1.
$$\frac{\sin(x)}{x} = 0$$

$$0003: \frac{\sin(x)}{x} = 0$$

$$x \neq 0 \quad 3\pi = 0$$

$$\sin(x) = 0$$

 $X = ancsin(0) + n \cdot k$, $7 \cdot e$. $X = \pi, 2\pi, 3\pi$...

2.
$$\chi = k_1 \times + k_1$$

 $y = k_2 \times + k_2$
 $y = k_3 \times + k_3$

тутью ришить систину уравнений, такой, го три прошого имеют тогку с общоши координатами — x_0, y_0 , гогда $k_1 x_0 + b_1 = k_2 x + b_2 = k_3 x + b_3$, τ -е. $b_2 - b_1$ $b_2 - b_1$ $b_3 - b_2$

$$\frac{b_2 - b_1}{k_2 - k_1} = \frac{b_3 - b_1}{k_3 - k_1} = \frac{b_3 - b_2}{k_3 - k_2}$$

3. Urra nepeceraer numuro ecnu:
$$y + 6 \cdot \sin(x) > a$$

17.6.4. Т.к. праноге имеют X = const, то проште параплельны.

BGRACHUR TUN KAUBOX Broporo Nopagka:

17.6.5. $y^2 - 2x - 2y - 5 = 0$ $y^2 - 2y + 1 - 1 - 2x - 5 = 0$ $(y-1)^2 = 2x + 6 - napa \delta na$.

7.6.6. $3x^2 + 5y^2 + 12x - 30y + 42 = 0$ $3x^2 + 3x^2 + 12x + 12 - 12 + 5y^2 - 30y + 45 - 45 + 46$

17.6.6. $3 \times^2 + 5y^2 + 12 \times -30y + 42 = 0$ $3 \times^2 + 12 \times +12 - 12 + 5y^2 - 30y + 45 - 45 + 42 = 0$ $3(\times^2 + 4 \times + 4) - 12 + 5(y^2 - 6y + 9) - 45 + 42 = 0$ $3 \cdot (x + 2)^2 + 5(y - 3)^2 - 15 = 0$ |:15 $\frac{(x + 2)^2}{5} + \frac{(y - 3)^2}{3} = 1 - 3 \text{ nunc}$

17.6.7. $2x^{2}-y^{2}+6y-7=0$ $-y^{2}+6y+9-9+2x^{2}-7=0$ $y^{2}-6y-9+9-2x^{2}+7=0$ $(y-3)^{2}-2x^{2}=2$ $(y-3)^{2}-x^{2}=1-2unep50na$

 $17.6.8 2x^{2} - 3y^{2} - 28x - 42y - 55 = 0$ $2(x^{2} - 14x + 49 - 49) - 3(y^{2} + 14y + 49 - 49) - 55 = 0$ $2((x - 7)^{2} - 49) - 3((y + 7)^{2} - 49) - 55 = 0$ $2(x - 7)^{2} - 98 - 3(y + 7)^{2} + 147 - 55 = 0$ $2(x - 7)^{2} - 3(y + 7)^{2} + 147 - 153 = 0$ $2(x - 7)^{2} - 3(y + 7)^{2} = 6$ $(x - 7)^{2} - (y + 7)^{2} = 6$ $(x - 7)^{2} - (y + 7)^{2} = 1 - 2 \exp 60 \pi a$