

Часть 1

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

Шифр: **21100720**

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Вариант 22

N1 Microbun ①

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

$$\begin{cases} (a_1 + 6d)(a_1 + 15d) > 15(a_1 + 7d) - 24 \\ (a_1 + 10d)(a_1 + 11d) < 15(a_1 + 7d) + 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + 21ad + 90d^2 > 15a_1 + 105d - 24 \\ a_1^2 + 21ad + 110d^2 < 15a_1 + 105d + 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -a_1^2 - 21ad - 90d^2 < -15a_1 - 105d + 24 \\ a_1^2 + 21ad + 110d^2 < 15a_1 + 105d + 4 \end{cases}$$

$$20d^2 < 28 \quad (*)$$

$$a_1^2 + 21ad + 110d^2 < 15a_1 + 105d + 4 \quad (**)$$

Th: T.h. $a_1, a_2, \dots \in \mathbb{Z}$, so $d \in \mathbb{Z}$, \Rightarrow

$$\Rightarrow 20d^2 < 28 \Leftrightarrow d^2 < \frac{7}{5} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} d=1 \\ d=-1 \end{cases} \quad (\text{not } b)$$

T.h. $n=1$ is b \Rightarrow $d=1$

$$1^{th}: \begin{cases} 21a_1^2 + 21a_1 + 90 > 15a_1 + 105 - 24 \quad (1) \\ a_1^2 + 21a_1 + 110 < 15a_1 + 105 + 4 \quad (2) \end{cases}$$

$$(1): a_1^2 + 6a_1 + 1 < 0$$

$$a_1^2 + 6a_1 + 1 < 0$$

$$(a_1 - (-3 - 2\sqrt{2}))(a_1 - (-3 + 2\sqrt{2})) < 0$$

$$\frac{D}{4} = 9 - 1 = 8$$

$$a_1 = -3 \pm 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$a_1 = -3$$



$$-3 - 2\sqrt{2} < -5$$

$$-3 + 2\sqrt{2} > -1$$

$$-2\sqrt{2} < -2$$

$$2\sqrt{2} > 2$$

$$2\sqrt{2} > 2$$

$$-3 + 2\sqrt{2} < 0$$

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

$$-3 - 2\sqrt{2} > -6$$

$$8 < 9$$

$$-2\sqrt{2} > -3$$

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

$$8 < 9$$

$$a_1 \in (-3 - 2\sqrt{2}; -3 + 2\sqrt{2}) \cap \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_1 \in \{-5; -4; -3; -2; -1\}$$

Lib: $a_1 \in \{-5; -4; -3; -2; -1\}$

$$(2): a_1^2 + 6a_1 + 114 - 10 \cdot 15 > 0 \Leftrightarrow a_1^2 + 6a_1 + 9 > 0 \Leftrightarrow (a_1 + 3)^2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow a_1 \neq -3$$

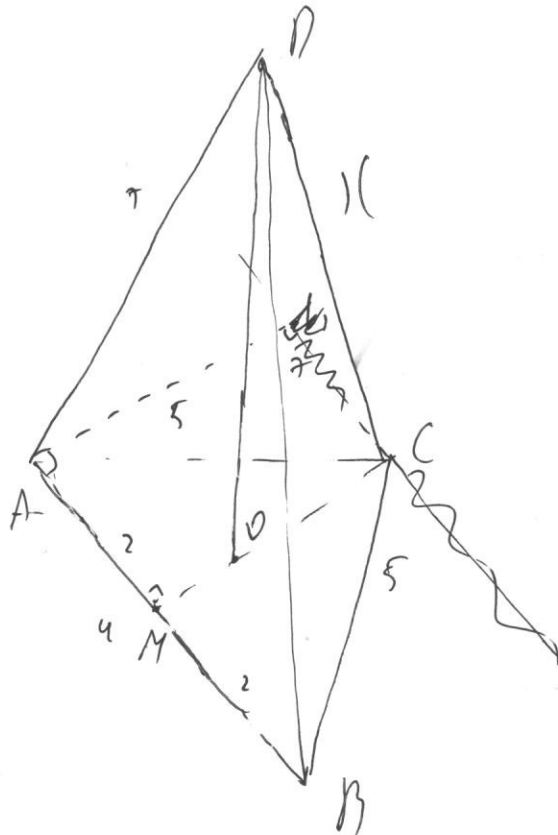
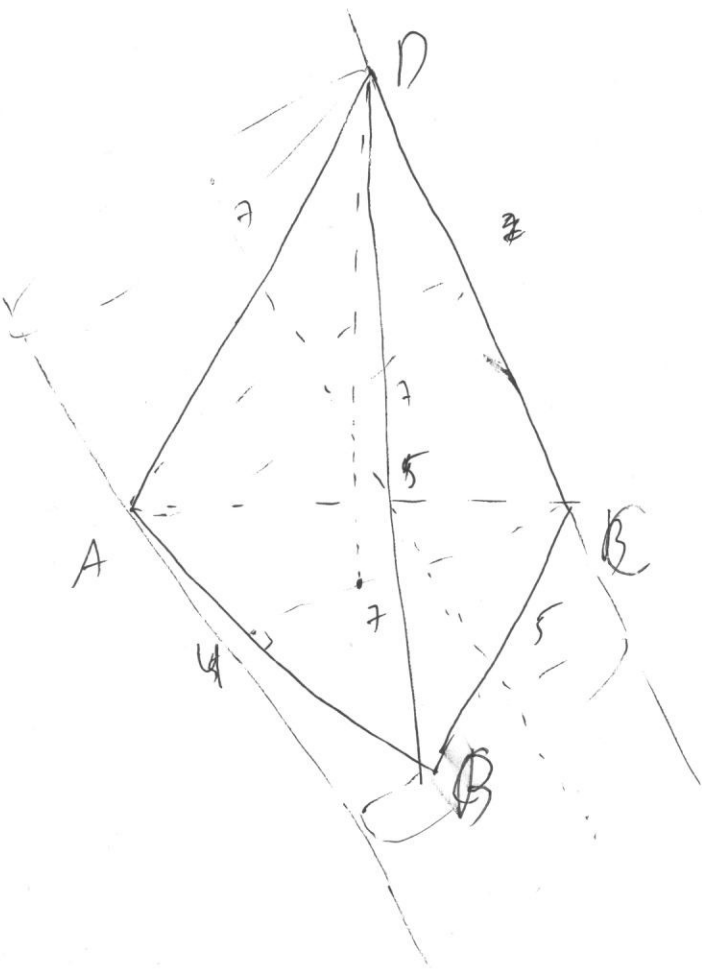
Uciokum $\textcircled{2}$
Larga $a_1 \in \begin{cases} a_1 \in \{-5; -4; -3; -2; -1\} \\ a_1 \neq -3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 \in \{-5; -4; -2; -1\}$$

$$\text{Orb: } a_1 \in \{-5; -4; -2; -1\}$$

W 2 $AM=4, AC=CB=5, MD=MB=7$ $\triangle ABC$ (3)

T-M perpasary C
 sumari $CD=11$



Meni DO - buccna perpasary u DO

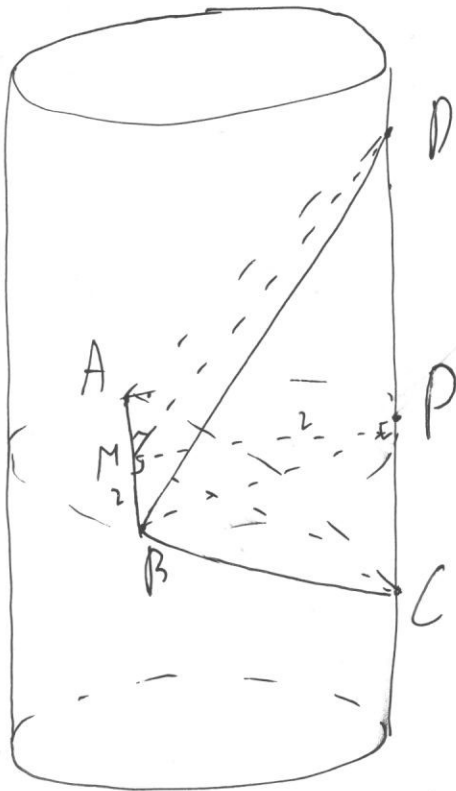
1) T.h. $AD=BD$ $DO \perp (ABC), DO \perp AO \perp OB \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow MD^2 = AO^2 + OD^2, BD^2 = OB^2 + OD^2, \text{ T.h. } AD=BD, AO=OB \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow O \in CM, \text{ re } M - \text{ cip - na } AB. \text{ Nyobeanu } M/3$

~~C nyobeanu l HAB. Nyobeanu Ak l l. Ak l AB =>~~
 ~~$\Rightarrow Ak \parallel CM, \angle k, \angle M, \angle A = 90^\circ \Rightarrow Ak \perp CM$~~
 ~~$\Rightarrow Ak = CM = \sqrt{25-4} = \sqrt{21}, akc = AM = 2$~~

$\angle (AB, DC) = \angle (AC, CD) = a \cos(\frac{2}{11})$

2) $OC = MP_{(ABC)}$ u T.h. $OA \perp OC$ - d-cca b p/d Δ , re
 $OC \perp AB$, a nenne $AB \subset (ABC) \Rightarrow OC \perp AB$ re T. o
 3 u l -par. Toroga $ABC \perp l \perp CD$. T.h.
 $CD \perp l$, re l - och umumyara, ac $ABC \perp l$
 $l \parallel$ och-re umumyara

Microbiom (4)



Microbiom $P = CD \cap L$.

T.u. $PD \perp L$, do $BP, MP \subset L$, do

$BP, AP \perp PD$. Tergo

$$BP^2 = BP^2 + PD^2, AP^2 = BP^2 + PD^2$$

T.u. $BP = AP$, do $AP = BP$.

Tergo $\triangle APB$ - p'it u

$MP \perp AB$.

T.u. $MP \subset L$, do $MP \perp CD \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow MP = \text{otsumu } \perp\text{-y u } AB \text{ u } CD \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow MP = g(AB, CD) = g(M, CD)$$

~~F.A. P.P.E~~

Microbiom $MP = y$ $BP = \sqrt{4 + y^2}$

~~cas~~ $\sin \angle ABP = \frac{MP}{BP} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{4 + y^2}}$

$$S_{ABP} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot AB \cdot BP \cdot \sin \angle B = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot MP = 2y$$

R ~~numunna~~ = R ~~otsumu~~ - ~~otsumu~~, otsumu. otsumu $\triangle ABP =$

$$= \frac{AB \cdot BP \cdot AP}{4 \cdot 5} = \frac{4 \cdot (4 + y^2)}{4 \cdot 2y} = \frac{4 + y^2}{2y}$$

R ~~numunna~~, tergo $f = \frac{4 + y^2}{2y}$ ~~numunna~~ - ~~otsumu~~.

$$f' = \frac{(4 + y^2)' \cdot y - y' \cdot (4 + y^2)}{y^2} = \frac{2y^2 - 4 - y^2}{y^2} = \frac{y^2 - 4}{y^2}$$

~~Microbiom~~ ~~lyur~~ ~~t-ua~~ f : $f = 0$ $y = \pm 2$

$f' \begin{matrix} - & + & - & + \end{matrix}$ $f \begin{matrix} \searrow & \nearrow & \searrow & \nearrow \end{matrix}$ T.u. $y > 0$, do $\in \mathbb{R}$

min $y = 2$

$$BP = \sqrt{MB^2 + MP^2} = \sqrt{4 + 4} = 2\sqrt{2}. PD = \sqrt{BP^2 - MP^2} =$$

$$= \sqrt{49 - 8} = \sqrt{39}. CP = \sqrt{MC^2 - MP^2} = \sqrt{(BC^2 - MB^2) - MP^2} =$$

Умножим (5)

$$= \sqrt{25 - 4 - 8} = \sqrt{13}$$

$$\text{Тогда } CP = NP + CP = \sqrt{39} + \sqrt{13} = \sqrt{13} (1 + \sqrt{3})$$

$$\text{Отв: } \sqrt{13} (1 + \sqrt{3})$$

№ 3. Микробуна 6)

$$\begin{cases} (11-a)^2 + (4-b)^2 \leq 50 & (1) \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq \min(14a+2b, 50) & (2) \end{cases}$$

Т-М (2)

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

I ~~Max~~ 50 $14a+2b \geq 50 \Leftrightarrow b \geq 25-7a$
 $a^2 + b^2 \leq 50$ - ~~max~~ a и b -пар

(0, 0) и пар. $5\sqrt{2}$.

Максимум Т-ми ~~не-я~~ ~~опт-ми~~ $b = 25 - 7a$

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

$$a^2 + 625 - 14 \cdot 25a + 49a^2 = 50$$

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

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

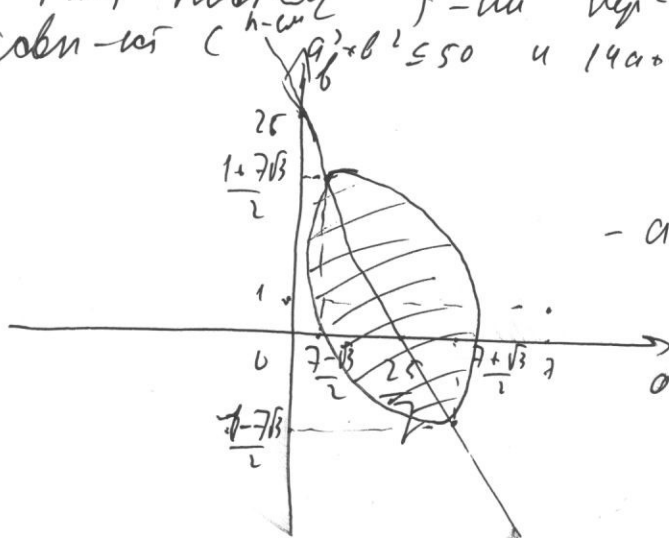
$$\frac{D}{4} = 49 - 46 = 3$$

$$a = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2} \quad b = 25 - \frac{49 \pm 7\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 7\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

II $\begin{cases} b < 25 - 7a \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq 14a + 2b \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} b < 25 - 7a \\ a^2 - 14a + 49 - 49 + b^2 - 2b + 1 - 1 \leq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} b < 25 - 7a \\ (a-7)^2 + (b-1)^2 \leq 50 \end{cases}$ - ~~max~~ a -пар b (7; 1) и пар. $5\sqrt{2}$

Для $14a+2b=50$, $(a-7)^2 + (b-1)^2 \leq 50$ и $a^2 + b^2 \leq 50$ ~~наимень-~~
~~ше~~, ~~наимень-~~ Т-ми ~~не-я~~ $(a-7)^2 + (b-1)^2 \leq 50$ и $14a+2b=50$
 совм-ит с ~~h-ли~~ $a^2 + b^2 \leq 50$ и $14a+2b=50$



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

Условие 7

Если r на (u, v) ... r ... r ...

Решение: $(u-a)^2 + (v-b)^2 \leq 50 \Leftrightarrow (a-u)^2 + (b-v)^2 \leq 50 -$

Суп-ра с a -рам в (u, v) и рад. $\sqrt{50}$ на
интер-рам (a, b)

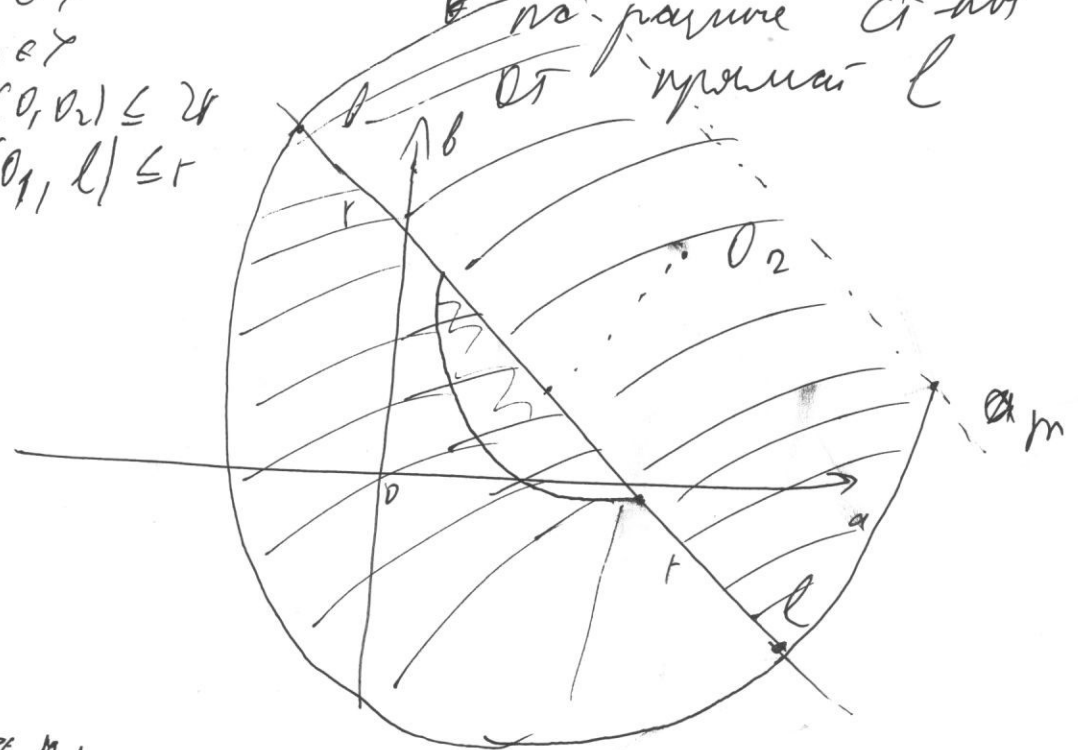
Тогда r ... (u, v) , r ... $\sqrt{50}$ и
пересен. с сегментом суп-ра, задан-ми (2).

Пересечение r с a -рам в $O_1(u, v)$ и рад. r с a -рам в $O_2(a, b)$
и рад. r , леммой за прямой l дуги-
с-ра r и r ... r ...

~~$f(r, l) \leq 2r$~~
 ~~$g(r, l) \leq r$~~

$$\begin{cases} O_1 \in X \\ g(O_1, O_2) \leq 2r \\ O_2 \in X \\ O_1 \in X \\ O_2 \in X \\ g(O_1, O_2) \leq 2r \\ g(O_1, l) \leq r \end{cases}$$

r ... X, Y - r ...
 r ... r ...
 r ... r ...



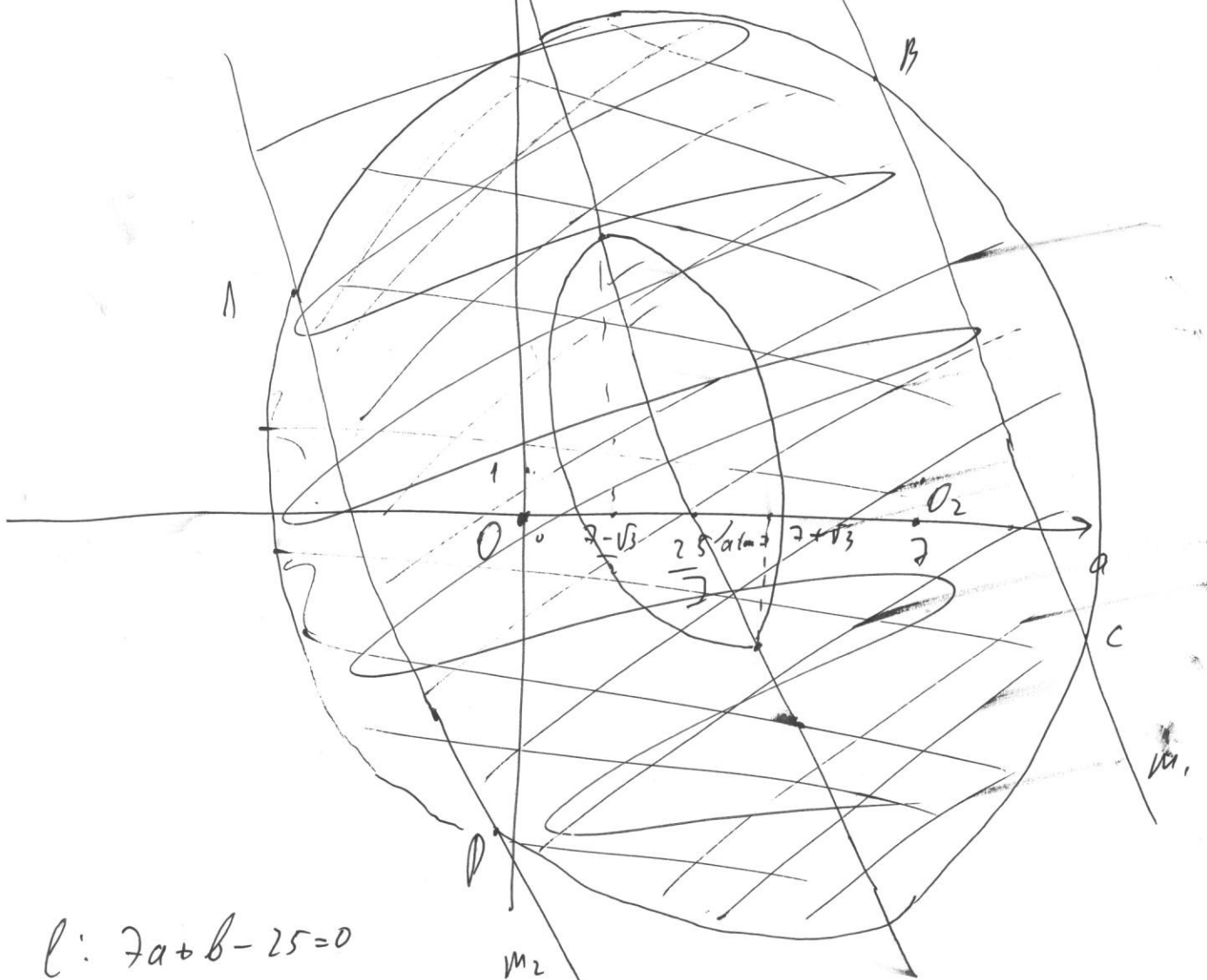
На r ... r ... r ...
Видно, что r ... r ... r ...
Суп-ра r ... r ... r ...
ме r ... r ... r ...

Lemma of Apollonius, $\mu = \frac{m}{l}$ - radius of the circle, m and l are the radii of the circles l and m respectively. μ is the ratio of the radii of the circles l and m .

Tangent circles $\begin{cases} (1) \\ (2) \end{cases}$

Radius $r = 5\sqrt{2}$
 $\omega_1 - O_1 - R_1 (O_1 = (0, 0), 25)$
 $\omega_2 - O_2 - R_2 (O_2 = (7, 0), 25)$

$b = 25 - 7a$

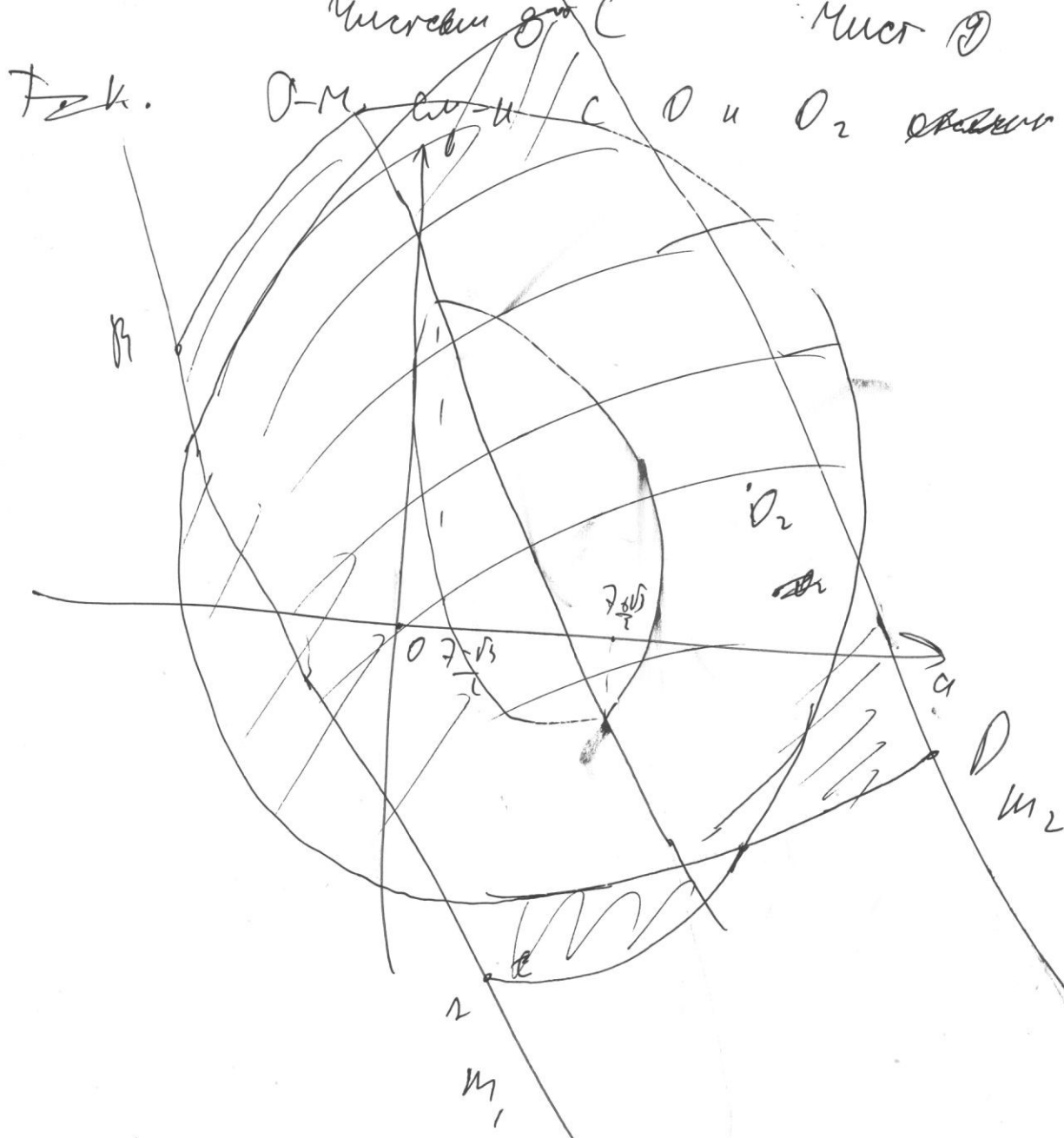


$l: 7a + b - 25 = 0$

$\rho(O_1, l) = \frac{|-25|}{\sqrt{49+1}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}$

$\rho(O_2, l) = \frac{|7 \cdot 7 + 1 \cdot 1 - 25|}{\sqrt{49+1}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} = \rho(O_1, l) \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \rho(O, M_1) = \rho(O, M_2)$. Tangent



~~Углублен~~ Т.ч. $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2$, $S(\overline{BO_1H}) = S(\overline{CO_1H})$

$$S = \pi \cdot O-M \cdot C \cdot r-H \cdot 10\sqrt{2}$$

$$S = \pi \cdot (10\sqrt{2})^2 = \pi \cdot 200$$

Ответ: 200π

Чеприков

$$a_1^2 + 6a_1 + 114 - 105 > 0$$

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

$$(a_1 + 3)^2 > 0$$

$$a_1^2 +$$

$$a_1 = -3: a_{15} = -3 + 14 = 11$$

$$\xi = \frac{(-3 + 11) \cdot 15}{2} = 4 \cdot 15 = 60$$

$$a_7 = -3 + 6 = 3$$

$$a_{16} = -3 + 15 = 12$$

$$a_7 a_{16} = 36 = 60 - 24$$

$$a_1 = -5$$

$$a_{15} = -5 + 14 = 9$$

$$\xi = \frac{(9 - 5) \cdot 15}{2} = 30$$

$$a_7 = -5 + 6 = 1$$

$$a_{16} = -5 + 15 = 10$$

$$10 > 30 - 24$$

$$a_{11} = -5 + 10 = 5$$

$$a_{12} = -5 + 11 = 6$$

$$30 < 34$$

$$a^2 + b^2 \leq 14a + 2b$$

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

$$a^2 - 14a + 49 - 49 + b^2 - 2b + 1 - 1 \leq 0$$

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

$$(10, 9) \text{ та } 7a + b - 25 = 0$$

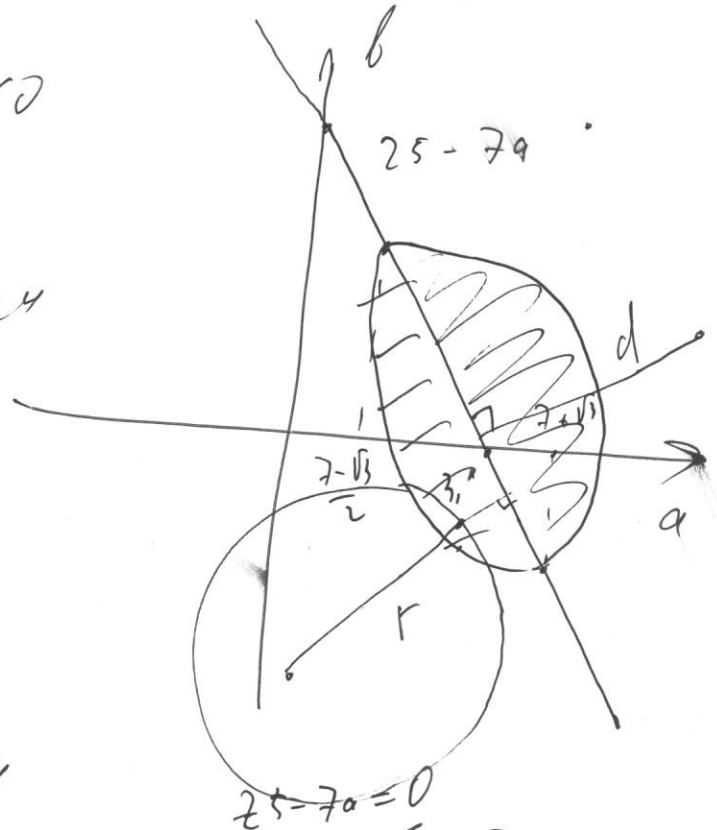
$$\rho = \frac{|A x_0 + B y_0 + C|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}}$$

$$\rho_1 = \frac{25}{\sqrt{50}}$$

$$\rho_2 = \frac{|7 \cdot 7 + 1 \cdot 1 - 25|}{\sqrt{50}} = \frac{25}{5\sqrt{2}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$14a + 2b = 50$$

$$b = 25 - 7a$$



$$25 - 7a = 0$$

$$a = \frac{25}{7} \sqrt{5} \sqrt{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} a^2 + b^2 = 50 \\ 14a + 2b = 50 \end{cases}$$

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

$$a^2 + 25 - 350a + 49a^2 = 50$$

$$50a^2 - 350a + 575 = 0$$

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

$$D = 49 - 46 = 3$$

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

$$\frac{7 + \sqrt{3}}{2} \approx \frac{8,5}{2} = 4,25$$

$$\frac{7 - \sqrt{3}}{2} \approx \frac{5,5}{2} = 2,75$$

Часть 2

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

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Вариант 22

N4

Условие D

$$\begin{cases} \text{НОД}(a; b; c) = 14 \\ \text{НОК}(a; b; c) = 2^{17} \cdot 7^{18} \end{cases}$$

Пусть $a = 14 \cdot k \cdot z$
 $b = 14 \cdot k \cdot m \cdot n$ где k, z, m, n, t
 $c = 14 \cdot z \cdot n \cdot t$, взаимно простые

Канонич. у. разл. k, z, m, n, t не взаимно пр.
 $\text{НОД}(a, b) = 14k$ $\text{НОД}(b, c) = 14n$ $\text{НОД}(a, c) = 14z$
 $\text{НОД}(a, c) = 14$

$$\text{НОК}(a, b, c) = \text{НОК}(\text{НОК}(a, b), c) =$$

$$= \frac{\text{НОК}(a, b) \cdot c}{\text{НОД}(\text{НОК}(a, b), c)} = \frac{ab}{\text{НОД}(a, b)} \cdot c = \frac{ab}{\text{НОД}(a, b)} \cdot c$$

$$= \frac{14 \cdot k \cdot z \cdot 14 \cdot k \cdot m \cdot n}{14k} \cdot 14 \cdot z \cdot n \cdot t = \frac{14 \cdot z \cdot k \cdot m \cdot n \cdot 14 \cdot z \cdot n \cdot t}{14 \cdot z \cdot n} =$$

$$= 14 \cdot z \cdot k \cdot m \cdot n \cdot t = 2^{17} \cdot 7^{18}$$

$$z \cdot k \cdot m \cdot n \cdot t = 2^{16} \cdot 7^{17}$$

Т.к. k, z, k, m, n, t взаимно

просты, то $z = 2^a \cdot 7^b$, $k = 2^c \cdot 7^d$, $m = 2^e \cdot 7^f$, $n = 2^g \cdot 7^h$, $t = 2^i \cdot 7^j$

если $a+b+c+d+e+f+g+h+i+j = 17$. Проверка: $2^{16} \cdot 7^{17} = 2^{16} \cdot 7^{17}$
 Проверка: $2^{16} \cdot 7^{17} = 2^{16} \cdot 7^{17}$
 $A_6 = 6 \cdot 5 = 30$
 Ответ: 30

n5

Умова 2

$$a = \log_{\left(\frac{11}{2} + 1\right)^2} \left(\frac{74}{2} - \frac{17}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \log_{\frac{11}{2} + 1} \left(\frac{74}{2} - \frac{17}{4}\right)$$

$$b = 4 \log_{\sqrt{\frac{74}{2} - \frac{17}{4}}} \left(\frac{34}{2} - 6\right) = 4 \log_{\frac{74}{2} - \frac{17}{4}} \left(\frac{34}{2} - 6\right)$$

- можна керувати $\frac{11}{2} + 1 > 0$ чи $\frac{11}{2} + 1 < 0$ перевернути знак

$$c = \log_{\sqrt{\frac{34}{2} - 6}} \left(\frac{11}{2} + 1\right) = 2 \log_{\frac{34}{2} - 6} \left(\frac{11}{2} + 1\right) =$$

~~$$c = 2 \log_{\frac{34}{2} - 6} \left(\frac{11}{2} + 1\right) = 2 \log_{\frac{11}{2} + 1} \left(\frac{34}{2} - 6\right) = a$$~~

~~$$b = 4 \frac{\log_{\frac{11}{2} + 1} \left(\frac{34}{2} - 6\right)}{\log_{\frac{11}{2} + 1} \left(\frac{74}{2} - \frac{17}{4}\right)}$$~~

$$a = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\ln\left(\frac{74}{2} - \frac{17}{4}\right)}{\ln\left(\frac{11}{2} + 1\right)}$$

$$b = 4 \frac{\ln\left(\frac{34}{2} - 6\right)}{\ln\left(\frac{74}{2} - \frac{17}{4}\right)}$$

$$c = 2 \frac{\ln\left(\frac{11}{2} + 1\right)}{\ln\left(\frac{34}{2} - 6\right)}$$

Умова $\ln\left(\frac{74}{2} - \frac{17}{4}\right) = t,$

$$\ln\left(\frac{11}{2} + 1\right) = w,$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{34}{2} - 6\right) = u$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2} \frac{t}{w}, \quad b = 4 \frac{u}{t}$$

$$c = 2 \frac{w}{u}, \quad a, b, c \neq 0$$

~~$$ab = 2 \frac{4}{w} = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{2}{u} = \frac{4}{u}$$~~

Т-М спе курс

Умножен ③

$$\begin{cases} \frac{11}{2} + 1 > 0 \\ 7u - \frac{17}{4} > 0 \\ 7\frac{34}{2} - 6 > 0 \\ u \neq 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \frac{11}{2} + 1 \neq 1 \\ 7u - \frac{17}{4} \neq 1 \\ u \neq 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \frac{34}{2} - 6 \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x > -2 \\ x > \frac{17}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{7} = \frac{17}{7} \\ x > \frac{6 \cdot 2}{3} = 4 \\ x \neq 0 \\ u \neq \frac{21}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{7} = 3 \\ x \neq \frac{7 \cdot 2}{3} = \frac{14}{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x > 9$$

I

$$\begin{cases} a = c \\ b = a - 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \frac{b}{w} = 2 \frac{u}{u} \\ 4 \frac{u}{t} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{b}{w} - 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \frac{t}{w} = 4 \frac{u}{u} & 4u^2 = t^4 \\ & t = \frac{4u^2}{u} \end{cases}$$

$$4 \frac{u \cdot u}{4u^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \frac{u}{u} - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{u^2}{u^2} &= 2 \frac{u}{u} - 1 & q &= \frac{u}{u} \\ q^2 &= \frac{2}{q} - 1 & q^3 &= 2q - q & q^3 + q - 2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc|c} & & & & 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ & & & & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{array}$$

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

$$\Delta = 1 - 8 < 0$$

$$q = 1$$

$$u = w \quad t = \frac{4u^2}{u} = 4u$$

$$\begin{cases} \ln\left(\frac{34}{2} - 6\right) = \ln\left(\frac{x}{2} + 1\right) \\ \ln\left(7\frac{34}{2} - \frac{17}{4}\right) = 4 \ln\left(\frac{34}{2} - 6\right) \end{cases} \begin{cases} \frac{34}{2} - 6 = \frac{x}{2} + 1 \\ 7\frac{34}{2} - \frac{17}{4} = \left(\frac{34}{2} - 6\right)^4 \\ x > 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 7 \\ 7 \cdot 7 - \frac{17}{4} = \left(\frac{34}{2} - 6\right)^4 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \text{Проверим } x=7 \text{ в (2) не верно} \\ 7 \cdot 7 - \frac{17}{4} = \left(\frac{3 \cdot 7}{2} - 6\right)^4 \rightarrow \text{не } 7 < 4 \\ 98 - \frac{17}{4} = \left(\frac{21}{2} - \frac{12}{2}\right)^4 \quad \frac{81}{4} = \left(\frac{9}{2}\right)^4 \end{cases}$$

уточним ①

$$\text{II} \begin{cases} a = b \\ c = a - 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \frac{t}{u} = 4 \frac{4}{t} \\ 2 \frac{4}{u} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{t}{u} - 1 \end{cases} \quad \frac{t}{u} = 8 \frac{4}{t} \quad u = \frac{t^2}{84}$$

$$2 \frac{t^2}{84^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{t \cdot 84}{t^2} - 1$$

$$2 \frac{t^2}{44^2} = \frac{44}{t} - 1 \quad \frac{t}{4} = 2$$

~~$$t^3 - 16u^3 - 4u^2$$~~

~~$$t^3 - 16u^2 + 4u - 1$$~~

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

$$q^3 = 16q - 4q$$

$$q^3 + 4q - 16 = 0$$

$$q = 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} & 1 & 0 & 4 & -16 \\ 2 & & 2 & 4 & 16 \\ & 1 & 2 & 8 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$(q-2)(q^2+2q+8) = 0$$

$$q=2 \begin{cases} t = 2u \\ u = \frac{44^2}{8u} = \frac{1}{2}u \end{cases}$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{7u}{2} - \frac{17}{4}\right) = 2 \ln\left(\frac{3u}{2} - 6\right)$$

$$2 \ln\left(\frac{u}{2} + 1\right) = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{3u}{2} - 6\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{7u}{2} - \frac{17}{4} = \frac{9u^2}{4} - 18u + 36 \\ \frac{u^2}{4} + u + 1 = \frac{3u}{2} - 6 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 14u - 17 = 9u^2 - 72u + 144 \\ 11^2 + 4u + 4 = 6u - 24 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 9u^2 - 86u + 151 = 0 \\ u^2 - 2u + 28 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 106$$

~~$$9u^2 - 86u + 151 = 0$$~~

$$\frac{D}{4} = 43^2 - 9 \cdot 151 = 1849 - 1359 = 490$$

~~$$43 - 7\sqrt{10} \text{ и } 43 + 7\sqrt{10}$$~~

$$43 + 7\sqrt{10} \quad 43 + 7\sqrt{10}$$

12

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

уточним

$$\begin{cases} 4 \frac{4}{t} = 2 \frac{u}{u} \\ \frac{1}{2} \frac{t}{u} = 2 \frac{u}{u} - 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} 2 \frac{4}{t} = \frac{u}{u} & 2 \frac{u}{t} = \frac{u}{u} & 2u^2 = ut \\ \frac{1}{2} \frac{t^2}{2u^2} = 2 \cdot \frac{2u^2}{t} - 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{u} \frac{t^2}{u^2} = \frac{4u}{t} - 1 \quad \frac{1}{4} q^2 = \frac{4}{2} - 1$$

$$q = \frac{t}{u} \quad q^2 = \frac{16}{9} - 4 \quad q^3 = 16 - 4t$$

$$q^3 + 4q - 16 = 0$$

$$q = 2$$

$$t = 2u$$

$$u = \frac{2u^2}{2u} = u$$

$$\begin{cases} \ln\left(\frac{34}{2} - 6\right) = \ln\left(\frac{4}{2} + 1\right) \\ \ln\left(\frac{74}{2} - \frac{17}{4}\right) = 2 \ln\left(\frac{34}{2} - 6\right) \end{cases}$$

u > 4

$$\begin{cases} \frac{34}{2} - 6 = \frac{u}{2} + 1 \\ \frac{74}{2} - \frac{17}{4} = \left(\frac{34}{2} - 6\right)^2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 11 = 7 \\ \frac{74}{2} - \frac{17}{4} = \left(\frac{34}{2} - 6\right)^2 \end{cases}$$

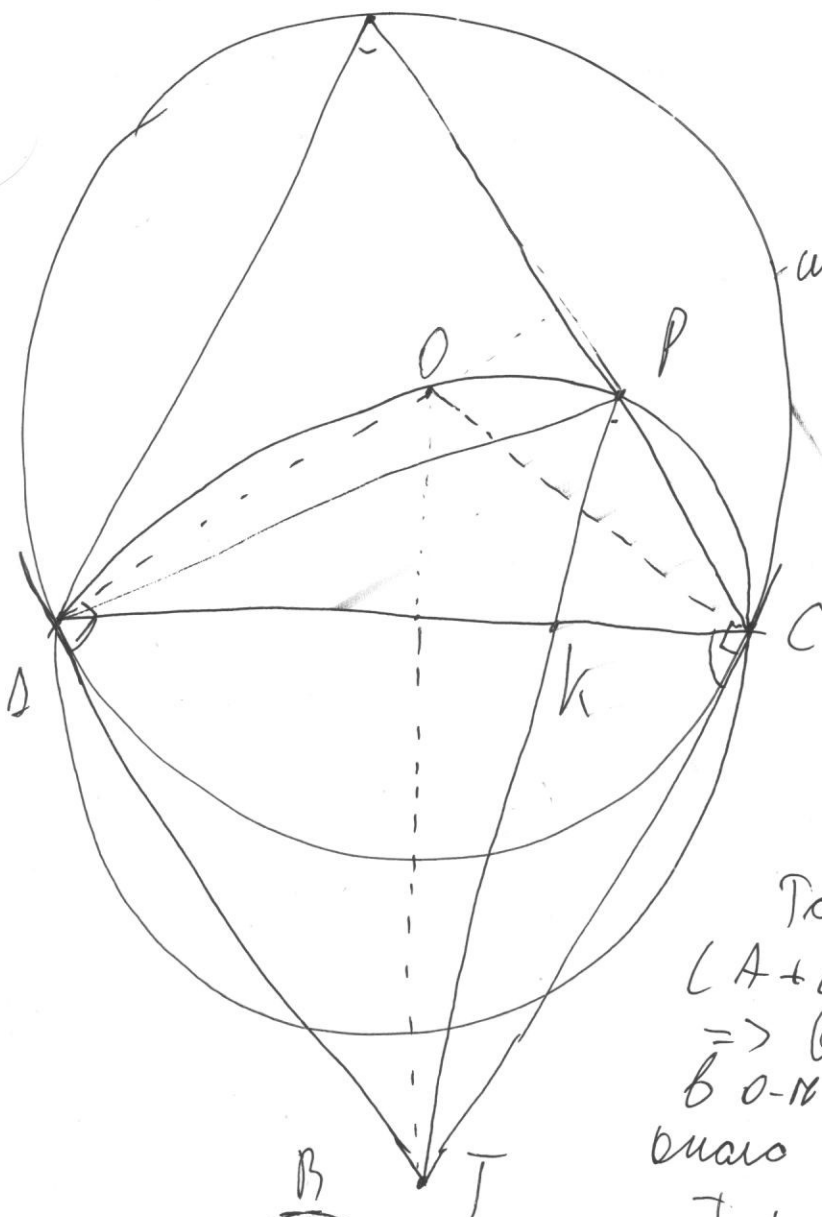
11 > 4

1-см 11=7 в 121: $\frac{7 \cdot 7}{2} - \frac{17}{4} = \left(\frac{3 \cdot 3}{2} - 6\right)^2$

$$\frac{81}{4} = \frac{81}{4} \Rightarrow x=7 \text{ вер.}$$

Уточ, 11=7, ~~11=7+7\sqrt{16}~~
 отв: 11=7

В *Microdon* 6



$$\angle AMH = \gamma$$

$$\angle CPK = \beta$$

a) $\angle ANC = \alpha$

b) $\angle ANC = \arcsin \frac{\beta}{\gamma}$
AC - !

Т.к. $AT \perp TC$
и $AC \perp BC$
 $OA \perp AT$
и $OC \perp CT$.

Тогда в $\triangle OATC$,
 $\angle A + \angle C = 90^\circ \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow \triangle OATC$ вписан
в $O-M \Rightarrow T \in O-M$, центр
окружности OAC

Т.к. $\angle TPC$ и $\angle CAT$
двуг. на одной и той
же хорде, то

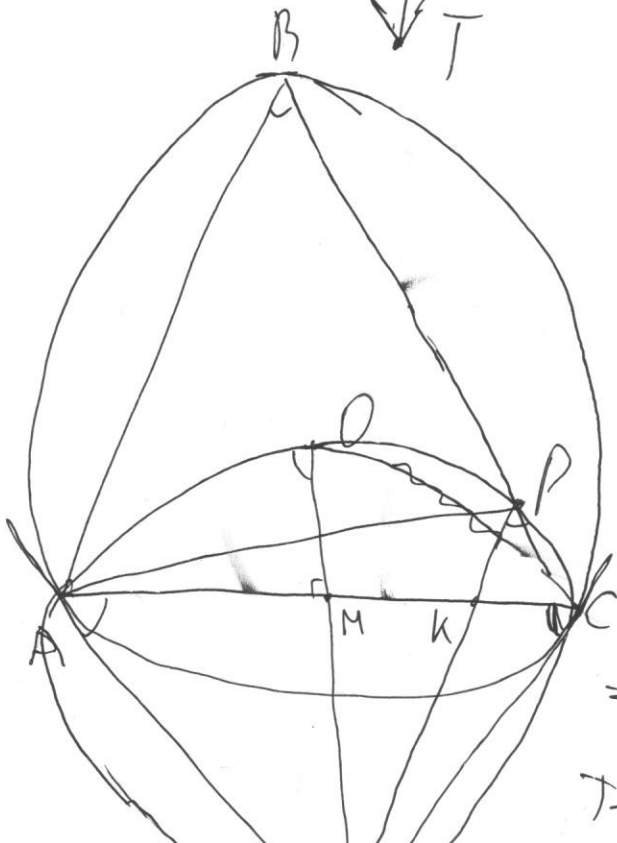
$$\angle TPC = \angle CAT$$

$\angle CAT$ - угол при основании
и равен β $\Rightarrow \angle CAT =$
 $= \frac{CA \cdot \beta}{2} = \angle B$

Тогда в $\triangle CPK$ и $\triangle CKA$
по $\angle C$ - общий и $\angle P = \angle B \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{CP}{CB} = \frac{KC}{AC}$$

Т.к. $\triangle PAK$ и
Т.к. $\triangle PAK$ и $\triangle PKC$ равнос.



Меридиан \odot
 адундо бондон, де $\frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{\sum_{AB}^{CPH}}{\sum_{AB}} = \frac{5}{7} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{5}{12}$

Тарга $\frac{CP}{BC} = \frac{5}{12}$ т.у. $\triangle ABC$ 4

де $\sum_{ABC} = \sum_{PAC} \cdot \frac{BC}{CP}$ $\triangle PAC$ му. одун бондон,
 $\sum_{PAC} = \sum_{AM} + \sum_{CM} = 12$

$\sum_{ABC} = 12 \cdot \frac{12}{5} = \frac{144}{5}$

5) т.у. $\angle ACT$ и $\angle TOA$ суп. на AT ,

де $\angle ACT = \angle AOT \Rightarrow$

т.у. AT и TC - нисе, де $OM = MC$, рел

$TM = OT \cap AC$ и $TM \perp AC$.

$\triangle CMT$ еса $\triangle OMA$ с.

$\triangle OCTA$ - меридиан $\angle CTA = \angle C = 90^\circ$,

де и $\triangle OCTA$ квадратиум $\Rightarrow \triangle OCTA$ - квадратиум

$\Rightarrow AC = CT \Rightarrow OCTA = CT = R \cdot a$

R_2 на R_2 пар. оне он $\triangle OAC$ о-му =

$\frac{OT}{2} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}$

т.у. AT и TC - нисе, $AT = TC \Rightarrow \widehat{AT} = \widehat{TC} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \angle APT = \angle TPC \Rightarrow \angle APC = 2\angle ABC = 2\beta$

$\beta = \arccos \frac{3}{4}$ $\cos \beta = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow \cos \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{7}{16}}} = \frac{4}{5}$ $\sin \beta = \frac{3}{5}$

$\sin 2\beta = 2 \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{5} = \frac{24}{25}$

Microchimie (B)

Ur. d. triunghiului $\triangle ABE$

$$\frac{AC}{\sin \beta} = 2R \quad (1)$$

Ur. d. triunghiului $\triangle AOC$

$$\frac{AC}{\sin 2\beta} = 2R_2 \quad (2)$$

$$= 4R \sin \beta \cos \beta$$

Microchimie (B)

T. n. TP - succesa, etc $\frac{AP}{PC} = \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{7}{5}$

$$AP = \frac{7}{5} PC$$

$$S_{\triangle APC} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot AP \cdot PC \cdot \sin \angle APC$$

$$42 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{7}{5} PC^2 \cdot \frac{24}{25} \quad | \Rightarrow \frac{7}{5} PC^2 = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$\frac{5}{7} \cdot 25 = PC^2 \Rightarrow PC = 5\sqrt{\frac{5}{7}}$$

$$AP = 7\sqrt{\frac{5}{7}}$$

$$\cos \angle APC = \sqrt{1 - \frac{24^2}{25^2}} = \frac{7}{25} \Rightarrow 2 \cdot \frac{16}{25} - 1 = \frac{7}{25}$$

Ur. d. n-b. $\triangle APC$:

$$AC = \sqrt{AP^2 + PC^2 - 2 \cos \angle APC \cdot AP \cdot PC}$$

$$= \sqrt{49 \cdot \frac{5}{7} + 25 \cdot \frac{5}{7} - 2 \cdot \frac{7}{25} \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot \frac{5}{7}}$$

$$= \sqrt{21 + \frac{125}{7}} = \sqrt{\frac{147 + 125}{7}} = \sqrt{\frac{272}{7}} \quad \text{Order: } \sqrt{\frac{272}{7}} \quad \text{a) } \frac{149}{5}$$

~~Множество~~
~~Множество~~

N 4

$$\begin{cases} \text{НОД}(a; b; c) = 14 \\ \text{НОК}(a; b; c) = 2^{17} \cdot 7^{18} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{НОК}(a, b, c) = \frac{abc}{\text{НОД}(a, b, c)}$$

$$\text{НОД}(a, b, c) = \text{НОД}(\text{НОД}(a, b), c)$$

$$\text{НОК}(a, b, c) = \frac{\text{НОК}(\text{НОД}(a, b), c) \cdot \text{НОД}(a, b)}{\text{НОД}(a, b)} = \text{НОК}(\text{НОД}(a, b), c) \cdot \frac{\text{НОД}(a, b)}{\text{НОД}(a, b)}$$

~~НОД(a, b)~~

$$= \frac{ab}{\text{НОД}(a, b)} \cdot c$$

$$\text{НОД}\left(\frac{ab}{\text{НОД}(a, b)}, c\right)$$

мы имеем $\frac{ab}{\text{НОД}(a, b)} = t$

$$\text{НОК}(a, b, c) = \frac{tc}{\text{НОД}(t, c)} = \text{НОК}(t, c)$$

$$\text{НОД}(a, b, c) =$$

$a = 14kh$

$b = 14kyz, \text{НОД}(k, y, z) = 1$

$c = 14zn$

$$\text{НОК}(a, b, c) = \frac{\text{НОК}(a, b) \cdot c}{\text{НОД}(\text{НОД}(a, b), c)} = \frac{ab}{\text{НОД}(a, b)} \cdot c = \frac{ab}{\text{НОД}(a, b)} \cdot c$$

$$= \frac{14k \cdot 14y \cdot 14zn}{\text{НОД}(14k \cdot 14y, 14zn)}$$

$$\text{НОД}(14k \cdot 14y, 14zn) = 14k \cdot 14y \cdot zn = 2^{17} \cdot 7^{18}$$

$$k \cdot y \cdot zn = 2^{17} \cdot 7^{16}$$

~~$k = 2^a \cdot 7^a$~~

~~и т.д.~~

и k, y, z, n

~~НОД(k, y, z, n)~~

взаимно простые

Методом 2)

$$\log_{\frac{9}{4}} \left(\frac{81}{4} \right) = 1$$

~~$$\log_{\frac{9}{2}} \left(\frac{9}{2} \right)^2 = 2$$~~

$$\log_{\sqrt{\frac{9}{2}}} \frac{9}{2} = 2$$

$$\frac{Ah}{kC} = \frac{AP}{PC} = \frac{7}{5}$$

$$AP = \frac{7PC}{5} \quad Ah = \frac{7kC}{5}$$

$$\frac{AC}{kT} = \frac{AB}{Ah} = \frac{BC}{AT}$$

~~$$\frac{AP}{kT}$$~~

$$\frac{AT}{PC} = \frac{Ah}{Ph} = \frac{kA}{kC}$$

$$Ph = \frac{Ah \cdot kC}{kT} = \frac{7kC^2}{5kT}$$

$$AT = \frac{PC \cdot kT}{kC}$$

$$\frac{AC}{kT} = \frac{AB \cdot 5}{7kC} = \frac{BC \cdot kC}{PC \cdot kT}$$

h) BACCos D PhC

~~$$AC = \frac{AB \cdot kC}{kT}$$~~

$$AC = \frac{AB \cdot 5}{7kC} \cdot kT$$

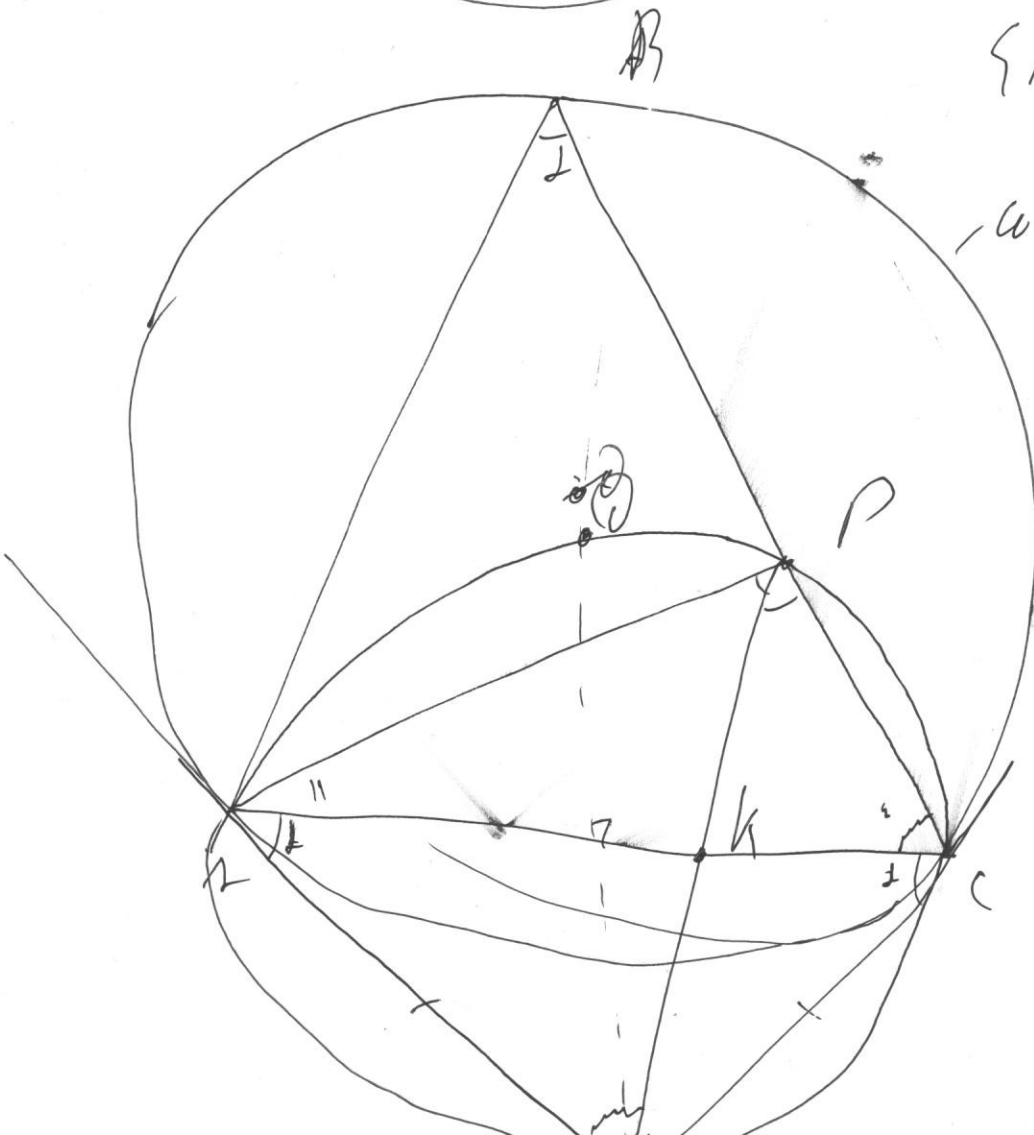
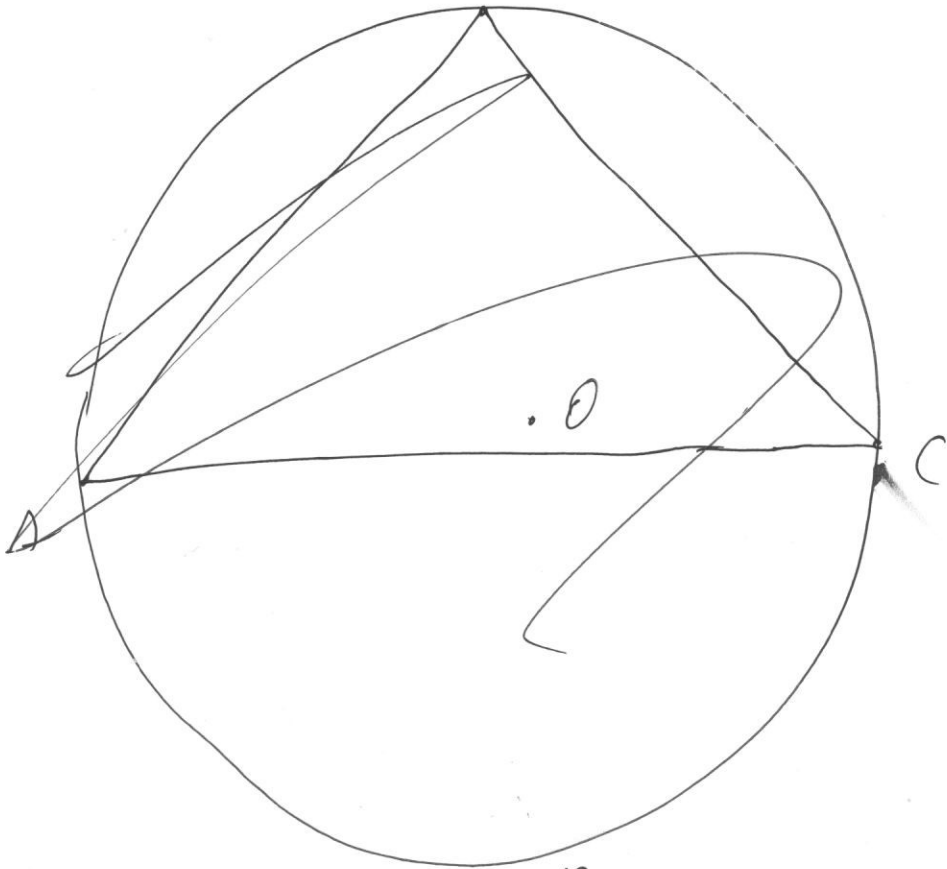
$$\frac{BC}{PC} = \frac{BA}{Ph} = \frac{AC}{kC} \left(\frac{12}{5} \right)$$

~~$$\frac{AC}{kT} = \frac{AB}{7} \cdot \frac{AB}{kC} =$$~~

$$S = \frac{12}{5} \cdot 12 = \frac{144}{5}$$

W 6

Чертёнок 3



$\angle APK = 7$
 $\angle CPK = 5$
 $\angle AKC = ?$

$11 + 4 + 2\alpha = 90^\circ$
 ~~$11 + 4 + 2\alpha = 90^\circ$~~
 $1 + 2 = 90^\circ - 2\alpha$

$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle KAT$

$$\frac{AC}{KT} = \frac{AB}{AK} = \frac{BC}{AT}$$

$\triangle AKT \sim \triangle PKC$

$$\frac{AK}{KC} = \frac{AT}{PC} = \frac{KT}{PK} = \frac{AT}{KC}$$

$$KT = \frac{AK \cdot KC}{PK}$$

W.B

त्रिभुज (B) के लिये (9)

