

QUIZEX Вариант 1

N1

$p^2 - 2q^2 = 1$, p, q - простые - Норманн и х.

$\square (p-1)(p+1) = 2q^2 \Rightarrow q^2 = \frac{(p-1)(p+1)}{2}$ $p=2$ не простое \Rightarrow
 $\Rightarrow p$ - нечет \Rightarrow

$\frac{(p-1)(p+1)}{2}$ - простое $\Rightarrow q$ - чет \Rightarrow $q=2 \quad p=3$

N2

$\int \cos^2(\cos x) dx = \frac{x \cos(2\cos x) + 2x \sin(2\cos x) + x/2 + C}{10}$

$\cos x = y, x = e^y \quad dx = e^y dy \Rightarrow \int \cos^2(y) e^y dy =$

$= \frac{1}{2} \int e^y \cos^2 y dy + \frac{1}{2} e^y = \frac{e^y \cos^2 y + 2e^y \sin y + e^y/2}{10} \oplus$

$\int e^y \cos^2 y dy = \int \cos^2 y de^y = e^y \cos y - \int e^y 2 \sin y dy =$

$= e^y \cos y + 2 \int \sin y de^y = e^y \cos y + 2e^y \sin y - 2 \int e^y \cos y dy$

$\Rightarrow \int e^y \cos^2 y dy = \frac{e^y \cos^2 y + 2e^y \sin y}{5}$

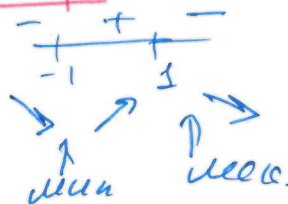
$\oplus \frac{x \cos(2\cos x) + 2x \sin(2\cos x) + x/2 + C}{10}$

N3

Оператка

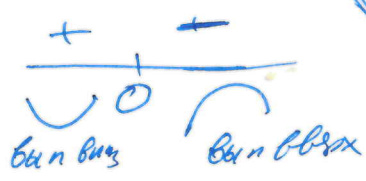
$f(x) = \arcsin \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2}$

$f'(x) = + \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0 \quad x_{1,2} = \pm 1$

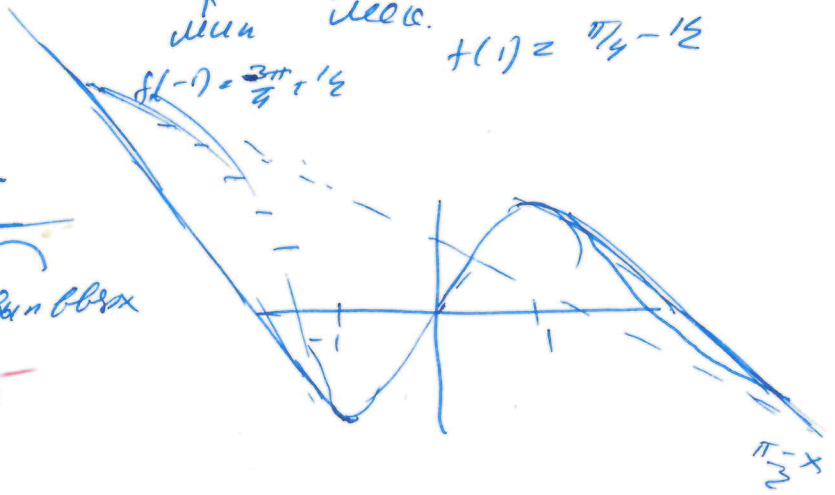


аллунт. $y = \frac{\pi - x}{2}$

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



см график



N4

$$\frac{y}{x^2} + 1 + \frac{y'}{x} = 0$$

$$\square \left(\frac{y}{x^2} + 1\right) dx + \frac{dy}{x} = 0 \quad | \cdot x^2$$

$$(y + x^2) dx + x dy = 0 \Rightarrow d\left(xy + \frac{x^3}{3}\right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow xy + \frac{x^3}{3} = C \quad \Rightarrow \boxed{y = \frac{C}{x} - \frac{x^2}{3}}$$

N5

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 12 & -51 \\ 2 & -11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 12-\lambda & -51 \\ 2 & -11-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-12)(\lambda+11) + 102 = \\ = \lambda^2 - \lambda - 30 = (\lambda-6)(\lambda+5) \\ \lambda_1 = 6, \lambda_2 = -5$$

$$A v_1 = \lambda_1 v_1 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 12-6 & -51 \\ 2 & -11-6 \end{pmatrix} v_1 = 0 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -51 \\ 2 & -17 \end{pmatrix} v_1 = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 6 & -51 \\ 2 & -17 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-102} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -17 \end{pmatrix} v_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 17 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 17 & -51 \\ 2 & -6 \end{pmatrix} v_2 = 0 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 17 & -51 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \boxed{v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 17 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad P^{-1} = \frac{1}{11} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -2 & 17 \end{pmatrix} \quad D = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^n = P D^n P^{-1} = \frac{1}{11} \begin{pmatrix} 17 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 12 & -51 \\ 2 & -11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -2 & 17 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{11} \begin{pmatrix} 17 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 11 \cdot 6^n & -903 \\ 24 & -153 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{11} \begin{pmatrix} 17 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 6^n & 0 \\ 0 & (-5)^n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -2 & 17 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{11} \begin{pmatrix} 17 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 6^n & -3 \cdot 6^n \\ -2(-5)^n & 17(-5)^n \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{11} \begin{pmatrix} 17 \cdot 6^n - 6(-5)^n & -51 \cdot 6^n + 51(-5)^n \\ 2 \cdot 6^n - 2(-5)^n & -6 \cdot 6^n + 17(-5)^n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$n=1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{11} \begin{pmatrix} 132 & -51 \cdot 11 \\ 22 & -121 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 12 & -51 \\ 2 & -11 \end{pmatrix} \text{ OK OK OK OK}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{A_n}{B_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{17 \cdot 6^n - 6(-5)^n}{-6 \cdot 6^n + 17(-5)^n} = \boxed{-\frac{17}{6}}$$

N6

$$A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 & 7 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -4 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & -3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & -3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 & 1 & 3/2 & 5/2 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 5 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 5 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 5 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{A^{-1}}$$

N7

$$P(x) + P(2014-x) = 1914 \quad \text{dis } P = 95$$

$$x = 1007 + y \Rightarrow P(1007+y) + P(1007-y) = 1914$$

$$g(y) = P(1007+y) \Rightarrow g(y) + g(-y) = 1914$$

$$g(x) = 957 + \frac{1}{2} x^{99} \quad g_2(x) = 957 - \frac{1}{2} x^{99}$$

or: $P_1(x) = 957 + (1007-x)^{99}, P_2(x) = 957 + (x-1007)^{99}$

N8

$$f(x+1) + a f(x) = f(x+1), \quad f(3) = 2013, \quad a = \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}, \quad f(2013) = ?$$

$$2013 = 20 \cdot 10 + 3 \rightarrow \text{use } 10 \text{ years } f(x+10m) \text{ cases } \text{and } f(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x+2) &= f(x+1) - a f(x) \quad (1) \\ f(x+3) &= f(x+1) - a f(x+1) = f(x+1) - a f(x) - a f(x+1) = (2) \\ &= (1-a) f(x+1) - a f(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x+4) &\stackrel{(2)}{=} (1-a) f(x+2) - a f(x+1) \stackrel{(1)}{=} (1-a) f(x+1) - a(1-a) f(x) \\ -a f(x+1) &= (1-2a) f(x+1) - (a-a^2) f(x) \quad (3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x+5) &\stackrel{(3)}{=} (1-2a) f(x+2) - a(1-a) f(x+1) \stackrel{(1)}{=} \\ &= (1-2a) f(x+1) - a(1-2a) f(x) - a(1-a) f(x+1) = \end{aligned}$$

$$= (1 - 3a + a^2) f(x+1) - a(1-2a) f(x) = -a(1-2a) f(x)$$

нпу $a = \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}$

$$f(x+5) = -a(1-2a) f(x)$$

$$f(x+10) = -a(1-2a) f(x+5) = (-a(1-2a))^2 f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x+10m) = (a(1-2a))^{2m} f(x) \Rightarrow$$

$$f(2013) = f(3 + 10 \cdot 201) = (a(1-2a))^{402} f(3)$$

$$= \left(\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} (-2-\sqrt{5}) \right)^{402} \cdot 2013 = \left(\frac{(3+\sqrt{5})(-2-\sqrt{5})}{2} \right)^{402} \cdot 2013$$

$$= \left(\frac{11+5\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{402} \cdot 2013$$

Пример 1 гон.

(N1)

$$1! + 2! + \dots + n! = m^2$$

$n=1 \quad 1 = m^2 \Rightarrow m=1$

$n=2 \Rightarrow 1+2=3$

$n=3 \Rightarrow 1+2+6=9 \Rightarrow m=3$

$n=4 \Rightarrow 1+2+6+24=33$

$n=5 \Rightarrow 1+2+6+24+120=153$
Значит 0

$$2 \dots 3 \neq m^2$$

Orb: $n=1, m=1, n=3, m=3$

(N2)

$$\int \frac{\cos x \cos x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$S = \int \cos(\cos x) dx = \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$= \int \cos x dx + \int \sin^2 x dx = \sin x + \int \frac{1-\cos 2x}{2} dx = \sin x + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + C$$

$$\frac{\sin^2}{\cos} = \frac{1}{\cos} - 1$$

N3

lim_{x to 0} (cos ctg x)^{tg x} = 1

lim_{x to 0} e^{(tg x) ln(cos ctg x)} = e^{lim_{x to 0} (tg x) ln(cos ctg x)} = e^{lim_{x to 0} ln(cos ctg x) / (1/tg x)} = e^{-lim_{x to 0} ln^2(tg x)} = 1

lim_{x to 0} cos(ctg x) / ctg x = lim_{x to 0} (1/cos ctg x) * (ctg x)' / (ctg x)' = lim_{x to 0} 1/cos^2(ctg x) = 1

N4

(x^2 y^2 + y) dx + (2x^3 y - x) dy = 0
x^2 y^2 dx + 2x^3 y dy + y dx - x dy = 0 | : x^2
d(xy^2) = y^2 dx + 2xy dy
y^2 dx + 2xy dy + y dx/x^2 - x dy = 0 -> d(xy^2) + d(y/x) = 0

=> xy^2 + y/x = C, x != 0, y = 0

N5

A = [[-4, 8, -12], [6, -6, 12], [6, -8, 14]]
lambda_1 = 2, lambda_2 = 0
v_1 = (4, 3, 0), v_2 = (-7, 0, 1), v_3 = (-1, 1, 1)
P = [[4, -2, -1], [3, 0, 1], [0, 1, 1]]
P^-1 = [[1, -1, 2], [3, -4, 7], [-3, 4, -6]]
D = [[2, 0, 0], [0, 3, 0], [0, 0, 0]]

A^n = P D^n P^-1 = [[4, -2, -1], [3, 0, 1], [0, 1, 1]] * [[2^n, 0, 0], [0, 3^n, 0], [0, 0, 0]] * [[1, -1, 2], [3, -4, 7], [-3, 4, -6]] = [[-2*2^n, 4*2^n, -6*2^n], [3*2^n, -3*2^n, 6*2^n], [3*2^n, -4*2^n, 7*2^n]]

= 2^{n-1} A

N6

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 & -8 & 4 \\ 154 & 12 & -1 & -7 \\ -54 & 34 & -4 & 1 \\ 10 & -3 & 8 & -8 \end{pmatrix} = 35$$

N7

$$P(x) - P(2014-x) = 1514x + a, \text{ d.p. } P=100 \text{ a. } ?$$

$$\square x = 1007 + y$$

$$P(1007+y) - P(1007-y) = 1514(1007+y) + a$$

$$g(y) = P(1007+y) \Rightarrow g(y) - g(-y) = 1514 \cdot 1007 + a + 1514 \cdot y$$

$$g(y) = y^{100} + 957y + 6$$

$$g(-y) = y^{100} - 957y + 6$$

$$\Rightarrow N7 = 1957y \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{a = -1514 \cdot 1007}$$

N8

$$3f(3x+2) + f(x) = 3f(x+1), \quad f(1) = 3^{1000} \quad f(2013) = ?$$

$$\underline{2013 = 3 + 6 \cdot n} \quad n = 335$$

$$f(x+2) = f(x+1) - \frac{1}{3}f(x) \quad (1)$$

$$f(x+3) = f(x+2) - \frac{1}{3}f(x+1) \stackrel{(1)}{=} \frac{2}{3}f(x+1) - \frac{1}{3}f(x) \quad (2)$$

$$f(x+4) \stackrel{(2)}{=} \frac{2}{3}f(x+2) - \frac{1}{3}f(x+1) \stackrel{(1)}{=} \frac{1}{3}f(x+1) - \frac{2}{9}f(x) \quad (3)$$

$$f(x+5) \stackrel{(3)}{=} \frac{1}{3}f(x+2) - \frac{2}{9}f(x+1) = \frac{1}{9}f(x+1) - \frac{1}{9}f(x)$$

$$f(x+6) = \frac{1}{9}f(x+2) - \frac{1}{9}f(x+1) \stackrel{(1)}{=} -\frac{1}{27}f(x)$$

$$f(x+6n) = \left(-\frac{1}{27}\right)^n f(x) \Rightarrow f(2013) = \left(-\frac{1}{27}\right)^{335} f(1) =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3^{1005}} \cdot 3^{1000} = -\frac{1}{3^5} = \boxed{-\frac{1}{243}}$$

Пример 2

N1

$$2xy + 3y^2 = 24 \quad y(2x + 3y) = 24 \Rightarrow y = \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 4, \pm 6, \pm 8, \pm 12, \pm 24$$

$$2xy = 3(8 - y^2) \Rightarrow y \text{ - remove } \text{re}(y = 2z^2) \Rightarrow$$

$$4xz = 3(8 - 4z^2) = 3 \cdot 4(2 - z^2) \Rightarrow x = \frac{3}{2}(2 - z^2)$$

$$x = \frac{6}{2} - 3z \Rightarrow x \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ to } z = \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 6$$

Отв. $(3, 2), (-3, -2), (-3, 4), (3, -4), (-7, 6), (7, -6), (-17, 12), (17, -12)$

N2

$$\int \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right) dx = x \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right) + \sqrt{x-1} + C$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = t \quad x = \frac{1}{t^2} \quad dx = -\frac{2dt}{t^3} \Rightarrow \int \arcsin(t) \cdot \frac{-2dt}{t^3} =$$

$$= \int \arcsin t \, d\left(\frac{1}{t^2}\right) = \frac{\arcsin t}{t^2} - \int \frac{dt}{t^2 \sqrt{1-t^2}} = \frac{\arcsin t}{t^2} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(\frac{1}{t^2})}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\arcsin t}{t^2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{t^2} - 1} + C = x \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right) + \sqrt{x-1} + C$$

N3

$$y = (1+x)^{1/x} = e^{-\frac{e}{2}x + \frac{11e}{24}x^2 - \frac{7e}{16}x^3 + o(x^4)}$$

$$e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x)}$$

$$f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+x} = 1$$

$$f'(x) = e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x)} \left[\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} \right]' = -\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^2} + \frac{1}{(1+x)x} = \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \ln(1+x) - \ln(1+x)}{x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \ln(1+x) - \ln(1+x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{x}{(1+x)^2} - \frac{1}{1+x}}{2x} = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow f'(0) = -\frac{e}{2}$$

$$\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{x^3}{4} \Rightarrow e^{\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}} = e \cdot e^{-\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{x^3}{4}}$$

$$= e \left[1 + \left(-\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{x^3}{4}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{x^3}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{6} \left(-\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{x^3}{4}\right)^3 \right]$$

Пример 7

$$\left(-\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{x^3}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{x^3}{3}$$

$$\left(-\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{x^3}{4}\right)^3 = -\frac{x^3}{8} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{x^3}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{x^3}{4}\right) + \frac{1}{6} \left(-\frac{x^3}{8}\right) = \\ & = 1 - \frac{x}{2} + x^2 \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6}\right) - x^3 \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{48}\right) = \\ & = 1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{9}{24}x^2 - \frac{7}{16}x^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{12+8+1}{48} = \frac{21}{48} = \frac{7}{16}$$

COU1016

N4

$$\underbrace{(3x^2y^2 + x^2)}_f dx + \underbrace{(2x^3y + y^2)}_g dy = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = 6x^2y = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \quad \text{useo useum } g: \quad f dx + g dy = dg = \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} dy$$

$$\text{ie } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = 3x^2y^2 + x^2 \Rightarrow g = x^3y^2 + \frac{x^3}{3} + h(y) \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = 2x^3y + y^2 \quad \downarrow \text{nos cab} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = 2x^3y + \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} = 2x^3y + y^2 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} = y^2 \Rightarrow h(y) = \frac{y^3}{3} + C$$

$$\Rightarrow g = x^3y^2 + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{y^3}{3} + C$$

$$\text{or } \boxed{x^3y^2 + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{y^3}{3} = C}$$

N5

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 19 & -48 \\ 8 & -21 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\lambda I_2 - A) = \lambda^2 + \lambda - 15 \quad \lambda_1 = 3, \lambda_2 = -5$$

$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^n = P D^n P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3^n & 0 \\ 0 & (-5)^n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3^n & -2 \cdot 3^n + 3(-5)^n \\ (-5)^n & 3(-5)^n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \cdot 3^n - 2(-5)^n & -6 \cdot 3^n + 6(-5)^n \\ 3^n - (-5)^n & -2 \cdot 3^n + 3(-5)^n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{A^n}{8^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 \cdot 3^n - 2(-5)^n}{-2 \cdot 3^n + 3(-5)^n} = \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)$$

Quintex

N6

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 5 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & -7 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 & -12 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 9 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = -4$$

N7

$$2x^{2011} = x^{20} + x^{11} \quad x \geq 0, 1 \text{ не рассматриваем } \Rightarrow x \neq 0$$

$$2x^{2000} = x^9 + 1$$

1) $x > 1 \Rightarrow x^{2000} > x^9, x^{2000} > 1 \Rightarrow 2x^{2000} > x^9 + 1$

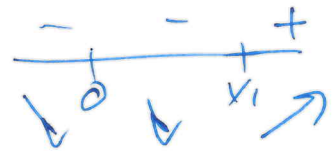
2) $0 < x < 1 \Rightarrow x^{2000} < x^9, x^{2000} = 1 \Rightarrow 2x^{2000} < x^9 + 1$

3) $x < -1 \Rightarrow x^{2000} > x^9, x^{2000} > 1 \Rightarrow 2x^{2000} > x^9 + 1$

4) $-1 < x < 0$ $f(x) = x^9 + 1$ $g(x) = 2x^{2000}$
 $f(0) = 1$ $f(-1) = 0$ $g(0) = 0$ $g(-1) = 2$ \Rightarrow корни разные

Отв: 3 корня

// рассмотрим: $f(x) = 2x^{2000} - x^9 - 1$
 $f'(x) = 4000x^{1999} - 9x^8 = x^8(4000x^{1991} - 9)$
 $x_1 = \left(\frac{9}{4000}\right)^{\frac{1}{1991}}$



$f(x_1) < f(0) < 0$ $f(1) = 0$
два - осли корня и одно барни
(корни в $-1 < x < 0$)

N8

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = g(x+1)g(x-1) \\ g(x) = f(x+1)f(x-1) \\ f(3) + g(3) = 2013 \end{cases} \quad f(2013) + g(2013) = ?$$

$$f(x) = f(x+2)f(x)g(x)f(x-2) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(x) \neq 0 \\ f(x)f(x+2)f(x-2) = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x+2)f(x+4)f(x) = 1 \\ f(x+2) \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(x+4) = f(x-2) \quad \forall x: f(x), f(x+2) \neq 0 \\ f(x+6) = f(x) \quad \forall x: f(x+2), f(x+4) \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = g(x+1)g(x)g(x-1)g(x-2) \Rightarrow \text{аналог} \quad g(x+6) = g(x)$$

$\Rightarrow f(2013) = f(3)$ $g(2013) = g(3) \Rightarrow$ **Отв: 2013**

4. Упростите Б. 2904

№1

$$a^2 + (a+1)^2 + \dots + (a+5)^2 = m^2 ?$$

$$(n-4)^2 + \dots + n^2 + \dots + (n+5)^2 = 10n^2 + 10n + 85 = 5(2n^2 + 2n + 17) \stackrel{?}{=} m^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2n^2 + 2n + 17 \equiv 0(5) \quad \text{т.е. } 2n^2 + 2n + 2 \equiv 0(5)$$

$n \equiv 0 \pmod{5}, n \equiv 1 \pmod{5}, n \equiv 2 \pmod{5}, n \equiv 3 \pmod{5}, n \equiv 4 \pmod{5}$
 $n \equiv 0 \pmod{5}, n \equiv 1 \pmod{5}, n \equiv 2 \pmod{5}, n \equiv 3 \pmod{5}, n \equiv 4 \pmod{5}$ \Rightarrow нет

№2

$$\int \frac{\sin 2x}{4\cos^2 x + 12\cos x - 7} dx = -\frac{1}{4} \arcsin \left| \frac{(\cos x + \frac{3}{2})^2 - 4}{4} \right| +$$

$$+ \frac{3}{16} \arcsin \left| \frac{\cos x - \frac{1}{2}}{\cos x + \frac{3}{2}} \right| + C$$

$$2t = \cos x \quad dt = -\sin x dx$$

$$I = -\int \frac{2t dt}{4(t^2 + 3t + \frac{9}{4}) - 16} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t dt}{(t + \frac{3}{2})^2 - 4} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(u - \frac{3}{2}) du}{u^2 - 4}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{u du}{u^2 - 4} + \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{du}{u^2 - 4} = -\frac{1}{4} \arcsin |u^2 - 4| + \frac{3}{16} \arcsin \left| \frac{u - \frac{3}{2}}{u + \frac{3}{2}} \right| + C$$

$$u = \cos x + \frac{3}{2}$$

№3

$$f(x) = \arcsin \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2} - \frac{2x}{17}$$

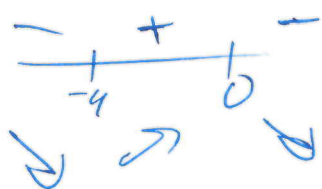
$$f'(x) = -\frac{2}{x} \sqrt{\frac{1-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2}} - \frac{2}{17} = 0$$

$$17 \sqrt{\frac{1-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2}} = -2 \quad 17|x| = -x|1+x|$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{2x}{|x|(1+x^2)} - \frac{2}{17}$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{2}{1+x^2} - \frac{2}{17} \quad x > 0 \quad \Rightarrow f' < 0$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2}{1+x^2} - \frac{2}{17} \quad x < 0 \quad = 2 \left(\frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{17} \right)$$

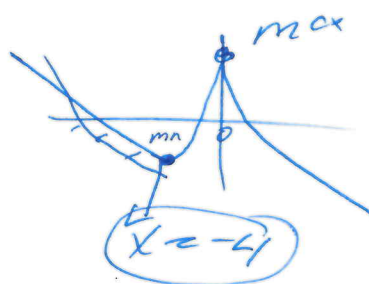


всп. ветвь $y = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{32}{17}x$
 нсп. ветвь $y = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{36}{17}x$

$$8x = 0$$

были у нас
ветви

график 10



$$y = -\frac{2x}{17} - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

№4

$$(x - x^2y)dy + ydx = 0$$

$$ydx + xdy - yx^2dy = 0 \Rightarrow d(xy) - yx^2dy = 0 \quad | : (xy)^2$$

$$\frac{d(xy)}{(xy)^2} - \frac{dy}{y} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{xy} - \ln|y| = C, \\ y = 0 \end{cases}}$$

№5

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -13 & -3 & 18 \\ -20 & -4 & 26 \\ -14 & -3 & 19 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^{10!} \quad |\alpha I_3 - A| = (\alpha - 1)(\alpha + 1)(\alpha - 2)$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -1, \lambda_3 = 2$$

$$v_1 = (6, 2, 5), \quad v_2 = (1, 2, 1), \quad v_3 = (1, 1, 1)$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & -4 \\ -8 & -1 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^n = P D^n P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (-1)^n & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2^n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & -4 \\ -8 & -1 & 10 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 3(-1)^n & (-1)^n & -4(-1)^n \\ -8 \cdot 2^n & -2^n & 10 \cdot 2^n \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 6 + 3(-1)^n - 8 \cdot 2^n & (-1)^n - 2^n & -6 - 4(-1)^n + 10 \cdot 2^n \\ 2 + 6(-1)^n - 8 \cdot 2^n & 2(-1)^n - 2^n & -2 - 8(-1)^n + 10 \cdot 2^n \\ 5 + 3(-1)^n - 8 \cdot 2^n & (-1)^n - 2^n & -5 - 4(-1)^n + 10 \cdot 2^n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$n=10 \quad \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 6 + 3 - 2^{13} & 1 - 2^{10} & -10 + 10 \cdot 2^{10} \\ 8 - 2^{13} & 2 - 2^{10} & -10 + 10 \cdot 2^{10} \\ 8 - 2^{13} & 1 - 2^{10} & -9 + 10 \cdot 2^{10} \end{array} \right)$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

A^{-1} не существует

№7

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c, \quad f\left(\frac{a-b-c}{2a}\right) = f\left(\frac{c-a-b}{2c}\right) = 0 \quad \boxed{f(-1)f(1) = 0}$$

$$\square f\left(\frac{a-b-c}{2a}\right) = \frac{a(c-b-c)^2}{4a^2} + \frac{b(c-b-c)}{2a} + c = \frac{(a-b-c)^2 + 2b(c-b-c) + 4ac}{4a}$$

$$= \frac{(a-b-c)(a+b-c) + 4ac}{4a} = \frac{(a-c)^2 - b^2 + 4ac}{4a}$$

$$= \frac{(a+c+b)(a+c-b)}{4a} = \frac{f(-1)f(1)}{4a} = 0$$

№8

$$\forall x, y \quad \underline{f(x)g(y) = axy + bx + cy + 1} \quad a-bc=1$$

$$\begin{matrix} x=0, y=0 \rightarrow \\ y=0 \\ x=0 \end{matrix} \begin{cases} f(0)g(0) = 1 \\ f(x)g(0) = bx + 1 \\ f(0)g(y) = cy + 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{получили}$$

$$f(x)g(y) \cdot \underbrace{f(0)g(0)}_{=1} = (bx+1)(cy+1) \Rightarrow \underline{f(x)g(y) = (bx+1)(cy+1) = bcxy + bx + cy + 1}$$

$$axy + bx + cy + 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = bc}$$

$$\boxed{O.B.: 0}$$

Пример Барзгон 19

$P_0 = 1$

$P_{2008} - P_{2015} = \frac{1}{2019} (P_{2018} + P_{2017} + \dots + P_0) - \frac{1}{2019} (P_{2015} + P_{2014} + \dots + P_1)$

$= \frac{1}{2019} (P_0 - P_{2015}) > 0 \quad \text{т.к. } P_{2015} < 1$

Опр. P_{2018} дороже

Зам: $P_n = \frac{1}{6} (P_{n-1} + \dots + P_{n-6})$ (сред. ариф. прогр.)
 где k - число способов, $k = 1, 2, \dots, 6$
 где m - число способов, $m = 1, 2, \dots, 6$

PC $\underbrace{\text{необходимо выиграть } k \text{ раз}}_{\text{сумма очков} = m} = \frac{1}{6} P_m$

n -наличие денег только если $m = n - k$

$A_{1, n-1}, A_{2, n-2}, \dots$ - несовместны

$P_n = P(A_{1, n-1}) + P(A_{2, n-2}) + \dots = \frac{1}{6} (P_{n-1} + \dots + P_{n-6})$

Пример Барзгон 19

$E(\sum > 2017)$

X_n - число способов выйти $\sum = n$
 $I_k = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{если } k \leq 6 \\ 0 & \text{иначе} \end{cases}$

$E I_k = \frac{1}{6}$

$X_n = X_{n-1} \cdot I_1 + X_{n-2} \cdot I_2 + \dots + X_{n-6} \cdot I_6 + 1$, X_{n-k} и I_k - независимы

$E X_n = E X_{n-1} \cdot E I_1 + \dots + E X_{n-6} \cdot E I_6 + 1 =$
 $= \frac{1}{6} (E X_{n-1} + \dots + E X_{n-6}) + 1$ $E X_k = e_k$

$e_n = \frac{1}{6} (e_{n-1} + \dots + e_{n-6}) + 1$, $e_0 = 0$ $k \leq 0$

$e_{n-1} = \frac{1}{6} (e_{n-2} + \dots + e_{n-7}) + 1$
 $e_n - e_{n-1} = \frac{1}{6} (e_{n-1} - e_{n-7}) \Rightarrow e_n = \frac{7}{6} e_{n-1} - \frac{1}{6} e_{n-7}$

$e_2 = \frac{7}{6}$ $e_3 = (\frac{7}{6})^2$ $e_4 = (\frac{7}{6})^3$ $\parallel \begin{cases} \lambda^7 = \frac{7}{6} \lambda^6 - \frac{1}{6} \\ 6\lambda^7 - 7\lambda^6 + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$

$e_1 = 1$

$E_{2017} \sim 2017 \cdot \frac{7}{6} \sim 576, \dots$

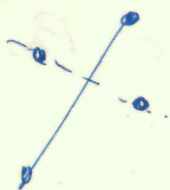
Фитех Варзсон МО

Отрезки заданы парами целых координат кон. точек
 Определить пересекутся ли 2 отрезка?

(v_{11}, v_{12}) (v_{21}, v_{22})

проблема: если жесть есть прежде то лучше решение, (5-7 сек)
 что может привести к невер. ответу

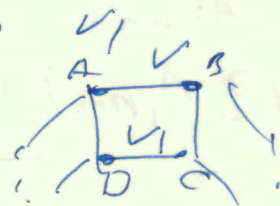
3-е алгоритм без сканирования (актив. с 20 то 8-10 сек.)
 концы отрезков по раз стороны (можно через вектор произв.)



Фитех Варзсон МО

1) сторона вып. оболочки V много
 2) если все точки не на об, если нет
 сторон вып. обол. внутри нее

берем 2 точки на V и 2 на V_1



так как в ABCD точек не было
 удалим ^{реб.} AB и CD все (и т.д. с выпукл. обол.)

Нужно после добав к V приближаться к центру той
 стороны SO стороны $\vec{F} \rightarrow m$
 или)

построение вып. обол.:

после: берем точку a_1 и ищем a_2 точку что
 все точки по одну сторону от $\overline{a_1 a_2}$ и т.д.