

. 2:1

D

$$5.5 = \frac{3 + 2y_D}{3} \rightarrow y_D = 6.75$$

$$. D(5.75, 6.75) \quad y = x + 1$$

$$. B(x, x + 1)$$

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$$\left. \begin{aligned} 5.75 &= \frac{x + x_C}{2} \rightarrow x_C = 11.5 - x \\ 6.75 &= \frac{x + 1 + y_C}{2} \rightarrow y_C = 12.5 - x \end{aligned} \right\} C(11.5 - x, 12.5 - x)$$

$$: -x + y - 1 = 0 \quad A(12, 3) \quad ,$$

$$h = \frac{|-12 + 3 - 1|}{\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2}} = 5\sqrt{2}$$

: BD

$$12.5 = \frac{2BD \cdot 5\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow BD = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{4} = \sqrt{(x - 5.75)^2 + (x + 1 - 6.75)^2}$$

$$\frac{25}{8} = (x - 5.75)^2 + (x - 5.75)^2$$

$$\frac{25}{8} = 2(x - 5.75)^2$$

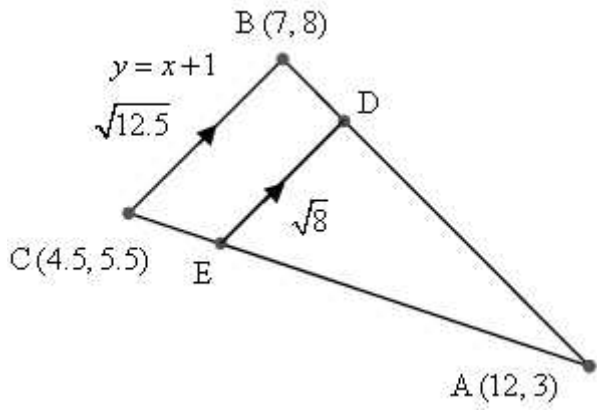
$$(x - 5.75)^2 = \frac{25}{16}$$

$$x - 5.75 = 1.25 \rightarrow x = 7 \rightarrow \boxed{B(7, 8)}$$

$$x - 5.75 = -1.25 \rightarrow x = 4.5 \rightarrow \boxed{C(4.5, 5.5)}$$

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C(4.5, 5.5) , B(7, 8) :



. BC \parallel DE - , .

$$BC = \sqrt{(7-4.5)^2 + (8-5.5)^2} = \sqrt{12.5}$$

$$\frac{AE}{AC} = \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{\sqrt{8}}{\sqrt{12.5}} = \frac{4}{5}$$

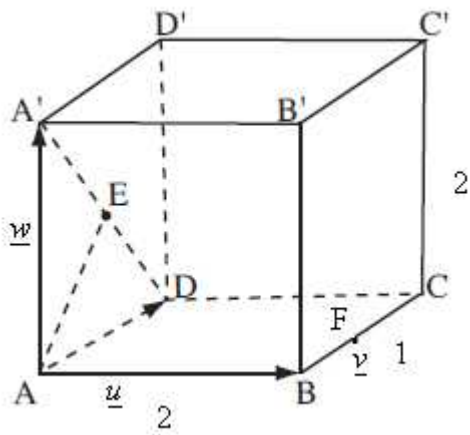
4:1 AC E

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_E &= \frac{12 \cdot 1 + 4.5 \cdot 4}{5} = 6 \\ y_E &= \frac{3 \cdot 1 + 4.5 \cdot 5.5}{5} = 5 \end{aligned} \right\} E(6,5)$$

.1 , BC BE

$$y = x - 1 \quad BE$$

. $y = x - 1$:



$$\overline{AB} = \underline{u} \quad |\underline{u}| = 2 \quad \underline{u}^2 = 4$$

$$\overline{AD} = \underline{v} \quad |\underline{v}| = 1 \quad \underline{v}^2 = 1$$

$$\overline{AA'} = \underline{w} \quad |\underline{w}| = 2 \quad \underline{w}^2 = 4$$

$$\underline{u} \cdot \underline{w} = \underline{u} \cdot \underline{v} = \underline{v} \cdot \underline{w} = 0$$

$$\cos \sphericalangle EAF = \frac{\overline{AE} \cdot \overline{AF}}{|\overline{AE}| |\overline{AF}|}$$

$$\overline{BF} = t \overline{BC}$$

$$\overline{BF} = t \underline{v}$$

$$\overline{AE} = \frac{1}{2} \overline{AA'} + \frac{1}{2} \overline{AD}$$

$$\overline{AE} = \frac{1}{2} \underline{w} + \frac{1}{2} \underline{v}$$

$$\overline{AF} = \overline{AB} + \overline{BF}$$

$$\overline{AF} = \underline{u} + t \underline{v}$$

$$\overline{AE} \cdot \overline{AF} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \underline{v} + \frac{1}{2} \underline{w}\right) (\underline{u} + t \underline{v})$$

$$\overline{AE} \cdot \overline{AF} = \frac{1}{2} t \underline{v}^2 = \frac{1}{2} t \cdot 1 = 0.5t \quad \leftarrow \underline{u} \cdot \underline{w} = \underline{u} \cdot \underline{v} = \underline{v} \cdot \underline{w} = 0$$

$$|\overline{AE}| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \underline{v} + \frac{1}{2} \underline{w} \right| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} \underline{v}^2 + \frac{1}{4} \underline{w}^2} = 0.5 \sqrt{1+4} = 0.5 \sqrt{5}$$

$$|\overline{AF}| = |\underline{u} + t \underline{v}| = \sqrt{\underline{u}^2 + t^2 \underline{v}^2} = \sqrt{4+t^2}$$

$$30^\circ$$

$$\sphericalangle EAF$$

$$\cos 30^\circ = \frac{0.5t}{0.5\sqrt{5}\sqrt{4+t^2}}$$

$$\sqrt{4+t^2} = \frac{2t}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$4+t^2 = \frac{4t^2}{15}$$

$$t^2 = -\frac{60}{11} < 0$$

$$30^\circ$$

$$\sphericalangle EAF$$

$$\sphericalangle EAF = 30^\circ$$

t

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$$\cos \angle EAF = \frac{1}{5} \quad t \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{1}{5} = \frac{0.5t}{0.5\sqrt{5}\sqrt{4+t^2}}$$

$$\sqrt{4+t^2} = t\sqrt{5}$$

$$4+t^2 = 5t^2$$

$$t^2 = 1$$

$$t = 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{4+1^2} = 1\sqrt{5} \rightarrow \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5} \text{ o.k.}$$

$$t = -1 \rightarrow \sqrt{4+(-1)^2} = -1\sqrt{5} \rightarrow \sqrt{5} = -\sqrt{5} \text{ not o.k.}$$

$$t = 1 :$$

$$\vec{BF} = 1 \vec{BC} = \vec{BC} \quad t = 1 \quad (2)$$

.BC ,C F :

$$\vec{EF} = r\vec{u} + s\vec{w} \quad , \text{ABB}'\text{A}' \quad \text{EF}$$

$$\vec{EF} = \vec{EA} + \vec{AF}$$

$$\vec{EF} = -\frac{1}{2}\vec{v} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{w} + \vec{u} + t\vec{v}$$

$$\vec{EF} = \vec{u} + (t - \frac{1}{2})\vec{v} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{w}$$

$$t - \frac{1}{2} = 0 \rightarrow t = \frac{1}{2}$$

. 1:1 BC F :

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. F E ,ABB'A' EF

,AD E

, (AA' E ,)

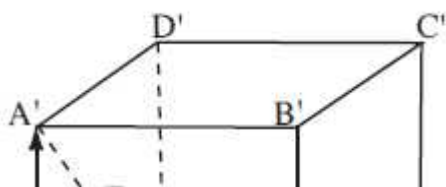
. 1:1 BC F ,BC F

. F ,AEDF $\triangle AED$

. F $|u| = 2$, BC

DD'A' , $\triangle AED$,

DA'



.	$\Delta A'AD$	AE
.	$0.5 \cdot 0.5 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 =$	0.5
	$\frac{0.5 \cdot 2}{3} =$	$\frac{1}{3}$
.	$\frac{1}{3}$	$AEDF$
		$:$

$\frac{i^{n+1}}{i^n} = i, i^2, i^3, \dots, i^n, \dots$

$i, i^2 = -1, i^3 = -i, i^4 = 1 : i$

$(0,1), (-1,0), (0,-1), (1,0) :$

$(2) (\sqrt{2})$

$x^2 + y^2 = 1$

$S_{4n} = \frac{i(i^{4n} - 1)}{i - 1} = \frac{i((i^4)^n - 1)}{i - 1} = \frac{i(1^n - 1)}{i - 1} = \frac{i(1 - 1)}{i - 1} = 0 \text{ (1)}$

$(0) 4n :$

$a_{20} = 1 \text{ (1)}, S_{20} = 0, S_{19} = S_{20} - a_{20} = 0 - 1 = -1 \text{ (2)}$

i

$S_{19} = -1 :$

$n z_1, z_2, z_3, \dots, z_n \text{ (1)}$

$z_1 = 1, x^2 + y^2 = 1$

$z_1 = 1$

$\frac{2f}{n} \frac{360^\circ}{n}$

$cis(\frac{2f}{n})$

$z_n = 1 \cdot (cis(\frac{2f}{n}))^{n-1} = cis(\frac{2f(n-1)}{n})$

$z_n = cis(\frac{2f(n-1)}{n}) :$

$(1) z^n = cis(0), z^n = 1 \text{ (2)}$

$z_k = cis(\frac{0^\circ + 360^\circ k}{n})$

$\frac{z_{k+1}}{z_k} = \frac{cis(\frac{360^\circ(k+1)}{n})}{cis(\frac{360^\circ k}{n})} = cis(\frac{360^\circ(k+1)}{n} - \frac{360^\circ k}{n}) = cis \frac{360^\circ}{n} = cis \frac{2f}{n}$

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$$f(x) = \ln(1+e^{-x}) + \frac{1}{3}x$$

$$x \quad , x \quad 1+e^{-x}$$

$$x \quad : \quad :$$

$$x=0$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{-3e^{-x} + 1 + e^{-x}}{3(1+e^{-x})}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1-2e^{-x}}{3(1+e^{-x})}$$

$$f'(0) = \frac{1-2e^0}{3(1+e^0)} = \frac{1-2}{3(1+1)} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$x \quad N - M$$

$$M(x_0, \ln(1+e^{-x_0}) + \frac{1}{3}x_0)$$

$$N(-x_0, \ln(1+e^{x_0}) - \frac{1}{3}x_0)$$

$$m_{MN} = \frac{\ln(1+e^{-x_0}) + \frac{1}{3}x_0 - (\ln(1+e^{x_0}) - \frac{1}{3}x_0)}{x_0 - (-x_0)}$$

$$m_{MN} = \frac{\ln(1+e^{-x_0}) - \ln(1+e^{x_0}) + \frac{1}{3}x_0 + \frac{1}{3}x_0}{x_0 + x_0}$$

$$m_{MN} = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{1+e^{-x_0}}{1+e^{x_0}}\right) + \frac{2}{3}x_0}{2x_0} = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{1+\frac{1}{e^{x_0}}}{1+e^{x_0}}\right) + \frac{2}{3}x_0}{2x_0} = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{e^{x_0}+1}{1+e^{x_0}}\right) + \frac{2}{3}x_0}{2x_0} = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{1}{e^{x_0}}\right) + \frac{2}{3}x_0}{2x_0}$$

$$m_{MN} = \frac{\ln e^{-x_0} + \frac{2}{3}x_0}{2x_0} = \frac{-x_0 \ln e + \frac{2}{3}x_0}{2x_0} = \frac{-x_0 + \frac{2}{3}x_0}{2x_0} = \frac{-\frac{1}{3}x_0}{2x_0} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$f'(0) = m_{MN} (= -\frac{1}{6}) :$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1-2e^{-x}}{3(1+e^{-x})}$$

$$x \rightarrow \pm\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1-2e^{-x}}{3(1+e^{-x})} = \frac{1}{3(1+0)} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1-2e^{-x}}{3(1+e^{-x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{e^{-x}} - 2}{3(\frac{1}{e^{-x}} + 1)} = \frac{0-2}{3(0+1)} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

x	10	15	20	-10	-20	-30
y	0.333287	0.33333333331	0.33333333333	-0.66662	-0.6666666664	-0.6666666666

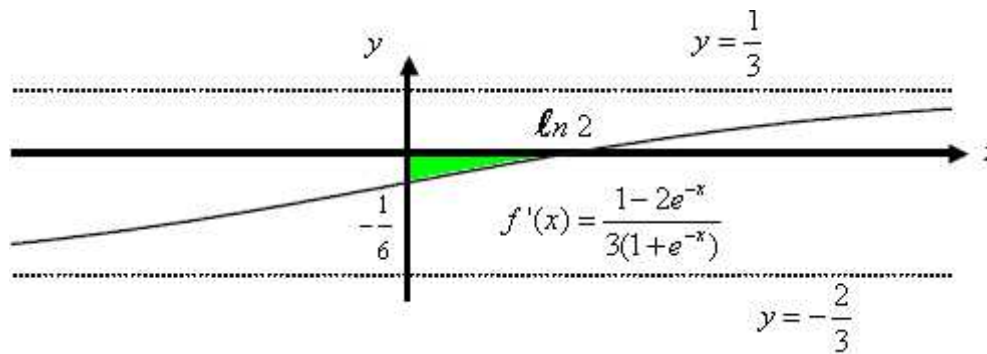
$$y = -\frac{2}{3}, \quad y = \frac{1}{3} :$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1-2e^{-x}}{3(1+e^{-x})} \quad (1)$$

$$1-2e^{-x} < 0 \rightarrow e^{-x} > 0.5 \rightarrow -x > \ln 0.5 \rightarrow x < -\ln 0.5 \quad x < \ln 0.5^{-1} \rightarrow x < \ln 2$$

$$x < \ln 2 :$$

$$x < \ln 2 \quad f'(0) = -\frac{1}{6} \quad (2)$$



$$S = \int_0^{\ln 2} (0 - f'(x)) dx$$

$$S = -f(x) \Big|_0^{\ln 2} = S = (-\ln(1+e^{-\ln 2}) - \frac{1}{3} \ln 2) - (-\ln(1+e^0) - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 0) =$$

$$S = -\ln 1.5 - \frac{1}{3} \ln 2 + \ln 2 = \frac{2}{3} \ln 2 - \ln 1.5 = \ln \sqrt[3]{4} - \ln 1.5$$

$$S = \ln \frac{\sqrt[3]{4}}{1.5} = 0.0566$$

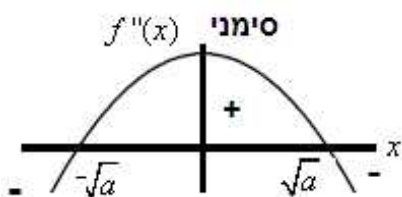
$$\ln \frac{\sqrt[3]{4}}{1.5} = 0.0566$$

$a > 0$, $f(x) = \ln(x^2 + a)$

$a > 0$ x $x^2 + a$
 x :

$y = 3 \ln 2$ $f(x)$:

$f(x) = \ln(x^2 + a) \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{2x}{x^2 + a}$



$f''(x) = \frac{2(x^2 + a) - 2x \cdot x}{(x^2 + a)^2}$

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

$0 = 2a - 2x^2 \rightarrow 2x^2 = 2a \rightarrow x^2 = a \rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{a}$

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$(\sqrt{a}, 3 \ln 2)$

$3 \ln 2 = \ln(\sqrt{a}^2 + a)$

$\ln 2^3 = \ln(a + a)$

$8 = 2a$

$a = 4$

$a = 4$:

$f'(x) = \frac{2x}{x^2 + 4}$, $f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 4)$ $a = 4$

$x = \sqrt{4} = 2$,

$m = f'(2) = \frac{2 \cdot 2}{2^2 + 4} = \frac{1}{2}$:

$x = -\sqrt{4} = -2$,

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

$-\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

..

(1).

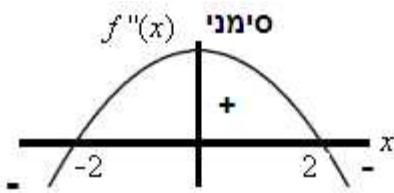
$$f(0) = \ln(0^2 + 4) = \ln 4, x=0$$

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

$$f''(0) > 0$$

$$f''(\sqrt{e}) = \frac{3 - 2\ln\sqrt{e}}{+} = \frac{2}{+} > 0$$

$$(0, \ln 4) :$$



/ (2)

$$(2, 3\ln 2), (-2, 3\ln 2)$$

$$x < -2 \quad x > 2 - \cap$$

$$, -2 < x < 2 - \cup$$

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: (3)

