

**B**

**μ**

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1.  $\alpha > 0, \alpha \neq 1, \theta_1 > 0, \theta_2 > 0$   $\log_\alpha(\theta_1\theta_2) = \log_\alpha \theta_1 + \log_\alpha \theta_2.$
2.  $\alpha > 0, \alpha \neq 1;$   $\mu$  7
3. )  $\mu \Delta(x) \mu$   $\mu \delta(x);$   
 )  $\mu \delta(x)$   $\Delta(x);$
4.  $\mu$   $\mu$  2+2
- )  $\mu \mu$  , .
- )  $\mu \mu \mu 0.$
- )  $f(x) = e^x$   $\mu \mu \mu$
- $g(x) = \ln x$   $y y.$
- )  $0 < \alpha \neq 1,$   $\log_\alpha \alpha^x = x.$
- )  $\sin(x - \pi) = \sin x, x \in \mathbb{R}$

$\mu$  5x2

1.  $P(x) = x^2 - 18.$   $\mu$
1.  $P(x) = (x-2)(x+1).$   $\mu$  6
2.  $P(x) = 2x^3 - 7x^2 + 7x - 2.$   $\mu$  P
3.  $f(x) = \sqrt{P(x)}.$   $\mu$  7
4.  $P^2(x) > -2P(x).$   $\mu$  5
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$$f(x) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2x\right) + 3\eta\mu(2014\pi + 2x) - \eta\mu(\pi + 2x) + \eta\mu(\pi - 2x)$$

1.  $f(x) = 4\eta\mu 2x.$   $\mu$  6
2.  $\mu$   $\mu$   $f,$   $\mu$  6  
 $\mu [0, 2\pi].$   $\mu$  6
3.  $\mu \mu$   $f \mu$   $y = 2.$   $\mu$  6

4.  $\mu \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \quad f\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = f\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right).$   $\mu \quad 7$

1.  $f(x) = \ln 4 + \ln(2e^x - 1) \quad g(x) = \ln(e^{2x} + 8)$   $\mu \quad 6$   
 2. N  $\mu \quad f(e) \quad f(\pi).$   $\mu \quad 6$   
 3. N  $\mu \quad \mu \quad f \quad g.$   $\mu \quad 7$   
 4. N  $e^{f(2\ln x)} > e^{f(\ln x)} - \frac{7}{8}$   $\mu \quad 6$

1.  $\log_{\mu} x_1 = x_1$  ;  $\log_{\mu} x_2 = x_2$  (1).  $\log_{\mu} (x_1 \cdot x_2) = x_1 + x_2$  ,  $\log_{\mu} (x_1^2) = 2x_1$  ,  $\log_{\mu} (x_2^2) = 2x_2$  ,  $\log_{\mu} (x_1^2 \cdot x_2^2) = 2x_1 + 2x_2$  ,  $\log_{\mu} (x_1^2 \cdot x_2^2) = 2(\log_{\mu} x_1 + \log_{\mu} x_2)$  .

2.  $\log_{\mu} (x^{\mu}) = x$  .

3.  $\log_{\mu} (x^{\mu}) = x$  ,  $\log_{\mu} (x^{\mu}) = x$  ,  $\log_{\mu} (x^{\mu}) = x$  .

4.  $\log_{\mu} (x^{\mu}) = x$  .

1.  $P(x) = (x-2)(x+1)\pi(x) + \alpha x + \beta$  .  $P(2) = 0$  .  $P(-1) = -18$  .  $P(x) = (x-2)(x+1)\pi(x) + \alpha x + \beta$  .  $P(2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (2-2)(2+1)\pi(2) + 2\alpha + \beta = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2\alpha + \beta = 0$  (1)  $P(-1) = -18 \Leftrightarrow (-1-2)(-1+1)\pi(-1) - \alpha + \beta = -18 \Leftrightarrow -\alpha + \beta = -18$  (2)  $\alpha = 6$   $\beta = -12$   $v(x) = 6x - 12$

2.  $\mu$  Horner  $P(x)$ 

2	-7	7	-2	$\rho = 2$
	4	-6	2	
2	-3	1	0	

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

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

3.  $P(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right) \cup (2, +\infty), \quad A_f = \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right) \cup (2, +\infty)$

4.  $P^2(x) > -2P(x) \Leftrightarrow P^2(x) + 2P(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow P(x)(P(x) + 2) > 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$(x-2)(x-1)(2x-1)(2x^3 - 7x^2 + 7x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$(x-2)(x-1)(2x-1)x(2x^2 - 7x + 7) > 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in (-\infty, 0) \cup \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right) \cup (2, +\infty)$

x	$-\infty$	0	1/2	1	2	$+\infty$	
x	-	○	+	+	+	+	
x-2	-	-	-	-	- ○	+	
x-1	-	-	-	○	+	+	
2x-1	-	-	○	+	+	+	
$2x^2 - 7x + 7$	+	+	+	+	+	+	
P(x)	+	○	-	○	+	○	+

1.  $\sigma_{\nu}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2x\right) = \sigma_{\nu}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - (-2x)\right) = \eta\mu(-2x) = -\eta\mu 2x$

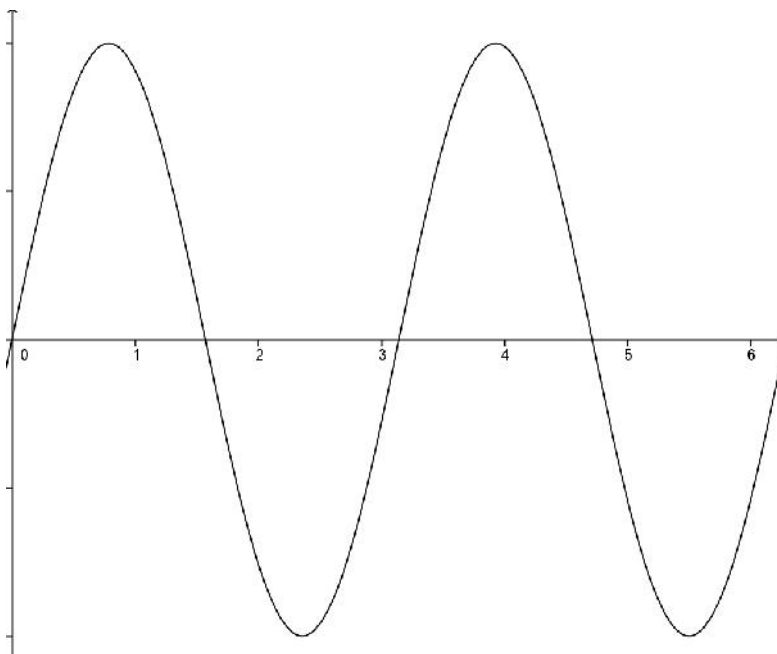
$\eta\mu(2014\pi + 2x) = \eta\mu 2x$

$\eta\mu(\pi + 2x) = -\eta\mu 2x$

$\eta\mu(\pi - 2x) = \eta\mu 2x$

$f(x) = -\eta\mu 2x + 3\eta\mu 2x + \eta\mu 2x + \eta\mu 2x = 4\eta\mu 2x$

2.  $f_{\max} = 4, \quad f_{\min} = -4 \quad T_f = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$



3.  $f(x) = 2 \Leftrightarrow 4\eta\mu 2x = 2 \Leftrightarrow \eta\mu 2x = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \eta\mu 2x = \eta\mu \frac{\pi}{6} \Leftrightarrow 2x = 2\kappa\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \Leftrightarrow x = \kappa\pi + \frac{\pi}{12}$

$$2x = 2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \Leftrightarrow x = k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{12}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$4. f\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = f\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \Leftrightarrow \cancel{A}\eta\mu\left[2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right] = \cancel{A}\eta\mu\left[2\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\cancel{2x} + \frac{2\pi}{3} = 2k\pi + \cancel{2x} - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$2x + \frac{2\pi}{3} = 2k\pi + \pi - 2x + \frac{\pi}{3} \Leftrightarrow 4x = 2k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$1. \quad \begin{array}{ll} f & 2e^x - 1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x > \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow x > \ln \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow x > -\ln 2, \quad A_f = (-\ln 2, +\infty) \\ g & : e^{2x} + 8 > 0, \quad A_g = \mathbb{R}. \end{array}$$

$$2. \quad x_1, x_2 \in (-\ln 2, +\infty) \text{ и } x_1 < x_2,$$

$$e^{x_1} < e^{x_2} \Leftrightarrow e^{x_1} - 1 < e^{x_2} - 1 \Leftrightarrow \ln(e^{x_1} - 1) < \ln(e^{x_2} - 1) \Leftrightarrow \ln 4 + \ln(e^{x_1} - 1) < \ln 4 + \ln(e^{x_2} - 1) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$f(x_1) < f(x_2) \Rightarrow f \nearrow (-\ln 2, +\infty)$$

$$e < \pi \stackrel{f \nearrow}{\Rightarrow} f(e) < f(\pi)$$

$$3. f(x) = g(x) \Leftrightarrow \ln 4 + \ln(2e^x - 1) = \ln(e^{2x} + 8) \Leftrightarrow \ln[4(2e^x - 1)] = \ln(e^{2x} + 8) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4(2e^x - 1) = e^{2x} + 8 \Leftrightarrow 8e^x - 4 = e^{2x} + 8 \Leftrightarrow e^{2x} - 8e^x + 12 = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{и } e^x = k > 0, \quad (1) \quad : k^2 - 8k + 12 = 0 \Leftrightarrow k = 2 \quad k = 6$$

$$e^x = 2 \Leftrightarrow x = \ln 2$$

$$e^x = 6 \Leftrightarrow x = \ln 6$$