

Часть 1

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

Шифр: **21100329**

ID профиля: **866367**

Вариант 22

1. S-сумма 15 чисел a_1, \dots, a_{15} $\geq S-24$ и $\leq S+4$. a_1, \dots, a_{15} — арифметическая прогрессия.

$$\begin{cases} a_7 a_{16} \geq S-24 \\ a_{11} a_{12} \leq S+4 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} (a_1 + 6q)(a_1 + 15q) \geq S-24 \\ (a_1 + 10q)(a_1 + 11q) \leq S+4 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a_1 + 21a_1q + 90q^2 \geq S-24 \\ a_1^2 + 21a_1q + 110q^2 \leq S+4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_7 &= a_1 + 6q \\ a_{16} &= a_1 + 15q \\ a_{11} &= a_1 + 10q \\ a_{12} &= a_1 + 11q \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + 21a_1q + 90q^2 + 24 \geq S \\ a_1^2 + 21a_1q + 110q^2 - 4 \leq S \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} -a_1^2 - 21a_1q - 90q^2 - 24 \leq S \\ a_1^2 + 21a_1q + 110q^2 - 4 \leq S \end{cases} +$$

$$\begin{aligned} 20q^2 &\leq 28 \\ q^2 &\leq \frac{28}{20} \end{aligned}$$

Т.к. прогрессия возрастает $\Rightarrow q > 0$ и м.к. все члены (a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots)

условие $\Rightarrow q - \text{член } 0 < q < \sqrt{14} \Rightarrow q = 1$.

$$S_{15} = \frac{2a_1 + 14}{2} \cdot 15 = \frac{2a_1 + 14}{2} \cdot 15 = (a_1 + 7) \cdot 15 = 15a_1 + 105$$

$$\begin{cases} (a_1 + 6)(a_1 + 15) + 24 \geq 15a_1 + 105 \\ (a_1 + 10)(a_1 + 11) - 4 \leq 15a_1 + 105 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a_1^2 + 21a_1 + 90 + 24 - 15a_1 - 105 \geq 0 \\ a_1^2 + 21a_1 + 110 - 4 - 15a_1 - 105 \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + 6a_1 + 9 \geq 0 \\ (a_1 + 3)^2 \geq 0 \\ a_1^2 + 6a_1 + 1 \leq 0 \\ a_1^2 + 6a_1 + 1 < 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} &\Delta_1 = 36 - 4 = 32 \\ &a_{1,2} = -3 \pm \sqrt{8} = \begin{cases} -3 + \sqrt{8} \\ -3 - \sqrt{8} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{9} < \sqrt{10} < \sqrt{16} \\ -4 < -\sqrt{10} < -3 < -3 \\ -7 < -3 - \sqrt{8} < -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{4} < \sqrt{8} < \sqrt{9} & | -(-1) \\ -\sqrt{9} < \sqrt{8} < -\sqrt{9} \\ -3 < -\sqrt{8} < -2 & | -3 \\ -6 < -3 - \sqrt{8} < -5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{4} < \sqrt{8} < \sqrt{9} & | -3 \\ -3 + 2 < \sqrt{8} - 3 < 0 \\ -1 < \sqrt{8} - 3 < 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow a = -5; -4; -2; -1$

Ответ: $a = -5; -4; -2; -1$.

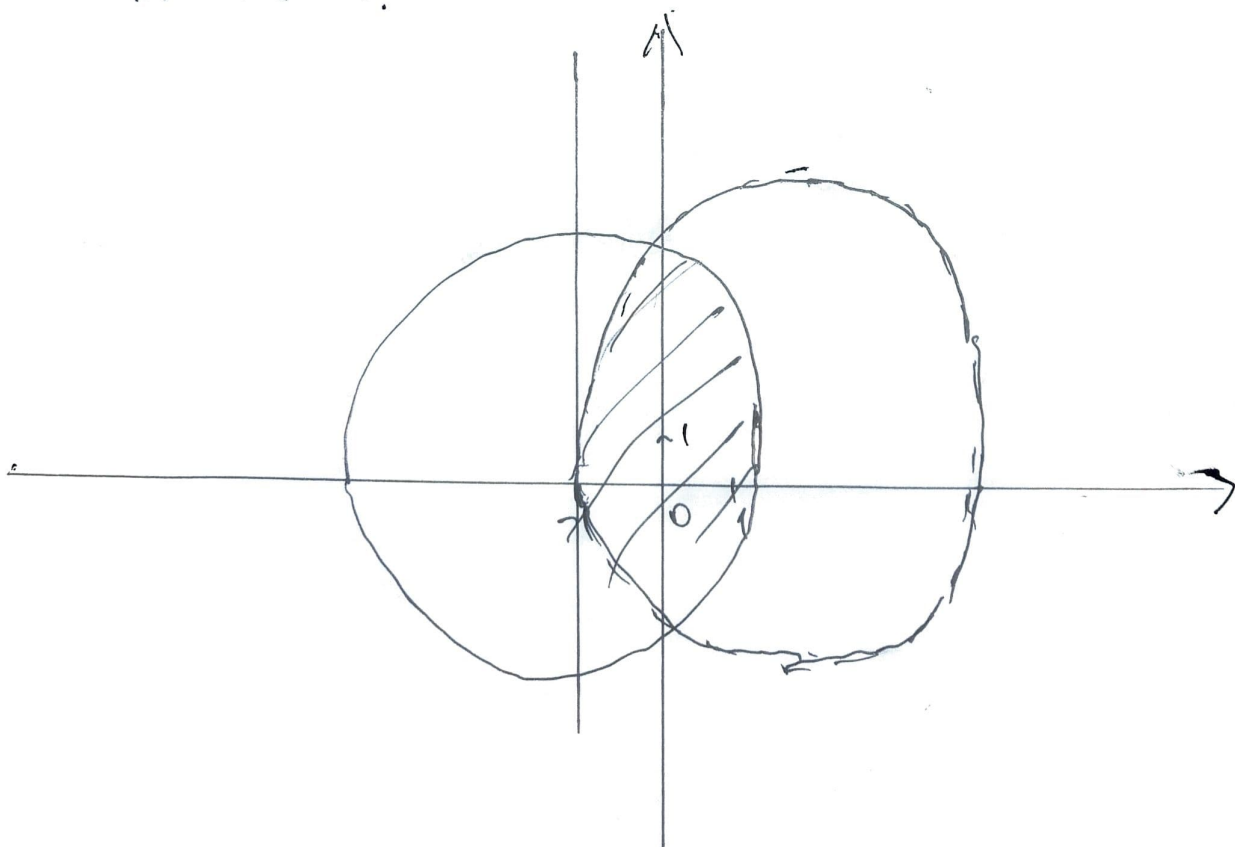
Тестовик 2-й вариант

$$3. \begin{cases} (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \leq 50 \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq \min(14a + 2b, 50) \end{cases}$$

$$1^{\circ} \text{ } \begin{cases} a^2 + b^2 \leq 14a + 2b, \text{ т.е. } 14a + 2b < 50, \text{ и } a + b < 25 \Rightarrow b \leq 25 - 7a \\ a^2 - 14a + 49 + b^2 - 2b + 1 \leq 50 \\ (a-7)^2 + (b-1)^2 \leq 50. \end{cases}$$

$$2^{\circ} \begin{cases} a^2 + b^2 \leq 50 \\ 14a + 2b > 50 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 7a + b > 25 \\ b > -7a + 25. \end{cases}$$



1. S-1522. *рекуррент*

$$\begin{cases} a_2 a_6 \geq S-24 \\ a_{11} a_n \leq S+4 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} (a_1 + 6q)(a_1 + 15q) \geq S-24 \\ (a_1 + 10q)(a_1 + 11q) \leq S+4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + 21a_1q + 90q^2 \geq S-24 \\ a_1^2 + 21a_1q + 110q^2 \leq S+4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= a_1 + 6q \\ a_{11} &= a_1 + 15q \\ a_{16} &= a_1 + 10q \\ a_{22} &= a_1 + 11q \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + 21a_1q + 90q^2 + 24 \geq S \quad (-1) \\ a_1^2 + 21a_1q + 110q^2 = S + 4 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} -a_1^2 - 21a_1q - 90q^2 - 24 \geq S \\ a_1^2 + 21a_1q + 110q^2 = S + 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 20q^2 &< 28 \\ q^2 &< \frac{28}{20} \end{aligned}$$

м.к. прогрессия $\Rightarrow q > 0$. и *в.е.*
 $\Rightarrow q < \sqrt{\frac{28}{20}} \Rightarrow q < \sqrt{1.4} \Rightarrow q < 1.18$

$$S_n = \frac{2a_1 + (n-1)q}{2} \cdot n = \frac{2a_1 + 4}{2} \cdot 15 = (a_1 + 2) \cdot 15 = 15a_1 + 30$$

$$\begin{cases} (a_1 + 6)(a_1 + 15) \geq S-24 \\ (a_1 + 10)(a_1 + 11) \leq S+4 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a_1^2 + 21a_1 + 90 + 24 - 15a_1 - 105 \geq 0 \\ a_1^2 + 11a_1 + 110 - 4 - 15a_1 - 30 \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 - 4a_1 + 9 \geq 0 \\ a_1^2 - 4a_1 + 76 \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_1 &= 16 - 36 = -20 \\ a_{1,2} &= \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{-20}}{2} = 2 \pm i\sqrt{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{5} &\approx 2.236 \\ 2 - \sqrt{5} &\approx -0.236 < -3 < 2 + \sqrt{5} \approx 4.236 \\ -4 < 2\sqrt{5} < -3 & \text{---} \\ -7 < -3 - \sqrt{5} < -6 & \text{---} \end{aligned}$$

$$-1 < -3 + \sqrt{5} < 0 \quad 0 < -3 + \sqrt{10} < 1$$

$$a \in (-3 - \sqrt{10}; -3) \cup (-3) - 3 + \sqrt{10}$$

$$a \geq -6; -q_1 = 5; -2; -1; 0$$

1. Summa 15 member.

Arithmetik

$a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$

$a_1, a_1 + q, a_1 + 2q, \dots$

$a_{11}, a_{11} + 10q$

$a_1 - 1$

$S = \frac{a_1 + a_n}{2} \cdot n = \frac{a_1 + a_1 + 14q}{2} \cdot 15 = 15a_1 + 105q$

15
 15
 $90q$
 $105q^2$

$a_2 = a_1 + q$
 $a_3 = a_1 + 2q$

$a_2 = a_1 + q$
 $a_5 = a_2 + 3q = a_1 + 4q$ $a_n = a_1 + 14q$

$a_7 = a_1 + 6q$

$a_{16} = a_1 + 15q$

$a_{11} = a_1 + 10q$

$a_{12} = a_1 + 11q$

$(a_1 + 6q) + (a_1 + 15q) = S - 24$

$a_{11} + a_{12} = S - 24$

$(a_1 + 10q) + (a_1 + 11q) = S - 24$

$q = -1$ $q = -8/5$ $q = 9/5$
 $a_1^2 + 21a_1 + 90 = 15a_1 + 105q$
 $21a_1 + 105q = 24$

$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + 21a_1 + 90q = S - 24 \cdot (-1) \\ a_1^2 + 21a_1 + 110q = S - 24 \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} -a^2 - 21aq - 90q^2 = 24 - S \\ a^2 + 21aq + 110q^2 = S - 24 \end{cases}$

$100q^2 < 24$
 $q^2 < \frac{6}{25}$
 $|q| < \sqrt{\frac{6}{25}}$
 $|q| > -\sqrt{\frac{6}{25}}$

$S = \frac{a_1 + a_{15}}{2} \cdot 15 = \frac{a_1 + a_1 + 14q}{2} \cdot 15$

Don - u $q = 1$

81.

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

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

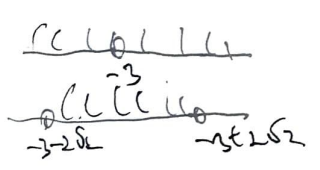
$(a + 3)^2 > 0$

$a \neq -3$

$a^2 < 15a + 4$

$a^2 + 21a + 110 = 15a + 105q < 0$

$a^2 + 6a + 1 < 0$
 $D = 36 - 4 = 32$
 $a_{1,2} = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{32}}{2} = \frac{-6 \pm 4\sqrt{2}}{2}$



$a_2 - 81 = 7 - 6 - 5 - 4 - 3 - 2 - 1 = 0$

S = 1 Saewob - begraem

Opmerking

$$\begin{cases} (a_1 + 6a_2)(a_1 + 5a_2) \geq S - 24(-1) - a_1^2 - 24a_1 - 9a_2^2 \leq 24 - S \\ (a_1 + 10a_2)(a_1 + 8a_2) \leq 44 \end{cases} \quad (a_1^2 + 24a_1 + 10a_2^2 \leq 24 - S)$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_{12} &= a_1 + 6a_2 \\ a_{16} &= a_1 + 15a_2 \\ a_{11} &= a_1 + 10a_2 \\ a_{12} &= a_1 + 11a_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$24a_2^2 \leq 28$$

$$a_2 \leq \frac{\sqrt{28}}{2} \approx 2.6$$

$$|a_1| \leq \frac{44}{5}$$

$$a_1 \leq 2$$

$$\begin{cases} |a_1| \leq 2 \\ a_1^2 \leq 24 + 5a_1 + 10a_2^2 \\ a_1^2 \leq 24 + 5a_1 + 4a_2^2 \end{cases}$$

$$24 + 5a_1 + 10a_2^2$$

$$\begin{matrix} 10 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ 10 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_1^2 + 5a_1 - 16a_2 + 24 - 9a_2^2 < 0 \\ a_1^2 + 5a_1 - 6a_2 < 0 \\ 2a_1^2 - 9a_1 - 12 < 0 \\ D = 81 + 96 = 177 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 10 \\ 36 \\ 36 \\ 11 \\ 10 \\ 12 \end{matrix}$$

$$a = -1$$

$$a_1^2 + 2a_1 + 9 - 5a_1 - 10a_2 - 24$$

$$a_1^2 - 3a_1 + 24a_2 = 0$$

$$D = 1296 - 48a_2 + 120$$

$$a_{12} = \frac{36 \pm \sqrt{1296 - 48a_2 + 120}}{2}$$

$$a_1^2 - 2a_1 + 100 \leq 24 + 5a_1 - 10a_2 + 4$$

$$a_1^2 - 36a_1 + 24 < 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1296 - 48a_2 + 120 &= 452 \pm 2\sqrt{100} \\ a_{12} &= \frac{36 \pm \sqrt{100}}{2} = \frac{36 \pm 10}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_1^2 + 2a_1 + 9 - 5a_1 - 10a_2 - 24 \\ a_1^2 - 3a_1 + 24a_2 \\ D = 1296 - 48a_2 + 120 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 11 \\ 4 \\ 452 \end{matrix}$$

$$b = -7a + 25$$

Memorandum

$$a^2 + b^2 = 50$$

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

$$a^2 + 49a^2 - 350a + 575 = 0$$

$$10a^2 - 350a + 575 = 0$$

$$D = 4900 - 40 \cdot 115 = 300$$

$$a_{1,2} = \frac{350 \pm \sqrt{300}}{20} = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$b_1 = \frac{-7(7 + \sqrt{3})}{2} + 25 = \frac{-7\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$b_2 = \frac{1 + 7\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$M_1 \left(\frac{7 + \sqrt{3}}{2}; \frac{1 - 7\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \quad \text{tg } \alpha = \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{7 + \sqrt{3}}$$

$$M_2 \left(\frac{7 - \sqrt{3}}{2}; \frac{1 + 7\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \quad \text{tg } \beta = \frac{1 + 7\sqrt{3}}{7 - \sqrt{3}}$$

$$S_{\text{trapezoid}} = S - S_{\Delta O M_1 M_2} = \frac{50 \cdot \sqrt{3}}{360} \cdot (\alpha + \beta) - S_{\Delta O M_1 M_2}$$

$$S_{\text{trapezoid}} = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{36} (\arctg \beta + \arctg \alpha) \right) - S_{\Delta O M_1 M_2}$$

$$\text{Ombenung. } S_{\text{trapezoid}} = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{36} (\arctg \beta + \arctg \alpha) \right) - S_{\Delta O M_1 M_2}$$

Часть 2

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

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Вариант 22

$$AC^2 = AP^2 + PA^2 - 2 \cdot AP \cdot PA \cdot \cos 2\alpha$$

$$AC^2 = 25r^2 + 49r^2 - 2 \cdot 5r \cdot 7r \cdot \frac{2}{5} = 74r^2 = \frac{2+49r^2}{5} = \frac{390r^2 - 98r^2}{5} = \frac{272r^2}{5}$$

$$AC = r \frac{\sqrt{272}}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$7r = 5a$$

$$a = \frac{7}{5} r$$

$$\frac{5}{12} = \frac{pk}{8a}$$

$$pk = \frac{40a}{12} = \frac{10a}{3}$$

$$S_{PBA} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3a - \frac{1}{2} \cdot a = 16,8$$

$$12a^2 = 16,8$$

$$a^2 = \frac{16,8}{12} = \sqrt{\frac{16,8}{12}}$$

$$r = \frac{5}{7} a = \frac{5}{7} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{16,8}{12}}$$

$$AC = \frac{5}{7} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{16,8}{12}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{272}{5}} = \frac{5}{7} \sqrt{\frac{16,8 \cdot 272}{120 \cdot 5}} = \frac{5}{7} \sqrt{\frac{11424}{150}} = \frac{5}{7} \sqrt{\frac{5712}{75}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{7} \sqrt{1904} = \frac{2}{7} \sqrt{476} = \frac{4}{7} \sqrt{119}$$

$$\text{Ombem! } S_{ABC} = 28,8; AC = \frac{4}{7} \sqrt{119}$$

немовив.

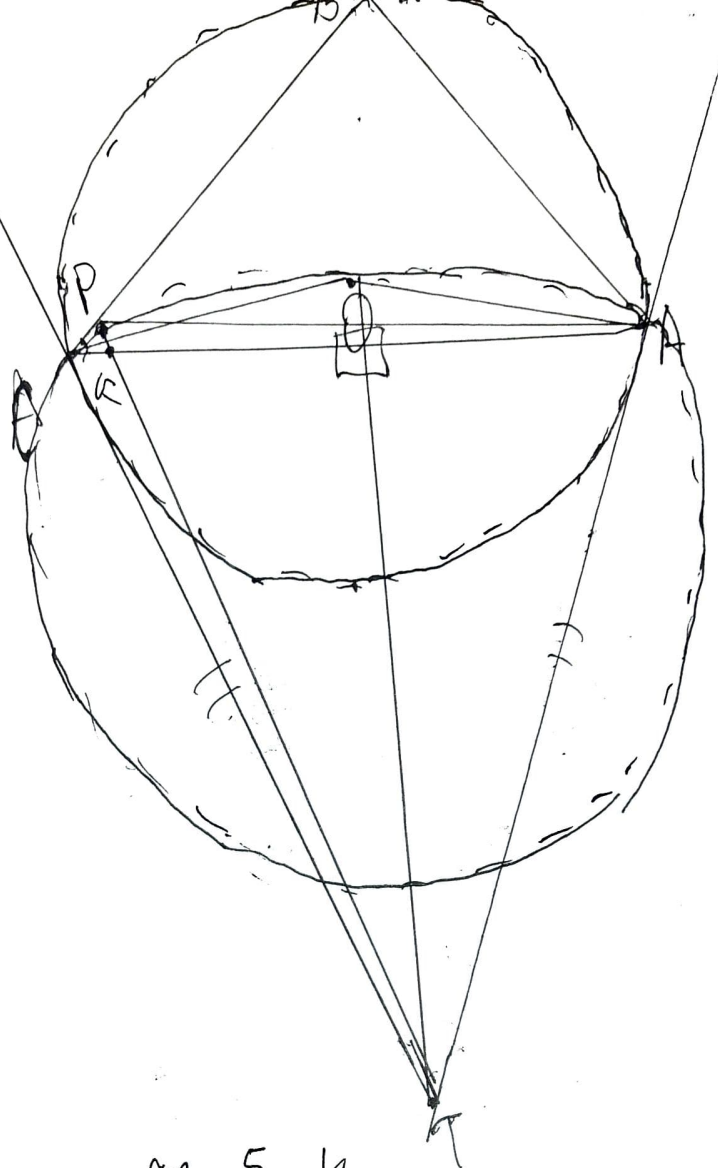
Условие 1-го дпт.

№6. Дано: $\triangle ABC$ - вписан в сферу
 ω - окружность с центром O

$S_{APK} = 7$

$S_{CPK} = 5$

a) $S_{ABC} = ?$



Решение:

$S_{APK} = \frac{1}{2} PK \cdot PA \cdot \sin d$

$S_{CPK} = \frac{1}{2} PK \cdot CP \cdot \sin d$

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

$CP = 5x$
 $AP = 7x$

$CK = \frac{5}{7}$

$AK = 5y$
 $KA = 7y$

$KP \perp BA \Rightarrow \triangle CPK \sim \triangle ABC$
 ($\angle K$ - общий и $KP \perp BA$) $\Rightarrow \frac{CK}{CA} = \frac{5}{7} = k$

$S_{CPK} = k^2$

$S_{ABC} = \frac{S_{CPK}}{k^2} = \frac{5 \cdot 144}{25 \cdot 5} = \frac{144}{5} = 28.8$

b) $\angle ABC = \arctg \frac{3}{4}$
 $AC = ?$

$d = a + b \cdot \arctg \frac{3}{4}$
 $\arctg d = \frac{3}{4}$

$\cos 2d = 1 - \frac{(\frac{3}{4})^2}{25} = 1 - \frac{9}{25} = \frac{16}{25}$

$1 + \frac{9}{16} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 d}$

$\frac{25}{16} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 d}$

$CP = 5x$
 $AP = 7x$

Умножить 2-ой уравн

$$\log_{\frac{x}{2}+1}^2 \left(\frac{2x}{2} - \frac{12}{4} \right)$$

$$\log_{\frac{3x}{2}-6} \left(\frac{3x}{2} - 6 \right)^2$$

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

Решим:

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

$$\frac{2x}{2} - \frac{12}{4} = b$$

ООЗ: $(4; 4\frac{2}{3}) \cup (4\frac{2}{3}; +\infty)$

$$\frac{3x}{2} - 6 = c$$

$$1) \begin{cases} \log_{a^2} b = \log_{\sqrt{a}} a \\ \log_{\sqrt{b}} c^2 + 1 = \log_{a^2} b \end{cases}$$

$$2) \begin{cases} \log_{a^2} b = \log_{\sqrt{b}} c^2 \\ \log_{\sqrt{a}} a + 1 = \log_{a^2} b \end{cases} \quad 3) \begin{cases} \log_{\sqrt{b}} c^2 = \log_{\sqrt{a}} a \\ \log_{a^2} b + 1 = \log_{\sqrt{b}} c^2 \end{cases}$$

$$1) \begin{cases} \log_{a^2} b = 2 \log_{\sqrt{a}} a \\ 4 \log_{\sqrt{b}} c + 1 = \frac{1}{2} \log_{a^2} b \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \log_{\sqrt{a}} b = 2 \log_{\sqrt{a}} a \\ 4 \log_{\sqrt{b}} c + 1 = \frac{1}{2} \log_{a^2} b \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \log_{\sqrt{a}} b = 2 \log_{\sqrt{a}} a \\ 4 \log_{\sqrt{b}} c + 1 = \frac{1}{2} \log_{a^2} b \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \log_{\sqrt{a}} b = 4 \log_{\sqrt{a}} a \\ 4 \log_{\sqrt{b}} c + 1 = \frac{1}{2} \log_{a^2} b \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \log_{\sqrt{b}} c = \frac{1}{4} \log_{\sqrt{a}} a \\ \frac{1}{4} \log_{a^2} a + 1 = \frac{1}{2} \log_{a^2} b \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{\log_{\sqrt{a}} a} + 1 = 2 \log_{\sqrt{a}} a$$

$$\log_{\sqrt{a}} a = t$$

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

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

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

$t=1$.

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

$$D < 0$$

$$\log_{\sqrt{a}} a = 1$$

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

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

$$x = 7$$

Ответ: $x=7$

Примерные 3-ий лист

ну.

$$\text{Код } (a; b; c) = 14$$

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

$$\text{Код } \left(\frac{a}{14}; \frac{b}{14}; \frac{c}{14} \right) = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{a}{21} \cdot \frac{b}{21} \cdot \frac{c}{21} = \frac{2^{17} \cdot 7^{18}}{74}$$

$$\frac{a}{21} \cdot \frac{b}{21} \cdot \frac{c}{21} = 2^{16} \cdot 7^{17}$$

1) Пусть-ся, что одна из чисел $A, B, C = 1 \Rightarrow 7 \cdot 18 \cdot 3 = 918$

2) Если ни одно из чисел не равно 1, то хотя-то 2 числа

2) Одно из чисел: 2(7), а 2 других на 7(2) или одно из чисел равно на 2; другое на 7, а 3-е на 2 и на 7

Тогда код-то равен сумме

$$3 \cdot 17 + 3 \cdot 16 + 156 \cdot 16 = 1539$$

В общем случае-то сумма чисел-ся, что ни одно из чисел не равно 1

3) Всего чисел получится

$$1539 + 918 = 2457$$

Ответ: 2457.

Упростите

$$5. \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{17x}{2} + 1 \right)^2$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{17}{4}} \cdot \left(\frac{3x}{2} - b \right)^2$$

$$\log_{\frac{3x}{2} - b} \left(\frac{x}{2} + 1 \right) -$$

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

$$\frac{17x}{2} - \frac{17}{4} = b$$

$$\frac{3x}{2} - b = c$$

ООЗ: $(4; 4 \frac{2}{3}) \cup (4 \frac{2}{3}; +\infty)$

$$1) \log_a b = \log_a a$$

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

$$3) \log_a b c^2 = \log_a a$$

$$\log_a b + 1 = \log_a a c^2$$

$$1) \log_a a^2 b = 2 \log_a a$$

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

$$\log_a b = 4 \log_a c a$$

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

$$2) \log_a b = \log_a a$$

$$\log_a a^2 b = \log_a a c^2$$

$$\log_a a + 1 = \log_a a c^2$$

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

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

$$\log_a c = \frac{1}{4} \log_a a$$

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$D = 1 - 8 < 0$$

$$\log_a a = 1, 1 + t^2 = 2t^3$$

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

$$\frac{x}{2} + 1 = \frac{3x}{2} - b$$

$$x = 2 \in \text{ООЗ}$$

26. *upside*

Given: $\triangle ABC$ - triangle.

W - exp - mo

CO - q - exp - mo

$S_{APK} = 7$

$S_{CPK} = 5$

at $S_{APK} = ?$

$S_{APK} = \frac{1}{2} PK \cdot PA \sin \alpha$

$S_{CPK} = \frac{1}{2} CP \cdot PK \sin \alpha$

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

$CP = 5x$

$AP = 7x$

$CK = \frac{5}{7}$

$CK = 5y$

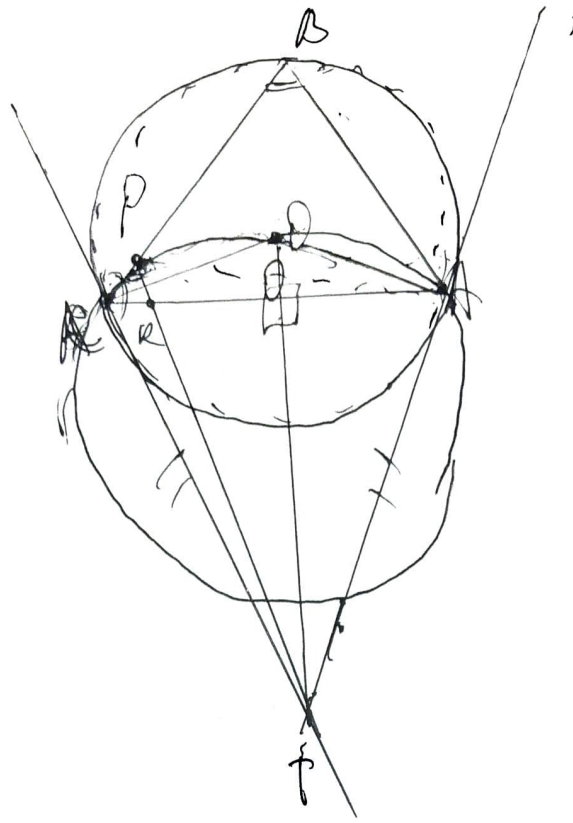
$KA = 7y$

$KPA \sim BA$

5/1

$\angle ABC = \cos^{-1} \frac{3}{4}$

$AC = ?$



$\triangle CPK \sim \triangle CBA$

$\frac{CK}{CA} = \frac{5}{7} = k$

$\frac{S_{CPK}}{S_{ABC}} = k^2$

$S_{ABC} = \frac{S_{CPK}}{k^2} = \frac{5 \cdot \frac{49}{25}}{\frac{25}{49}} = 28,8$

$\frac{320}{98} = 2$

$\frac{225}{135} = 3$

(650 + 80 + 100 + 140)

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

ODS: $(4; 4^{\frac{2}{3}}) \cup (4^{\frac{2}{3}}; 4) \cup \emptyset$ *Agrobore*

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

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

$$\frac{3a}{2} - 6 = 6$$

$$1) \log_{a^2} b = \log_{a^2} a \Rightarrow \log_{a^2} a + 1 = \log_{a^2} b$$

$$2) \log_{a^2} b = \log_{a^2} a \Rightarrow \log_{a^2} a^2 + 1 = \log_{a^2} b$$

$$3) \log_{a^2} a^2 = \log_{a^2} a \Rightarrow \log_{a^2} b + 1 = \log_{a^2} a^2$$

$$1^{\circ} \begin{cases} \log_{a^2} b = \log_{a^2} a \\ \log_{a^2} a + 1 = \log_{a^2} b \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \log_a b = \frac{1}{2} \log_a a \\ 2 \log_a a + 1 = \frac{1}{2} \log_a b \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \log_a b = 2 \log_a a \\ 2 \log_a a + 1 = \frac{1}{2} \log_a b \end{cases}$$

$$2^{\circ} \begin{cases} \log_{a^2} b = \log_{a^2} a \\ \log_{a^2} a^2 + 1 = \log_{a^2} b \end{cases}$$

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

$$1 = 2 \log_a a = \log_a a$$

$$3^{\circ} \begin{cases} \log_{a^2} a^2 = \log_{a^2} a \\ \log_{a^2} b + 1 = \log_{a^2} a^2 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\log_a a = \frac{\sqrt{\log_a b}}{2}$$

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

$$\log_a b = 4 \log_a a$$

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

$$\log_{a^2} a^2 + 1 = \log_{a^2} b$$

$$-32 + 32 - 2 - 1$$

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

$$\log_{a^2} a^2 + 1 = \sqrt{\log_a b}$$

$$4 \log_a a + 1 = \sqrt{\log_a b}$$

$$4 \log_a a + 1 = \sqrt{\log_a a}$$

$$4t + 1 = \sqrt{t}$$

$$4t^2 + 8t + 1 = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$4t^3 + 8t^2 + t - 1 = 0$$

$$4 \quad 8 \quad 1 \quad -1$$

5. $\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x+1)^2 \left(\frac{7x-17}{2} - \frac{17}{4}\right) = 9$

Agusben

$\log_{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{7x-17}{2} - \frac{17}{4}}$

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

2 log $\sqrt{3x-6}$ or b

$3 < 1$

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

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

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

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

$\log_{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{7x-17}{2} - \frac{17}{4}}$

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

Agus a = b : $\frac{3x-6}{2} = x+1$

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

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

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

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

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

$\log_{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{7x-17}{2} - \frac{17}{4}} \cdot (3x-6) = \frac{1}{2}$ with $\log_{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{7x-17}{2} - \frac{17}{4}} \cdot (3x-6) = \frac{1}{2}$

$\log_{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{7x-17}{2} - \frac{17}{4}} \cdot (x+1) = \frac{1}{2}$

$\log_{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{7x-17}{2} - \frac{17}{4}} \cdot (x+1) = \frac{1}{2}$

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

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

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

$9t^2 + 2t - 2 = 0$

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

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

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

menge

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

$\frac{x+1}{2} = \left(\frac{3x-6}{2}\right)^2$
 $\frac{x+1}{2} = \frac{9x^2 - 36x + 36}{4}$
 $\frac{x+1}{2} = \frac{9x^2 - 36x + 36}{4}$

$3x^2 - 8x - 4 = 0$

$D = 36 + 48 = 84$