

Часть 1

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

Шифр: **21100153**

ID профиля: **157120**

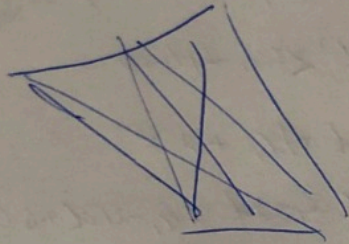
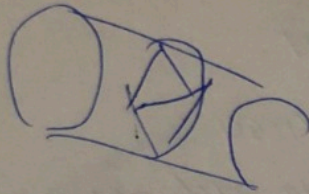
Вариант 21

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a-b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$(4+9b) =$$

a
ns

(b-a)



$$MN = s$$

$$CN = \frac{\sqrt{2}s}{2}$$

$$a < \sqrt{11}$$

$$0 < f < 10$$

$$a_1 + b = 4$$

$$a_1 = -4$$

$$(a+b) =$$

$$(4+1)$$

$$a = -10$$

$$-\sqrt{10} < a < \sqrt{11}$$

$$= \sqrt{16}$$

$$a_1 + b = 3$$

a:

$$a_1 + b = 2$$

$$a_1 = -6$$

$$f = (a_1 + b)^2$$

$$0 < f < 10$$

$$(a_1 + b) = 5$$

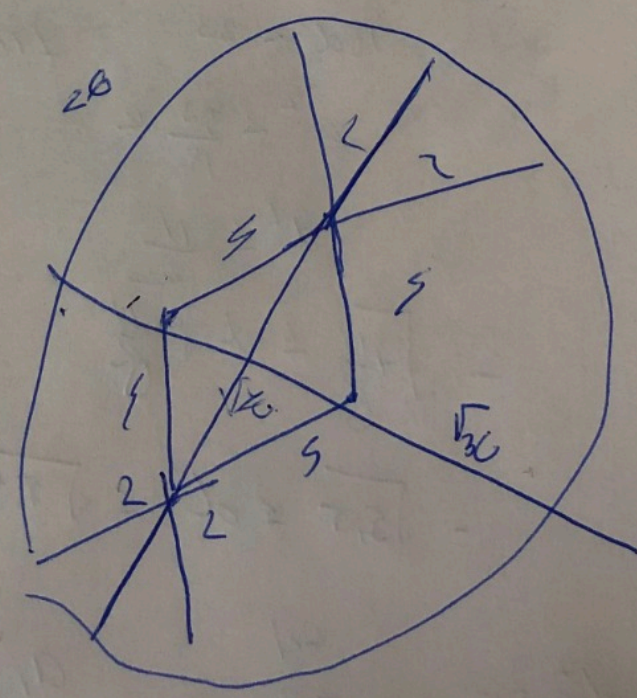
$$a = 5$$

~~-8~~
 $a_1 = 1$ -1 -2
 -5

- $a_1 = -5$
- $a_1 = -5$
- $a_1 = -6$
- $a_1 = -7$

a_1

a



s +

$S = 7$

a_1, a_2, a_3

$a_5 - a_{17} > S + 17$

$S = \frac{a_1 + a_4}{2} \cdot 4 = \frac{a_1 + a_1 + 3d}{2} = (a_1 + 3d) \cdot 2$

Mengurangi

$(a_1 + 4d) + (a_1 + 16d) > (a_1 + 3d) \cdot 7$

$(a_1 + 10d) + (a_1 + 15d) > (a_1 + 3d) \cdot 6$

$a_1^2 + 7da_1 + 16da_1 + 112d^2 > 7a_1 + 21d + 27$

$a_1^2 + 10da_1 + 15da_1 + 150d^2 > 2a_1 + 21d + 60$

$x > 3$
 $x < 5$
 $-x > -5$

$a_1^2 + 23da_1 + 112d^2 > 21d + 7a_1 + 27$
 $a_1^2 + 23da_1 + 150d^2 > 2a_1 + 21d + 60$

$4 + 5$

$a_1^2 - 23da_1 + a_1^2 > 7a_1 + 27$

$$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ \times 23 \\ \hline 69 \\ 46 \\ \hline 529 \\ - 498 \\ \hline 31 \end{array}$$

$\frac{112}{9}$
 $\frac{498}{9}$

$-a_1^2 - 23da_1 - 112d^2 < -21d - 7a_1 - 27$
 $a_1^2 + 23da_1 + 150d^2 < 2a_1 + 21d + 60$

$18d^2 < 33$

$d^2 < \frac{33}{18}$

$d^2 \leq \frac{11}{6}$

$-\sqrt{\frac{11}{6}} \leq d \leq \sqrt{\frac{11}{6}}$

$7(a_1 + 3d) = 12$

$a_1 + 3d = \frac{12}{7}$

$a_1 + 3d = 1$

$a_2 = a_1 + d$

$a_8 = a_1 + 7d$

$-\sqrt{5,5} \leq d \leq \sqrt{5,5}$

$\frac{60}{-59}$
 $\frac{11}{7}$
 $Q = 94$

$a_1 =$
 $a_2 = a_1 + d$

$d \leq 5,5$

$d =$
 -2

$d = -2$

$d = -1$

$d = 0$

$d = 1$

$d = 2$

$a_1^2 - 7a - 27 > 0$

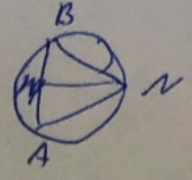
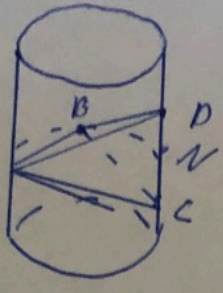
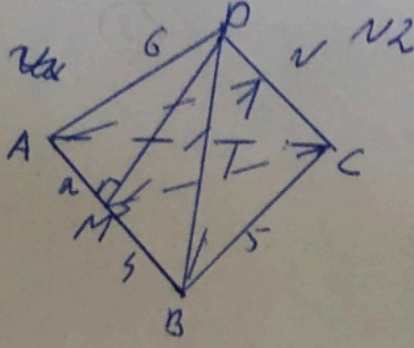
$a_1^2 - 7a - 60 < 0$

$d = 94 + 280$

$a = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49}}{2} = 12$

$a = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49}}{2} = -5$

Условие



Птк CD параллельна оси симметрии, то зменит CD-якит иа обрешуюцй DM ⊥ AB, AM=MB

т.к ΔADM-равнобедренн, ΔARC-равнобедренн, та CM ⊥ AB ⇒ AK ⊥ (CDM) а т.к DC ортогональна плоскости (CDM) ⇒ AB ⊥ CD

Ортогональн плоскости (ABN), MN ⊥ DC, DC ⊥ (ADM), т.к AN ⊥ DC DC ⊥ (ABN) т.к AB ⊥ DC, DC ⊥ MN значит (ABN) || плоскости (ADM) т.к AN ⊥ DC, DC ⊥ MN значит (ABN) || плоскости (ADM) т.к AN ⊥ DC, DC ⊥ MN значит (ABN) || плоскости (ADM) т.к AN ⊥ DC, DC ⊥ MN значит (ABN) || плоскости (ADM)

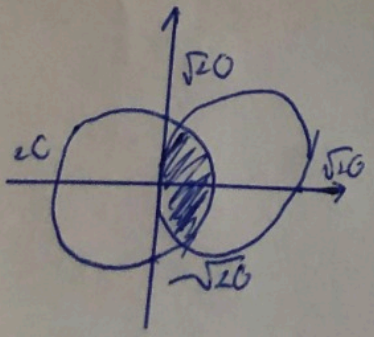
MN = 4
 DN = √(DM² - MN²) = √(32 - 16) = 4
 NG = √(CM² - MN²) = √(21 - 16) = √5
 CD = 4 + √5

N3

$$\begin{cases} (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \leq 20 \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq \min(8a-5b, 20) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \leq 20 \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq 8a-5b \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq 20 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \leq 20 \\ (a-5)^2 + (b+2)^2 \leq 20 \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq 20 \end{cases}$$



(a-5)² + (b+2)² ≤ 20 - окружность с центром (5; 2)
 a² + b² ≤ 20 - окружность с центром (0; 0) R = √20
 окружность с центром в т. (x, y) и R = √20
 x, y - укажите иа расстояние ≤ √20

Uppgifter

2

$$(a_1 + 8)^2 = t, \quad t \in \mathbb{Z} \quad a_1 \neq -8$$

$$0 < t < 15$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad (a_1 + 8)^2 &= 9 & a_1 + 8 &= -3 \\ & & a_1 &= -11 \\ & & a_1 + 8 &= 3 \\ & & a_1 &= -5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \quad (a_1 + 8)^2 &= 4 & a_1 + 8 &= -2 \\ & & a_1 &= -10 \\ & & a_1 + 8 &= 2 \\ & & a_1 &= -6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) \quad (a_1 + 8)^2 &= 1 \\ & & a_1 &= -7 \\ & & a_1 &= -9 \end{aligned}$$

Orsaker: ~~5~~ -5; -6; -2; -; -9; -10; -11

5

6

Умножить (2) на 1

①

$S = S_4 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4$, d — прогрессия арифметическая.

$$S_n = \frac{a_1 + a_n}{2} \cdot n$$

$$S = S_4 = \frac{a_1 + a_4}{2} = \frac{a_1 + a_1 + 3d}{2} \cdot 4 = (2a_1 + 3d) \cdot 2 = 4a_1 + 6d \quad (1)$$

По условию:

$$\begin{cases} a_2 - a_1 > S + 27 & (*) \\ a_{11} - a_1 < S + 60 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a_8 = a_1 + 7d \\ a_{11} = a_1 + 10d \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a_{12} = a_1 + 11d \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

(1), (2) и (3) в (*)

$$\begin{cases} (a_1 + 7d)(a_1 + 11d) > 4a_1 + 6d + 27 \\ (a_1 + 10d)(a_1 + 13d) > 4a_1 + 6d + 60 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + 18da_1 + 77d^2 > 21d + 4a_1 + 27 & (*) \\ a_1^2 + 23da_1 + 130d^2 < 4a_1 + 21d + 60 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + 23da_1 + 130d^2 > 4a_1 + 21d + 27 + 18d^2 \\ a_1^2 + 23da_1 + 130d^2 < 4a_1 + 21d + 60 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 18d^2 < 33$$

$$d^2 < \frac{33}{18}$$

$$-\sqrt{\frac{11}{6}} < d < \sqrt{\frac{11}{6}}$$

$$d \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ значит } d = 1 \text{ (5)}$$

Так $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{Z}$, значит $a_n = a_1 + d \Rightarrow d \in \mathbb{Z}$, и прогрессия арифметическая, значит прогрессия матрца $d=1$ (5)

(4) в (*)

$$\begin{cases} a_1 + 23a_1 + 112 < 21 + 4a_1 + 27 \\ a_1 + 23a_1 + 130 < 4a_1 + 21 + 60 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + 23a_1 + 112 < 28 + 4a_1 \\ a_1^2 + 23a_1 + 130 < 4a_1 + 81 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + 16a_1 + 69 > 0 \\ a_1^2 + 16a_1 + 69 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (a_1 + 8)^2 > 0 \\ (a_1 + 8)^2 < 15 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

близкие к нулю значения

$$(a_1 + 8)^2 \in [0, 15)$$

$$a = -8, -7, -6, -5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8$$

Решение: $a_1 = -8, -7, -6, -5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8$

$$a_1 \in \mathbb{Z} \cap (-8, 8)$$

$$1) (a_1 + 8)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow a_1 = -8$$

$$2) (a_1 + 8)^2 = 1 \Rightarrow a_1 = -7, -9$$

$$3) (a_1 + 8)^2 = 4 \Rightarrow a_1 = -6, -10$$

$$4) (a_1 + 8)^2 = 9 \Rightarrow a_1 = -5, -11$$

Часть 2

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

Шифр: **21100153**

ID профиля: **157120**

Вариант 21

NS 5)

$$\log_{\sqrt{2x-3}} (x+1), \log_{2x^2-3x+5} (2x-3)^2, \log_{x+1} (2x^2-3x+5)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+1 > 0 \\ 2x^2-3x+5 > 0 \\ 2x-3 > 0 \\ x+1 \neq 1 \\ 2x^2-3x+5 \neq 1 \\ 2x-3 \neq 1 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x > -1 \\ x \neq 0 \\ x \in \mathbb{R} \\ x > \frac{3}{2} \\ x \neq 2 \\ x > \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right. \quad (0, 2, 3)$$

$$2x-3 = a \quad 2x^2-3x+5 = b, \quad x+1 = c$$

~~log~~ ~~2x^2-3x+5~~

$$\log_{\sqrt{2x-3}} x+1 = 2 \log_a c, \quad \log_{2x^2-3x+5} (2x-3)^2 = 2 \log_b a, \quad \log_{x+1} (2x^2-3x+5) =$$

Zaņemim vnto

$$= \log_c b$$

$$2 \log_a c - 2 \log_c b \cdot \log_b a = 9$$

Esam glabuz unai paluse, a ogro nemam uc!

$$y(y-1) \cdot y = 9$$

$$y^3 - y^2 - 9 = 0$$

$$y^2 - 2 \cdot 1(y^2 + y + 2) = 0$$

Glabuz unai paluse 2, u myome paluse 1

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

$$\sqrt{2x-3} = x+1$$

$$(2x-3)^2 = (x+1)^2$$

$$x^2 + 6x + 1 = 2x - 3$$

$$x^2 = 9$$

$$x = \pm 3 \in \mathbb{R}$$

2) $4 \log_{2x^2-3x+5} (2x-3)^2 = 1$

$$2 \log_{2x^2-3x+5} (2x-3)^2 = 4x^2 - 12x + 9 = 2x^2 - 3x + 5$$

$$2x^2 - 9x + 4 = 0$$

$$2(x-4)(x-\frac{1}{2}) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x=4 \\ x=\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad \text{log}$$

3) $2 \log_{x+1} (2x^2-3x+5) = 1$

$$\log_{x+1} (2x^2-3x+5) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x+1 = \sqrt{2x^2-3x+5}$$

$$x^2 = 9$$

$$x = \pm 3$$

5) $\log_{x+1} (2x^2-3x+5) = 9$

$$2x^2-3x+5 = (x+1)^9$$

$$x^2 - 5x + 4 = 0$$

$$(x-4)(x-1) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x=4 \\ x=1 \end{cases}$$

am 0,3, zomam x=9

~~log~~
~~log~~

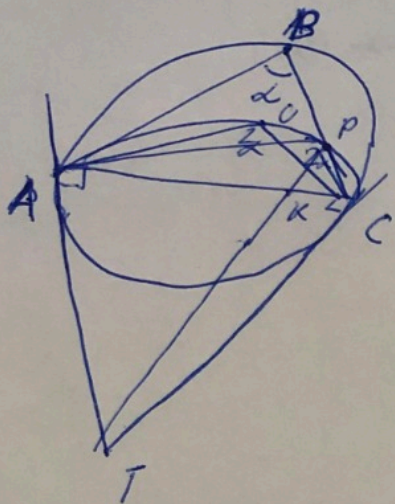
5) $\log_{x+1} (2x^2-3x+5) = 1$

$$2x^2-3x+5 = x+1$$

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

$$x^2-2x-2 = 0$$

Orlem: $x=9$



a) $\angle B = \alpha$

$\angle AOC = 2\alpha$ (геометрия)

$\angle APC$

$OA \perp AT, OC \perp CT$, шулар $\angle OAT + \angle TCO = 180^\circ$

$AT = CT$ - м.к. үзгөчлөр м.к. кесемелери

$\angle APK = \angle KPC = \alpha \Rightarrow AB \parallel PK$ ($\angle ABC = \angle KPC = \alpha$)

$\frac{S_{\Delta APK}}{S_{\Delta KPC}} = \frac{AK}{KC}$ $\frac{S_{\Delta ABC}}{S_{\Delta KPC}} = \left(\frac{AC}{KC}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{AK+KC}{KC}\right)^2 =$

$= \left(\frac{AK}{KC} + 1\right)^2$

$S_{ABC} = \left(\frac{AK}{KC} + 1\right)^2 \cdot S_{KPC} = \left(\frac{12}{9} + 1\right)^2 \cdot 9 = \frac{21^2}{9} \cdot 9 =$

$= \frac{21^2}{9} = \frac{441}{9} = 49$

N5

$\begin{cases} \text{НОД}(a, b, c) = 35 \\ \text{НОК}(a, b, c) = 5^3 \cdot 7^6 \end{cases}$

$a = 5^k \cdot 7^m$

$b = 5^l \cdot 7^n$

$c = 5^x \cdot 7^y$

, шулар $\min(k, l, x) = 5$

$\min(m, n, y) = 7$

$\text{НОК}(a, b, c) = 5^3 \cdot 7^6$

$\max(k, l, x) = 18$

$\max(m, n, y) = 16$

$k \leq 18; l, x \leq 18$

Сүмө үзгөчлөрү 1, агыраа сүмө дөр 16

Yepuduru

Reqd ca, b, c = 35

KKK (a; b; c) = 5^11 * 7^11

Reqd (a, b, c) = 35 = 5 * 7

abc = 35 * 4

$\log_{\sqrt{2x-3}} (x+1) = \log_{2x^2-3x+5} (2x-3)^2$

$\log_{\sqrt{2x-3}} (x+1) = 2 \log_{2x^2-3x+5} (2x-3)$

$x > \frac{3}{2}$

~~$\log_{\sqrt{2x-3}} (x+1) = \frac{2}{\log_{2x^2-3x+5} (2x-3)}$~~

~~Reqd~~

~~\log_{2x-3}~~

~~$\log_6 (x+1) = \frac{2}{\log_6 (2x^2-3x+5)}$~~

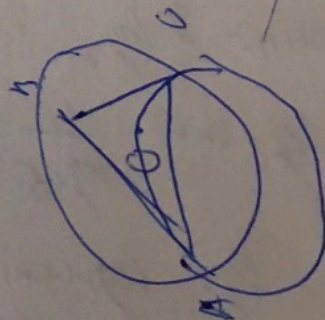
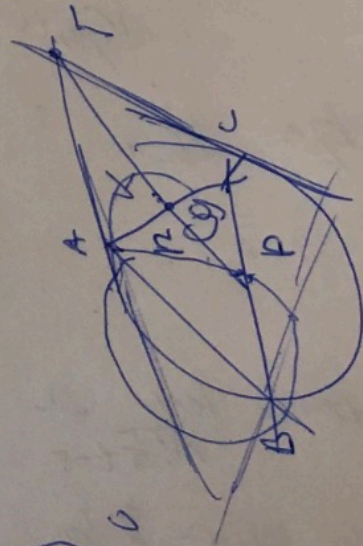
~~$\log_6 (x+1) = \log_6 (2x^2-x+7)$~~

\log_6

Reqd ca, b; c = 35 $a^2 + b^2$

KKK C

Reqd ca; b; c = 35



ky

Меридиан

$$\log_{\sqrt{2x-3}} (x+1) = \log_{2x^2-3x+5} (2x-3)^2$$

$$\log_{\sqrt{2x-3}} (x+1) = 2 \log_{(2x^2-3x+5)} (2x-3)$$

$$\log_{\sqrt{2x-3}} (x+1) = \frac{4}{\log_{\sqrt{2x-3}} (2x^2-3x+5)}$$

$$\log_{\sqrt{2x-3}} 4 = \frac{2}{\log_{\sqrt{2x-3}} 2} \quad \text{или}$$

$$4 = \frac{4}{2} \quad \log_{\sqrt{2x-3}} 4 = \log_{\sqrt{2x-3}} 2$$

$$\log_{\sqrt{2x-3}} 4 = \log_{\sqrt{2x-3}} 2$$

$$x_0 = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\log_{\sqrt{2x-3}} 4 = \frac{\log_{\sqrt{2x-3}} 4}{\log_{\sqrt{2x-3}} 2}$$

$$4 =$$

$$\log_{\sqrt{2x-3}} \frac{2-0}{10} - \frac{3-3}{5} + 5$$

$$\frac{18-2x}{16} + 5$$

$$-\frac{4}{16} + \frac{80}{16} = +\frac{76}{16}$$

$$\log_{\sqrt{2x-3}} 4 \cdot \log_{\sqrt{2x-3}} 4 = \log_{\sqrt{2x-3}} 16$$

ky

ky

$$\log_{\sqrt{2x-3}} 2 \quad \log_{\sqrt{2x-3}} 4$$

1-2

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

$$\log_{\sqrt{2x-3}} (x+1) \log_{\sqrt{2x-3}} (1.5-1) \log_{\sqrt{2x-3}} 4$$

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

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

$$\log_{\sqrt{2x-3}} \log_{\sqrt{2x-3}} (x+1) + \log_{\sqrt{2x-3}} (1.5-1) - 2 = 0$$