

Часть 1

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

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Вариант 22

~ 1.

Нотанен, үндэжүүлэн гурвалжин $d \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$a_1, a_2 \in \mathbb{Z}; a_1 - a_2 \in \mathbb{Z} \quad a_1 - a_2 = -d.$

$S_{15} = \frac{2a_1 + 14d}{2} \cdot 15 = (a_1 + 7d)15$

$a_2 a_{16} > S - 24$

$a_2 = a_1 + 6d; a_{16} = a_1 + 15d$

$(a_1 + 6d)(a_1 + 15d) > (a_1 + 7d)15 - 24$

$a_1^2 + 21a_1 d + 90d^2 > 15a_1 + 105d - 24$

$a_{11} a_{12} < S + 4$

$(a_1 + 10d)(a_1 + 11d) < (a_1 + 7d)15 + 4$

$a_1^2 + 21a_1 d + 110d^2 < 15a_1 + 105d + 4.$

$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + 21a_1 d + 90d^2 - 15a_1 - 105d + 24 > 0 \\ 15a_1 + 105d + 4 - a_1^2 - 21a_1 d - 110d^2 > 0. \\ -20d^2 + 24 > 0 \\ d^2 < \frac{7}{5} \end{cases}$

Гурвалжин гурвалжин, $d > 0; d \in \mathbb{Z}$

$d^2 < \frac{7}{5}; d \in (-\sqrt{\frac{7}{5}}; +\sqrt{\frac{7}{5}})$. Үүнийг үргэлжлүүлж зөвхөн нэг үнэ гурвалжин гурвалжин үргэлжлүүлж: $d=1$

(1) $a_1^2 + 21a_1 + 90 - 15a_1 - 105 + 24 > 0.$

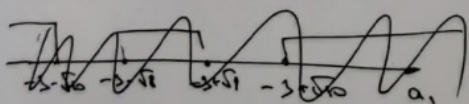
$a_1^2 + 6a_1 + 9 > 0$

$(a_1 + 3)^2 > 0$

$[a_1 \neq -3]$

~~$(a_1 - (-3 + \sqrt{10})) (a_1 - (-3 - \sqrt{10})) > 0$~~

~~$3 < a_1 < 4; 2 \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow 2$~~



~~$-4 < -3 - \sqrt{8} < -3$~~

~~$-1 < -3 + \sqrt{8} < 0$~~

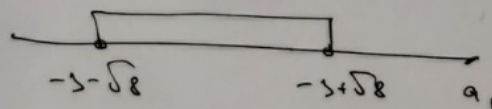
Дараах: $-5; -4; -2; -1$

* $15a_1 + 105 + 4 - a_1^2 - 21a_1 - 110 > 0$

$a_1^2 + 6a_1 + 1 \leq 0$

$D = 9 - 4 = 5$

$(a_1 - (-3 + \sqrt{5})) (a_1 - (-3 - \sqrt{5})) \leq 0.$



~~$-6 < -3 - \sqrt{8} < -5$~~

~~$-1 < -3 + \sqrt{8} < 0$~~

$\{ -5; -4; -3; -2; -1 \}$

$a_1 = -3$ нь φ -од. үет. ба (1);

~ 5 (начало)

метод

$$\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2} \leq 50$$

$$\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \leq \min(14a + 2b, 50)$$

$(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \leq 50$ - ~~с центром (a,b) и радиусом $\sqrt{50}$.~~ с центром (a,b) и радиусом $\sqrt{50}$.

$$a^2 + b^2 \leq \min(14a + 2b, 50)$$

① $14a + 2b < 50$

$$\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \leq 14a + 2b$$

$$b < 25 - 7a$$

$$(a^2 - 14a + 49) + (b^2 - 2b + 1) \leq 50$$

$$b < 25 - 7a$$

$$(a-7)^2 + (b-1)^2 \leq 50$$

сделаем замену:

$$(a-7)^2 + (25-7a-1)^2 \leq 50.$$

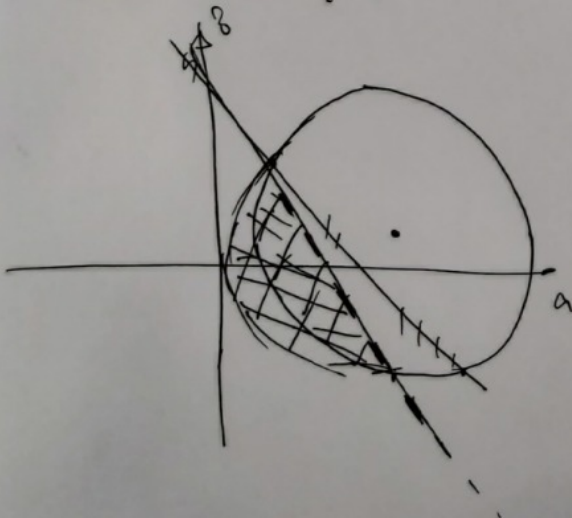
$$(a-7)^2 + (24-7a)^2 \leq 50$$

$$a^2 + 49 - 14a + 49a^2 - 42 \cdot 7a - 50 \leq 0.$$

$$50a^2 - 14 \cdot 25a + 25 \cdot 23 \leq 0.$$

$$2a - 14a + 25 \leq 0.$$

$$a \in \left[\frac{7-\sqrt{3}}{2}; \frac{7+\sqrt{3}}{2} \right]$$

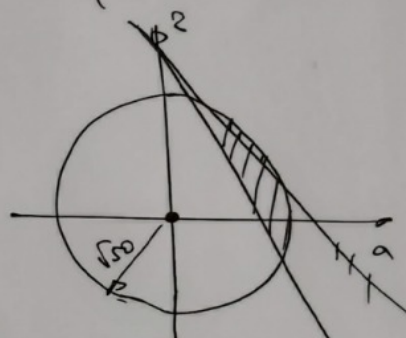


② $14a + 2b \geq 50$

$$\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \leq 50$$

$$b \geq 25 - 7a$$

$$a^2 + b^2 \leq 50$$



сделаем замену:

$$b \geq 25 - 7a$$

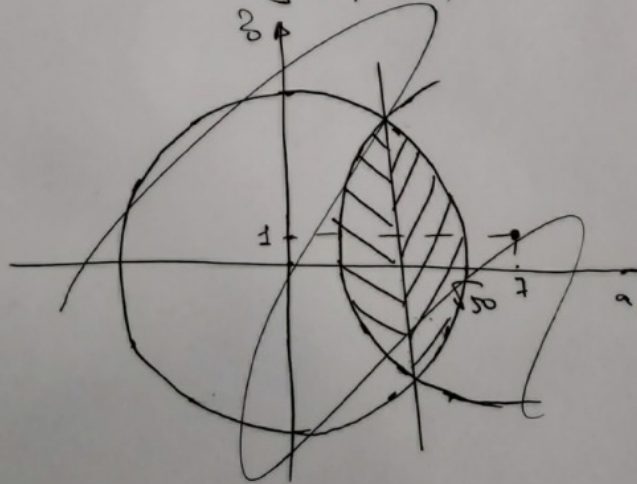
$$\sqrt{a^2 + (25-7a)^2} \leq 50.$$

$$50a^2 - 50 \cdot 7a + 49a^2 + 25^2 - 50 \leq 0.$$

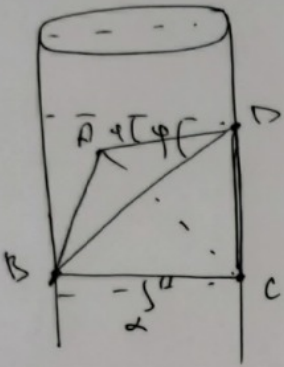
$$2a^2 - 14a + 23 \leq 0$$

$$a \in \left[\frac{7-\sqrt{3}}{2}; \frac{7+\sqrt{3}}{2} \right]$$

множество точек (a,b) :



~2.



CD || оси цилиндра,

C, D, A, P лежат на Сол. поверхности, \Rightarrow CD лежит на Сол. пов. || оси.

Сол. пов. || оси.

$\triangle ADB$ и $\triangle ACB$ - равнобедренные;

радиус цилиндра равен радиусу \triangle основания;

туда следует $\triangle ADB$ и $\triangle ACB$ на основании цилиндра -

равенностно и равнобедренны; $AD = DB$; $AC = BC$; $AB \perp$ оси (на основании)

~~7 cos alpha = 4, cos alpha = 4/7; 5 cos alpha~~

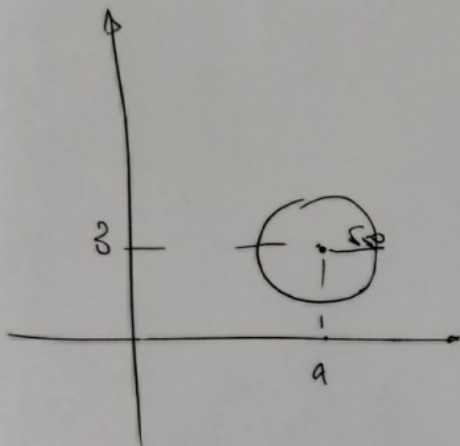
$BC \cos \alpha = AB = 4$; $5 \cos \alpha = 4$; $\cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$; $\sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$

$BD \cos \alpha = AB$; $7 \cos \alpha = 4$; $\cos \alpha = \frac{4}{7}$; $\sin \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{49}} = \frac{\sqrt{33}}{7}$

$PC = BD \sin \alpha + BC \cos \alpha = \sqrt{33} + 5 \cdot \frac{3}{5} = 3 + \sqrt{33}$

$$(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \leq 50$$

$$a^2 + b^2 \leq \min(14a + 2b; 50)$$



$$14a + 2b < 50$$

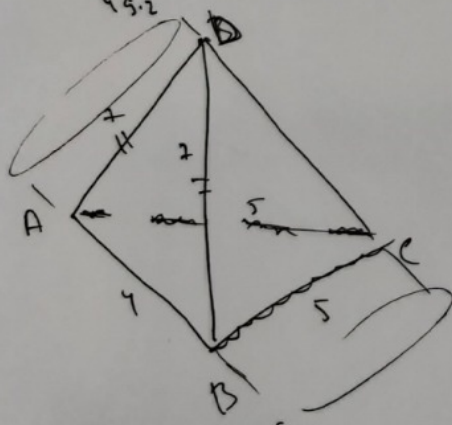
$$a^2 + b^2 < 14a + 2b$$

$$a^2 - 14a + (b^2 - 2b) < 0$$

$$\cancel{a^2 - 14a + b^2 - 2b} =$$

$$a_0 = +7$$

$$49 - 14 \cdot 7 + b^2 - 2b < 0$$



$$a = -5; b = 1$$

$$S = 60$$

$$5 \cdot 12 > 60 - 24$$

$$\cancel{26 > 36}$$

$$S = \frac{a_1 + 14d + a}{2} \cdot 15 = (a_1 + 7d) \cdot 15$$

$$a_1 + a_{10} > 8 - 24$$

$$(a_1 + 6d)(a_1 + 15d) > 8 - 24$$

$$a_{11} a_{12} < 8 + 4$$

$$(a + 10d)(a + 11d) < 8 + 4$$

$$a^2 + 21ad + 110d^2 < 8 + 4$$

$$a^2 + 21ad + 90d^2 > 8 - 24$$

$$a^2 + 21ad + 100d^2 < 15a + 105d + 4$$

$$a^2 + 21ad + 90d^2 > 15a + 105d - 24$$

$$a^2 + 21ad + 110d^2 < 15a + 105d + 4$$

$$15a + 105d - 24 < a^2 + 21ad + 90d^2$$

$$110d^2 - 24 < 90d^2 + 4$$

$$20d^2 < \frac{28}{20} = \frac{7}{5}$$

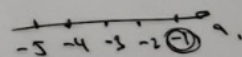
$$d < \sqrt{\frac{7}{5}} \quad d = 1$$

$$a^2 + 21a + 110 < 15a + 105 + 4$$

$$a^2 + 6a + 1 < 0$$

$$a = 3 - 1 = 2$$

$$a = -5 \pm \sqrt{8}$$



$$a_2 = a_1 + d$$

$$a_3 = a_1 + 2d$$

$$1 - 6 + 1$$

$$a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d = a_1 + (n-1)d$$

$$a_1 = -1$$

$$1 - 21 + 10 < -15 + 105 + 4$$

$$-12 < -15$$

$$S = (-1 + 7) \cdot 15 = 90$$

$$(-1 + 6)(-1 + 15) > 6 \cdot 15 - 24$$

$$5 \cdot 14 > 6 \cdot 15 - 24$$

$$70 >$$

$$90 > 94$$

$$110 < 105$$

$$6 < 90$$

$$14 - 105 = 3$$

$$1 - 21 + 10$$

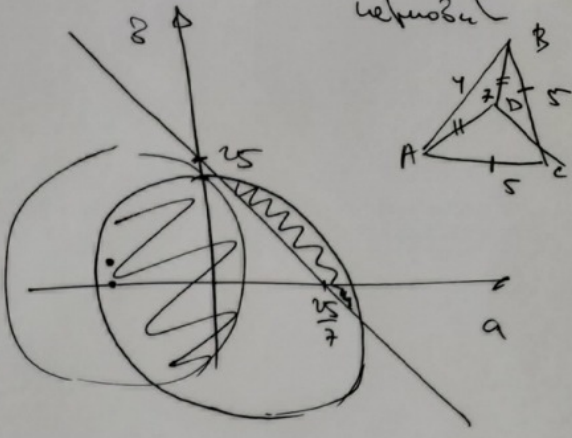
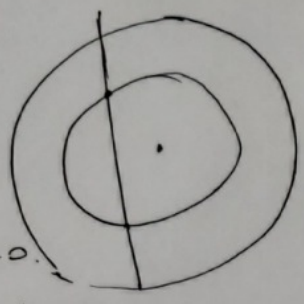
$$1 - 21 + 90 + 15 = 105 + 24 > 0$$

$$\text{max } 1 \text{ und } 2$$

$$a^2 + b^2 \leq \min(14a + 2b, 50)$$

$$\begin{cases} 14a + 2b \geq 50 \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq 50 \end{cases} \quad b > 25 - 7a$$

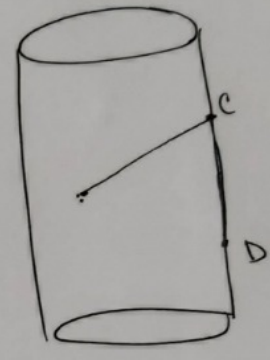
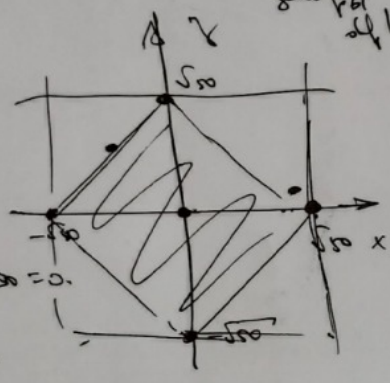
$$\begin{cases} 14a + 2b < 50 \\ a^2 + b^2 = 14a + 2b \\ a^2 - 14a + b^2 - 2b \leq 0 \end{cases}$$



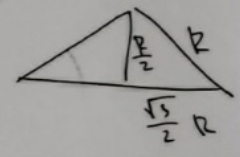
$$\begin{cases} a^2 + b^2 \leq 50 \\ (a-7)^2 + (b-1)^2 = 49 + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$b < 25 - 7a$$

$$\begin{cases} a^2 + b^2 \leq 50 \\ b = 25 - 7a \end{cases}$$



$$(x - \sqrt{50})^2 +$$



$$\begin{aligned} a^2 + (25 - 7a)^2 - 50 &= 0 \\ a^2 + 49a^2 - 350a + 25^2 - 50 &= 0 \\ 50a^2 - 350a + 625 - 50 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$2a^2 - 14a + 23 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_{\max} = \sqrt{50} &= a_{\min} \\ b_{\max} = \sqrt{50} &= b_{\min} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{25}{7} \quad \sqrt{50}$$

$$a^2 + (25 - 7a)^2 < 50$$

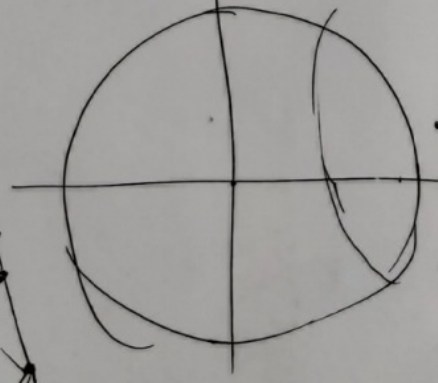
$$\begin{aligned} a^2 + 25^2 + 49a^2 - 350a + 25^2 - 50 &= 50 \\ 50a^2 - 350a + 625 - 50 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$D_1 = 49 - 46 = 3$$

$$a = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} a^2 + b^2 \leq 50 \\ b > 25 - 7a \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \begin{cases} a^2 + b^2 \leq 50 \\ b < 25 - 7a \\ (a-7)^2 + (b-1)^2 \leq 50 \end{cases}$$



$$(a-7)^2 + (b-1)^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} -14a + 49a - 2b + 1 &= 0 \\ 14a + 2b &= 50 \end{aligned}$$



$$(a-7)^2 + (24-7a)^2 \leq 50$$

$$a^2 + 49 - 14a + 49a^2 - 49 \cdot 27 - 50 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} 50a^2 - 14a(25) + 49 + 24^2 - 180 &= 0 \\ 2a^2 - 14a + 23 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$(a-7)^2 + 7(24-7a)^2 = a^2 + (25-7a)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} (a-7+a)(a-7-a) &= (25-7a-24+7a)(15-7a+24-7a) \\ (2a-7)7 &= 49 \cdot 1(119-45) \text{ and } 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$$

Часть 2

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

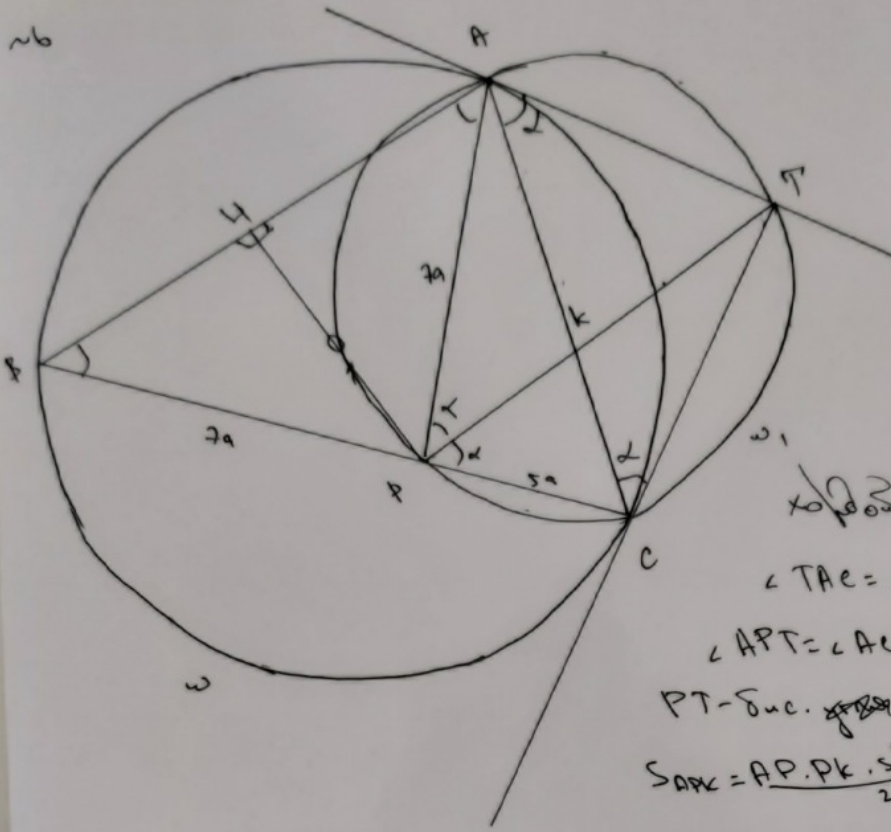
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Вариант 22

масштаб.

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AT, CT - касательные к ω ;
 $AO \perp AT; CO \perp CT$
 четырехугольник $OATC$
 сумма смежных углов. $\angle OAT + \angle OCT = 180^\circ$,
 $T \in \omega$,
 $\angle ACT = \angle ABE = d$ - from menelaus
 to find d here; аналогично $\angle TAC = d$.
 $\angle TAE = \angle TPC = d$ (only parallel no any other)
 $\angle APT = \angle ACT = d$ (only no any other AT)
 PT - бис. ~~of~~ $\triangle APC$.

$$S_{APC} = \frac{AP \cdot PK \cdot \sin d}{2} = 7; S_{PKC} = \frac{PK \cdot PC \cdot \sin d}{2} = 5.$$

$$\frac{7}{5} = \frac{AP \cdot PK}{PK \cdot PC}; \frac{AP}{PC} = \frac{7}{5}; AP = 7a; PC = 5a$$

$\angle APC$ - смежные углы $\triangle APB$; $\angle APC = 2d = \angle ABC + \angle BAP$; $\Rightarrow \angle BAP = d$; $\triangle BAP$ равно-
 бедренный; $BP = AP = 7a$.

$$\frac{S_{ABE}}{S_{APC}} = \frac{AC \cdot BE}{PC \cdot CA} = \frac{AC}{PC} = \frac{AC \cdot CB}{AC \cdot CP} = \frac{CB}{CP} = \frac{12}{5}$$

$$S_{APC} = S_{APK} + S_{PKC} = 7 + 5 = 12$$

$$S_{ABC} = \frac{12}{5} \cdot 12 = \frac{144}{5} = 28,8$$

$\triangle O$ - центр опис. дуг. $\triangle ABC$ найти на единичном радиусе d к хордам,

P - середина AB ; $OP \perp AB$;

$$d = \arctg \frac{3}{4}; \operatorname{tg} d = \frac{3}{4}; \cos d = \frac{4}{5}; \sin d = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{OP}{7a} = \frac{4}{5}; OP = \frac{28}{5}a; BA = \frac{28}{5} \cdot 2a; BC = 12a.$$

$$\triangle APC \text{ не известен. } AC = \sqrt{AP^2 + PC^2 - 2 \cdot AP \cdot PC \cdot \cos 2d}$$

$$S_{APC} = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2d \cdot 5a \cdot 7a = 12 = \sin d \cos d \cdot 35a^2$$

$$35x = \frac{12}{25} \cdot 35a^2; a = \sqrt{\frac{5}{7}}$$

$$\cos 2d = \cos^2 d - \sin^2 d = \frac{7}{25}$$

$$\triangle APC \text{ не известен. } AC = \sqrt{49a^2 + 25a^2 - 2 \cos 2d \cdot 7a \cdot 5a} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{7} \cdot 49 + \frac{25}{7} - 2 \cdot 28 \cdot \frac{7}{25}} =$$

$$= \sqrt{35 - 14 + \frac{125}{7}} = \sqrt{\frac{272}{7}}$$

нет d и ω

~ 1.

универсальность

$$\text{НОД}(a, b, c) = 14 = 2^1 \cdot 7^1$$

$$\text{НОК}(a, b, c) = 2^{17} \cdot 7^{18}$$

$$a = 2^x \cdot 7^y; \quad x, y \in \mathbb{Z}; \quad x, y \geq 0.$$

$$b = 2^e \cdot 7^f; \quad e, f \in \mathbb{Z}; \quad e, f \geq 0.$$

$$c = 2^l \cdot 7^g$$

НОД = $2^1 \cdot 7^1$; наименьшие значения $x, e, l = 1$; $y, f, g = 1$.

НОК = $2^{17} \cdot 7^{18}$; наибольшие значения $x, e, l = 17$; $y, f, g = 18$.

~~Пусть $x=1, e=17$; $f \in \{2, \dots, 18\}$ - 18 вариантов~~

~~$y=1, d=18$; $g \in \{1, \dots, 17\}$ - 17 вариантов~~

~~$f \in \{1, \dots, 17\}$ - 17 вариантов~~

~~$y=1, d=18, g \in \dots$~~

Без учета наим. и наиб. значений:

a : $17 \cdot 18$ вариантов (аналогично b и c)

Всего: $(17 \cdot 18)^3$ вариантов.

~~исключаем лишние~~

$x=1, e=17$: $f - 17$ вариантов

$y=1, d=18$; $g - 18$ вариантов

$y=18, d=1$; $g - 18$ вариантов

$\left. \begin{matrix} 36 \\ 36 \end{matrix} \right\} 36 \cdot 17$

$x=17, e=1$:

$f - 17$ вариантов

$36 \cdot 17$

$6 \cdot 36 \cdot 17$

$x=1, f=17$

$x=17, f=1$

~~$e=1, f=17$~~

$e=17, f=1$

$x=1, e=17, f=1$
 $l=17$

исключаем (необязательно); $6 \cdot 36 \cdot 17 - 6$

аналогично исключаем $y=1, d=18, g=1$
 $g=18$

и наоборот на $f=1, x=17$

Всего $6 \cdot 36 \cdot 17 - 6 - 12 = 6(36 \cdot 17 - 3)$

~2.

$$\log_{\left(\frac{x}{2}+1\right)^2} \left(\frac{7x}{2} - \frac{17}{4}\right); \log_{\sqrt{\frac{7x}{2} - \frac{17}{4}}} \left(\frac{3x}{2} - 6\right)^2; \log_{\sqrt{\frac{3x}{2} - 6}} \left(\frac{x}{2} + 1\right)$$

OD3:

$\frac{x}{2} + 1 > 0$	$x > -2$	
$\frac{x}{2} + 1 \neq \pm 1$	$x \neq 0; x \neq -4$	
$\frac{7x}{2} - \frac{17}{4} > 0$	$x > \frac{17}{14}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} x > 4 \\ x \neq \frac{14}{3} \end{array} \right\}$
$\frac{7x}{2} - \frac{17}{4} > 0$	$x \neq 4$ $x > 4$	
$\frac{7x}{2} - \frac{17}{4} \neq 1$	$x > -2$	
$\left(\frac{3x}{2} - 6\right)^2 > 0$	$x \neq \frac{14}{3}$	
$\frac{3x}{2} - 6 > 0$		
$\frac{x}{2} + 1 > 0$		
$\frac{3x}{2} - 6 \neq 1$		

$$\underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \log_{\frac{x}{2}+1} \left(\frac{7x}{2} - \frac{17}{4}\right)}_{\textcircled{1}}; \underbrace{4 \log_{\sqrt{\frac{7x}{2} - \frac{17}{4}}} \left(\frac{3x}{2} - 6\right)}_{\textcircled{2}}; \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \log_{\sqrt{\frac{3x}{2} - 6}} \left(\frac{x}{2} + 1\right)}_{\textcircled{3}}$$

~~① = ③~~

$$\log_{\frac{x}{2}+1} \left(\frac{7x}{2} - \frac{17}{4}\right) = \log_{\sqrt{\frac{3x}{2} - 6}} \left(\frac{x}{2} + 1\right)$$

$$\log_{\frac{x}{2}+1} \left(\frac{7x}{2} - \frac{17}{4}\right) = \log_{\sqrt{\frac{3x}{2} - 6}} \left(\frac{x}{2} + 1\right)$$

$$\frac{x}{2} + 1 = a; \quad \frac{7x}{2} - \frac{17}{4} = b; \quad \frac{3x}{2} - 6 = c$$

$$\log_{c^2} a = \frac{\log_2 a}{\log_2 c}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \log_a b; \quad 4 \log_b c; \quad \frac{1}{2} \log_{c^2} a$$

$$\log_{c^2} a = \frac{\log_a b}{\log_a c} = \frac{1}{\log_c a \cdot \log_2 c} = \log_c b \cdot \log_2 c$$

~~② = ④~~

$$\frac{1}{2} \log_a b = 4 \log_b c; \quad \log_{c^2} a = 4 \log_2 c - 1$$

$$\log_a b = 8 \log_2 c; \quad \frac{(\log_2 c)^2}{2} = \frac{1}{4 \log_2 c - 1}$$

$$8d^2(4d-1) = 1$$

$$32d^3 - 8d^2 + 1 = 0$$

u 2 (упрощение)

$\log_a^2 \textcircled{1} = \textcircled{1}$.

$\log_a^2 b = 8 \log_a c$; $\frac{1}{2} \log_a a = \frac{1}{2} \log_a b - 1$; $\log_a a = \log_a b - 2$; $\frac{1}{2} \log_a a = \frac{1}{2} \log_a c - 1$

$\log_a^2 b = 8 \log_a c = \log_a b \cdot \log_a c$

$(\frac{1}{2} \log_a c)^2 = \frac{1}{4} (\log_a c - 1)^2$

$8d^2 = 4(4d-1)$

$64d^2 = 16d - 4$

$64d^2 - 16d + 4 = 0$

$\frac{1}{2} \log_a b - \frac{1}{4} \log_a c = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\log_a b}{\log_a b} = \frac{1}{4} \log_a a$

$\textcircled{1} = \textcircled{5}$.

$\frac{1}{2} \log_a b \cdot \frac{1}{2} \log_a c = \frac{1}{4} \log_a^2 b$; $4 \log_a b = \frac{1}{2} \log_a^2 b - 1$

$\frac{1}{4} d^2 = (\frac{1}{2} d - 1) \cdot \frac{1}{16}$

$d^2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} (\frac{1}{2} d - 1)$

$16d^2 - d + 1 = 0$

$4d^2 = (d-2)$; $4d^2 - d + 2 = 0$

$D = 1 - 4 \cdot 16 < 0$; d

$D = 1 - 4 \cdot 8 < 0$; d

$\textcircled{1} = \textcircled{2}$.

$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \log_a b \cdot 4 \log_a c = 2 \log_a c$; $\frac{1}{2} \log_a a = \frac{1}{2} \log_a b - 1$

$d^2 = 2 \cdot 4 (\frac{1}{2} d - 1)$

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

$d^2 - 8d + 8 = 0$

$\log_a b = \log_a a^{4(2+\sqrt{2})}$

$D_1 = 16 - 8 = 8$

$b = a^{4(2+\sqrt{2})}$

$d = 4 \pm \sqrt{8} = 2(2 + \sqrt{2})$

$\textcircled{1} = \textcircled{3}$

$4 \log_a c \cdot \frac{1}{2} \log_a a = 2 \log_a a$; $\frac{1}{2} \log_a b = d - 1$

$\frac{1}{2} \log_{\frac{3x}{2}-6} (\frac{x}{2} + 1) = 2$

$d^2 = 4(d-1)$

$d^2 - 4d + 4 = 0$; $d = 2$

$\log_{\frac{3x}{2}-6} (\frac{x}{2} + 1) = \log_{\frac{3x}{2}-6} (\frac{3x}{2} + 6)^4$

методы

$$\frac{1}{2} \log_a b = d.$$

$$4 \log_a c$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \log_a a \quad d-1$$

$$\log_a d = \frac{\log_a b}{\log_a a} = \log_a b \cdot \log_a a. \quad \text{quod erat}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \log_a b \cdot \frac{1}{2} \log_a a = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\log_a b}{\log_a a} = \frac{1}{4} \log_a c$$

$$d^2 = \frac{1}{4}(d-1)$$

$$\# \quad \frac{\frac{1}{2} \log_a b \cdot 4 \log_a c}{4} = 2 \frac{\log_a b}{\log_a a} = 2 \log_a c$$

$$d^2 = \frac{4}{d-1}$$

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

$$d^2 - 4d - 4 = 0.$$

$$-8 + 2 - 4$$

$$\frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{20}}{2}$$

log

$$x=6.$$

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

$$\log \left(\frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{20}}{2} \right)$$

$$\textcircled{2} = \textcircled{3}$$

$$4 \log_2 c = \frac{1}{2} \log_c a; \frac{1}{2} \log_a 8 = \frac{1}{2} \log_c a - 1 = \frac{1}{2} \log_c a - \log_c c$$

$$8 \log_2 c = \log_c a = \frac{\log_2 a}{\log_2 c}$$

$$8 \log_2 c = \frac{1}{\log_2 c (8 \log_2 c - 2)}$$

$$8p^2 (8p - 2) = 1.$$

$$64p^3 - 16p - 1 = 0.$$

$$\textcircled{1} = \textcircled{2}.$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \log_c 8 = \frac{1}{2} \log_c a; 4 \log_2 c = \frac{1}{2} \log_a 8 - 1.$$

$$\log_c 8 = \log_c a = \frac{1}{\log_c a \cdot \log_2 c} = \frac{1}{\log_c a \left(\frac{1}{8} \log_c a - \frac{1}{4} \right)}$$

$$p = \frac{4}{p \left(\frac{p}{2} - 1 \right)}$$

$$p^2 \left(\frac{p}{2} - 1 \right) = 4$$

$$p^3 - 2p^2 - 8 = 0.$$