

$$\frac{1}{\sin 3^\circ} + \frac{\cos 3^\circ}{\sin 3^\circ} = \frac{1 + \cos 3^\circ}{\sin 3^\circ} = \frac{2 \cos^2 1.5^\circ}{2 \sin 1.5^\circ} = \frac{\cos 1.5^\circ}{\sin 1.5^\circ} = \cot 1.5^\circ$$

 $\sqrt{2}$

$$(x - 700) \sqrt{x - a} = 0$$

~~$x = a$ where $a \in (-\infty; +\infty)$~~
 ~~$x = +\infty$ where $a \in (-\infty; +\infty)$~~

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$$x = 700; \quad x = a. \quad x \geq a.$$

$$(x - 700)\sqrt{x - 600} = 0.$$

1. $a > 700$

1) $x = a$ - единственный корень.

Ответ: $a > 700$
 $a < 700$
 $a = 700$

2. $a < 700$

2) $x = a; \quad x = 700$. Оба являются корнями.

3. $a = 700$

3) $a = 700 \quad x = 700$ - единственный корень.

Ответ: $a > 700; \quad a < 700; \quad a = 700.$

$x = a \quad x = a \quad x = 700$
 $x = 700$

$$(x - a)\sqrt{x - 177} \geq 0$$

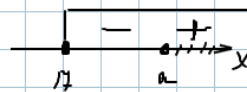
$$x - a \geq 0$$

$$x \geq a$$

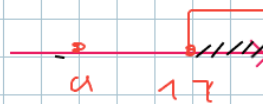
$$x \geq 177$$

$$(x - 5)\sqrt{x - 17} \geq 0.$$

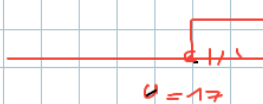
$a > 17$	$x \geq a$
$a < 17$	$x \geq 17$
$a = 17$	$x \geq 17$



$$x \geq a \text{ и } x = 17.$$



$$x \geq 17$$



$$x \geq 17$$

$$(a - 1)9^x - (2a - 1)5^x - 1 = 0$$

два решения.

$$3^x = t; \quad (a - 1)t^2 - (2a - 1)t - 1 = 0$$

$a = 1$ не подходит.

$$a \neq 1 - \text{минимум} \dots \left| t_1 > 0; t_2 > 0. \right.$$

$$\begin{cases} t_1 + t_2 > 0 \\ t_1 \cdot t_2 > 0 \\ t_1 > 0 \end{cases}$$

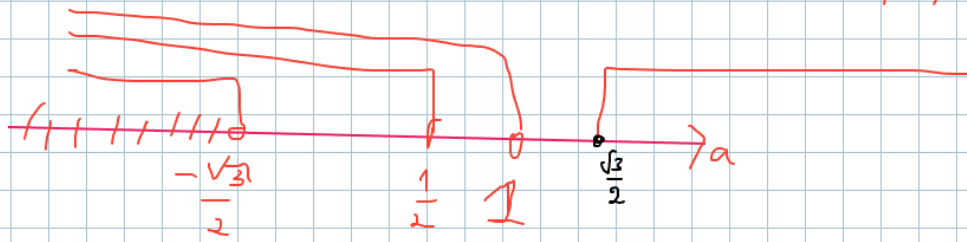
$$t = 4a^2 - 4a + 1 + 4a - 4 = 4a^2 - 3 > 0$$

$$a^2 > \frac{3}{4}$$

70°

2

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{2a-1}{a-1} > 0 \Rightarrow a \in (-\infty; \frac{1}{2}) \\ \frac{-1}{a-1} > 0; \frac{1}{a-1} < 0 \Rightarrow a \in (-\infty; 1) \end{array} \right\} \quad a \in (-\infty; -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) \cup (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}; +\infty)$$



Умножим $a < -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

5. $5^x = t, t > 0, t^2 - at + 3 - a \leq 0$. и все т.е.

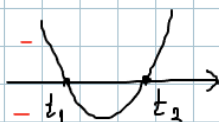
$$D = a^2 - 4(3-a) = a^2 + 4a - 12 = (a+6)(a-2) \geq 0$$

$$a \in (-\infty; -6] \cup [2; +\infty)$$

$a=0, a=-6, t^2 + 6t + 9 \leq 0, (t+3)^2 \leq 0, t=-3$. не имеет.

$a=2$, $t^2 - 2t + 1 \leq 0, (t-1)^2 \leq 0, t=1, 5^x=1, x=0$.

$a > 0$



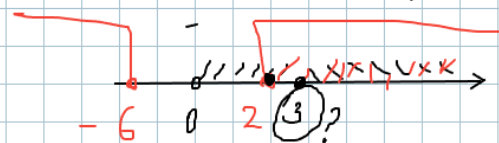
$$\boxed{t_1 \leq 5^x \leq t_2}$$

иногда. иногда.

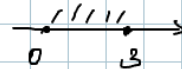
$$\begin{cases} t_2 > 0 \\ t_1 > 0 \end{cases} \text{ или } \begin{cases} t_2 > 0 \\ t_1 \leq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow t_1 \cdot t_2 \leq 0$$

$$3-a \leq 0 \Rightarrow a \geq 3$$

$$\begin{cases} t_1 + t_2 = a > 0 \\ t_1 t_2 = 3 - a > 0; a < 3 \\ a \in (0; 3) \end{cases}$$



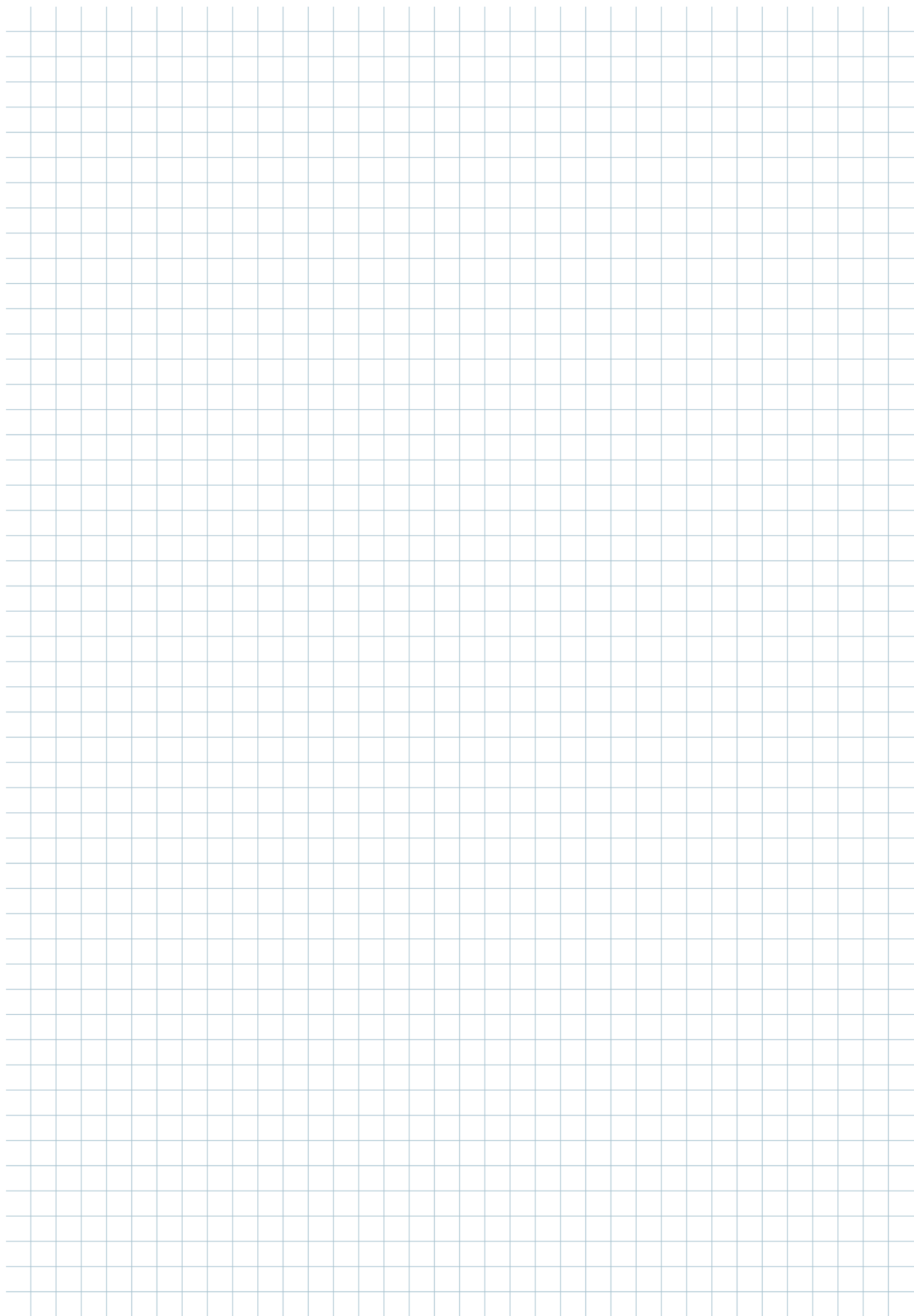
$$a=3; t^2 - 3t \leq 0, t(t-3) \leq 0$$

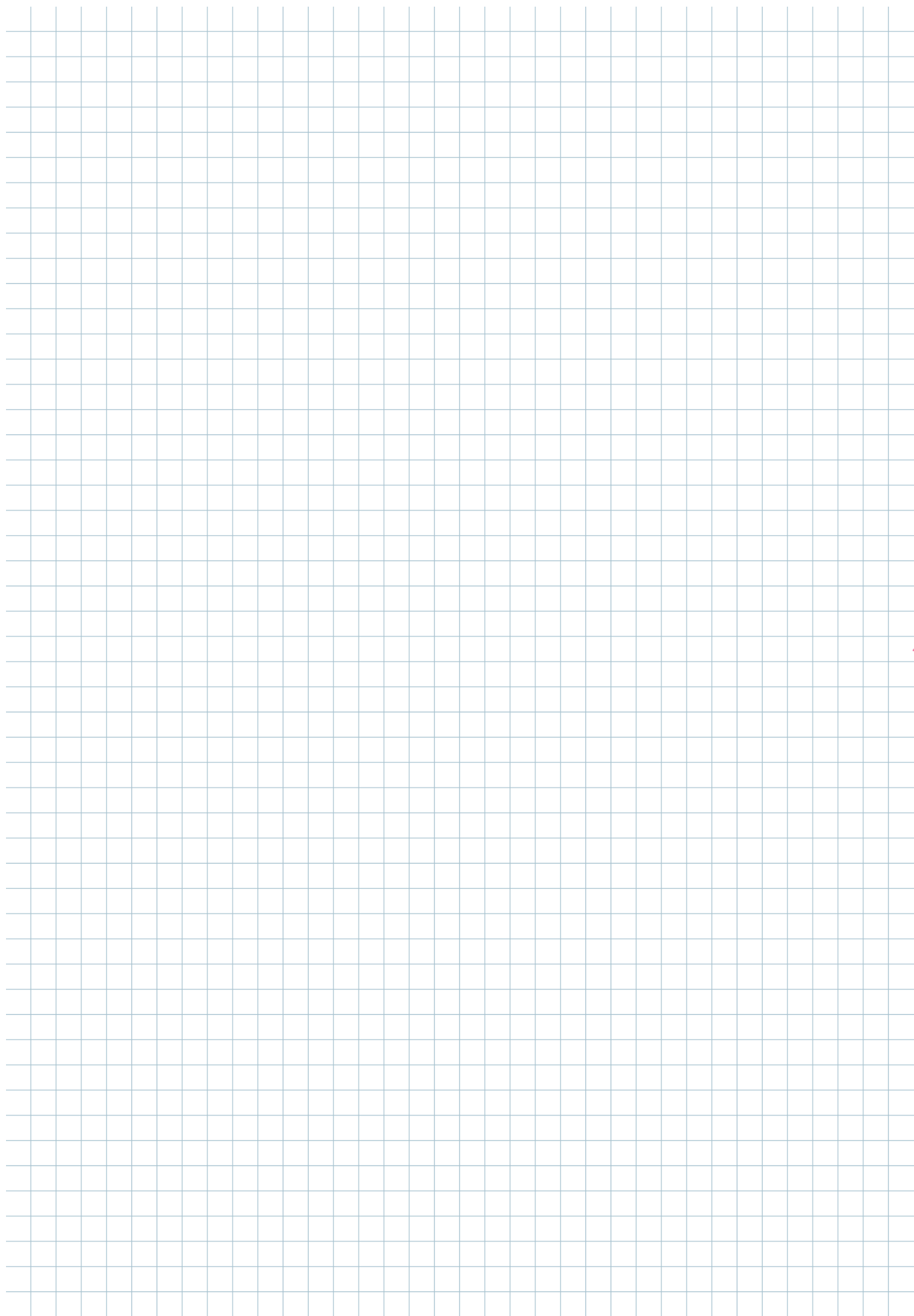


$$0 \leq 5^x \leq 3 \text{ не имеет.}$$

Умножим: $a \geq 2$

N_6





$$\log_a(x^2 + 9) > 1$$

2-мощнее выраж.

$$\log_a(x^2 + 9) - \log_a a > 0$$

$$x^2 + 9 > 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + 9 > 0 \\ a > 0 \\ a \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\log_2(x^2 + 9) > \log_2 2$$

$$x^2 + 9 > 2$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x^2 + 9) > \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$1) \underline{a > 1} \quad x^2 + 9 > a$$

$$x^2 + 9 - a > 0$$

$$9 - a > 0$$

$$a < 9$$

$$1 < a < 9$$

$$2) 0 < a < 1$$

$$x^2 + 9 < a$$

$$x^2 < a - 9$$

$$a - 9 < 0$$

$$x^2 < \text{отриц. числа}$$

$$\text{Ответ: } (-1; 9)$$

$$17. x^2 \geq 6$$

$$\text{или } a - 9 < 0$$

$$\text{и } a \in (0; 1)$$

$$a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\sqrt{7}$$

$$(a - 4) \sin x = a^2 - 16$$

$$(a - 4) \sin x - (a - 4)(a + 4) = 0$$

$$(a - 4)(\sin x - (a + 4)) = 0$$

$$a = 4$$

$$\text{или } \sin x = a + 4$$

$$0 \leq \sin x \leq 1$$

$$\text{иногда } \sin x$$

$$-1 \leq a + 4 \leq 1$$

$$-5 \leq a \leq -3$$

$$\text{Ответ: } [-5; -3] \cup \{4\}$$

$$\cos^2 x = 4 \sqrt{2 + 3a} \quad \cos x = 0$$

$$\text{более точн. реш. } [0; 2\pi]$$

$$\cos x (\cos x - 4 \sqrt{2 + 3a}) = 0$$

$$\cos x = 0$$

$$\cos x = 4 \sqrt{2 + 3a}$$

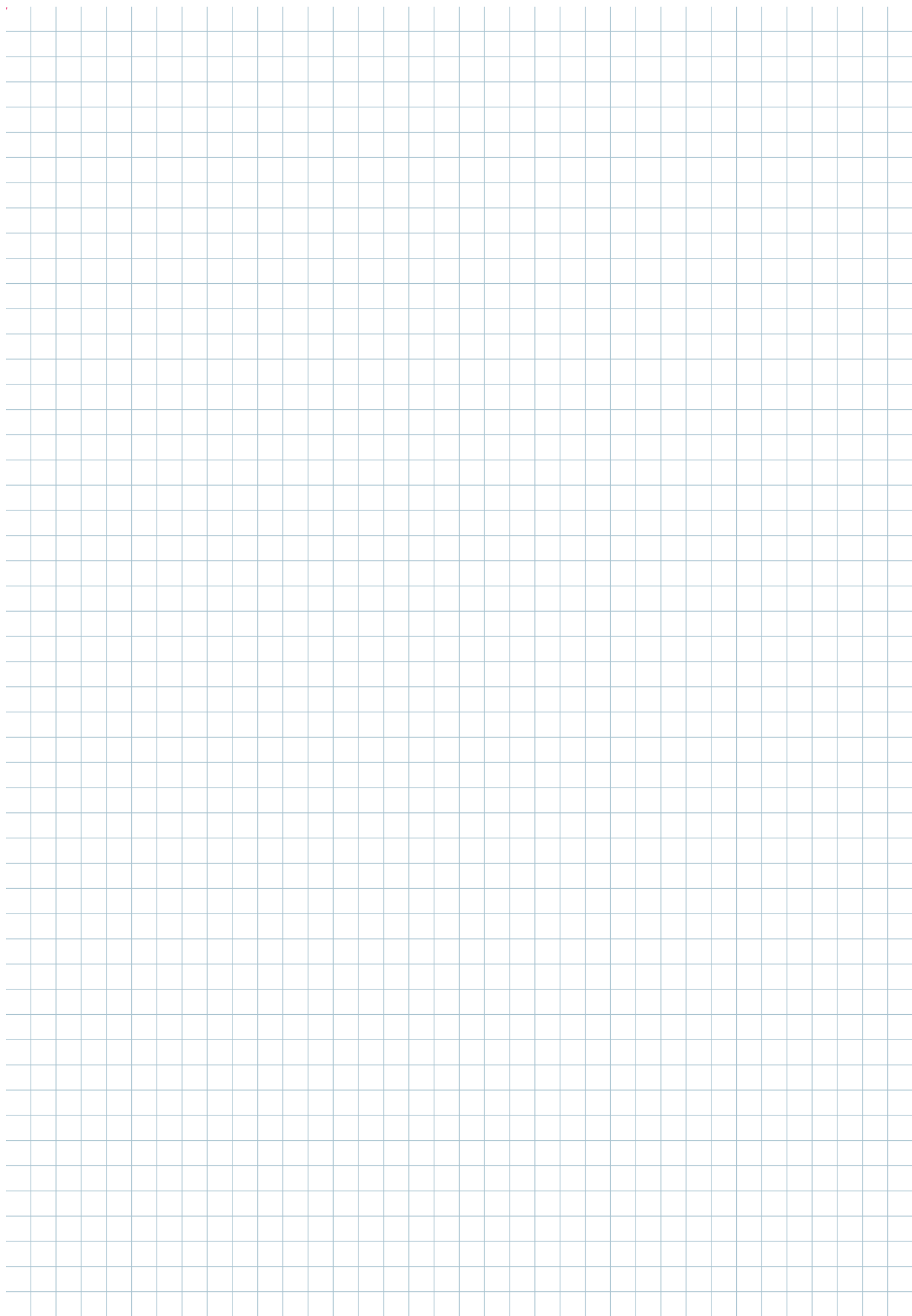
$$2 + 3a \geq 0$$

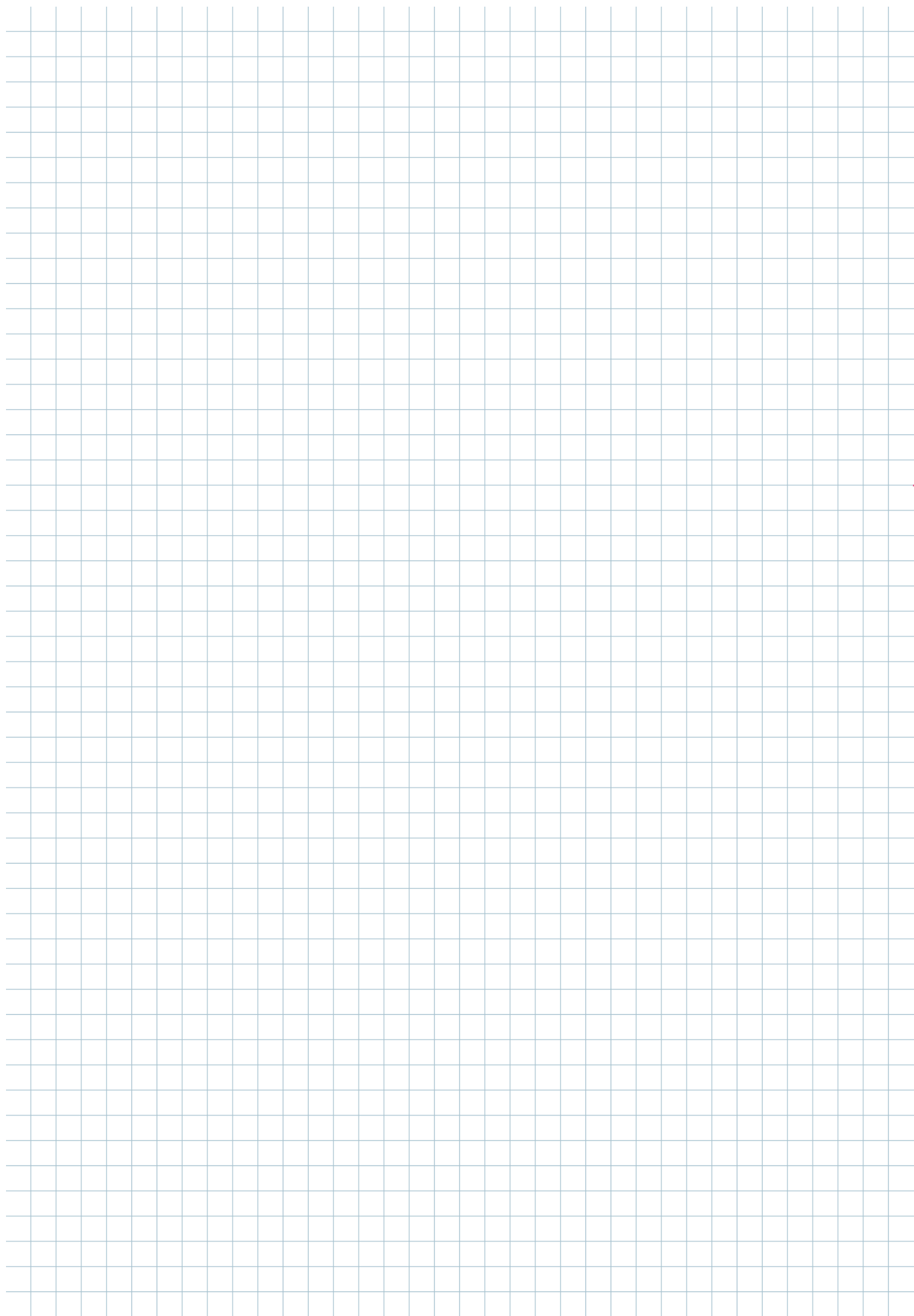
$$a \geq -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$x = \pm \frac{\pi}{2} \in [0; 2\pi]$$

$$a = -\frac{2}{3} \quad \cos x \neq 0$$

$$\dots \text{иногда}$$





system 2 logarithmic control
in logarithm

$$a > -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$-1 < 0 < 4\sqrt{2+3a} \leq 1$$

$$0 < \sqrt{2+3a} \leq \frac{1}{4}$$

$$0 < 2+3a \leq \frac{1}{16}$$

$$-2 < 3a \leq -\frac{31}{16}$$

$$-\frac{2}{3} < a \leq -\frac{31}{48}$$

$$\text{Interval: } \left(-\frac{2}{3}; -\frac{31}{48}\right]$$

$$\underbrace{x^3 - 3x^2 + 2}_{y} = \underbrace{a}_{y} \quad a > 2$$

