

72 - 108 ,
50% ,

$$\frac{100-50}{100} \cdot 72 = 0.5 \cdot 72 = 36 \quad (1)$$

$$108 + 36 = 144 ,$$

144 :

$$72 - 36 = 36 \quad (2)$$

$$108 + 72 = 180 ,$$

$$\frac{36}{180} \cdot 100\% = 0.2 \cdot 100\% = 20\%$$

20% , :

165 ,
50% ,

$$x - (1) \quad x + 39$$

$$\frac{100-50}{100} \cdot x = 0.5x$$

$$0.5x + x + 39 = 165 :$$

$$1.5x = 126$$

$$\boxed{x = 84} \rightarrow \boxed{x + 39 = 123}$$

123 , 84 , :

$$84 - 0.5 \cdot 84 = 42 \quad (2)$$

$$84 + 123 = 207 ,$$

$$\frac{42}{207} \cdot 100\% \sim 0.2029 \cdot 100\% \sim 20.29\%$$

20.29% , :

"

$y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 5$ AE
 $x_A = 0$, y - A
 $A(0, 5)$, $y = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 0 + 5 = 5$: AE $x = 0$
 $A(0, 5)$:

$m_{AE} = -\frac{1}{2}$, $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 5$ AE
 $m_{AE} \cdot m_{BE} = -1$: , $\angle AEB = 90^\circ$
 $-\frac{1}{2} \cdot m_{BE} = -1 \rightarrow m_{BE} = 2$ () BE
 2 , $O(0,0)$ OB

$$y - 0 = 2(x - 0)$$

$$\boxed{y = 2x}$$

$y = 2x$ OB :

, E

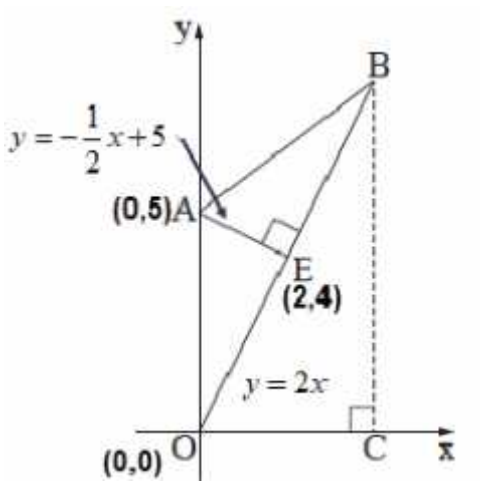
$$\begin{cases} y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 5 \\ y = 2x \end{cases}$$

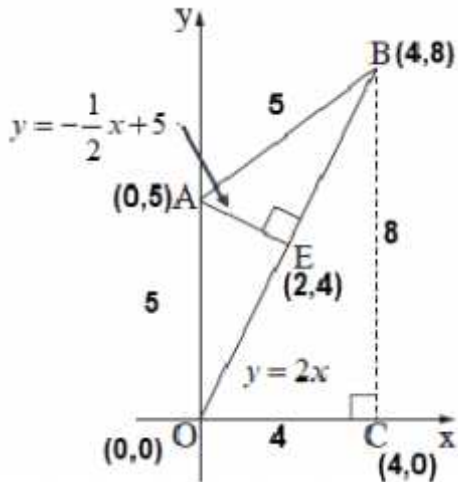
$$2x = -\frac{1}{2}x + 5$$

$$2.5x = 5 \quad / : 2.5$$

$$x = 2 \rightarrow y = 2 \cdot 2 = 4 \rightarrow \boxed{E(2, 4)}$$

. E(2, 4) :





.8 B y - .

:OB $y_B = 8$

$$8 = 2x$$

$$x = 4 \rightarrow B(4, 8)$$

. ΔOAB -

$$d_{AO} = y_A - y_O = 5 - 0 = 5$$

$$d_{AB} = \sqrt{(4-0)^2 + (8-5)^2} = \sqrt{25} = 5 \left. \vphantom{d_{AB}} \right\} AO = AB = 5$$

. $AO = AB$, ΔOAB - :

. $ABCO$.

$$. OC = 4 - 0 = 4 , BC = 8 - 0 = 8$$

$$. P_{ABCO} = 5 + 5 + 8 + 4 = 22$$

. 22 $ABCO$:

• $M(3, 5)$

• $A(1, 8)$ (1)

$d_{AM} = \sqrt{(1-3)^2 + (8-5)^2}$

$d_{AM} = \sqrt{13}$

$R = \sqrt{13}$

• $\sqrt{13}$:

• $(x-3)^2 + (y-5)^2 = 13$ (2)

• $m_{AM} = \frac{8-5}{1-3} = \frac{3}{-2} = -1.5$ (1)

• $m_{AM} = -1.5$:

• $m_{\text{mashik}} \cdot m_{AM} = -1$, (2)

• $m_{\text{mashik}} \cdot (-1.5) = -1 \rightarrow m_{\text{mashik}} = \frac{2}{3}$ ($m_{AM} = -1.5 = -\frac{3}{2}$,)

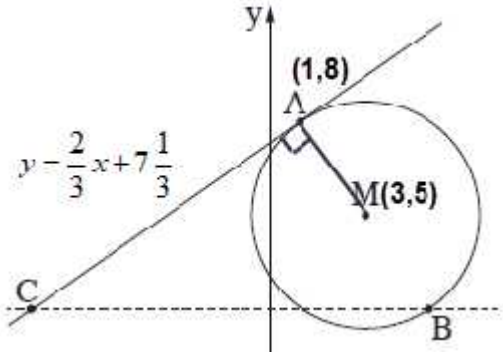
• $\frac{2}{3}$, $A(1, 8)$

$y - 8 = \frac{2}{3}(x - 1)$

$y - 8 = \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{2}{3}$

$y = \frac{2}{3}x + 7\frac{1}{3}$

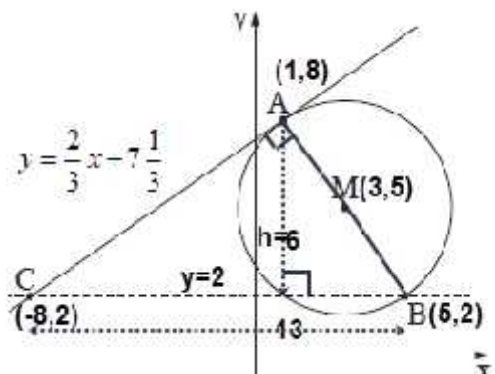
• $y = \frac{2}{3}x + 7\frac{1}{3}$:



. A(1, 8)

, AB

M(3, 5)



$$5 = \frac{8 + y_B}{2} \quad / \cdot 2$$

$$3 = \frac{1 + x_B}{2} \quad / \cdot 2$$

$$10 = 8 + y_B$$

$$6 = 1 + x_B$$

$$y_B = 2$$

$$x_B = 5$$

. B(5, 2) :

. x -

B

$$y_C = y_B = 2 ,$$

: AC

$$y_B = 2$$

$$2 = \frac{2}{3}x + 7\frac{1}{3}$$

$$-\frac{16}{3} = \frac{2}{3}x \quad / : (\frac{2}{3})$$

$$x = -8 \rightarrow C(-8, 2)$$

. ABC

. y -

, x -

BC

$$d_{BC} = x_B - x_C = 5 - (-8) = 13$$

$$h_{BC} = y_A - 2 = 8 - 2 = 6$$

$$S_{\Delta ABC} = \frac{BC \cdot h}{2} = \frac{13 \cdot 6}{2} = 39$$

. " 39

ABC

:

$$f(x) = 0.5x^2 + \frac{8}{x}$$

$$x = 0, \quad x \neq 0$$

$x \neq 0$:

$$f(x) = 0.5x^2 + \frac{8}{x}$$

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

$$0 = \frac{x^2/x - 1/8}{1 - x^2} \quad / \cdot x^2$$

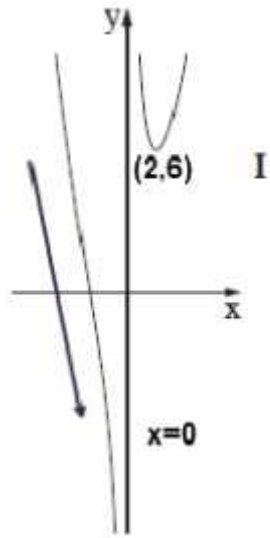
$$0 = x^3 - 8 \quad / +8$$

$$8 = x^3$$

$$x = \sqrt[3]{8} \rightarrow x = 2 \rightarrow y = 0.5 \cdot 2^2 + \frac{8}{2} = 6 \rightarrow \boxed{(2, 6)}$$

.()

$$f'(-1) = -1 - \frac{8}{(-1)^2} = -9 < 0, \quad f'(1) = 1 - \frac{8}{1^2} = -7 < 0, \quad f'(3) = 3 - \frac{8}{3^2} = \frac{19}{9} > 0$$



-0.5	0	1	2	3	x
-1	x ≠ 0	-	0	+	y'
↘		↘	Min	↗	

$$x = 2 -$$

$$(2, 6) :$$

$$, f'(-1) < 0 -$$

$$. x = -1$$

$$f(x) :$$

$$, (2, 6)$$

I

$$, (x = -1, \quad , \quad) x < 0$$

$$. x = 0$$

$$. f(x)$$

I :

$f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 6$

A

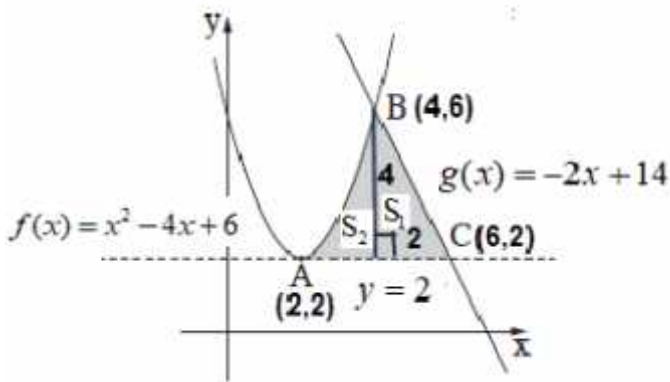
$f'(x) = 2x - 4$

$2x - 4 = 0$

$2x = 4 \quad /:2$

$x = 2 \rightarrow y = 2^2 - 4 \cdot 2 + 6 = 2 \rightarrow \boxed{A(2, 2)}$

A(2, 2):



$f(x) - y = 2$

$y_C = y_A = 2$

$y_C = 2$

$2 = -2x + 14$

$2x = 12 \quad /:2$

$x = 6 \rightarrow \boxed{C(6, 2)}$

C(6, 2):

B(4, 6)

$S_1 = \frac{(6-4) \cdot (6-2)}{2} = 4$

- S₁

$x^2 - 4x + 6 - 2 = x^2 - 4x + 4$

- S₂

$S_2 = \int_2^6 (x^2 - 4x + 4) dx$

$S_2 = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{4x^2}{2} + 4x \right]_2^6$

$S_2 = \left(\frac{4^3}{3} - \frac{4 \cdot 4^2}{2} + 4 \cdot 4 \right) - \left(\frac{2^3}{3} - \frac{4 \cdot 2^2}{2} + 4 \cdot 2 \right)$

$S_2 = \frac{16}{3} - \frac{8}{3}$

$S_2 = 2 \frac{2}{3}$

$4 + 2 \frac{2}{3} = 6 \frac{2}{3}$

$6 \frac{2}{3}$

מקסימום אורך הקטע AB :

$A(x, \sqrt{x})$ $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ A
 $x_B = x_A$, y - AB
 $B(x, x)$ $y = x$ B

$AB = y_A - y_B$

$AB = \sqrt{x} - x$

$AB'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - 1$

$0 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - 1 \rightarrow 0 = 1 - 2\sqrt{x}$

$2\sqrt{x} = 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{x} = 0.5 \quad ()^2$

$x = 0.25$

:

$AB'(0.2) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{0.2}} - 1 = 0.12 > 0$, $AB'(0.3) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{0.3}} - 1 = -0.09 < 0$

0	0.2	0.25	0.3	x
	+	0	-	$AB'(x)$
	↖	Max	↘	

AB $x = 0.25$:

$AB = \sqrt{0.25} - 0.25 = 0.25$: $x = 0.25$.

0.25 AB :