

Часть 1

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

Шифр: **21101146**

ID профиля: **117373**

Вариант 20

№1.

$$S = \frac{(a_1 + a_5) \cdot 5}{2} = \frac{(2a_1 + 4d) \cdot 5}{2} = 5a_1 + 10d$$

$$a_6 = a_1 + 5d, \quad a_{11} = a_1 + 10d$$

$$a_8 = a_1 + 7d, \quad a_9 = a_1 + 8d$$

$$a_6 a_{11} > S + 15 \quad (\text{no yes.})$$

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

$$a_1^2 + 15da_1 + 50d^2 > 5a_1 + 10d + 15.$$

$$a_1^2 + 15da_1 - 10d - 5a_1 + 50d^2 - 15 > 0 \quad (1)$$

$$a_8 a_9 < S + 39 \quad (\text{no yes.})$$

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

$$a_1^2 + 15da_1 + 56d^2 < 5a_1 + 10d + 39.$$

$$-a_1^2 - 15da_1 + 10d + 5a_1 - 56d^2 + 39 > 0 \quad (2)$$

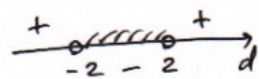
Сложим (1) и (2):

$$\cancel{a_1^2 + 15da_1 - 10d - 5a_1 + 50d^2 - 15} - \cancel{a_1^2 - 15da_1 + 10d + 5a_1 - 56d^2 + 39} > 0.$$

$$-6d^2 + 24 > 0$$

$$d^2 - 4 < 0$$

$$(d-2)(d+2) < 0$$



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

$$\rightarrow d = 1.$$

Подставим $d = 1$ в (1):

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

$$\text{или } a_1^2 + 10a_1 + 25 > 0$$

$$(a_1 + 5)^2 > 0 \quad \underline{a_1 \neq -5.}$$

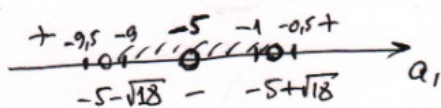
Подставим $d = 1$ в (2):

$$-a_1^2 - 15a_1 + 10 + 5a_1 - 56 + 39 > 0.$$

$$-a_1^2 - 10a_1 - 7 > 0$$

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

$$(a_1 - (-5 - \sqrt{18}))(a_1 - (-5 + \sqrt{18})) < 0$$



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

$$\frac{D}{4} = 25 - 7 = 18$$

$$a_1 = -5 \pm \sqrt{18}$$

$$4 < \sqrt{18} < 4,5$$

$$-1 < -5 + \sqrt{18} < -0,5$$

$$-4,5 < -5 - \sqrt{18} < -4$$

$$-9,5 < -5 - \sqrt{18} < -9$$

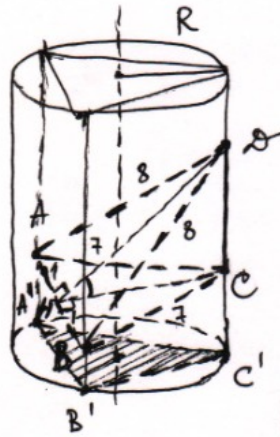
$$a_1 \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad a_1 = -9; -8; -7; -6; -4; -3; -2; -1.$$

Ответ: $a_1 = -9; -8; -7; -6; -4; -3; -2; -1.$

N2.

$AB = 2, AC = CB = 7,$
 $AD = DB = 8.$

$CD = ?$



$S(A'B'C') = S(ABC) \cos \alpha =$
 $= S(ABD) \cdot \cos \beta$
 $\angle(ABC), (A'B'C') = \alpha,$
 $\angle(ABD), (A'B'C') = \beta.$

$S(A'B'C') \leq S(ABC),$
 $S(A'B'C') \leq S(ABD).$

$S(ABC) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{49-1} = \sqrt{48} = 4\sqrt{3}.$

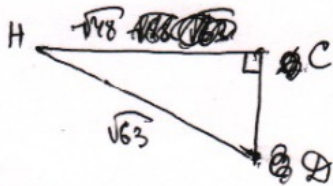
$S(ABD) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{64-1} = \sqrt{63} = 3\sqrt{7}.$

$R = \frac{A'B' \cdot B'C' \cdot A'C'}{4S(A'B'C')}$

~~R = R_{min}~~ или $S(A'B'C') = S(A'B'C')_{max}$

~~$S(A'B'C') = S(ABC)$~~

~~$S(A'B'C') = S(ABC)$~~



~~$CD \perp (ABC)$~~

но т. Куполов $CD = \sqrt{63-48} = \sqrt{15}.$

Ответ: $CD = \sqrt{15}$

№3.

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

(1) $(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \leq 13.$

$(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = 13$

график - множество окр-тей на м-ти $\{x; y\}$ с ц. $(a; b)$, $R = \sqrt{13}$.

(2) $a^2 + b^2 \leq \min(-4a-6b, 13).$

(2.1) $13 < -4a-6b.$

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

a	0	3	-3
b	$-\frac{13}{6}$	$-\frac{25}{6}$	$-\frac{1}{6}$

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

~~график - множество окр-тей~~

~~на м-ти $\{a; b\}$ с ц. $(0; 0)$, $R = \sqrt{13}$~~

$a^2 + b^2 = 13$ график - м-во окружностей на м-ти $\{a; b\}$ с

(2.2) $-4a-6b < 13.$

$b > -\frac{2a}{3} - \frac{13}{6}.$ ц. $(0; 0)$, $R = \sqrt{13}$

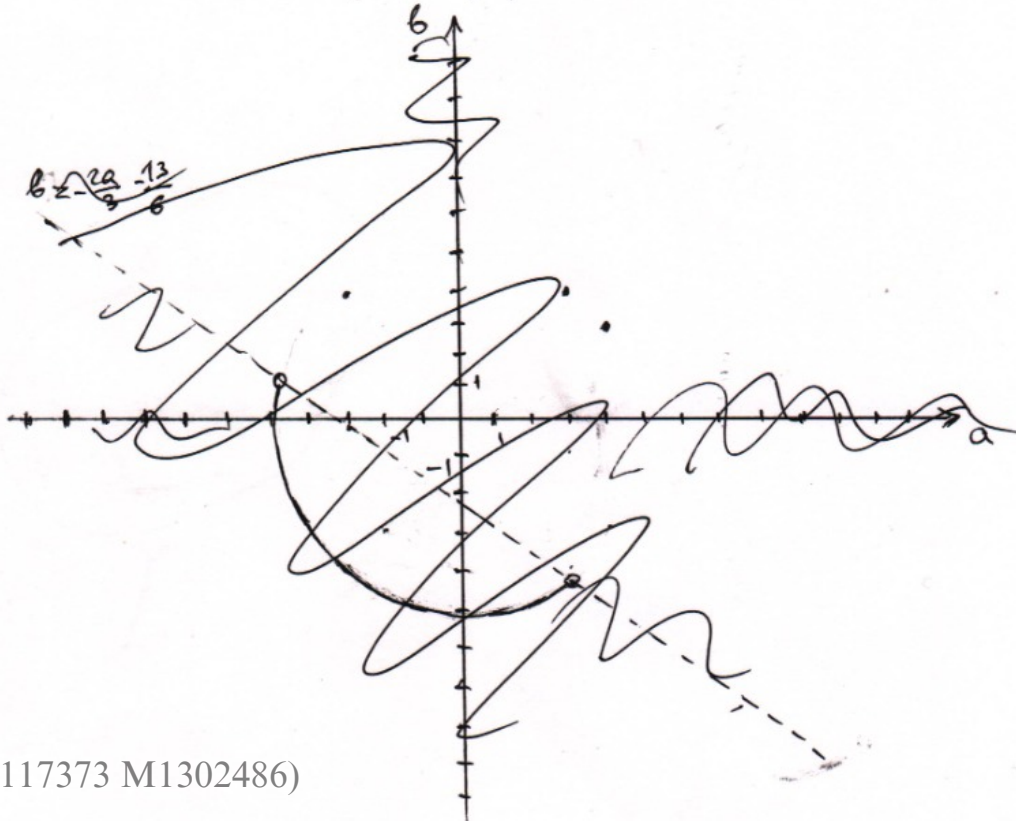
$a^2 + b^2 \leq -4a-6b$

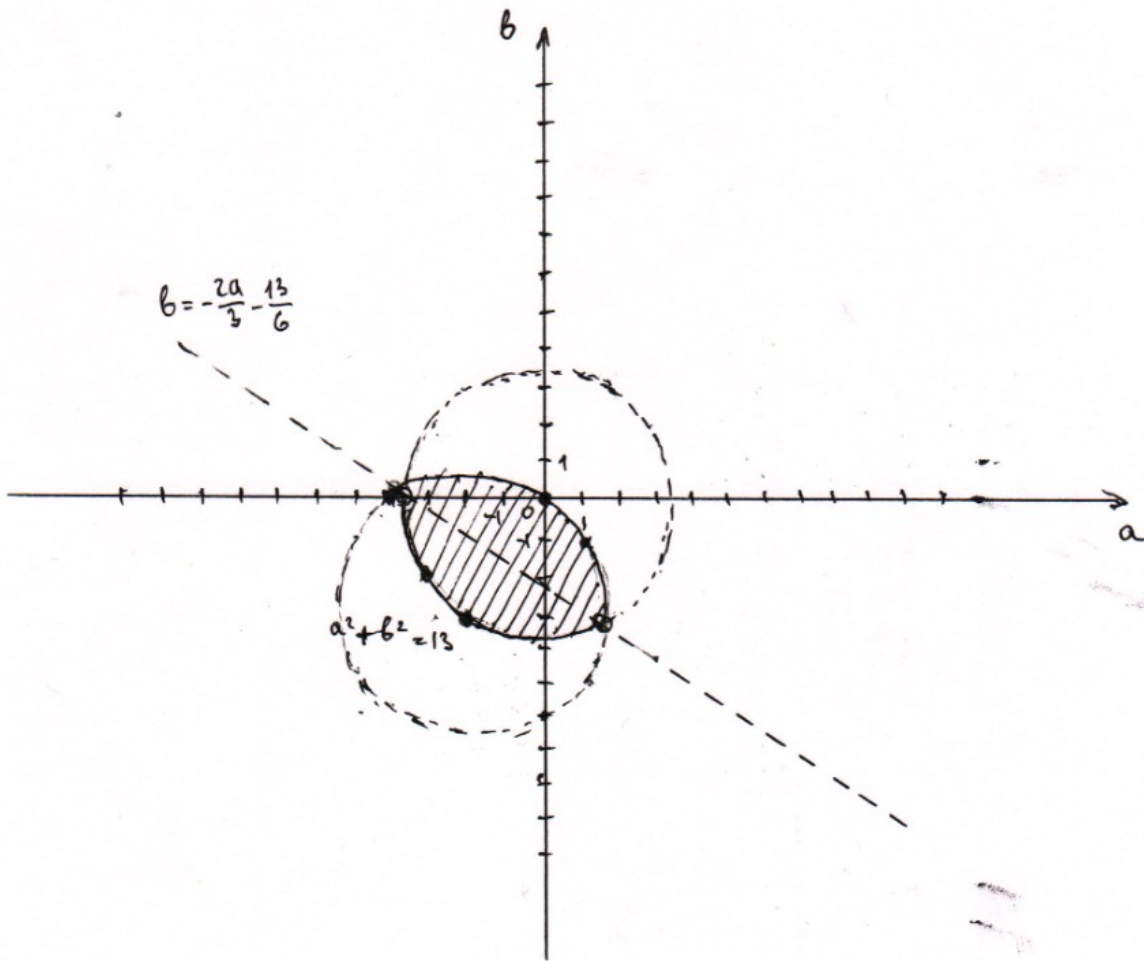
~~график~~ $a^2 + 4a + 4 + b^2 + 6b + 9 \leq 13.$

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

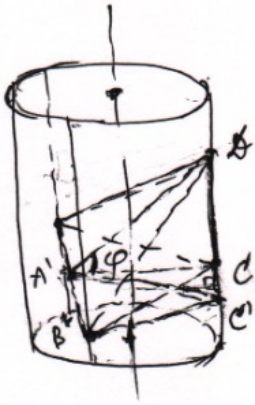
$(a+2)^2 + (b+3)^2 = 13$

график - м-во окр-тей на м-ти $\{a; b\}$ с ц. $(-2; -3)$, $R = \sqrt{13}$.





Чепробник



$$S_{A'B'C'} = S(ABC) \cos \alpha$$

2
A' B' C'

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$$S_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 4\sqrt{3} = 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$S_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{63} = \sqrt{63}$$



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$$S_1 \cos \alpha = S_2 \cos \beta$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 180^\circ - \varphi$$

$$S = \frac{abc}{4R}$$

$$4R = \frac{abc}{S} = \frac{abc}{\frac{1}{2} ab \sin(\alpha, \beta)}$$

$$= \frac{abc}{\frac{1}{2} ab \sin(\alpha, \beta)} = \frac{c}{\sin(\alpha, \beta)}$$

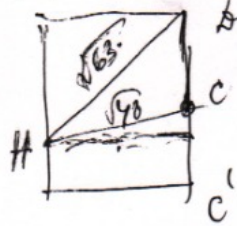
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$$\sqrt{63 - 13} = \sqrt{50}$$

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$$6b < -4a - 13$$

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

$$2 - \frac{13}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$-2 - \frac{13}{6} = -\frac{25}{6}$$

Числовий

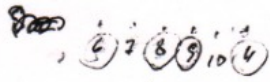
$$a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_5 = S, \quad d > 0$$

$$a_6 a_{11} > S + 15 \quad (1) \quad a_8 a_9 < S + 39 \quad (2) \quad ar?$$

$$a_2 = a_1 + d \quad a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d$$

$$a_3 = a_2 + d = a_1 + 2d \quad a_6 = a_1 + 5d \quad a_8 = a_1 + 7d$$

$$a_{11} = a_1 + 10d \quad a_9 = a_1 + 8d$$



$$a_2 = \frac{a_6 + a_8}{2} \quad a_{10} = \frac{a_8 + a_{11}}{2}$$

$$S = \frac{(a_1 + a_5) \cdot 5}{2} = \frac{(a_1 + a_1 + 4d) \cdot 5}{2} = (a_1 + 2d) \cdot 5 = 5a_1 + 10d$$

(1) $(a_1 + 5d)(a_1 + 10d) > 5a_1 + 10d + 15$

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

$$a_1^2 + 15a_1d - 5a_1 - 10d + 50d^2 - 15 > 0 \quad (1.1)$$

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

$$a_1^2 + 8a_1d + 7a_1d + 56d^2 - 5a_1 - 10d - 39 < 0$$

$$-a_1^2 - 15a_1d - 5a_1 - 56d^2 + 10d + 39 > 0 \quad (2.1)$$

or

$$-6d^2 + 24 > 0$$

$$d^2 < 4 \quad (d-2)(d+2) < 0 \quad \frac{d > 0, d \in \mathbb{Z}}{d = 1}$$

~~ВІСНОВК~~

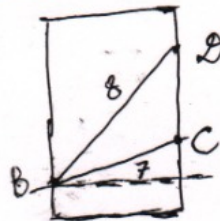
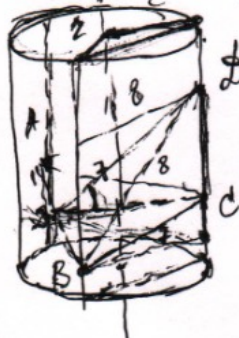
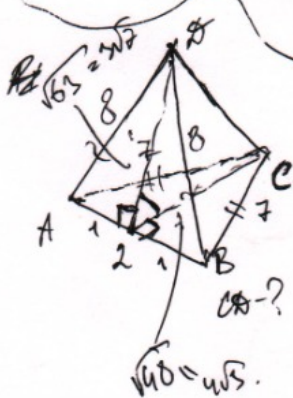
(1.1) $a_1^2 + 15a_1 - 5a_1 - 10 + 50 - 15 > 0$

$$a^2 + 10a + 2 < 0$$

$$\frac{B}{4} = 25 - 7 = 18$$

$$a_1 = 5 \pm \sqrt{18}$$

$6d^2 < 24$
or



$$\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ + 45 \\ \hline 225 \\ + 150 \\ \hline 2025 \end{array}$$

Значення $8 \pm \sqrt{18}$
S = ...

Часть 2

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

Шифр: **21101146**

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Вариант 20

№4.

$$\begin{cases} \text{НОД}(a; b; c) = 10 = 2^1 \cdot 5^1 \\ \text{НОК}(a; b; c) = 2^{17} \cdot 5^{16} \end{cases} \quad a, b, c \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$a = 2^{\alpha_1} \cdot 5^{\alpha_2}, \quad b = 2^{\beta_1} \cdot 5^{\beta_2}, \quad c = 2^{\gamma_1} \cdot 5^{\gamma_2}$$

$$\max(\alpha_1, \beta_1, \gamma_1) = 17, \quad \min(\alpha_1, \beta_1, \gamma_1) = 1$$

$$\max(\alpha_2, \beta_2, \gamma_2) = 16, \quad \min(\alpha_2, \beta_2, \gamma_2) = 1$$

~~Сколько существует троек натуральных чисел (a, b, c), удовлетворяющих условиям задачи?~~

одно из чисел $\alpha_1, \beta_1, \gamma_1$ равно 1, другое равно 17, третье $\in [1; 17], \in \mathbb{N}$. \Rightarrow числа $\alpha_1, \beta_1, \gamma_1$ можно выбрать $3! \cdot 17$ способами.
 Аналогично, числа $\alpha_2, \beta_2, \gamma_2$ можно выбрать $3! \cdot 16$ способами.
 Тогда упорядоченных троек нат. чисел (a, b, c) $(3!)^2 \cdot 16 \cdot 17 = 9792$.

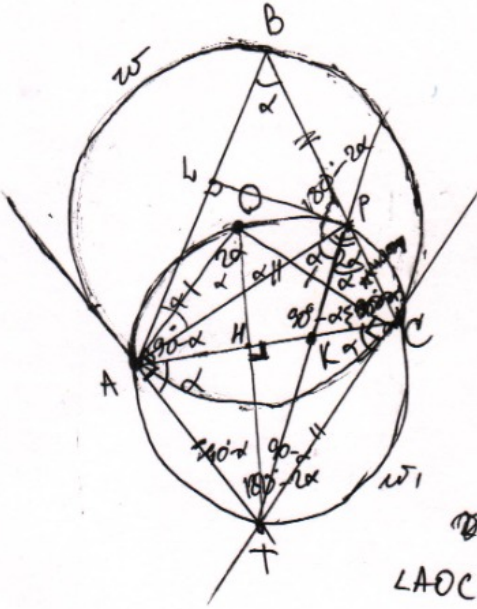
Ответ: 9792.

NG.

$S(APK) = 10, S(CPK) = 8.$

a) $S(ABC) = ?$

b) $\angle ABC = \arctan \frac{1}{2}, AC = ?$



a) $AT \perp TC$ (отрезки кас-х, проведенных из одной точки), $\angle TCA = \angle TAC = \alpha$.

~~и т.д.~~

$\angle TCA = \angle ABC$ (угол между касательной и хордой).

$\angle ATC = 180^\circ - 2\alpha$. (из $\triangle ATC$)

$\angle AOC = 2\alpha$ (центр. угол), $AO \perp CT$ - бп. касательная перпендикулярна радиусу.

\rightarrow т.Т лежит на окр-ти ω_1 .

$\angle APC = \angle AOC = 2\alpha$ (оп. на одну дугу).

$AO = OC$ (радиусы окр-ти ω), $AO \perp AT, OC \perp CT$ (радиусы, проведенные в т. касания).

$OT \perp AC$ (OH - высота и медиана в равнобедр. $\triangle AOC$, TH - высота и медиана в равнобедр. $\triangle ATC$).

$\angle TCA = \angle TPA = \alpha, \angle TAC = \angle TPC = \alpha$ (оп. на одну дугу), $\Rightarrow AB \parallel TP$.

PK - биссектриса $\angle APC$.

$\frac{AK}{KC} = \frac{S(APK)}{S(CPK)} = \frac{10}{8} = \frac{5}{4}$ (одн. высота)

$\triangle KPC \sim \triangle ABC$ ($\angle ABC = \angle KPC = \alpha$), $\frac{S(KPC)}{S(ABC)} = \left(\frac{KC}{AC}\right)^2$
LC - бдн.

$S(ABC) = S(KPC) \cdot \left(\frac{AC}{KC}\right)^2 = S(KPC) \cdot \left(\frac{AK+KC}{KC}\right)^2$
 $= 8 \cdot \left(\frac{AK}{KC} + 1\right)^2 = 8 \cdot \left(\frac{5}{4} + 1\right)^2 = \frac{8 \cdot 9^2}{4^2} = \frac{81}{2}$

b) $\alpha = \arctan \frac{1}{2}$.

$AB \parallel TP$ (см. и. а)) $\Rightarrow AK:KC = BP:PC$ (т. Фалеса).

но еб-бы биссектриса (гипс PK): $AP:PC = AK:KC \Rightarrow AP = BP, \angle BAP = \alpha$.

$S(APB) = S(ABC) - S(APC) = \frac{81}{2} - 15 = \frac{81 - 36}{2} = \frac{45}{2}$.

$PL \perp AB$ биссектриса $\tan \alpha = \frac{PL}{AL} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow PL = \frac{AB}{4}$ $S(APB) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot AB \cdot PL = \frac{1}{2} \cdot AB \cdot \frac{AB}{4} = \frac{AB^2}{8}$.

$\tan \alpha = \frac{PL}{AB} = \frac{1}{2}, PL = \frac{AB}{4}$.

21101146 (U117373.M130248)

$$\frac{AB^2}{4.8} = \frac{45}{2}$$

$$AB^2 = 45 \cdot 4 = 5 \cdot 9 \cdot 4, \quad AB = 6\sqrt{5}.$$

~~находим~~ $PH = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{2}, \quad BL = 3\sqrt{5}.$

но в треугольнике $\triangle BLP$:

$$BP = \sqrt{(3\sqrt{5})^2 + \left(\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^2} = 3\sqrt{5} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} = 3\sqrt{5} \sqrt{\frac{5}{4}} = \frac{3 \cdot 5}{2} = \frac{15}{2}.$$

~~тогда~~ $BP : PC = AK : KC = 5 : 4,$

$$BC = \frac{BP}{5} \cdot 9 = \frac{15 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 5} \cdot 9 = \frac{27}{2}.$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha + 1 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} + 1 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \quad (\alpha - \text{острый}).$$

но в кос-ве $\triangle ABC$:

$$AC^2 = 36 \cdot 5 + \frac{27^2}{4} - 2 \cdot 6\sqrt{5} \cdot \frac{27}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$AC^2 = 36 \cdot 5 + \frac{27^2}{4} - 12 \cdot 27 = 180 + \frac{729}{4} - 324 = \frac{720 + 729 - 1296}{4} = \frac{1449 - 1296}{4} = \frac{153}{4}.$$

$$AC = \frac{\sqrt{153}}{2}$$

Ответ: а) $S(ABC) = \frac{81}{2}.$

б) $AC = \frac{\sqrt{153}}{2}.$

№5.

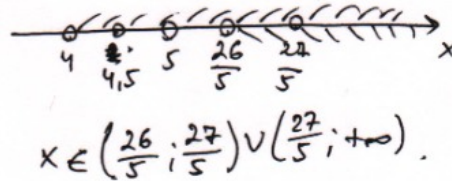
$$\log_{\sqrt{2x-8}}(x-4) = \log_{\sqrt{2a}} a = 2 \log_{2a} a. \quad (1)$$

$$\log_{(x-4)^2}(5x-26) = \log_{a^2} b = \frac{1}{2} \log_{|a|} b = \frac{1}{2} \log_a b \quad (a > 0). \quad (2)$$

$$\log_{\sqrt{5x-26}}(2x-8) = \log_{\sqrt{5b}} 2a = 2 \log_{5b} 2a. \quad (3)$$

Замена:
 $x-4 = a$
 $5x-26 = b$.

$$\begin{cases} x-4 > 0 \\ 5x-26 > 0 \\ 5x-26 \neq 1 \\ 2x-8 \neq 1 \\ x-4 \neq 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x > 4 \\ x > \frac{26}{5} \\ x \neq \frac{27}{5} \\ x \neq \frac{9}{2} \\ x \neq 5 \end{cases}$$



I. $(1) = (3), (2) = (1) + 1 = (3) + 1$

$$\begin{cases} 2 \log_{2a} a = 2 \log_{5b} 2a \quad (*) \\ \frac{1}{2} \log_a b = 1 + 2 \log_{5b} 2a \quad (**) \end{cases}$$

$(*) \log_{2a} a = \log_{5b} 2a$

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

$$\frac{\log_{2a} a \cdot \log_{2a} b - 1}{\log_{2a} b} = 0$$

$\log_{2a} b \neq 0$
 (если $\log_{2a} b = 0$,
 $b = 1; b = 5x - 26 \neq 1$)

$$\log_{2a} a \cdot \log_{2a} b = 1$$

$$\log_{5b} 2a \cdot \log_{2a} b = 1$$

~~$\log_{5b} 2a \cdot \log_{2a} b = 1 + 4 \log_{5b} 2a$~~
 ~~$\log_{5b} 2a \cdot \log_{2a} b = 1$~~

$$\log_{5b} 2a \cdot \frac{1}{\log_{5b} 2a} = 1$$

II. $(1) = (2), (3) = (1) + 1 = (2) + 1$

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

$$2 \log_{5b} 2a = 2 \log_{2a} a + 1$$

Числовик.

$$\begin{cases} \text{НОД}(a; b; c) = 10 \\ \text{НОК}(a; b; c) = 2^{17} \cdot 5^{16} \end{cases} \quad a, b, c \in \mathbb{N}$$

$\text{НОК}(a; b; c) = \text{НОД}(a; b; c) \cdot a \cdot b \cdot c$
 $abc = 10 \cdot 2^{17} \cdot 5^{16}$

$$a = 2^{\alpha_1} \cdot 5^{\alpha_2}, \quad b = 2^{\beta_1} \cdot 5^{\beta_2}, \quad c = 2^{\gamma_1} \cdot 5^{\gamma_2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \max(\alpha_1, \beta_1, \gamma_1) &= 17, & \min(\alpha_1, \beta_1, \gamma_1) &= 1. \\ \max(\alpha_2, \beta_2, \gamma_2) &= 16, & \min(\alpha_2, \beta_2, \gamma_2) &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

~~Минимум~~
~~максимум~~
~~минимум~~

$$\begin{matrix} \alpha_1 & \beta_1 & \gamma_1 \\ = 17 & = 1 & = 17 \\ = 17 & \times 17 & = 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \alpha_1, \beta_1, \gamma_1 & 17, 1, 17 \\ \alpha_2, \beta_2, \gamma_2 & 16, 1, 16 \end{matrix}$$

$$N = 3! \cdot 17 \cdot 3! \cdot 16 = 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 16 \cdot 17$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 17 \\ \times 16 \\ \hline 102 \\ 17 \\ \times 272 \\ \hline 1632 \\ 816 \\ \hline 3792 \end{array}$$

$x-4 > 0$
 $5x-26 > 0$
 $5x-26 \neq 1$
 $2x-8 \neq 1$
 $x-4 \neq 1$

$$\begin{aligned} x-4 &= a \\ 5x-26 &= b. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log_{\sqrt{2x-8}}(x-4) &= \log_{\sqrt{2a}} a = \frac{1}{2} \log_{2a} a \\ \log_{(x-4)^2}(5x-26) &= \log_{a^2} b = \frac{1}{2} \log_a b \\ \log_{\sqrt{5x-26}}(2x-8) &= \log_{\sqrt{b}} 2a = 2 \log_b 2a \end{aligned}$$

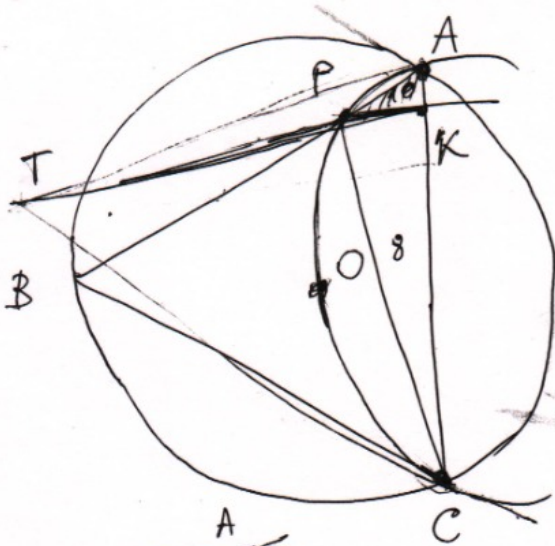
$$(1) = (2)$$

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

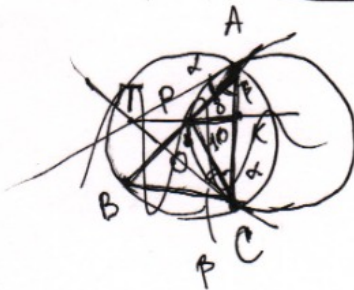
$$\log_a a = \frac{1}{\log_a a} \quad A = \frac{1}{A} \quad A \cdot \frac{1}{A} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log_a b &= c \\ b &= 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \log_a b &= \log_{\sqrt{a}} b \\ \log_a b &= 2 + 4 \log_a a \\ \log_b 2a \cdot \log_{2a} b &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Черновики.

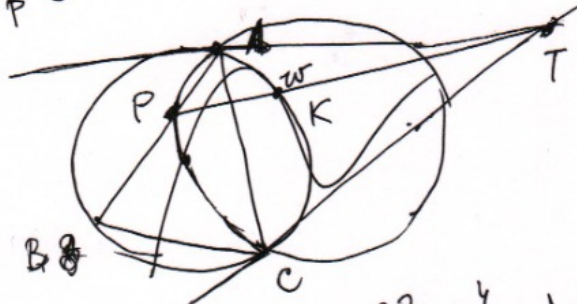


$S_{ABC} = ?$
 $AC = ?$



$\Delta ATC - 1/8$
 (отраж.)

Тупой на осях.



$$\frac{5+4}{4} = z$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot 9 \cdot 9}{4 \cdot 4} = z$$

$$\cos^2 x + \cos^2 z = 1 \quad | : \cos$$

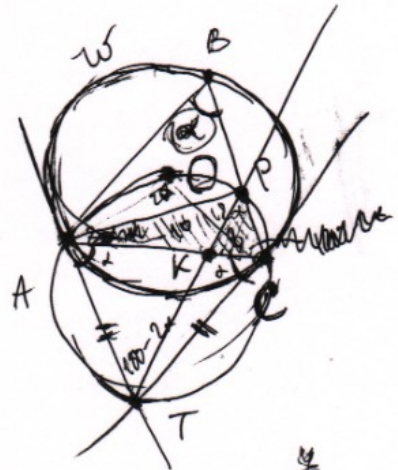
$$\cos x = \frac{1}{\cos z}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 180 \quad 3 \\ 4 \\ \hline 720 \\ 1449 \\ \hline 1296 \\ \hline 153 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 27 \\ 12 \\ \hline 54 \\ 27 \\ \hline 324 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{AC}{1296} = \frac{AC}{81 \cdot 16} = \frac{AC}{81 \cdot 2^4}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 27 \quad 4 \\ \times 27 \\ \hline 189 \\ 54 \\ \hline 729 \end{array}$$



$$S(ABC) = \frac{720}{2} = 360$$

$$\frac{81 \cdot 2^4}{2 \cdot 99}$$

$$\frac{2PB}{AB} = \frac{1}{2} \quad 2PL = \frac{AB}{2}$$

$$\frac{4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 4}$$