

Часть 1

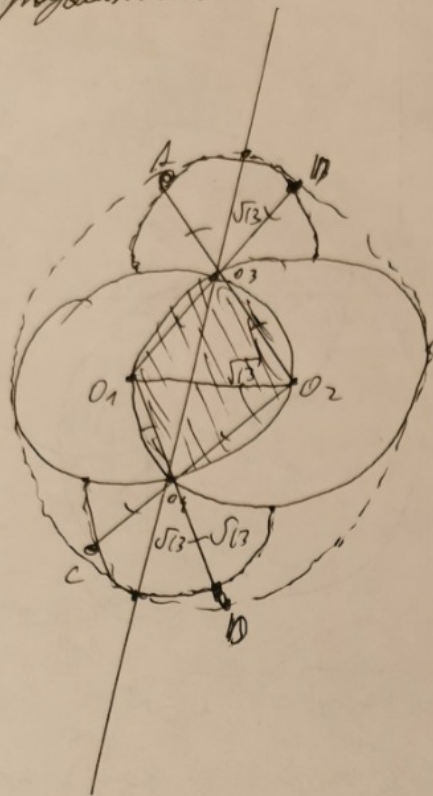
Олимпиада: **Математика, 11 класс (1 часть)**

Шифр: **21104094**

ID профиля: **281469**

Вариант 20

Меленко Меленко Умодуу.
 Зүүрэг нь 3 тусгаарлагдсан



Узвдгарагч эргүүдэл
 $R = \sqrt{13}$ ба радиустай нийцсэн
 ойлголт: $O_1, O_2 : O_3, O_4$

Тэнгэрүүн $O_1, O_3 ; O_2, O_4$!

O_1, O_4 ба O_2, O_3 нь $\sqrt{13}$

Тэгвэл A, B, C, D-сүүрэг
 нь тусгаарлагдсан ойлголт M.

$$A \cup B \cup C = C \cup D \cup O_4$$

$$S_M = 2 \cdot S(B \cup D : O_1) - S(O_1, O_2, O_3, O_4) + 2S(A \cup B : O_3)$$

тэгвэл

$$S(B \cup D : O_1) = \frac{1}{3} \pi (2\sqrt{13})^2 = \frac{52}{3} \pi$$

$$S(O_1, O_2, O_3, O_4) = 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot (\sqrt{13})^2 = \frac{13\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$S(A \cup B : O_3) = \frac{1}{6} \pi (\sqrt{13})^2 = \frac{13}{6} \pi$$

$$S_M = 2 \cdot \frac{52}{3} \pi - \frac{13\sqrt{3}}{2} + 2 \cdot \frac{13}{6} \pi = 39\pi - \frac{13\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

Ойлголт: $S_M = 39\pi - \frac{13}{2}\sqrt{3}$

$$d = 6d^2 - 24$$

$$D = 25d^2 - 110d + 85$$

$$D = (10d - 5)^2 - 4(56d^2 - 10d - 39) = d^2 - 110d + 181$$

$$d \in [0; 1] \quad (d=1)$$

$$a+d^2 > 0$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + 10a_1 + 25 > 0 \\ a_1^2 + 10a_1 + 7 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a_1 \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-5\}$$

$$a_1 \in (-5 - 3\sqrt{2}; -5 + 3\sqrt{2}) \setminus \{-5\}$$

Verboten

W.M.

$a_1, a_1+d, a_1+2d, a_1+3d, a_1+4d$

$$S = 5a_1 + 10d$$

$$a, d \in \mathbb{Z} \\ d > 0$$

$$a_6 = a_1 + 5d$$

symmetric

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

$$(a_1+5d)(a_1+10d) > S+15 = 5a_1+10d+15$$

9 > 2

8 > 2

$$a_8 = a_1 + 7d$$

5 > 7

4 > 3

$$a_9 = a_1 + 8d$$

$$a_1^2 + 50d^2 + 15a_1d > 5a_1 + 10d + 15$$

5 > 9 > 8

$4-4+1$

$$15+15 = 29$$

$$(a_1+7d)(a_1+8d) < 5a_1+10d+39$$

$a > b$

$$a+d > b+c$$

$d > c$

$a > b$

$$a^2 + 56d^2 + 15a_1d < 5a_1 + 10d + 39$$

$c < d$

$$a-c > b-d$$

$$\cancel{a_1^2 + 50d^2 + 15a_1d + 5a_1 + 10d + 39} > \cancel{a_1^2 + 56d^2 + 15a_1d + 5a_1 + 10d + 15}$$

$$24 > 6d^2$$

$$a_1^2 + a_1(15d-5) + 50d^2 - 10d - 15 > 0$$

$$4 > d^2$$

$$d \in [0; 2]$$

$$\Delta = (15d-5)^2 - 4(50d^2 - 10d - 15) = 25d^2 - 110d + 85$$

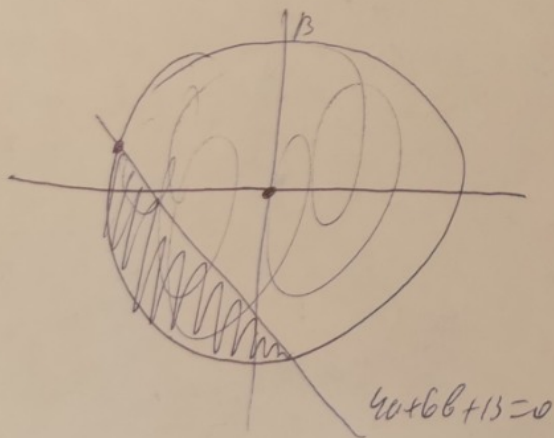
$$d = 1$$

$$a_1 = \frac{-15d+5 \pm \sqrt{25d^2 - 110d + 85}}{2}$$

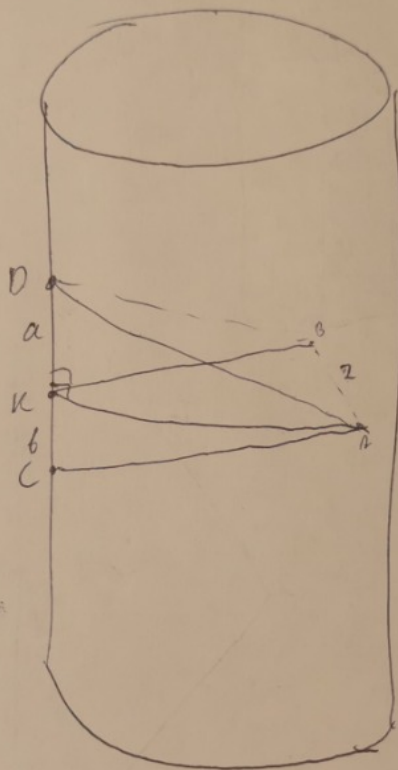
$$a^2 + b^2 \leq \min\{-4a - 6b, 13\}$$

$$\begin{cases} a^2 + b^2 \leq -4a - 6b \\ -4a - 6b \leq 13 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a^2 + b^2 \leq 13 \\ 13 \leq -4a - 6b \end{cases}$$



Topologie

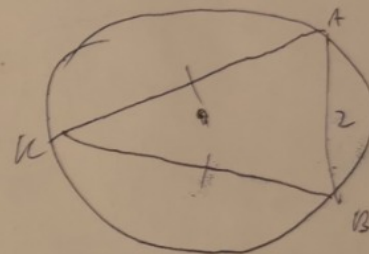


$$4a + 6b + 13 \leq 0$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} a + b &= ? \\ (a - b)(a + b) &= 1.5 \end{aligned}$$

ABK || crumb

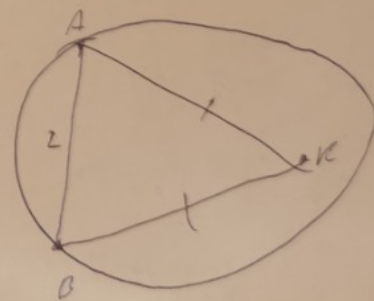
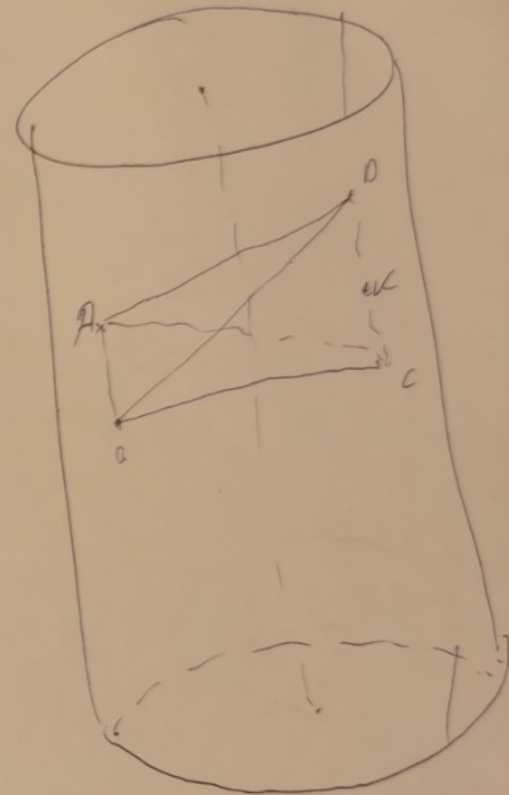
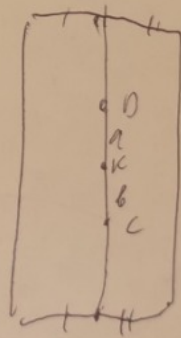
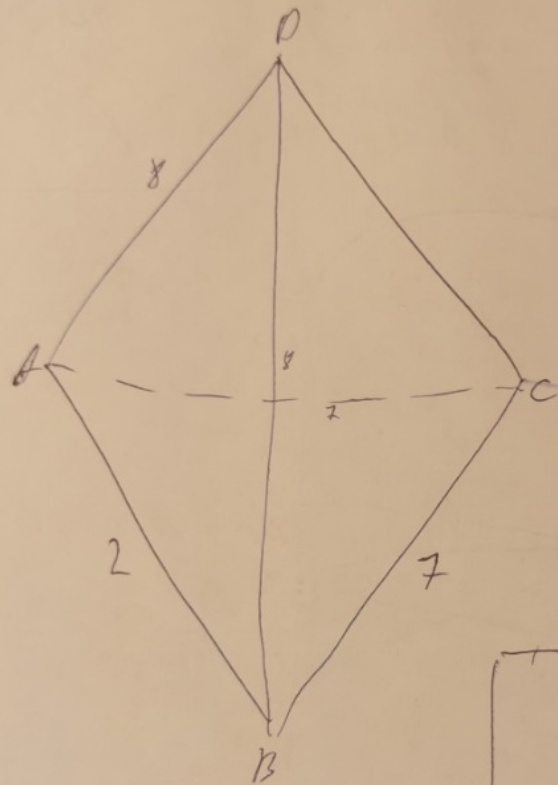


$$b^2 - a^2 = 7^2 - b^2$$

$$b^2 - a^2 =$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = 15$$

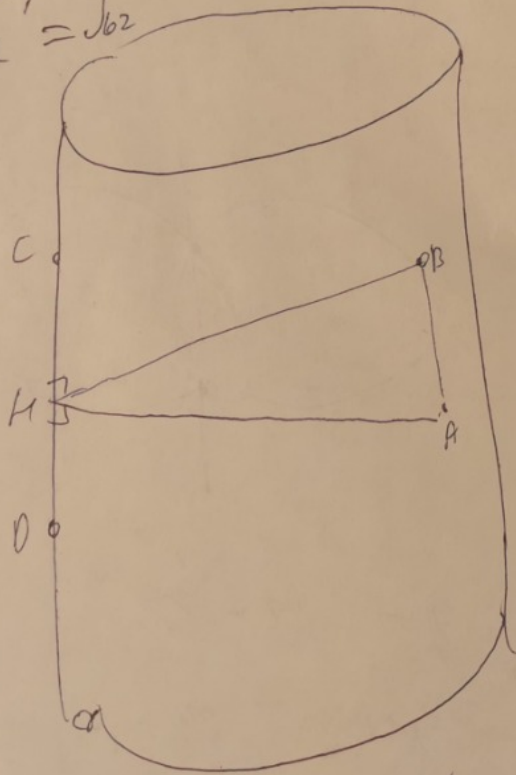
Gyrdm



AC=BC

$$5) CM = \sqrt{CB^2 - BM^2} = \sqrt{49 - 2} = \sqrt{47}$$

$$MP = \sqrt{DB^2 - BM^2} = \sqrt{64 - 2} = \sqrt{62}$$



$\sin(0^\circ) = 1$

$$\frac{AB}{\sin \angle AMB} = 2R$$

$$\sin \angle AMB = 1 \quad 2R = \frac{2}{\sin 2}$$

$$\angle AMB = 90^\circ$$

$$2R = 2$$

$$R = 1$$

$$1) \triangle CBO = \triangle CAP$$

$$AC = CB$$

$$BO = PA$$

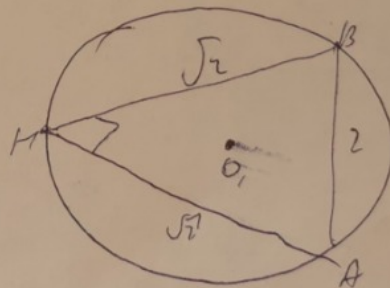
(D-O-M)

$$\angle C = \angle A$$

$$\frac{CM}{MP} = \frac{CH_2}{H_2D} \quad \text{and} \quad \angle M_1 = \angle M_2$$

$\angle PM, BM \perp OM$ and

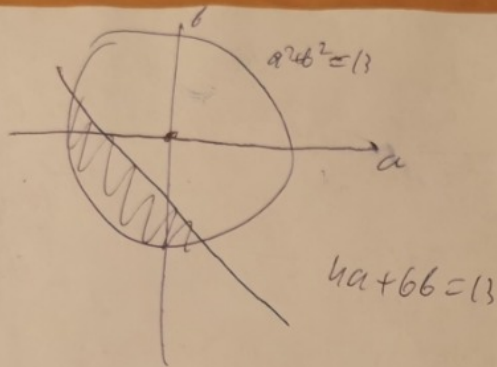
$BM \perp OM$



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am

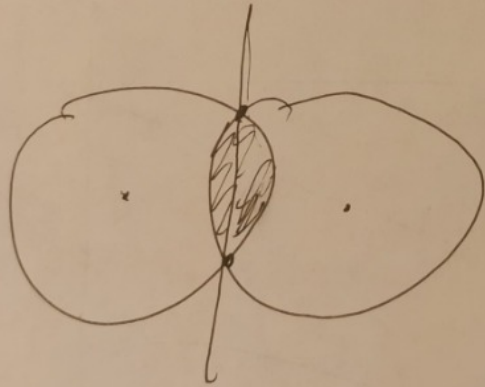
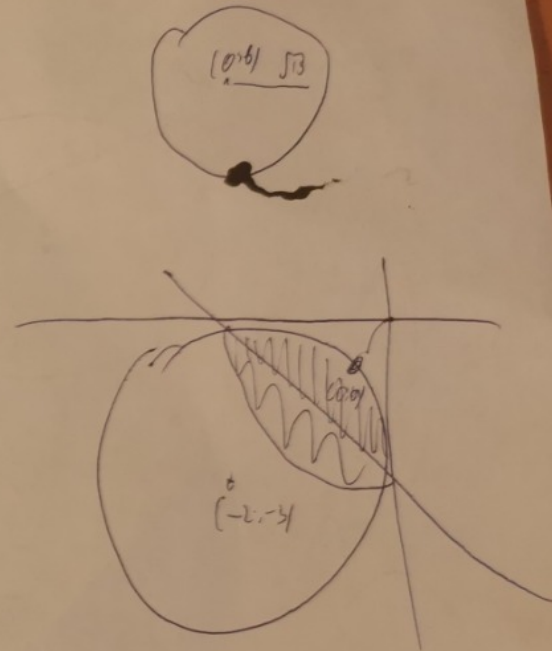
Handwritten word: Cylinder

$$\begin{cases} a^2 + b^2 \leq 13 \\ 13 \leq -4a - 6b \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} a^2 + b^2 \leq -4a - 6b \\ \textcircled{2} -4a - 6b \leq 13 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 + 4a \quad b^2 + 6b &\leq 0 \\ (a + 2)^2 + (b + 3)^2 &\leq 13 \end{aligned}$$



Spremlim

W
W

Часть 2

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

Шифр: **21104094**

ID профиля: **281469**

Вариант 20

~~Умножение~~ умножение

Задача 4

$$10 = 2 \cdot 5$$

$a = 2^{\alpha_1} 5^{\beta_1}$
 $b = 2^{\alpha_2} 5^{\beta_2}$
 $c = 2^{\alpha_3} 5^{\beta_3}$

по НОК:

$$\max(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 17$$

$$\max(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = 16$$

по НОД:

$$\min(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 1$$

$$\min(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = 1$$

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ должны удовлетворять условию.

1) Удовлетворяет условию, где максимум $\alpha_i = 1$ — 3 ~~логарифма~~ логарифма

2) Удовлетворяет условию, где максимум $\alpha_i = 17$ — 2 логарифма

3) Удовлетворяет α_i условию из промежутка $(2; 16]$

используем формулу $3 \cdot 2 \cdot 15$ логарифмов \log_2 и $3 \cdot 2$ логарифма

$$\alpha_i = \alpha_{i+1} = 17 \text{ и } \alpha_i = \alpha_{i+1} = 1$$

Умножение удовлетворяет $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ условию $3 \cdot 2 \cdot 15 + 3 \cdot 2$ логарифмов

Аналогично для $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ должно $3 \cdot 2 \cdot 14 + 3 \cdot 2$ логарифмов

$$\text{Умножение удовлетворяет условию: } (3 \cdot 2 \cdot 15 + 3 \cdot 2) (3 \cdot 2 \cdot 14 + 3 \cdot 2)$$

Итого: максимум умножения 8640

~~Математика~~ Турнир

Задача 14.5

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

Замени: $2x-8=a$

или: $a \neq 1, a > 0$

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

$$x-4=b$$

$$b \neq 1; b > 0$$

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

$$5x-26=c$$

$$c \neq 1; c > 0$$

~~или~~

Разобьем случаи:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 1) \log_{\sqrt{a}} b = k &\Rightarrow a^{\frac{k}{2}} = b \\ \log_{b^2} c = k &\Rightarrow b^{2k} = c \end{aligned} \right\} a^{k^2} = c \Rightarrow c^{\frac{1}{k^2}} = a \Rightarrow \log_{\sqrt{c}} a = \frac{2}{k^2}$$

$$\log_{\sqrt{c}} a = k+1$$

$$\text{Отсюда } k+1 = \frac{2}{k^2} \Rightarrow k=1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{a} = b$$

$$2x-8 = x^2 - 8x + 16 \Rightarrow x < 6, \text{ не подходит, иначе } x-4=0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 2) \log_{\sqrt{a}} b = k &\Rightarrow a^{\frac{k}{2}} = b \\ \log_{\sqrt{c}} a = k &\Rightarrow c^{\frac{k}{2}} = a \end{aligned} \right\} b = c^{\frac{k^2}{4}} \Rightarrow \log_{b^2} c = \frac{2}{k^2}$$

$$\log_{b^2} c = k+1$$

$$k+1 = \frac{2}{k^2} \Rightarrow k=1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{a} = b \Rightarrow x=6$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 3) \log_{\sqrt{c}} a = k &\Rightarrow c^{\frac{k}{2}} = a \\ \log_{b^2} c = k &\Rightarrow b^{2k} = c \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow b^{k^2} = a \Rightarrow \log_{\sqrt{a}} b = \frac{2}{k^2}$$

$$\log_{\sqrt{a}} b = k+1$$

$$k+1 = \frac{2}{k^2} \Rightarrow k=1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{c} = a \Rightarrow 5x-26 = (2x-8)^2$$

$$D < 0, x \in \emptyset$$

Ответ: $x=6$, и малюко рпу нєди

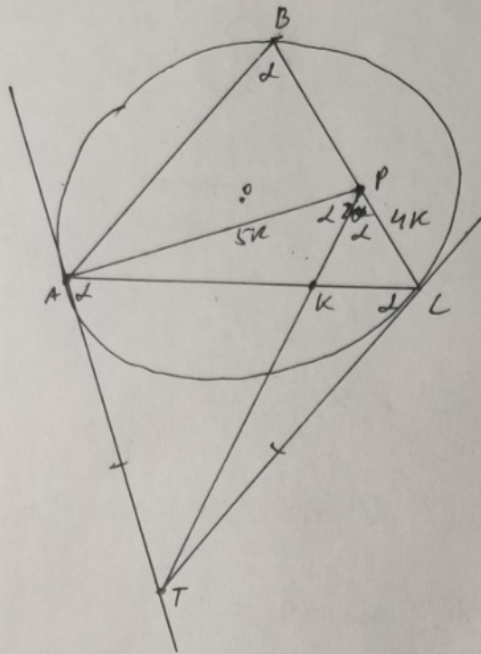
~~Вопросы~~ ~~Задание~~ ~~№ 6~~

Задание № 6

$$S_{APK} = 10$$

$$S_{CPK} = 8$$

$$S_{APC} = S_{APK} + S_{CPK} = 18$$



Решение: а)

В оуп AOC:

$$\angle AOC = \angle APC \text{ как вписанные}$$

В оуп ABC:

$$\angle AOC = 2\angle ABC, \text{ как вписанные и центральный} \Rightarrow \angle APC = 2\angle ABC$$

$$AT = CT \text{ как отрезки касательных,} \Rightarrow \angle ACT = \angle CAT \Rightarrow \text{б. равнобедренный } \triangle ACT$$

$$\Rightarrow 180^\circ = \angle ATC + 2\angle C$$

$\angle ACT = \angle ABC$ как вписанные и они равны как смежные и хорды.

$$\bullet 180^\circ = \angle ATC + 2\angle CAT = \angle ATC + 2\angle ABC = \angle ATC + \angle APC$$

$\Rightarrow \square APCT$ - вписанный. Тогда PT - диаметр $\angle APC$

$$\frac{AP}{PC} = \frac{S_{APK}}{S_{CPK}} = \frac{10}{8} = \frac{5}{4} \Rightarrow AP = 5K, PC = 4K; \angle APB = 180 - 2\alpha, \angle ABC = \alpha$$

$$\angle BAP = \alpha \Rightarrow BP = AP = 5K$$

$$\frac{S_{ABP}}{S_{APC}} = \frac{BP}{PC} = \frac{5}{4} \Rightarrow S_{ABP} = \frac{5}{4} \cdot 18 = 22,5$$

$$S_{ABC} = S_{ABP} + S_{APC} = 40,5 \quad \text{Ответ: } S_{ABC} = 40,5$$

~~Handwritten text~~ Winkel

Zugkraft in 106

$$\angle ABC = \arctan \frac{1}{2} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha = \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \quad \sin 2\alpha = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$S_{ABP} = 27,5 = \frac{5k \cdot 5k \cdot \sin(180 - 2\alpha)}{2} = \frac{25k^2 \cdot \frac{4}{5}}{2} = 10k^2 \Rightarrow k = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$\cos(2\alpha) = \sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{25}} = \frac{3}{5}$$

no mesopside konjugat & ΔAPL :

$$AC^2 = AP^2 + PL^2 - 2 \cdot \cos(2\alpha) \cdot AP \cdot PL = 25k^2 + 16k^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot 20k =$$

$$= 41k^2 - 24k = 56,25 \Rightarrow AC = \frac{15}{2}$$

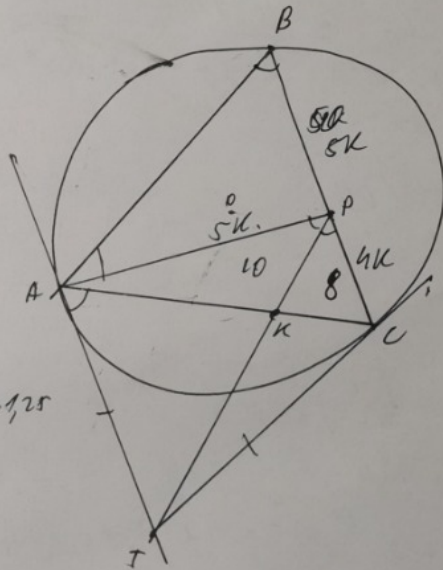
Problem: $AC = \frac{15}{2} = 7,5$

$$\frac{AP}{PC} = \frac{S_{APC}}{S_{APK}} = \frac{10}{8} = \frac{5}{4} = 1,25$$

DT - дуга

$$\frac{18}{x} = \frac{7}{5}$$

$$x = 12,5$$



$$S_{ADC} = 18$$

$$\angle APC = \angle AOC = 2\angle ABC$$

$$\angle CAT = \angle CBT = \angle ABC$$

~~$$\angle ATC = \angle ABC$$~~

~~$$\angle ATC + 2\angle ABC = 180$$~~

~~$$\angle ATC = 180 - 2\angle ATC = 180 -$$~~

~~$$\angle ATC + \angle ADC = 180^\circ$$~~

$$\Rightarrow A, P, T \text{ - collinear}$$

т.е. w

Зеркало

1=21

$$2 \log_{2a} a = \frac{1}{2} \log_a b = 2 \log_b 2a - 1$$

$$a=2$$

$$b=4$$

$$21 - 4 = a$$

$$21 - 8 = 2a$$

$$5x - 26 = 5(2a + 4) - 26 = 5a - 6$$

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

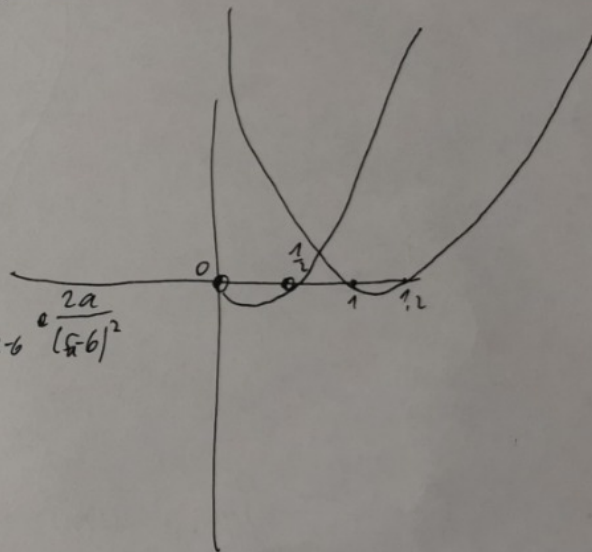
$$\frac{1}{2} \log_a (5a - 6)$$

$$2 \log_{5a-6} 2a$$

$$\sqrt{102}: 4 \log_{2a} a = \log_a (5a - 6) = 4 \log_{5a-6} 2a - 2 = 4 \log_{5a-6} \left(\frac{2a}{(5a-6)^2}\right)$$

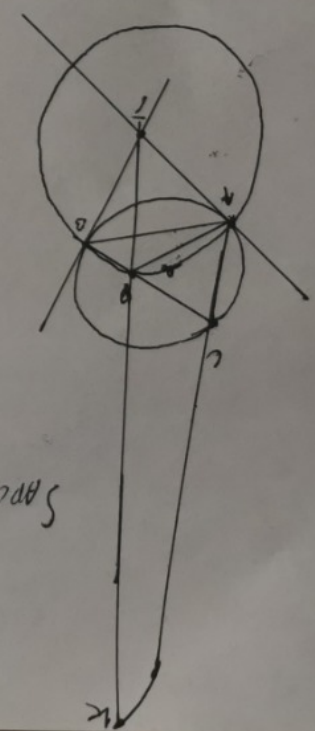
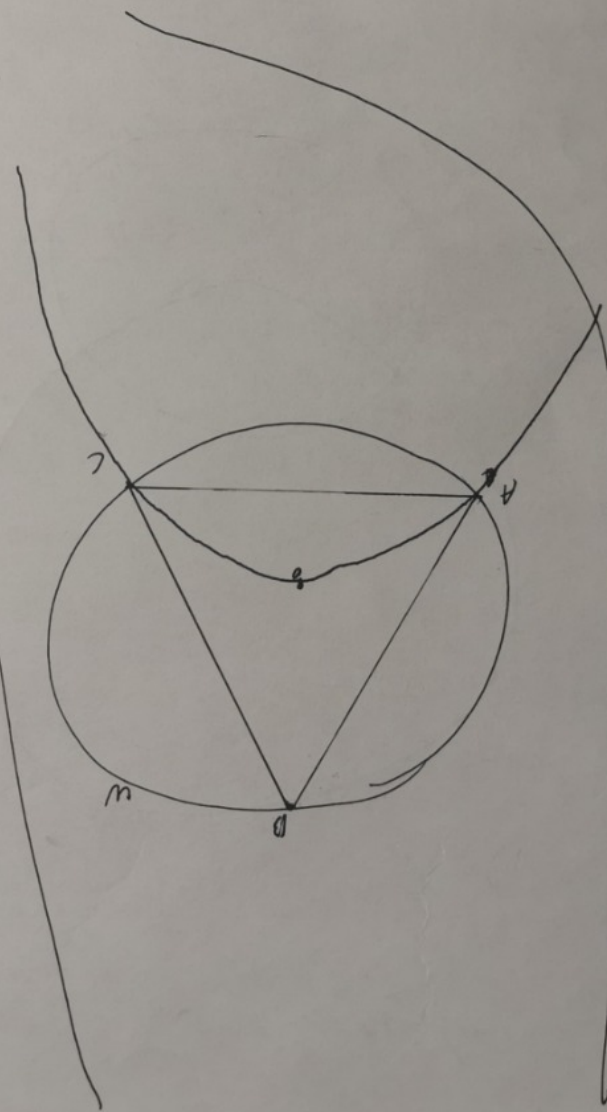
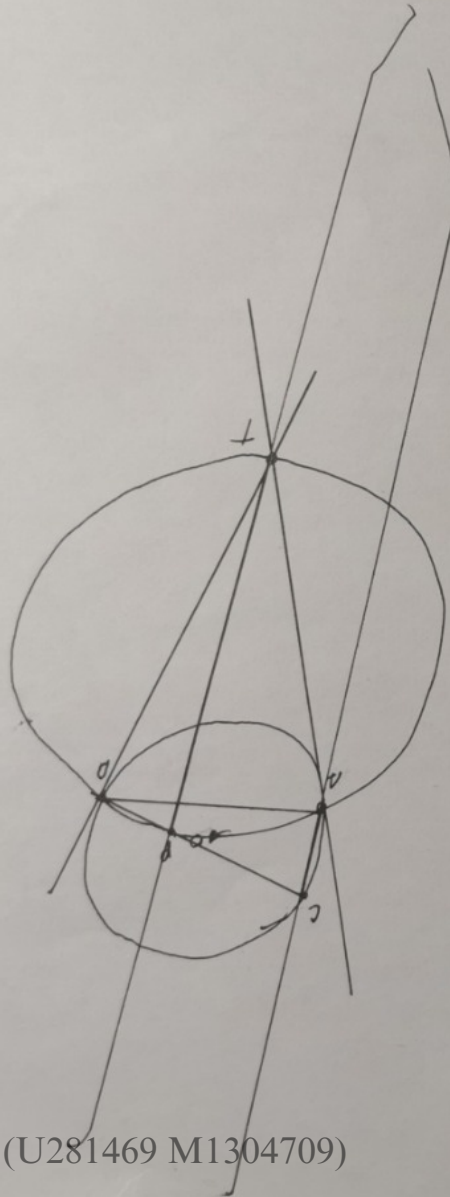
$$\frac{4 \log a}{\log 2a} = \frac{\log b}{\log a} = \frac{4 \log(2a)}{\log b} - 2$$

$$4(\log a)^2 = \log_{10} b \log 2a$$



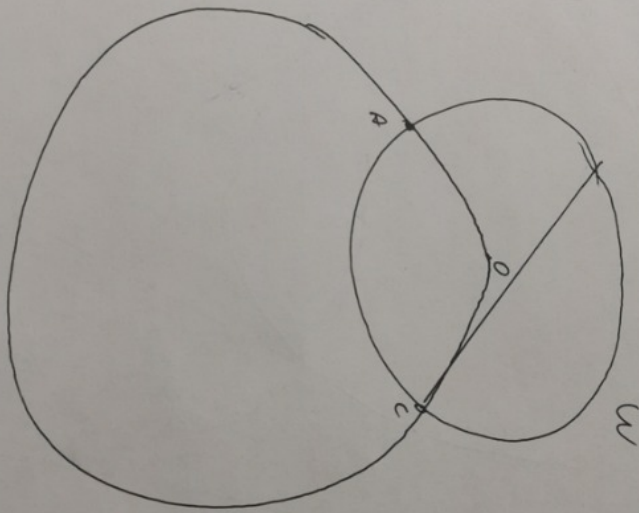
29msolux

Legend



$S_{APC} = 2$

Zentrum



K-1

$$t = x - 4; 2x - 8 = 2t; 5x - 26 = 5(t + 4) - 26 = 5t - 6$$

$$2 \log_{2x} t$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \log_5 (5t - 6)$$

$$2 \log_{5t-6} 2t$$

$$) 1 = 2 = 3 - 1$$

$$4 \log_{2x} t = \log_5 (5t - 6) = 4 \log_{5t-6} 2t$$

~~Wsk~~

$$2x - 8 = a$$

$$x - 4 = b$$

$$5x - 26 = c$$

$$1) \log_{\sqrt{a}} b = k$$

$$a^{\frac{k}{2}} = b$$

$$2^k = c$$

$$\log_{\sqrt{c}} c = k$$

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

$$a^{\frac{k}{2}} = c \Rightarrow a = c c^{\frac{1}{k^2}} = a$$

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

$$k = 1$$

$$\sqrt{2x - 8} = x - 4$$

$$x = \begin{cases} 4 \text{ no abs. u. neg.} \\ 6 \end{cases}$$

$$2) \log_{\sqrt{a}} b = k$$

$$\log_{\sqrt{c}} a = k$$

$$\log_{\sqrt{c}} c = \frac{2}{k^2}$$

$$a^{\frac{k}{2}} = b$$

$$c^{\frac{k}{2}} = a$$

$$c^{\frac{k^2}{4}} = b$$

$$\text{a) } a^{\frac{k}{2}} = b$$

$$c = b^{\frac{4}{k^2}}$$

$$\sqrt{a} = b$$

$$\sqrt[4]{a} = c$$

$$b^4 = c$$

$$(k-1)(k^2 + k + 2)$$

$$\frac{2}{k^2} = k + 1 \quad k = 1$$

$$k = 6$$

$$3) \log_a b = \frac{2}{k^2}$$

$$\log_a c = k$$

$$\log_a a = k$$

$$k = 1$$

$$b^{2k} = c$$

$$c^{\frac{k}{2}} = a$$

$$b^{k^2} = a$$

$$a^{\frac{1}{k^2}} = b$$

$$\log_a b$$

$$a \neq 1$$

$$a > 0$$

$$b > 0$$

Згідно

m4

how $(a, b, c) = 10$.

how $(a, b, c) = 2^{17} \cdot 5^{26}$.

$a = 2^{x_1} 5^{x_2}$

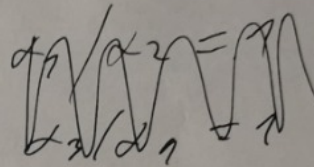
$b = 2^{x_3} 5^{x_4}$

$c = 2^{x_5} 5^{x_6}$

1-her

$x_1 + x_2 = 16$

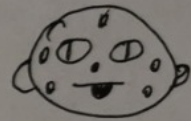
$x_1 + x_3 = 15$



$x_5 / x_6 = 1$

$x_1 + x_3 + x_5 = 17$

$x_2 + x_4 + x_6 = 16$

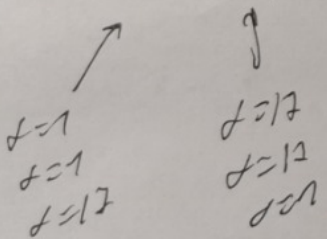


$3 \cdot 3 \binom{14}{10} \cdot 15 =$

$x_1 / x_3 / x_5 = 1$

x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4

$(3 \cdot 2 \cdot 15 + 3 + 3) \cdot (3 \cdot 2 \cdot 16 + 3 + 3)$



$x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6$

- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.
- 15.

$x_2 / x_4 / x_6 = 1$

remolun

us.

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

$$\log_{(x-4)}(5x-26) = a$$

$$x-4 = a$$

$$5x-26 = b$$

3

1

$$2 \log_a a$$

$$1 \log_a b$$

$$2 \log_a 2a$$

1=2

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

1=3

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

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

2=3

$$\frac{3 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 17 \cdot 16}{}$$

$$11 \cdot 17$$

$$1 \cdot 17$$

Gyandam