

1. $P(x) = \mu \cdot \cos(x - \rho)$ (13)

2. $f(x) = \rho \cdot \sin(\omega x)$ (13)

$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$

$\theta \in \mathbb{R}, \eta \mu x = \eta \mu \theta \Leftrightarrow x = 2\kappa\pi \pm \theta, \kappa \in \mathbb{Z}$

$0 < \alpha < 1, f(x) = \alpha^x \in \mathbb{R}$

$0 < x < \pi, \eta \mu x > 0$

$10^{\log 5} = 5$ (2x6=12)

$P(x) = 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 3x - 2, x \in \mathbb{R}$

1. $N : P(x) : (x+1)$ (10)

2. $P(x) : (x-1)$ (8)

3. $P(x) = 0$ (7)

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

1. f (5)

2. f (5)

3. $f \mu$ (8)

4. $f(x) = 2$ (7)

$f(x) = k - \log(3 - x^2), k \in \mathbb{R}$

1. f (5)

2. $k, f(\sqrt{2}) = \log 100$ (5)

3. $k = 2, N, \mu, \mu, f \mu$

$y = -\log \frac{1}{10}$ (7)

$N : f(x) > 2$ (8)

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

$x + 1$ $= -1$ μ Horner

2	3	-3	-2	= -1
	-2	-1	4	
2	1	-4	=2	

$P(x):(x+1) = 2$

$\frac{2}{3} \dots \dots = (-1) = 2(-1)^3 + 3(-1)^2 - 3(-1) - 2 = -2 + 3 + 3 - 2 = 2$

2.

$x - 1$ $= 1$ μ Horner

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

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

$P(x) = 2x^2 + 5x + 2$

$P(x):(x-1) \quad P(x) = (x-1) \cdot (2x^2 + 5x + 2)$

3.

$(x) = 0$ (x)

μ μ μ :

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

$(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$(x - 1) \cdot (2x^2 + 5x + 2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$x - 1 = 0 \quad 2x^2 + 5x + 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

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

$$1. f(x) = \frac{1 - \sqrt{x}}{y^2 x + 1} \quad D_f \quad \mu \quad f$$

$$y^2 x + 1 \neq 0 \quad y^2 x \geq 0 \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / y^2 x + 1 \neq 0\} = \mathbb{R}$$

$$2. \quad x \in D_f = \mathbb{R} \quad -x \in D_f \quad f(-x) = \frac{1 - \sqrt{-x}}{y^2(-x) + 1} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{-x}}{(-y^2 x) + 1} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{-x}}{y^2 x + 1} = f(x)$$

$$3. \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad f \mu \quad x x, \quad f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1 - \sqrt{x}}{y^2 x + 1} = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 - \sqrt{x} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x} = 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\sqrt{x} = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = 1, k \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad f \mu \quad x x, \quad (2k, 0), k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$f(0) = \frac{1 - \sqrt{0}}{y^2 \cdot 0 + 1} = \frac{1 - 0}{0 + 1} = \frac{1}{1} = 1, \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad f \mu \quad y y, \quad f \mu \quad (0, 0).$$

$$4. \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, f(x) = 2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1 - \sqrt{x}}{y^2 x + 1} = 2 \Leftrightarrow 2(y^2 x + 1) = 1 - \sqrt{x} \Leftrightarrow 2(1 - \sqrt{x}^2 x + 1) = 1 - \sqrt{x} x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4 - 2\sqrt{x}^2 x = 1 - \sqrt{x} x \Leftrightarrow 2\sqrt{x}^2 x - \sqrt{x} x - 3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1 \pm 5}{4} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{3}{2} > 1,$$

$$x = -1 \Leftrightarrow x = \quad \Leftrightarrow x = 2k \pm \quad, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow x = k, k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$1. f(x) = k - \log(3 - x^2), k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$D_f \quad \mu \quad f. \quad 3 - x^2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 < 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |x| < \sqrt{3} \Leftrightarrow -\sqrt{3} < x < \sqrt{3}, \quad D_f = (-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3})$$

$$2. f(\sqrt{2}) = \log 100 \Leftrightarrow k - \log(3 - (\sqrt{2})^2) = \log 100 \Leftrightarrow k - \log 1 = \log 10^2 \Leftrightarrow k = 2$$

$$3. \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad f \mu$$

$$y = -\log \frac{1}{10} \quad \mu \quad f(x) = -\log \frac{1}{10},$$

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

$$x \in (-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}),$$

$$f(x) = -\log \frac{1}{10} \Leftrightarrow 2 - \log(3 - x^2) = -\log 10^{-1} \Leftrightarrow 2 - \log(3 - x^2) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \log(3 - x^2) = 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\log(3 - x^2) = \log 10 \Leftrightarrow 3 - x^2 = 10 \quad \mu$$

$$f \mu \quad y = -\log \frac{1}{10}$$

$$) \quad x \in (-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}) \quad (1)$$

$$f(x) > 2 \Leftrightarrow 2 - \log(3 - x^2) > 2 \Leftrightarrow -\log(3 - x^2) > 0 \Leftrightarrow \log(3 - x^2) < 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\log(3-x^2) < \log 1 \Leftrightarrow 3-x^2 < 1, \quad (x) = \log x \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$3-x^2 < 1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 > 2 \Leftrightarrow |x| > \sqrt{2} \Leftrightarrow x < -\sqrt{2} \quad x > \sqrt{2} \Leftrightarrow x \in (-\infty, -\sqrt{2}) \cup (\sqrt{2}, +\infty) \quad (2)$$

$$\mu \quad (1), (2)$$

$$x \in (-\sqrt{3}, -\sqrt{2}) \cup (\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$$