

- 2011

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 : 12. 5 .

1. $2x^2 + x - 15 = 0$.

2. $y = \frac{1-3x}{x-2}$.

3. $(-1, 5)$ 1.

4. $2x^2 - 5x - 4 = 0$, x_1, x_2 .

$$\vdots$$

$$) \ x_1 + x_2$$

$$) \ x_1 \cdot x_2$$

$$) \ 6x_1^2 \cdot x_2 + 6x_1 \cdot x_2^2 \quad .$$

5.
$$\begin{cases} y = 2x - 8 \\ 2x^2 + xy = 12 \end{cases}$$

$$6. \quad \frac{\varepsilon\varphi\omega + \sigma\varphi\omega}{\tau\epsilon\mu\omega - \sigma\tau\epsilon\mu\omega} = \frac{1}{\eta\mu\omega - \sigma\upsilon\nu\omega}.$$

7. $\eta\mu\theta = \frac{5}{13}$, $90^0 < \theta < 180^0$,

$$A = \frac{26\sigma\nu\theta - 15\sigma\phi\theta}{24\tau\epsilon\mu\theta} .$$

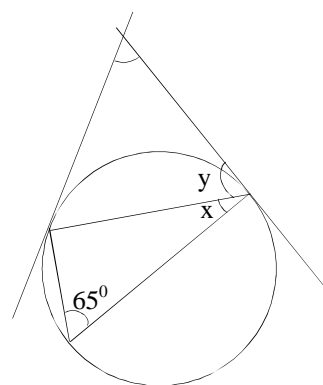
8. $(\kappa^2 - 4\kappa)x - y = 5$ $y = (2\kappa - 5)x + 7$. κ

9. $\frac{3x^2 - 8x - 3}{x^2 - 3x}$.

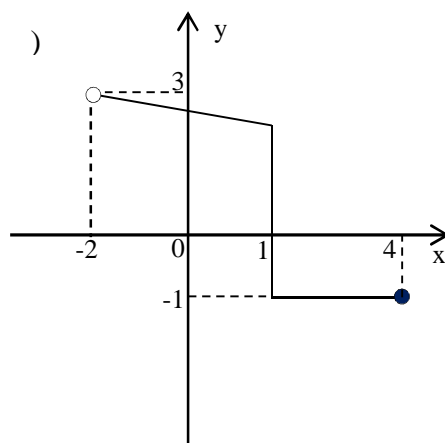
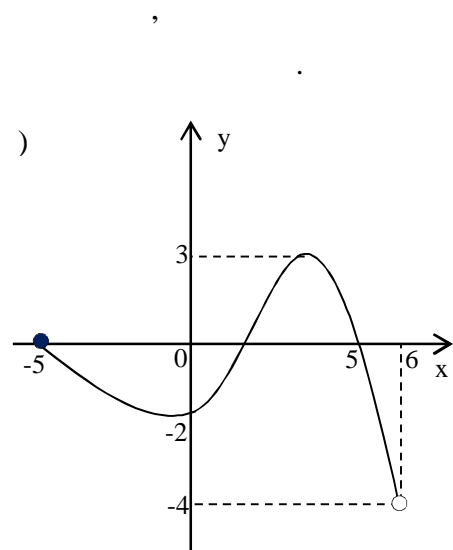
10. :

$$\check{B} = 65^o ,$$

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) x, y, .
) ().
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11. .

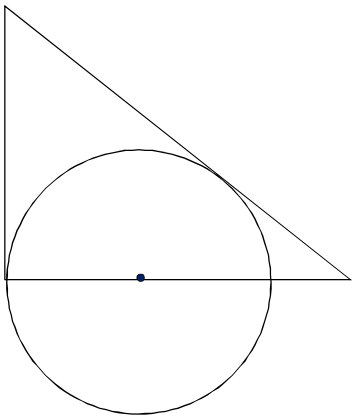


12. $(\hat{A} = 90^\circ)$. $=15\text{cm}$ $=9\text{cm}$,
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13. $(2, 5), (-1, -1)$ $(3, -3)$.
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)

14. $x^2 - (2\lambda + 1)x - (\lambda + 2) = 0$.
) 3 ;
) ;

15. :
 $(\ , \mathbb{R})$,
 $R=3\text{cm}$,
 $= 2\text{cm}$
,
)
)



 : **4.** 10 .
 6

1.) $x^2 + (\kappa - 1)x - 2\kappa^2 + 7\kappa - 6 = 0$ x_1, x_2 .
 κ : i) .
ii) $x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 13$.

) : $\frac{(x^3 - x^2) \cdot (1 - 4x^2)}{(x^2 + 4) \cdot (x - 2)} \leq 0$.

2.

$$f(x) = ax^2 + \beta x + \gamma, \quad \alpha \neq 0.$$

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$$f(0), \quad f(-1).$$

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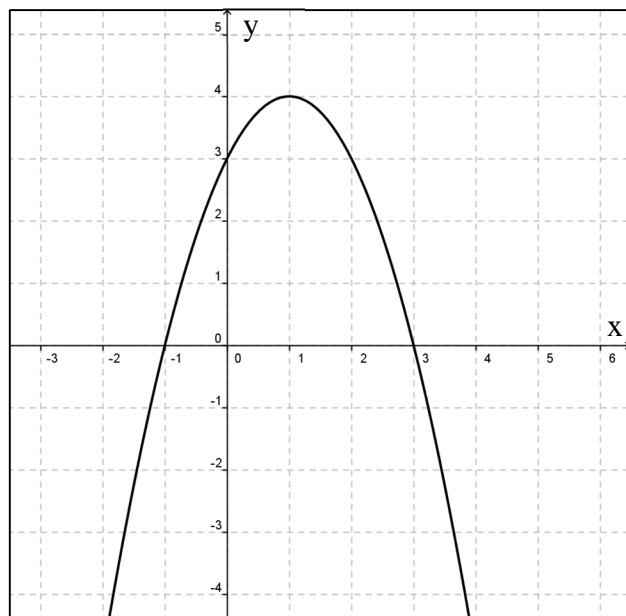
$$x \quad ax^2 + \beta x + \gamma \leq 0.$$

)

$$a \cdot \beta \cdot \gamma.$$

)

$$\frac{\gamma - \beta}{\alpha}.$$



3.

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$$(3, -4) \quad (12, 2).$$

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$$() \quad 2x - 3y = 18,$$

y.

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$$y = 2x + 2.$$

4.

(O, R)

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(

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$$)(\quad)^2 = 2R\alpha(\text{KN}).$$

$$)(\quad)^2 + (\quad)^2 + (\quad)^2 = 4R^2.$$

$$5. \quad) \quad \frac{\sigma v v^3 x \cdot \varepsilon \phi x}{1 - \sigma v v x \cdot \varepsilon \phi x} = (1 + \eta \mu x) \cdot \eta \mu x \quad .$$

) N :

$$\frac{\eta \mu^2 (180^0 - \theta) - \varepsilon \phi (90^0 - \theta) \cdot \varepsilon \phi (-\theta) - \sigma v v (180^0 - \theta) \cdot \eta \mu (90^0 - \theta)}{\eta \mu (-\theta) \cdot \sigma \tau \varepsilon \mu (180^0 + \theta) \cdot \sigma v v (90^0 - \theta)} = 2 \sigma \tau \varepsilon \mu \theta \quad .$$

$$6. \quad) \quad \varepsilon \phi \omega \cdot x^2 - 2 \tau \varepsilon \mu \omega \cdot x + \sigma \phi \omega = 0, \quad 0^0 < \omega < 90^0,$$

.

) x_1, x_2 ,

$$x_1 + x_2 = 2 \quad x_1 \alpha x_2 = \quad ^2$$

$$) \quad \rho_1 = \frac{1}{2x_1} \quad \rho_2 = \frac{1}{2x_2}$$

$$4 \sigma v v^2 \omega \cdot x^2 - 4 \eta \mu \omega \cdot x + \eta \mu^2 \omega = 0$$

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