

• $C(x_C, +\sqrt{4x_C})$, $y^2 = 4x$ $C(x_C, y_C)$.

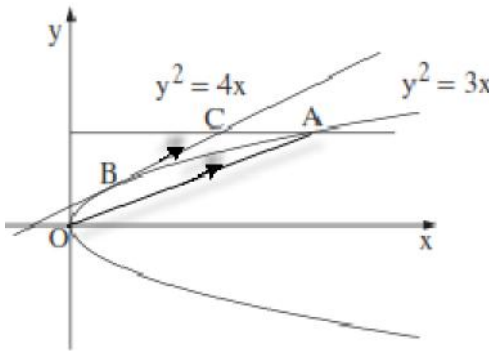
• $y_A = y_C = +\sqrt{4x_C}$, x - AC

• $A(x_A, +\sqrt{3x_A})$, $y^2 = 3x$ $A(x_A, y_A)$

• $x_A = \frac{4}{3}x_C$ $+\sqrt{3x_A} = +\sqrt{4x_C} :$

• $x_A = \frac{4}{3}x_C :$

• $A(\frac{4}{3}x_C, +\sqrt{4x_C})$, x_C , OA



$$m_{OA} = \frac{y_A - y_O}{x_A - x_O} = \frac{\sqrt{4x_C} - 0}{\frac{4}{3}x_C - 0}$$

$$m_{OA} = \frac{2\sqrt{x_C}}{\frac{4}{3}x_C}$$

$$\boxed{m_{OA} = \frac{1.5}{\sqrt{x_C}}} \leftarrow \frac{\sqrt{x_C}}{x_C} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_C}} \leftarrow x_C > 0$$

• $m_{OA} = \frac{1.5}{\sqrt{x_C}} :$

.0.5625 ,BCA

$$.0.5625 = \frac{(x_A - x_C)(y_C - y_B)}{2} : , \quad AC$$

$$\cdot \frac{1.5}{\sqrt{x_C}} ,OA \quad B \quad y^2 = 3x$$

$$.m = \frac{P}{y_0}$$

$$yy_0 = P(x + x_0) : ,$$

$$,m = \frac{1.5}{y_B} ,P = 1.5 \leftarrow y^2 = 3x$$

B ,

$$\cdot y_B = \sqrt{x_C} - \frac{1.5}{y_B} = \frac{1.5}{\sqrt{x_C}}$$

:

$$1.125 = \left(\frac{4}{3}x_C - x_C\right)(2\sqrt{x_C} - \sqrt{x_C})$$

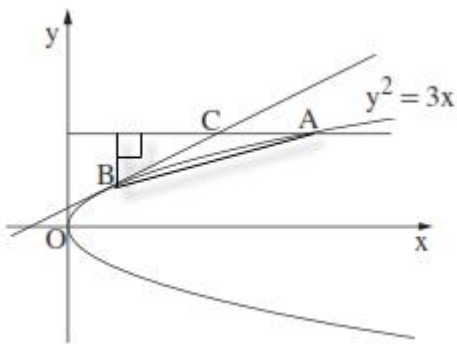
$$1.125 = \frac{1}{3}x_C \cdot \sqrt{x_C}$$

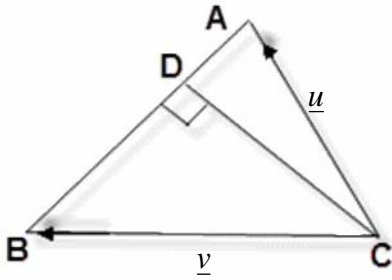
$$\frac{27}{8} = x_C^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$x_C = \left(\frac{27}{8}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = \left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{27}{8}}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2$$

$$x_C = 2.25 \rightarrow y_C = 2\sqrt{2.25} = 3 \rightarrow \boxed{C(2.25, 3)}$$

. C(2.25,3) :



 $\triangle ABC$

$$\boxed{\overline{CA} = \underline{u}} \quad \boxed{|\underline{u}| = 1} \quad \boxed{|\underline{u}|^2 = 1}$$

$$\boxed{\overline{CB} = \underline{v}} \quad \boxed{|\underline{v}| = 2} \quad \boxed{|\underline{v}|^2 = 4}$$

$$\overline{AD} = t\overline{AB}$$

$$\overline{AD} = t(\overline{AC} + \overline{CB})$$

$$\boxed{\overline{AD} = -t\underline{u} + t\underline{v}}$$

$$\cos \sphericalangle ACB = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\cos \sphericalangle ACB = \frac{\overline{CA} \cdot \overline{CB}}{|\overline{CA}| |\overline{CB}|}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{\underline{u} \cdot \underline{v}}{1 \cdot 2}$$

$$\boxed{\underline{u} \cdot \underline{v} = 1.5}$$

$$\overline{CD} \perp \overline{AB} \rightarrow \overline{CD} \cdot \overline{AB} = 0$$

$$\overline{CD} = \overline{CA} + \overline{AD}$$

$$\overline{CD} = \underline{u} - t\underline{u} + t\underline{v}$$

$$\boxed{\overline{CD} = (1-t)\underline{u} + t\underline{v}}$$

$$\overline{AB} = \overline{AC} + \overline{CB}$$

$$\boxed{\overline{AB} = -\underline{u} + \underline{v}}$$

$$[(1-t)\underline{u} + t\underline{v}] \cdot (-\underline{u} + \underline{v}) = 0$$

$$-(1-t)\underline{u}^2 + (1-t)\underline{u} \cdot \underline{v} - t\underline{u} \cdot \underline{v} + t\underline{v}^2 = 0$$

$$-(1-t) + 1.5(1-t) - 1.5t + 4t = 0$$

$$-1 + t + 1.5 - 1.5t + 2.5t = 0$$

$$0.5 + 2t = 0$$

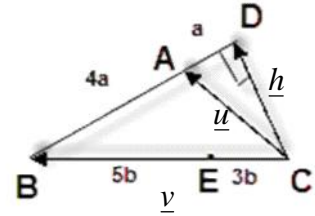
$$\boxed{t = -\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$t = -\frac{1}{4} :$$

. $DA : AB = 1 : 4$ - , A , AB , D , $t = -\frac{1}{4}$.

. CD , ($\angle CAB > 90^\circ$)

,
 . ($\overline{CD} = \underline{h}$, (CE : BE = 3 : 5) E)



. $\underline{h} - \underline{u}$ $\overline{CB} = \underline{v}$, $\underline{h} - \underline{u}$ \overline{AE} .

$$\overline{CB} = \overline{CD} + \overline{DB}$$

$$\overline{CB} = \overline{CD} + 5\overline{DA}$$

$$\overline{CB} = \overline{CD} + 5(\overline{DC} + \overline{CA})$$

$$\overline{CB} = \underline{h} + 5(-\underline{h} + \underline{u})$$

$$\boxed{\overline{CB} = 5\underline{u} - 4\underline{h}}$$

$$\overline{AE} = \overline{AC} + \overline{CE}$$

$$\overline{AE} = \overline{AC} + \frac{3}{8}\overline{CB}$$

$$\overline{AE} = -\underline{u} + \frac{3}{8}(5\underline{u} - 4\underline{h})$$

$$\boxed{\overline{AE} = \frac{7}{8}\underline{u} - \frac{3}{2}\underline{h}}$$

$$\cdot \overline{AE} = \frac{7}{8}\underline{u} - \frac{3}{2}\underline{h} :$$

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

$$t^4 = 1 = 1 \text{cis } 0$$

$$t \text{cis } (90^\circ) = i$$

$$\frac{t_{k+1}}{t_k} = \frac{\sqrt[4]{1} \text{cis}\left(\frac{0^\circ}{4} + \text{cis}\left(\frac{360^\circ(k+1)}{4}\right)\right)}{\sqrt[4]{1} \text{cis}\left(\frac{0^\circ}{4} + \text{cis}\left(\frac{360^\circ k}{4}\right)\right)}$$

$$\frac{t_{k+1}}{t_k} = \frac{\text{cis}(90^\circ k + 90^\circ)}{\text{cis}(90^\circ k)} = \text{cis } 90^\circ = i$$

$i, -1, -i :$

1

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

$$\frac{2z+1}{z-1} = -i$$

$$2z+1 = -zi+i$$

$$2z+zi = -1+i$$

$$z(2+i) = -1+i$$

$$z = \frac{-1+i}{2+i}$$

$$z = \frac{(-1+i)(2-i)}{(2+i)(2-i)}$$

$$z = \frac{-2+i+2i+1}{5}$$

$$\boxed{z_4 = -0.2+0.6i}$$

$$\frac{2z+1}{z-1} = -1$$

$$2z+1 = -z+1$$

$$3z = 0$$

$$\boxed{z_3 = 0}$$

$$\frac{2z+1}{z-1} = i$$

$$2z+1 = zi-i$$

$$2z-zi = -1-i$$

$$z(2-i) = -1-i$$

$$z = \frac{-1-i}{2-i}$$

$$z = \frac{(-1-i)(2+i)}{(2-i)(2+i)}$$

$$z = \frac{-2-i-2i+1}{5}$$

$$\boxed{z_2 = -0.2-0.6i}$$

$$\frac{2z+1}{z-1} = 1$$

$$2z+1 = z-1$$

$$\boxed{z_1 = -2}$$

$$z_1 = -2, \quad z_2 = -0.2-0.6i, \quad z_3 = 0, \quad z_4 = -0.2+0.6i :$$

$0 -$

$$z_4 = -0.2+0.6i$$

$$\tan \theta_{z_4} = \frac{0.6}{-0.2} = -3$$

$$\theta_{z_4} = -71.565^\circ + 180^\circ k$$

$$\theta_{z_4} = 108.43^\circ \leftarrow 2\text{nd quadrant}$$

$$\boxed{107^\circ < \arg(z_4) < 253^\circ \text{ o.k.}}$$

$$z_2 = -0.2-0.6i$$

$$\tan \theta_{z_2} = \frac{-0.6}{-0.2} = 3$$

$$\theta_{z_2} = 71.565^\circ + 180^\circ k$$

$$\theta_{z_2} = 251.565^\circ \leftarrow 3\text{rd quadrant}$$

$$\boxed{107^\circ < \arg(z_2) < 253^\circ \text{ o.k.}}$$

$$z_1 = -2$$

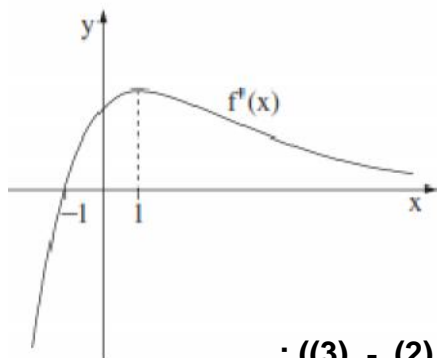
$$\theta_{z_1} = 2 \text{cis } 180^\circ$$

$$\theta_{z_1} = 180^\circ$$

$$\boxed{107^\circ < \arg(z_1) < 253^\circ \text{ o.k.}}$$

$$107^\circ < \arg(w) < 253^\circ$$

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

$f(x) :$
 $x=0$, $y =$ (2)

$f(0) = \frac{-2(0+3)}{\sqrt{e^{a \cdot 0}}} = \frac{-6}{1} = -6 \rightarrow (0, -6)$

$y=0$, $x =$

$0 = \frac{-2(x+3)}{\sqrt{e^{ax}}}$

$0 = x+3 \rightarrow x = -3 \rightarrow (-3, 0)$

$(-3, 0)$, $(0, -6) :$

:(3) - (2)) (1)

$x < -1$ (x) $f(x)$ $x < -1$

$x > -1$ (x) $f(x)$ $x > -1$

$f(x)$, $x = -1$

a , $f'(-1) = 0$

\cup $f(x)$ $f''(x) > 0$ $x < 1$

\cap $f(x)$ $f''(x) < 0$ $x > 1$

1 $f(x)$ $x =$,

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

, $f'(x)$

(

$$f'(-1) = 0 \quad , a$$

$$f'(x) = -2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{e^{ax}} - a \cdot e^{ax}(x+3)}{e^{ax}}$$

$$f'(x) = -2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{e^{ax}} - 0.5a(x+3)\sqrt{e^{ax}}}{e^{ax}} \leftarrow \frac{\sqrt{e^{ax}}}{e^{ax}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^{ax}}} \leftarrow e^{ax} > 0$$

$$f'(x) = -2 \cdot \frac{1 - 0.5a(x+3)}{\sqrt{e^{ax}}}$$

$$1 - 0.5a(-1+3) = 0 \leftarrow f'(-1) = 0$$

$$1 - a = 0$$

$$\boxed{a=1}$$

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

$$f(-1) = \frac{-2(-1+3)}{\sqrt{e^{-1}}} = \frac{-4}{e^{-0.5}} = -4\sqrt{e} \approx -6.59$$

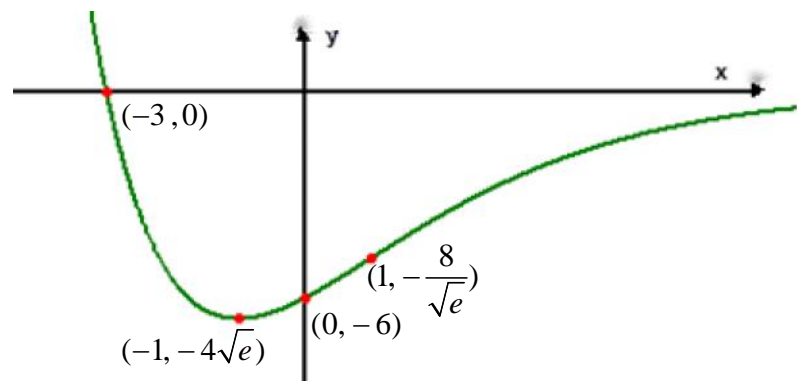
$$(-1, -4\sqrt{e})$$

$$f(x) \quad x \quad (1) \quad (2)$$

$$f(1) = \frac{-2(1+3)}{\sqrt{e^1}} = y = \frac{-8}{\sqrt{e}} \approx -4.85$$

$$(1, -\frac{8}{\sqrt{e}})$$

$$x > 1 : \cap \quad , x < 1 : \cup \quad (3)$$



$$f(x) = \frac{3 - 9\ln(3x+1)}{3x+1}$$

$$, x > -\frac{1}{3} \quad , 3x+1 > 0$$

$$. x > -\frac{1}{3} :$$

$$. y = 0 \quad , x - \quad (1) .$$

$$0 = \frac{3 - 9\ln(3x+1)}{3x+1}$$

$$0 = 3 - 9\ln(3x+1)$$

$$\ln(3x+1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$3x+1 = \sqrt[3]{e}$$

$$x = \frac{\sqrt[3]{e} - 1}{3} \approx 0.132 \rightarrow \left(\frac{\sqrt[3]{e} - 1}{3}, 0 \right)$$

$$. \left(\frac{\sqrt[3]{e} - 1}{3}, 0 \right) :$$

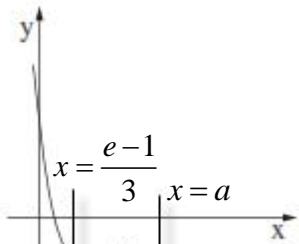
$$. \frac{\sqrt[3]{e} - 1}{3} \approx 0.132 : x -$$

$$x - \quad , x = \frac{e-1}{3} \approx 0.573 \quad (2)$$

. x -

. 3.5 , S ,

$$, y = \ln^2(3x+1)$$



$$f(x) = \frac{3 - 9\ln(3x+1)}{3x+1}$$

$$y = \ln^2(3x+1)$$

$$y' = \frac{2\ln(3x+1) \cdot 3}{3x+1} = \frac{6\ln(3x+1)}{3x+1}$$

$$\int \frac{\ln(3x+1)}{3x+1} dx = \frac{1}{6} \ln^2(3x+1) + c$$

:

$$\int \frac{\ln(3x+1)}{3x+1} dx = \int \frac{1}{3} \ln(3x+1) \cdot \frac{3}{3x+1} dx = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\ln^2(3x+1)}{2} + c = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \ln^2(3x+1) + c$$

\ln

$$a > \frac{e-1}{3}$$

$$S = \int_{\frac{e-1}{3}}^a \left(0 - \frac{3-9\ln(3x+1)}{3x+1}\right) dx$$

$$S = \int_{\frac{e-1}{3}}^a \left(-\frac{3}{3x+1} + 9 \cdot \frac{\ln(3x+1)}{3x+1}\right) dx$$

$$S = \left[-\frac{3\ln(3x+1)}{3} + 9 \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \ln^2(3x+1)\right]_{\frac{e-1}{3}}^a =$$

$$x = a: -\ln(3a+1) + 1.5\ln^2(3a+1)$$

$$x = \frac{e-1}{3}: -\ln\left(3 \cdot \frac{e-1}{3} + 1\right) + 1.5\ln^2\left(3 \cdot \frac{e-1}{3} + 1\right) = -\ln e + 1.5\ln^2 e = 0.5$$

$$\boxed{S = 1.5\ln^2(3a+1) - \ln(3a+1) - 0.5}$$

$$1.5\ln^2(3a+1) - \ln(3a+1) - 0.5 = 3.5$$

$$1.5\ln^2(3a+1) - \ln(3a+1) - 4 = 0$$

$$(\ln(3a+1))_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm 5}{3}$$

$$\ln(3a+1) = 2 \rightarrow 3a+1 = e^2 \rightarrow \boxed{a = \frac{e^2-1}{3}} > \frac{e-1}{3} \rightarrow \text{o.k.}$$

$$\ln(3a+1) = -\frac{4}{3} \rightarrow 3a+1 = e^{-\frac{4}{3}} \rightarrow a = \frac{e^{-\frac{4}{3}}-1}{3} < \frac{e-1}{3} \rightarrow \text{false}$$

$$a = \frac{e^2-1}{3} :$$

$$x = \frac{e^{\frac{4}{3}}-1}{3} \approx 0.931$$

$f(x)$

$$-\frac{1}{3} < x < \frac{e^{\frac{4}{3}}-1}{3}$$

$$f'(x) < 0$$

$$\frac{\sqrt[3]{e}-1}{3} < x < \frac{e^{\frac{4}{3}}-1}{3}$$

$$x > \frac{\sqrt[3]{e}-1}{3}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt[3]{e}-1}{3} < x < \frac{e^{\frac{4}{3}}-1}{3} :$$

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