

# Часть 1

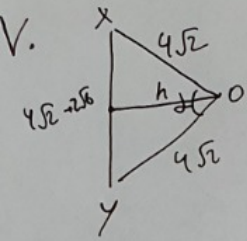
Олимпиада: **Математика, 11 класс (1 часть)**

Шифр: **21102683**

ID профиля: **862924**

Вариант 23

Числов.



$$h = \sqrt{32 - (2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6})^2}$$

$$S_{xyo} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{18 - 4\sqrt{2}}$$

$$S_{сек.} = \frac{1}{2} (S_{сектора} - S_{xyo})$$

находим  $\alpha$ , который в свою очередь находим с помощью  $\cos$

$$S_{сект.} = \frac{\pi r^2 \alpha}{360^\circ}$$

4

3.)

Числовик

$$\begin{cases} (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \leq 8 \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq \min(-4a+4b, 8) \end{cases}$$

$$a^2 + b^2 + 4a - 4b \leq 0$$

$$(a+2)^2 + (b-2)^2 \leq 8$$

$$a^2 + b^2 \leq 8$$

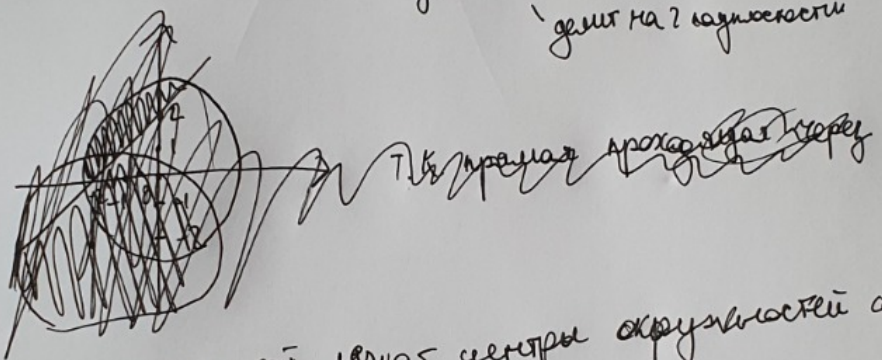
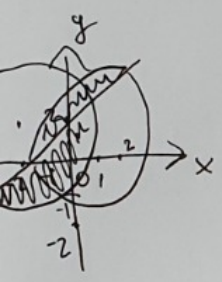
- две окружности с радиусом  $2\sqrt{2}$

$$-4a + 4b \geq 8$$

$$b - a \geq 2$$

$$y \geq 2 + x$$

- т.к. x и y содержатся в окр. с  $r=2\sqrt{2}$  и центром  $O=(a; b)$  делит на 2 половины

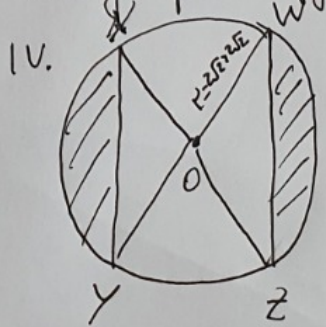
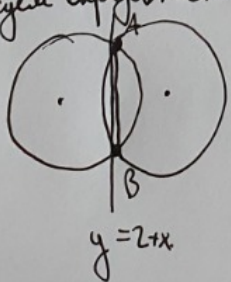


Т.к. прямая проходит через

I. Прямая, на которой лежат центры окружностей  $a, b$  перпендикулярна  $y = 2 + x$ .

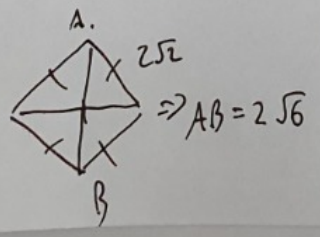
II. расстояние между  $(0; 0)$  и  $(-2; 2) = 2\sqrt{2}$ , радиус этих окружностей

III. Пересечение окружностей, не менее заштрихованной области



X и Y прип. заштрихованной области

$$XY = ZW = 2 \cdot 2\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2} = 4\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2}$$



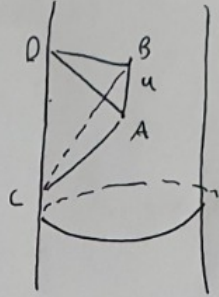
(3)



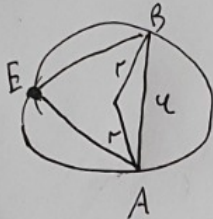
# Чистовик

2.)

1.) если  $C$  и  $D$  касаются грани  $ABC$  параллельно оси, то  $CP$  лежит на грани



2.) Посмотрим на сечение цилиндра окружностью, содержащую точки  $A$  и  $B$ :



Очевидно, минимальный  $r=2$ , т.е.  $AB$  - диаметр

3.)  $AE = EB$ , т.к. это высоты ( $AE \perp CP$ ,  $BE \perp CP$ , т.к.  $CP \parallel$  оси)

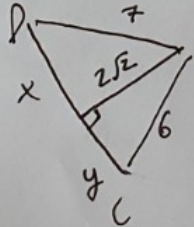
в  $\triangle ACD$  и  $\triangle BCD$ , причем эти  $\triangle$  равны по 3-м сторонам

$$\Rightarrow AE = EB$$

4.)  $AE^2 + EB^2 = 4^2$  (прямой угол)

$$AE = EB = 2\sqrt{2}$$

5.)



$$x^2 + 8 = 49$$

$$y^2 + 8 = 36$$

$$x = \sqrt{41}$$

$$\text{Ответ: } CP = \sqrt{28} + \sqrt{41}$$

2

Условие

N1

$$S = 6a_1 + 15q$$

числ. прогр.

$$a_{10} = a_1 + 9q \quad a_{15} = a_1 + 14q$$

$$a_{16} = a_1 + 15q$$

$$a_{11} = a_1 + 10q$$

$$\begin{cases} (a_1 + 9q)(a_1 + 15q) > 6a_1 + 15q + 39 \\ (a_1 + 10q)(a_1 + 14q) < 6a_1 + 15q + 55 \end{cases}$$

$$a_1^2 + 24a_1q + 135q^2 - 6a_1 - 15q - 39 > 0$$

$$a_1^2 + 24a_1q + 140q^2 - 6a_1 - 15q - 55 < 0$$

$$140q^2 - 55 < 135q^2 - 39$$

$$q^2 < \frac{16}{5}$$

$$|q| < \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$q = \pm 1, 0$$

$$\underline{q=1} \quad (\text{вып. пр.})$$

$$q=1$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + 24a_1 - 6a_1 + 70 < 0 \\ a_1^2 + 18a_1 + 81 > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 \neq -9 \\ a_1^2 + 18a_1 + 70 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$D = 44$$

$$a_{1,2} = -9 \pm \sqrt{11}$$

$$\sqrt{11} \in (3; 4)$$

$$a_1 \in (-9 - \sqrt{11}; -9 + \sqrt{11})$$

$$a_1 = -12, -11, -10, -8, -7, -6$$

~~$$q = -1$$~~

~~$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 - 30a_1 + 100 < 0 \\ a_1^2 + 111 - 30a_1 > 0 \end{cases}$$~~

~~$$\begin{aligned} D_1 &= 500 \\ D_2 &= 456 \end{aligned}$$~~

~~$$a_1 \in (15 - \sqrt{25}; 15 + \sqrt{25})$$~~

~~$$a_1 \in (-\infty; 15 - \sqrt{14}) \cup (15 + \sqrt{14}; \infty)$$~~

~~$$-\infty \dots 4 \cup [27 \dots$$~~

~~$$[4 \dots 26] \\ a_1 = 4$$~~

$$\text{Ответ: } a_1 = \{-12; -11; -10; -8; -7; -6\}$$

①

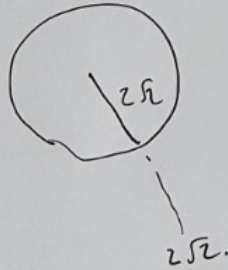


№3.

Задача

$$\begin{cases} (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \leq 8 \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq \min(-4a+4b, 8). \end{cases}$$

(a

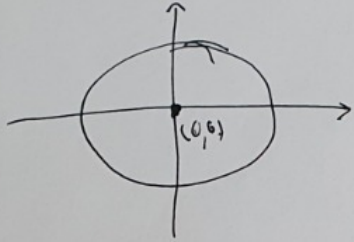
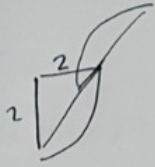


$4\sqrt{2}$

Черновик

3.)

~~$a^2 + b^2$~~   
 ~~$(a+b-2)^2$~~   
 $S \leq 8\pi$



$$\frac{y=0}{2} = \frac{x}{-2}$$

$$-2y = 2x$$

$$y = -x$$

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

$(-2, 2)$

$$-4a + 4b \geq 8$$

$$a^2 + b^2 \leq -4a + 4b$$

$$b - a \geq 2$$

$$a^2 + b^2 \leq 8$$

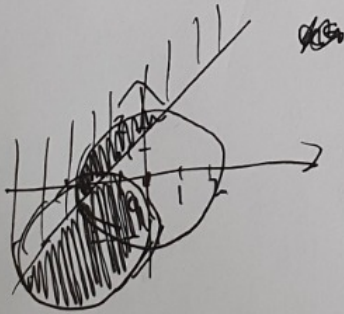
$$a^2 + 4a$$

$$(a+2)^2 + (b-2)^2 \leq 8$$

$$y \geq 2+x$$

$$b \geq 2+a$$

$$b=2$$



$$-(2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6})^2 =$$

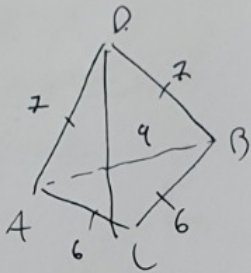
$$= 28 - 8\sqrt{12}$$

$$= 18 - 8\sqrt{3}$$

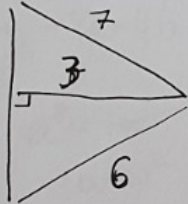
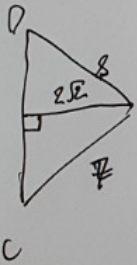
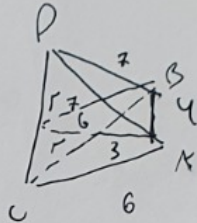
Чепуовук

3.)

2.)



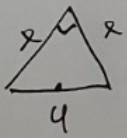
~~2.)~~  
Чепуовук



~~r=2~~  
~~r=6~~  
~~r=3~~  
r=2

$$3^2 + x^2 = 6^2$$

$$3^2 + y^2 = 7^2$$



$$x^2 + x^2 = 4^2$$

$$x = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$x^2 = 27 \quad 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$y^2 = 63 \quad 3\sqrt{7}$$

$$3(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{7})$$

$$z^2 + x^2 = 6^2$$

$$x^2 = 32$$

$$x = 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$x^2 = 45$$

$$x = 3\sqrt{5}$$



2. а.и.к  
Упробир

1)

$$(a_1 + 9 - \sqrt{11})(a_1 + 9 + \sqrt{11}) \leq 0$$

$$a_1 \in (-9 - \sqrt{11}; -9 + \sqrt{11})$$

$$a_1 \neq -9 \quad a_1 = -12, -11, -10, -8, -7, -6$$

$$D = 900 - 444 = 456$$

$$a_{1,2} = \frac{30 \pm \sqrt{456}}{2} = 15 \pm \sqrt{114}$$

$$a_{1,2} = \frac{30 \pm \sqrt{125}}{2} = 15 \pm \sqrt{31.25}$$

$$a_1 \in (15 - \sqrt{125}; 15 + \sqrt{125})$$

$$a_2 \in (-\infty; 15 - \sqrt{114}) \cup (15 + \sqrt{114}; +\infty)$$

$$-\infty \dots 47 \quad [27 \dots$$

$$a_1 = 4$$

Order:  $a_1 = \{-12, -11, -10, -8, -7, -6, 4\}$

$$\begin{cases} (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \leq 8 \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq \min(-4a+4b, 8) \end{cases}$$



$(a; b)$

$S$ -сумма первых  $6$  членов Черновик

1)

$$a_{10} a_{16} > S + 39$$

$$a_{11} a_{15} < S + 55$$

$a_1$

$$6a_1 + 15q = 6a_1 + 15q$$

$$(a_1 + 9q)(a_1 + 15q) > 6a_1 + 15q + 39$$

$$(a_1 + 10q)(a_1 + 14q) < 6a_1 + 15q + 55$$

$$a_1^2 + 24a_1q + 135q^2 - 6a_1 - 15q - 39 > 0$$

$$a_1^2 + 24a_1q + 140q^2 - 6a_1 - 15q - 55 < 0$$

$$140q^2 - 55 < 135q^2 - 39$$

$$5q^2 < 16$$

$$q^2 < \frac{16}{5}$$

$$|q| < \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$q = 1, -1$$

$$q = -1$$

$$q = 1$$

$$a_1^2 + 24a_1 - 6a_1 + 70 < 0$$

$$a_1^2 + 24a_1 - 6a_1 + 81 > 0$$

$$a_1^2 + (a_1 + 9)^2 \geq 0$$

$$a_1^2 + 18a_1 + 70 < 0$$

$$D = 18^2 - 4 \cdot 70 = 44$$

$$a_{1,2} = \frac{-18 \pm 2\sqrt{11}}{2} = -9 \pm \sqrt{11}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 - 24a_1 - 6a_1 + 100 < 0 \\ a_1^2 - 24a_1 - 6a_1 + 111 > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a_1^2 - 30a_1 + 100 < 0$$

$$a_1^2 - 30a_1 + 111 > 0$$

$$D = 100^2 - 4005 = 500$$

# Часть 2

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

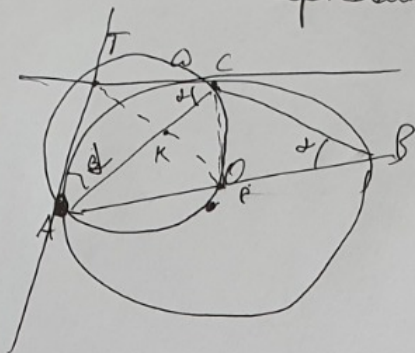
Шифр: **21102683**

ID профиля: **862924**

Вариант 23



Чертовик.



$$2 \log_a a^b$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \log_c a$$

$$2 \log$$

Упробен.

$$\log_{\sqrt{x+3}}(2x+2), \log_{(x+4)^2}(x+4), \log_{\sqrt{2x+3}}(-x-4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \cancel{x+3} \cdot \cancel{2x+2} \\ & (2x+2)(x+4) = \\ & = 2x^2 + 2(2x+2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x+4)(2+3x) & = \\ = x^2 + 3x + 4 \cdot 3x & . \end{aligned}$$

$$\log_{\sqrt{a}}(b), \log_{\sqrt{b}}(c), \log_{c^2} a$$

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

$$b = a + 3c + 1$$

$$\log_{a+1}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{a}{a+3c+1}$$

$$4 \log_b c = \log_c a$$

$$4 \log_b c = \frac{\log_b a}{\log_b c}$$

$$4 \log_b c^2 = \log_b a$$

$$2 \log_a b = 2 \log_b c + 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\log_b a} = \log_b c + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\log_b a = \frac{2}{2 \log_b c + 1}$$

1.  $\log_b c = \log_a b$ .

$$\frac{\log_a c}{\log_a b} = \log_a b$$

$$\log_a e^2 = \log_e e$$

$$(\log_a b)^2 = \log_a c = \log_a b + 1$$

невозможно



10 ...  
 Упробук

~~log<sub>e</sub>~~

$$\frac{1}{2} \log_c a = 3 \log_a b + 1$$

$$\log_c a = 4 \log_a b + 1$$

$$\frac{1}{4 \log_a b + 1} = (\log_a b)^2$$

$$= 4 (\log_a b)^3 + (\log_a b)^2 - 1 = 0$$

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

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

$$2 \log_b c = 2 \frac{\log a^k}{\log e^b}$$

$$2 \log_{x+4}^{2x+23}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \log_{-x-4}^{x+34}$$

$$2 \log_{x+2}^{x-4}$$

$$xy = z + 1$$

$$x = y$$

$$z = 2x + 2$$

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

$$x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} z = 2x + 1$$

$$z = 4x + 2$$

$$2x = \frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{z} x$$

$$y = z = x = 1$$

$$2y = 2$$

$$1 \cdot y = z \quad x =$$

$$1 \cdot y = x \quad \frac{1}{2} z = x + 1$$

$$z = 2x + 2$$

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

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

$$2x^3 + 2x^2 - 1 = 0$$

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

$$x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$z = 3$$

$$x > -34$$

$$x > -4,5$$

$$c^4 = a$$

$$\sqrt{a} = b$$

$$\sqrt{b} = c$$

$$\sqrt{a} = c^2$$

$$\sqrt{x+3c} = 2x+23$$

$$\sqrt{x+3} = (-x-4)$$

$$b = a + 3ct + 1$$

$$c^4 + 3ct + 1 = c^2$$

$$c^4 + c^2 + 3ct + 1 = 0$$

$$ct = b$$

$$(c+1)$$

$$2x^2 + 2x + 1$$

$$c^4 + c^2 + 3ct + 1 = c^2$$

$$-c^3 + c^2 + 3ct + 1 = c^2 - c^2 + 2ct$$

$$3 \cdot 1 \cdot 4x = z$$

$$y = z + 1$$

$$2 \cdot 1 \cdot y = z$$

$$x = z + 1$$

$$\frac{z^2}{4} \cdot (z+1) = 1$$

$$z^3 + z^2 = 4$$

$$z^3 + z^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$z = 2$$

$$(z-2)(z^2 + 2z + 2)$$

$$z^3 + 2z^2 - 1 = 0$$



Черновик

16 19  
2. "

$2^{16}$ ,  $2^1$ ,  $2^x$

$11^{19}$ ,  $11^1$ ,  $11^x$

~~6~~  $6 \cdot 14 + 3 \cdot 3 =$   
 $\boxed{6 \cdot 16}$

$\boxed{6 \cdot 18}$

$$6 \cdot 16 \cdot 6 \cdot 19 =$$
$$= 36 \cdot 16 \cdot 19 - 24 =$$

2 2

$$(3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2) + (3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2)$$

$\cdot 4 = a$

$\cdot 2 = c^2$

4.

$+1 = c^2$

$+3c + 1 =$

$c^2 - b$

$2 + 3ct$

$+3ct$

$3ct$

$c^2 - c^2 + 2$

$a$

1

$= 1$

4.

a

~~4/10/2~~

~~1/2~~

Зеролик

$$\begin{cases} \text{НОД}(a, b, c) = 22 \\ \text{НОК}(a, b, c) = 2^{16} \cdot 11^{19} \end{cases}$$

$$2^{17} \cdot 11^{20} = a, b, c$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ & | & | & | \\ & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array}$$

14 и 17

14 звек раскидать по 3-м коридорам  
и 17 11 по 3-м коридорам.

$$\begin{aligned} & C_{17+3-1}^{17} \cdot C_{14+3-1}^{14} = \\ & = \frac{17!}{14! \cdot 2! \cdot 1!} \cdot \frac{14!}{11! \cdot 2! \cdot 1!} = \end{aligned}$$

$$= 170 \cdot 9 \cdot 19 =$$

$$= 1080 \cdot 19$$

максимальная <sup>16</sup> и <sup>19</sup>  
минимальная

$$2^x \cdot 11^y \cdot 2^a \cdot 11^b$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 16 & 19 & \\ 2 & 11 & \underbrace{2^x \cdot 11^y \cdot 2^a \cdot 11^b}_{16 \cdot 19} \end{array}$$

Чепробук.

$$2y, 2x, \frac{1}{2}z$$

$$2x = \frac{1}{2}z$$

$$4x = z$$

$$y = 2x + 1$$

$$4x(2x+1)x = 1$$

~~8x^3~~

$$8x^3 + 4x^2 - 1 = 0.$$

$$2x = \frac{1}{2}z$$

$$4x = z$$

$$2y = 2x + 1$$

$$\frac{(2x+1)}{2} 4x^2 = 1$$

$$8x^3 + 4x^2 - 1 = 0.$$

$$4x^2 + 2x^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$x y z = 1$$

$$2x = \frac{1}{2}z$$

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

$$y = 2x + 1$$

$$x^3 + x^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$(2x+1) 4x \cdot x =$$

$$= 8x^3 + 4x^2 = 1$$

$$8x^3 + 4x^2 - 1 = 0.$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$z = 2$$

$$y = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1$$

$$x = y$$

$$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2x = z$$

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

$$z = 4x + 2 \quad z = 4$$

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

$$\frac{1}{4}$$

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

$$x^3 + x^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}$$

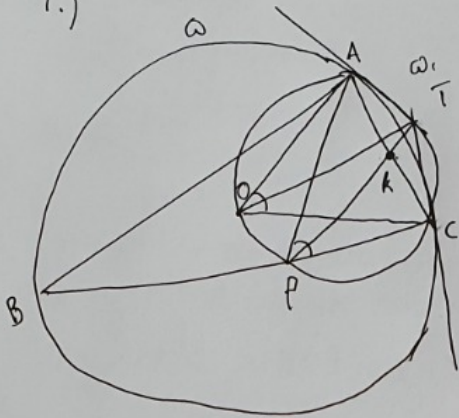




Условие

6.)

1.)



О выпукл., т.к. ABC-выпукл.

$$S_{APK} = 15$$

$$S_{PK} = 13 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AK}{KC} = \frac{15}{13}$$

$$\angle AOC = \angle APC$$

$$\angle AOC = 2\angle ABC$$

$$\angle ABC = \alpha$$

$$\angle APB = 180^\circ - 2\alpha$$

$$\angle BAP = (180 - \alpha) - \angle APB = \alpha$$

$$AP = PB$$

$$\angle AOT = \angle COT = \alpha$$

$$\angle OAT = \angle OCT = 90^\circ - \alpha$$

$$\angle ATO = \angle CTO = 90 - \alpha$$

⇓

Т.к. центр.  $\alpha_1$

$$\angle APT = \angle COT = \angle AOT \Rightarrow \angle APT = \angle CPT \Rightarrow PK - \text{диам.}$$

$$\angle AOC = \angle APC$$

⇓

$$\frac{AP}{PC} = \frac{15}{13} = \frac{BP}{PC} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow PK \parallel AB$$

$$S_{ABC} = S_{PKL} : k^2 = 13 : \left(\frac{13}{28}\right)^2 = \frac{784}{13} - \text{ответ: } S = \frac{784}{13}$$

(2)

(1)



Числовик

6.) 2.)  $\angle ABC = \arctg \frac{4}{7}$  AC-?

PH - высота в  $\triangle BAP$

$$\frac{PH}{AH} = \frac{4}{7} \Rightarrow \frac{PH}{AB} = \frac{4}{14} \quad (\triangle BPH - \text{пр.})$$

$$PH = 4x \quad S_{APB} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4x \cdot 14x = 28x^2$$

$$S_{APB} = S_{ABC} \cdot \frac{15}{28} = \frac{28 \cdot 15}{13}$$

$$28x^2 = \frac{28 \cdot 15}{13}$$

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{15}{13}}$$

$$AP^2 = x^2 + AH^2 = \frac{15}{13} + \left(\sqrt{\frac{15}{13}} \cdot \frac{4}{7}\right)^2 =$$
$$= \frac{15}{13} \left(\frac{65}{49}\right) = \frac{75}{49}$$

$$\frac{AP}{PC} = \frac{15}{13} \Rightarrow PC = \frac{13}{15} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{75}}{7} =$$
$$= \frac{13}{7\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\arctg \frac{4}{7}$$

$$\text{tg} = \frac{4}{7}$$

$$\left(\frac{4}{7}\right)^2 + 1 = \frac{1}{\sin^2}$$

$$\frac{65}{49} = \frac{1}{\sin^2}$$

cos

$$\sin = \frac{7}{\sqrt{65}}$$

$$\cos = \frac{4}{\sqrt{65}}$$

$$AC^2 = PC^2 + AP^2 - 2 \cos \angle APC \cdot AP \cdot PC = \frac{169}{3 \cdot 49} + \frac{75}{49} - \frac{66}{65} \cdot \frac{13}{\sqrt{3} \cdot 7} \cdot \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{7} =$$
$$= \frac{37+169}{49 \cdot 3} - 1 = \frac{33}{65}$$

Ответ:  $AC = \sqrt{\frac{33}{65}}$

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