

# Часть 1

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

Шифр: **21101214**

ID профиля: **203031**

Вариант 23

$$S = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_6 = \frac{a_1 + a_6}{2} \cdot 6 = 3(2a_1 + 5d), \text{ где } d - \text{разность прогрессии}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_{10} a_{16} = (a_1 + 9d)(a_1 + 15d) > 3(2a_1 + 5d) + 39 \\ a_{11} a_{15} = (a_1 + 10d)(a_1 + 14d) < 3(2a_1 + 5d) + 55 \end{cases}$$

$$(a_1 + 9d)(a_1 + 15d) + 16 > (a_1 + 10d)(a_1 + 14d)$$

$$a_1^2 + 24a_1d + 135d^2 + 16 > a_1^2 + 24a_1d + 140d^2$$

$$5d^2 < 16$$

$$d^2 < 3,2$$

П.к. рост прогрессии возрастающая, то  $d > 0$

П.к. прогрессия состоит из целых чисел, то  $d$  - целое

Тогда неравенству  $d^2 < 3,2$  удовлетворяет только  $d = 1$ .

Вернемся к системе.

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

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

$$a_1^2 + 18a_1 + 81 > 0$$

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

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

$$D = 324 - 280 = 44$$

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

$$\begin{cases} a_1 \neq -9 \\ -9 - \sqrt{11} < a_1 < -9 + \sqrt{11} \end{cases}$$

$$-9 - \sqrt{11} < a_1 < -9 + \sqrt{11}$$

п.к.  $3 < \sqrt{11} < 4$ , то  $-6 < -9 + \sqrt{11} < -5$ ,  $-13 < -9 - \sqrt{11} < -12$

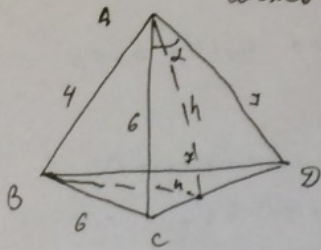
Тогда подходят все целые  $a_1$  из промежутка  $(-9 - \sqrt{11}; -9 + \sqrt{11})$ ,

кроме  $-9$ . Значит  $a_1 \in \{-12; -11; -10; -8; -7; -6\}$

Ответ :  $-12; -11; -10; -8; -7; -6$

① мест

задача 1, вариант 23 Числовые  $\sqrt{2}$

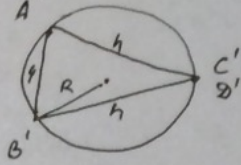


$$\triangle ADC = \triangle CBD$$

$$CD = x$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 = 85 - 84 \cos \alpha \\ 21 \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2} h x \end{cases}$$

Сечение цилиндра



$$S_{A'B'C'} = \frac{h^2 \cdot 4}{4R} = \frac{h^2}{R}$$

$$S_{A'B'C'} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot \sqrt{h^2 - 2} = 2 \sqrt{h^2 - 2}$$

$$\frac{h^2}{R} = 2 \sqrt{h^2 - 2}$$

$$R = \frac{h^2}{2 \sqrt{h^2 - 2}} \rightarrow \min$$

$$\frac{2h \cdot 2 \sqrt{h^2 - 2} - \frac{h^2}{\sqrt{h^2 - 2}}}{4(h^2 - 2)} = 0$$

$$4 \sqrt{h^2 - 2} = \frac{h^2}{\sqrt{h^2 - 2}}$$

$$4h^2 - h - 8 = 0$$

$$D = 1 + 128 = 129$$

$$h = \frac{1 + \sqrt{129}}{8}$$

3) ответ

Минимальный радиус будет, когда  $h = 4$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 = 85 - 84 \cos \alpha \\ 21 \sin \alpha = 2x \end{cases}$$

Отсюда находим  $x = CD$ .

Черновик

$$S = \frac{a_1 + a_6}{2} \cdot 6 = 3(2a_1 + 5d)$$

$$a_{10} a_{16} = \begin{cases} (a_1 + 9d)(a_1 + 15d) > 3(2a_1 + 5d) + 39 \\ (a_1 + 10d)(a_1 + 14d) < 3(2a_1 + 5d) + 55 \end{cases}$$

$$(a_1 + 9d)(a_1 + 15d) + 16 > (a_1 + 10d)(a_1 + 14d)$$

$$a_1^2 + 24a_1d + 135d^2 + 16 > a_1^2 + 24a_1d + 140d^2$$

$$5d^2 < 16$$

m.k. nach. by given rules, no d more given,  $d > 0$

$$d^2 < 3,2$$

$$d = 1:$$

$$\begin{cases} (a_1 + 9)(a_1 + 15) > 3(2a_1 + 5) + 39; & a_1^2 + 18a_1 + 81 > 0 & D = 524 & 3 \cdot 2 < 34 \\ (a_1 + 10)(a_1 + 14) < 3(2a_1 + 5) + 55; & a_1^2 + 18a_1 + 70 < 0 & D = 524 - 280 = 44 & (a_1 + 9)^2 > 0 \\ & & a = \frac{-18 \pm 2\sqrt{11}}{2} = -9 \pm \sqrt{11} & a_1 \neq -9 & a = -5 \quad S = -15 \\ & & & & 40 > 24 \\ & & & & 45 < 40 \end{cases}$$

$$a = -13: \quad S = -63 \quad 8 > \quad S < -6 + 55$$

$$a = -6: \quad S = 3(-12 + 9) = -21$$

$$3 \cdot 9 = 27 > 18$$

$$-3 \cdot 3 = -9 > -57 + 39$$

$$-4 < -57 + 55$$

$$a = -9: \quad S = 3(-24 + 5) = -3 \cdot 19$$

$$a = \{-12, -11, -10, -9, -8, -7, -6, -5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12\}$$

$$a_1, a_1 + d, a_1 + 2d, a_1 + 3d, a_1 + 4d, a_1 + 5d$$

$$S = 6a_1 + 15d$$

$$a_1 a_{16} = (a_1 + 9d)(a_1 + 15d) > 6a_1 + 15d + 39$$

$$a_{11} a_{15} = (a_1 + 10d)(a_1 + 14d) < 6a_1 + 15d + 55$$

$$a_1^2 + 24a_1d + 135d^2 > a_1^2 + 24a_1d + 140d^2 - 16$$

$$5d^2 < 16$$

$$d^2 < 3,2$$

$$d = 1$$

$$a = -12 \quad S = 3(-24 + 5) = -3 \cdot 19$$

$$-3 \cdot 3 = -9 > -57 + 39$$

$$-4 < -57 + 55$$

$$a = -6: \quad S = 3(-12 + 9) = -21$$

$$3 \cdot 9 = 27 > 18$$

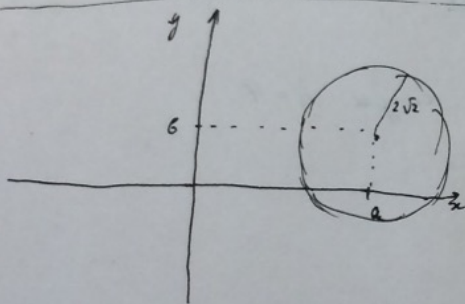
$$D = 524 \quad 3 \cdot 2 < 34$$

$$(a_1 + 9)^2 > 0 \quad a = -5 \quad S = -15$$

$$a_1 \neq -9 \quad 40 > 24$$

$$45 < 40$$

$$a = \{-12, -11, -10, -9, -8, -7, -6, -5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12\} \quad a = -9: \quad 0 > 4$$



$$1) \begin{cases} a^2 + b^2 \leq 8 \\ -4a + 4b \geq 8 \end{cases} \quad b \geq 2 + a$$

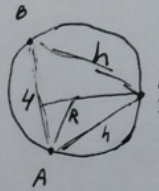
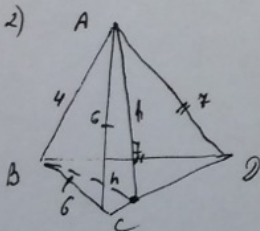
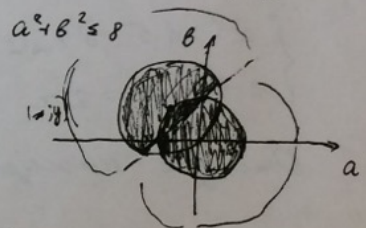
$$a^2 + b^2 \leq -4a + 4b$$

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

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

$$\begin{cases} a^2 + b^2 \leq 8 \\ (a+2)^2 + (b-2)^2 \leq 8 \end{cases}$$

$$2) \begin{cases} a^2 + b^2 \leq -4a + 4b \\ a^2 + b^2 - 4a + 4b \leq 8 \end{cases} \quad b \leq 2 + a$$



$$\frac{4h^2}{4R} = 2 \cdot \sqrt{h^2 - 2} \quad h > 2$$

$$h^2 = 2R$$

$$R = \frac{h^2}{2\sqrt{h^2 - 2}}$$

$$R' = \frac{2h \cdot 2\sqrt{h^2 - 2} - h^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{h^2 - 2}}}{4(h^2 - 2)}$$

$$\frac{1 + \sqrt{29}}{8} =$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} h \cdot C \cdot D =$$

$$4h\sqrt{h^2 - 2} - h^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{h^2 - 2}} = 0$$

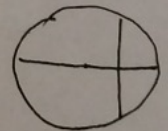
$$4\sqrt{h^2 - 2} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{h^2 - 2}}$$

$$4(h^2 - 2) = h$$

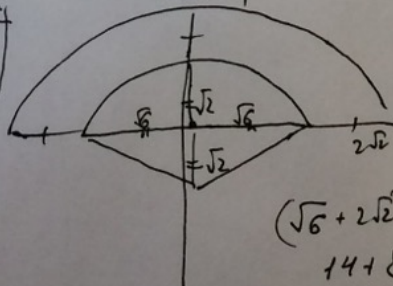
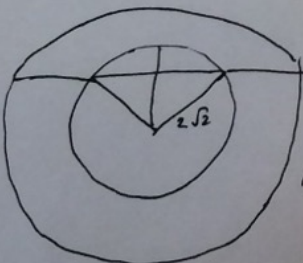
$$4h^2 - h - 8 = 0$$

$$D = 1 + 128$$

$$h = \frac{1 + \sqrt{129}}{8}$$



35.



$$(\sqrt{6} + 2\sqrt{2})^2 = 3\sqrt{2} \cdot (2R - 3\sqrt{2})$$

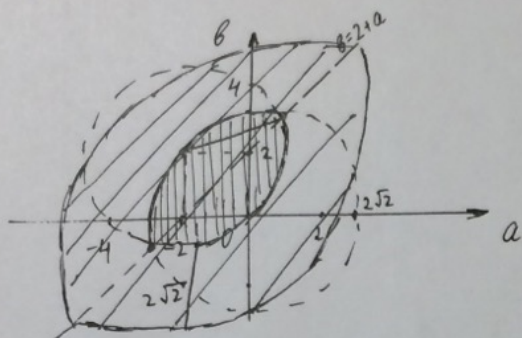
$$14 + 8\sqrt{3} = 6\sqrt{2}R - 12$$

$$R = \frac{26 + 8\sqrt{3}}{6\sqrt{2}}$$

Изобразим кер-во  $a^2 + b^2 \leq \min(-4a + 4b, 8)$  в системе координат  $aOb$ :

$$1) \begin{cases} -4a + 4b \leq 8 \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq -4a + 4b \\ \begin{cases} -4a + 4b \leq 8 \\ (a+2)^2 + (b-2)^2 \leq 8 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

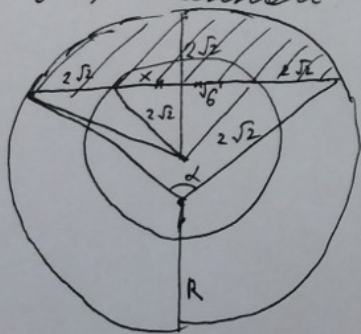
$$2) \begin{cases} -4a + 4b > 8 \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq 8 \\ \begin{cases} -4a + 4b > 8 \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq 8 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$



Посмотрим, какие пары  $(x; y)$ , удовлетворяющие кер-ву  $(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \leq 8$  пересекают закрашенную область.

$(a-x)^2 + (b-y)^2 \leq 8$  - в системе  $aOb$  это окр. с центром в  $(x; y)$  и радиусом  $2\sqrt{2}$

Площа переходит такие  $m(x; y)$ , расстояние от которых до закрашенной фигуры не более  $2\sqrt{2}$ .



$$x^2 = \sqrt{2} \cdot 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$x = \sqrt{6}$$

$$(2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6})^2 = 3\sqrt{2} \cdot (2R - 3\sqrt{2})$$

$$14 + 8\sqrt{3} = 6\sqrt{2}R - 18$$

$$R = \frac{32 + 8\sqrt{3}}{6\sqrt{2}} = \frac{16 + 4\sqrt{3}}{3\sqrt{2}}$$

$$(4\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{6})^2 = 2R^2 - 2R^2 \cos \alpha ; \cos \alpha = 1 - \frac{(4\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{6})^2}{2R^2}$$

Зная угол  $\alpha$  и радиус  $R$  можно найти площадь этой фигуры:  $S = \frac{1}{2} R^2 \sin \alpha + \frac{\pi R^2 \alpha}{360^\circ}$  (2) мест

Умножив на 2, получим ответ:

$$2 \left( \frac{\pi R^2 \alpha}{360^\circ} - \frac{1}{2} R^2 \sin \alpha \right)$$

Ответ:  $2 \left( \frac{\pi R^2 \alpha}{360^\circ} - \frac{1}{2} R^2 \sin \alpha \right)$ , где  $R = \frac{16 + 4\sqrt{3}}{3\sqrt{2}}$ ,  $\alpha = \arccos \left( 1 - \frac{(4\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{6})^2}{2R^2} \right)$

# Часть 2

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

Шифр: **21101214**

ID профиля: **203031**

Вариант 23

$$\log_{\sqrt{x+34}}(2x+23), \log_{(x+4)^2}(x+34), \log_{\sqrt{2x+23}}(-x-4)$$

$$\begin{cases} a = \sqrt{x+34} \\ b = \sqrt{2x+23} \\ c = x+4 \end{cases}$$

$$\log_a b^2, \log_c a^2, \log_b(-c)$$

$$2\log_a b, \log_{\frac{1}{c}} a, \log_b(-c)$$

$$\begin{matrix} a > 0 & a \neq 1 \\ c < 0 & c \neq -1 \\ b > 0 & b \neq 1 \end{matrix}$$

1)  $2\log_a b = \log_{\frac{1}{c}} a$

$$2\log_a b = \frac{\log_b a}{\log_b(-c)}$$

$$\log_b(-c) = \frac{1}{2} \log_b a^2$$

$$2\log_a b + 1 = \frac{1}{2} \log_b a^2$$

$$2t + 1 = \frac{1}{2t^2} \quad | t = \log_a b$$

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

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

$$t = \frac{1}{2} = \log_a b$$

$$a = b^2$$

$$\sqrt{x+34} = 2x+23$$

$$x+34 = 4x^2+92x+529$$

$$4x^2+91x+495 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -9 \\ x = -\frac{55}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$x = -9 \in O\mathcal{D}3$$

$$x = -\frac{55}{4} < -11,5 \notin O\mathcal{D}3$$

3)  $\log_{(-c)} a = \log_b(-c)$

$$\log_{(-c)} a = \frac{\log_a(-c)}{\log_a b}$$

$$\log_a b = \log_a^2(-c)$$

$$2\log_a^2(-c) AM = \log_{(-c)} a + 1$$

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

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

$$t = 1 \quad -c = a$$

$$\sqrt{x+34} = -x-4$$

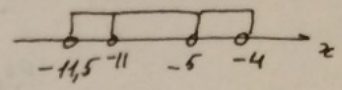
$$x+34 = x^2+8x+16$$

$$x^2+7x-18 = 0$$

$$(x+9)(x-2) = 0$$

O\mathcal{D}3;

$$\begin{cases} x > -34 \\ x > -11,5 \\ x+4 < 0 \\ x \neq -33 \\ x \neq -3 \\ x \neq -5 \\ x \neq -11 \end{cases}$$



2)  $2\log_a b = \log_b(-c)$

$$2\log_a b = \frac{1}{\log_b(-c)}$$

$$2 \frac{\log_{(-c)} b}{\log_{(-c)} a} = \frac{1}{\log_{(-c)} b}$$

$$\log_{(-c)} a = 2\log_{(-c)}^2 b$$

$$2\log_{(-c)}^2 b = \log_b(-c) + 1 \quad | t = \log_b(-c)$$

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

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

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

$$t = 1$$

$$b = -c$$

$$\sqrt{2x+23} = -x-4$$

$$2x+23 = x^2+8x+16$$

$$x^2+6x-7 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 1 \\ x = -7 \end{cases}$$

$$x = -7 \in O\mathcal{D}3$$

$$x = 1 > -4 \notin O\mathcal{D}3$$

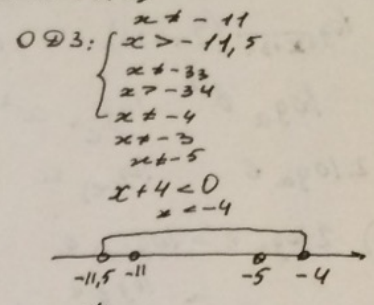
1) МММ

Черновики

$\text{НОА}(a, b, c) = 22 \quad a = 22x \quad b = 22y \quad c = 22z$   
 $\text{НОК}(a, b, c) = 2^{16} \cdot 11^{19} = \frac{abc}{\text{НОА}}$   
 $2^{16} \cdot 11^{19} = \frac{2^3 \cdot 11^3 \cdot xyz}{22}$   
 $xyz = 2^{14} \cdot 11^{16}$   
 $3 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 = (3 \cdot 10) \cdot (3 \cdot 10) = 9 \cdot 10 = 16$

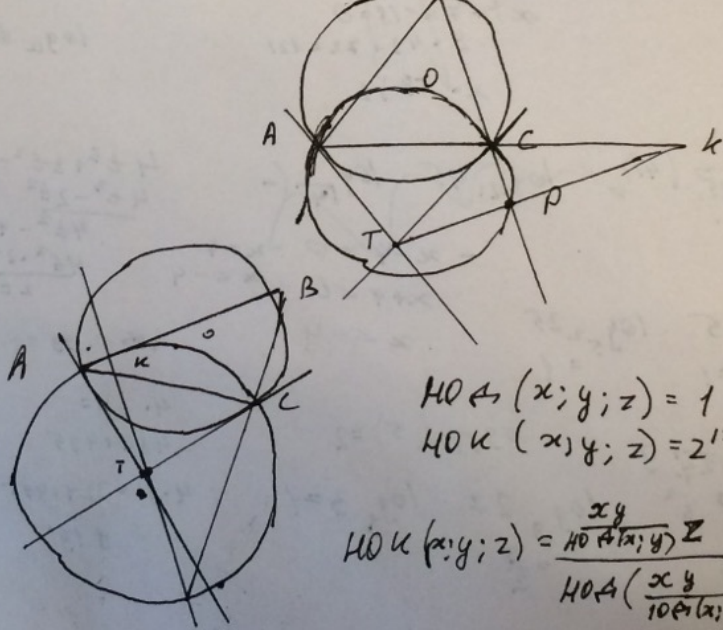
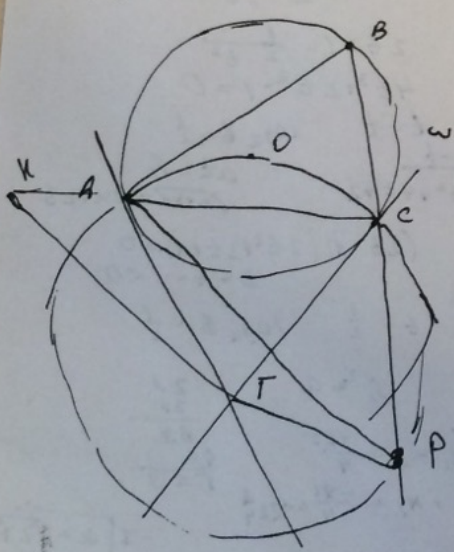
$x, y, z$  взаимно простые  
 $\text{НОА}(x, y, z) = 1$   
 $3 \cdot 6 \cdot 10$   
 $\text{НОК} = 180 \cdot \frac{6}{3}$   
 $5 \cdot 10 \cdot 20$   
 $20 = \frac{50 \cdot 20 \cdot 50 \cdot 20}{20 \cdot 5 \cdot 20}$   
 $\text{НОК}(22x, 22y, 22z) = 2^{16} \cdot 11^{19}$   
 $\text{НОК}(x, y, z) = 2^{15} \cdot 11^{18}$   
 $x \neq -11$   
 $x > -11,5$   
 $x \neq -33$   
 $x > -34$   
 $x \neq -4$   
 $x \neq -3$   
 $x \neq -5$   
 $x + 4 < 0$   
 $x < -4$

$\log_{\sqrt{x+34}}(2x+23) \quad \log_{(x+4)^2}(x+34) \quad \log_{\sqrt{2x+23}}(-x-4)$   
 $\log_a b^2 \quad \log_c a^2 \quad \log_b(-c)$   
 $2 \log_a b^2 \quad \log_c a^2 \quad \log_b(-c)$   
 $\log_a b^2 = 2 \log_a b$   
 $\log_2 4 \cdot \log_4 2 = 1$



$2 \log_a b + \log_c a + \log_b(-c)$   
 $2 \log_a b = \frac{1}{2} \log_c a = 1$   
 $\frac{1}{\log_b a} = \frac{\log_b a}{2 \log_b(-c)} \quad \log_b(-c) = \frac{2}{\log_b a}$   
 $\begin{cases} \log_a b = 1 & a = b \\ \log_c a = 2 & (-c)^2 = a \end{cases}$

$\text{НОК}(x, y, z) = 10$   
 $3 \cdot 4 \cdot 12$   
 $\text{НОК} = 12$   
 $\text{НОК}(a; b; c) = \text{НОК}(\text{НОК}(a, b); c)$   
 $\frac{\text{НОК}(a; b) \cdot c}{\text{НОА}(\text{НОК}(a, b); c)}$



$\text{НОА}(x; y; z) = 1$   
 $\text{НОК}(x; y; z) = \frac{xyz}{(\text{НОА}(x; y) \cdot \log_{\text{НОА}(x; y)} z) = 2^{15} \cdot 11^{18}}$   
 $x = 2^{n_1} \cdot 11^{k_1} \quad y = 2^{n_2} \cdot 11^{k_2} \quad z = 2^{n_3} \cdot 11^{k_3}$   
 $\text{НОА} = 1$   
 $\text{НОК}(x; y; z) = 2^{15} \cdot 11^{18}$   
 $2^{n_1} \cdot 11^{k_1} \cdot 2^{n_2} \cdot 11^{k_2} \cdot 2^{n_3} \cdot 11^{k_3}$   
 $\min(n_1, n_2, n_3) = 15$   
 $c^2 = a$   
 $2 \log_a b = \log_b(-c)$   
 $2 \frac{\log_c b}{\log_c a} = \frac{1}{\log_c a} \cdot \frac{2}{\log_c a} = 1$   
 $2 \log_c^2 b = \log_c a = 1$   
 $2b^2 = \frac{1}{b} + 1$   
 $2b^3 - b - 1 = 0 = \log_b(-c) + 1$



номер 2, вариант 23. x5 предложение

$$\begin{cases} x = 2 \\ x = -9 \end{cases}$$

$$x = 2 > -4 \notin \text{OD3}$$

$$\underline{x = -9} \in \text{OD3}$$

При  $x = -9$ :  $\log_{\sqrt{x+34}}(2x+23) = 1$

$$\log_{(x+4)^2}(x+34) = 1$$

$$\log_{\sqrt{5}}(5) = 2$$

При  $x = -7$   $\log_{\sqrt{x+34}}(2x+23) = \log_{\sqrt{27}} 9$

$$\log_{(x+4)^2}(x+34) = \log_9 27 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\log_{\sqrt{2x+23}}(-x-4) = \log_{\sqrt{9}}(3) = 1$$

- не подходит

Ответ: -9

② не мсм

$$\log_a b^2, \log_c a^2, \log_b (-c) \quad \text{Черновик 2)} \quad 2 \log_a b = \log_b (-c)$$

$$2 \log_a b \quad \log_{(-c)} a \quad \log_b (-c)$$

$$\log_{(-c)} b = \sqrt[2]{\log_a b}$$

$$1) \quad 2 \log_a b = \log_{(-c)} a$$

$$\frac{2}{\log_a b} = \frac{\log_b a}{\log_b (-c)}$$

$$\log_b (-c) = \frac{\log_b a \cdot \log_a b}{2} = 2 \log_a b + 1$$

$$\log_b^2 a = 4 \log_a b + 2$$

$$t^2 - 4t - 2 = 0$$

$$t = 2$$

$$\log_b a = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{5} = 2 + \sqrt{5}$$

$$\frac{2 \log_{(-c)} b}{\log_{(-c)} a} = \log_b (-c)$$

$$\log_{(-c)} a = \frac{2 \log_{(-c)} b}{\log_b (-c)} = 2 \log_{(-c)}^2 b$$

$$\log_{\sqrt{x+34}} (2x+23)$$

$$\log_{(x+4)^2} (x+34)$$

$$\log_{\sqrt{2x+23}} (-x-4)$$

$$\begin{cases} a = \sqrt{x+34} \\ b = \sqrt{2x+23} \\ c = x+4 \end{cases}$$

$$\log_a b^2 \quad \log_c a^2 \quad \log_b (-c)$$

$$2 \log_a b \quad \log_{(-c)} a \quad \log_b (-c)$$

$$1) \quad 2 \log_a b = \log_{(-c)} a$$

$$= \frac{\log_b a}{\log_b (-c)} = \frac{\log_b a}{2 \log_a b + 1}$$

$$2 \log_a^2 b \quad \log_b (-c) = \frac{1}{2} \log_b^2 a = \log_b a$$

$$-c = a$$

$$-x-4 = \sqrt{x+34}$$

$$x^2 + 8x + 16 = x + 34$$

$$x^2 + 7x - 18 = 0$$

$$D = 49 + 72 = 121$$

$$x = -9, 2$$

$$2 \log_a b = \log_{(-c)} a$$

$$2 \log_a b = \frac{\log_b a}{\log_b (-c)}$$

$$\log_b (-c) = \frac{\log_b a}{2 \log_a b} = \frac{1}{2} \log_b^2 a$$

$$2 \log_a b + 1 = \frac{1}{2} \log_b^2 a$$

$$\log_a b = t \quad 2t + 1 = \frac{1}{2} t^2$$

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

$$t = \frac{1}{2} \quad \log_a b = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$at = b$$

$$\sqrt{x+34} = 2x+23$$

$$\log_{\sqrt{45}} (4i)$$

$$\log_{12} 45$$

$$\log_{\sqrt{41}} (-)$$

$$-x-4 > 0 \quad -x > 4$$

$$x+4 < 0 \quad x < -4$$

$$x < -4$$

$$4t^3 + 2t^2 - 1 \quad | \frac{t-1}{2}$$

$$4t^3 - 2t^2 \quad 4t^2 + 4t + 2$$

$$4t^2 - 1 \quad 4t^2 - 2t$$

$$2t - 1$$

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

$$D = 4 - 4 < 0$$

$$t = \frac{1}{2} \quad \log_a b = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\log_5 5 = 1$$

$$\log_5 25 = 2$$

$$\log_{\sqrt{27}} 9$$

$$\log_{\sqrt{5}} (5) = 2$$

$$3^{\frac{2}{3}} 3^2$$

$$\log_9 27$$

$$\log_3 3 = 1$$

$$\frac{2}{3}$$

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

$$4 \cdot 121 =$$

$$484 + 495$$

$$4 \cdot 81 = 324 + 495$$

$$819$$

$$b^2 = a$$

$$x_1, x_2 = \frac{495}{4}$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = \frac{-91}{4} = -22\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{23}{23}$$

$$\frac{69}{69}$$

$$\frac{96}{529}$$

$$-7 \sqrt{a} = \sqrt{27}$$

$$b = 3$$

$$c = -3$$

$$2 \log_{\sqrt{27}} \sqrt{9} = \log_{\sqrt{9}} 3 = 1$$

$$x^2 + 6x - 7 = 0$$

$$x = 1$$

$$x = -7$$

$$2 \log_a b = \log_b (-c)$$

$$(x+9)(4x+11)$$

$$\log_3 \sqrt{27} = 2 \log_3 3$$

$$2 \frac{\log_{(-c)} b}{\log_{(-c)} a} = \frac{1}{\log_{(-c)} b}$$

$$\log_{(-c)} a = 2 \log_{(-c)}^2 b = \log_b (-c) + 1$$

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

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

$$t = 1$$

$$t^3 + t^2 - 2 \quad | \frac{t-1}{6}$$

$$t^3 - t^2 \quad 6^2 + 2t + 2$$

$$2t^2 - 2 \quad 2t^2 - 2t$$

$$2t - 2 \quad 2t - 2$$

$$\frac{2}{t^2} = t + 1 \quad 63t^2 - 2 = 0$$