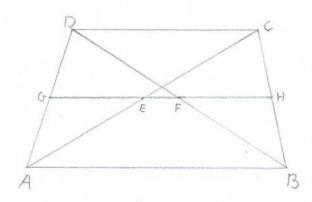
Numer kodowy:

1 4 5 3

Przedmiot: matematyka

Odpowiedzi: |CDI= 40

Zadanie nr ...1



Numer kodowy:

1 4 5 3

Przedmiot: matematyka

Zadanie nr. 2

$$\left\{ \cos \frac{(n^7-n)\pi}{12} : n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

 $n^{7}-n=n(n^{6}-1)=n(n^{3}-1)(n^{3}+1)=n(n-1)(n^{2}+n+1)(n+1)(n^{2}-n+1)$

(n-1)n(n+1) - ilouryn 3 holejnych lierb naturalnych

Disrod 3 kolejnych livrb naturalnych znajduje się prynajmniej jedna livrba parysta:
parysta, nieparysta, parysta
lub

niepanysta, panysta, niepanysta pnez w ich iburyn zawsze jest podzielny pnez 2.

n(n-1)(n+1)=n(n2-1)=n3-n-z matego twierdrenia fermata wiodomo, ie n3-n, jest podrielne pner 3

(n-1)n(n+1) - jest podrielne pner 2;3, wisc jest talere podrielne pnez 6. Co ornavra, re n'-n rownier jest podrielne pner 6.

n7-n=6k: KEC

Odpowiedzi:

Jedyne możlike

elementy zbioru to {-1,0,1},

ponieważ jedyne wartości

w cosinusie to ilovzen

ż i liczby callebuitej.

puez co wartość hatous

może wynosić tylko

0°, 30°, 180°, 270°, litórych

wartości liurboce to 1,0,-1,0

$$\omega \leq \frac{64\pi}{12} = \omega \leq \frac{4\pi}{2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\omega \leq (\frac{\pi}{2} + 2m\pi)) = 0}{(\omega \leq (\pi + 2m\pi)) = -1}$$

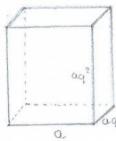
$$\omega \leq (\frac{\pi}{2} + 2m\pi) = 0$$

$$\omega \leq (2\pi + 2m\pi) = 1$$

Numer kodowy:

1 4 5 3

Przedmiot: matematyka



Zadanie nr. 3

Odpowiedzi: DTugość najdTuiszej lerowędzi Lynosi 18.

$$2\sqrt{9}1 = \sqrt{\alpha^2 + (\alpha q)^2 + (\alpha q^2)^2} / (1)^2$$

$$364 = \alpha^2 + \alpha^2 q^2 + \alpha^2 q^4$$

$$364 = (\frac{6}{9})^2 + 6^2 + (6q)^2$$

$$364 = \frac{36}{9^2} + 36 + 36q^2$$

$$364 = \frac{36}{9^2} + 36 + 36t / +$$

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$$364 = \frac{36}{9^2} + \frac{36}{9^2} +$$

$$3$$

$$aq_{1}^{2} = 6q_{1} + 6q_{1}^{2} = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = 2$$

$$a = \frac{6}{q_{1}} + 6 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = 18$$

$$aq^{2} = 6.3 = 18$$
 2,6,18 $a = \frac{6}{3} = 2$

Numer kodowy:

3

Przedmiot: matematyka

Zadanie nr 4

$$\begin{cases} x \geqslant 0 \\ f(x) = x - x - 2^{x+x} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \times \langle O \\ f(x) \times -(-x) - 2^{(-x)+x} \end{cases}$$

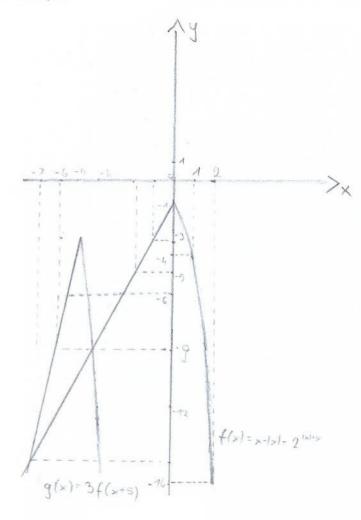
$$\begin{cases} x > -5 \\ q(x) = 3 - 2^{4x+5} \end{cases} \begin{cases} x < -5 \\ q(x) = 3(2x+9) \end{cases}$$

Odpowiedzi:

m ma 2 rozwigzania, dles $m \in (-\infty, -3)$

m ma 1 rozwiązanie, dla m ∈ {-3}

m ma O rozwigzań, dla me (-3,+00)



Numer kodowy:

1 4 5 3

Przedmiot: matematyka

$$x^2 - y^2 = 25$$

$$\begin{cases} (5-a)^{2} + (-b)^{2} = r^{2} \\ (-5-a)^{2} + (-b)^{2} = r^{2} \\ (13-a)^{2} + (12-b)^{2} = r^{2} \\ (-13-a)^{2} + (12-b)^{2} = r^{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 25 - 10a + a^2 + b^2 = 169 - 26a + a^2 + 144 - 24b + b^2 / -a^2 - b^2 + 26a + 24b - 25 \\ 25 + 10a + a^2 + b^2 = 169 + 26a + a^2 + 144 - 24b + b^2 / -a^2 - b^2 - 26a + 24b - 25 \end{cases}$$

Numer kodowy:

1 4 5 3

Przedmiot: matematyka

Zadanie nr 5 ciag dalszy.

$$\begin{cases} (5-a)^{2} + (-b)^{2} = r^{2} \\ (-5-a)^{2} + (-b^{2}) = r^{2} \\ (13-a)^{2} + (-12-b)^{2} = r^{2} \\ (-13-a)^{2} + (-12-b)^{2} = r^{2} \end{cases}$$

[25-10a+a²+b²=169-26a+a²+144+24b+b²/-a²-b²+26a-24b-25] 25+10a+a²+b²=169+26a+a²+144+24b+b²/-a²-b²-26a-24b-25]

$$32a = 0/32$$
 $01 = 0$
 $-24b = 288/3-24$
 $b = -12$
 $x^{2} + (y+12)^{2} = 169$

Odpowiedzi

Równania oleregów to:

$$x^{2} + (y - 12)^{2} = 169$$

 $x^{2} + (y + 12)^{2} = 169$

Numer kodowy:

1 4 5 3

Przedmiot: matematyka

Zadanie nr 6

 $y = \frac{Uy}{W} = \frac{-(p-3)^2}{-(p+1)(p-3)} = \frac{p-3}{p+1}$

$$\begin{cases} 4x + (p+3)y = p-1 \\ (p-1)x + py = p-2 \end{cases}$$

Numer kodowy:

1 4 5 3

Przedmiot: matematyka

$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{\rho+4} \geqslant O / (\rho+4)^2 \\ \frac{\rho-3}{\rho+4} \geqslant O / (\rho+4)^2 \\ \frac{2}{\rho+4} + \frac{\rho-3}{\rho+4} \leqslant 4 \end{cases}$	\(\frac{2}{pta} \rightarrow 0\) \(\frac{2}{pta} \cdot 0\) \(\frac{2}{pta} \cdot \frac{2}{pta} \cdot 6\)	(2) (0) (P-3) (0) (P+1) + P-3 (4)	Zadolnie nr6 Ciczg dalszy Z:p+-1
$(2(p+1) \ge 0)$ $(p-3)(p+1) \ge 0$ $\frac{p-1}{p+1} \le \frac{4}{p+1}$	$\begin{cases} 2(p+1) > 0 \\ (p-3)(p+1) < 0 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} \frac{-p+5}{p+1} \le 4 \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} 2(p+1) < 0 \\ (p-3)(p+1) > 0 \\ \frac{p-5}{p+1} \le 4 \end{cases}$	
	(p+1 > 0) (p-3)(p+1)<0 \(\frac{-p+5-4(p+1)}{p+1} \le 0\)	$ \frac{(p-3)(p+4)>0}{(p+4)>0} < 0 $	(p+1<0)(p-3)(p+1)<0)-0+1-4(p+1)
$ \begin{cases} (p \ge -1) \\ (p - 3)(p+1) \ge 0 \end{cases} $ $ \frac{(3p-5)}{p+1} \le 0 $	(p>-1 (p-3)(p+1)<0 -5p+1 P+1 < 0	(p-3)(p+1)>0 -3p-9 -p+1 < 0	
(p > -1) (p-3)(p+1) > 0 $-(p+\frac{5}{5})(p+1) \le 0$	$\begin{cases} p > -1 \\ (p-3)(p+1) < 0 \\ -5(p-\frac{4}{5})(p+1) \le 0 \end{cases}$	(p<-1 2(p-3)p+1)≥0 -3(p+3)(p+1)<0	$\begin{cases} \rho 2 - 1 \\ (\rho - 3)(p+1) < 0 \\ -5(p + \frac{3}{5})(p+1) < 0 \end{cases}$
153 - N 3	1 5 3	3 3	173 3
ρε (-1,+00) ρε (-00,-1),(3,+00) ρε (-00,-5/2), (-1,+00)	ρε (-1,+00) ρε (-1,3) ρε (-0,-1), (=,+00)	ρε(-00,-1) ρε(-00,-1)υ(3,+00) ρε(-00,-3>υ(-1,+00)	$\begin{cases} p \in (-\infty, -1) \\ p \in (-1, 3) \\ p \in (-\infty, -1) \cdot (-\frac{3}{5}, +\infty) \end{cases}$
ρε (3,+∞) (ρε (3,+∞)	P 6 < \f , 3)	pe(-00,-3>	PEØ
$ \begin{cases} \rho \in \langle 3, +\infty \rangle \\ \rho \in \langle \frac{4}{5}, 3 \rangle \end{cases} $ $ \rho \in (-\infty, -3) $	=>p E (-00,-3	δρε(-α)ν(1 / ₅ , εω) δρε R	7,-3>,({5 ,+00}) \{-1,3}
[peø	Odpoc	siedri: pel-	シャー3>vくき,3)v(3,+00)

6 Numer kodowy:

Przedmiot: matematyka

Zadanie nr. 7

A. n! - ilosé uszystkich permataji

jedyne możliwości monotoniozności w tym ciągu to:

ciay rosnay ciarg malegacy

Odpoviedri A: n!-2

123

(a,, an) (1,...,n)

llość permutacji niebędacych ciągami monotonicznymi to n!-2