

$$0 < q < 1$$

$$, a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots$$

$$, a_n^*$$

$$, \frac{a_{n+1}^*}{a_n^*} = -\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = -q$$

$$S = 4S^* :$$

:

$$S = 4S^*$$

$$\frac{a_1}{1-q} = \frac{4a_1}{1-(-q)} \quad /: a_1 \neq 0$$

$$\frac{1}{1-q} = \frac{4}{1+q}$$

$$1+q = 4(1-q)$$

$$1+q = 4-4q$$

$$5q = 3$$

$$\boxed{q = 0.6}$$

$$. q = 0.6 :$$

$$.(n -) \quad (-)$$

$$, \frac{a_{n+2}}{a_n} = \frac{a_n q^2}{a_n} = q^2$$

$$. a_2 = a_1 q = 0.6a_1 \quad a_1, \quad q^2,$$

$$\frac{S_{\text{Even}}}{S_{\text{Odd}}} = \frac{0.6a_1}{1-0.6^2} \cdot \frac{1-0.6^2}{a_1}$$

$$\frac{S_{\text{Even}}}{S_{\text{Odd}}} = \frac{0.6a_1}{0.64} \cdot \frac{0.64}{a_1}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{S_{\text{Even}}}{S_{\text{Odd}}} = 0.6}$$

$$. 0.6 :$$

.2a

ABCDE

:ΔBDC - ,

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

$$(BD)^2 = 8a^2$$

$$BD = " a\sqrt{8}$$

,

$$.OB = \frac{a\sqrt{8}}{2} = a\sqrt{2} -$$

ΔEOB

: " 4a

,ΔEOB - ,

$$(OE)^2 = (4a)^2 - (a\sqrt{2})^2$$

$$(OE)^2 = 14a^2$$

$$OE = " a\sqrt{14}$$

$$OE = " a\sqrt{14} :$$

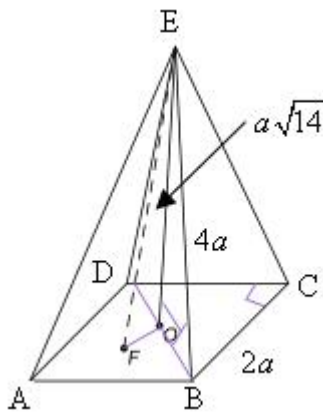
. " 2a² - EFO

ΔEOF

$$2a^2 = \frac{a\sqrt{14} \cdot FO}{2}$$

$$\frac{4a}{\sqrt{14}} = FO$$

$$FO = " 1.069a$$



, <EFO

EF

.FO

EF

ΔEFO

$$\tan \angle EFO = \frac{EO}{FO}$$

$$\tan \angle EFO = \frac{a\sqrt{14}}{1.069a}$$

$$\boxed{\angle EFO = 74.05^\circ}$$

.74.05°

EF

:

"

. " 15 .

$$V = \frac{(AB)^2 \cdot EO}{3}$$

$$15 = \frac{(2a)^2 \cdot a\sqrt{14}}{3}$$

$$45 = 4a^3\sqrt{14} \quad " \quad 8.66$$

$$3.0067 = a^3$$

$$\boxed{a = 1.44}$$

. a = 1.44 :

$$-\frac{3f}{4} \leq x \leq \frac{3f}{4} \quad f(x) = \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x$$

$$f(x) = -\cos 2x \quad \cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$$

$$f(0) = -\cos(2 \cdot 0) = -1 \rightarrow (0, -1) : x=0 \quad y =$$

$$y = 0 \quad x =$$

$$-\cos 2x = 0$$

$$\cos 2x = 0$$

$$2x = \frac{f}{2} + f k$$

$$x = \frac{f}{4} + \frac{f}{2} k$$

$$x = \frac{f}{4}, \frac{3f}{4}, -\frac{f}{4}, -\frac{3f}{4} \quad k = 0, 1, -1, -2$$

$$(-\frac{3f}{4}, 0), (-\frac{f}{4}, 0), (\frac{3f}{4}, 0), (\frac{f}{4}, 0), (0, -1) :$$

$$(-\frac{3f}{4}, 0), (\frac{3f}{4}, 0) :$$

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

$$\sin 2x = 0$$

$$2x = f k$$

$$x = \frac{f}{2} k$$

$$k = 0 \rightarrow x = 0 \rightarrow (0, 1)$$

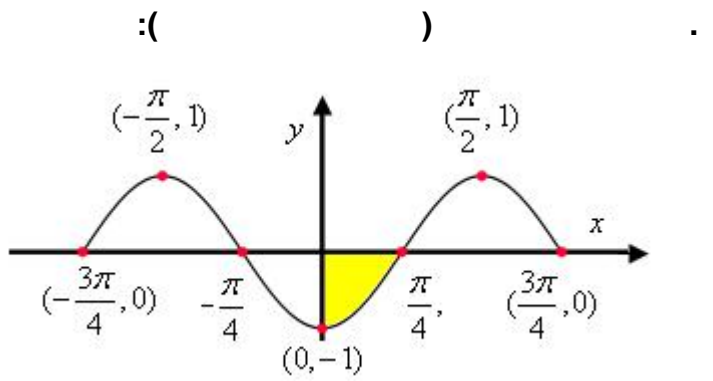
$$k = 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{f}{2} \rightarrow f(\frac{f}{2}) = -\cos(2 \cdot \frac{f}{2}) = 1 \rightarrow (\frac{f}{2}, 1)$$

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

: ,

x	$-\frac{3f}{4}$		$-\frac{f}{2}$		0		$\frac{f}{2}$		$\frac{3f}{4}$
y	0		1		-1		1		0
	Min	↗	Max	↘	Min	↗	Max	↘	Min

$$(-\frac{3f}{4}, 0), (\frac{3f}{4}, 0), (0, -1), (-\frac{f}{2}, 1), (\frac{f}{2}, 1) :$$



.() .

$$S = \int_0^{\frac{f}{4}} (0 - (-\cos 2x)) dx + \int_0^{\frac{f}{4}} (\cos 2x) dx$$

$$S = \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{f}{4}}$$

$$S = 0.5 \sin\left(\frac{2f}{4}\right) - 0.5 \sin(2 \cdot 0)$$

$$\boxed{S = 0.5}$$

.0.5 :

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

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

$$0 = 4e^{2x} - e^x \quad /: e^x > 0$$

$$0 = 4e^x - 1$$

$$e^x = 0.25 \rightarrow x = \ln 0.25$$

$$f''(x) = 8e^{2x} - e^x \rightarrow f''(\ln 0.25) = 8e^{2\ln 0.25} - e^{\ln 0.25} > 0 \rightarrow \text{Min}$$

$$f(\ln 0.25) = 2e^{2\ln 0.25} - e^{\ln 0.25} = -0.125 \rightarrow \boxed{(\ln 0.25, -0.125)}$$

$$(\ln 0.25, -0.125):$$

$$g(0.5) = f(0.5) = 2e^{2 \cdot 0.5} - e^{0.5} = 2e - \sqrt{e}, \quad g'(x) = f(x)$$

$$(0.5, 2e - \sqrt{e}),$$

$$g(x)$$

$$g(x) = \int f(x) dx$$

$$g(x) = \int (2e^{2x} - e^x) dx$$

$$g(x) = e^{2x} - e^x + c$$

$$2e - \sqrt{e} = e^{2 \cdot 0.5} - e^{0.5} + c$$

$$2e - \sqrt{e} = e - \sqrt{e} + c \rightarrow c = e$$

$$\boxed{g(x) = e^{2x} - e^x + e}$$

$$g(x) = e^{2x} - e^x + e :$$

$$e^{2x} - e^x + e - (2e^{2x} - e^x) = e^{2x} - e^x + e - 2e^{2x} + e^x = -e^{2x} + e :$$

$$S = \int_{\ln 0.25}^{0.5} (-e^{2x} + e) dx$$

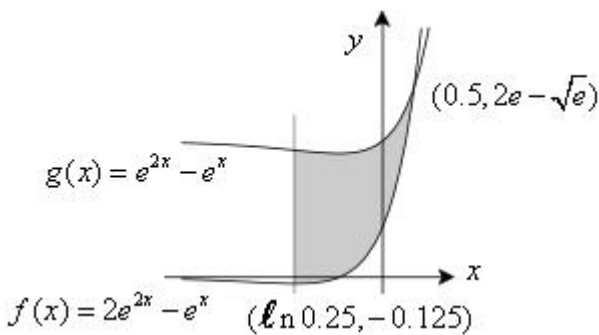
$$S = -\frac{e^{2x}}{2} + ex \Big|_{\ln 0.25}^{0.5}$$

$$S = \left(-\frac{e^{2 \cdot 0.5}}{2} + e \cdot 0.5\right) - \left(-\frac{e^{2 \cdot \ln 0.25}}{2} + e \cdot \ln 0.25\right)$$

$$S = 0 - \left(-\frac{1}{32} + e \cdot \ln 0.25\right) \quad \dots \ln 0.25 = \ln 4^{-1} = -\ln 4$$

$$\boxed{S = \frac{1}{32} + e \ln 4 = 3.8}$$

$$" \quad \frac{1}{32} + e \ln 4 = 3.8$$



$$f(x) = \ln^2(x+e)$$

$$x > -e \quad x+e > 0 \quad \ln(x+e)$$

$x > -e$:

$$f'(x) = \frac{2 \ln(x+e) \cdot 1}{x+e}$$

$$\boxed{f'(x) = \frac{2 \ln(x+e)}{x+e}}$$

$$0 = \ln(x+e)$$

$$x+e = 1$$

$$x = 1-e$$

$$f(1-e) = \ln^2(1+e-e) \rightarrow \boxed{(1-e, 0)}$$

()

$$f(x) = \ln^2(x+e)$$

(1-e, 0) :

II

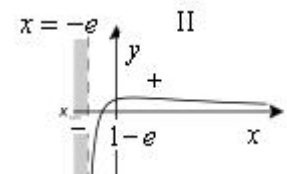
$$f'(x)$$

$$f(x)$$

$$1-e$$

$$x$$

$$x = -e$$



II :