

$a_1 = 0, a_{n+1} = a_n + 3 :$

a_n

$d = 3$

a_n

$b_n = a_n + a_{n+1} :$

b_n

(1)

$b_n = a_n + a_{n+1}$

$b_n = a_n + a_n + 3$

$b_n = 2a_n + 3$

:

b_n

(2)

$b_{n+1} - b_n = 2a_{n+1} + 3 - (2a_n + 3)$

$b_{n+1} - b_n = 2(a_n + 3) + 3 - 2a_n - 3$

$b_{n+1} - b_n = 2a_n + 6 - 2a_n$

$b_{n+1} - b_n = 6$

($n \geq 2$)

$d = 6 : (n -)$

$b_1 = 2a_1 + 3$

$b_1 = 2 \cdot 0 + 3$

$b_1 = 3$

$b_1 = 3, 6, b_n$

$b_1 + b_m = 120$ (1)

$b_1 + b_1 + d_b(m-1) = 120$

$6 + 6(m-1) = 120 \quad /: 6$

$1 + m - 1 = 20$

$m = 20$

$m = 20 :$

(20) $m_{21} + m_{22} + \dots + m_{40}$

$m = 20$

(2)

$b_{21} = b_1 + 20d = 3 + 20 \cdot 6 = 123$

$S_{21-40} = \frac{20[2 \cdot 123 + 6(20-1)]}{2}$

$S_{21-40} = 10 \cdot 360$

$S_{21-40} = 3600$

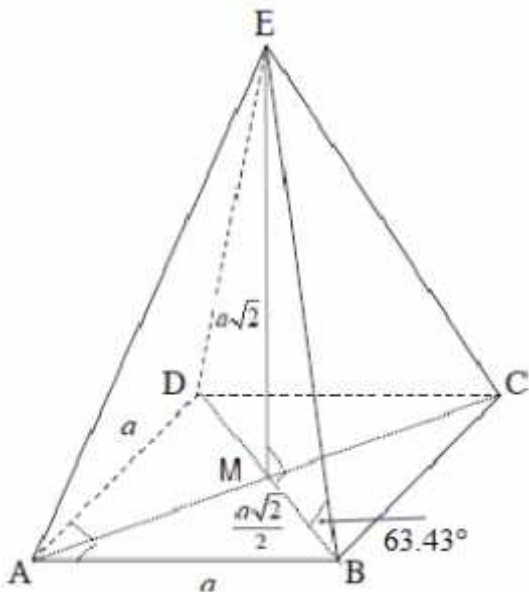
3600

"

.90° -

EABCD

.∠SBM



.63.43°

.BC

.MK = 0.5a

,EBC

EK .

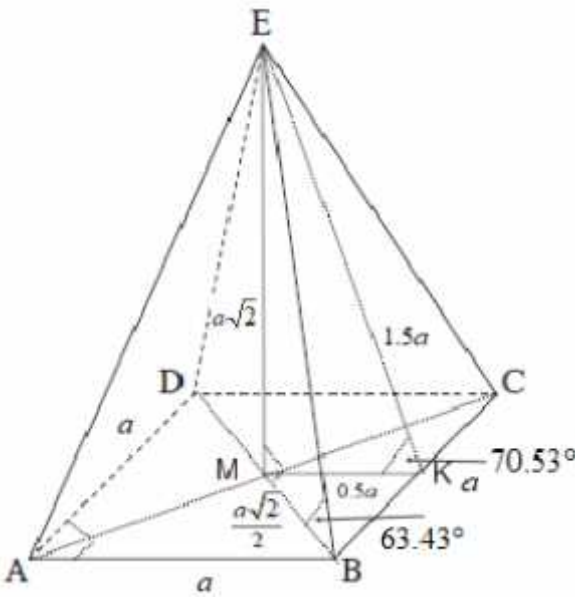
,ΔABC -

MK

.∠EKM

EK

:ΔEMK



.70.53°

EK

:

$$\tan \angle EKM = \frac{EM}{MK} = \frac{a\sqrt{2}}{0.5a} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\boxed{\angle EKM = 70.53^\circ}$$

$$(BD)^2 = (AB)^2 + (AD)^2$$

$$(BD)^2 = a^2 + a^2 = 2a^2$$

$$\boxed{BD = a\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\boxed{BM = \frac{a\sqrt{2}}{2}}$$

:ΔEMB

$$\tan \angle EBM = \frac{EM}{BM} = \frac{a\sqrt{2}}{\frac{a\sqrt{2}}{2}} = 2$$

$$\boxed{\angle EBM = 63.43^\circ}$$

$$\frac{36.75}{4} = 9.1875$$

$$(EK)^2 = (EM)^2 + (MK)^2$$

$$(EK)^2 = (a\sqrt{2})^2 + (0.5a)^2 = 2.25a^2$$

$$\boxed{EK = 1.5a}$$

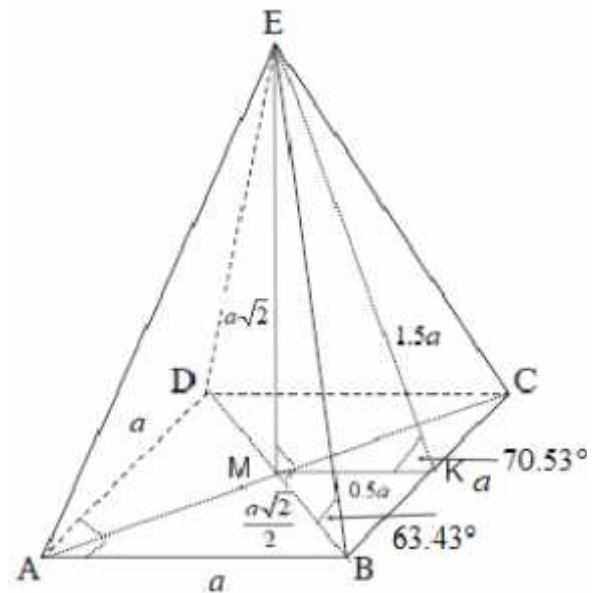
$$S_{\triangle EBC} = \frac{BC \cdot EK}{2}$$

$$9.1875 = \frac{a \cdot 1.5a}{2}$$

$$12.25 = a^2$$

$$\boxed{a = 3.5\text{cm}}$$

$$a = 3.5 :$$



$0 \leq x \leq f$, $f(x)$ $f'(x) = 2 \sin 2x$.
 $0 = 2 \sin 2x$
 $\sin 2x = 0 = \sin 0$
 $2x = 2fk$ $2x = f + 2fk$
 $x = fk$ $x = \frac{f}{2} + fk$
 $x = 0, f$ $x = \frac{f}{2}$

$f'(\frac{f}{4}) = 2 \sin(2 \cdot \frac{f}{4}) = 2 > 0$, $f'(\frac{3f}{4}) = 2 \sin(2 \cdot \frac{3f}{4}) = -2 < 0$

x	0		$\frac{f}{2}$		f
$f'(x)$		+		-	
	Min	↘	Max	↙	Min

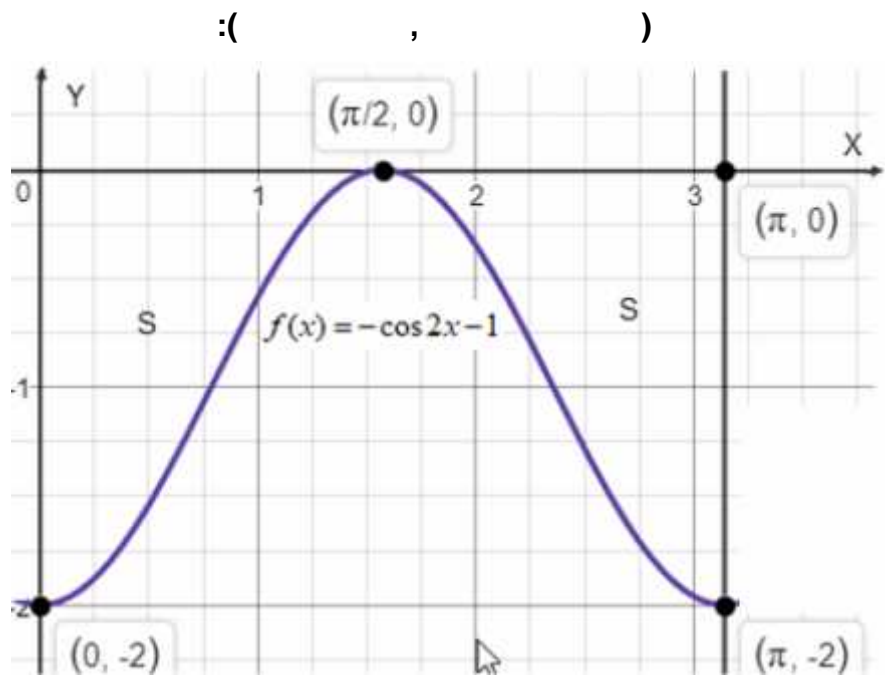
$x = 0$, $x = \frac{f}{2}$, $x = f$:
 $(0, -2)$, $f(x)$

$f(x) = \int 2 \sin 2x \, dx$
 $f(x) = \frac{-2 \cos 2x}{2} + c$
 $-2 = -\cos(2 \cdot 0) + c$
 $-1 = c$
 $f(x) = -\cos 2x - 1$

$f(x) = -\cos 2x - 1$:

$y = 0$ $x =$.
 $0 = -\cos 2x - 1$
 $\cos 2x = -1 = \cos f$
 $2x = f + 2fk$
 $x = \frac{f}{2} + fk$
 $k = 0$ $x = \frac{f}{2} \rightarrow (\frac{f}{2}, 0)$
 $(\frac{f}{2}, 0)$:

"



$f(x) = -\cos 2x - 1$

$y = 0$

S

$$S = \int_0^f (0 - (-\cos 2x - 1)) dx$$

$$S = \int_0^f (\cos 2x + 1) dx$$

$$S = \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2} + x \right) \Big|_0^f$$

$$x = f : \frac{\sin 2f}{2} + f = f$$

$$x = 0 : \frac{\sin 2 \cdot 0}{2} + 0 = 0$$

$$S = f - 0$$

$$\boxed{S = f}$$

" f :

(a) $f(x) = ae^x - 9e^{-x}$.
 . x :

. $f'(\ln 3) = 6$, 6 $x = \ln 3$, $f(x) = ae^x - 9e^{-x}$.

$$f'(x) = ae^x + 9 \cdot e^{-x}$$

$$6 = ae^{\ln 3} + 9 \cdot e^{-\ln 3}$$

$$6 = a \cdot 3 + 9 \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

$$3 = 3a$$

$$\boxed{a = 1}$$

. $a = 1$:

. $f(x) = e^x - 9e^{-x}$, $a = 1$.

. $f(0) = e^0 - 9e^{-0} = -8 = \rightarrow \boxed{(0, -8)}$: $x = 0$ y - (1)

. $y = 0$ x -

$$e^x - 9e^{-x} = 0$$

$$e^x = 9e^{-x}$$

$$e^x = \frac{9}{e^x}$$

$$(e^x)^2 = 9$$

$$e^x = 3 \rightarrow \boxed{(\ln 3, 0)}$$

~~$$e^x = -3 \leftarrow e^x > 0$$~~

. $(\ln 3, 0)$, $(0, -8)$:

. $f(x)$ (2)

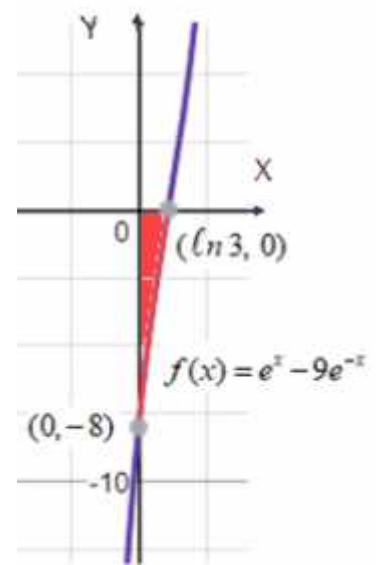
. $f'(x) = e^x + 9e^{-x} > 0$

. x , x :

:

, $f(x)$

(3)



$$S = \int_0^{\ln 3} (0 - (e^x - 9e^{-x})) dx$$

$$S = \int_0^{\ln 3} (-e^x + 9e^{-x}) dx$$

$$S = (-e^x - 9e^{-x}) \Big|_0^{\ln 3}$$

$$x = \ln 3: -e^{\ln 3} - 9e^{-\ln 3} = -6$$

$$x = 0: -e^0 - 9e^{-0} = -10$$

$$S = -6 - (-10)$$

$$\boxed{S = 4}$$

. " 4 :

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

$$x > 0, \quad \ln(x) - 2 \neq 0 \rightarrow \ln(x) \neq 2 \rightarrow x \neq e^2$$

$$x > 0, x \neq e^2 :$$

$$y = 0 \quad x = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$: y = 0 \quad x =$$

$$0 = \frac{2x}{\ln(x) - 2}$$

$$0 = 2x$$

~~$$x = 0$$~~

$$f(x) :$$

$$x = e^2, \quad x = e^2 \quad (2)$$

$$f(0.001) = -2 \cdot 10^{-4} \rightarrow -0, \quad f(1000) = 407 \rightarrow +\infty$$

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

$$x = e^2 :$$

(3)

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

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

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

$$\boxed{f'(x) = \frac{2\ln(x) - 6}{(\ln(x) - 2)^2}}$$

$$0 = 2\ln(x) - 6$$

$$2\ln(x) = 6$$

$$\ln(x) = 3$$

$$x = e^3 \rightarrow y = \frac{2e^3}{\ln(e^3) - 2} = 2e^3 \rightarrow \boxed{(e^3, 2e^3)}$$

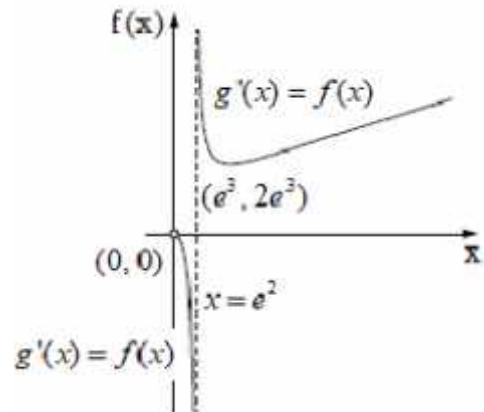
$$f'(e) = \frac{2\ln(e)-6}{+} < 0, \quad f'(3) = \frac{2\ln(3)-6}{+} < 0, \quad f'(e^4) = \frac{2\ln(e^4)-6}{+} > 0$$

x	0		e^2		e^3	
$f'(x)$		-		-		+
		↘		↘	Min	↗

$(e^3, 2e^3)$:

$$.0 < x < e^2, \quad .e^2 < x \leq e^3, \quad .x \geq e^3 \quad : \quad (4)$$

$$, f(x) = \frac{2x}{\ln(x)-2}, \quad , f(0.1) = -0.046 \quad (5)$$



$$. g'(x) = f(x), \quad , g(x)$$

$$. x > e^2, \quad , f(x) \quad - \quad , g'(x) > 0, \quad , g(x)$$

$$. x > e^2 \quad g(x) \quad :$$