

.() x - .

,(x) 10

$$\frac{100-50}{100} \cdot x = 0.5x \quad 50\% \quad 10$$

10x	x	10	
0.5 · 10x = 5x	0.5x	10	

10x + 5x = 15000 : 15,000

$$10x + 5x = 15000$$

$$15x = 15000 \quad /:15$$

$$\boxed{x = 1000}$$

. 1,000 :

.() y - (1) .

$$\frac{100+50}{100} \cdot 1000 = 1.5 \cdot 1000 = 1500 :$$

50% -

$$\frac{100+60}{100} \cdot y = 1.6y :$$

60% -

3 · 1500 = 4500	1500	3	
2 · 1.6y = 3.2y	1.6y	2	

4500 + 3.2y = 6900 : 6,900

$$4500 + 3.2y = 6900$$

$$3.2y = 2400 \quad /:3.2$$

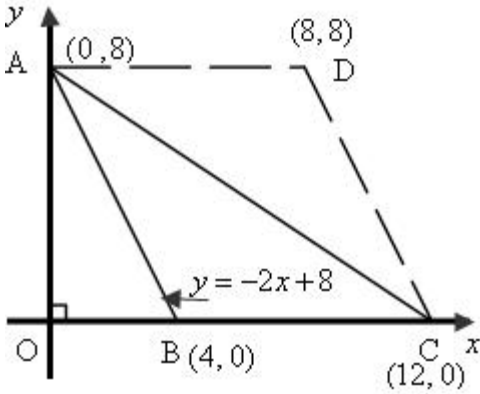
$$\boxed{y = 750}$$

. 750 :

$$\frac{60}{100} \cdot 750 = 0.6 \cdot 750 = 450 \quad , \quad 60\% \quad (2)$$

. 450 :

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$y = -2x + 8$ AB
 $A(0, 8)$, $x = 0$, $y =$
 $0 = -2x + 8 \rightarrow 2x = 8 \rightarrow x = 4 \rightarrow B(4, 0)$, $y = 0$, $x =$
 $B(4, 0)$, $A(0, 8)$:

$\triangle AOB$ $\triangle ABC$
 $\angle AOB = \angle ABC = 90^\circ$
 $\angle ABO = \angle BAC$ (common angle)
 $\therefore \triangle AOB \sim \triangle ABC$
 $\frac{AO}{AB} = \frac{OB}{BC}$
 $\frac{8}{\sqrt{4^2 + 8^2}} = \frac{4}{BC}$
 $BC = 2OB = 8$
 $C(12, 0)$
 $\therefore BC = 8$
 $\therefore AD = BC = 8 \rightarrow D(8, 8)$

$AO = 8$, $AB = \sqrt{4^2 + 8^2} = 4\sqrt{5}$ (1)

$AB \neq AD$

ABCD :

. $A(-6, -3)$, M , $y = 2x + 9$.

.2 , A MA

$$2m_{AM} = -1 \rightarrow m_{AM} = \frac{-1}{2} \rightarrow m_{AM} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

. $y - (-3) = -\frac{1}{2}(x - (-6)) \rightarrow y + 3 = -\frac{1}{2}x - 3 \rightarrow \boxed{y = -\frac{1}{2}x - 6}$ AM

. $y = -\frac{1}{2}x - 6$ AM :

. $y = -\frac{1}{2}x - 6$ M , $x_M = y_M$.

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}y - 6$$

$$1.5y = -6 \quad /:1.5$$

$$y = -4 \rightarrow x = -4 \rightarrow \boxed{M(-4, -4)}$$

: _____

$$\begin{cases} y = x \\ y = -\frac{1}{2}x - 6 \end{cases}$$

. $M(-4, -4)$:

(1) .

$$d_{AM} = \sqrt{(-6 - (-4))^2 + (-3 - (-4))^2} = \sqrt{5}$$

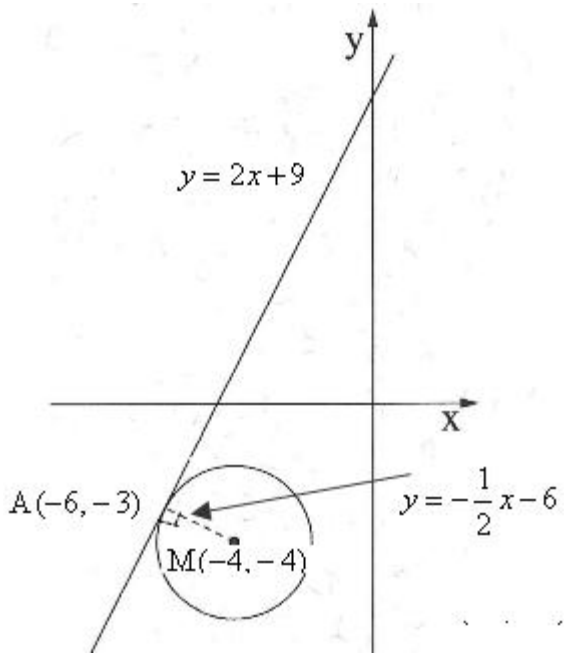
. $\sqrt{5}$:

. $R = \sqrt{5}$ - $M(-4, -4)$ (2)

$$(x - (-4))^2 + (y - (-4))^2 = 5$$

$$(x + 4)^2 + (y + 4)^2 = 5$$

. $(x + 4)^2 + (y + 4)^2 = 5$:



$$f(x) = x + \sqrt{x}$$

$$(\quad - \quad) \quad x \geq 0 :$$

$$x \geq 0 :$$

$$(1,0) \quad (1)$$

$$, 0 = 2 \quad 0 = 1 + \sqrt{1}$$

$$(1,0) \quad :$$

$$(0,0) \quad f(0) = 0 + \sqrt{0} = 0 \quad x = 0 \quad y \quad (2)$$

$$y = 0 \quad x -$$

$$0 = x + \sqrt{x}$$

$$-x = \sqrt{x}$$

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

$$x^2 = x$$

$$x^2 - x = 0$$

$$x(x-1) = 0$$

$$y - \quad , \quad (0,0) \quad , \quad x = 0$$

$$: \quad , \quad x = 1$$

$$-1 = \sqrt{1} \quad x = 1 \quad -$$

$$(1,0) \quad (1) \quad -$$

$$(0,0) :$$

$$(\quad (0,0) \quad (1) .$$

$$f'(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$0 = 1 + \frac{2}{2\sqrt{x}} \quad / \cdot 2\sqrt{x}$$

$$0 = 2\sqrt{x} + 2$$

$$2\sqrt{x} = -2 \quad / : 2$$

$$\sqrt{x} = -1$$

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$x > 0$,

$$f'(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \quad (2)$$

$x > 0$,

:

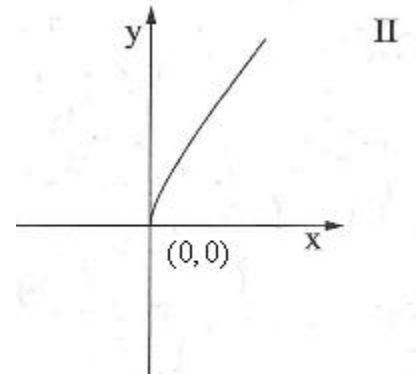
: (0,0)

, $x > 0$

, $x \geq 0$

,

.



. Π :

$$f(x) = -x^3 + x^2 + x$$

$$f'(x) = -3x^2 + 2x + 1$$

$$0 = -3x^2 + 2x + 1$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm 4}{-6}$$

$$x_1 = -\frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{5}{27}\right) \leftarrow y = -\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 + \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) = -\frac{5}{27}$$

$$x_2 = 1 \rightarrow (1, 1) \leftarrow y = -1^3 + 1^2 + 1 = 1$$

-1	$-\frac{1}{3}$	0	1	2	x
-	0	+	0	-	y'
↘	Min	↗	Max	↘	

$$f'(-1) = -3 \cdot (-1)^2 + 2 \cdot (-1) + 1 < 0$$

$$f'(0) = -3 \cdot 0^2 + 2 \cdot 0 + 1 > 0$$

$$f'(2) = -3 \cdot 2^2 + 2 \cdot 2 + 1 < 0$$

$$x = 1$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{3}$$

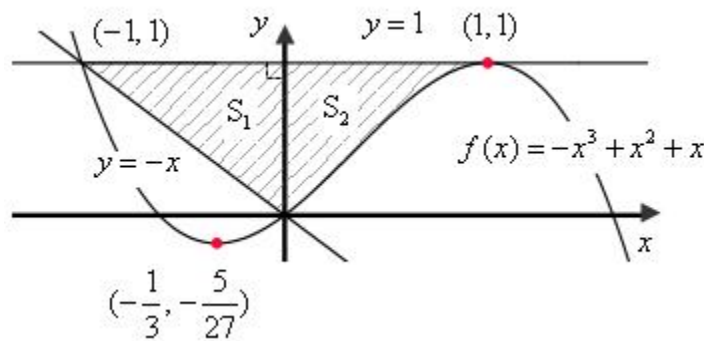
$$(1, 1), \quad \left(-\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{5}{27}\right):$$

, (1, 1), (1)

y - ,

.1 ,

. y = 1 :



(2)

• y -

,

- S₁

• (-1,1) y = -x - y = 1

$$S_1 = \frac{1 \cdot 1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

- S₂

$$1 - (-x^3 + x^2 + x) = 1 + x^3 - x^2 - x :$$

$$S_2 = \int_0^1 (1 + x^3 - x^2 - x) dx$$

$$S_2 = \left[x + \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1$$

$$S_2 = \left(1 + \frac{1^4}{4} - \frac{1^3}{3} - \frac{1^2}{2} \right) - \left(0 + \frac{0^4}{4} - \frac{0^3}{3} - \frac{0^2}{2} \right)$$

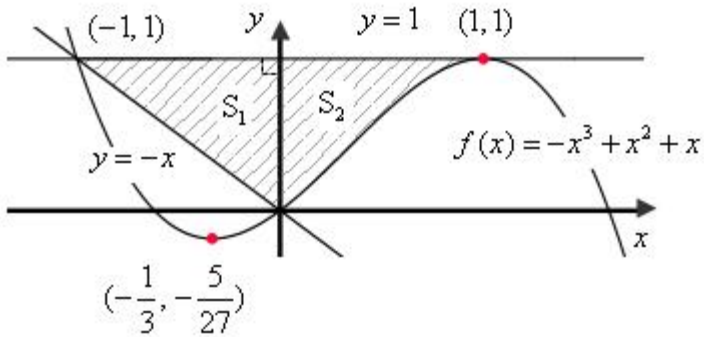
$$S_2 = \frac{5}{12} - 0$$

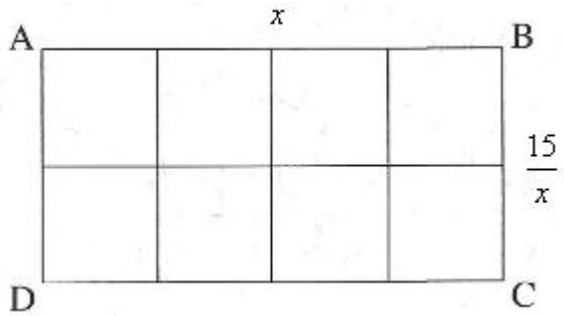
$$S_2 = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{12} = \frac{11}{12} :$$

$$\cdot \quad \frac{11}{12}$$

:





$AB = x$, $AB = x$ (1).

$x \cdot BC = 15$, " 15

BC

$\frac{15}{x} = BC$:

(2)

BC

$5 \cdot \frac{15}{x} + 3 \cdot x = \frac{75}{x} + 3x$:

$\frac{75}{x} + 3x$

$f(x) = \frac{75}{x} + 3x$

מינימום סכום אורכי המוסות,

$$f(x) = \frac{75}{x} + 3x$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{75}{x^2} + 3$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-75 + 3x^2}{x^2}$$

$$0 = \frac{-75 + 3x^2}{x^2}$$

$0 = -75 + 3x^2 \rightarrow 3x^2 = 75 \rightarrow x^2 = 25 \rightarrow x = \pm 5$
 $x = 5$, , AB

()

$f'(4) = -75 + 3 \cdot 4^2 < 0$, $f'(6) = -75 + 3 \cdot 6^2 > 0$

0	4	5	6	x
	-	0	+	y'
	↘	Min	↗	

, $x = 5$: