

$(x > 1) \ 1, \frac{1}{x}, \frac{1}{x^2}, \frac{1}{x^3}, \dots$

$\frac{1}{x} \quad a_n = \frac{1}{x^{n-1}}$

$$\frac{a_{n+2}}{a_n} = \frac{\frac{1}{x^{n+1}}}{\frac{1}{x^{n-1}}}$$

$$\frac{a_{n+2}}{a_n} = \frac{x^{n-1}}{x^{n+1}}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{a_{n+2}}{a_n} = \frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$\frac{1}{x^2}$

$\frac{4}{3}$

$0 < \frac{1}{x^2} < 1$

$0 < \frac{1}{x} < 1$

$$\frac{4}{3} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$4(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}) = 3$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$x^2 = 4$$

$$\boxed{x = 2} \quad \leftarrow x > 0$$

$x = 2 :$

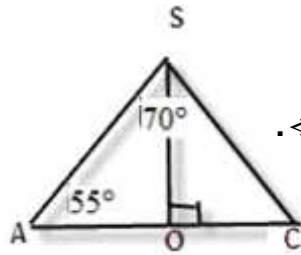
$(\frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{1}{4}$

$$\frac{b_{n+2}}{b_n} = \frac{(a_{n+2})^2}{(a_n)^2} = (\frac{a_{n+2}}{a_n})^2 = (q^2)^2 = q^4 = (\frac{1}{2})^4 = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$S^b = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{1 - \frac{1}{16}} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{15}{16}} = \frac{4}{15}$$

$\frac{4}{15}$

SABCD



$\Delta SAC$ ,  $\angle ASC = 70^\circ$

$\angle SAO = \frac{180^\circ - 70^\circ}{2} = 55^\circ$  , ( )

$55^\circ$

$\Delta ABC$

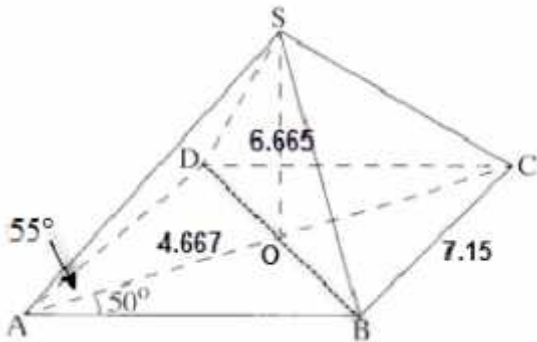
$\tan 50^\circ = \frac{BC}{AB}$

$6 \tan 50^\circ = BC$

$BC = 7.15$

$7.15 \cdot 6 = 42.9$  :

$AO = 9.33 : 2 = 4.667$  ,  $AC = \sqrt{6^2 + 7.15^2} = 9.33$  :  $\Delta ABC$



$\Delta ASO$

$\tan 55^\circ = \frac{SO}{AO}$

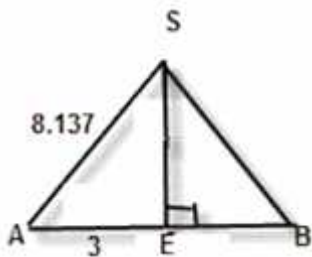
$4.667 \tan 55^\circ = SO$

$SO = 6.665$

$\frac{42.9 \cdot 6.665}{3} = 95.32$

$95.32$  :

$AS = \sqrt{4.667^2 + 6.665^2} = 8.137$  :  $\Delta ASO$



,SAB

$\Delta ASE$

$\sin \angle ASE = \frac{AE}{AS} = \frac{3}{8.137}$

$\angle ASE = 21.64^\circ \rightarrow \boxed{\angle ASB = 43.27^\circ}$

$\angle ASB = 43.27^\circ$  :

$0 \leq x \leq f \quad f(x) = x + \sin(2x)$

$g(x) = 1 + 2 \cos 2x \quad g(x) = f'(x)$

$g(0) = 1 + 2 \cos(2 \cdot 0) = 3 \rightarrow (0, 3)$

$g(f) = 1 + 2 \cos(2 \cdot f) = 3 \rightarrow (f, 3)$

$x \quad g(x) = 1 + 2 \cos 2x \quad (1)$

$0 = 1 + 2 \cos 2x$

$\cos 2x = -0.5 = \cos \frac{2f}{3}$

$2x = \frac{2f}{3} + 2fk \quad 2x = -\frac{2f}{3} + 2fk$

$x = \frac{f}{3} + fk \quad x = -\frac{f}{3} + fk$

$k = 0: (\frac{f}{3}, 0) \quad k = 1: (\frac{2f}{3}, 0)$

$(\frac{2f}{3}, 0), (\frac{f}{3}, 0) :$

(2)

|     |   |
|-----|---|
| $k$ | $x = \frac{f}{2}k$                              |
| 1   | $x = \frac{f}{2} \rightarrow (\frac{f}{2}, -1)$ |

$g'(x) = -4 \sin 2x$

$0 = -4 \sin 2x$

$0 = \sin 2x$

$2x = 180^\circ k \quad :2$

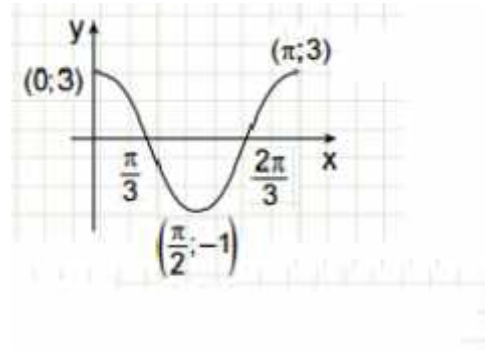
$x = 90^\circ k \rightarrow x = \frac{f}{2}k$

|        |     |   |               |   |     |
|--------|-----|---|---------------|---|-----|
| $x$    | 0   |   | $\frac{f}{2}$ |   | $f$ |
| $f(x)$ | 3   |   | -1            |   | 3   |
|        | Max | ↘ | Min           | ↗ | Max |

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

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(3)



$$g(x) = f'(x) < 0$$

,

$$f(x)$$

$$\frac{f}{3} < x < \frac{2f}{3}$$

– (3)

$$\frac{f}{3} < x < \frac{2f}{3} :$$

$$f(x) = e^{2x} + e^{4-2x} + 2 \quad (1)$$

:

$$f(10) = 485165197 \rightarrow +\infty, \quad f(-10) = 2.6 \cdot 10^{10} \rightarrow +\infty$$

y -

$$(0, 57.6) \quad , f(0) = e^{2 \cdot 0} + e^{4-2 \cdot 0} + 2 = 3 + e^4 = 57.6$$

. (0, 57.6) :

(2)

$$f'(x) = 2e^{2x} - 2e^{4-2x}$$

$$0 = 2e^{2x} - 2e^{4-2x}$$

$$2e^{4-2x} = 2e^{2x} \quad / : 2$$

$$e^{4-2x} = e^{2x}$$

$$4 - 2x = 2x$$

$$-4x = -4 \quad / : (-4)$$

$$x = 1$$

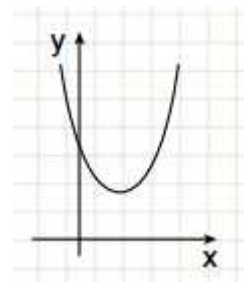
$$f(1) = e^{2 \cdot 1} + e^{4-2 \cdot 1} + 2 = 2 + 2e^2 = 16.78$$

$$(1, 16.78)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f'(0) = -107 < 0 \\ f'(2) = 107 > 0 \end{array} \right\} (1, 16.78), \text{Min}$$

. (1, 16.78) :

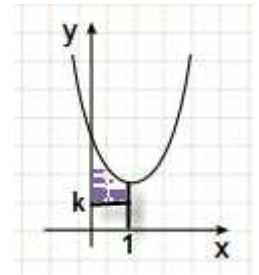
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$$, 0 < k < 16$$

$$, 16.78$$

$$y = k$$



$$S = \int_0^1 (e^{2x} + e^{4-2x} + 2 - k) dx$$

$$S = \left( \frac{e^{2x}}{2} + \frac{e^{4-2x}}{-2} + 2x - kx \right) \Big|_0^1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x=1: \frac{e^2}{2} - \frac{e^2}{2} + 2 - k = 2 - k \\ x=0: \frac{1}{2} - \frac{e^4}{2} \end{array} \right\} 2 - k - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{e^4}{2}$$

$$2 - k - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{e^4}{2} = \frac{e^4}{2} - 8\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\boxed{k = 10}$$

$$. k = 10 :$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - \ln(x^2) - 3$$

$\ln$

$$x \neq 0 \quad x^2 > 0$$

$$x \neq 0 :$$

( ) ,

| $x$      | $f(x)$   |                            |                         |
|----------|----------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 0.00001  | 15.42    |                            | $f(x)$                  |
| -0.00001 | 20.02    |                            | $x = 0$                 |
| 10,000   | 99999978 | $f(x) \rightarrow +\infty$ | $x \rightarrow +\infty$ |
| -10,000  | 99999978 | $f(x) \rightarrow +\infty$ | $x \rightarrow -\infty$ |

$$x = 0 :$$

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

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

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

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

$$2x^2 - 2 = 0$$

$$2(x^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$x = 1 \rightarrow f(1) = 1^2 - \ln(1^2) - 3 = -2 \rightarrow (1, -2)$$

$$x = -1 \rightarrow f(-1) = (-1)^2 - \ln(-1^2) - 3 = -2 \rightarrow (-1, -2)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f'(0.5) &= \frac{2 \cdot 0.5^2 - 2}{0.5} < 0 \\ f'(2) &= \frac{2 \cdot 2^2 - 2}{2} > 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \boxed{(1, -2), \min}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f'(-2) &= \frac{2 \cdot (-2)^2 - 2}{-2} < 0 \\ f'(-0.5) &= \frac{2 \cdot (-0.5)^2 - 2}{-0.5} > 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \boxed{(-1, -2), \min}$$

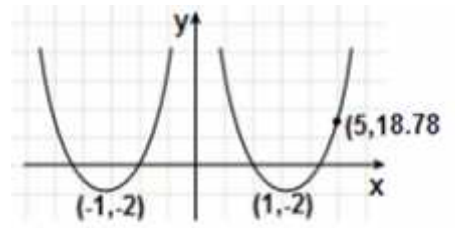
$$(-1, -2) , (1, -2) :$$

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$$f(5) = 5^2 - \ln(5^2) - 3 = 18.78 \quad (1)$$

$$f(5) = 18.78 :$$

(2)



$$2 - f(x)$$

$$x -$$

$$g(x) = f(x) + 2$$

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