

[illegible]

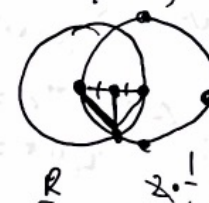
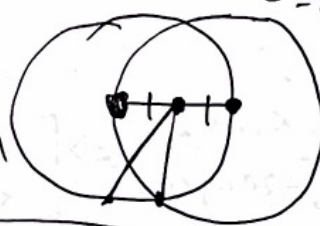
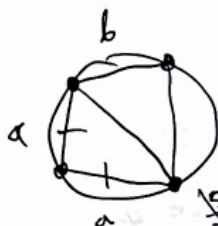
Чертовик $f_1(-a_1) = 0 \quad \frac{5x}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + k$

$\sqrt{(2x+3)^2} + \sqrt{(3x+2)^2} + (x+1) \quad f_2(-a_1) = 0 \quad 5x = 2 + 2k$
 $f_2(-a_3) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \text{ан } x$
 $1 + \frac{1}{3} = 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{2}} \quad -a_1 - a_3 = -b_2$
 $|2x+3| + |3x+2| + x+1 = N$

$-(x+1) \geq 0$

$x+1 \leq 0 \quad \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{2}}}$
 $x \leq -1 \quad \sqrt{7+\sqrt{24}} - \sqrt{7-\sqrt{24}} = \frac{7+\sqrt{24} - 7 + \sqrt{24}}{\sqrt{7+\sqrt{24}} + \sqrt{7-\sqrt{24}}} = \frac{2\sqrt{24}}{\dots}$

$(\sqrt{-4})^2 = 4 \quad (\sqrt{a})^2 = a \quad t^2 - t - 1 = 0 \quad a_1 + a_3 = b_2$
 $t = 2t^2 - 1 \quad t = 1 \quad a_1 + a_2 = b_3$
 $t = -\frac{1}{2} \quad a_1 + a_3 = b_1$



$1) + + 5 \dots$
 $x > -\frac{35}{2} \quad x > -\frac{2}{3}$

$\frac{R}{2} \quad \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \cos 60^\circ = \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$

$\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = 2 \cos \left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} \right)$
 $12a_1 = 15a_2 = 20a_3$



$-ab + b^2 - bc = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $ac - bc + c^2 = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

$(a-b+c)^3 = a^3 - b^3 + c^3 - 1$
 $(a-b+c)^3 - c^3 = a^3 - b^3$
 $(a-b)((a-b+c)^2 + c(a-b+c) + c^2)$

$(a^2+b^2+c^2) + 2(-ab-bc+ac)$
 $a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)(a^2+ab+b^2)$

$(a-b)(a^2+ab+b^2)$

$a=b \quad \cos \pi x = \cos 2\pi x$
 $c(c-b) + ac - ab = c(c-b) + a(c-1) = 0$

$c^2 - 2ab - 2bc + 2ac + ac - bc + c^2 + c^2 = 0$
 $(c-b)(c+a) = 0$

$3c^2 - 3ab - 3bc + 3ac = 0$
 $c^2 - ab - bc + ac = 0$
 $c^2 + \left(\frac{a-b}{c}\right)c - ab = 0$

$c_1 = ka$
 $c_2 = -b$

Умножение

Умножение $a = \cos \pi x$, $b = \cos 2\pi x$, $c = \cos 4\pi x$
 $a^3 - b^3 + c^3 = (a-b+c)^3$

$$(a-b)(a^2+ab+b^2) = (a-b+c)^3 - c^3$$

$$(a-b)(a^2+ab+b^2) = (a-b)(a-b+c)^2 + c(a-b+c) + c^3$$

Умножение $a = b$

$$\cos \pi x = \cos 2\pi x$$

$$\cos \pi x = 2 \cos^2 \pi x - 1$$

$$0 = 2 \cos^2 \pi x - \cos \pi x - 1$$

$$0 = 2 (\cos(\pi x) + 1) (\cos(\pi x) + \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos \pi x = 1 \\ \cos \pi x = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \pi x = 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \pi x = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x = \frac{2}{3} + 2k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

Умножение $a \neq b$, нормальное умножение $(a-b)$

$$a^3 + ab + b^3 = a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 2ab - 2ac + 2ac + ac - b - c + c^3 = 0$$

$$0 = 3c^3 - 3ab - 3b + ac$$

$$c^3 - b - c + ac - ab = 0$$

$$c(c-b) + a(c-b) = 0$$

$$(c-b)(c+a) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} c-b \\ c-a \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos 4\pi x = \cos 2\pi x \\ \cos 4\pi x = -\cos 2\pi x \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2 \cos 2\pi x - 1 = 0 \\ 2 \cos 2\pi x + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos 2\pi x = \frac{1}{2} \\ \cos 2\pi x = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2\pi x = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ 2\pi x = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{6} + k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x = \frac{1}{3} + k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

$$2 \cos \left(\frac{5\pi x}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{3\pi x}{2} \right) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos 2\pi x = 1 \\ \cos 2\pi x = -1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2\pi x = 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ 2\pi x = \pi + 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x = \frac{1}{2} + k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

$\Leftrightarrow$

$$\begin{cases} x = k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x = \frac{1}{3} + k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x = \frac{1}{6} + k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x = \frac{1}{2} + k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

79-26-62-63
(161.6)

Умножение

М1 (множение)

В умножении $a = b$ умножение $a = b$

$$1) x = 2k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$2) x = \frac{2}{3} + 2k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$3) x = k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$4) x = \frac{1}{3} + k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$5) x = \frac{1}{6} + k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$6) x = \frac{1}{2} + k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$7) x = \frac{1}{3} + k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$8) x = \frac{1}{6} + k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$9) x = \frac{1}{2} + k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$10) x = \frac{1}{3} + k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$11) x = \frac{1}{6} + k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$12) x = \frac{1}{2} + k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$13) x = \frac{1}{3} + k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$14) x = \frac{1}{6} + k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$15) x = \frac{1}{2} + k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$16) x = \frac{1}{3} + k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$17) x = \frac{1}{6} + k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$18) x = \frac{1}{2} + k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$19) x = \frac{1}{3} + k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$20) x = \frac{1}{6} + k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$21) x = \frac{1}{2} + k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Упробле

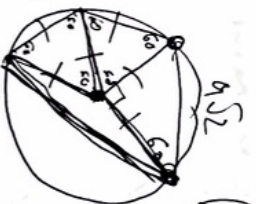


$$2^{5-\frac{1}{x}} \geq 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 5$$

$$2^{5-\frac{1}{x}} \leq 5$$

28

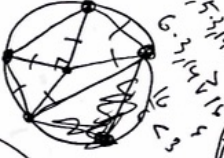
$$2^{5-\frac{1}{x}} \leq 5$$



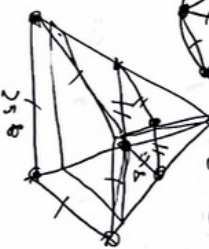
$$2^{5-\frac{1}{x}} \leq 5$$

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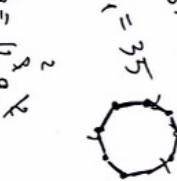
$$2^{5-\frac{1}{x}} \leq 5$$



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$$2^{5-\frac{1}{x}} \leq 5$$

$$2^{5-\frac{1}{x}} \leq 5$$



79-26-62-63
(161.6)

Упробле

N2

$$m.k. \quad x > 0, m \frac{1}{x} > 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{x} < 0 \Rightarrow 5 - \frac{1}{x} < 5 \Rightarrow 2^{5-\frac{1}{x}} < 2^5 \text{ (по возрастанию)}$$

Применяя правило, что если $a = 2^5 + 1$, то тогда

$$a + \sin 2^x \leq a - 1 = 2^5 + 1 - 1 = 2^5 > 2^{5-\frac{1}{x}} \Rightarrow a + \sin 2^x > 2^{5-\frac{1}{x}} \text{ при } x > 0$$

или m и a обратные

Итак $a < 2^5 + 1$ или не определен или нет

$$a + \sin 2^x \geq a - 1 = 2^5 + 1 - 1 = 2^5 - \varepsilon, \varepsilon > 0$$

и то не применим к данному неравенству, $m.k.$

$$2^{5-\frac{1}{x}} < 2^5 \text{ и это верно для всех } x > 0 \text{ кроме } x = 2^5$$

$$\text{Итак: } a = 2^5 + 1 = 33.$$

Итак, $a = 33$

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Итак, $a = 33$

Уравнение

$$a_1 + a_2 = b_3 \quad a_1 + a_3 = b_2 \quad a_2 + a_3 = b_1$$

$$a_1 a_2 = 20 \quad a_1 a_3 = 15 \quad a_2 a_3 = 12$$

$$N^2 = 7 + 8\sqrt{4} + 7 - \sqrt{2} + 1$$

$$12a_1 = 15a_2 = 20a_3$$

$$a_2 = \frac{12}{15} a_1 = \frac{4}{5} a_1$$

$$N^2 = 14$$

$$2\sqrt{49-24} = 2 \cdot 10$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= \frac{12}{15} a_1 = 80 \quad a_2 = \frac{4}{5} a_1 = 64 \quad a_3 = \frac{3}{4} a_1 = 48 \\ a_1 &= 16 \quad a_2 = 12 \quad a_3 = 10 \end{aligned}$$

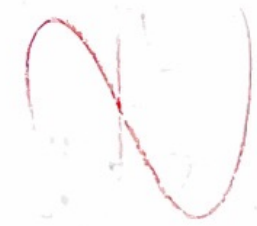
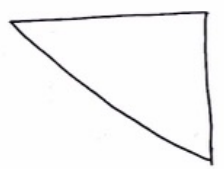
$$\sqrt{(2x+3)^2 - 1} + \sqrt{(3x+2)^2 + x+1} = N$$

$$(2x+3) + (3x+2) + x+1 = N$$

$$x > \frac{2}{3} \quad \vee \quad x > -\frac{2}{3} \quad \times$$

$$x > -\frac{2}{3} \quad \times \quad x < \frac{2}{3}$$

$$2x+3-3x-2+x+1 = N$$



Уравнение

$$N^2 = 14$$

$$f_1(0) = f_2(0) = f_3(0) \Leftrightarrow 12a_1 = 15a_2 = 20a_3, \text{ откуда } a_1 = 80, a_2 = 64, a_3 = 48$$

$$N^2 = 7 + 8\sqrt{4} + 7 - \sqrt{2} + 1$$

$$N^2 = 14$$

$$f_1(-a_1) = f_2(-a_1) = f_3(-a_1) = 0$$

$$N^2 = 14$$

$$f_3(-a_2) = f_2(-a_2) = 0$$

$$N^2 = 14$$

$$N^2 = 14$$

$$N^2 = 14$$

$$\begin{cases} -a_1 + (-a_2) = -b_3 \\ (-a_1) + (-a_2) = 20 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 + a_2 = b_3 \\ a_1 + a_2 = 20 \end{cases}$$

$$N^2 = 14$$

$$N^2 = 14$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 + a_3 = b_2 \\ a_1 a_3 = 15 \end{cases} \quad \vee \quad \begin{cases} a_2 + a_3 = b_1 \\ a_2 a_3 = 12 \end{cases}$$

$$a_1 a_2 = 20 \Leftrightarrow a_1 \frac{12}{15} a_1 = 20 \Leftrightarrow a_1^2 = 25 \Rightarrow a_1 = 5, \text{ н.к. } a_1 > 0$$

$$N^2 = 14$$

$$N^2 = 14$$

$$N^2 = 14$$



$$\overline{2N}$$

$$R = 4 - 2\sqrt{2}$$

Stammes, mo 1/2-fragile w₁ u w₂

$$n, k. \quad 0 \leq k \leq n-1$$

$$u \in PQ$$

Przygotuj roztwór w 100 ml wody 10 g Na_2CO_3 i 10 g NaHCO_3 .

6 repeating AQAQL under

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{O_L}{R} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = 30^\circ \Rightarrow \alpha = 0.52 \text{ rad}$$

systemen go $\perp$, erzeugt $2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} R = \sqrt{3} R$ "Stärke"

He wrote roughly nothing useful

Pyruvate no equivalent AL

Phosphor no spectrum AL

$x \leq -1$, genau zwei Religiöse

x
 18
 212
 5
 x
 18
 1
 212

$$-4x-5=1$$

$\chi = -1$ (gibt die Normierung von $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$ an)

6 approx 5000000

$$x \in [1, \omega]$$