

• AB M(4, 3) (1)

$x_B = 6$

$4 = \frac{6 + x_A}{2} \quad / \cdot 2$

$8 = 6 + x_A$

$x_A = 2$

$x_A = 2 :$

$y = 2x$  A (2)

$y_A = 2 \cdot 2 = 4 \rightarrow A(2, 4)$

$y_A = 4 :$

(3)

$3 = \frac{4 + y_B}{2} \quad / \cdot 2$

$6 = 4 + x_A$

$y_B = 2 \rightarrow B(6, 2)$

$y_B = 2 :$

AB M(4, 3)

, MA

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

$(x-4)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 5$  :

$m_{AB} = \frac{2-4}{6-2} = \frac{-2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$

,  $(m = 2) \quad y = 2x$  AB

,  $y = 2x$  ,

$(x-4)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 5$   $x = 6$

$(6-4)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 5 \rightarrow 4 + (y-3)(y-3) = 5$

$4 + y^2 - 3y - 3y + 9 = 5 \rightarrow y^2 - 6y + 8 = 0$

$y_{1,2} = \frac{6 \pm 2}{2}$

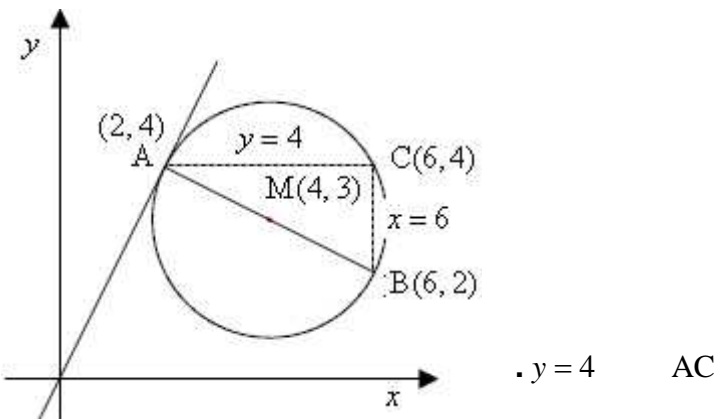
$y_1 = 4 \rightarrow C(6, 4) \quad y_2 = 2 \rightarrow B(6, 2)$

$C(6, 4) - A(2, 4) \quad y -$

$y = 4 :$

( )  $\angle C = 90^\circ$  :

,  $y = 4$  AC



$y = 4$  AC

$y -$

$y = 3x - 3$

$B(0, -3)$

$x = 0$

$0 = 3x - 3 \rightarrow -3x = -3 \rightarrow x = 1 \rightarrow A(1, 0)$

$y = 0$

$m_{BC} = \frac{10-4}{3-6} = \frac{6}{-3} = -2$

A(1, 0), B(0, -3) :

$m = 3 \quad y = 3x - 3$

AC

A(1, 0),  $m_{AC} = -\frac{1}{3}$

$AC \equiv y - 0 = -\frac{1}{3}(x - 1) \rightarrow AC \equiv y = -\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}$

$y = -\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}$  AC :

$\frac{1}{7}$  BC

B(0, -3),  $m_{BC} = -\frac{1}{7}$

$BC \equiv y - (-3) = \frac{1}{7}(x - 0) \rightarrow BC \equiv y + 3 = \frac{1}{7}x$

$BC \equiv y = \frac{1}{7}x - 3$

$y = -\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}$  : , C

$-\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{7}x - 3 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{7}x = -3 - \frac{1}{3}$

$-\frac{10}{21}x = -3\frac{1}{3} \quad /: (-\frac{10}{21}) \rightarrow x = 7 \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{7} \cdot 7 - 3 = -2 \rightarrow C(7, -2)$

C(7, -2) :

AC, BC = DC, BCD

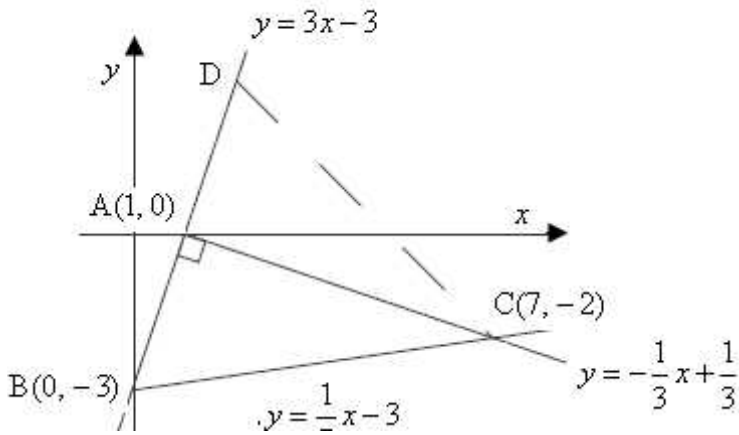
$S_{ABCD} = 2S_{\triangle ABC}$  ,

$d_{AB} = \sqrt{(1-0)^2 + (0-(-3))^2} = \sqrt{10}$

$d_{AC} = \sqrt{(1-7)^2 + (0-(-2))^2} = \sqrt{40}$

$S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{\sqrt{10}\sqrt{40}}{2} = 10 \rightarrow S_{ABCD} = 20$

$S_{ABCD} = 20$  :



’ ’ ( " ) x -

$$\frac{100+P}{100} \cdot x, \quad P = x$$

P = 25 : , 25% -

$$\frac{100+25}{100} \cdot x = 1.25x ;$$

(t) (v) (s) - s = vt

- " s	1 " 1v1	t	1
x	20	$\frac{x}{20}$	' ,
1.25x	15	$\frac{1.25x}{15}$	' ,

2 - :

$$\frac{x}{20} + 2 = \frac{1.25x}{15} ;$$

:

$$\frac{3x}{20} + 2 = \frac{4 \cdot 1.25x}{15} \quad / \cdot 60$$

$$3x + 120 = 5x$$

$$-2x = -120 \quad / : (-2)$$

$$\boxed{x = 60}$$

. " 60 ' , :

$$f(x) = -\frac{x}{4} - \frac{4}{x}$$

$$( \quad ) x \neq 0$$

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

$$y' = 0$$

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

$$0 = -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{4}{x^2} \quad / \cdot 4x^2$$

$$0 = -x^2 + 16 \rightarrow x^2 = 16 \rightarrow x = \pm 4$$

$$x = 4 \rightarrow y = -\frac{4}{4} - \frac{4}{4} = -2 \rightarrow (4, -2)$$

$$x = -4 \rightarrow y = -\frac{-4}{4} - \frac{4}{-4} = 2 \rightarrow (-4, 2)$$

$$f'(-5) = -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{4}{(-5)^2} = -0.09 < 0, \quad f'(-3) = -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{4}{(-3)^2} = 0.19 < 0$$

$$f'(3) = -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{4}{3} = 0.19 > 0, \quad f'(5) = -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{4}{5^2} = -0.09 < 0$$

-5	-4	-3	0	3	4	5	x
-	0	+		+	0	-	y'
↘	Min	↗		↘	Max	↗	

(4, -2), (-4, 2) :

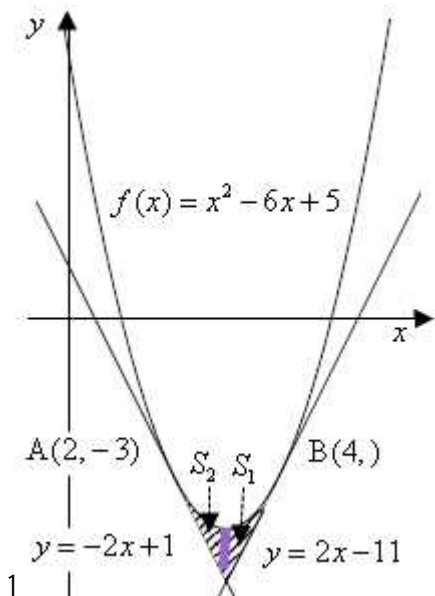
$$y = 0 \quad x -$$

$$0 = -\frac{x}{4} - \frac{4}{x} \quad / \cdot 4x$$

$$0 = -x^2 - 16$$

x -

:



1.1  $y = -2x + 11$

1.2  $y = 2x - 11$

$f(x) = x^2 - 6x + 5$

$f'(x) = 2x - 6$

$-2 = 2x - 6$

$2 = 2x - 6$

$-2x = -4 \quad /: (-2)$

$-2x = -8 \quad /: (-2)$

$x_A = 2$

$x_B = 4$

$1? x_B = 4, x_A = 2!$

1

$f(x) = x^2 - 6x + 5$

x -

$\begin{cases} y = -2x + 1 \\ y = 2x - 11 \end{cases}$

$-2x + 1 = 2x - 11 \rightarrow -4x = -12 \quad /: (-4)$

$x = 3$

$S_1 = \int_3^4 (x^2 - 6x + 5 - (2x - 11)) dx$

$S_1 = \int_3^4 (x^2 - 6x + 5 - 2x + 11) dx$

$S_1 = \int_3^4 (x^2 - 8x + 16) dx$

$S_1 = \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{8x^2}{2} + 16x \right]_3^4$

$S_1 = \left( \frac{4^3}{3} - 4 \cdot 4^2 + 16 \cdot 4 \right) - \left( \frac{3^3}{3} - 4 \cdot 3^2 + 16 \cdot 3 \right)$

$S_1 = 21 \frac{1}{3} - 21$

$S_1 = \frac{1}{3}$

$S_2 = \int_2^3 (x^2 - 6x + 5 - (-2x + 1)) dx$

$S_2 = \int_2^3 (x^2 - 6x + 5 + 2x - 1) dx$

$S_2 = \int_2^3 (x^2 - 4x + 4) dx$

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

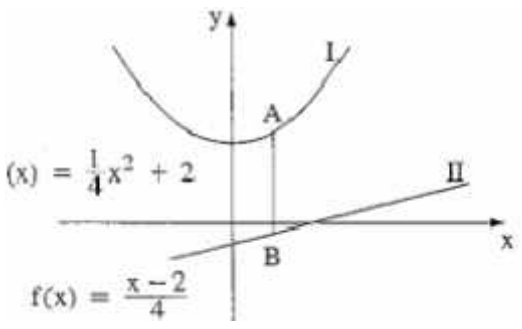
$S_2 = \left( \frac{3^3}{3} - 2 \cdot 3^2 + 4 \cdot 3 \right) - \left( \frac{2^3}{3} - 2 \cdot 2^2 + 4 \cdot 2 \right)$

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

$S_2 = \frac{1}{3}$

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

$\frac{2}{3}$



$$f(x) = \frac{x-2}{4}$$

. II

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

(" ")

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

.I

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^2 + 2 - I, f(x) = \frac{x-2}{4} - II :$$

**מינימום אורך הקטע AB**

.x - B - A

(y - AB ) x -

$$B(x, \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{2}{4}) - A(x, \frac{1}{4}x^2 + 2) :$$

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

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

$$AB = \frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x + 2.5$$

$$(AB)' = \frac{2}{4}x - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$0 = \frac{2}{4}x - \frac{1}{4} \quad / \cdot 4$$

$$0 = 2x - 1$$

$$-2x = -1 \quad / : (-2)$$

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

$$(AB)'(0.1) = \frac{2}{4} \cdot 0.1 - \frac{1}{4} = -0.2 < 0, \quad (AB)'(0.6) = \frac{2}{4} \cdot 0.6 - \frac{1}{4} = 0.05 > 0$$

0.1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.6	x
-	0	+	y'
↘	<b>Min</b>	↗	

$$.x_A = x_B = \frac{1}{2} :$$