

2014

$\mu : \mu$: (37) : , 2014
 $\mu : \mu$: , 2014
 $8:00 - 11:00$

μ

| | | |
|-----------|--|--|
| <p>1.</p> | $\lim_{\substack{\rightarrow 2}} \frac{\mu}{-\frac{\mu}{2}}$ <p>$\mu : \lim_{\substack{\rightarrow 2}} = 0 \quad \lim_{\substack{\rightarrow 2}} \left(-\frac{\mu}{2} \right) = 0$</p> <p>$\mu \quad \frac{0}{0} \quad \mu$</p> <p>De L'Hospital $\mu :$</p> $\lim_{\substack{\rightarrow 2}} \frac{\frac{0}{0}}{-\frac{\mu}{1}} \stackrel{\text{DLH}}{=} \lim_{\substack{\rightarrow 2}} \frac{-\mu}{1} = -1$ | |
| <p>2.</p> | <p>() $B = \begin{pmatrix} & & \\ & & \end{pmatrix} \mu, , , , \in \mathbb{R}.$</p> <p>() $A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A^{-1} = A - 4I, \quad I$</p> <p>$\mu \quad 2 \times 2$</p> <p>) $\neq 0, \quad \mu - 0.$</p> <p>) $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{-1} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$</p> <p>$A - 4I = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} - 4 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5-4 & -2-0 \\ 2-0 & -1-4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -5 \end{pmatrix} = A^{-1}$</p> | |

3.

$$\mu \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \left(\dots + \frac{1}{1+4^{-2}} \right) d$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \left(\dots + \frac{1}{1+4^{-2}} \right) d = \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 \right]_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \\ = \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \sqrt{3} - (0+0) = \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{6}$$

4.

$$\mu, \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = \ln x + x^2 + 2, x > 0$$

$$\mu \in (1, 3)$$

$$f(1) = \ln 1 + 1^2 + 2 \Rightarrow f(1) = 3 \Rightarrow 1 + 2 = 3 \Rightarrow 1 = 1$$

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

$$f''(1) = 0 \Rightarrow -2 + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow 1 = 2$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \mu & & \mu & =2 & =1 & \mu & \mu \\ =2 & & =1 & & \mu & f''(x) = -\frac{2}{x^2} + 2 \Rightarrow f''(1) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 = 1. \end{array}$$

| | 0 | 1 | $+\infty$ |
|----------|----|---|-----------|
| $f''(x)$ | - | + | |
| $f(x)$ | K. | | |

5.

$$()$$

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$$

$$\mu$$

$$()$$

$$\mu$$

$$) \quad \binom{7}{5} = 21$$

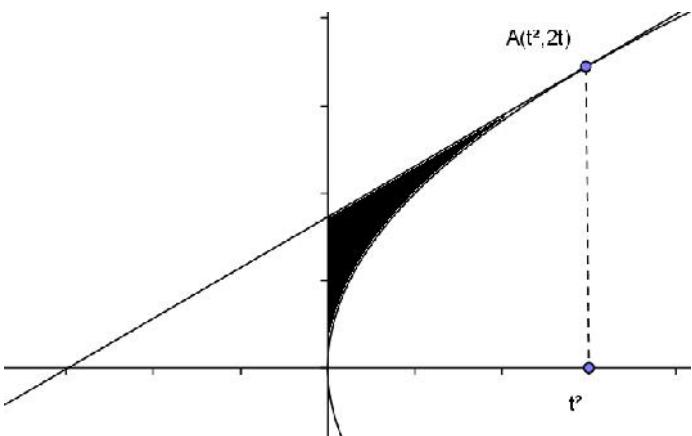
$$)$$

$$\mu$$

$$\binom{7}{5} - \binom{5}{3} = 21 - 10 = 11$$

| | | |
|----|---|--|
| 8. | <p style="text-align: center;"> $f(x) = c$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$. $f'(x) = 0, x \in \mathbb{R}$ $f'(x) = \frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c}, x \in (c, \infty)$ $f'(x) = \frac{f(x) - c}{x - c} \Rightarrow f(x) - c = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = c$. </p> | |
| 9. | <p style="text-align: center;"> $t^2 = 4 \Rightarrow t = \pm 2$ $f(t) = \frac{16}{3}t^3$ $f'(t) = 2 \frac{d}{dt} = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} = \frac{2}{t}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{2}{2t} = \frac{1}{t}$ $E: -2t = \frac{1}{t}(-t^2) \Rightarrow t - 2t^2 = -t^2 \Rightarrow t = +t^2$ </p> | |

)



$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \int_0^{t^2} \left(\dots - \dots \right) dx \\
 &= \int_0^{t^2} \left[\left(\frac{\dots}{t} + t \right)^2 - 4 \dots \right] dx = \int_0^{t^2} \left(\frac{\dots^2}{t^2} + 2 \dots + t^2 - 4x \right) dx = \int_0^{t^2} \left(\frac{\dots^2}{t^2} - 2 \dots + t^2 \right) dx \\
 &= \left[\frac{3}{3t^2} \dots^2 + t^2 \right]_0^{t^2} = \left[\frac{t^6}{3t^2} - t^4 + t^4 \right] = \frac{t^4}{3} \\
 \Rightarrow \frac{t^4}{3} &= \frac{16}{3} \Rightarrow t^4 = 16 \Rightarrow t = \pm 2
 \end{aligned}$$

10.

$$\frac{2}{2} + \frac{2}{2} = 1, \quad > 0, \quad , (\quad = \quad) ,$$

 $\mu\mu$

,

 $(0, \dots)$ μ μ

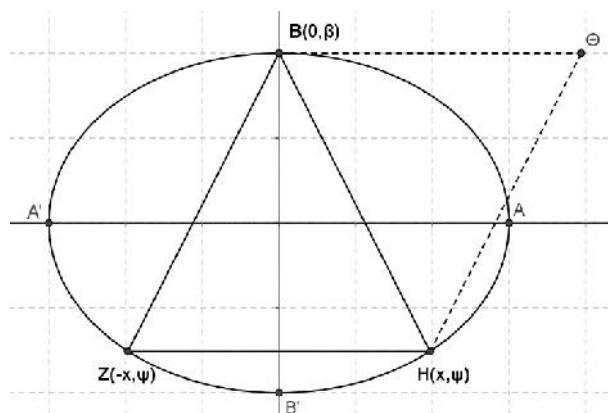
.

 μ $\mu\mu$

,

 μ $\mu\mu$ μ

.



$$\mu = \frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{2}{y^2} = 1 \Rightarrow x = \pm -\sqrt{2 - \frac{y^2}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow = \frac{2}{-}(-) \cdot \sqrt{2 - 2}$$

$$\frac{d}{d} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{z^2 - 2}}(-) - \sqrt{z^2 - 2} =$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{z^2 - 2}} [- + \frac{z^2 - (z^2 - 2)}{\sqrt{z^2 - 2}}] = \frac{2}{\sqrt{z^2 - 2}} [\frac{2}{\sqrt{z^2 - 2}}]$$

$$\frac{d}{d} = 0 \quad 2^2 - -^2 = 0 \Rightarrow (2 +)(-) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow = -\frac{1}{2} =$$

$$\max \quad \quad \quad \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right) \quad \quad \quad \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

| | | | | |
|------|---|---|----|---|
| | - | | | |
| () | | + | — | |
| E() | | ↗ | T. | ↘ |

2

$$(\quad , \mu) \qquad (\quad , \mu)$$

$$() = (2 \quad \quad \quad) (\quad - \quad \mu \quad)$$

$$(\quad) = 2 \quad - \quad \mu 2$$

$$'() = -2 \quad \mu \quad -2 \quad 2$$

$$'()=0 \Rightarrow -2\mu -2 = 0 \Rightarrow -2(\mu + 2) = 0$$

$$\mu + 2 = 0 \quad 1 - 2\mu^2 + \mu = 0$$

$$2\mu^2 - \mu - 1 = 0$$

$$\mu = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \mu = 1$$

$$= \frac{11}{6} \quad = \frac{7}{6}$$

$$\mu \left(\frac{7}{6} \right) = -2 \quad \frac{7}{6} - 2 \quad \mu \frac{7}{3} > 0$$

$$\mu \frac{11}{3} < 0$$

$$= \frac{11}{6} \mu \quad \mu$$

$$H\left(-\frac{11}{6}, \mu \frac{11}{6}\right) = \left(-\frac{11}{6}, \mu \frac{11}{6}\right)$$

$$\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\mu \quad , \quad (0, \quad) \quad , \quad \mu \mu$$

1

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

$$\mu, \mu, \mu, \mu, \mu, \mu, \mu$$

$$\underline{\mu} : \mathbb{R} - \{-1, 1\}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \mu & & \mu & & & & \mu \\ = 0 & & \mu & (0, 4) & & & \\ = 0 & & \mu & (2, 0) & (-2, 0). & & \end{array}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2(x^2 - 1) - 2(x^2 - 4)}{(x^2 - 1)^2} = \frac{6x}{(x^2 - 1)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

The figure shows a graph of a function $f(x)$ plotted against x . The horizontal axis is labeled with values $-\infty, -1, 0, 1, +\infty$. The vertical axis has two labels: $f()$ and $T.$. There are two solid vertical lines at $x = -1$ and $x = 1$. At $x = -1$, there is an open circle below the axis and a solid dot above it, with a bracket indicating the function value is between them. At $x = 1$, there is an open circle above the axis and a solid dot below it, with a bracket indicating the function value is between them. A horizontal dashed line connects the two points. Arrows point from the labels $f()$ and $T.$ towards the graph.

H f

- | | | |
|--|-----------------|------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • μ • μ | $[0, 1)$ | $(1, +\infty)$ |
| | $(-\infty, -1)$ | $(-1, 0]$ |
| f | $f(0) = 4,$ | $. \quad (0, 4)$ |

μ :

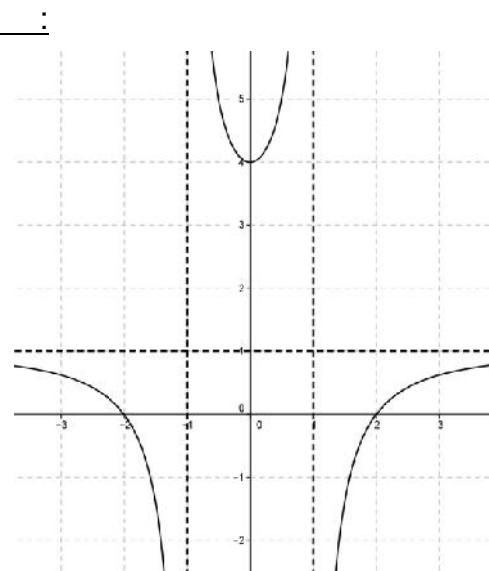
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 1} = 1 ,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 1} = 1$$

, $y = 1$ μ $\rightarrow \pm\infty$.

$$\text{at } x = -1: \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 1} = -\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 1} = +\infty, \quad x = -1 \quad \mu$$

$$\text{at } x = 1: \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 1} = -\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 1} = +\infty, \quad x = 1 \quad \mu$$



2

« ».

() (i)

$\mu\mu \mu$

(ii)

$\mu\mu \mu$

μ :

: "

$\mu\mu \mu$

μ "

: "

$\mu\mu \mu$

μ

μ

"

()

μ

μ

μ

μ « ».

i) $M^{10} = \frac{10!}{3!2!} = 302400$

$$\text{ii) } \binom{\quad}{\quad} = 302400, \quad \binom{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{8!}{2!} = 20160$$

$$P(A) = \frac{N(A)}{N(\quad)} = \frac{20160}{302400} = \frac{1}{15}$$

$$\text{iii) } \binom{\quad}{\quad} = 302400, \quad \binom{\quad}{\quad} = \binom{7}{2} \cdot 6! = 15120$$

$$P(\quad) = \frac{N(\quad)}{N(\quad)} = \frac{15120}{302400} = \frac{1}{20}.$$

) μ :

$$\text{) 3 1 } \mu\mu, \quad \binom{6}{1} \cdot \frac{4!}{3!} = 24$$

$$\text{) 2 2 } \mu\mu, \quad \binom{6}{2} \cdot \frac{4!}{2!} = 180$$

$$\text{) 2 2 } \mu\mu, \quad \binom{6}{2} \cdot \frac{4!}{2!} = 180$$

$$\text{) 2 2 } \frac{4!}{2!2!} = 6$$

$$\text{) } \mu\mu, \quad \binom{7}{4} \cdot 4! = 840.$$

$$\therefore 24 + 180 + 180 + 6 + 840 = 1230.$$

3

μ $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$:

$$2 f(\quad) + \quad^2 (f'(\quad) - 3) = -f'(\quad) \quad \in \mathbb{R} \quad f(1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(\quad) = \frac{\quad^3}{\quad^2 + 1}, \quad \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(\quad) = \quad^{\mu}, \quad = \quad, 0 < \mu < \quad,$$

$$g(x) = \frac{\quad^3}{f(\quad)}, \quad \neq 0 \quad , \quad = \frac{(-\quad) \cdot (\quad^2 + \quad + \quad^2 + 3)}{3}$$

$$\overline{\text{) H}} \quad \mu \quad : \\ 2 f(\quad) + \quad^2 (f'(\quad) - 3) = -f'(\quad)$$

$$2 f(\quad) + f'(\quad) (\quad^2 + 1) = 3 \quad^2 \quad [f(\quad) (\quad^2 + 1)]' = 3 \quad^2 \quad , \quad \mu$$

$$f(x)(x^2+1) = \int 3x^2 dx \Rightarrow f(x)(x^2+1) = x^3 + C$$

$$f(1) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow f(1) \cdot 2 = 1 + C \Rightarrow C = 0$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3}{x^2 + 1} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{x^3}{f(x)} = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^3} \cdot x^3 = x^2 + 1, \quad x \neq 0, \quad x \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (x^2 + 1) dx = \left(\frac{x^3}{3} + \right) \Big|_{\alpha}^{\beta} = \frac{\beta^3}{3} + \dots - \frac{\alpha^3}{3} -$$

$$= \frac{3}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{3} + \dots - = \frac{3}{3} + \dots - =$$

$$= \frac{(-)(x^2 + x^2 + 3)}{3}$$

4

$$\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1, \quad \mu \quad (3, \dots, 2 \mu)$$

() N

$$2x + 3y = 6$$

() μ

μ

() μ

, μ

μ

μ

μ

,

()

μ

μ

μ

,

$(-3, 0)$

B'(0, -2),

μ

μ

μ

$$\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} = 1$$

$$\mu : \frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{2}{y^2} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x^2}{y^2}$$

$$\mu \quad (3, \dots, 2 \mu),$$

$$\mu \quad () \quad :$$

$$-\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{\mu} = -\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{9}{\mu}$$

() :

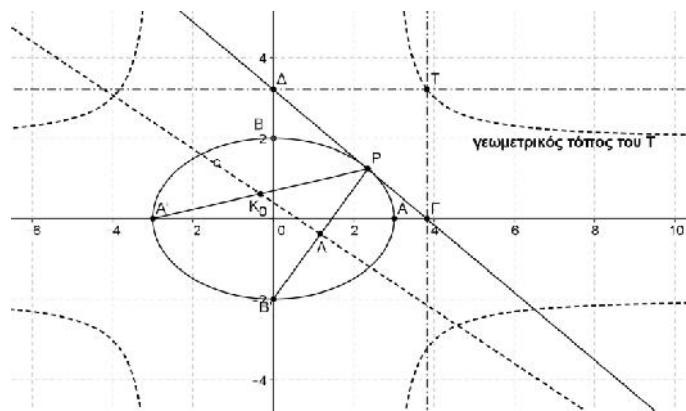
$$-2 \mu = -\frac{2}{3} \mu (-3) \Rightarrow 3 \mu - 6 \mu^2 = -2 + 6 \Rightarrow$$

$$2 + 3 \mu = 6.$$

) $= 0$

$$\mu = \frac{2}{\mu}, \quad \left(0, \frac{2}{\mu}\right)$$

$$\psi = 0, \quad \mu = \frac{3}{\mu} \quad \left(\frac{3}{\mu}, 0\right).$$



) $O \mu \mu T \quad T\left(\frac{3}{\sigma \nu \theta}, \frac{2}{\eta \mu \theta}\right), \mu$

$$= \frac{3}{\mu} \Rightarrow \mu = \frac{3}{\mu}, \quad = \frac{2}{\mu} \Rightarrow \mu = \frac{2}{\mu}$$

$$\mu^2 = \frac{9}{2}, \quad \mu^2 = \frac{4}{2}$$

$$\mu^2 + \mu^2 = 1$$

$$\mu \mu \mu T, \quad \frac{9}{2} + \frac{4}{2} = 1$$

) $\mu \quad \left(\frac{3(-1)}{2}, \frac{\mu}{\mu}\right) \quad \Lambda \quad \left(\frac{3}{2}, \mu - 1\right)$

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| | μ $\therefore = -\frac{2}{3}$ $\text{if } (\mu) \neq 2, \mu \in \mathbb{Z}$ $-\frac{2}{3} \mu = -\frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \mu = 1 \Rightarrow \mu = +\frac{5\pi}{4}, \mu \in \mathbb{Z}$ $(0, 2) = \frac{\pi}{4}, \theta = \frac{5\pi}{4}$ | |
| | μ μ^P $\left(\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}, \sqrt{2} \right) \quad \left(-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\sqrt{2} \right)$ | |
| 5 | $() \quad g : (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \mu \quad g(\) = 2 + 2 \ln \ .$ (i) (ii) $\frac{\ln}{2} < 1 + , \forall \in (0, +\infty)$ $() \quad f(\) = \int_0^{\ln} \frac{e^{t^2}}{1+e^t} dt, \quad \in [1, +\infty), \quad \mu$ $t = -u$ $f(\) - f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \leq \frac{2}{3} \cdot (\ln)^2 \cdot (1 +)$ <hr/>) (i) $g(\) = 2 + 2 \ln \ , \mu$ $g'(\) = 2 - \frac{1}{2}, \quad g'(\) = 0 \Rightarrow = \frac{1}{2}.$ A $< \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow g'(\) < 0 \quad > \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow g'(\) > 0 \ .$ $g \left(\frac{1}{2}, 3+\ln 2 \right)$ (ii) Aφ $g = \frac{1}{2}$ $\forall x \in (0, +\infty) g(\) \geq g\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \Rightarrow 2 + 2 \ln \geq 3 + \ln 2 > 0 \ . \quad \frac{\ln}{2} < 1 + \ .$ $() \quad \mu \quad f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \int_0^{\ln \frac{1}{x}} \frac{e^{t^2}}{1+e^t} dt = \int_0^{-\ln x} \frac{e^{t^2}}{1+e^t} dt \ .$ μ $dt = -du$ $t = 0 \quad u = 0$ $t = -\ln x \quad u = \ln x \ ,$ | |

$$f\left(\frac{1}{e^t}\right) = \int_0^{\ln 1} \frac{e^t t^2}{1+e^t} dt = \int_0^{-\ln} \frac{e^t t^2}{1+e^t} dt = - \int_0^{\ln} \frac{e^{-u} u^2}{1+e^{-u}} du = - \int_0^{\ln} \frac{u^2}{1+e^u} du = - \int_0^{\ln} \frac{t^2}{1+e^t} dt.$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(\) - f\left(\frac{1}{e^t}\right) &= \int_0^{\ln} \frac{e^t t^2}{1+e^t} dt + \int_0^{\ln} \frac{t^2}{1+e^t} dt = \int_0^{\ln} \frac{(1+e^t)t^2}{1+e^t} dt \\ &= \int_0^{\ln} t^2 dt = \frac{(\ln)^3}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(\) - f\left(\frac{1}{e^t}\right) &= \frac{(\ln)^3}{3} = (\ln)^2 \frac{\ln}{3} \leq \frac{2}{3} (\ln)^2 (1+) \\ &\stackrel{\mu}{=} 1. \end{aligned}$$