

Часть 1

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

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Вариант 19

Числовая прогрессия 12.

①

Задача 1.

Пусть a_1 - первый член, d - разность, пусть $d > 0$

Тогда: $S = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{14} = 14a_1 + 91d$

$$a_9 a_{17} = (a_1 + 8d)(a_1 + 16d) = a_1^2 + 24a_1d + 128d^2$$

$$a_{11} a_{15} = (a_1 + 10d)(a_1 + 14d) = a_1^2 + 24a_1d + 140d^2$$

Получаем систему:

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + 24a_1d + 128d^2 > 14a_1 + 91d + 12 \\ a_1^2 + 24a_1d + 140d^2 < 14a_1 + 91d + 47 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Сложив неравенства:}$$
$$-12d^2 > -35 \Leftrightarrow d^2 < \frac{35}{12}$$

По условию $d > 0 \Rightarrow 0 < d < \sqrt{\frac{35}{12}}$

Арифметическая прогрессия состоит из целых чисел $\Rightarrow d \in \mathbb{Z}, a_1 \in \mathbb{Z}$

Значит, $d = 1$ (п.к. $\sqrt{\frac{35}{12}} < 2$)

Подставим $d = 1$ в систему:

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + 24a_1 + 128 > 14a_1 + 91 + 12 \\ a_1^2 + 24a_1 + 140 < 14a_1 + 91 + 47 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a_1^2 + 10a_1 + 25 > 0 \\ a_1^2 + 10a_1 + 2 < 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (a_1 + 5)^2 > 0 \\ (a_1 - (-5 - \sqrt{23}))(a_1 - (-5 + \sqrt{23})) < 0 \end{cases}$$

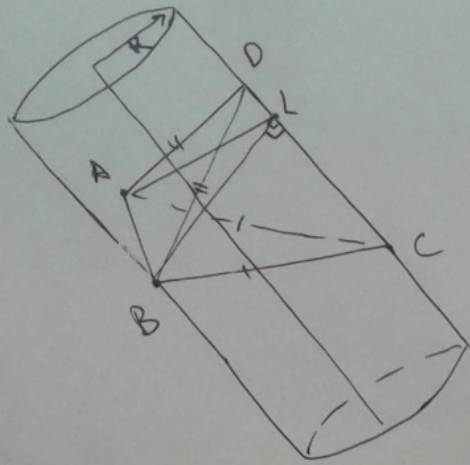
Значит: $\begin{cases} a_1 \neq -5 \\ a_1 \in (-5 - \sqrt{23}; -5 + \sqrt{23}) \end{cases} \Rightarrow a_1 \in (-5 - \sqrt{23}; -5) \cup (-5; -5 + \sqrt{23})$

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

Ответ: $a_1 = \{-9; -8; -7; -6; -4; -3; -2; -1\}$

Условие.
Задача 2.

(2)



$CD \parallel$ оси цилиндра
 C, D лежат на бок. пов. $\Rightarrow CD$ лежит в бок. пов.
 $\triangle ADC = \triangle BDC$ по 3 сторонам $[AD = DB, AC = BC, \Rightarrow$
 $CD - \text{общая}]$

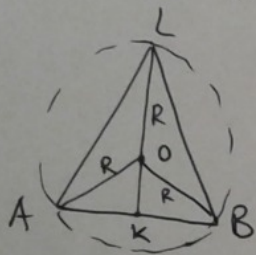
\Rightarrow высоты AL_1 и BL_2 равны, $D, L_1 = DL_2 \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow L_1 = L_2$, обозначим эту точку за L .

Тогда:

$AL \perp CD$
 $BL \perp CD \Rightarrow (ALB) \perp CD \Rightarrow (ALB) \perp$ оси цил.

Плоскость (ALB) :

Пусть ось цилиндра $\cap (ALB) = O$; R - радиус ос-
 цил. пов. цилиндра
 Тогда в (ALB) O - центр опис. окруж. $\triangle ALB$.



$AL = LB \Rightarrow LO$ - бис., выс. и мед. $\Rightarrow AK = KB = \frac{AB}{2} = 1$

Уг $\triangle AOB$: $R > AK = 1$
 Знаем, $R = R_{\min}$, когда K совпадает с O , т.е. $R_{\min} = 1$

Тогда $\angle ALB = 90^\circ$, $\angle AOL = \angle LOB = 90^\circ$

Получаем: $AL = LB = \sqrt{R^2 + R^2} = \sqrt{2} R = \sqrt{2}$

$$DL = \sqrt{AD^2 - AL^2} = \sqrt{49 - 2} = \sqrt{47}$$

$$LC = \sqrt{BC^2 - LB^2} = \sqrt{36 - 2} = \sqrt{34}$$

Знаем, $DC = DL + LC = \sqrt{47} + \sqrt{34}$

Ответ: $CD = \sqrt{47} + \sqrt{34}$

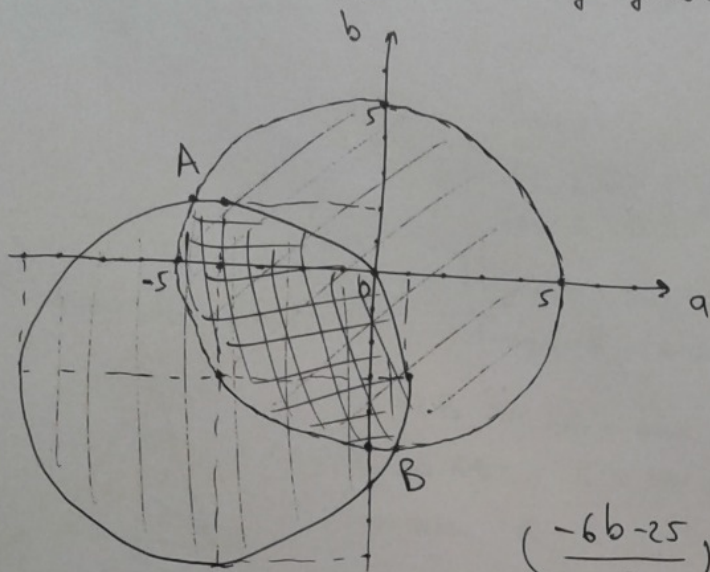
Чистовик.
Задача 3.

(3)

Рассмотрим второе неравенство:

$$a^2 + b^2 \leq \min(-8a - 6b, 25) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 + b^2 \leq 25 \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq -8a - 6b \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 + b^2 \leq 25 \\ (a+4)^2 + (b+3)^2 \leq 25 \end{cases}$$

a и b , которые удовлетворяют этому условию:



Найдем точки пересечения графиков:

$$\begin{cases} a^2 + b^2 = 25 \\ (a+4)^2 + (b+3)^2 = 25 \end{cases}$$

Вычтем уравнения:

$$8a + 16 + 6b + 9 = 0$$

$$a = \frac{-6b - 25}{8}$$

$$\left(\frac{-6b - 25}{8}\right)^2 + b^2 = 25$$

$$\frac{36b^2 + 625 + 300b}{64} + b^2 = 25 \Leftrightarrow 36b^2 + 625 + 300b + 64b^2 = 1600 \Leftrightarrow 100b^2 + 300b - 975 = 0$$

$$4b^2 + 12b - 39 = 0 \Rightarrow b_{1,2} = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36 + 4 \cdot 39}}{4} = \frac{-6 \pm 8\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{-3 \pm 4\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{-3(-3 + 4\sqrt{3}) - 25}{8} = \frac{-16 - 12\sqrt{3}}{8} = \frac{-4 - 3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{-3(-3 - 4\sqrt{3}) - 25}{8} = \frac{-16 + 12\sqrt{3}}{8} = \frac{-4 + 3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

Найдем AB :

$$AB^2 = (a_1 - a_2)^2 + (b_1 - b_2)^2 = \left(\frac{-4 + 3\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{-4 - 3\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{-3 + 4\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{-3 - 4\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 =$$

$$= (3\sqrt{3})^2 + (4\sqrt{3})^2 = 27 + 48 = 75 \Rightarrow AB = 5\sqrt{3}$$

Данное множество a и b является центрами ^{возможных} окружностей на плоскости (x, y) с $R = 5$, согласно первому неравенству.

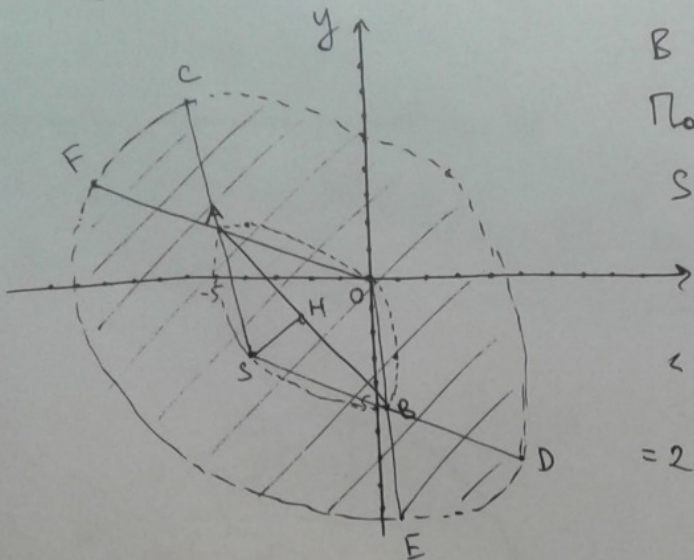
Получаем, что искомая фигура M выглядит так:

$$(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \leq 5^2$$

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Умножив.

(4)



В окружности M: $AC = AF = BE = BD = 5$
 $AS = SB = AO = OB = 5$

Получаем, что искомого мновжства:

$$S = S_{SCD} + S_{SAB} + S_{FOE} - S_{AOB} + S_{AFC} + S_{BDE}$$

Углы $\triangle ASB$ и $\triangle AOB$:

$$\angle ASB = \angle AOB = 2 \arcsin \frac{AH}{AS} =$$

$$= 2 \arcsin \frac{AB}{2AS} = 2 \cdot \arcsin \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2 \cdot 5} = 120^\circ$$

$$S_{SCD} + S_{FOE} = 2 S_{окр.} \cdot \frac{\angle ASB}{360^\circ} = \pi \cdot 10^2 \cdot \frac{120^\circ}{360^\circ} = \frac{100}{3} \pi$$

$$S_{ABS} = S_{AOB} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot AS \cdot SB \cdot \sin ASB = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5^2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{25\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$S_{AFC} = S_{BED} = S_{окр.} \cdot \frac{\angle FAC}{360^\circ}$$

$$\angle FAC = 2 \cdot \angle SAH = 2 \cdot 30^\circ = 60^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{AFC} = S_{BED} = \pi \cdot 5^2 \cdot \frac{60^\circ}{360^\circ} = \frac{25}{6} \pi$$

$$S = \left(\frac{100}{3} \pi - \frac{25\sqrt{3}}{4} \right) \cdot 2 + \frac{25}{6} \pi \cdot 2 = \frac{200}{3} \pi - \frac{25\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{25}{3} \pi = \frac{225}{3} \pi - \frac{25\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

Ответ: $S = \frac{225}{3} \pi - \frac{25\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_1 &= a_1 \\
 a_2 &= a_1 + d \\
 a_3 &= a_1 + 2d \\
 &\vdots \\
 a_{14} &= a_1 + 13d \\
 d &> 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Sigma = 14a_1 + \frac{13 \cdot 14^2}{2} d = 14a_1 + 91d$$

$$a_9 a_{17} = (a_1 + 8d)(a_1 + 16d) = a_1^2 + 24a_1 d + 128d^2 > 14a_1 + 91d + 12$$

$$a_{11} a_{15} = (a_1 + 10d)(a_1 + 14d) = a_1^2 + 24a_1 d + 140d^2 < 14a_1 + 91d + 47$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 + a_1^2 + 24a_1 d + 128d^2 &> 14a_1 + 91d + 12 \\
 - a_1^2 - 24a_1 d - 140d^2 &> -14a_1 - 91d - 47 \\
 -12d^2 &> -35
 \end{aligned}$$

$$d^2 < \frac{35}{12} \Rightarrow d < \sqrt{\frac{35}{12}} \approx \sqrt{3}$$

$$d = 1$$

~~$$a_1^2 + 24\sqrt{\frac{35}{12}} a_1 + \frac{128 \cdot 35}{12} > 14a_1 + 91d + 12$$~~

~~$$a_1^2 + a_1(24d - 14) + (128d^2 - 91d - 12) > 0$$~~

~~$$\frac{1}{4} D = (12d - 7)^2 - (128d^2 - 91d - 12)$$~~

~~$$144d^2 - 168d + 49 - 128d^2 + 91d + 12 = 16d^2 - 77d$$~~

$$\begin{aligned}
 12 \cdot 14 &= 144 + 24 = 168 \\
 168 - 91 &= 77
 \end{aligned}$$

$$a_1^2 + 24a_1 + 128 > 14a_1 + 91 + 12$$

$$a_1^2 + 10a_1 + 25 > 0$$

$$(a_1 + 5)^2 > 0 \quad a_1 \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-5\}$$

$$-5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 2} \quad 91 + 12 = 103$$

$$128 - 103 = 25$$

$$a_1^2 + 24a_1 + 140 < 14a_1 + 91 + 47$$

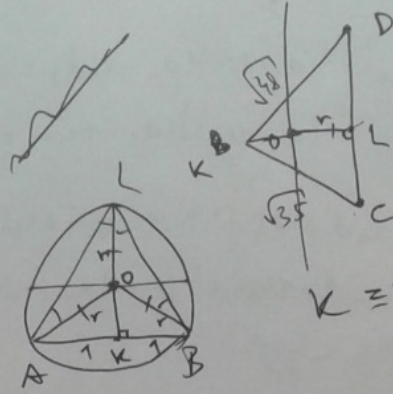
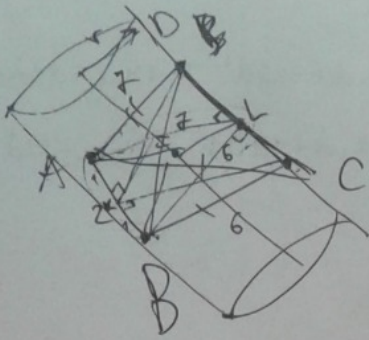
$$a_1^2 + 10a_1 + 2 < 0$$

$$a_1 = -5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 2} = -5 \pm \sqrt{23} \approx -10; 0$$

$$a_1 \in (-5 - \sqrt{23}; -5 + \sqrt{23})$$

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

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



$$25 \cdot 2 \cdot 6 = 300$$

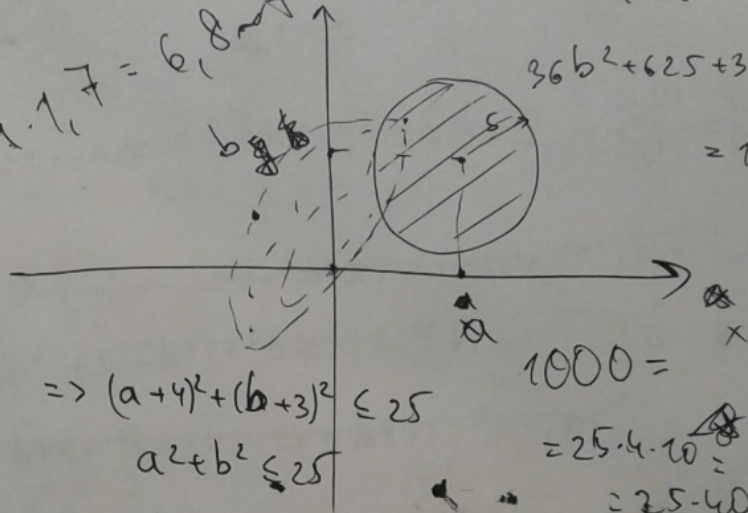
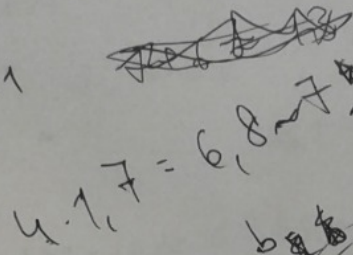
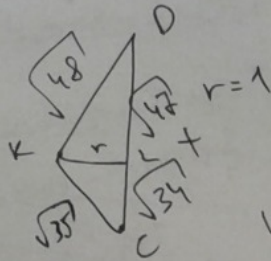
$$64 = 16 \cdot 4 = 300$$

$K \geq 0$ when $r = \min$

$$36b^2 + 625 + 300b$$

$$\frac{\quad}{4 \cdot 16} + b^2 = 25$$

$$36b^2 + 625 + 300b + 64b^2 = 1600$$



$$\begin{cases} a^2 + b^2 \leq -8a - 6b \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq 25 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (a+4)^2 + (b+3)^2 \leq 25$$

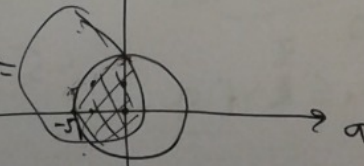
$$\begin{aligned} 1000 &= 1600 \\ &= 25 \cdot 4 \cdot 10 \\ &= 25 \cdot 40 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} D = 36 + 4 \cdot \frac{39}{156} = 192 =$$

$$= 12 \cdot 16 =$$

$$= 3 \cdot 64$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 192 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 768 \\ \hline 32 \end{array}$$



$$100b^2 + 300b - 975 = 0$$

$$4b^2 + 12b - 39 = 0$$

$$b_{1,2} = \frac{-6 \pm 8\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{-3 \pm 4\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$16 \cdot 3 = 48$$

$$a = -1$$

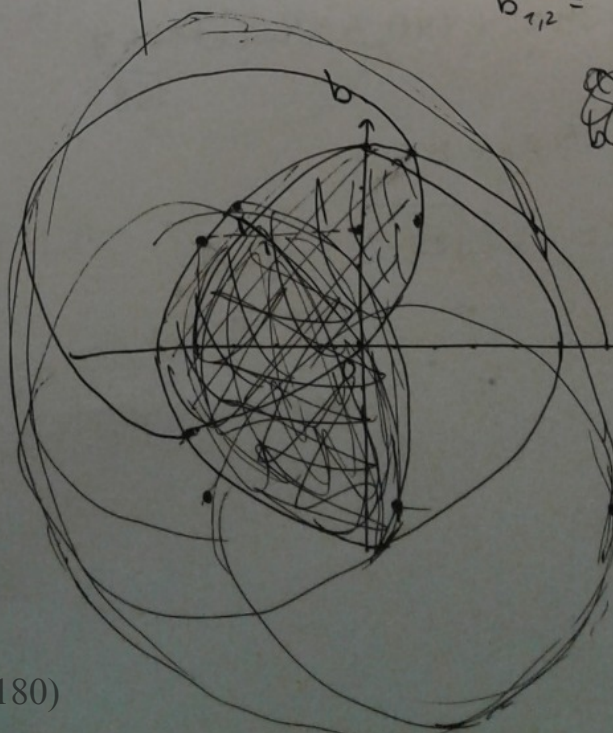
$$b = -3$$

$$x = 6$$

$$y = -3$$

$$4 \cdot 39 = 36 + 120 =$$

$$= 156 + 36 = 192$$



Часть 2

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

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Вариант 19

Условие. Вариант 19.

1

Задача 4.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{НОД}(a, b, c) &= 21 = 3 \cdot 7 \\ \text{НОК}(a, b, c) &= 3^{17} \cdot 7^{15} \end{aligned} \quad \left| \Rightarrow a, b, c \text{ имеют вид } 3^{\alpha} \cdot 7^{\beta} \right.$$

$$a = 3^{\alpha_1} \cdot 7^{\beta_1}$$

$$b = 3^{\alpha_2} \cdot 7^{\beta_2}$$

$$c = 3^{\alpha_3} \cdot 7^{\beta_3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{По условию: } \min(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) &= 1 \\ \min(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) &= 1 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \min(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \\ \min(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) \end{aligned}} \right\} \text{НОД}$$
$$\begin{aligned} \max(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) &= 17 \\ \max(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) &= 15 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \max(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \\ \max(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) \end{aligned}} \right\} \text{НОК}$$

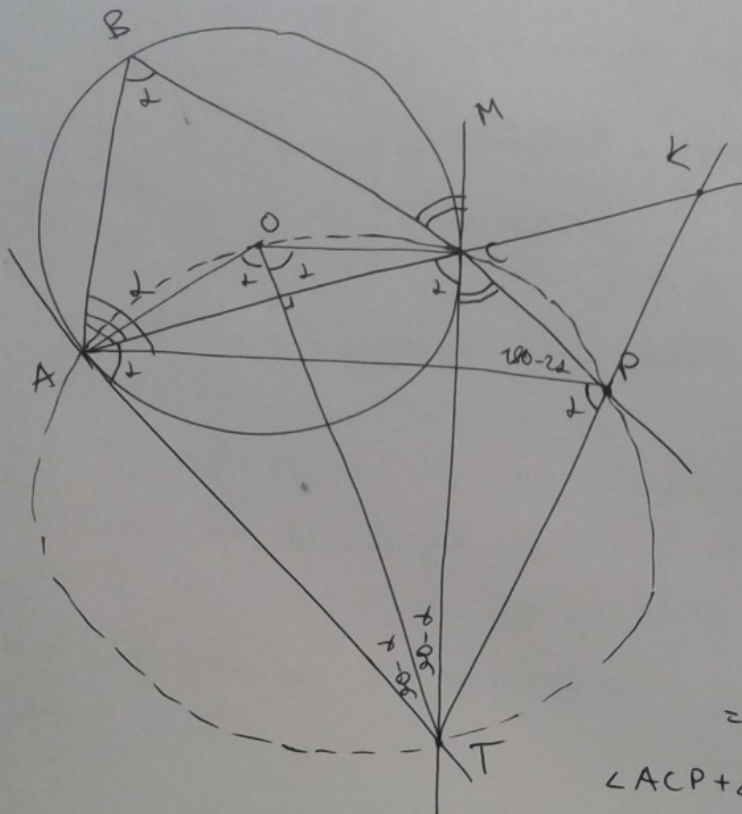
Значит, α_1, α_2 и α_3 могут быть равны 1, 17 и число от 1 до 17 (в любой порядке)

Аналогично с $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$: 1, 15 и число от 1 до 15

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Значит, кол-во вариантов для } \alpha &: 3! \cdot 17 = 6 \cdot 17 = 102 \\ \text{для } \beta &: 3! \cdot 15 = 6 \cdot 15 = 90 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{В целом получается: } 102 \cdot 90 = 9180$$

Ответ: 9180



$$a) S_{APK} = 10, S_{CPK} = 6 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{ACP} = 4$$

$$\frac{AC}{CK} = \frac{S_{ACP}}{S_{CPK}} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$AT = TC \text{ (отрез. касан.)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle CAT = \angle ACT$$

$$\angle TCP = \angle BCM \text{ (вертик.)}$$

$$\angle BAC = \angle BCM \text{ (углы между хордой и касан.)}$$

$$\text{Значит, } \angle BAC + \angle CAT =$$

$$= \angle TCP + \angle ACT \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle BAT = \angle ACP$$

$$\angle ACP + \angle ATP = 180^\circ \text{ (вн. смежные)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle BAT + \angle ATP = 180^\circ \Rightarrow AB \parallel TK \text{ (одност. \(\angle\))}$$

$$AB \parallel TK \Rightarrow \triangle BAC \sim \triangle CKP \Rightarrow \frac{S_{BAC}}{S_{CKP}} = \left(\frac{AC}{CK}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$S_{BAC} = \frac{4}{9} S_{CKP} = \frac{4}{9} \cdot 6 = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$b) \angle ABC = \angle CAT = \angle ACT \text{ (углы между хордой и касан.)} \stackrel{\text{д.}}{=} \alpha$$

$$\text{Тогда } \angle AOC = 2\alpha \text{ (центральный \(\angle\))} \Rightarrow \angle ATC = 180^\circ - \angle AOC = 180^\circ - 2\alpha$$

$$TO - \text{бис. } \angle ATC \Rightarrow \angle ATO = \angle OTC = 90^\circ - \alpha \Rightarrow \angle AOT = \angle TOC = \alpha$$

$$TK \parallel AB \Rightarrow \angle BAP = \angle APT \text{ (накр. смеж.)} \Rightarrow AP = BP$$

$$\angle ATC = \angle APC \text{ (вн. \(\angle\))} = 180^\circ - 2\alpha$$

$$S_{ABP} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot AP \cdot BP \cdot \sin 2\alpha = \frac{1}{2} AP^2 \sin 2\alpha = \frac{8}{3} + 4 = \frac{20}{3} \Rightarrow AP^2 = \frac{40}{3 \sin 2\alpha}$$

$$S_{APC} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot AP \cdot CP \cdot \sin 2\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{40}{3 \sin 2\alpha}} \cdot CP \cdot \sin 2\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{10 \sin 2\alpha}{3}} CP = 4$$

$$CP = 4 \sqrt{\frac{3}{10 \sin 2\alpha}}$$

$$AC^2 = AP^2 + CP^2 - 2 \cdot AP \cdot CP \cdot \cos 2\alpha \text{ (м. косинусов } \triangle APC)$$

Memoribus.

(3)

$$AC^2 = \frac{40}{3 \sin 2d} + \frac{16 \cdot 3}{10 \sin 2d} - 2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{40}{3 \sin 2d} \cdot \frac{3}{10 \sin 2d}} \cdot 4 \cdot \cos 2d =$$
$$= \frac{40 \cdot 5 + 24 \cdot 3}{15 \sin 2d} - 2 \cdot \frac{2}{\sin 2d} \cdot 4 \cos 2d = \frac{272}{15 \sin 2d} - \frac{16 \cos 2d}{\sin 2d}$$

$$\sin 2d = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} d}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 d}, \quad \cos 2d = \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 d}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 d}$$

$$\sin 2d = \frac{2 \cdot 2}{1 + 2^2} = \frac{4}{5}, \quad \cos 2d = \frac{1 - 2^2}{1 + 2^2} = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$AC^2 = \frac{272}{15} \cdot \frac{5}{4} + \frac{16 \cdot 3 \cdot 8}{8 \cdot 4} = \frac{68}{3} + 12 = \frac{104}{3}$$

$$\text{Ombem: } AC = \sqrt{\frac{104}{3}}, \quad S_{ABC} = \frac{8}{3}$$

Условие.

Задача 5.

(4)

$$\log_{\left(\frac{x}{2}-1\right)^2} \left(\frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{4}\right), \log_{\sqrt{x-\frac{11}{4}}} \left(\frac{x}{2}-1\right), \log_{\frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{4}} \left(x-\frac{11}{4}\right)^2$$

Заметим ОДЗ:

$$\frac{x}{2}-1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq 2$$

$$\frac{x}{2}-1 \neq 1 \Rightarrow x \neq 4$$

$$\frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{4} > 0 \Rightarrow x > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x-\frac{11}{4} \neq 1 \Rightarrow x \neq \frac{15}{4}$$

$$x-\frac{11}{4} > 0 \Rightarrow x > \frac{11}{4}$$

$$\frac{x}{2}-1 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 2$$

$$\frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{4} \neq 1 \Rightarrow x \neq \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{4} > 0 \Rightarrow x > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x-\frac{11}{4} \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq \frac{11}{4}$$

Получаем: $x > \frac{11}{4}$, $x \neq \frac{15}{4}; 4$

Преобразуем выражение:

$$\frac{1}{2} \log_{\left(\frac{x}{2}-1\right)} \left(\frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{4}\right), 2 \log_{\left(x-\frac{11}{4}\right)} \left(\frac{x}{2}-1\right), 2 \log_{\left(\frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{4}\right)} \left(x-\frac{11}{4}\right)$$

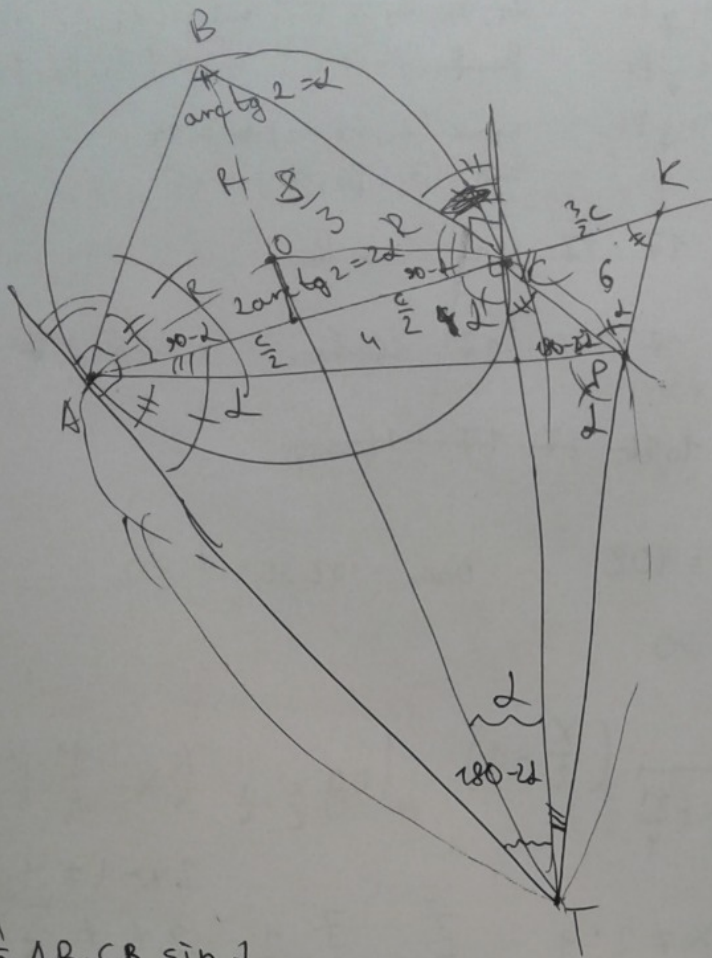
1-й вариант:

$$\frac{1}{2} \log_{\left(\frac{x}{2}-1\right)} \left(\frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{4}\right) = 2 \log_{\left(x-\frac{11}{4}\right)} \left(\frac{x}{2}-1\right) \Rightarrow \log_{\left(\frac{x}{2}-1\right)} \left(\frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{4}\right) \cdot \log_{\left(\frac{x}{2}-1\right)} \left(x-\frac{11}{4}\right) = 4$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \log_{\left(\frac{x}{2}-1\right)} \left(\frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{4}\right) + 1 = 2 \log_{\left(\frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{4}\right)} \left(x-\frac{11}{4}\right)$$

$$\underbrace{\log_{\left(\frac{x}{2}-1\right)} \left(\frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{4}\right)}_y \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \log_{\left(\frac{x}{2}-1\right)} \left(\frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{4}\right) + 1\right) = 8$$

$$y^2 + 2y = 8 \Rightarrow y = -1 \pm \sqrt{1+8} = -1 \pm \sqrt{9}$$



$$AB \parallel KT \Rightarrow \triangle ABC \sim \triangle CKP$$

$$\frac{S_{ABC}}{S_{CKP}} = \left(\frac{AC}{CK}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$S_{ABC} = \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{8}{3} = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$r = \frac{c}{\sin \alpha}$$

~~$$S = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin \alpha$$~~

~~$$R = \frac{c}{2} = R \cos \alpha$$~~

~~$$r = \frac{2R \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = 2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha = 1$$~~

$$\frac{8}{3} = \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot CB \sin \alpha$$

$$AB \cdot CB = \frac{16}{3 \sin \alpha}$$

$$\frac{AC}{\sin 2\alpha} = 2R_0$$

$$\frac{AC}{\sin} = \frac{R}{\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos}} = 2R_0$$

$$\sin 2\alpha =$$

~~$$= 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{AC}{2R_0} = \frac{AC}{\frac{R}{\sin \alpha}} = \frac{AC \sin \alpha}{R} = \frac{72}{32} = \frac{9}{4}$$~~

$$= 2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha \cdot \cos^2 \alpha =$$

$$\operatorname{tg} = \frac{\sin}{\cos}$$

$$= \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}$$

$$68 \cdot 4 =$$

$$= 32 + 240 = 272$$

~~$$b = \frac{1}{2} \cdot CP \cdot PK \cdot \sin \alpha$$~~

~~$$CP \cdot PK = \frac{12}{\sin \alpha}$$~~

~~$$AB \cdot BA = 68 + 36 = 104$$~~

$$BP = AP$$

$$\frac{1}{2} AP^2 \cdot \sin 2\alpha = 4 + \frac{8}{3}$$

$$(a, b, c) = 21$$

$$[a, b, c] = 3^{17} \cdot 7^{15}$$

$$a = 3^{\alpha_1} \cdot 7^{\beta_1}$$

$$b = 3^{\alpha_2} \cdot 7^{\beta_2}$$

$$c = 3^{\alpha_3} \cdot 7^{\beta_3}$$

$$d_1, d_2, d_3 \geq 1 \quad \min(d_1, d_2, d_3) = 1$$

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

$$\max(d_1, d_2, d_3) = 17$$

$$\max(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = 15$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 17 \quad d_2 \quad d_3 \\ \hline 1 \cdot 17 \quad 1 \cdot 17 \\ \hline 6 \quad 6 \end{array} \text{ bap.}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} d_1 \quad 17 \quad d_3 \\ \hline 1 \cdot 17 \quad 1 \cdot 17 \\ \hline 16 \quad 16 \end{array} \text{ bap.}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} d_1 \quad d_2 \quad 17 \\ \hline 1 \cdot 17 \quad 1 \cdot 17 \\ \hline 16 \quad 16 \end{array} \text{ bap.}$$

$$17 \quad 17 \quad 1 \cdot 16 \quad 16 \text{ bap.}$$

$$17 \quad 1 \cdot 16 \quad 17 \quad 16 \text{ bap.}$$

$$1 \cdot 16 \quad 17 \quad 17 \quad 16 \text{ bap.}$$

$$1, 17, X \quad 6 \text{ cm.}$$

$$6 \cdot 17 = 102$$

$$O_{\text{Surf}} = 102 \cdot 90 = 9180$$

$$1, 15, X \quad 6 \text{ cm.}$$

$$6 \cdot 15 = 90$$

$$\log_{\left(\frac{x}{2}-1\right)^2} \left(\frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{4}\right) \log_{\sqrt{x-\frac{11}{4}}} \left(\frac{x}{2}-1\right) \log_{\frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{4}} \left(x-\frac{11}{4}\right)^2$$

$$DA \ 3: \quad \frac{x}{2}-1 \neq 0, 1 \Rightarrow x \neq 2; 4$$

$$2\frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{4} > 0 \Rightarrow x > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x-\frac{11}{4} > 0 \Rightarrow x > \frac{11}{4}$$

$$\frac{x}{2}-1 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 2$$

$$\frac{7}{2} \quad \frac{7}{4}-\frac{1}{4} = \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{7}{4}-1 = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$x-\frac{11}{4} \neq 1 \Rightarrow x \neq \frac{15}{4}$$

$$\frac{7}{4}-1 = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$2x-1 \neq 4$$

$$2x \neq \frac{5}{2}$$

$$x > \frac{11}{4}$$

$$x \neq \frac{15}{4}$$

$$x \neq \frac{5}{2}$$

$$x \neq 4$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \log_{\frac{x}{2}-1} \left(\frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{4}\right) \quad 2 \log_{x-\frac{11}{4}} \left(\frac{x}{2}-1\right) \quad 2 \log_{\frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{4}} \left(x-\frac{11}{4}\right)$$

$$\log_{x-\frac{11}{4}} \left(\frac{x}{2}-1\right) = \log_{\frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{4}} \left(x-\frac{11}{4}\right) = \frac{2 \log_{\frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{4}} \left(x-\frac{11}{4}\right)}{\log_{x-\frac{11}{4}} \left(\frac{x}{2}-1\right)}$$

$$\frac{\ln \left(\frac{x}{2}-1\right)}{\ln \left(x-\frac{11}{4}\right)} = \frac{\ln \left(x-\frac{11}{4}\right)}{\ln \left(\frac{x}{2}-1\right)}$$

$$\frac{7}{4}-\frac{1}{4} = \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{4} \quad \frac{11}{8}-1 = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \log_{\frac{x}{2}-1} \left(\frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{4}\right) = 2 \log_{x-\frac{11}{4}} \left(\frac{x}{2}-1\right) + 1$$

$$\frac{9}{8} \quad \frac{15}{8} \quad \frac{3}{8} \quad \frac{2}{8} \quad \frac{11}{8}-1 = \frac{3}{8}$$