

# Часть 1

Олимпиада: **Математика, 11 класс (1 часть)**

Шифр: **21102680**

ID профиля: **195412**

Вариант 24

Вариант 24 Чистовик

№1

$$] a_1 = k \Rightarrow a_2 = k+d \quad a_n = k+(n-1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow S = 9k + 36d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{10} = k+9d$$

$$a_{13} = k+12d$$

$$a_5 = k+4d$$

$$a_{18} = k+17d$$

По условию:

$$\begin{cases} a_5 a_{18} > S - 4 \\ a_{10} a_{13} < S + 60 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} k^2 + 21kd + 68d^2 > S - 4 \\ S + 60 > k^2 + 21kd + 108d^2 \end{cases} +$$

$$k^2 + 21kd + 68d^2 \neq S + 60 > S - 4 + k^2 + 21kd + 108d^2$$

$$64 > 40d^2$$

$$16 > 10d^2$$

$$d^2 < \frac{16}{10}$$

Т.к. все числа целые, но  $a$  и  $d$  с  $k$  связаны  $\Rightarrow d = 1$ , т.к.  
возраст. прогрессия ( $d > 0$ )  $\Rightarrow S = 9k + 36$

$$\Rightarrow k^2 + 21k + 68 > 9k + 32$$

$$k^2 + 12k + 36 > 0 \quad (k+6)^2 > 0$$

$$k \neq -6$$

$$\Rightarrow k^2 + 21k + 108 < 9k + 96$$

2

Чистовик

$$k^2 + 12k + 12 < 0$$

$$D = 144 - 48 = 96$$

$$k_{1,2} = \frac{-12 \pm 4\sqrt{6}}{2} = -6 \pm 2\sqrt{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow k \in (-6 - 2\sqrt{6}; -6 + 2\sqrt{6})$$

$$-16 < -6 - 2\sqrt{6} < -10$$

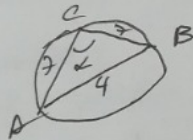
$$-20 < -6 + 2\sqrt{6} < 0$$

$\Rightarrow$  Т.к. числа целые, то  $k = \{-10; -9; -8; -7; -5; -4;$

Ответ:  $a_1 = \{-10; -9; -8; -7; -5; -4; -3; -2; -1\}$

n2

Рассмотрим  $n$ -ть, парал-но основанию цилиндра:  
• если в нем есть  $(\cdot)C$ , то можно найти радиусе  $\alpha$ -ми, зная все стороны:

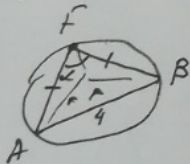


$$R = \frac{AB}{2\sqrt{1-\cos^2\alpha}}$$

$$\cos^2\alpha = \frac{2 \cdot 49 - 16}{2 \cdot 49} = \frac{41}{49} \Rightarrow R = \frac{4 \cdot 49}{2 \cdot 7\sqrt{5}} = \frac{49}{6\sqrt{5}} \approx 3,6$$

$$= \frac{49}{6\sqrt{5}} \approx 3,6$$

• если нет  $A$  ~~или~~  $(\cdot)C$ :

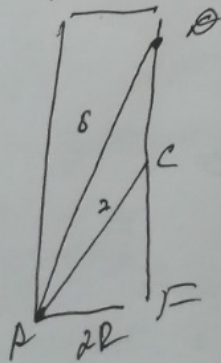


$$R = \frac{4}{2\sin\alpha} = \frac{2}{\sin\alpha}$$

Т.к.  $R$  - min, то  $2\sin\alpha \rightarrow 2$

$$\sin\alpha \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow R \rightarrow 2 < 3,6$$

Рассчитаем  $n$ -ть, в которой лежат  $(\cdot)A, (\cdot)C, (\cdot)D$ :



Т.к. радиусе минимален, то  $R \rightarrow 2$ . Найдем  $CB$ :

$$\sqrt{64 - 4R^2} - \sqrt{49 - 4R^2} = CB$$

$$\sqrt{56} - \sqrt{41} > 1$$

Ответ:  $CB = \sqrt{56} - \sqrt{41}$   
 $CB = \sqrt{56} + \sqrt{41}$

(Если  $(\cdot)C$  лежит ниже  $(\cdot)F$ , то  $CB \rightarrow \sqrt{56} + \sqrt{41}$ )

Чистовик

№3

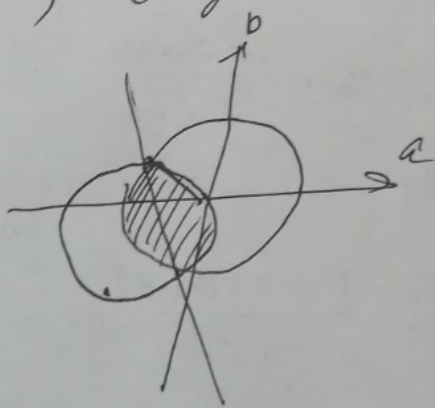
$$\begin{cases} (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \leq 10 \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq \min(-6a - 2b, 10) \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

Для начала найдем все  $a$  и  $b$  удовлетворяющие (2) неравенству. Получим нер-ва:

$$\begin{cases} a^2 + b^2 \leq -6a - 2b \Leftrightarrow a^2 + 6a + 9 + b^2 + 2b + 1 \leq 10 \\ \phantom{a^2 + b^2 \leq -6a - 2b} \phantom{\Leftrightarrow} (a+3)^2 + (b+1)^2 \leq 10 \\ \phantom{a^2 + b^2 \leq -6a - 2b} \phantom{\Leftrightarrow} -6a - 2b \leq 10 \\ \phantom{a^2 + b^2 \leq -6a - 2b} \phantom{\Leftrightarrow} a^2 + b^2 \leq 10 \\ \phantom{a^2 + b^2 \leq -6a - 2b} \phantom{\Leftrightarrow} -6a - 2b \geq 10 \end{cases}$$

Эта совокупность представляет собой 2 окр-ки, находящиеся в (1)D и (1)A с координатами (0,0) и (-3; -1) соответственно, причем их радиусы одинаковы и равны  $\sqrt{10}$ .

Прямая  $-6a - 2b = 10$  проходит через точки пересечения этих окружностей. Это точки  $M_1( ; )$  и  $M_2( ; )$ . Получаем такое мн-во  $a$  и  $b$ :



Нер-во (1) - мн-во точек, лежащая внутри окр-жности с центром в  $(a; b)$  и радиусом  $\sqrt{10}$ . Если подставить все  $a$  и  $b$  из (2)-го неравенства в (1), то получим все ~~лучше~~ <sup>лучше картинку</sup>  ~~$a$  и  $b$~~  в коорд.  $x$  и  $y$ , но каждая точка дает мн-во точек в каждую сторону на  $\sqrt{10}$ .

Численные

Площадь нашей фигуры в координ. (a; b) найдена, как удвоенную площадь сектора (т.к. ок-ти идентичны и взаимно перпендикулярны через (-)-ки и пересекаются)

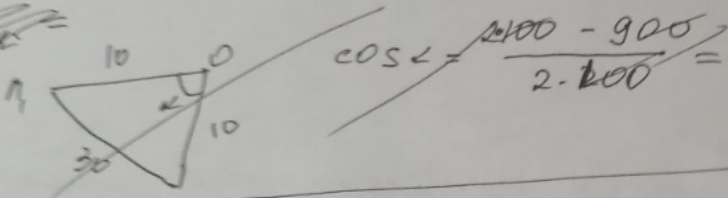
$$(-)M_1 \left( -\frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{2}; \frac{-1+3\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$$

$$(-)M_2 \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}-3}{2}; \frac{-1-3\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho(O; M_1) = \rho(O; M_2) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{-1+3\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{10}$$

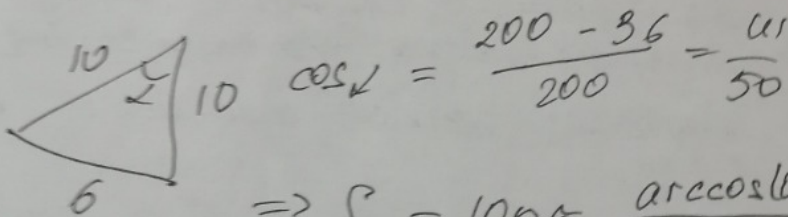
$$\neq \rho(M_1; M_2) = 30$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{\text{сек}} =$$



$$\rho(M_1; M_2) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-3-3-\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{-1-3\sqrt{3}+1-3\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} =$$

$$= \sqrt{9 + 9 \cdot 3} = \sqrt{9 \cdot 4} = \sqrt{36} = 6$$



$$\Rightarrow S_{\alpha} = 100 \pi \cdot \frac{\arccos(0.82)}{360}$$

$$P = 13 \quad S_{\phi} = \sqrt{13 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 2} = 3\sqrt{91}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{\phi} = 2 \cdot \left( 100 \pi \cdot \frac{\arccos(0.82)}{360} - 3\sqrt{91} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow S_M = S_{\phi} (\sqrt{10})^2 = 20 \left( 100 \pi \cdot \frac{\arccos(0.82)}{360} - 3\sqrt{91} \right)$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{8r + r^2 - 49}{16r} = \frac{r^2 + 15}{16r} \rightarrow 1$$

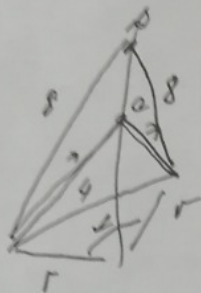
$$8r \sin \alpha \rightarrow \text{min}$$

$$\sin \alpha \rightarrow 0$$

$$\cos \alpha \rightarrow 1$$

$$\frac{r^2 + 15}{16r} \rightarrow 1$$

$$x \rightarrow 1$$



$$r^2 - 2r^2 \cos \alpha = 16$$

$$r^2(1 - 2\cos \alpha) = 16 \quad \text{const}$$

$$\frac{4}{\sqrt{1 - 2\cos \alpha}}$$

$$1 - 2\cos \alpha = \frac{16}{r^2}$$

$$2\cos \alpha = \frac{r^2 - 16}{r^2}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{r^2 - 16}{2r^2}$$

$$\alpha \rightarrow 180$$

$$\cos \alpha \rightarrow -1$$

$$\frac{r^2 - 16}{2r^2} \rightarrow -1$$

$$r^2 - 16 = -2r^2$$

$$3r^2 = 16$$

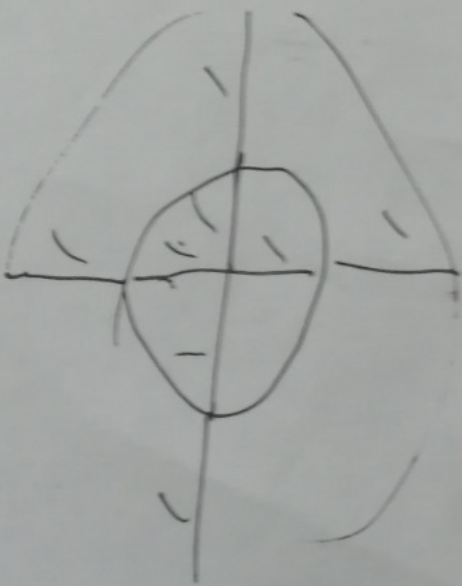
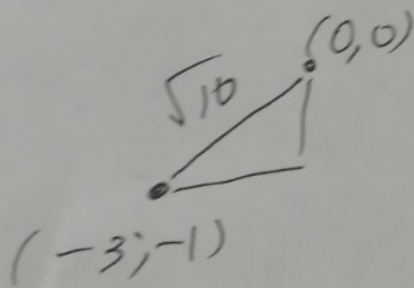
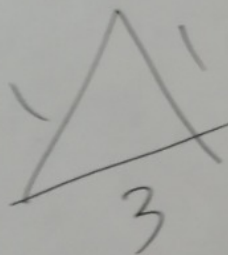
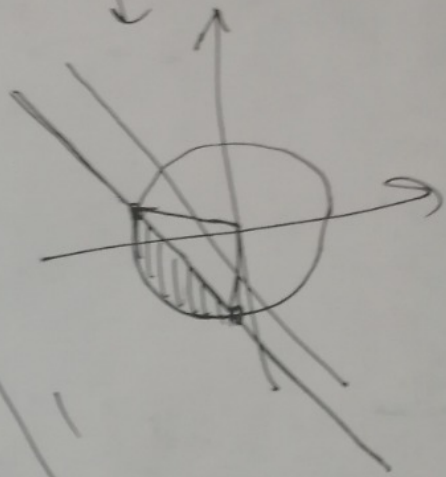
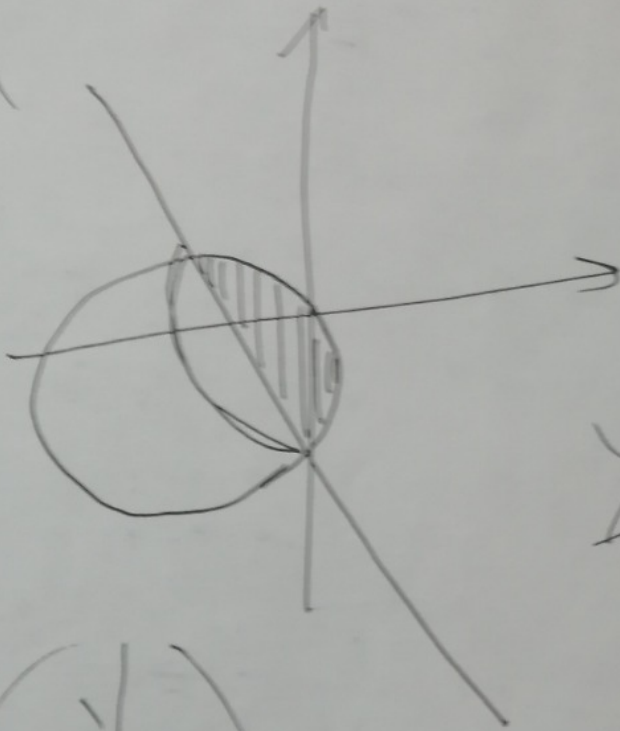
$$r = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$a^2 + b^2 \leq -6a - 2b$$

$$\begin{cases} a^2 + 6a + 9 + b^2 + 2b + 1 \leq 10 \\ -6a - 2b < 10 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (a+3)^2 + (b+1)^2 \leq 10 \\ -6a - 2b < 10 \\ -6a - 2b > 10 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a^2 + b^2 \leq 10 \end{cases}$$



n1

$$S = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_9$$

$$a_5 a_{15} > S - 4$$

$$a_{10} a_{13} < S + 60$$

$$a_1 = k$$

$$d \neq 0$$

$$a_2 = k + d$$

$$a_3 = k + 2d$$

$$S = 9k + (d + 2d + 3d + 4d + 5d + 6d + 7d + 8d + 9d) =$$

$$= 9k + 36d = 9(k + 4d)$$

$$a_{10} = k + 9d$$

$$a_{13} = k + 12d$$

↓

$$a_{10} a_{13} = k^2 + 21kd + 108d^2$$

$$a_8 = k + 7d$$

$$a_5 = k + 4d$$

↓

$$a_8 a_5 = k^2 + (4+7)dk + 28d^2$$

$$\begin{cases} k^2 + 21kd + 68d^2 > 9k + 36d - 4 \\ k^2 + 21kd + 108d^2 < 9k + 36d + 60 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} k^2 + 21kd + 68d^2 > 9k + 36d - 4 \\ 9k + 36d + 60 > k^2 + 21kd + 108d^2 \end{cases}$$

$$k^2 + 21kd + 68d^2 - 9k + 36d + 60 > k^2 + 21kd + 108d^2 + 9k + 36d - 4$$

$$64 > 40d^2$$

$$32 > 20d^2$$

$$16 > 10d^2$$

$$d = 1 \text{ (т.к. боюнча нур-а)}$$

$$k^2 + 21k + 68 > 9k + 36 - 4$$

$$k^2 + 12k + 36 > 0$$

$$(k+6)^2 > 0$$

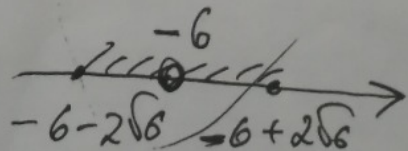
$$k^2 + 21k + 108 < 9k + 36 + 60$$

$$k^2 + 12k + 12 < 0$$

$$D = 12^2 - 4 \cdot 12 = 12 \cdot 8 =$$

$$= 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 6$$

$$k_{1,2} = \frac{-12 \pm 4\sqrt{6}}{2} = -6 \pm 2\sqrt{6}$$





$$\sqrt{4} < 2\sqrt{6} < \sqrt{16}$$

$$2 < \sqrt{6} < 3 \Rightarrow$$

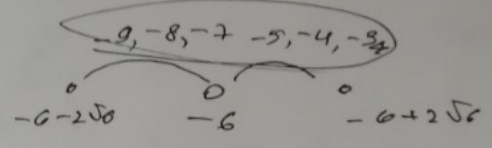
$$4 < 2\sqrt{6} < 6$$

$$-4 > -2\sqrt{6} > -6$$

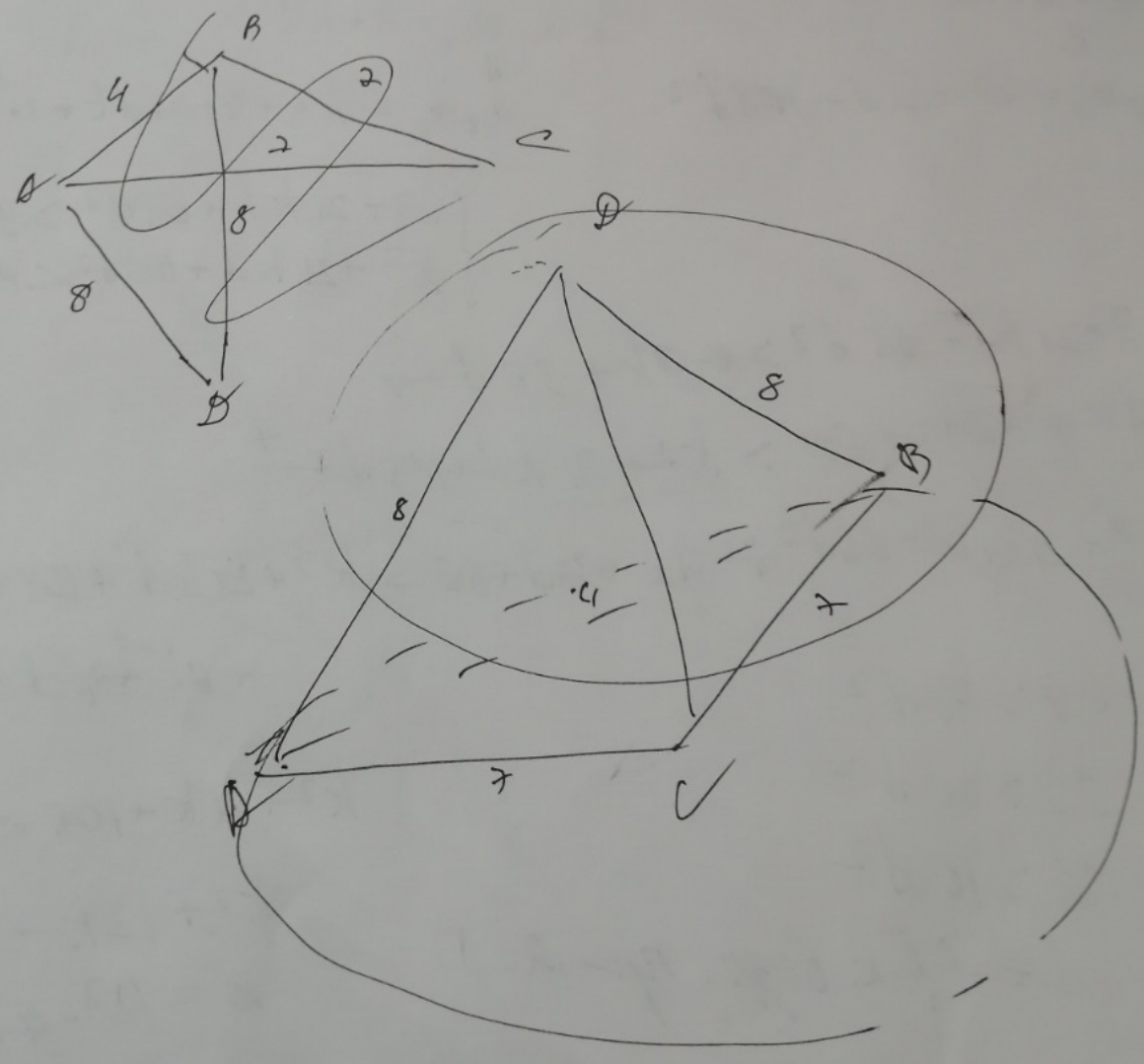
$$-6 - 2\sqrt{6}$$

$$\textcircled{-10} > -6 - 2\sqrt{6} > -16$$

$$-2 < -6 + 2\sqrt{6} < 0$$



~2

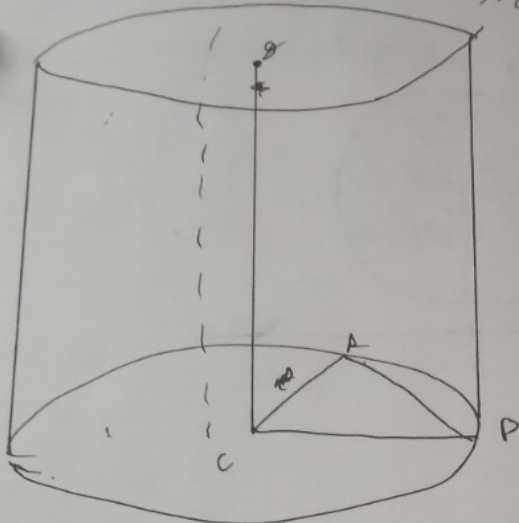


$\sin \alpha - \min$

$$49 = 64 - x^2 - 16x \cos \alpha$$

$$x^2 - 16x \cos \alpha + 15 = 0$$

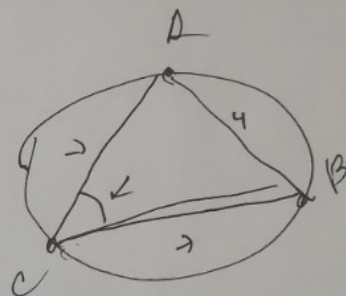
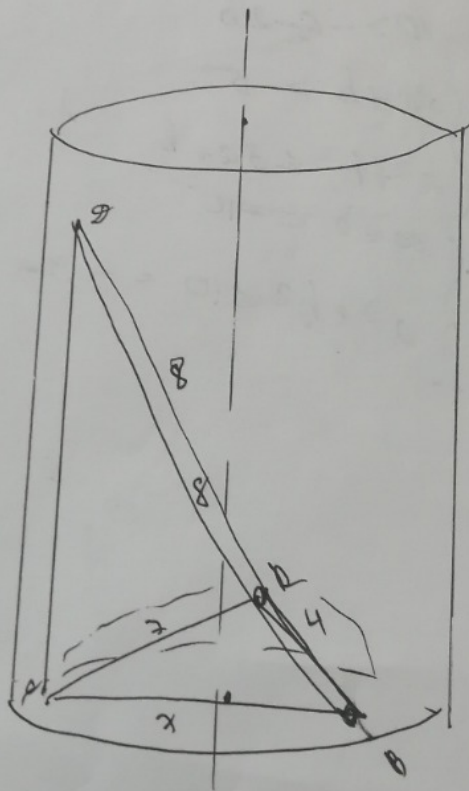
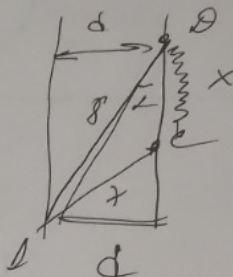
$$x(x - 16 \cos \alpha) - 15(x \cos \alpha - 1) = 0$$



$$x \rightarrow 1$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{x^2 + 15}{16x} \rightarrow$$

$$d \rightarrow \min$$



$$\cos \alpha = \frac{9 + 8 - 4^2}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 4} = \frac{41}{40}$$

$$\frac{AB}{\sin \alpha} = 2R$$

$$R_{\min} = \frac{2}{\sin \alpha}$$

↑  
max

$$\sin \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{49^2 - 41^2}}{49} = \frac{\sqrt{8 \cdot 90}}{49}$$

$$R = \frac{8 \cdot 49}{\sqrt{8 \cdot 90}}$$

$$= \frac{49 \sqrt{90}}{6 \sqrt{5}}$$

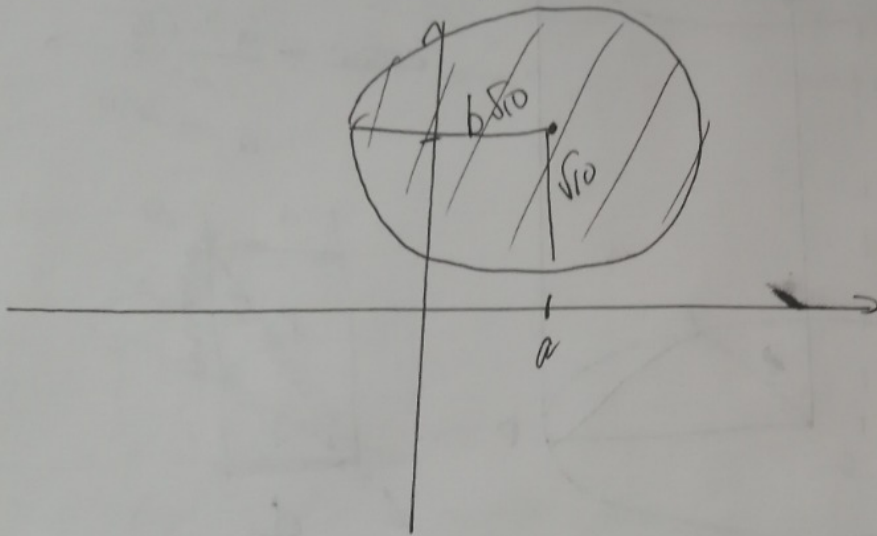
$$60 = 90 \cdot 2 = 45 \cdot 4 = 54 \cdot 9$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{12 \sqrt{5}}{49}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{4 \cdot 180}}{49} = \frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \sqrt{5}}{49}$$

13

$$\begin{cases} (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \leq 10 \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq \min(-6a, -2b, 10) \end{cases}$$



case  $10 > -6a - 2b$

$$\begin{cases} 3a + b > -5 \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq 3a + b \end{cases}$$

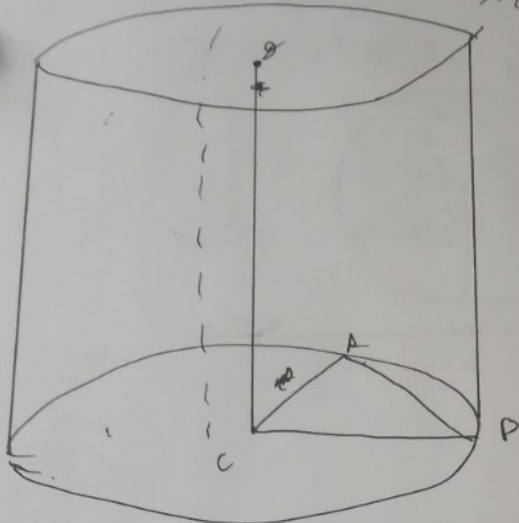
$$\begin{cases} 3a + b < -10 \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq 10 < -3a - b \end{cases}$$

$\sin \alpha - \min$

$$49 = 64 - x^2 - 16x \cos \alpha$$

$$x^2 - 16x \cos \alpha + 15 = 0$$

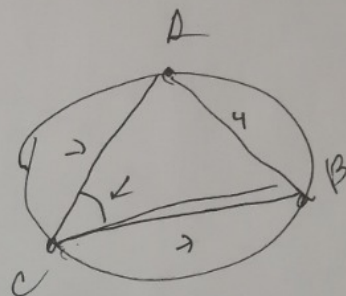
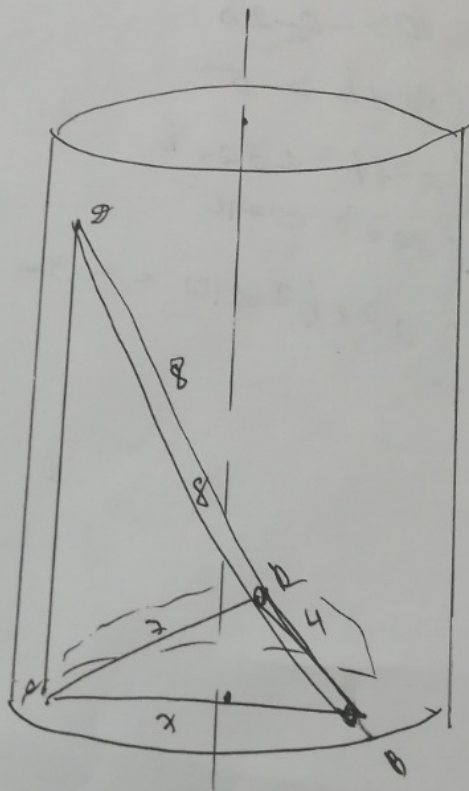
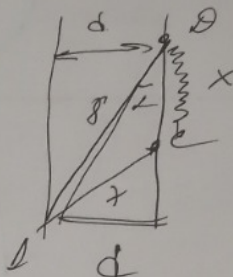
$$x(x - 16 \cos \alpha) - 15(x \cos \alpha - 1) = 0$$



$$x \rightarrow 1$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{x^2 + 15}{16x} \rightarrow$$

$$d \rightarrow \min$$



$$\cos \alpha = \frac{8^2 + 8^2 - 4^2}{2 \cdot 49} = \frac{41}{49}$$

$$\frac{AB}{\sin \alpha} = 2R$$

$$R_{\min} = \frac{2}{\sin \alpha}$$

↑  
max

$$\sin \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{49^2 - 41^2}}{49} = \frac{\sqrt{8 \cdot 90}}{49}$$

$$R = \frac{8 \cdot 49}{2 \cdot 55} =$$

$$= \frac{49}{6.53}$$

$$60 = 90 \cdot 2 = 45 \cdot 4 = 54.9$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{12}{49} \sqrt{5}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{4 \cdot 180}}{49} = \frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \sqrt{5}}{49}$$

# Часть 2

Олимпиада: **Математика, 11 класс (2 часть)**

Шифр: **21102680**

ID профиля: **195412**

Вариант 24

Uucmbar

√2

$$\log_{\sqrt{29-x}} \left(\frac{x}{7}+2\right) ; \log_{x+12} (29-x) ; \log_{\sqrt{\frac{x}{7}+2}} (-x-1)$$

$$\log_{\sqrt{29-x}} \left(\frac{x}{7}+2\right)$$

$$ODJ: \begin{cases} 29-x > 0 \\ (x+1)^2 > 0 \\ \frac{x}{7}+2 > 0 \\ 29-x \neq 1 \\ (x+1)^2 \neq 1 \\ \left(\frac{x}{7}+2\right) \neq 1 \\ -x-1 > 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x < 29 \\ x \neq -1 \\ x > -49 \rightarrow x \in (-49; -42) \cup (-42; -1) \\ x \neq 28 \\ x \neq 0 \\ x \neq -42 \\ x < -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log_{\sqrt{29-x}} \left(\frac{x}{7}+2\right) &= 2 \log_{29-x} \left(\frac{x}{7}+2\right) = a \\ \log_{x+12} (29-x) &= \frac{1}{2} \log_{(-x-1)} (29-x) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\log_{29-x} (-x-1)} = \frac{1}{b} \\ \log_{\sqrt{\frac{x}{7}+2}} (-x-1) &= 2 \log_{\frac{x}{7}+2} (-x-1) = 2 \frac{\log_{29-x} (-x-1)}{\log_{29-x} \left(\frac{x}{7}+2\right)} = \frac{2b}{a} \end{aligned}$$

To you - 10:

$$\begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{b} \\ \frac{2b}{a} - a = 1 \\ a = \frac{2b}{a} \\ b - \frac{2b}{a} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b = \frac{1}{a} \\ 2b - a^2 = a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b = \frac{1}{a} \\ a^3 + a^2 - \frac{2}{a} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 = 2b \\ ab - 2b - a = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b = \frac{a^2}{2} \\ \frac{a^3}{2} - \frac{a^2}{1} - a = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2b}{a} = \frac{1}{b} \\ a - \frac{1}{b} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2b^2 = a \\ ab - b - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 2b^2 \\ 2b^3 - b - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = x^3 + 20x^2 + 259x + 1372 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} b = \frac{1}{a} \end{cases}$$

$$a^3 + a^2 - 2 = 0$$

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

$$D < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 1; b = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} b = \frac{a^2}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$a^3 - 2a^2 - 2a = 0$$

$$a(a^2 - 2a - 2) = 0$$

$$D = 4 + 4 \cdot 2 = 4 \cdot 3$$

$$a_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{1+3+2\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2+\sqrt{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 1 \pm \sqrt{3} \quad b = \begin{cases} \frac{1+3+2\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2+\sqrt{3} \\ \frac{1+3-2\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2-\sqrt{3} \end{cases}$$

$$a = 2b^2$$

$$2b^3 - b - 1 = 0$$

$$(b-1)(2b^2 + 2b + 1) = 0$$

$$D < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow b = 1 \quad a = 2$$

$$a = 1 \quad b = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 \log_{29-x} \left( \frac{x}{7} + 7 \right) = 1 \\ 2 \log_{29-x} (-x-1) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\log_{29-x} \left( \frac{x}{7} + 7 \right) = \log_{29-x} (-x-1)$$

$$\frac{x}{7} + 7 = -x-1$$

$$\frac{8x}{7} = -8$$

$$\underline{x = -7}$$

$$f(x) = x^3 + 20x^2 + 259x + 1372 = 0$$

$f(x)$  - ~~возр-я~~ <sup>убывающая</sup> функция,  $f(10) = -1322$   
 $f(1) = 134$

$\Rightarrow f(x) = 0$ , при  $x > 0$ , что не входит в ОДЗ  
 $\Rightarrow$  т.к. корней нет

Ответ:  $x = -7$



$$k \quad a=2 \quad b=1 \quad \dots$$

$$2 \log_{29-x} \left( \frac{x}{2} + 2 \right) = 2$$

$$\log_{29-x} \left( \frac{x}{2} + 2 \right) = 1$$

$$29-x = \frac{x}{2} + 2$$

$$22 = \frac{3x}{2}$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot 22}{3} = x$$

$$x = \frac{44}{3} = 14 \frac{2}{3} \text{ Re. } 6 \text{ O.S.} \Rightarrow \text{non solution}$$

$$a = 1 \pm \sqrt{3} \quad b = 2 \pm \sqrt{3}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \log_{29-x} \left( \frac{x}{2} + 2 \right) = 1 + \sqrt{3} \\ 2 \log_{29-x} (-x-1) = 2 + \sqrt{3} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \log_{29-x} \left( \frac{x}{2} + 2 \right) = 1 - \sqrt{3} \\ 2 \log_{29-x} (-x-1) = 2 - \sqrt{3} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \log_{29-x} (-x-1) - \log_{29-x} \left( \frac{x}{2} + 2 \right) = 1 \\ 2 \log_{29-x} (-x-1) - \log_{29-x} \left( \frac{x}{2} + 2 \right) = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\log_{29-x} \frac{-x-1}{\frac{x}{2} + 2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{-x-1}{\frac{x}{2} + 2} = \sqrt{29-x}$$

$$\frac{-x-1}{\frac{x}{2} + 2} = \sqrt{29-x} \quad \wedge^2, \text{ T.K. } 29-x > 0 \text{ O.S.}$$

$$\frac{49(x+1)^2}{(x+2)^2} = 29-x$$

$$49x^2 + 2 \cdot 49x + 49 = 29x^2 + 2 \cdot 29x + 29 - x^3 - 14x^2 - 49x$$
$$0x^2 + (3 \cdot 49 - 14 \cdot 29)x + 49 \cdot 28 = 0$$

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

$$b = \frac{1}{4a}$$

$$a =$$

$$b =$$

$$\begin{cases} 4ab = 1 \\ 2a^2 + a = 2b \\ a^2 = b \\ 4ab + b = 1 \\ a = 4b^2 \\ 2a^2 - 2b = a \end{cases}$$

$$b = \frac{1}{4a}$$

$$2a^2 + a = \frac{1}{2a}$$

$$\frac{4a^3 + 2a^2 - 1}{2a} = 0$$

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

$$a(4a^2 + a) = 1$$

$$32b^4 - 4b^2 - 2b = 0$$

$$b(32b^3 - 4b - 2) = 0$$

$$b(16b^3 - 2b - 1) = 0$$

$$\downarrow \\ b = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0$$

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\cancel{4 \cdot \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\cancel{4 \cdot \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$4 \cdot \frac{1}{64} + \frac{1}{16}$$

a.

$$\frac{1}{b}$$

$$\frac{2b}{a}$$

$$\begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{b} \Rightarrow ab = 1 \\ \frac{2b}{a} - \frac{1}{b} = 1 \\ 2b^2 - a = ab \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{b} = \frac{2b}{a} \Rightarrow a = 2b^2$$

$$\frac{1}{b} - \frac{2b}{b} = 1 \Rightarrow ab - b = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} a = \frac{2b}{a} & a^2 = 2b \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{b} - \frac{2b}{a} = 1 \Rightarrow a - 2b^2 = ab$$

$$\frac{1}{b} - a = 1 \Rightarrow 1 - ab = b$$

$$2a$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{b}$$

$$2 \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2a = \frac{1}{2b} \\ \frac{2b}{a} - 1 = 2a \\ 2a = 2 \frac{b}{a} \\ \frac{1}{2b} - 1 = 2a \\ \frac{1}{2b} = 2 \frac{b}{a} \\ 2a - 1 = \frac{2b}{a} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 4ab = 1 \\ 2b = 2a^2 + 2a \\ 2a^2 = 2b \\ 1 = 4ab + 2b \\ a = 4b^2 \\ 4ab - 2b = 1 \\ 2a^2 - 2b = a \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} ab = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{4a} \\ a^2 + a = b \end{cases}$$

$$a^2 + a = \frac{1}{4a}$$

$$\frac{4a^3 + 4a^2 - 1}{4a} = 0$$

$$b = \frac{1}{4a}$$

$$\begin{cases} a^2 - b \\ 4ab + 2b = 1 \end{cases}$$

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

$$b = a^2$$

~~$$a = 4b^2 \Rightarrow a = 4a^4$$~~

$$4ab - 2b = 1$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= 33k \\
 b &= 33f \\
 c &= 33m
 \end{aligned}$$

$$6 - 4 \cdot 8 = 24 \cdot 8$$

$$k = \frac{3^{18} \cdot 11^{10}}{n_1}$$

$$f = \frac{3^{14} \cdot 11^{14}}{n_2}$$

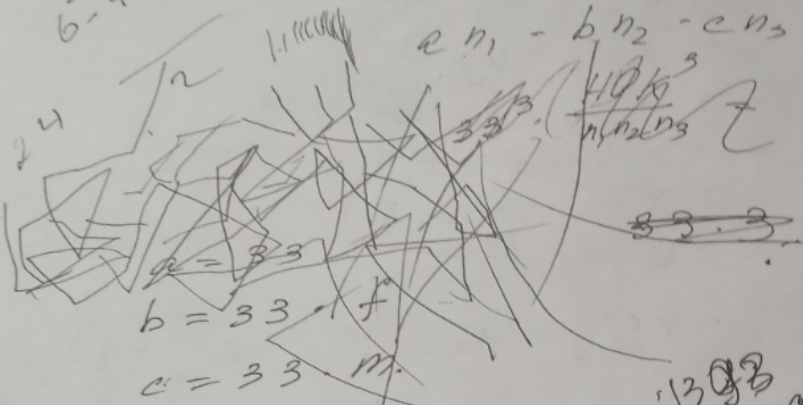
$$m = \frac{3^{18} \cdot 11^4}{n_3}$$

$$a = \frac{HOK}{n_1}$$

$$b = \frac{HOK}{n_2}$$

$$c = \frac{HOK}{n_3}$$

$$en_1 - bn_2 - cn_3 = HOK^3$$



$$19 \cdot 15 \cdot 3$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1398 \\
 - 259 \\
 \hline
 134
 \end{array}$$

x2

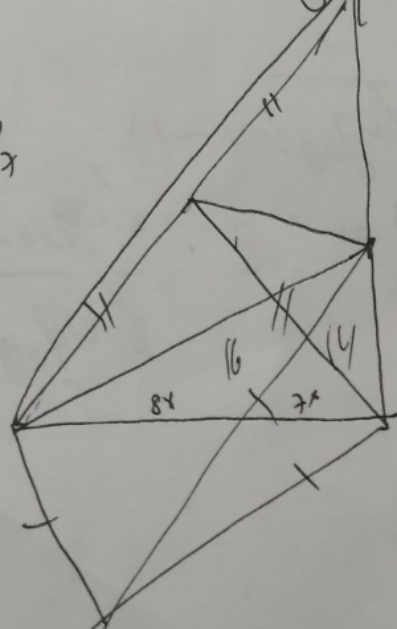
$$\begin{aligned}
 & a^3 + a^2 - 2 \sqrt{a-1} \\
 & - \frac{a^3 - a}{a^2 - 2a + 2} \\
 & \frac{2a^2}{a^2 - 2a + 2} \\
 & + \frac{2a - 2}{a^2 - 2a + 2}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{array}{r}
 249 \\
 \times 28 \\
 \hline
 392 \\
 498 \\
 \hline
 1372
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 249 \\
 + 3 \\
 \hline
 147
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{2b^3 - b - 1}{2b^2 + 2b + 1} \\
 & - \frac{2b^3 - 2b^2}{2b^2 + 2b + 1} \\
 & \frac{b - 1}{2b^2 + 2b + 1}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{array}{r}
 329 \\
 14 \\
 \hline
 116 \\
 29 \\
 \hline
 406 \\
 147 \\
 \hline
 259
 \end{array}$$

$$\log_{\sqrt{29-x}}(x-1) = \log_{\sqrt{29-x}}(-1) + \log_{\sqrt{29-x}}(x+1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{29-x} > 0 &\Rightarrow x \neq 29 \\ \frac{x}{7} + 2 > 0 &\Rightarrow x > -49 \\ (x+1)^2 > 0 &\Rightarrow x \neq -1 \\ 29-x > 0 &\Rightarrow x < 29 \\ \sqrt{\frac{x}{7}+2} > 0 &\Rightarrow x \neq -49 \\ -x-1 > 0 &\Rightarrow x < -1 \\ \sqrt{29-x} \neq 1 &\Rightarrow x \neq 28 \\ \sqrt{\frac{x}{7}+2} \neq 1 &\Rightarrow x \neq -42 \\ (x+1)^2 \neq 1 &\Rightarrow x \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in (-49; -42) \cup (-42; -1)$$

$$\log_{\sqrt{29-x}}\left(\frac{x}{7}+2\right) = \frac{2 \log_{29-x}\left(\frac{x}{7}+2\right)}{29-x}$$

$$\log_{\sqrt{(x+1)^2}}(29-x) = \frac{1}{2} \log_{x+1}(29-x)$$

$$\log_{\sqrt{\frac{x+49}{7}}}(-x-1) = \frac{2 \log_{\frac{x+49}{7}}(-x-1)}{\frac{x+49}{7}}$$

$$2 \log_{29-x}\left(\frac{x}{7}+2\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \log_{-x-1}(29-x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\log_{29}(-x-1)}$$

$$\frac{2}{7} \log_{\frac{x}{7}+2}(-x-1) = 2 \cdot \frac{\log_{29-x}(-x-1)}{\log_{29-x}\left(\frac{x}{7}+2\right)}$$

$$2 \log_{29-x} (-x-1) = \sqrt[3]{2}$$

$$2 \log_{29-x} \left(\frac{x}{7} + 2\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} (29-x)^{\sqrt[3]{2}} = -x-1 \\ (29-x)^{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}} = \frac{x}{7} + 2 \end{cases}$$

$$-x-1 = \sqrt[3]{4} \left(\frac{x}{7} + 2\right)$$

$$\frac{x^3 \sqrt[3]{4} + 7}{7} + 8 = 0$$

$$x^3 \sqrt[3]{4} + 7 = -56$$

$$x^3 \sqrt[3]{4} = -63$$

$$x = -\frac{63}{\sqrt[3]{4}}$$

$$2 \log_{29-x} (-x-1) = \sqrt[3]{4} \log_{29-x} \left(\frac{x}{7} + 2\right)$$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{x}{7} + 2\right)}{-x-1} = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{7} + 2\right)^{\sqrt[3]{4}} = -x-1$$