

1/6

$$\sin(mx) \cdot \cos(mx) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\sin \alpha + \sin \beta)$$

$$mx = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} ; mx = \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

~~$\beta = 2mx - \alpha$~~

$$mx = \frac{\alpha - (2mx - \alpha)}{2}$$

$$2mx = \alpha + \beta$$

$$2mx = \alpha - 2mx + \alpha$$

$$2mx - \alpha = \beta$$

$$2mx = 2\alpha - 2mx$$

$$2mx + 2mx = 2\alpha$$

$$2x \cdot (m+m) = 2\alpha$$

$$x \cdot (m+m) = \alpha$$

$$2mx = \alpha - \beta$$

$$2mx + \beta = \alpha$$

$$mx = \frac{(2mx + \beta) + \beta}{2}$$

$$2mx = 2mx + 2\beta$$

$$2mx - 2mx = 2\beta$$

$$2x(m-n) = 2\beta$$

$$x(m-n) = \beta$$

$$\sin(mx) \cdot \cos(mx) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\sin((m+n)x) + \sin((m-n)x))$$

117 - d

$$\log_{10}(x+2) - \log_{10}(x-1) = 2 - \log_{10} 4$$

$$\log_{10}\left(\frac{x+2}{x-1}\right) = \log_{10}\left(\frac{100}{4}\right)$$

$$\frac{x+2}{x-1} = 25$$

$$x+2 = 25x - 25$$

$$27 = 24x$$

$$x = \frac{27}{24}$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = \frac{9}{8}}}$$

$$\text{problem. } x+2 > 0 \wedge x-1 > 0$$

$$x > -2 \wedge x > 1$$

118 - b

$$f(x) = \log(13+x-5x^2 + (4x+5) \cdot |x-1|)$$

$$D(f) = ?$$

$$13+x-5x^2 + (4x+5) \cdot |x-1| > 0$$

$$(4x+5)|x-1| > 5x^2 - x - 13$$

$$\text{pro } x \geq \frac{-5}{4}$$

~~not a check~~

$$|x-1| > (4x+5) \cdot (5x^2 - x - 13)$$

$$13 + x - 5x^2 + 20x^3 + 21x^2 - 52x - 65$$

$$\text{pro } x > 1$$

$$x-1 > (4x+5) \cdot (5x^2 - x - 13)$$

$$0 > (4x+5) \cdot (5x^2 - x - 13) - x + 1$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+260}}{10}$$

$$\frac{3\sqrt{24}}{10} \approx 1,62$$

$$\frac{1-3\sqrt{24}}{10} \approx -1,52$$

$$0 > 20x^3 + 21x^2 - 52x - 64$$

7/8 - b

$$f(x) = \log(13+x-5x^2+(4x+5)|x-1|)$$

$$13+x-5x^2+(4x+5)|x-1| > 0$$

pro $x < 1$

$$13+x-5x^2+(4x+5) \cdot (1-x) > 0$$

$$13+x-5x^2+(-4x^2-x+5) > 0$$

$$-9x^2 > -18$$

$$x^2 < 2$$

$$|x| < \sqrt{2}$$

$$D_1(f) = (-\sqrt{2}; 1)$$

pro $x \geq 1$

$$13+x-5x^2+(4x+5) \cdot \overset{x-1}{\cancel{(1-x)}} > 0$$

$$13+x-5x^2+(4x^2+x-5) > 0$$

$$-x^2+2x+8 > 0$$

$$x^2-2x-8 < 0$$

$$(x-4) \cdot (x+2) < 0$$

	-2		4
$(x-4)$	-	-	+
$(x+2)$	-	+	+
	+	-	+

$$D_2(f) = (1; 4)$$

$$D(f) = D_1(f) \cup D_2(f) = (-\sqrt{2}; 4)$$