2017-yil matematika variant yechimlari (spectrum)

16-variant

Bizning kanal : @axborotnoma

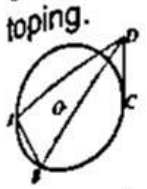
Adminsratorlar hayati : @axborotnoma_bot

Matematika yordam guruhi : @axborotnomaguruhi

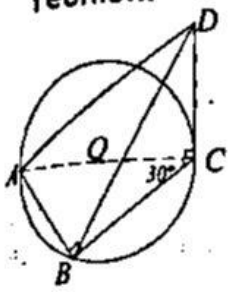
Reklama xizmati : @axborotnoma_reklama

16-variant

1. CD kesma radiusi 4 sm bo'lgan aylana tekisligiga perpendikulyar. Agar $|CD| = 1$ va $\angle BCA = 30°$ bo'lsa, ABD uchburchak yuzini toping.



Yechish:



Diametrga tiralgan burchak to'g'ri burchak bo'ladi.

Bundan $\angle ABC = 90°$.

$R = 4$

$|AC| = 2R = 8$

$|CD| = 1$

$$|BC| = 8 \cdot \cos 30° = 8 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$|AB| = 8 \cdot \sin 30° = 8 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 4$$

Uchburchak DCB to'g'ri burchakli bo'lganligi uchun $DB^2 = BC^2 + DC^2$.

$$DB^2 = \left(4\sqrt{3}\right)^2 + 1^2 = 49,\ DB = 7$$

$DC \perp BC$, $BC \perp AB$ ekanligidan $DB \perp AB$ bo'ladi.

$$\text{Demak } S_{ABD} = \frac{AB \cdot DB}{2} = \frac{4 \cdot 7}{2} = 14 \text{ sm}^2.$$

Javob: 14.

2. Tengsizlikning butun yechimlarini toping: $\begin{cases} 13 - 2x > 0 \\ 3x - 9 > 0 \end{cases}$

Yechish:

$$\begin{cases} 13 - 2x > 0 \\ 3x - 9 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2x > -13 \\ 3x > 9 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x < 6,5 \\ x > 3 \end{cases}$$

$3 < x < 6,5$

Butun yechimlari 4, 5, 6.

Javob: 4, 5, 6.

3. $\frac{x+1}{x+4} + \frac{x+4}{x+1} = -2$ tenglama ildizlari sonini toping.

Yechish:

1) $\frac{x+1}{x+4} = a$

2) $a + \frac{1}{a} + 2 = 0$

$a^2 + 2a + 1 = 0,$

$(a + 1)^2 = 0,$

$a = -1$

3) $\frac{x+1}{x+4} = -1,$

$x + 1 = -x - 4$

$2x = -5,$

$x = -2,5.$

4) tenglama bitta yechimga ega.

Javob: 1.

4. $f(x) = a^2 \frac{(x-b)(x-c)}{(a-b)(a-c)} + b^2 \frac{(x-a)(x-c)}{(b-a)(b-c)} + c^2 \frac{(x-a)(x-b)}{(c-a)(c-b)}$ funksiyaning $x = 2$ da hosilasini toping. (Bu yerda $(a-b)(a-c)(b-c) \neq 0$)

Yechish:

$$f(x) = a^2 \frac{(x-b)(x-c)}{(a-b)(a-c)} + b^2 \frac{(x-a)(x-c)}{(b-a)(b-c)} + c^2 \frac{(x-a)(x-b)}{(c-a)(c-b)}$$

$a \neq b,\ a \neq c,\ b \neq c.$

$$1)\ f'(x) = \frac{a^2}{(a-b)(a-c)} \cdot (x^2 - bx - cx + bc)' - \frac{b^2}{(a-b)(b-c)} \cdot (x^2 - ax - cx + ac)' + \frac{c^2}{(a-c)(b-c)} \cdot (x^2 - ax - bx + ab)' =$$

$$= \frac{a^2(2x-b-c)}{(a-b)(a-c)} - \frac{b^2(2x-a-c)}{(a-b)(b-c)} + \frac{c^2(2x-a-b)}{(a-c)(b-c)}$$

2) $x = 2$

$$f'(2)=\frac{a^2(4-b-c)(b-c)-}{}$$

$$\frac{-b^2(4-a-c)(a-c)+c^2(4-a-b)(a-b)}{(a-b)(b-c)(a-c)}=$$

$$=\frac{4a^2(b-c)-a^2b^2+a^2c^2-4b^2(a-c)+}{(a-b)(b-c)(a-c)}$$

$$\frac{+b^2a^2-b^2c^2+4c^2(a-b)-c^2a^2+c^2b^2}{}=$$

$$=\frac{4(b(a-c)(a+c)-ac(a-c)-b^2(a-c))}{(a-b)(b-c)(a-c)}=$$

$$=\frac{4(a-b)(b-c)(a-c)}{(a-b)(b-c)(a-c)}=4.$$

Javob: 4.

5. $\begin{cases}x^3+y^6=91\\x+y^2=7\end{cases}$ sistemaning barcha haqiqiy yechimlari $(x_1, y_1), \ldots, (x_n, y_n)$ bo'lsin, $x_1 + y_1 + \ldots + x_n + y_n$ ni toping.

Yechish:

$$\begin{cases}x^3+y^6=91\\x+y^2=7\end{cases}$$

$x_1 + y_1 + \ldots + x_n + y_n = ?$

1) $y^2 = a$

$$\begin{cases}x+a=7\\x^3+a^3=91\end{cases}\Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow\begin{cases}x+a=7\\(x+a)(x^2-ax+a^2)=91\end{cases}\Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow\begin{cases}x+a=7\\(x+a)^2-3ax=13\end{cases}\Rightarrow\begin{cases}x+a=7\\3ax=36\end{cases}\Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow\begin{cases}x+a=7\\ax=12\end{cases}\Rightarrow\begin{matrix}x_1=3, a_1=4\\x_2=4, a_2=3\end{matrix}$$

2) $y^2 = 4$, $y = \pm 2$

$y^2 = 3$, $y = \pm\sqrt{3}$

3) $x_1 = 3$, $y_1 = 2$, $(3; 2)$

$x_2 = 3$; $y_2 = -2$, $(3; -2)$

$x_3 = 4$, $y_3 = \sqrt{3}$, $(4; \sqrt{3})$

$x_4 = 4$, $y_4 = -\sqrt{3}$, $(4; -\sqrt{3})$

4) $3 + 2 + 3 + (-2) + 4 + \sqrt{3} + 4 + (-\sqrt{3}) = 14$.

Javob: 14.

6. $4x^2 + 4x + 1 \le 0$ tengsizlik o'rinli bo'lgan barcha x haqiqiy sonlar uchun $|2x + 1|$ ifodaning qiymatini toping.

Yechish:

$4x^2 + 4x + 1 \le 0$

1) $(2x + 1)^2 \le 0$, bundan $2x + 1 = 0$ ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

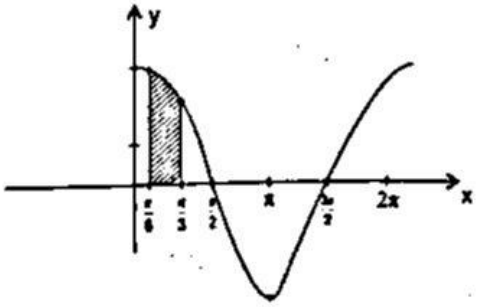
2) $|2x + 1| = |0| = 0$.

Javob: 0.

7. $y = 2\cos x$, $y = 0$, $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$, $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$ chiziqlari bilan chegaralangan soha yuzasini toping.

Yechish:

$y = 2\cos x$, $y = 0$, $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$, $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$



$$S=\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}}2\cos x\,dx=2\sin x\Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}}=$$

$$=2\cdot(\sin\frac{\pi}{3}-\sin\frac{\pi}{6})=2\cdot(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}-\frac{1}{2})=\sqrt{3}-1.$$

Javob: $\sqrt{3} - 1$.

8. **Qarang: 4-variant 17-savol (31-bet).**

9. ABC uchburchakda AB = 4 sm, $BC = \sqrt{13}$ sm, AC = 3 sm bo'lsa, A burchak kosinusini toping.

Berilgan:

ΔABC

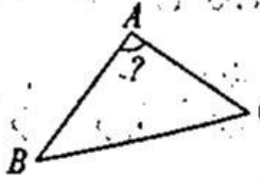
$AB = 4$ sm

$BC = \sqrt{13}$ sm

$AC = 3$ sm

$\cos A - ?$

Yechish:



Cosinuslar teoremasiga ko'ra

$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cdot\cos\alpha$

$$\cos\alpha=\frac{b^2+c^2-a^2}{2bc}$$

$$\cos\alpha=\frac{AB^2+AC^2-BC^2}{2AB\cdot AC}=\frac{12}{2\cdot4\cdot3}=\frac{1}{2}$$

Javob: $\frac{1}{2}$.

10. $4\sin(\pi-\frac{\pi}{3})\cos(\frac{\pi}{6})+4\sin\frac{7\pi}{6}$ ifodaning qiymatini toping.

Yechish:

$4\sin(\pi-\frac{\pi}{3})\cos(\frac{\pi}{6})+4\sin\frac{7\pi}{6}$

1) keltirish formulasiga asosan

$\sin(\pi-\alpha)=\sin\alpha$

$\sin(\pi+\alpha)=-\sin\alpha$

$$2)\ \sin(\pi-\frac{\pi}{3})=\sin\frac{\pi}{3}=\frac{\sqrt3}{2},\ \cos\frac{\pi}{6}=\frac{\sqrt3}{2}.$$

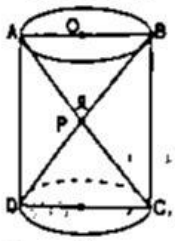
$$\sin\frac{7\pi}{6}=\sin(\pi+\frac{\pi}{6})=-\sin\frac{\pi}{6}=-\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$3)\ 4\cdot\frac{\sqrt3}{2}\cdot\frac{\sqrt3}{2}+4\cdot(-\frac{1}{2})=3-2=1.$$

Javob: 1.

11. Silindr asosi va o'q kesimi yuzalari nisbati π:4 kabi. O'q kesimi diagonallari orasidagi burchakni toping.

Yechish:



$S_{asos}:S_{kesim}=\pi:4$

$S_{asos}=\pi R^2$

$S_{kesim}=2RH$

$\frac{\pi R^2}{2RH}=\frac{\pi}{4},\ H=2R$

$d^2=H^2+(2R)^2=2\cdot(2R)^2,\ d=2R\sqrt2$

ΔAPB *teng yonli,* $AP=PB=\frac{d}{2}=R\sqrt2$

$$\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}=\frac{AO}{AP}=\frac{R}{R\sqrt2}=\frac{1}{\sqrt2}=\frac{\sqrt2}{2}$$

$\frac{\alpha}{2}=45°,\ \alpha=90°.$

Javob: 90°.

12. $\sqrt{2x+6}=\sqrt{x-1}+\sqrt{3x-11}$ tenglamaning ildizlari yig'indisini toping.

Yechish:

1) aniqlanish sohasi:

$$\begin{cases}2x+6\ge0\\x-1\ge0\\3x-11\ge0\end{cases}\Rightarrow\begin{cases}x\ge-3\\x\ge1\\x\ge\frac{11}{3}\end{cases}\Rightarrow x\ge\frac{11}{3}$$

$$2)\ \left(\sqrt{2x+6}\right)^2=\left(\sqrt{x-1}+\sqrt{3x-11}\right)^2$$

$2x+6=x-1+3x-11+$

$+2\cdot\sqrt{(x-1)(3x-11)}$

$-2x+18=2\sqrt{3x^2-14x+11}$

$-x+9=\sqrt{3x^2-14x+11}$

$-x+9\ge0,\ x\le9$

$x^2-18x+81=3x^2-14x+11$

$2x^2+4x-70=0,\ x^2+2x-35=0$

$x=5,\ x=-7$

3) $\frac{11}{3}\le x\le9$ *oraliqqa* $x=5$ *tegishli. Demak, tenglamaning ildizi faqat 5. Ildizlari yig'indisi ham 5 ga teng.*

Javob: 5.

13. Agar $f(x)=x^3+2ax^2+3bx+8$ va $f''(3)=22$ bo'lsa, a ni toping.

Yechish:

$f(x)=x^3+2ax^2+3bx+8,\ f''(3)=22,$

$a=?$

$1)\ f'(x)=(x^3+2ax^2+3bx+8)'=$

$=3x^2+4ax+3b$

$2)\ f''(x)=(3x^2+4ax+3b)'=6x+4a$

$3)\ f''(3)=6\cdot3+4a=22$

$18+4a=22,\ 4a=4,\ a=1.$

Javob: 1.

14. Agar $f(2x-1)=4x^3-3x^2+10x+4$ bo'lsa, $f'(1)$ ni toping.

Yechish:

$f(2x-1)=4x^3-3x^2+10x+4,\ f'(1)=?$

$1)\ 2x-1=a,\ x=\frac{a+1}{2}$

2) $f(a)=4\cdot\left(\frac{a+1}{2}\right)^3-3\cdot\left(\frac{a+1}{2}\right)^2+10\cdot\frac{a+1}{2}+4=$

$=\frac{4}{8}(a+1)^3-\frac{3}{4}(a+1)^2+5a+9$

3) $f'(a)=\frac{3}{2}(a+1)^2-\frac{3}{2}(a+1)+5$

4) $f'(1)=\frac{3}{2}(1+1)^2-\frac{3}{2}(1+1)+5=$

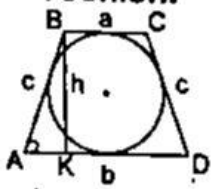
$=6-3+5=8.$

Javob: 8.

15. Qarang: 2-variant 9-savol (13-bet).

16. Aylanaga tashqi chizilgan tengyonli trapetsiyaning yuzasi $288\sqrt{3}$ ga teng. Trapetsiya katta asosidagi burchagi $\pi/3$ ga teng bo'lsa, shu trapetsiyaning yon tomonini toping.

Yechish:



$S=288\sqrt{3}$

$\alpha=\frac{\pi}{3}$

$AB=?$

1) $S=\frac{a+b}{2}\cdot h.$

$AD=a,\ BC=b,\ AB=CD=c,\ BK=h.$

2) $AD+BC=AB+CD,\ a+b=2c$

$\sin 60^\circ=\frac{h}{c},\ h=c\cdot\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$

3) $S=c\cdot h=c\cdot c\cdot\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}=c^2\cdot\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$c^2\cdot\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}=288\sqrt{3},\ c^2=288\cdot 2=144\cdot 4$

$c=12\cdot 2=24.$

Javob: 24.

17. Javoblardan qaysi biri $(x^2-9)\cdot(4x-x^3)=0$ tenglamaning yechimi bo'la olmaydi?

Yechish:

$(x^2-9)\cdot(4x-x^3)=0$ *tenglama ildizlarini topamiz:* $x^2-9=0,\ 4x-x^3=0$

1) $x^2=9,\ x=\pm 3$

2) $x(4-x^2)=0,\ x=0,\ x=\pm 2$

Javoblarda berilgan 4 soni tenglama yechimi bo'la olmaydi.

Javob: 4.

18. $|x|<\pi$ ni qanoatlantiruvchi $\log_2(\cos x)\le -1$ tengsizlikning yechimini toping.

Yechish:

$|x|<\pi,\ \log_2(\cos x)\le -1.$

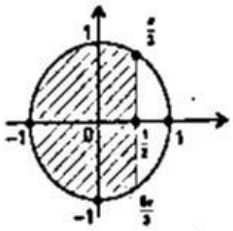
1) *aniqlanish sohasi* $\cos x>0,$

$x\in\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}+2\pi n;\ \frac{\pi}{2}+2\pi n\right)$

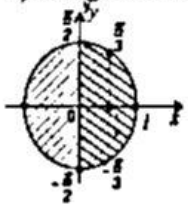
2) $|x|<\pi,\ -\pi<x<\pi$ *bo'lganligi sababli aniqlanish sohasi* $x\in\left(-\frac{\pi}{2};\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

3) $\log_2(\cos x)\le -1,\ \cos x\le\frac{1}{2}.$

$2\pi n+\frac{\pi}{3}\le\frac{5\pi}{3}+2\pi n,\ n\in Z.$



4) *tengsizlikning yechimi*



$-\frac{\pi}{2}<x\le-\frac{\pi}{3}$

$\frac{\pi}{3}\le x<\frac{\pi}{2}.$

Javob: $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2};-\frac{\pi}{3}\right]\cup\left[\frac{\pi}{3};\frac{\pi}{2}\right).$

19. Qarang: 13-variant 5-savol (99-bet).

20. Uchburchakning ikkita burchagining kosinuslari mos ravishda $\frac{12}{13}$ va $\frac{20}{101}$ ga teng. Uchinchi burchakning sinusini toping.

Yechish:

$\cos\alpha = \frac{12}{13}$, $\cos\beta = \frac{20}{101}$, $\sin\gamma = ?$

1) uchburchak ichki burchaklari yig'indisi $180°$ ga teng.

$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 180°$

$\alpha + \beta = 180° - \gamma$

$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin(180° - \gamma) = \sin\gamma$

$\sin\gamma = \sin\alpha \cdot \cos\beta + \cos\alpha \sin\beta$.

2) $\cos\alpha = \frac{12}{13}$,

$$\sin\alpha = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2\alpha} = \sqrt{1 - (\frac{12}{13})^2} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{144}{169}} = \frac{5}{13}$$

3) $\cos\beta = \frac{20}{101}$,

$$\sin\beta = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2\beta} = \sqrt{1 - (\frac{20}{101})^2} =$$

$$= \sqrt{1 - \frac{400}{10201}} = \frac{99}{101}$$

$$4)\ \sin\gamma = \frac{5}{13} \cdot \frac{20}{101} + \frac{12}{13} \cdot \frac{99}{101} = \frac{1288}{1313}.$$

Javob: $\frac{1288}{1313}$.

21. $\bar{a}(2; 4; 0)$, $\bar{b}(-3; 6; 3)$ bo'lsa, $\left|\frac{1}{2}\bar{a} + \frac{2}{3}\bar{b}\right|$ ning qiymatini toping.

Yechish:

$\bar{a}(2; 4; 0)$, $\bar{b}(-3; 6; 3)$

1) $\frac{1}{2}\bar{a} = (1; 2; 0)$, $\frac{2}{3}\bar{b} = (-2; 4; 2)$

2) $\frac{1}{2}\bar{a} + \frac{2}{3}\bar{b} = (-1; 6; 2)$

3) $\left|\frac{1}{2}\bar{a} + \frac{2}{3}\bar{b}\right| = \sqrt{1^2 + 6^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{41}$.

Javob: $\sqrt{41}$.

22. $y = \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x + 32} - \frac{2}{x - 8}$ funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi nechta juft haqiqiy yechimga ega?

Yechish:

$$y = \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x + 32} - \frac{2}{x - 8}$$

$D(y) = ?$

$$1)\ \begin{cases} -x^2 + 4x + 32 \geq 0 \\ x - 8 \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 - 4x - 32 \leq 0 \\ x \neq 8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (x + 4)(x - 8) \leq 0 \\ x \neq 8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow -4 \leq x < 8$, $x \in [-4; 8)$

2) $[-4; 8)$ oraliqda 6 ta juft butun yechimga ega.

Javob: 6.

23. Kubning yon yoqlarida yarim sferalar chizilgan. Yarim sferaning asosi yon yoqiga ichki chizilgan, hosil bo'lgan jismning hajmi esa $32(2 + \pi)$. Kubning qirrasi topilsin.

Yechish:

$V = 32(2 + \pi)$

$a = ?$

1) $V = V_k + 6 \cdot V_{sfera\ yarmi}$

2) $V = a^3 + 6 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4\pi r^3}{3} = a^3 + 4\pi r^3$

$r = \frac{a}{2}$

$$3)\ V = a^3 + 4\pi \cdot (\frac{a}{2})^3 = a^3(1 + \frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{a^3}{2}(2 + \pi)$$

$$4)\ 32(2 + \pi) = \frac{a^3}{2}(2 + \pi)$$

$a^3 = 64$, $a = 4$.

Javob: 4.

24. Ratsional sonlar to'plami qanday ko'rinishda yoziladi?

Yechish:

Ratsional sonlar to'plamini Q bilan belgilaymiz. $\frac{p}{q}$ ko'rinishda yozish mumkin bo'lgan har qanday son ratsional son deyiladi. Bunda $p \in Z$, $q \in N$.

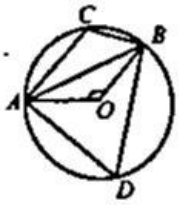
Demak, $Q = \{r \mid r = \frac{p}{q}, p \in Z, q \in N\}$.

Javob: $Q = \{r \mid r = \frac{p}{q}, p \in Z, q \in N\}$.

25. Qarang: 15-variant 15-savol (113-bet).

26. Aylanaga o'tkazilgan vatar uni 5:7 nisbatga bo'ladi. Ushbu vatarga tiralgan aylanaga ichki chizilgan katta burchakni toping.

Yechish:



AB – vatar,
$\cup ACB : \cup ADB = 5:7$
$5x + 7x = 360°$
$12x = 360°,\ x = 30°$
$\angle AOB = 5x = 150°$

$$\angle ADB = \frac{\angle AOB}{2} = 75°$$

$$\angle ACD = \frac{7x}{2} = \frac{7 \cdot 30°}{2} = 105°$$

Aylanaga ichki chizilgan burchaklardan kattasi 105°.

Javob: 105°.

27. Qarang: 4-variant 19-savol (32-bet).

28. $y = \lg(4 - x)$ funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasini toping.

Yechish:

$y = \lg(4 - x)$,
$D(y) = ?$
$4 - x > 0,\ -x > -4,\ x < 4$
$D(y) = (-\infty; 4)$.

Javob: $(-\infty; 4)$.

29. $f(x) = \dfrac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{x}+3}$ bo'lsa, $f'(1)$ ni toping.

Yechish:

Bolinmaning hosilasini topamiz:

$$\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u' \cdot v - u \cdot v'}{v^2},\ (\sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$f'(x) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{\sqrt{x}+3}\right)' =$$

$$\frac{(\sqrt{x}+2)'(\sqrt{x}+3) - (\sqrt{x}+2)\cdot(\sqrt{x}+3)'}{(\sqrt{x}+3)^2} =$$

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

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

$$f'(1) = \frac{1}{2\cdot\sqrt{1}(\sqrt{1}+3)^2} = \frac{1}{2\cdot 16} = \frac{1}{32}.$$

Javob: $\dfrac{1}{32}$.

30. $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 6x + 8y + 10z - 50$ bo'lsa, $x - y + z$ ni toping.

Yechish:

$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 6x + 8y + 10z - 50$
$x - y + z = ?$
1) $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 6x - 8y - 10z + 50 = 0$
$(x-3)^2 + (y-4)^2 + (z-5)^2 = 0$
2) $x - 3 = 0,\ x = 3$
$y - 4 = 0,\ y = 4$
$z - 5 = 0,\ z = 5$
3) $x - y + z = 3 - 4 + 5 = 4.$

Javob: 4.

31. O'n oltilik sanoq sistemasidagi $7A,84_{16}$ sonini o'nlik sanoq sistemasida ifodalang.

Yechish:

$7A,84_{16}$ – sonini o'n oltilik sanoq sistemasidan o'nlik sanoq sistemasiga o'tish uchun quyidagi amal bajariladi.

$\overset{1}{7}\overset{0}{A},\overset{-1}{8}\overset{-2}{4} = 7\cdot 16^1 + A\cdot 16^0,$
$8\cdot 16^{-1} + 4\cdot 16^{-2}.$
A o'rniga 10 to'g'ri keladi.
$7\cdot 16 + 10\cdot 1,$

$\frac{8}{16}+\frac{4}{16\cdot16}=122\frac{33}{64}\Rightarrow$
$\Rightarrow 122{,}515625.$

Javob: 122,515625.

32. Qarang: 15-variant 32-savol (115-bet).

33. Qarang: 12-variant 33-savol (96-bet).

34. Quyidagi HTML-hujjat kodi yozilishi bo'yicha kataklar ketma-ket sanalganda nechanchi katakda qalin shriftli markerlangan ro'yxat qo'llanilgan?

```
<table> <tr> <td colspan=2> <em> <ul> <li> test <em> </ul>
</td> <td rowspan=2> <ul> <strong> <li> test </strong> < ul>
</td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ol> <strong> <li> test < strong> </ol>
</td> <td> <ol> <cite> <li> test </cite> </ol> </td> </tr> </table>
```

Yechish:

<td> va </td> bu teglar juftligi jadvalning har bir yacheykasi uchun matn ajratadi;
*Markerlangan ro'yxatni yaratish uchun «
» va «» dan foydalaniladi;*
* tegi shriftni qalinlashtiradi.*
1-katak: <tr> <td colspan=2>   test </td>
2-katak: <td rowspan=2>   test </td> </tr>
3-katak: <tr> <td>   test </td>
4-katak: <td> <cite> test </cite> </td> </tr>

Javob: ikkinchi katakda.

35. Sakkizlik sanoq sistemasida $54{,}21_8$ va $13{,}23_8$ sonlarining ko'paytmasini toping.

Yechish:

$54{,}21_{(8)}\cdot 13{,}23_{(8)}=?$.
$54{,}21_{(8)}=101100{,}010001_{(2)}$.
$13{,}23_{(8)}=1011{,}010011_{(2)}$.

```
          101100,010001
        *   1011,010011
          101100010001
         101100010001
        000000000000
       000000000000
      101100010001
     000000000000
    101100010001
   101100010001
  000000000000
 101100010001
-----------------------
111110100,000100000011
```

$111110100{,}000100000011_{(2)}=764{,}0403_{(8)}$.

Javob: 764,0403.

36. MS ACCESS 2003 dasturida "запись" nimani bildiradi?

Yechish:

MS Access dasturida ma'lumotlar ombori yaratilganda, u bir nechta o'zaro bog'langan jadvallardan iborat bo'ladi. Har bir jadval satr va ustunlardan iborat.
Ma'lumotlar omborida har bir satr – "yozuv", har bir ustun – "maydon" deb ataladi.

Javob: jadvaldagi satr.