

(i) k

$g(x) = 1 \cdot 1 \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$ $g = 4(0,1)$ $\frac{1}{4} \sim \frac{1}{6}$

שלב 1 - תחבולת ל משה: $0 \leq x \leq 1$ ו l של l

$$c = \max_x \{f(x)/g(x)\} = \max_x \left\{ \frac{\frac{x^{3-1} \cdot (1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}{B(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})}}{1} \right\} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Gamma(3/2)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 \cdot (1-x)^{-1/2} dx = \frac{1}{\Gamma(3/2)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = 2x(1-x)^{-1/2} + \frac{1}{2}x^2(1-x)^{-3/2} = \frac{2x}{(1-x)^{1/2}} + \frac{x^2}{2(1-x)^{3/2}} = \frac{4x(1-x)^{3/2} + x^2(1-x)^{1/2}}{2(1-x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(1-x)^{1/2} [4x(1-x) + x^2]}{2(1-x)^2} = \frac{4x + 3x^2}{2(1-x)^{3/2}}$$

$$\frac{4x + 3x^2}{2(1-x)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow 4x + 3x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{4}{3} \quad \text{of } 111)$$

$0 < x \leq 1$ (1/6) $1 < \frac{y}{3}$ $l \neq f \cap l$

[illegible]

722111 $C = \frac{f(1)}{g(1)} = f(1) = \frac{1}{B(3, \frac{1}{2}) \cdot \sqrt{1-1}}$, 1, 1

כאשר נק' המבנה $\frac{1}{2} = 0$ מ ק"ר \angle לבעיה של אזור גלילי —
 מהי בעיה המה $Depa(3, \frac{1}{2})$ מהי בעיה $h(0,1)$

(ii) . / c

$$f(x) = \frac{x^{2-1} (1-x)^{4-1}}{B(2,4)} \quad \text{for } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \quad f = \text{Beta}(2,4) \quad \text{נרמל}$$

$$g(x) = 1 \cdot \mathbb{I}_{\{0 \leq x \leq 1\}} \quad g = \mathbb{I}_{(0,1)} \quad \text{שטח}$$

$0 \leq x \leq 1$ ל x כל x : x כל x \rightarrow x כל x

$$c = \max_x \{f(x)/g(x)\} = \max_x \left\{ \frac{\frac{x^{2-1} (1-x)^{4-1}}{B(2,4)}}{1} \right\} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{B(2,4)} \max_x \{x^2 \cdot (1-x)^3\} = \frac{1}{B(2,4)} \max_x h(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{B(2,4)} (2x(1-x)^3 - 3x^2(1-x)^2) = \frac{1}{B(2,4)} (1-x)^2 [2x(1-x) - 3x^2] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{B(2,4)} (1-x)^2 (2x - 3x^2) = x(1-x)^2 (2-3x) \cdot \frac{1}{B(2,4)}$$

$x=0, x=1, x=0.4$ \rightarrow $x=0.4$ \rightarrow $x=0.4$

x	0	0.2	0.4	0.6	1
$h(x)$			\rightarrow \max		
$h'(x)$	0	+	0	-	0

$x=0.4$ \rightarrow $x=0.4$ \rightarrow $x=0.4$ \rightarrow $x=0.4$ \rightarrow $x=0.4$

$$c = \frac{f(0)}{h(0)} = f(0.4) = \frac{0.4^2 \cdot 0.6^3}{B(2,4)} = \frac{0.16 \cdot 0.216}{B(2,4)} = \frac{0.03456}{B(2,4)} = 2.0736 \quad \text{pr}$$

$$B(2,4) = \frac{\Gamma(2) \cdot \Gamma(4)}{\Gamma(6)} = \frac{1! \cdot 3!}{5!} = \frac{1 \cdot 6}{120} = \frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{60}$$

(i) .2

$$f(x) = \frac{x^{d-1}(1-x)^{p-1}}{B(d,p)} \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1 \quad f - \text{Beta}(3, \frac{1}{2}) \text{ נרנ } \underline{\text{נרנ}}$$

$$g(x) = 2p x^{d-1}(1-x^d)^{p-1} \quad g - \text{kumaraswamy}(3, \frac{1}{2}) \text{ נרנ } \underline{\text{נרנ}}$$

$0 \leq x \leq 1$ ל נרנ : נרנ ל נרנ נרנ

$$c = \max_x \{f(x)/g(x)\} = \max_x \left\{ \frac{\cancel{x^{3-1}} \cdot (1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \cancel{x^{3-1}} (1-x^3)^{\frac{1}{2}-1}} \right\} =$$

$$\max_x \frac{(1-x)^{-1/2}}{1.5 \cdot B(3, \frac{1}{2}) (1-x^3)^{-1/2}} = \max_x \frac{\frac{1}{(1-x)^{1/2}}}{\frac{1.5 \cdot B(3, \frac{1}{2})}{(1-x^3)^{1/2}}} = \frac{(1-x^3)^{1/2}}{1.5 \cdot B(3, \frac{1}{2}) \cdot (1-x)^{1/2}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{1.5 B(3, \frac{1}{2})} \cdot \max_x \frac{(1-x^3)^{1/2}}{(1-x)^{1/2}} = \frac{1}{1.5 B(3, \frac{1}{2})} \max_x h(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} (1-x^3)^{-1/2} (-3x^2) (1-x)^{1/2} - \frac{1}{2} (1-x)^{-1/2} \cdot (-1) \cdot (1-x^3)^{1/2}}{1-x} =$$

$$= \frac{-1.5 x^2 (1-x^3)^{-1/2} (1-x)^{1/2} + \frac{1}{2} (1-x)^{-1/2} (1-x^3)^{1/2}}{(1-x)}$$

$$\frac{-1.5 x^2 (1-x^3)^{-1/2} (1-x)^{1/2} + \frac{1}{2} (1-x)^{-1/2} (1-x^3)^{1/2}}{(1-x)} = 0 \Rightarrow \quad \text{נרנ}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-1.5 x^2 (1-x)^{1/2}}{(1-x^3)^{1/2}} + \frac{\frac{1}{2} (1-x^3)^{1/2}}{(1-x)^{1/2}} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1.5 x^2 (1-x) + \frac{1}{2} (1-x^3)}{(1-x^3)^{1/2} (1-x)^{1/2}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -1.5 x^2 + 1.5 x^3 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} x^3 = 0 \Rightarrow x^3 - 1.5 x^2 + 1/2 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 - 0.5x - 0.5 \\ -x^3 + 1.5x^2 + 0.5 \\ \hline x^2 - x^2 \\ -0.5x^2 \\ -0.5x^2 + 0.5x \\ \hline -0.5x + 0.5 \\ -0.5x + 0.5 \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} (x-1) \\ (x-1) \end{array}$$

נרנ $x=1$ נרנ נרנ

$$\Rightarrow (x-1)(x^2 - 0.5x - 0.5) = 0$$

$$x_{2,3} = \frac{0.5 \pm \sqrt{0.25 + 2}}{2} = \frac{0.5 \pm \sqrt{2.25}}{2} = \frac{0.5 \pm 1.5}{2} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ -1/2 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-1)^2 (x + 1/2) = 0$$

x	-1	-1/2	0	1
$h(x)$	1		1	max
$h'(x)$	-	0	+	0

$x=1$ נקודה קיצונית
 נגזרת $C = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ ב $x=1$ נקודה קיצונית

$$C = \frac{1}{1.5 B(3, 1/2)} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1-x^3}{1-x}} = \frac{1}{1.5 B(3, 1/2)} \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + x + 1 \\ -x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x + 1 \quad | \quad -x+1 \\ \hline -x^3 + x^2 \\ \hline -x^2 + 0x \\ \hline -x^2 + x \\ \hline -x + 1 \\ \hline -x + 1 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$C = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1.5 B(3, 1/2)} \quad \text{ל } B(3, 1/2) \text{ נרשם}$$

$$B(3, 1/2) = \int_0^1 x^2 (1-x)^{-1/2} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x^2 \quad v' = (1-x)^{-1/2} \\ u' = 2x \quad v = \frac{(1-x)^{1/2}}{-0.5} \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= -2x^2(1-x)^{1/2} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 -4x(1-x)^{1/2} dx = 4 \int_0^1 x(1-x)^{1/2} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \quad v' = (1-x)^{1/2} \\ u' = 1 \quad v = \frac{(1-x)^{3/2}}{-3/2} \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3}x(1-x)^{3/2} \Big|_0^1 + \frac{4}{3} \int_0^1 (1-x)^{3/2} dx = \frac{8}{3} \int_0^1 (1-x)^{3/2} dx = \frac{8}{3} \cdot \frac{(1-x)^{5/2}}{-5/2} \Big|_0^1 =$$

$$\frac{8}{3 \cdot 5/2} \cdot 1^{5/2} = \frac{16}{15}$$

$$C = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1.5 \cdot \frac{16}{15}} = \frac{15 \cdot \sqrt{3}}{1.5 \cdot 16} = 1.082 \quad \text{נרשם}$$

(ii). ב

$$f(x) = \frac{x^{d-1} (1-x)^{p-1}}{B(d, p)} \quad 1 \leq x \leq 1 \quad f - \text{Beta}(3, 4) \text{ נורמליזציה}$$

$$g(x) = 2p x^{d-1} (1-x^2)^{p-1} \quad g - \text{kumaraswamy}(3, 4) \text{ נורמליזציה}$$

$0 \leq x \leq 1$ ל כל x : המכנה \leq המונה

$$C = \max_x \left\{ \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right\} = \max_x \left\{ \frac{x^{3-1} \cdot (1-x)^{4-1}}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot x^{3-1} (1-x^2)^{4-1}} \right\} =$$

תורת המבחן

$$\max_x \left\{ \frac{(1-x)^3}{12 \cdot 2 (1-x^2)^3} \right\} = \frac{1}{12 \cdot 2} \max_x \left\{ \left(\frac{1-x}{1-x^2} \right)^3 \right\} = \frac{1}{12 \cdot 2} \cdot \max_x \left\{ \frac{1}{x^2+x+1} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = \frac{-2x-1}{(x^2+x+1)^2} = \frac{-(2x+1)}{(x^2+x+1)^2}$$

$[0, 1]$ בהם h יורדת

$x=0$ הוא המקסימום של $h(x)$ ב $[0, 1]$

$$C = \frac{1}{12 \cdot 2} = \frac{1}{12 \cdot \frac{2! \cdot 3!}{7!}} = \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6} = 5$$