

Часть 1

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

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Вариант 24

Uebung 1.

(W1) $S = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_9 = a_1 + d + a_1 + 2d + a_1 + 3d + \dots + a_1 + 8d = 9a_1 + 36d$,
 zgc d - positive integer.

$a_1 \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow d \in \mathbb{Z}, d > 0 \Rightarrow d \in \mathbb{N}$.

$$\begin{cases} a_5 a_8 > 9a_1 + 36d - 4 \\ a_{10} a_3 < 9a_1 + 36d + 60 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (a_1 + 4d)(a_1 + 7d) > 9a_1 + 36d - 4 \\ (a_1 + 9d)(a_1 + 12d) < 9a_1 + 36d + 60 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + 17a_1d + 4a_1d + 68d^2 - 9a_1 - 36d + 4 > 0 \\ a_1^2 + 12a_1d + 9a_1d + 108d^2 - 9a_1 - 36d - 60 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + a_1(21d - 9) + 68d^2 - 36d + 4 > 0 \\ a_1^2 + a_1(21d - 9) + 108d^2 - 36d - 60 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$-40d^2 + 64 > 0 \quad | : (-8)$

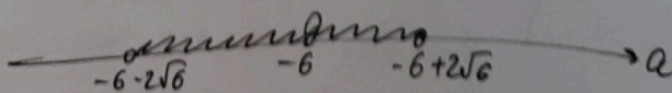
$d^2 < \frac{8}{5}$

$-\frac{4}{\sqrt{10}} < d < \frac{4}{\sqrt{10}}, d \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow d = 1$.

$$\begin{cases} (a_1 + 4)(a_1 + 7) > 9a_1 + 36 - 4 \\ (a_1 + 9)(a_1 + 12) < 9a_1 + 36 + 60 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a_1^2 + 21a_1 + 68 - 9a_1 - 32 > 0 \\ a_1^2 + 21a_1 + 108 - 9a_1 - 96 > 0 \end{cases}$$

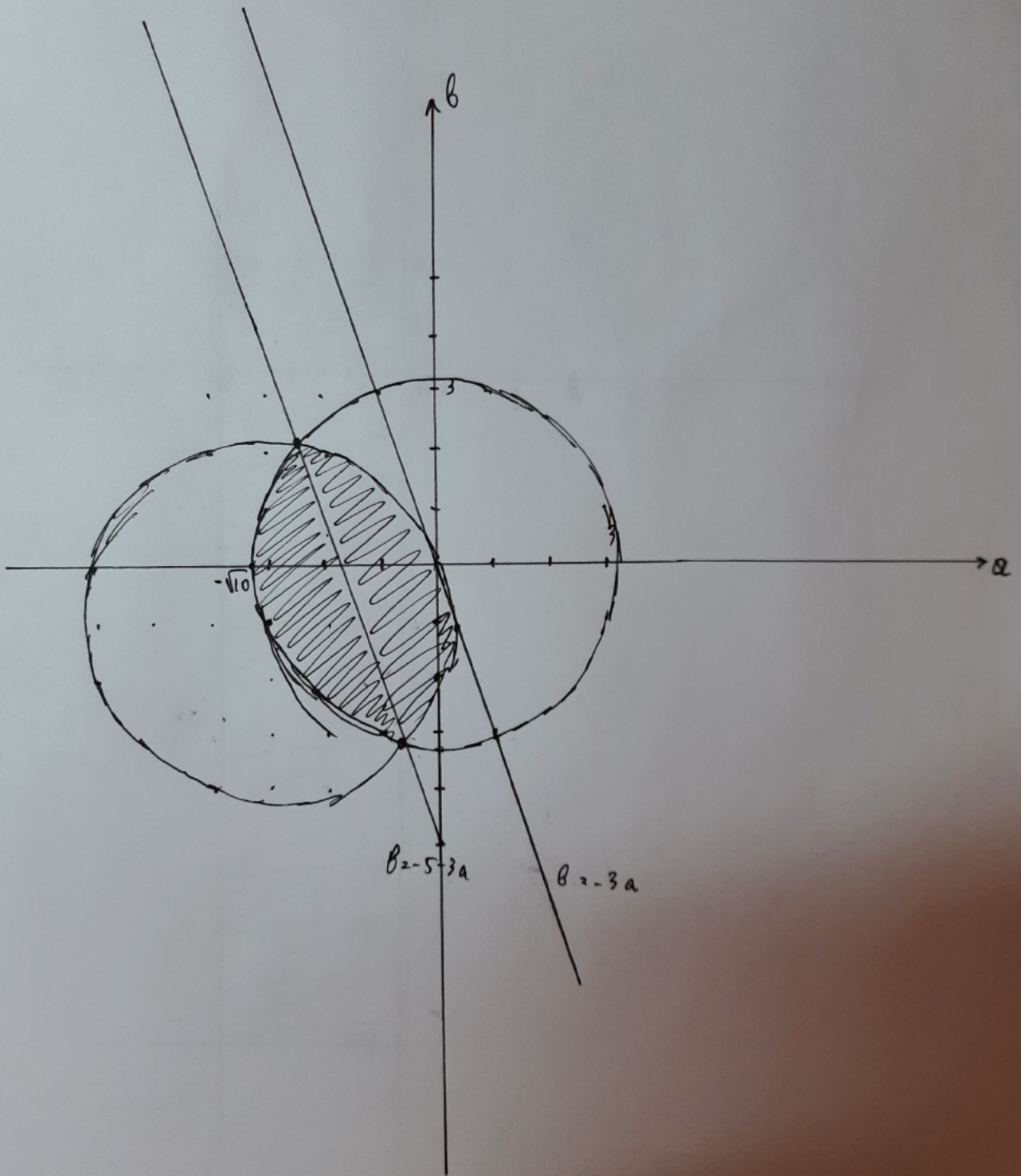
$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a_1^2 + 12a_1 + 36 > 0 \\ a_1^2 + 12a_1 + 12 < 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (a_1 + 6)^2 > 0 \\ (a_1 + 6 + 2\sqrt{6})(a_1 + 6 - 2\sqrt{6}) < 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 \in (-\infty, -6) \cup (-6, +\infty) \\ a_1 \in (-6 - 2\sqrt{6}, -6 + 2\sqrt{6}) \end{cases}$$

Answer



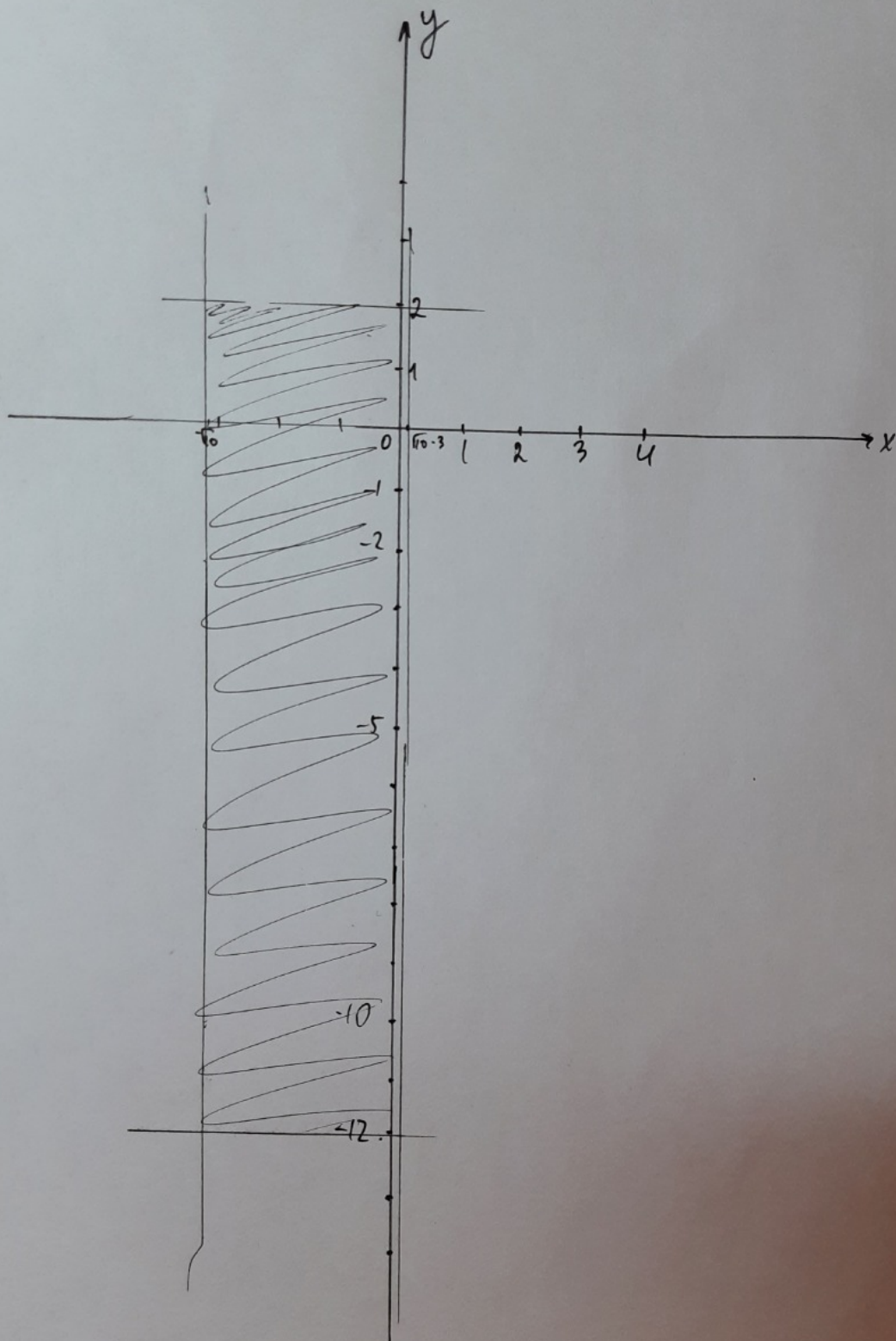
Answer: $(-6 - 2\sqrt{6}, -6 + 2\sqrt{6})$.

Меню.



Построим графики функции (1):

Исходник.



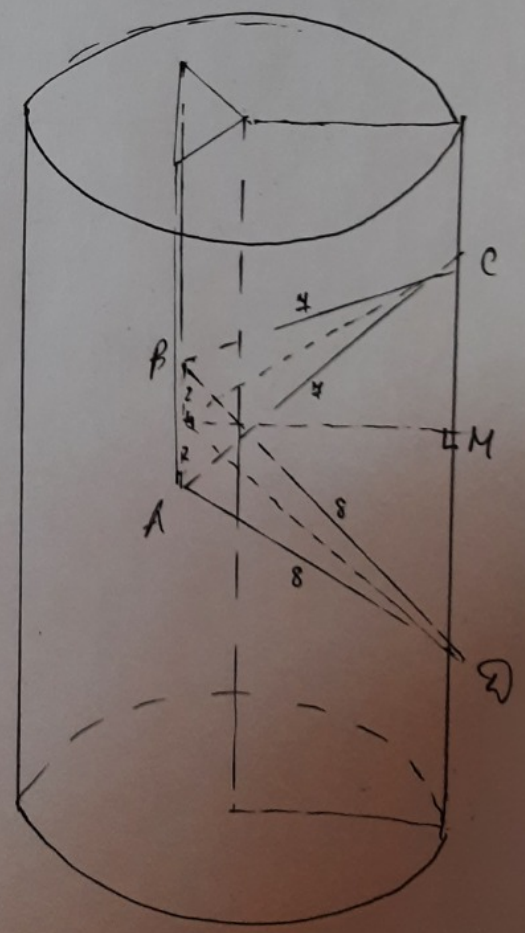
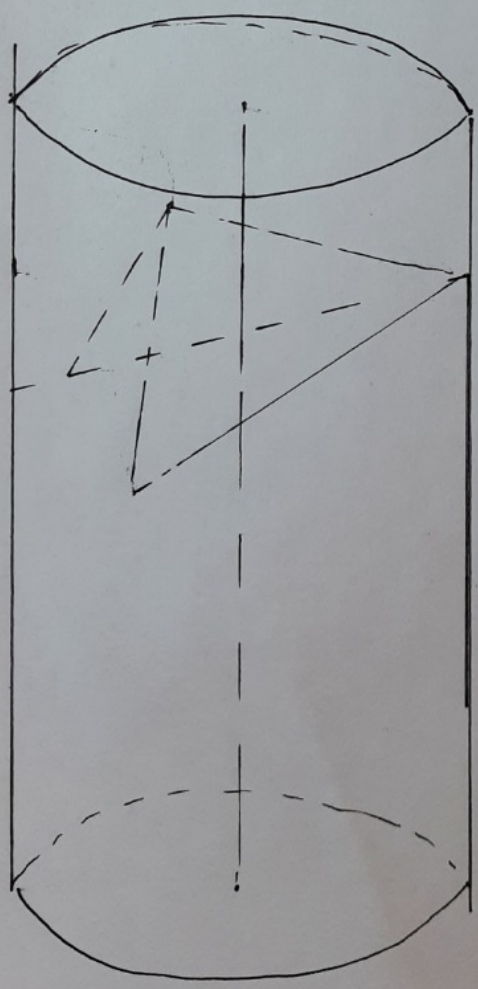
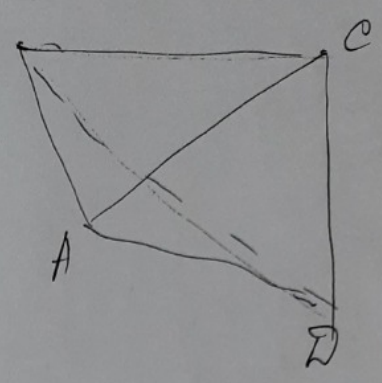
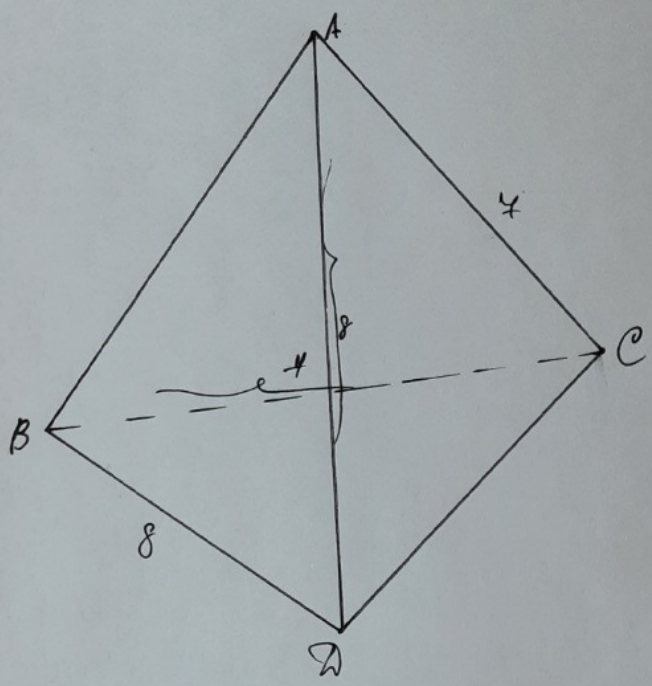
Все волнообразные x и y замещают прямоугольник площадью $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 28 \cdot (2\sqrt{10} - 3) \cdot 14 = 28\sqrt{10} - 42$.

Ответ: $28\sqrt{10} - 42$.

(5)

W2

Чертежи.



$$\begin{cases} (a_1 + 4d)(a_1 + 17d) > 9a_1 + 36d - 4 \\ (a_1 + 9d)(a_1 + 12d) < 9a_1 + 36d + 60 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + 17a_1d + 4a_1d + 68d^2 > 9a_1 + 36d - 4 \\ a_1^2 + 12a_1d + 9a_1d + 108d^2 > 9a_1 + 36d + 60 \end{cases}$$

$$\cancel{a_1^2 + 21da_1 + 68d^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + a_1(21d - 9) + 68d^2 - 36d + 4 > 0 \\ a_1^2 + a_1(21d - 9) + 108d^2 - 36d - 60 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$68d^2 - 36d + 4 - 108d^2 + 36d + 60 > 0$$

$$-40d^2 + 64 > 0$$

$$d^2 < \frac{8}{5}$$

$$-\frac{4}{\sqrt{10}} < d < \frac{4}{\sqrt{10}} \quad d = \text{nil.}$$

$$\begin{cases} (a_1 - 4)(a_1 - 17) > 9a_1 - 36 - 4 \\ (a_1 - 9)(a_1 - 12) < 9a_1 - 36 + 60 \end{cases} \begin{cases} a_1^2 - 21a_1 + 68 - 9a_1 + 40 > 0 \\ a_1^2 - 21a_1 + 108 - 9a_1 + 36 - 60 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 - 30a_1 + 108 > 0 \\ a_1^2 - 30a_1 + 84 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(1): D = 900 - 4 \cdot 108 = \frac{900}{468}$$

$$468 = 234 \cdot 2$$

$$\sqrt{468} = 2\sqrt{117}$$

$$\sqrt{468} = 2\sqrt{117} \approx 22 (\approx 22)$$

$$a_1 = \frac{-30 \pm 22}{2} = -26; -4$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 468 \overline{) 8} \\ \underline{40} \\ 68 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 468 \overline{) 4} \\ \underline{4} \\ 16 \\ \underline{16} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

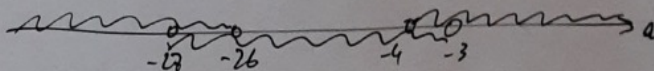
$$\begin{array}{r} 468 \overline{) 4} \\ \underline{4} \\ 6 \\ \underline{6} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

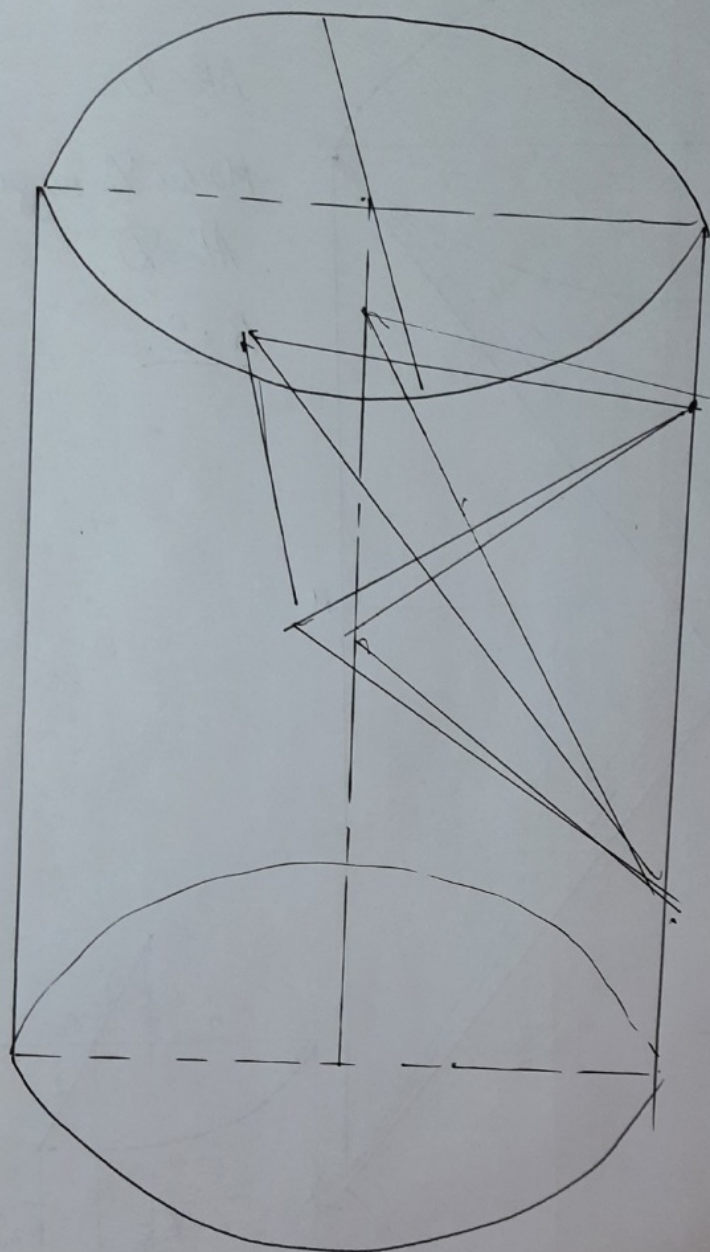
$$\begin{array}{r} 564 \overline{) 2} \\ \underline{4} \\ 16 \\ \underline{16} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$(2): D = 900 - 4 \cdot 84 = 564$$

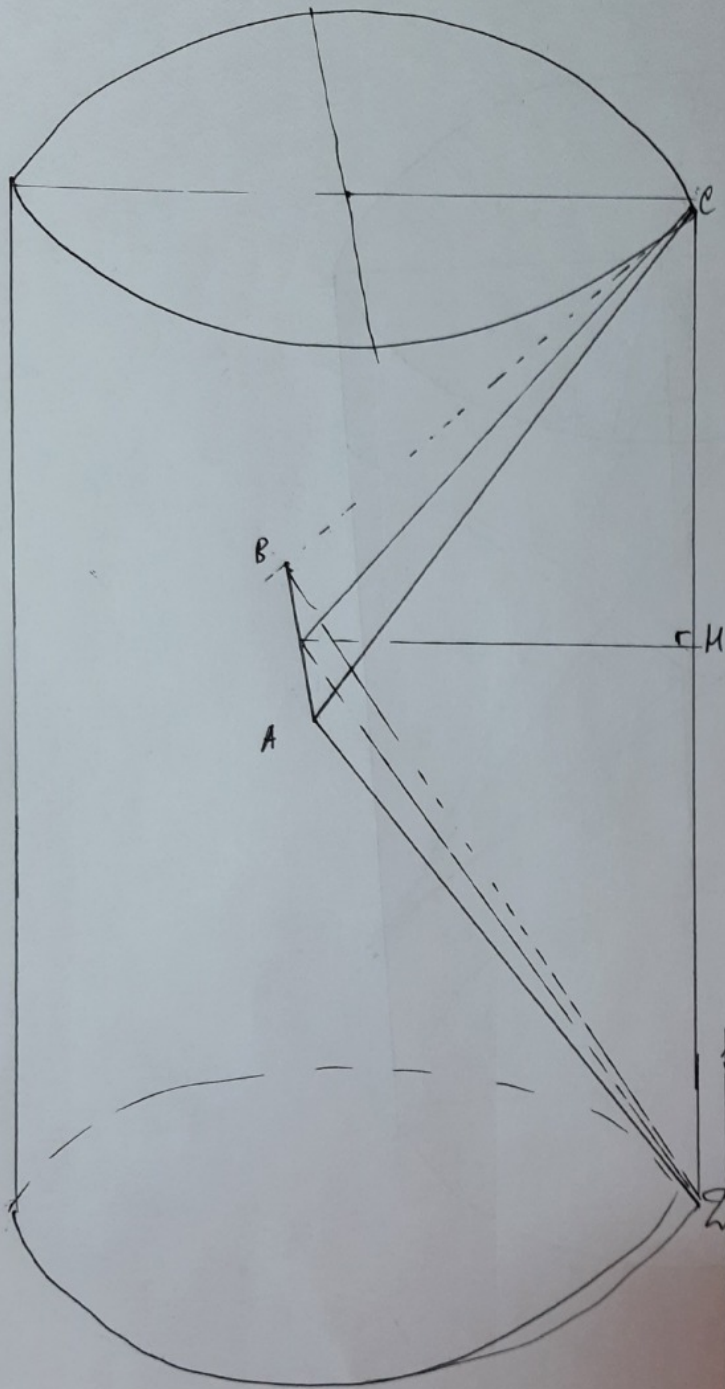
$$2\sqrt{141} \approx 24 (\approx 24)$$

$$a_1 = \frac{-30 \pm 24}{2} = -24; -3$$





W2 Чертёж.

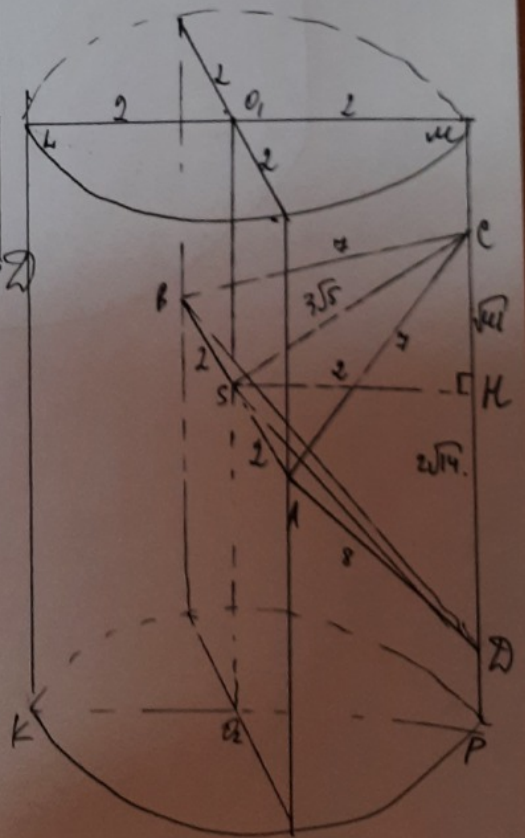


$AB \perp D$.

Матрица D норма

$AB \perp D$.

$R = 2$.



$$d=0,$$

Упр. №1

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 > 9a_1 - 4 \\ a_1^2 < 9a_1 + 60 \end{cases} \begin{cases} a_1^2 - 9a_1 + 4 > 0 \\ a_1^2 - 9a_1 - 60 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$D: D = 81 - 4 \cdot 4 = 65$$

$$a_1 = \frac{9 \pm \sqrt{65}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}; \frac{17}{2}$$

0,5 8,5

~~0,5~~

$$(2): D = 81 + 400 = 321 \approx 18^2$$

~~$$a_1 = \frac{9 \pm 18}{2} = \frac{27}{2}; -\frac{9}{2}$$~~

~~13,5 -4,5~~

$$a_1 = \frac{9 \pm 18}{2} = \frac{27}{2}; -\frac{9}{2}$$

13,5 -4,5

$$d=1$$

$$\begin{cases} (a_1 + 4)(a_1 + 17) > 9a_1 + 32 \\ (a_1 + 9)(a_1 + 12) < 9a_1 + 96 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + 21a_1 + 68 - 9a_1 - 32 > 0 \\ a_1^2 + 21a_1 + 108 - 9a_1 - 96 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + 12a_1 + 36 > 0 & (a_1 + 6)^2 > 0 \\ a_1^2 + 12a_1 + 204 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$D_1 = 144 - 4 \cdot 36 = 0 \text{ - берца } \underline{a_1 \neq -6}$$

$$D_2 = 144 - 4 \cdot 204 < 0$$

$$\underline{a_1 \neq -6}$$

$$a_1^2 + 12a_1 + 12 = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} 144 \\ 48 \\ 96 \end{matrix}$$

$$D = 144 - 4 \cdot 12 = 96$$

$$\cdot (4\sqrt{6})^2$$

$$a_1 = \frac{-12 \pm 4\sqrt{6}}{2} = -6 \pm 2\sqrt{6} \approx 5$$

$$\begin{matrix} + & & + \\ -11 & -6 & -1 \\ -6-2\sqrt{6} & -6+2\sqrt{6} & \end{matrix} \rightarrow a$$

Упробуи (w3)

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

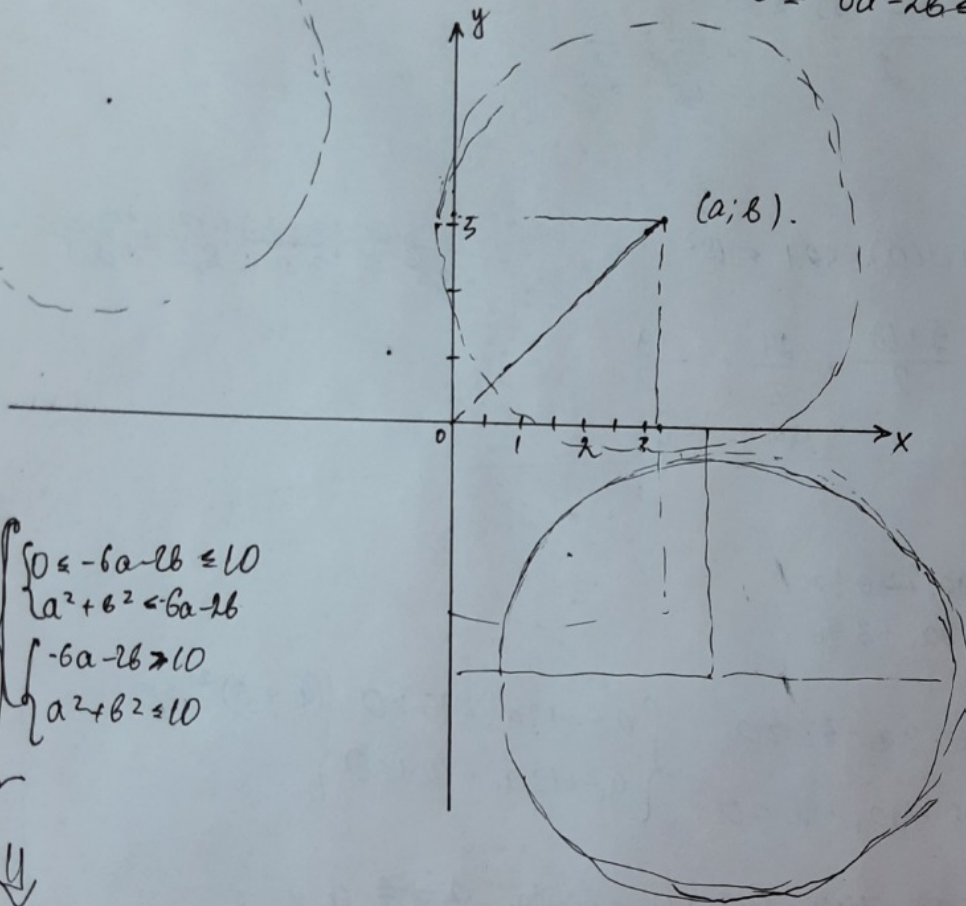
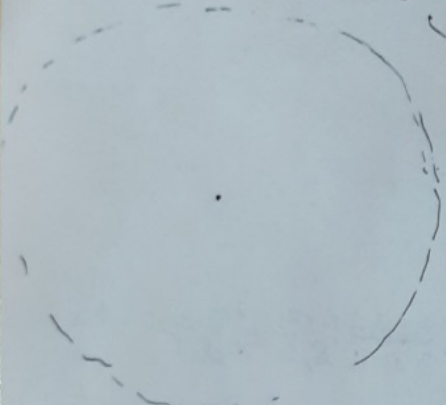
$$-6a-2b \geq 0$$

$$6a+2b \leq 0 \quad 6a \leq -2b \quad 2b \leq -6a$$

$$a \leq -\frac{1}{3}b \quad b \leq -3a$$

$$\cancel{6a-2b \geq 0} \quad \frac{3}{3}$$

$$0 \leq -6a-2b \leq 10 \quad \text{или} \quad 6a$$



$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq -6a-2b \leq 10 \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq -6a-2b \\ -6a-2b \geq 10 \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq 10 \end{cases}$$

↓

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

$$\begin{cases} 6a+2b \leq 0 \\ 6a+2b \geq -10 \\ (a+3)^2 + (b+1)^2 \leq 10 \end{cases}$$

$$a^2 + 6a + b^2 + 2b \leq 0$$

$$\cancel{a^2} + (a+3)^2 + (b+1)^2 - 9 - 1 \leq 0$$

$$(a+3)^2 + (b+1)^2 \leq 10$$

ЭН. АПРОФУЕ!

$$b \leq -3a$$

$$b \geq \frac{-10-6a}{2}$$

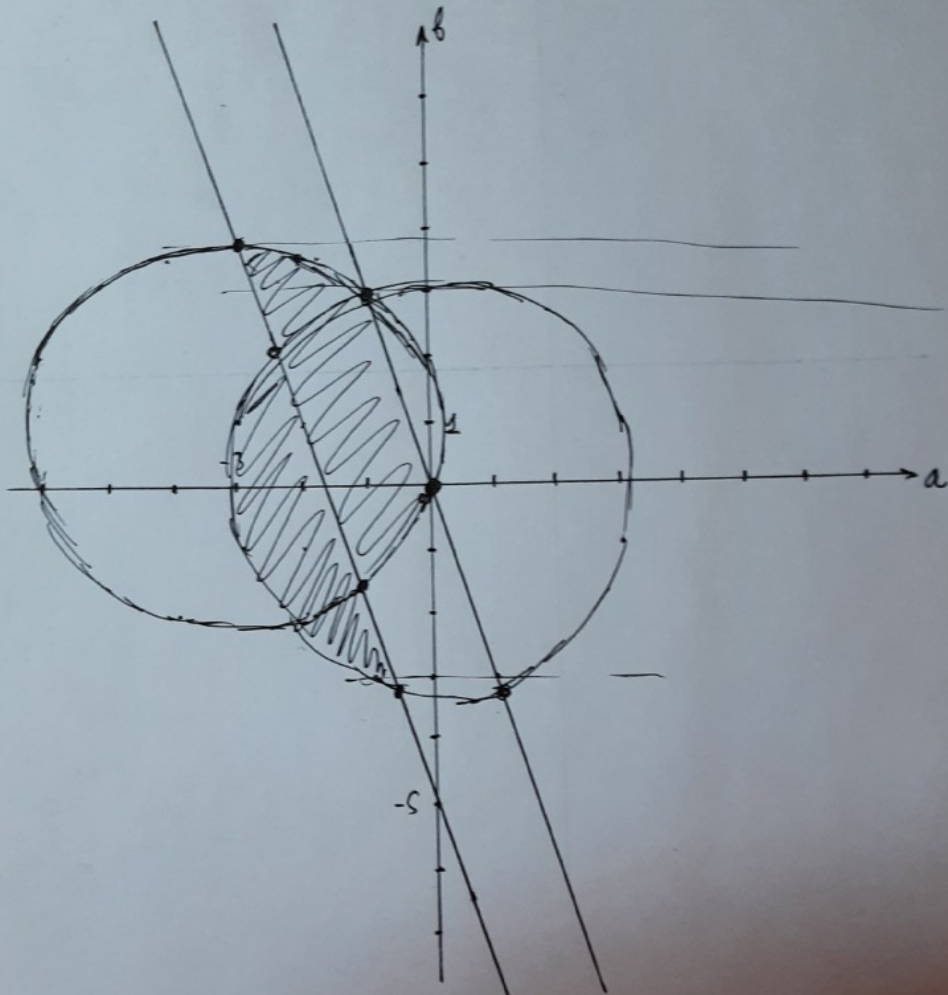
$$b \geq -5-3a$$

$$2b < -10-6a$$

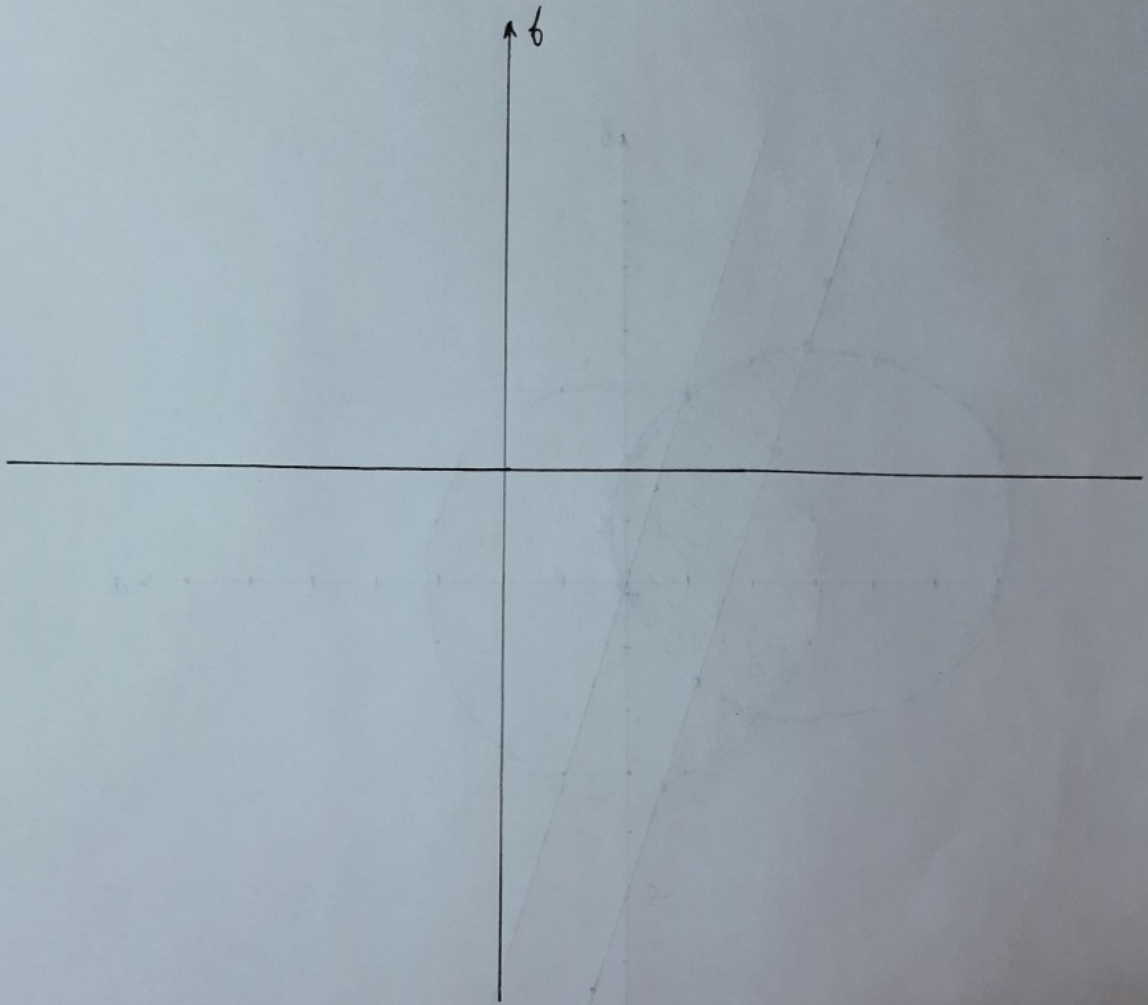
$$b < -5-3a$$

$$(4+3a)^2$$

$$= 16 + 9a^2 + 24a$$



Be-5-312



W3

$$\begin{cases} (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \leq 10 & (1) \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq \min(-6a-2b; 10). & (2) \end{cases}$$

Минимум.

$$(2): \begin{cases} 0 \leq -6a-2b \leq 10 \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq -6a-2b \\ -6a-2b > 10 \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq 10. \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \leq -6a-2b \leq 10 \\ (a+3)^2 + (b+1)^2 \leq 10 \\ -6a-2b > 10 \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq 10 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \begin{cases} b \leq -3a \\ b \geq -5-3a \end{cases} \\ (a+3)^2 + (b+1)^2 \leq 10 \\ \begin{cases} b < -5-3a \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq 10 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

Найдем точки пересечения прямой $b = -5-3a$ с окружностью $(a+3)^2 + (b+1)^2 = 10$:

$$\begin{aligned} (a+3)^2 + (-5-3a+1)^2 &= 10 \\ a^2 + 6a + 9 + 16 + 9a^2 + 24a &= 10. \\ 10a^2 + 30a + 15 &= 0 /: 5 \\ 2a^2 + 6a + 3 &= 0 \\ D &= 36 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 = 12 \end{aligned}$$

$$a = \frac{-6 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2} \quad b = -5 - 3 \left(\frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$$

и с окружностью $a^2 + b^2 = 10$:

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 + (5+3a)^2 &= 10 \\ a^2 + 9a^2 + 25 + 30a &= 10 \\ 10a^2 + 30a + 15 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

- не цел точки.

По рис. на сар. 4 видно, что в этих точках в максимуме макс. и мин. знач. соотв.но.

$$\Rightarrow b_{\max} = -5 + 3 \left(\frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{2} \right), b_{\min} = -5 + 3 \left(\frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$$

Из рисунка очевидно, что ~~$a \in (-\sqrt{10}; \sqrt{10})$~~ $a \in (-\sqrt{10}; \sqrt{10}-3)$.

3

Часть 2

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

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Вариант 24

Минимум

вариант 24.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \cdot AP \cdot PK \cdot \sin \beta = 16 \\ \frac{1}{2} \cdot CP \cdot PK \cdot \sin \beta = 14 \\ \frac{1}{2} \cdot AP \cdot PC \cdot \sin 2\beta = 30 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 \beta}{1 - \sin^2 \beta} = \tan^2 \beta = \frac{9}{25}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \beta = \frac{3}{\sqrt{34}}; \cos \beta = \frac{5}{\sqrt{34}}$$

$$\sin 2\beta = 2 \sin \beta \cos \beta = 2 \cdot \frac{3}{\sqrt{34}} \cdot \frac{5}{\sqrt{34}} = \frac{15}{17}; \cos 2\beta = \sqrt{1 - \frac{225}{289}} = \frac{8}{17}$$

$$\begin{cases} AP \cdot PK \cdot \frac{3}{\sqrt{34}} = 32 \\ CP \cdot PK \cdot \frac{3}{\sqrt{34}} = 28 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{AP}{CP} = \frac{8}{7} \quad AP = \frac{8CP}{7}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot CP \cdot \frac{8CP}{7} \cdot \frac{15}{17} = 30$$

$$\frac{2CP^2}{119} = 1 \quad CP^2 = \frac{119}{2} \quad CP = \sqrt{\frac{119}{2}}$$

$$AP = \frac{8}{7} \sqrt{\frac{119}{2}}$$

По теор. косинусов:

$$AC^2 = AP^2 + PC^2 - 2 \cdot AP \cdot CP \cdot \cos 2\beta$$

$$AC^2 = \frac{64}{49} \cdot \frac{119}{2} + \frac{119}{2} - 2 \cdot \frac{8}{7} \sqrt{\frac{119}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{119}{2}} \cdot \frac{8}{17} =$$

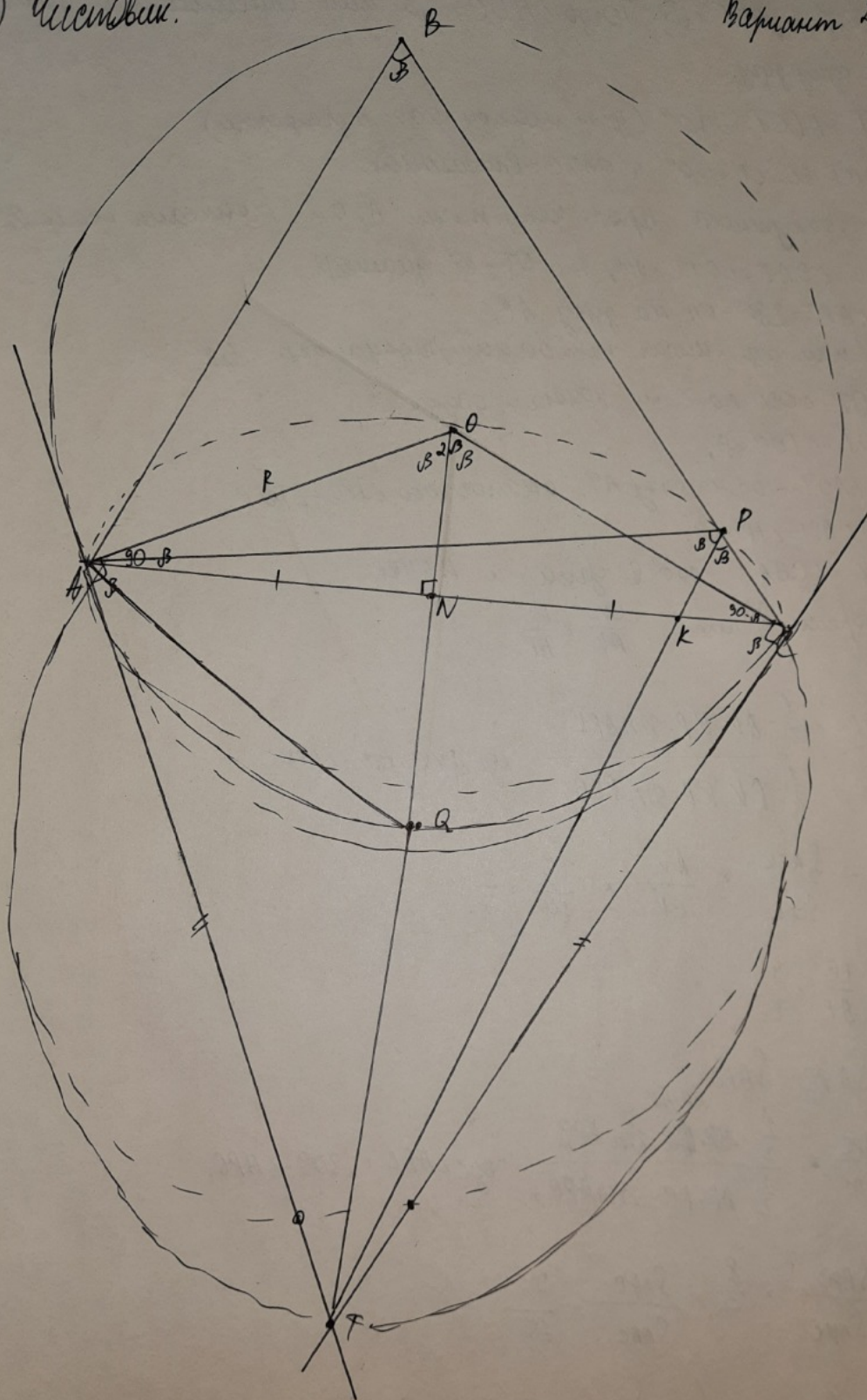
$$= \frac{32 \cdot 17}{7 \cdot 14} + \frac{119}{2} - \frac{16 \cdot 119 \cdot 8 \cdot 4}{7 \cdot 2 \cdot 17} = \frac{544}{7} + \frac{119}{2} - 64$$

$$AC = \sqrt{\frac{544}{7} + \frac{119}{2} - 64}$$

(3)

WB Числовик.

Вариант 24. Часть 2.



①

а) Пусть $\angle ABC = \beta$. Тогда $\angle AOC = 2\beta$ как вписанный и центр. угол,
оп. на одну дугу.

$\angle OAT = \angle OCT = 90^\circ$ (углы между кас. и радиусом)

$\rightarrow \angle OAT + \angle OCT = 180^\circ$ и $OATC$ - вписанный.

Можно, окружность, прех. через точки A, O и C , описана около $OATC$

и, т.к. $\angle OAT = \angle OCT = 90^\circ$, то OT - её диаметр.

$\angle AOC = \angle APC = 2\beta$ - оп. на дугу AC .

$AT = TC$ как отр. касая; $AO = OC$ как радиусы окр. ω .

$\rightarrow \triangle AOT \cong \triangle OCT$ по 2-м катетам, отсюда

$\angle AOT = \angle TOC = \beta$.

$\angle APT = \angle AOT$ - оп. на дугу AT , аналогично $\angle TPC = \angle TOC$.

$\Rightarrow \angle APT = \angle TPC = \beta$.

$\Rightarrow \angle APK = \angle CPK$ - соотв. углы и $AP \parallel CP$.

по теореме Фалеса: $\frac{CK}{AK} = \frac{PC}{AP}$

$$\frac{S_{APK}}{S_{CPK}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot AK \cdot KP \cdot \sin \angle APK}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot CK \cdot KP \cdot \sin \angle PKC}, \quad \angle PKC = 180^\circ - \angle APK$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{S_{APK}}{S_{CPK}} = \frac{AK}{CK} = \frac{16}{14} = \frac{8}{7}$$

$$\frac{PC}{AP} = \frac{7}{8}$$

$$S_{ABC} = S_{APC} + S_{BPC}$$

$$\frac{S_{BPC}}{S_{APC}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \cancel{AP} \cdot PC \cdot \sin \angle BPC}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot AP \cdot PC \cdot \sin \angle APC}, \quad \angle APC = 180^\circ - \angle BPC$$

$$\frac{S_{BPC}}{S_{APC}} = \frac{8}{7}, \quad \frac{S_{BPC}}{S_{ABC}} = \frac{7}{15}$$

$$S_{ABC} = \frac{15(S_{APC})}{7} = \frac{15(S_{APK} + S_{CPK})}{7} = \frac{450}{7}$$

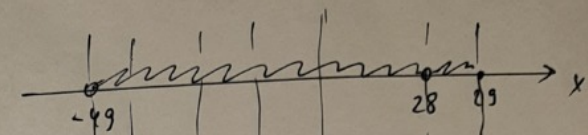
б) По $T \sin AC = 2R \sin B$.

(2)

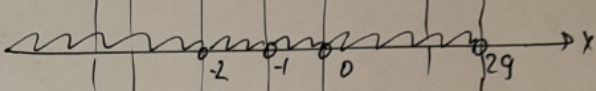
$$\log \sqrt{29-x} \left(\frac{x}{7} + 7\right); \log_{(x+1)^2} (29-x); \log \sqrt{\frac{x}{7} + 7} (-x-1)$$

ОДЗ:

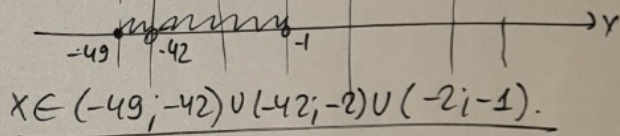
①: $29-x \geq 0, x \leq 29$
 $x \neq 28$
 $\frac{x}{7} + 7 > 0, x > -49$



②: $(x+1)^2 > 0, x \neq -1$
 $x^2 + 2x + 1 \neq 1$
 $x \neq 0, x \neq -2$
 $x < 29$



③: $x > -49$
 $x \neq -42$
 $-x-1 > 0, x < -1$



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

Возможны 3 случая:

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

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

Упростите

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

$$2 \log_a b; \frac{1}{2} \log_c a; 2 \log_b c$$

$$\log_a b \cdot \log_b c \quad \underline{a^{\log_b c} = b}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \log_c a = \frac{2}{2} \log_a b$$

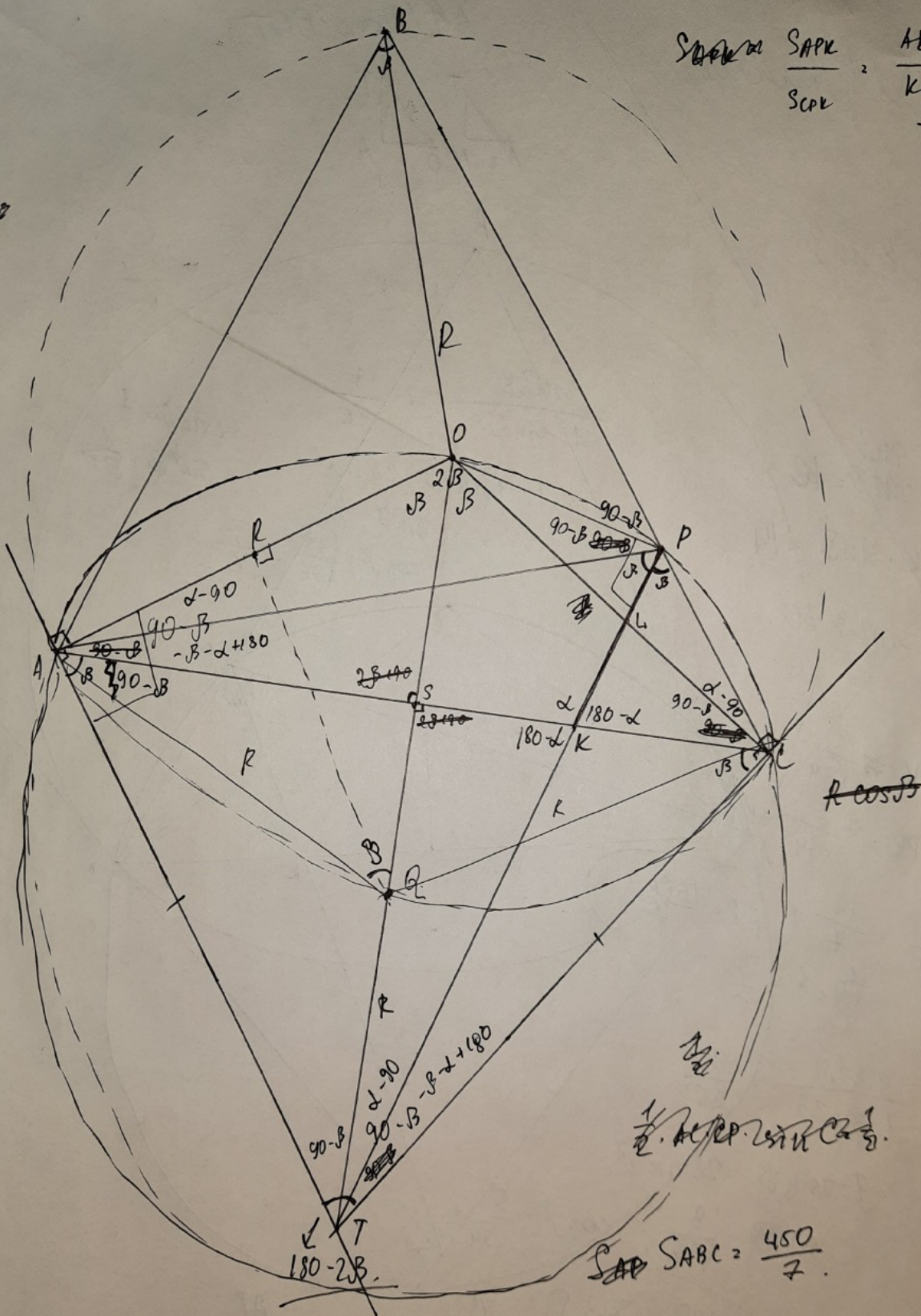
$$c^{\log_a b} = a$$

$$c^{\log_b c} = a$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 \\
 32 \\
 \hline
 17 \\
 224 \\
 32 \\
 \hline
 544
 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{544}{7} + \frac{119}{2} - 64 = 1088 + 833 -$$

$$\frac{SAPK}{SAPL} = \frac{AK}{KC} = \frac{8}{7}$$



~~R cos beta~~

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot AC \cdot PC \cdot \sin C = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$S_{AP} S_{ABC} = \frac{450}{7}$$

$$S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot AB \cdot BC \cdot \sin B$$

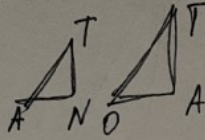
$$\frac{PC}{CB} = \frac{1}{15}$$

$$\frac{PL}{AB} = \frac{1}{15}$$

W6

Upproblem.

ΔATN and DOT



$$\frac{AC}{2} = R \sin B$$

~~APB~~

~~1/2 APB~~

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot AP \cdot PK \cdot \sin B = 32$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot CP \cdot PK \cdot \sin B = 14$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot AP \cdot PC \cdot \sin 2B = 30$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 B}{1 - \sin^2 B} = \frac{9}{25}$$

$$1 - 9 \sin^2 B = 25 \sin^2 B$$

$$\sin B = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\cos B = \frac{\sqrt{35}}{6}$$

$$34 \sin^2 B = 1$$

$$\sin^2 B = \frac{1}{34}$$

$$AP \cdot PK = \frac{3}{\sqrt{34}} = 32$$

$$CP \cdot PK = \frac{3}{\sqrt{34}} = 14$$

$$\frac{AP}{CP} = \frac{16}{7}$$

$$\tan B = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 B}{1 - \sin^2 B} = \frac{9}{25}$$

$$9 - 9 \sin^2 B = 25 \sin^2 B$$

$$\sin^2 B = \frac{9}{34}; \cos B = \frac{5}{\sqrt{34}}$$

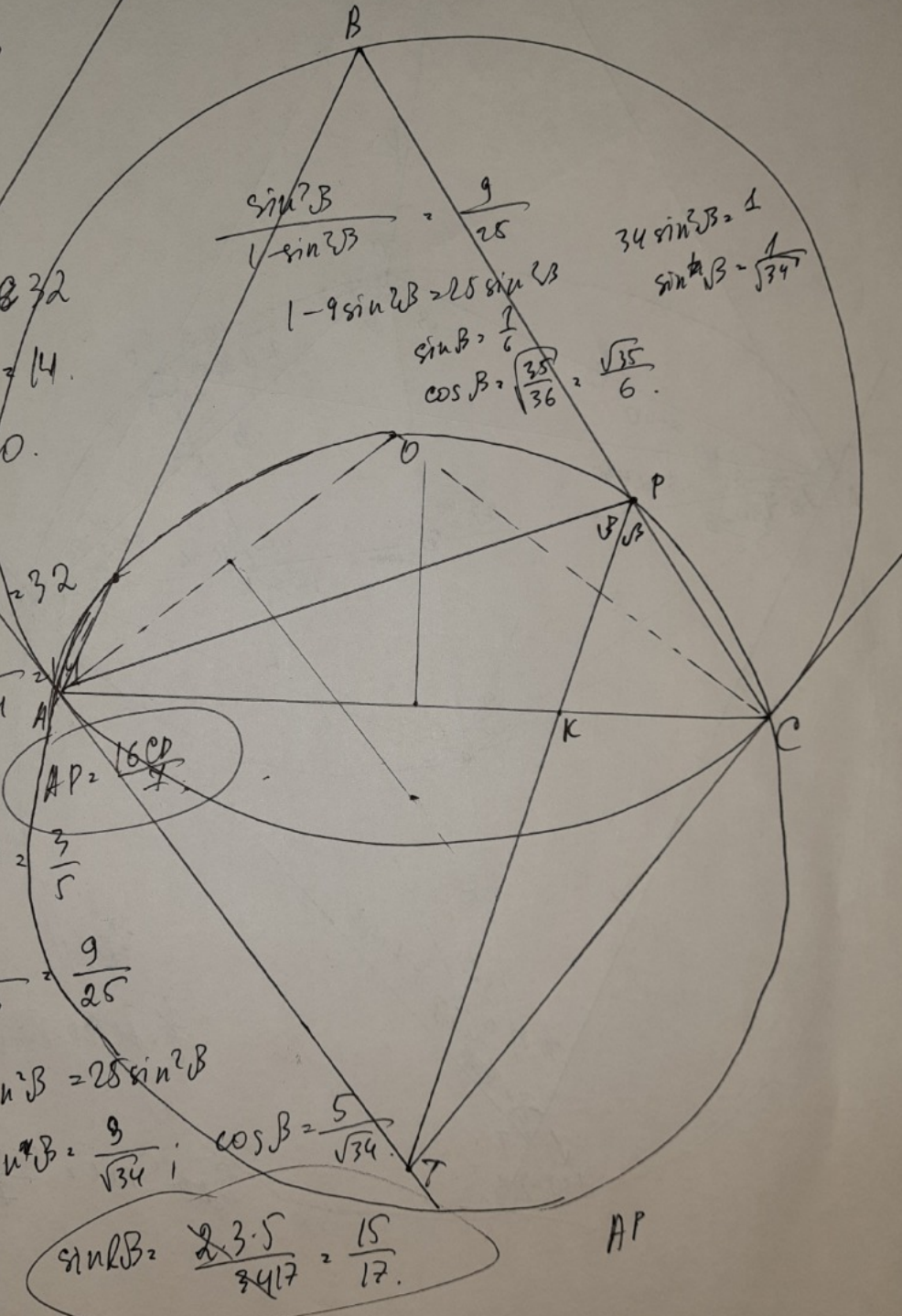
$$\sin B = \frac{3 \cdot 5}{34 \cdot 17} = \frac{15}{17}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot CP \cdot \frac{16CP}{7} \cdot \frac{15}{17} = 30$$

$$\frac{CP^2 \cdot 84}{119} = 1$$

$$CP^2 = \frac{119}{4}$$

$$CP = \frac{\sqrt{119}}{2}$$



WS) Упростите.

$$\log_{\sqrt{29-x}} \left(\frac{x}{7} + 7 \right); \log_{4+13^2} (29-x), \log_{\sqrt{\frac{x}{7}+7}} (-x-1)$$

Упростите:

ОДЗ:

①

$$\sqrt{29-x} > 0, 29-x > 0 \quad \boxed{x < 29}$$

$$\sqrt{29-x} \neq 1, 29-x \neq 1 \quad \underline{x \neq 28}$$

$$\frac{x}{7} + 7 > 0, \underline{x > -49}$$

②

$$(x+1)^2 > 0, x \neq -1$$

$$(x+1)^2 \neq 1 \quad x^2 + 2x + 1 \neq 1$$

$$x^2 + 2x \neq 0$$

$$x(x+2) \neq 0$$

$$\boxed{x > 29}$$

$$29-x > 0$$

$$-x > -29$$

$$\boxed{x < 29}$$

③

$$\frac{x}{7} + 7 > 0, \frac{x}{7} + 7 \neq 1$$

$$-x-1 > 0 \quad -x > 1, x < -1$$

ОДЗ:

①: $29-x > 0, x < 29, \sqrt{29-x} \neq 1, 29-x \neq 1, x \neq 28.$
 $\frac{x}{7} + 7 > 0, x > -49.$

②:

$$(x+1)^2 > 0, x \neq -1$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 1 \neq 1$$

$$x^2 + 2x \neq 0$$

$$x(x+2) \neq 0$$

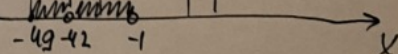
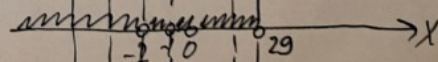
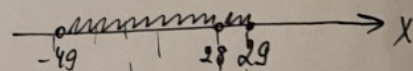
$$x \neq 0, x \neq -2$$

③

$$\frac{x}{7} + 7 > 0, x > -49; \frac{x}{7} + 7 \neq 1, \frac{x}{7} \neq -6$$

$$-x-1 > 0$$

$$-x > 1 \quad x < -1$$



$$x \in (-49; -42) \cup (-42; -2] \cup (-2; -1) \cup \dots$$

$$\underline{x \neq -42, x \neq -2; x \neq -1}$$

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первое.

$$\begin{cases} \text{НОД}(a; b; c) = 33 = 3 \cdot 11 \\ \text{НОК}(a; b; c) = 3^{19} \cdot 11^{15} \end{cases}$$

$a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$a; 33, b; 33, c; 33.$

$a = 33b, b = 33m, c = 33n.$

$$3^{19} \cdot 11^{15} =$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{НОД}(a; b; c) = 3^1 \cdot 11^1 \\ \text{НОК}(a; b; c) = 3^{19} \cdot 11^{15} \end{cases}$$

$$3^1 \cdot 11^1; 3^1 \cdot 11^1; 3^1 \cdot 11^1$$

$$3^{19} \cdot 11^{15} : 3^k \cdot 11^m = 3^{19-k} \cdot 11^{15-m}$$

$k > 1, m > 1$ / пер. числа

$$\begin{aligned} 3^{19} \cdot 11^{15} : 3^3 \cdot 11^3 &= 3^{16} \cdot 11^{12} \\ &= 3^9 \cdot 11^3 \end{aligned}$$

WS

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

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

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

~~(x+1)^2~~

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

$$(x^2+2x)(29-x-x^2-2x-1) = 2(28-x) \left(\frac{x}{7} + 7 \right)$$

$$(x^2+2x)(-x^2-3x+28) = (56-2x) \left(\frac{x}{7} + 7 \right)$$

$$-x^4 - 3x^3 + 28x^2 - 2x^3 - 6x + 56x = 8x + 392 - \frac{2x^2}{7} - 14x$$

$$-x^4 - 5x^3 + 28x^2 + \frac{2x^2}{7}$$

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

~~$(x+1)^2$~~

Черновик.

$$a) \underline{180 - 2B - 90 - B = 90 - B} \quad 180 - \sqrt{3} - 90 + B = 90^\circ$$

$$S_{ABP} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot AP \cdot BP \cdot \sin(180 - 2B)$$

$$\frac{S_{ABP}}{S_{APC}} = \frac{PB}{PC}$$

$$S_{APC} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot AP \cdot PC \cdot \sin(2B) = 30.$$

$$\frac{CP}{CB} = \frac{KC}{KA} \Rightarrow \frac{CP}{PB} = \frac{KC}{AK} = \frac{7}{8}.$$

$$CP = \frac{7}{8} PB. \quad PB = \frac{8CP}{7}.$$

$$S_{ABP} = \frac{8}{7} S_{APC} = 30 \cdot \frac{8}{7} = \frac{240}{7}.$$

$$S_{ABC} = 30 + \frac{240}{7} = \frac{450}{7}.$$

$$b) \tan B = \frac{3}{5}. \quad AC = ?$$

$$S_{ABC} = S_{APC} + S_{ABP} = S_{APC} + \frac{8}{7} S_{APC} =$$

$$\cancel{S_{APC} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot AC \cdot PC \cdot \sin}$$

$$\frac{AC^2}{2 \sin B} = R.$$

$$\frac{AC}{\sin 2B} = \frac{R}{\sin(90 - B)}$$

$$\frac{AC}{\sin B \cos B} = \frac{R}{\cos B}$$

Зад: Упростите.

$$\textcircled{I}. \log_{\sqrt{29-x}} \left(\frac{x}{7} + 7 \right) = \log_{(x+1)^2} (29-x)$$

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

$$4 \log_{29-x} \left(\frac{x}{7} + 7 \right) = \frac{1}{4} \log_{x+1} (29-x)$$

Умножим

$$4 \log_{29-x} \left(\frac{x}{7} + 7 \right) = \frac{1}{\log_{29-x} (x+1)}$$

$$\log_{29-x} \left(\frac{x}{7} + 7 \right) \log_{29-x} (x+1) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(29-x-1) \left(\frac{x}{7} + 7 \right) (29-x-1) (x+1-1) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(28-x)^2 \left(\frac{x}{7} + 6 \right) x = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\cancel{28} (484 + x^2 - 2 \cdot 28 \cdot x) \left(\frac{x^2}{7} + 6x \right) = \frac{1}{4}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{1}{2} x (28-x) = 2 (-x-2) \left(\frac{x}{7} + 6 \right)$$

$$14x - \frac{x^2}{2} = 2 \left(-\frac{x^2}{7} - 6x - \frac{2x}{7} - 12 \right)$$

$$14x - \frac{x^2}{2} = -\frac{2x^2}{7} - 12x - \frac{4x}{7} - 24 \quad | \cdot 14$$

$$196x - 7x^2 = -2x^2 - 168x - 8x - 336$$

$$5x^2 - 372x - 336 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 372^2 -$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 176 \\ + 196 \\ \hline 372 \end{array}$$