

# Часть 1

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

Шифр: **21104798**

ID профиля: **306573**

Вариант 20

Условие ①

NA

$$S = \frac{a_1 + a_5}{2} \cdot 5 = 5a_1 + 10d, \quad d - \text{разн.}$$

По условию:

$$\begin{cases} (a_1 + 5d)(a_1 + 10d) \leq 5(a_1 + 2d) + 15 \\ (a_1 + 4d)(a_1 + 2d) < 5(a_1 + 2d) + 39 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \underbrace{\phantom{a_1^2 + 15a_1d - 5a_1 + 50d^2 - 10d - 15 > 0}}_{A} \\ & \begin{cases} a_1^2 + 15a_1d - 5a_1 + 50d^2 - 10d - 15 > 0 \\ a_1^2 + 5a_1d - 5a_1 + 56d^2 - 10d - 39 < 0 \end{cases} \\ & \begin{cases} A > 0 \\ A < 6d^2 - 24 < 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} A > 0 \\ A < 24 - 6d^2 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow 24 - 6d^2 > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$d \in (-2, 2) \Rightarrow d = 1 - 6 \text{ наименьшее значение} \Rightarrow$$

(m.v. наименьшее)

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + 15a_1 - 5a_1 + 25 > 0 \\ a_1^2 + 15a_1 - 5a_1 + 4 < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \in (-5 - 3\sqrt{2}; -5 + 3\sqrt{2}) / \left\{ \frac{1}{2} - 5 \right\}$$

$$\text{Ответ: } a \in (-5 - 3\sqrt{2}; -5 + 3\sqrt{2}) / \left\{ \frac{1}{2} - 5 \right\}$$

①

N3

Установил (4)  
Установил (2)

$$\begin{cases} (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \leq 13 & (1) \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq \min(-4a-6b, 13) & (2) \end{cases}$$

(1) Дан круг с центром в т.  $(a; b)$  и радиусом  $\sqrt{13}$

(2)  $a^2 + b^2$  - раст. от макс. коорд. до центра круга (1)

Если  $-4a - 6b > 13$ , то  
 $a^2 + b^2 \leq 13$  (3)

Если  $-4a - 6b < 13$ , то

$$(a+2)^2 + (b+3)^2 \leq 13 \quad (4)$$

(3) и (4) - мн-во точек, которые  
 может принимать коорд. центра  
 круга (1); (3) - ~~опред~~ <sup>круг</sup> ~~то~~ <sup>из</sup> макс. коорд.  
 и рад.  $\sqrt{13}$ , (4) - ~~опред~~ <sup>круг</sup> ~~то~~ <sup>из</sup>  $(-2; -3)$  и  
 рад.  $\sqrt{13}$

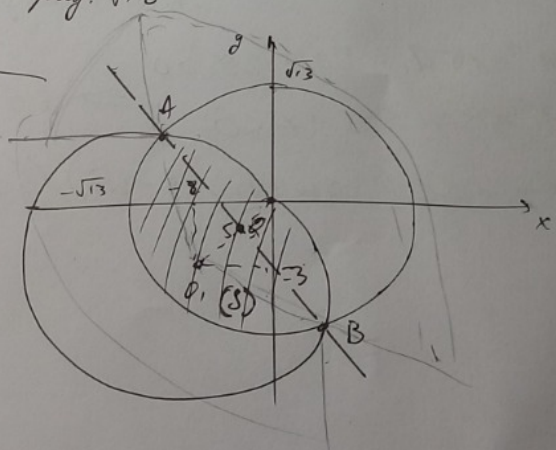
т. пересек А и В этих  
 окруж. леж. на прямой l;

прямая l

$$\begin{cases} a^2 + b^2 = 13 & \Rightarrow 13 = 6b - 4a, \text{ т.п.} \\ (a+2)^2 + (b+3)^2 \leq 13 \end{cases}$$

прямая l есть прямая

$$-4a - 6b = 13 \Rightarrow$$

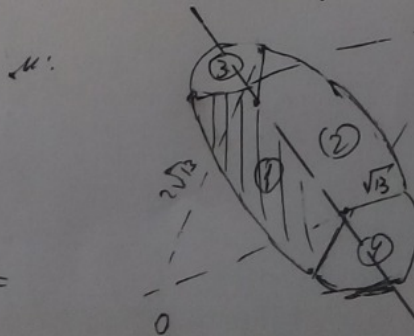


$\Rightarrow$  Если макс. значение центра круга (1) лежит в обл-ти (3)  $\Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow$  иск. фигура M - то же "зерно" (как (3)), только белое:



(центры)  
 обл. (1) и обл. (2) - ~~опред~~ <sup>опред</sup> ~~то~~ <sup>то</sup>  
 окруж-ти радиусом  $2\sqrt{13}$

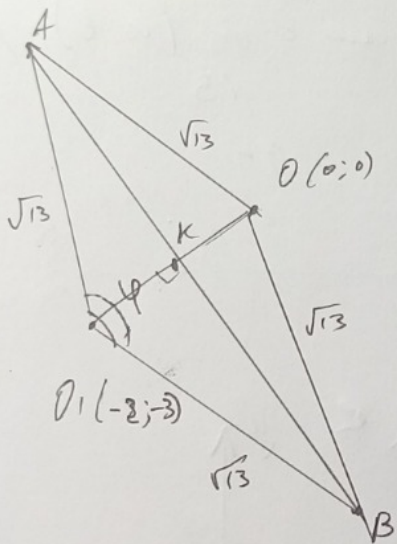


обл. (1) и  
 (2) - ~~опред~~ <sup>опред</sup> ~~то~~ <sup>то</sup>  
 окруж-ти радиусом  
 $\sqrt{13}$

$$S_M = S_0 + S_1 + S_2 + S_3 =$$

Условие

$$OO_1 = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \varphi = 120^\circ \Rightarrow$$



$$\Rightarrow S_{\text{D}} = \frac{2\pi}{3 \cdot 2\pi} \cdot \pi \cdot (2\sqrt{3})^2 - S_{A O_1 B}$$

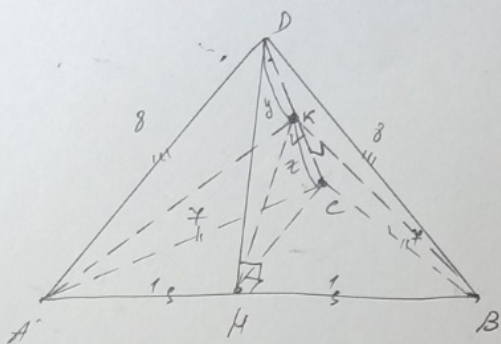
$$S_{\text{D}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2\pi - 4\pi}{2\pi} \cdot \pi \cdot (\sqrt{3})^2 = \frac{13\pi}{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Условие: } S_{\text{м}} &= 2 \cdot \left( \frac{52}{48} \pi - \frac{13\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{13\pi}{6} \right) = \\ &= 2 \left( \frac{91\pi}{6} - \frac{13\sqrt{3}}{4} \right) = \frac{91\pi}{3} - \frac{13\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Ответ: } \frac{91\pi}{3} - \frac{13\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

(3)

22



$CM = 4\sqrt{3}$   
 $DM = \sqrt{65}$  — по теореме Пифагора

$\frac{AK^2}{2R} = HK$

$2R = \frac{AK^2}{HK} \Rightarrow R = \frac{AK^2}{2HK} = \frac{64-y^2}{2\sqrt{65-y^2}}$

Т.к.  $y=0$  или  $y=\sqrt{65}$  радиус мин

то:  $HK^2 = 65 - y^2 = 48 - z^2, z = x - y$

$65 - y^2 = 48 - (x - y)^2$

$65 - y^2 = 48 - x^2 + 2xy - y^2$

$-x^2 + 2xy = 17$

$y=0: -x^2 = 17$  — не возм.

$y=\sqrt{65}: -x^2 + 2\sqrt{65}x - 17 = 0$

$x^2 - 2\sqrt{65}x + 17 = 0$

$D_1 = 66 - 17 = 49$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{\sqrt{66} \pm 7}{1}$

Ответ:  $\sqrt{66} + 7$  или  $\sqrt{66} - 7$

т.к. CD — осн. высоты, то

радиус сферы есть радиус

осн. сфер-мн  $\triangle AKB$  (т.к.  $(AKB) \perp CD$ ,

т.к.  $AB \perp (CDK)$  и по IIIII)

Тогда  $CD = x$ ;

$S_{AKB} = \frac{AK^2 \cdot 2}{4R}$  — радиус сферы

$S_{сф} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot MK = HK \Rightarrow$

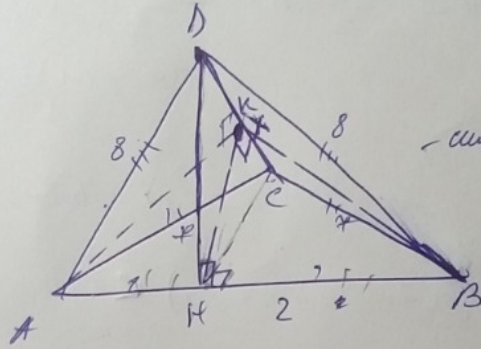
$f'(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \sqrt{66} \end{bmatrix}$

↑↑

$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{-2y\sqrt{65-y^2} + (64-y^2) \cdot \frac{2y}{2\sqrt{65-y^2}}}{65-y^2} = 0$

NZ

- $AB = 2$
- $AC = 7$
- $BC = 7$
- $AD = DB = 8$
- $CD = ?$



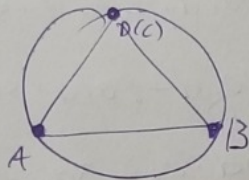
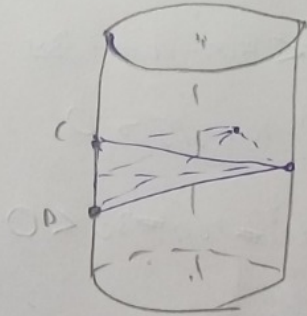
- диаметр окружности CD

Радиус окружности - радиус

окружности -  $\triangle AKB$   
 $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$$CK = \sqrt{49 - 1} = \sqrt{48} = 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$D = \sqrt{65}$$



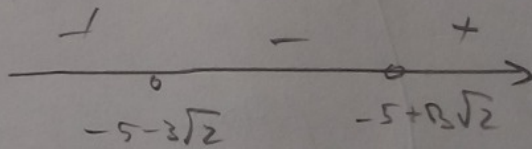
$$a^2 + 10a + 25 = 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} a + 5 > 0 \\ a \neq -5 \end{matrix}$$

$$a_1^2 + 10a_1 + 7 < 0$$

$$D_1 = 25 - 7 = 18$$

$$a_{1,2} = \frac{-5 \pm 3\sqrt{2}}{1}$$



11

$$S = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 = \frac{a_1 + a_5}{2} \cdot 5 = \frac{a_1 + a_1 + 4d}{2} \cdot 5 = \frac{2a_1 + 4d}{2} \cdot 5 =$$

$$a_6 a_{11} > S + 15 \quad ; \quad a_1 = ?$$

$$a_6 a_9 < S + 39$$

$$= (a_1 + 2d) \cdot 5 = 5a_1 + 10d$$

$$a_6 = a_1 + 5d$$

$$a_{11} = a_1 + 10d$$

$$a_9 = a_1 + 7d$$

$$a_6 = a_1 + 5d$$

$$\begin{cases} (a_1 + 5d)(a_1 + 10d) > 5(a_1 + 2d) + 15 \\ (a_1 + 7d)(a_1 + 8d) < 5(a_1 + 2d) + 39 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + 5a_1 d + 10a_1 d + 50d^2 > 5a_1 + 10d + 15 \\ a_1^2 + 7a_1 d + 8a_1 d + 56d^2 < 5a_1 + 10d + 39 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + 15d \cdot a_1 - 5a_1 + 50d^2 - 10d - 15 > 0 \\ a_1^2 + 15d \cdot a_1 - 5a_1 + 56d^2 - 10d - 39 < 0 \end{cases}$$

(✓)

225d<sup>2</sup>

5d

$$(15d - 5)^2 - 4(50d^2 - 10d - 15) =$$

$$= 25(3d - 1)^2 - 4(50d^2 - 10d - 15) = 25(9d^2 - 6d + 1) - 200d^2 + 40d + 60 =$$

$$= 225d^2 - 150d + 25 - 200d^2 + 40d + 60 = 25d^2 - 110d + 85$$

$$\begin{cases} A > 0 \\ A < 0 \quad (d^2 \neq 4) \end{cases}$$

$$6(4 - d^2) > 0$$

$$d = \pm 2$$

$$\frac{-2 \quad -2 \quad 2 \quad 2}{-2 \quad 2} \quad d \quad \frac{40}{15} \quad 5$$

$$d \in [-2; 2]$$

und  $d=1$ , und  $d=2 \Rightarrow$

me negx.

$$\Rightarrow 2A < d=1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1^2 + 15a_1 - 5a_1 + 25 > 0 \\ a_1^2 + 15a_1 - 5a_1 + 7 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{90}{15} \quad \frac{46}{39}$$

$$\frac{76}{39}$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = 13$$

$$(a+2)^2 + (b+3)^2 = 13$$

$$4a + 6b + 13 = 0$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = 13$$

$$4a + 6b = -13 - 4a$$

$$b = \frac{-13 - 4a}{6} = -\frac{13 + 4a}{6}$$

$$a^2 + \left(\frac{13 + 4a}{6}\right)^2 = 13$$

$$a^2 + \frac{169 + 104a + 16a^2}{36} = 13$$

$$36a^2 + 16a^2 + 104a + 169 - 13 \cdot 36 = 0$$

$$52a^2 + 104a - 299 = 0$$

$$D_1 = 52^2 + 52 \cdot 299 = 52 \cdot (52 + 299) = 52 \cdot 351 = 117 \cdot 3 \cdot 52 = 37 \cdot 9 \cdot 52$$

$$= 9 \cdot 2 \cdot 26 \cdot 37 = 36 \cdot 13 \cdot 37$$

$$a_{1,2} = \frac{-52 \pm 4\sqrt{13 \cdot 37}}{52} = -1 \pm \sqrt{\frac{37}{13}}$$

$$a_1 = -1 + \sqrt{\frac{37}{13}}$$

$$b_1 = \pm \sqrt{13 - \left(\sqrt{\frac{37}{13}} - 1\right)^2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{52}{13} - \frac{104}{13} + \frac{13}{13} - 2\sqrt{\frac{37}{13}} + 1} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{91}{13} - 2\sqrt{\frac{37}{13}}}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{13}{37}}$$

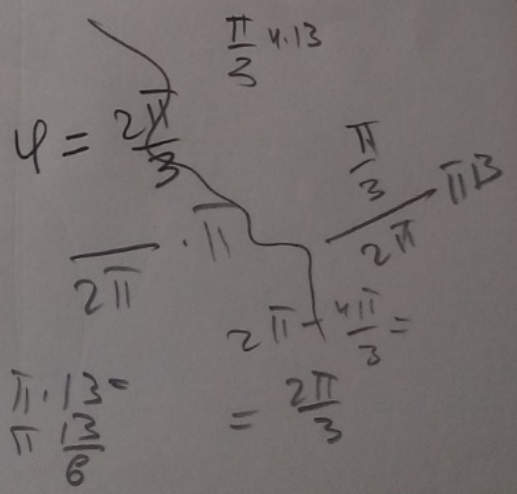
$$S_{AO_1B} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 13 \cdot \sin 120^\circ = \frac{13}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{13\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

Масса фигуры - масса трех зерно, меньше объема шарового зерна на  $\frac{13}{3}$

$$\frac{2\pi}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot 4 \cdot 13 = 3 \cdot 2\pi = \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot 4 \cdot 13 = \frac{\pi}{13} \cdot 52$$

So

$$\frac{\frac{\pi}{3} \cdot 13}{2\pi} = \frac{\pi \cdot 13}{6}$$





$$\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{64-y^2}{\sqrt{65-y^2}} \right)' = \frac{\cancel{2y} \sqrt{65-y^2} - (64-y^2) \cdot \frac{\cancel{2y}}{2\sqrt{65-y^2}}}{2(65-y^2)} = 0$$

$$\cancel{2y} \sqrt{65-y^2} - \frac{64-y^2}{2\sqrt{65-y^2}} = 0$$

$$2(65-y^2) - 64 + y^2 = 0$$

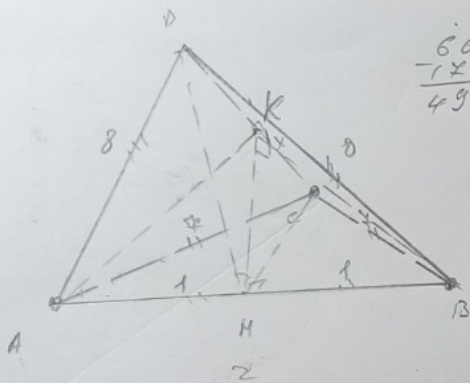
$$130 - 2y^2 + y^2 - 64 = 0$$

$$y^2 = 66$$

$$y = \sqrt{66}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ - 64 \\ \hline 66 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 66 \\ - 14 \\ \hline 49 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{66}{12} = \frac{49}{49}$$

$$-x^2 + 2\sqrt{66}x - 12 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2\sqrt{66}x + 12 = 0$$

$$D = 66$$

$$\sqrt{48 - z^2} = \sqrt{65 - y^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{64 - y^2}{\sqrt{65 - y^2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = 0$$

$$\frac{65}{42} = \frac{49}{49}$$

$$\frac{130}{66} = \frac{66}{66}$$

$$-2y \cdot \sqrt{65 - y^2} + (64 - y^2) \cdot \frac{2y}{2\sqrt{65 - y^2}} = 0$$

$$\frac{(64 - y^2)}{2\sqrt{65 - y^2}} - \frac{y}{\sqrt{65 - y^2}} = 0$$

$$64 - y^2 - 2(65 - y^2) = 0$$

$$64 - y^2 - 130 + 2y^2 = 0$$

$$y^2 = 130 - 64$$

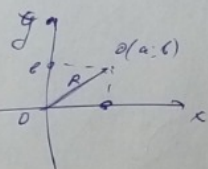
$$y^2 = 66$$

$$y = \sqrt{66}$$

13

$(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \leq 13$  <sup>красный круг</sup>  
 $a^2 + b^2 \leq \min(-4a - 6b; 13)$

$a^2 + b^2$  - ~~расст.~~ <sup>расст.</sup> от центра до макс. коорд.



Если  $-4a - 6b \geq 13$ , то

$a^2 + b^2 \leq 13$

Если  $-4a - 6b < 13$ , то

$a^2 + b^2 \leq -4a - 6b$

$a^2 + 4a + b^2 + 6b \leq 0$

$a^2 + 4a + 4 + b^2 + 6b + 9 \leq 13$

$(a+2)^2 + (b+3)^2 \leq 13$  - ~~красный~~ <sup>красный</sup> ~~красный~~ <sup>красный</sup>

$a^2 + b^2 = 13$   
 $(a+2)^2 + (b+3)^2 \leq 13$

$a^2 + 4a + b^2 + 6b = 0$

$13 = -6b - 4a$

Если верно (2), то

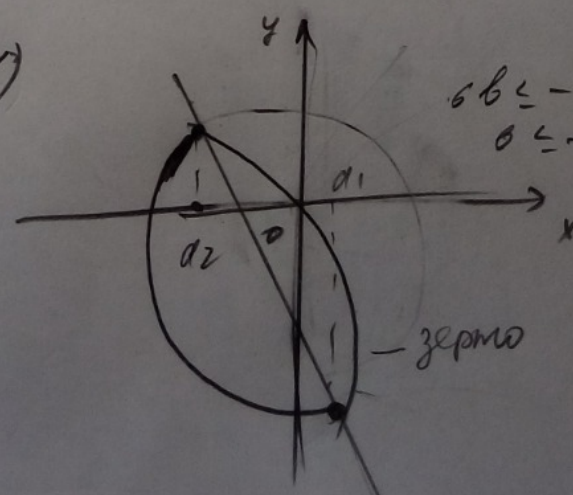
$6b \leq -4a - 13$

$b \leq -\frac{2}{3}a - \frac{13}{6}$

$6b \leq -4a - 13$

$b \leq -\frac{2}{3}a - \frac{13}{6}$

Если верно (4), то



$6b \leq -4a - 13$

$b \leq -\frac{2}{3}a - \frac{13}{6}$

# Часть 2

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

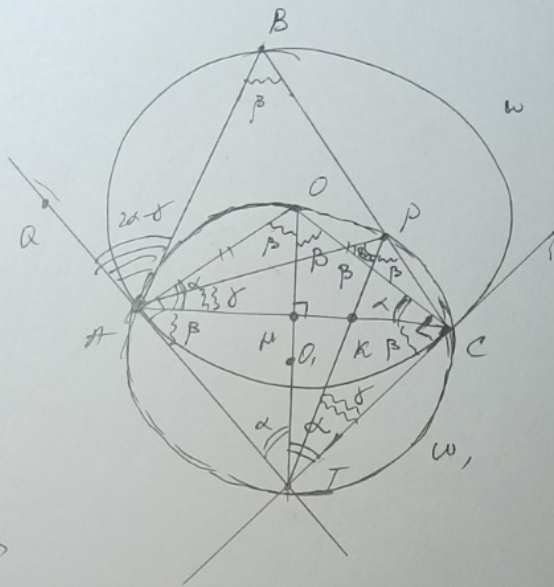
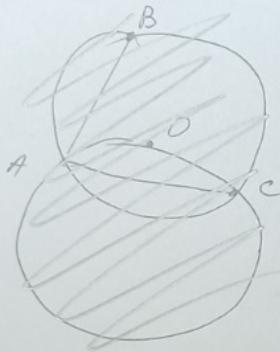
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Вариант 20

Умововина ①

№6



а) Площина Т пер. на 2-й оск-му ( $\omega_1$ )  $\Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow$  4-р.  $\Delta OAT$  - впис.,  $\text{тутеж } \alpha = \angle ATO = \angle OTC$

$\angle PTC = \delta \Rightarrow \angle PAC = \delta$ ;  $\beta = \angle AOT = \angle TOC \Rightarrow \angle ABC = \beta$  - кан. впис.

$\Delta AOT$  и  $\Delta OCT$  - прямоуг.  $\Rightarrow \angle TAM = \angle MET = \beta$

$\angle OAM = \angle OCM = \alpha$

$\angle QAB = \frac{1}{2} \angle OAB = \angle BCA = \alpha + \angle PCO = \alpha + \alpha - \delta = 2\alpha - \delta \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \angle SAC = 180^\circ - 2\alpha + \delta - \beta = 90^\circ - \alpha + \delta = \beta + \delta$   
 $\angle PKC = \beta + \delta \Rightarrow PK \parallel AB \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \Delta KPC \sim \Delta ABC \Rightarrow S_{APC} = K^2 \cdot S, K$  - коеф. под.

III. н. одз. вписана:

$$\frac{AK}{KC} = \frac{S_{APK}}{S_{CPK}} = \frac{10}{8} = \frac{5}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{AK}{KC} = \frac{5}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{AK}{AC} = \frac{5}{9} \Rightarrow K_0 = \frac{KC}{AC} = \frac{4}{9} \Rightarrow S_{APC} = \frac{86}{9} \cdot S = \frac{112}{9} S = \frac{81}{2} = 40,5$$

б)  $\beta = \arctg \frac{1}{2}$

$\angle KPC = \beta$ , н. т.  $PK$  - дуг-ка в  $\Delta APC \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \frac{AP}{PC} = \frac{AK}{KC} \Rightarrow \frac{AP}{PC} = \frac{5}{4} \Rightarrow AP = 5y, PC = 4y$ ,  $S_{APC} = \frac{20y^2 \cdot AC}{4R} = \frac{20y^2 \cdot AC}{2 \cdot \frac{AC}{\sin 2\beta}} = 10y^2 \sin 2\beta = 18$

$\frac{AC}{\sin 2\beta} = 2R_1 \Rightarrow 10y^2 = \frac{18}{\sin 2\beta} \Rightarrow y^2 = \frac{9}{2}$

$\cos \beta = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$   
 $\sin \beta = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$

$$\frac{AC}{\sin \alpha} = 2R$$
$$l = 2R \cdot \sin \alpha$$
$$l = \frac{2R}{\sin \alpha}$$



Условие 2

По теор. косинусов в  $\triangle APC$ :

$$AC = \sqrt{25y^2 + 16y^2 - 2 \cdot 5y \cdot 4y \cdot \cos 2\beta} = y \sqrt{41 - 40 \cdot \frac{3}{5}} = y \cdot \sqrt{17} = \frac{9\sqrt{17}}{2}$$

- Ответ: а)  $40,5 = \frac{81}{2}$   
б)  $\frac{9\sqrt{17}}{2}$

Учреник ③

15

$$A = \log_{\sqrt{2x-8}}(x-4)$$

$$B = \log_{(x-4)^2}(5x-26)$$

$$C = \log_{\sqrt{5x-26}}(2x-8)$$

x?

ДЗ:

$$\begin{cases} 2x-8 > 0 \\ 2x-8 \neq 0 \\ x-4 > 0 \\ x-4 \neq 1 \\ 5x-26 > 0 \\ 5x-26 \neq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (5, 20; 5, 4) \cup (5, 4; +\infty)$$

• На ДЗ:

$$A = 2 \log_{2x-8}(x-4)$$

$$B = \frac{1}{2} \log_{x-4}(5x-26)$$

$$C = \frac{1}{2} \log_{5x-26}(2x-8)$$

• На ДЗ

A и B — можно возрасмановуе,

а C на (5, 2; 5, 4) — убав, а на (5, 4; +∞) — возрост.

$$AC = \log_{2x-8}(x-4) \cdot \log_{5x-26}(2x-8) =$$

$$= \frac{\log_{2x-8}(x-4)}{\log_{2x-8}(5x-26)} = \log_{5x-26}(x-4) = \frac{1}{2B}$$

$$2ABC = 1$$

$$ABC = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$A^3 + A^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$1) A=B \quad \oplus \\ C=A+1$$

$$A^2(A+1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2) B=C \quad \oplus \quad 3) A=C \\ B=A+1$$

$$B^2(C+1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$C^3 + C^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

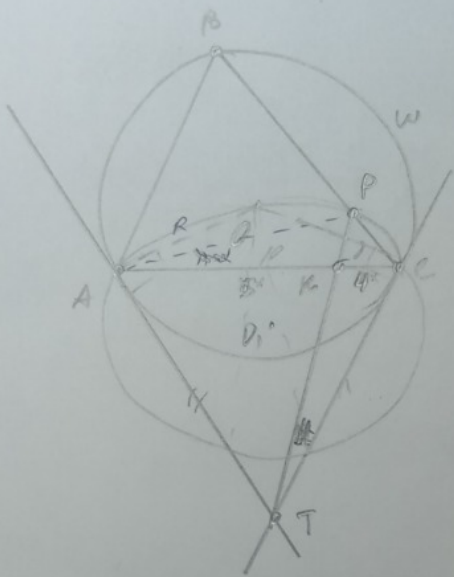
$$A=C \\ B=A+1$$

$$A^2(A+1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$A^3 + A^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$8 \log_{2x-8}^3(x-4) + 4 \log_{2x-8}^2(x-4) - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$16 \log_{2x-8}^3(x-4) + 8 \log_{2x-8}^2(x-4) - 1 = 0$$



$$S_{APK} = 10$$

$$S_{CPK} = 8$$

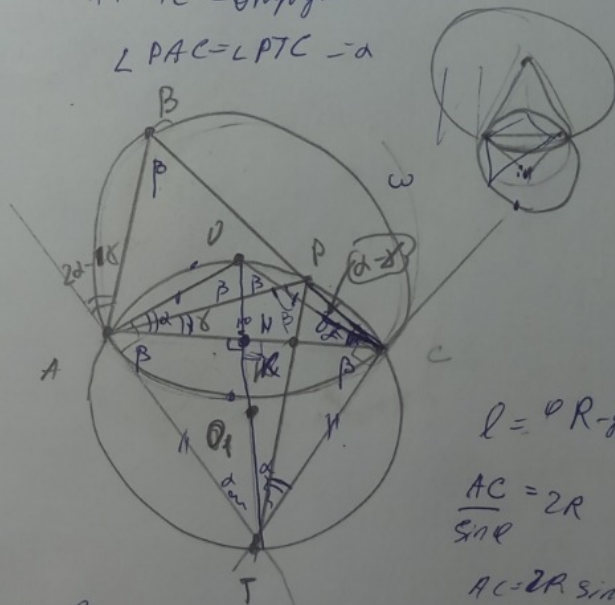
$$\alpha) S_{ABC} = ?$$

$$\beta) \angle ABC = \arctg \frac{1}{2}, AC = ?$$

$$\frac{10}{2} = \frac{AK}{KC} = \frac{5}{4} \Rightarrow AK = 5x, KC = 4x$$

AT = TC - эмпирически найдем.

$$\angle PAC = \angle PTC = \alpha$$



$$l = \varnothing R - \text{гипотенуза}$$

$$\frac{AC}{\sin \varphi} = 2R$$

$$AC = 2R \sin \varphi$$

молча T - центр на 2-ой окружности!!!

$$\angle APC = \varnothing AC - \omega$$

$$\angle ATC = \varnothing AC - \omega$$

$\varnothing AC \neq \varnothing AC \omega$  м.к. сформулируем

базисными свойствами

$$\Rightarrow \triangle AOC = \triangle ATC, \text{ т.к. } \angle AOC = \angle ATC = 90^\circ, \text{ и т.д. } \triangle AOC \sim \triangle ATC = 90^\circ - \text{м.к. } \triangle AOC - \text{бисект.} \Rightarrow \angle AOC = \angle ATC = 90^\circ, \text{ и т.д. } \triangle AOC - \text{бисект.}$$

$$\angle ATC = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOC$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\angle ATC = \angle AOC, \text{ т.к. } \angle AOC + 2\angle ATC = 180^\circ \Rightarrow$$

$$\angle AOC = \angle ATC$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 90^\circ$$

$$TO \perp AC$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle ATC = 90^\circ$$

$$\angle AOC = 60^\circ$$

$$AK = 10x$$

$$KC = 8x$$

$$AC = 18x$$

$$\frac{18x}{\sin \beta} = 2 \cdot \frac{9x}{\sin \beta}$$

$$9x = \frac{9x}{\sin \beta}$$

$$\frac{R}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{18x}{9x}$$

$$\frac{R}{\cos \beta} = \frac{18x}{\sin \beta}$$

$$R = \frac{18x}{\sin \beta \cos \beta}$$

$$\frac{9x}{\sin \beta \cos \beta} = \frac{18x}{\sin \beta \cos \beta}$$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{1}{2}$$



$$25y^2 + 4xy^2 - 2 \cdot 5y \cdot y \cdot \cos 2\theta =$$

$$= 4xy^2 - 4xy^2 \cdot \left( \frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{5} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{11}{24} \cdot \frac{1}{14}$$

$\cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \beta = 60^\circ \Rightarrow x = 30^\circ \triangle ACP - \text{right}$

~~APC = 90^\circ~~

$$\frac{S_{APC}}{S_{APB}} = \frac{BC \cdot AC}{PC \cdot AC} = \frac{BC}{PC}$$

$AK = 5x$

$KC = 4x$

$TP \cdot PK = 20x^2$

$\angle APT = \beta$

$\beta + \beta + \beta + d + d = 180^\circ$

$\beta + d = 90^\circ$

$180^\circ - \beta - 2d + \gamma = \angle A$

$180^\circ - d + \gamma - (d + \beta) = \angle A$

$90^\circ + \gamma - d = \angle A$

$\angle DKC = \beta + \gamma = 90^\circ + \gamma - d \Rightarrow TP \parallel AB$

$\frac{2}{5}$

$y^2 = \frac{18}{10 \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}}$

$10y^2 = \frac{18}{10 \cdot \frac{2}{5}}$

$\frac{AC}{\sin \beta} = 2R = 2 \cdot \frac{AC}{2 \sin \beta} = \frac{18}{\frac{2}{5}} = \frac{18 \cdot 5}{2} = \frac{90}{2}$

$\frac{AC}{\sin 2\beta} = 2R_1 \Rightarrow R_1 = \frac{AC}{2 \sin 2\beta}$

$\frac{5y \cdot 4y \cdot 9x}{4R_1} = 18$

$AP = 5y$   
 $PC = 4y$

$\frac{20y^2}{2} \sin 2\beta = 18$

$\frac{20y^2 \cdot 9x}{4 \cdot 9x} \cdot 2 \sin 2\beta$

$\cos d = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 d}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{4}}}$

$10y^2 \cdot \sin 2\beta = 18$

$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \sin \beta = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1+4}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \neq \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$

MM  
N 4

$$\begin{cases} \text{НОД}(a; b; c) = 10 \\ \text{НОК}(a; b; c) = 2^{\text{пр}} \cdot 5^{\text{пр}} = 2 \cdot 10^{16} \end{cases}$$

Науд. оду. глумени  
Наум. одуе кримице

N 5

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \log_{\sqrt{x-3}}(x-4) & A &= 2 \log_{2x-8}(x-4) \\ B &= \log_{(x-1)^2}(5x-26) & B &= \frac{1}{2} \log_{(x-4)}(5x-26) \\ C &= \log_{\sqrt{5x-26}}(2x-8) & C &= 2 \log_{5x-26}(2x-8) \end{aligned}$$

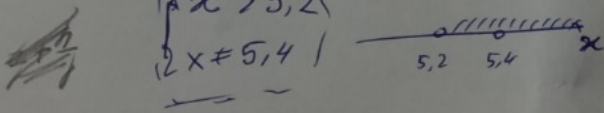
$$\begin{aligned} \log_a a &= \frac{\log_c a}{\log_c a} = 1 \\ \log_b a &= \frac{\log_c a}{\log_c b} & \log_a a &= \frac{\log_c a}{\log_c a} = 1 \\ \log_c a &= \frac{\log_c a}{\log_c c} = 1 & \log_a b &= \frac{\log_c b}{\log_c a} \end{aligned}$$

$$\log_{2x-8}(x-4) = \frac{1}{\log_{5x-26}(2x-8)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log_{2x-8}(x-4) &= \frac{\log_{5x-26}(2x-8)}{\log_{5x-26}(5x-26) \cdot \log_{5x-26}(x-4)} \\ &= \frac{\log_{2x-8}(2x-8)}{\log_{2x-8}(5x-26) \cdot \log_{2x-8}(x-4)} \\ AC &= \log_{2x-8}(x-4) \cdot \log_{5x-26}(2x-8) \end{aligned}$$

$$AC = \log_{2x-8}(x-4) \cdot \log_{5x-26}(2x-8)$$

$$\begin{cases} x-4 > 0 \\ x-4 \neq 1 \\ 2x-8 > 0 \\ 2x-8 \neq 1 \\ 5x-26 > 0 \\ 5x-26 \neq 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x > 4 \\ x \neq 5 \\ x > 4 \\ x \neq 4,5 \\ x > \frac{26}{5} = 5,2 \\ x \neq \frac{27}{5} = 5,4 \end{cases}$$



Екум

$$A = \frac{2}{3} + 2A^2 - 1 = A$$

A-корпарм.  
B-корпарм.

$$\begin{cases} x > 5,2 \\ x \neq 5,4 \end{cases}$$

$$x \in (5,2; 5,4) \cup (5,4; \infty)$$