac{f}{2}) + \cos(2 \cdot (-\frac{f}{2})) - 1 = -4 \rightarrow \boxed{(-\frac{f}{2}, -4)}$$

$$f(\frac{3f}{2}) = 2 \sin(\frac{3f}{2}) + \cos(2 \cdot \frac{3f}{2}) - 1 = -4 \rightarrow \boxed{(\frac{3f}{2}, -4)}$$

$$\boxed{f'(x) = 2 \cos x - 2 \sin 2x}$$

$$0 = 2 \cos x - 4 \sin x \cos x$$

$$0 = 2 \cos x (1 - 2 \sin x)$$

$$\cos x = 0 \quad \sin x = 0.5 = \sin \frac{f}{6}$$

$$x = \frac{f}{2} + f k \quad x = \frac{f}{6} + 2f k \quad x = \frac{5f}{6} + 2f k$$

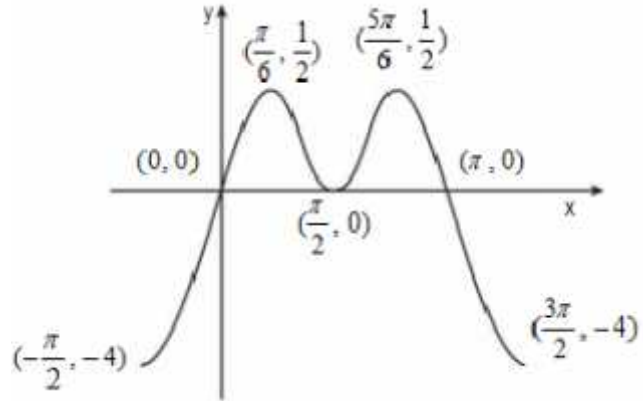
$$(\pm \frac{f}{2}, 0), (\frac{3f}{2}, -4) \quad (\frac{f}{6}, \frac{1}{2}) \quad (\frac{5f}{6}, \frac{1}{2})$$

$\frac{3f}{2}$		$\frac{f}{6}$		$\frac{f}{2}$		$\frac{5f}{6}$		$\frac{3f}{2}$	$x$
-4		$\frac{1}{2}$		0		$\frac{1}{2}$		-4	$f(x)$
									$f'(x)$
<b>Min</b>	↘	<b>Max</b>	↙	<b>Min</b>	↘	<b>Max</b>	↙	<b>Min</b>	

$$(-\frac{f}{2}, -4), (\frac{f}{2}, 0), (\frac{3f}{2}, -4), (\frac{f}{6}, \frac{1}{2}), (\frac{5f}{6}, \frac{1}{2}) :$$

"

$f(x) = 2 \sin x + \cos 2x - 1$  (3)

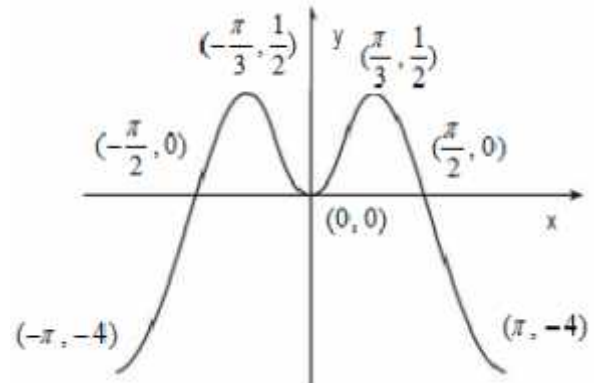


$f(x) = 2 \sin x + \cos 2x - 1$  :

$-f \leq x \leq f$  ,  $g(x)$

$g(x) = f(x + \frac{f}{2})$  : (1)

$g(x) = f(x + \frac{f}{2})$  (2)



$g(x) = f(x + \frac{f}{2})$  (3)

$g(x) = 2 \sin(x + \frac{f}{2}) + \cos 2(x + \frac{f}{2}) - 1$

$g(x) = 2 \sin(\frac{f}{2} - x) + \cos(2x + f) - 1$  ←  $\sin r = \sin(180^\circ - r)$

$g(x) = 2 \cos x - \cos 2x$  ←  $\sin(90^\circ - r) = \cos r$ ,  $\cos r = -\cos(180^\circ + r)$

$g(-x) = 2 \cos(-x) - \cos(-2x)$

$g(-x) = 2 \cos x - \cos 2x$  ←  $\cos(-r) = \cos r$

$g(-x) = g(x)$

∴

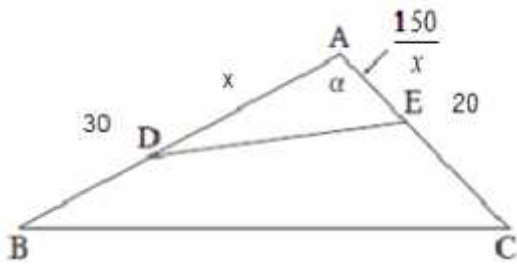
$$\cdot \frac{f}{2} \cdot$$

$$\cdot f(x) \quad \frac{f}{2} \cdot \quad f(x + \frac{f}{2}) \cdot$$

$$\cdot \int_0^{\frac{f}{2}} f(x) dx = \int_{-\frac{f}{2}}^0 f(x + \frac{f}{2}) dx \cdot$$

$$\int_{-\frac{f}{2}}^0 f(x + \frac{f}{2}) dx \quad \Pi :$$





$$S_{\triangle ADE} = \frac{1}{4} S_{\triangle ABC}$$

$$\frac{AE \cdot AD \cdot \sin \angle A}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{AB \cdot AC \cdot \sin \angle A}{2} \quad /: \frac{\sin \angle A}{2} > 0$$

$$AE \cdot x = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 30 \cdot 20$$

$$\boxed{AE = \frac{150}{x}}$$

$$AE = \frac{150}{x}$$

DE

**ДИФЕРЕНЦИАЛИРОВАНИЕ**

(1)

ΔADE

$$(DE)^2 = (AD)^2 + (AE)^2 - 2AD \cdot AE \cdot \cos \angle A$$

$$(DE)^2 = x^2 + \left(\frac{150}{x}\right)^2 - 2 \cdot x \cdot \frac{150}{x} \cdot \cos \angle A$$

$$(DE)^2 = x^2 + \frac{22500}{x^2} - 300 \cos \angle A$$

$$\boxed{DE = \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{22500}{x^2} - 300 \cos \angle A}} \quad \leftarrow DE > 0$$

$$(DE)' = \frac{2x + \frac{0 - 22500 \cdot 2x}{x^4}}{2 \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{22500}{x^2} - 300 \cos \angle A}}$$

$$\boxed{(DE)' = \frac{2x^4 - 45000}{2x^3 \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{22500}{x^2} - 300 \cos \angle A}}}$$

$$2x^4 - 45000 = 0$$

$$x^4 = 22500$$

$$x = 5\sqrt{6} \sim 12.2 \quad \leftarrow x > 0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (DE)'(12) &= \frac{-}{+} < 0 \\ (DE)'(13) &= \frac{+}{+} > 0 \end{aligned} \right\} x = 5\sqrt{6}, \text{ o.k.}$$

$$DE(5\sqrt{6}) = \sqrt{(5\sqrt{6})^2 + \frac{22500}{(5\sqrt{6})^2} - 300 \cos \angle A}$$

$$DE(5\sqrt{6}) = \sqrt{300 - 300 \cos \angle A}$$

$$\sqrt{300 - 300 \cos \angle A}$$

DE

:

"

$$\cdot \quad DE \quad , \quad \frac{DE}{BC} \quad , \quad BC \quad \quad \quad (2)$$

$$\cdot \quad x = 5\sqrt{6} \quad , \quad DE \quad (1)$$

$$\cdot \quad \frac{DE}{BC} \quad , \quad x = 5\sqrt{6} :$$