

$a_n = 996$, $a_1 = 102$, $d = 6$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_n &= 996 \\
 102 + (n-1) \cdot 6 &= 996 \\
 102 + 6n - 6 &= 996 \\
 6n &= 900 \\
 n &= 150
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{150} &= \frac{150 \cdot (102 + 996)}{2} = 82,350 \\
 &= 82,350 :
 \end{aligned}$$

$b_4 = 124.5$, $b_1 = 996$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 b_4 &= 124.5 \\
 b_1 q^3 &= 124.5 \\
 996 q^3 &= 124.5 \\
 q^3 &= \frac{1}{8} \\
 \boxed{q} &= \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \frac{b_1}{1-q} \\
 S &= \frac{996}{1-\frac{1}{2}} \\
 \boxed{S} &= 1992
 \end{aligned}$$

$1,992$:

$$\frac{b_2}{1-q} = \frac{b_1 q}{1-q} = \frac{b_1 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{1-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{b_1 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = b_1$$

:

$\angle ACB = 90^\circ$

SABC

SAB

SE, k

AB

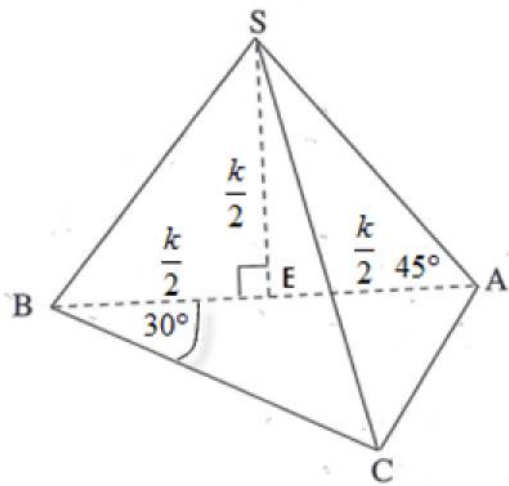
E

, 45°

$SE = AE = \frac{k}{2}$

$\triangle SAE - \angle SAE = 45^\circ$

$\angle ABC = 30^\circ$



$\triangle ABC$

$\cos \angle ABC = \frac{BC}{AB}$

$\cos 30^\circ = \frac{BC}{k} \quad / \cdot k$

$\frac{k\sqrt{3}}{2} = BC$

$\frac{AB \cdot BC \cdot \sin \angle ABC}{2} = \frac{k \cdot k \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \sin 30^\circ}{2} = \frac{k^2 \sqrt{3}}{8} :$

$\frac{S_{\triangle ABC} \cdot SE}{3} = \frac{\frac{k^2 \sqrt{3}}{8} \cdot \frac{k}{2}}{3} = \frac{k^3 \sqrt{3}}{48} :$

$\frac{k^3 \sqrt{3}}{48} :$

• ΔSAE - , , SA .

$$SA = \sqrt{(SE)^2 + (AE)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{k}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{k}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{k^2}{4} + \frac{k^2}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{k^2}{2}} = \frac{k}{\sqrt{2}}$$

• $AC = \frac{AB}{2} = \frac{k}{2}$, $30^\circ, 60^\circ, 90^\circ$ ΔABC -

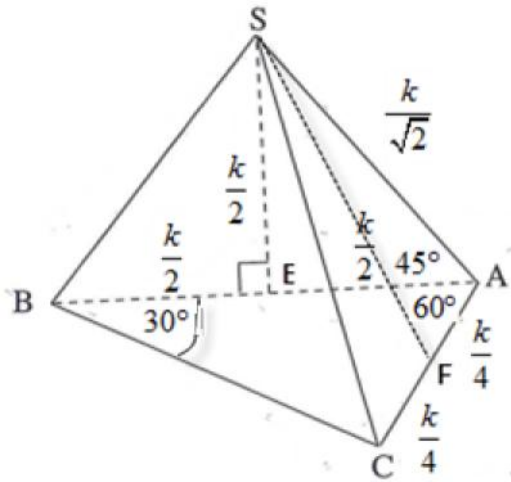
• $AF = \frac{AC}{2} = \frac{k}{4}$, AC F -

• ΔSAC AC SF -

• ΔSAF - SF

$$SF = \sqrt{(SA)^2 - (AF)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{k}{4}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{k^2}{2} - \frac{k^2}{16}} = \sqrt{\frac{7k^2}{16}} = \frac{k\sqrt{7}}{4}$$

• $\frac{k\sqrt{7}}{4}$ SAC AC :



$x \geq 0$

$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$

$(x$

) $x \geq 0$

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

x

$x > 0$

$x > 0$

$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$

$\ln(\frac{1}{2}) < 0 - (\frac{1}{2})^{x-1} > 0$

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

x

$x > 0$

$x > 0$

x

$x > 0$

$g(x) \cdot x$

$x > 0$

$f(x) :$

$x = 0$

$x > 0$

$f(x)$

$(0, 0)$

$f(0) = \sqrt{0} = 0$

$x > 0$

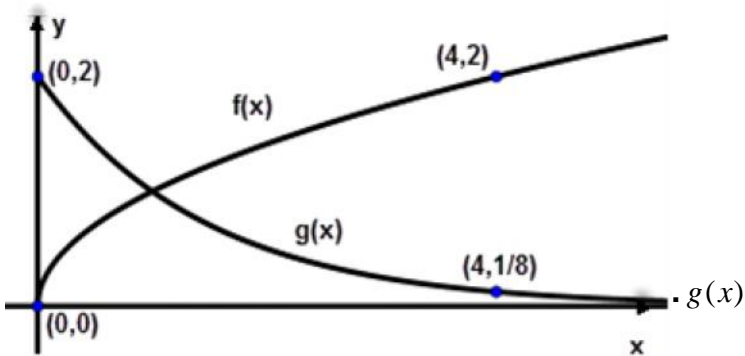
$g(x)$

$(0, 2)$

$g(0) = (\frac{1}{2})^{0-1} = (\frac{1}{2})^{-1} = 2$

$(0, 2) : g(x)$

$(0, 0) : f(x)$



$x = 4$

$f(4) = \sqrt{4} = 2$

$g(4) = (\frac{1}{2})^{4-1} = (\frac{1}{2})^3 = \frac{1}{8}$

$f(x)$

$f(4) > g(4)$

$g(x)$

$f(x) :$

$f(x)$

$g(x)$

$g(0) > f(0)$

$g(x)$

$f(x)$

$x = 4$

$0 < x < 4$

$x > 0$

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

k	$x = \frac{f}{6} + \frac{2f}{3}k$	$x = -\frac{f}{2} + 2fk$
0	$x = \frac{f}{6}$	-
1	$x = \frac{5f}{6}$	$x = \frac{3f}{2}$
2	$x = \frac{3f}{2}$	

$f(0) = \sin(2 \cdot 0) + 2 \cos 0 = 2 \rightarrow (0, 2)$

$f(2f) = \sin(2 \cdot 2f) + 2 \cos 2f = 2 \rightarrow (2f, 2)$

$f(\frac{f}{6}) = \sin(2 \cdot \frac{f}{6}) + 2 \cos \frac{f}{6} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \rightarrow (\frac{f}{6}, \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2})$

$f(\frac{5f}{6}) = \sin(2 \cdot \frac{5f}{6}) + 2 \cos \frac{5f}{6} = -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \rightarrow (\frac{5f}{6}, -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2})$

$f(\frac{3f}{2}) = \sin(2 \cdot \frac{3f}{2}) + 2 \cos \frac{3f}{2} = 0 \rightarrow (\frac{3f}{2}, 0)$

$f'(x) = 2 \cos 2x - 2 \sin x$

$0 = 2 \cos 2x - 2 \sin x \quad / : 2$

$0 = \cos 2x - \sin x$

$\sin x = \cos 2x$

$\cos(90^\circ - x) = \cos 2x$

$90^\circ - x = 2x + 360^\circ k$

$-3x = 90^\circ + 360^\circ k \quad : (-3)$

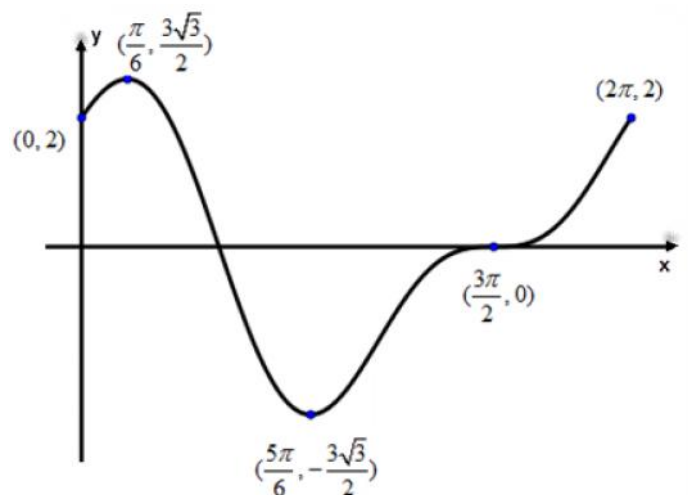
$x = 30^\circ + 120^\circ k$

$90^\circ - x = -2x + 360^\circ k$

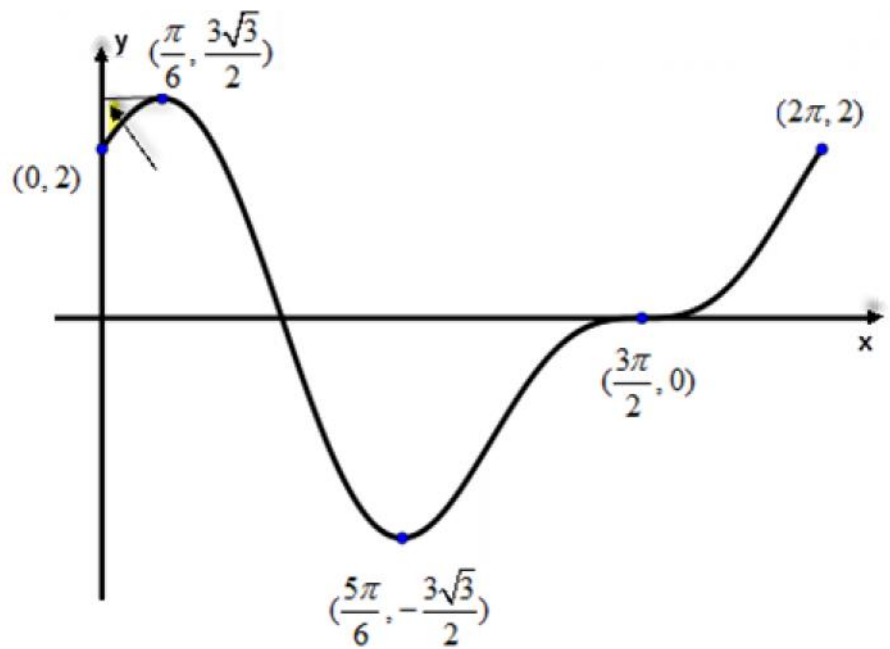
$x = -90^\circ + 360^\circ k$

x	0	$\frac{f}{6}$	$\frac{5f}{6}$	$\frac{3f}{2}$	$2f$
$f(x)$	2	$\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$	0	2
	Min	Max	Min		Max

$(\frac{f}{6}, \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}), (2f, 2), (\frac{5f}{6}, -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}), (0, 2) :$



$$y = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$



$$S = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} - (\sin 2x + 2 \cos x) \right) dx$$

$$S = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} - \sin 2x - 2 \cos x \right) dx$$

$$S = \left[\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} x + \frac{\cos 2x}{2} - 2 \sin x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{6}: \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\cos(2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{6})}{2} - 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = 0.6103$$

$$x = 0: \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot 0 + \frac{\cos(2 \cdot 0)}{2} - 2 \sin 0 = 0.5$$

$$S = 0.6103 - 0.5 \rightarrow \boxed{S = 0.1103}$$

0.1103

:

.(a) $f(x) = \ln(2x - ax^2)$.

$f'(1) = \frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{2}{3}$ $x=1$

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

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

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

$$2(2 - a) = 3(2 - 2a)$$

$$4 - 2a = 6 - 6a$$

$$4a = 2$$

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

$a = \frac{1}{2}$:

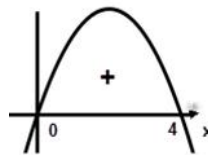
$f(x) = \ln(2x - \frac{1}{2}x^2)$ $a = \frac{1}{2}$.

\ln - :

$$2x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 > 0$$

$$4x - x^2 > 0$$

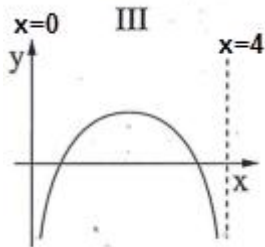
$$x(4 - x) > 0$$



$0 < x < 4$

$x=0, x=4$

$0 < x < 4$:



$x=0, x=4$

., x .

$$f(0.00001) = \ln(2 \cdot 0.00001 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0.00001^2) = -10.82$$

$$f(3.99999) = \ln(2 \cdot 3.99999 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3.99999^2) = -5.92$$

, III

$0 < x < 4$

$(\frac{2}{3})$

, $x=1$

. III :

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