

:

- 1.**
- μμ , μ .
-) $f(x) = \dots \cdot y \sim (\tilde{S}x) \mu \rho, \omega > 0, \quad T = \frac{2\tilde{S}}{f} \quad \mathbf{02}$
-) $f(x) = x, x \in \mathbb{R} \mu 0 < < 1, \quad \mathbf{R.} \quad \mathbf{02}$
-) $\mu, \mu P(x), \mu, P(\dots) = 0 \quad \mathbf{02}$
-) $x > 0, e^{\ln x} = x. \quad \mathbf{02}$
-) $\ln \frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{\ln a_1}{\ln a_2}, \mu a_1, a_2 > 0 \quad \mathbf{02}$

- 2.** $> 0 \mu 1, > 0 \in \mathbb{R}, \log = \cdot \log \quad \mathbf{15}$

- $\mu P(x) = 2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2 \mu x \in \mathbb{R}$
- 1. N** $P(x): (x-1) \quad \mathbf{8}$
- 2.** $P(x): (x-2) \quad \mathbf{9}$
- 3.** $P(x) > 0 \quad \mathbf{8}$

- $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{y-x}{x}, \mu x k \quad x k + \frac{f}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$
- 1.** $f(x) = x \quad \mathbf{8}$
- 2.** $\mu f(\frac{19f}{4}) \quad \mathbf{8}$
- 3.** $: f(x) = \mu(x + \frac{f}{6}) \quad \mathbf{9}$

- $\mu k \quad f(x) = \log(10^x - k), \mu k \in \mathbb{R}$
- 1.** $3^{2x} - 3^x - 6 = 0, \quad k = 1. \quad \mathbf{6}$

- 2.** $f(x) = \log(10^x - 1),$
- i)** $\mu f \quad \mathbf{3}$
- ii)** $: 3 \cdot 10^{f(1)} + 20 \cdot 10^{f(2)} + f(\log 101) + e^{\ln 7} = 2016 \quad \mathbf{5}$
- iii)** $: f(2x) = f(x) + \log 11 \quad \mathbf{6}$
- iv)** $: 10^{f(x)} < 9 \quad \mathbf{5}$

1.)

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2. μ . 134.

1. $(x) = 2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2$

$x - 1$ = 1 μ Horner

2	-5	1	2	= 1
	2	-3	-2	
2	-3	-2	= 0	

$P(x):(x-1) = 0$

$\frac{2}{3} \dots \dots \mu \dots \dots = (1) = 2 \cdot 1^3 - 5 \cdot 1^2 + 1 + 2 = 2 - 5 + 1 + 2 = 0$

2.

$x - 2$ = 2 μ Horner

2	-5	1	2	= 2
	4	-2	-2	
2	-1	-1	= 0	

$P(x):(x-2) = 0$

$(x) = 2x^2 - x - 1.$

$P(x):(x-2)$

$(x) = (x) \cdot (x) + \Rightarrow 2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2 = (x - 2)(2x^2 - x - 1)$

3.

$(x) = 0$ (x)

μ μ μ :

$(x) = (x) \cdot (x) +$
 $2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2 = (x - 2)(2x^2 - x - 1)$

$(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$
 $(x - 2)(2x^2 - x - 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$
 $x - 2 = 0 \quad 2x^2 - x - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

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

μ ...

x	$-\infty$	$-1/2$	1	2	$+\infty$
$x - 1$	-	-	0	+	+
$2x^2 - x - 1$	+	-	-	-	+
$P(x) = (x - 2)(2x^2 - x - 1)$	-	+	0	-	+

$$P(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in \left(-\frac{1}{2}, -1\right) \cup (2, +\infty)$$

$$1. f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{y-x}{x}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{y-x}{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{y-x}{\sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{y-x}{\sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{y-x}{x} = \frac{1-y-x}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1-y-x}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$2. f\left(\frac{19f}{4}\right) = \frac{19f}{4} = \frac{16f+3f}{4} = \left(\frac{16f}{4} + \frac{3f}{4}\right) = (4f + \frac{3f}{4}) = \frac{3f}{4} =$$

$$\left(f - \frac{f}{4}\right) = -\frac{f}{4} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$3. x \in \mathbb{R} - \left\{k, k + \frac{f}{2}\right\}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$f(x) = \mu\left(x + \frac{f}{6}\right) \Leftrightarrow x = \mu\left(x + \frac{f}{6}\right) \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{f}{2} - \left(x + \frac{f}{6}\right)\right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{f}{2} - x - \frac{f}{6}\right) \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{3f}{6} - x - \frac{f}{6}\right) \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{2f}{6} - x\right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x = \left(\frac{f}{3} - x\right) \Leftrightarrow x = 2k + \frac{f}{3} - x \quad x = 2k + \frac{f}{3} + x \quad \Leftrightarrow 2x = 2k + \frac{f}{3} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x = k + \frac{f}{6}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\underline{2. \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu(+)=\mu \quad + \quad \mu :}$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R} - \left\{k, k + \frac{f}{2}\right\}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$f(x) = \mu\left(x + \frac{f}{6}\right) \Leftrightarrow x = \mu\left(x + \frac{f}{6}\right) \Leftrightarrow x = \mu x \cdot \frac{f}{6} + x \cdot \mu \frac{f}{6} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \mu x \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow 2x = 2\mu x \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 2x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2x - x = \sqrt{3} \cdot \mu x \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{3} \cdot \mu x \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{x}}{y-x} = \sqrt{3} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{3} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x = k + \frac{f}{6}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$1. f(x) = \log(10^x - k), \mu \quad k \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$k \quad 3^{2k} - 3^k - 6 = 0$$

$$3^{2k} - 3^k - 6 = 0, \quad 3^k = > 0, \quad 2 - 6 = 0,$$

$$= (-1)^2 - 4(-6) = 25 \dots : = 3 \quad = -2, \quad \mu \quad = 3 \quad > 0$$

$$= 3 \Rightarrow 3^k = 3 \Leftrightarrow k = 1$$

2.

$$\text{i) } f(x) = \log(10^x - 1), \quad \mu \quad : 10^x - 1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow 10^x > 1 \Leftrightarrow 10^x > 10^0 \\ \Leftrightarrow x > 0, \quad \mu \quad f \quad (0, +\infty)$$

ii) :

$$f(1) = \log(10^1 - 1) = \log 9,$$

$$f(2) = \log(10^2 - 1) = \log(100 - 1) = \log 99,$$

$$f(\log 101) = \log(10^{\log 101} - 1) = \log(101 - 1) = \log 100 = \log 10^2 = 2,$$

$$e^{\ln 7} = 7,$$

$$: 3 \cdot 10^{f(1)} + 20 \cdot 10^{f(2)} + f(\log 101) + e^{\ln 7} = 3 \cdot 10^{\log 9} + 20 \cdot 10^{\log 99} + 2 + 7 = \\ 3 \cdot 9 + 20 \cdot 99 + 2 + 7 = 27 + 1980 + 9 = 2016$$

iii) $f(2x) = f(x) + \log 11$

$$, \quad 2x > 0 \quad x > 0, \quad x > 0$$

$$\log(10^{2x} - 1) = \log(10^x - 1) + \log 11 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\log(10^{2x} - 1) = \log[(10^x - 1) \cdot 11] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(10^x - 1) \cdot (10^x + 1) = (10^x - 1) \cdot 11 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$10^x + 1 = 11 \Leftrightarrow 10^x = 10 \Leftrightarrow x = 1, \quad x > 0$$

$$10^x - 1 > 0, \\ x > 0 \Leftrightarrow 10^x > 10^0 \Leftrightarrow 10^x > 1 \Leftrightarrow 10^x - 1 > 0$$

iv)

$$x > 0,$$

$$10^{f(x)} < 9 \Leftrightarrow 10^{\log(10^x - 1)} < 9 \Leftrightarrow 10^x - 1 < 9 \Leftrightarrow 10^x < 10 \Leftrightarrow x < 1$$

$$\mu \quad x > 0 \quad x < 1,$$

$$10^{f(x)} < 9 \quad : 0 < x < 1$$