

Часть 1

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

Шифр: **21101053**

ID профиля: **316436**

Вариант 19

Условие

Задача 1

$$\begin{cases} a_9 \cdot a_{17} > S+12 \\ a_{11} \cdot a_{15} < S+47 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_9 \cdot a_{17} > S+12 \\ (a_1+8d)+2d \cdot ((a_1+16d)-2d) < S+47 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_9 \cdot a_{17} > S+12 \\ (a_9+2d)(a_{17}-2d) < S+47 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_9 \cdot a_{17} > S+12 \quad (1) \\ a_9 \cdot a_{17} - 2d \cdot a_9 + 2d \cdot a_{17} - 4d^2 < S+47 \quad (2) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_9 \cdot a_{17} > S+12 \\ S+12 - 2d(a_9 - a_{17}) - 4d^2 < S+47 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

убавим левую часть (2) на правую (1)

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_9 \cdot a_{17} > S+12 \\ 4d^2 + 2d(a_1+8d - a_1-16d) + 35 > 0 \quad (2) \end{cases}$$

Рассмотрим только (2):

$$4d^2 + 2d(-8d) + 35 > 0$$

$$4d^2 - 16d^2 + 35 > 0$$

$$-12d^2 + 35 > 0$$

$$35 > 12d^2$$

$$\frac{35}{12} > d^2 \Rightarrow d \in \left(-\sqrt{\frac{35}{12}}; \sqrt{\frac{35}{12}}\right), \text{ но т.к. } d > 0; d \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow d = 1$$

т.к. $d \in \mathbb{Z}$
и $d > 0$

Вернемся к (1):

$$(a_1+8)(a_1+16) > \frac{a_1+a_{14}}{2} \cdot \frac{a_1+a_{14}}{2} + 12$$

$$a_1^2 + 24a_1 + 128 > 14a_1 + 103$$

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

$$(a_1+5)^2 > 0$$

$$a_1 \neq -5 \quad (U316436 M1298287)$$

Вернемся к (2):

$$(a_1+10)(a_1+14) < 14a_1 + 138$$

$$a_1^2 + 24a_1 + 140 < 14a_1 + 138$$

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

$$D = 100 - 8 = 92$$

$$a_{1,2} = \frac{-10 \pm 2\sqrt{23}}{2} \Rightarrow a_{1,2} = -5 \pm \sqrt{23}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} + \quad \text{-----} \quad + \\ \text{-----} \quad \text{-----} \quad \text{-----} \\ -5 - \sqrt{23} \quad \quad \quad -5 + \sqrt{23} \end{array} \rightarrow a$$

т.к. $a_1 \in \mathbb{Z}$, то $a_1 \in [-9; -1]$

Ответ: $a_1 \in [-9; -1] \in \mathbb{Z}$

Чистовик

Задача 13

$$\begin{cases} (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \leq 25 & \text{— окружность в коорд. } xOy; \text{ с центром } (a; b); R=5 \quad (1) \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq \min(-8a - 6b; 25) & (2) \end{cases}$$

Рассмотрим (2):

$$a^2 + b^2 \leq \min(-8a - 6b; 25)$$

1) когда $\begin{cases} -8a - 6b > 25 \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq 25 \end{cases} \Rightarrow -8a - 6b > 25 \geq a^2 + b^2 \Rightarrow -8a - 6b \geq a^2 + b^2$

$$\begin{aligned} & \Downarrow \\ & a^2 + 8a + b^2 + 6b \leq 0 \\ & (a+4)^2 + (b+3)^2 \leq 25 \end{aligned}$$

2) когда $\begin{cases} -8a - 6b < 25 \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq -8a - 6b \end{cases} \Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 \leq -8a - 6b < 25 \Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 < 25$

Тогда наша область $(a; b)$ выглядит так:

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

Вернемся к (1) \Rightarrow
 Т.к. $(a; b)$ — центр окр., то
 мы должны рассмотреть
 центр $\omega_1 \in$ области $(a; b)$
 \Downarrow
 рассмотрим центр окружности
 по \overline{AB} окр. ω_2 .

$$S_1 = \frac{1}{2} \overline{AB} \cdot \overline{OC} \cdot 2$$

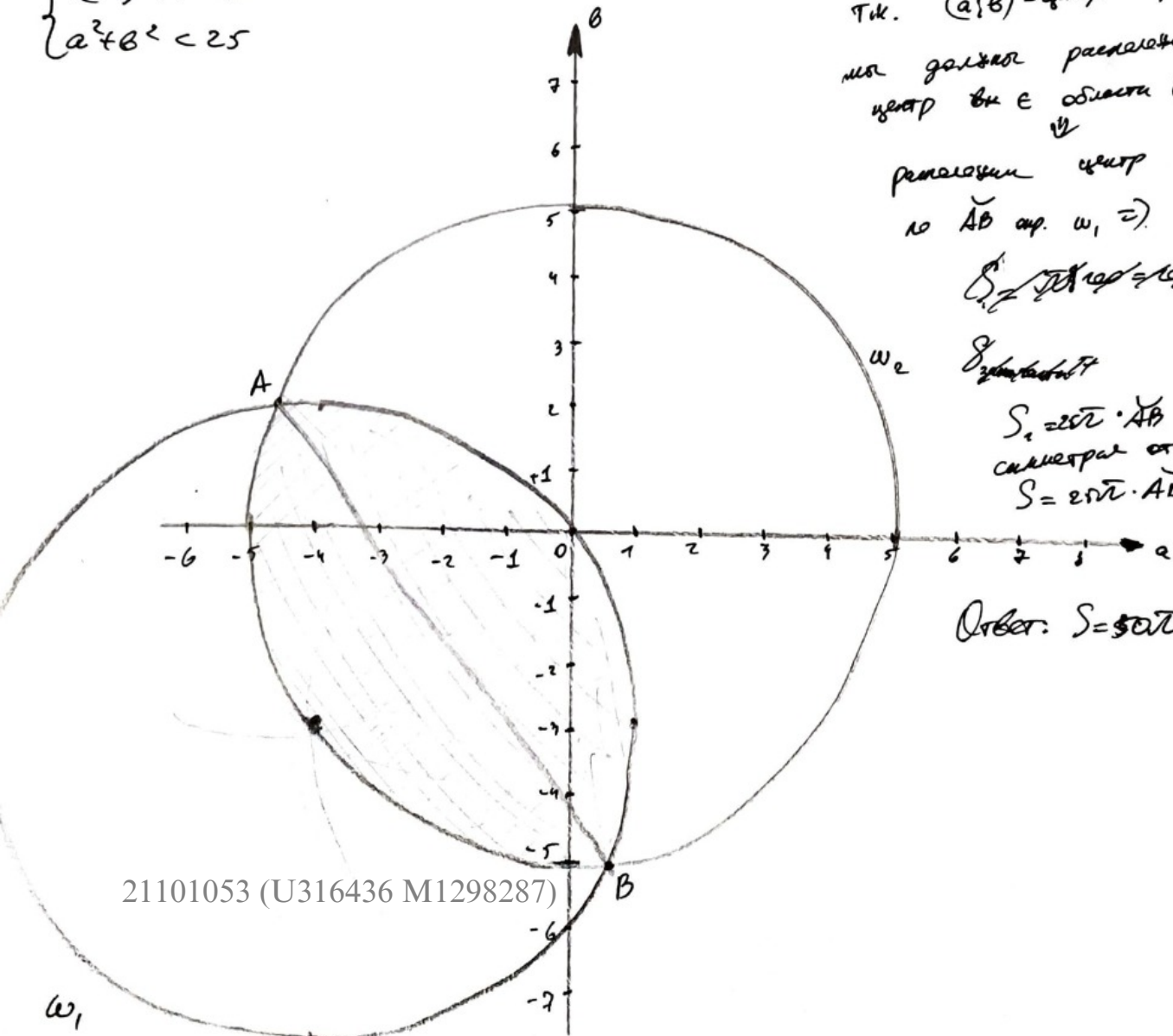
$$S_2 = \frac{1}{2} \overline{AB} \cdot \overline{OC}$$

$$S_1 = 25\sqrt{2} \cdot \overline{AB} \text{ п.к.}$$

смысл радиуса окр. AB , то

$$S = 25\sqrt{2} \cdot \overline{AB} \cdot 2$$

Ответ: $S = 50\sqrt{2} \cdot \overline{AB} + 2S_{\text{центр. АН}}$



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$$\frac{\delta + 12 < a_{17} \cdot a_{17} < \delta + 47 + 2d(-8d) + 4d^2}{}$$

Перевести:

Задача 13.

M-пусть расстояние из точки $(x; y)$, таких что выражение
 меньше на $(a; b)$:

$$(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \leq 25 - \text{оп. с центром } (a; b); R=5. \text{ в параболы } (x; y)$$

$$R=-5.$$

$$a^2 + b^2 \leq \min(-8a - 6b; 25)$$

① $(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \leq 25$ - оп. в параболы xOy с центром $(a; b)$ и $R=5$.
 $R=-5$.

② $a^2 + b^2 \leq \min(-8a - 6b; 25)$

↓

1) когда $-8a - 6b > 25 \Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 \leq 25$.

↓

$$\begin{cases} -8a - 6b > 25 \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq 25 \end{cases} \Rightarrow -8a - 6b > a^2 + b^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$a^2 + 8a + b^2 + 6b < 0$$

$$(a^2 + 8a + 16) - 16 + (b^2 + 6b + 9) - 9 < 0$$

$$(a+4)^2 + (b+3)^2 < 25.$$

или

$\frac{25}{6}$ $\frac{25}{6}$

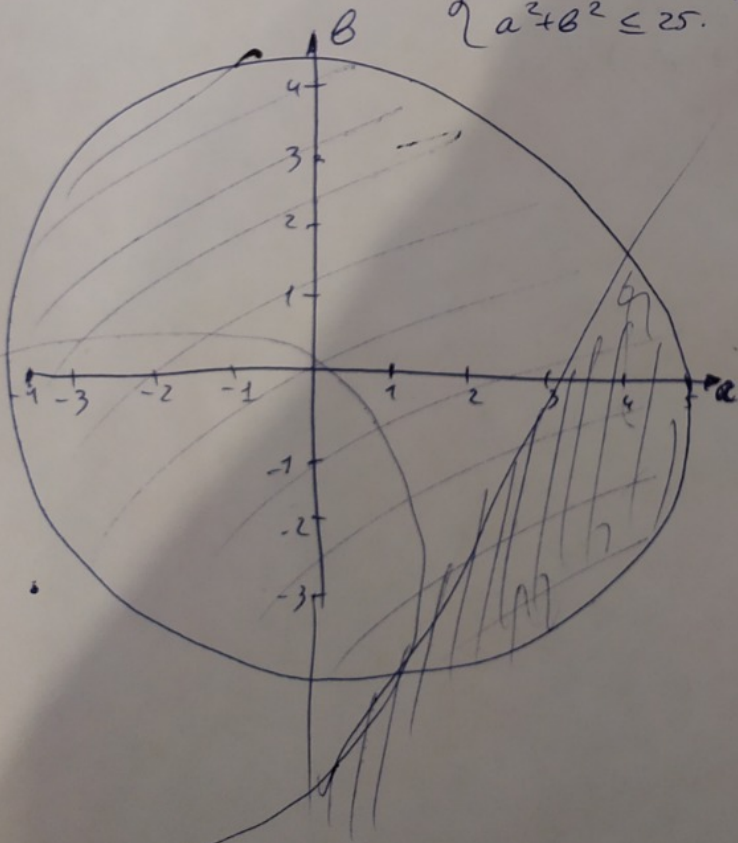
$$-8a - 25 > 6b$$

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

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

$$a \ 0 \ \frac{25}{8}$$

$$b \ -\frac{25}{6} \ 0$$



①

$$\begin{cases} -8a - 6b > 25 \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq 25 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

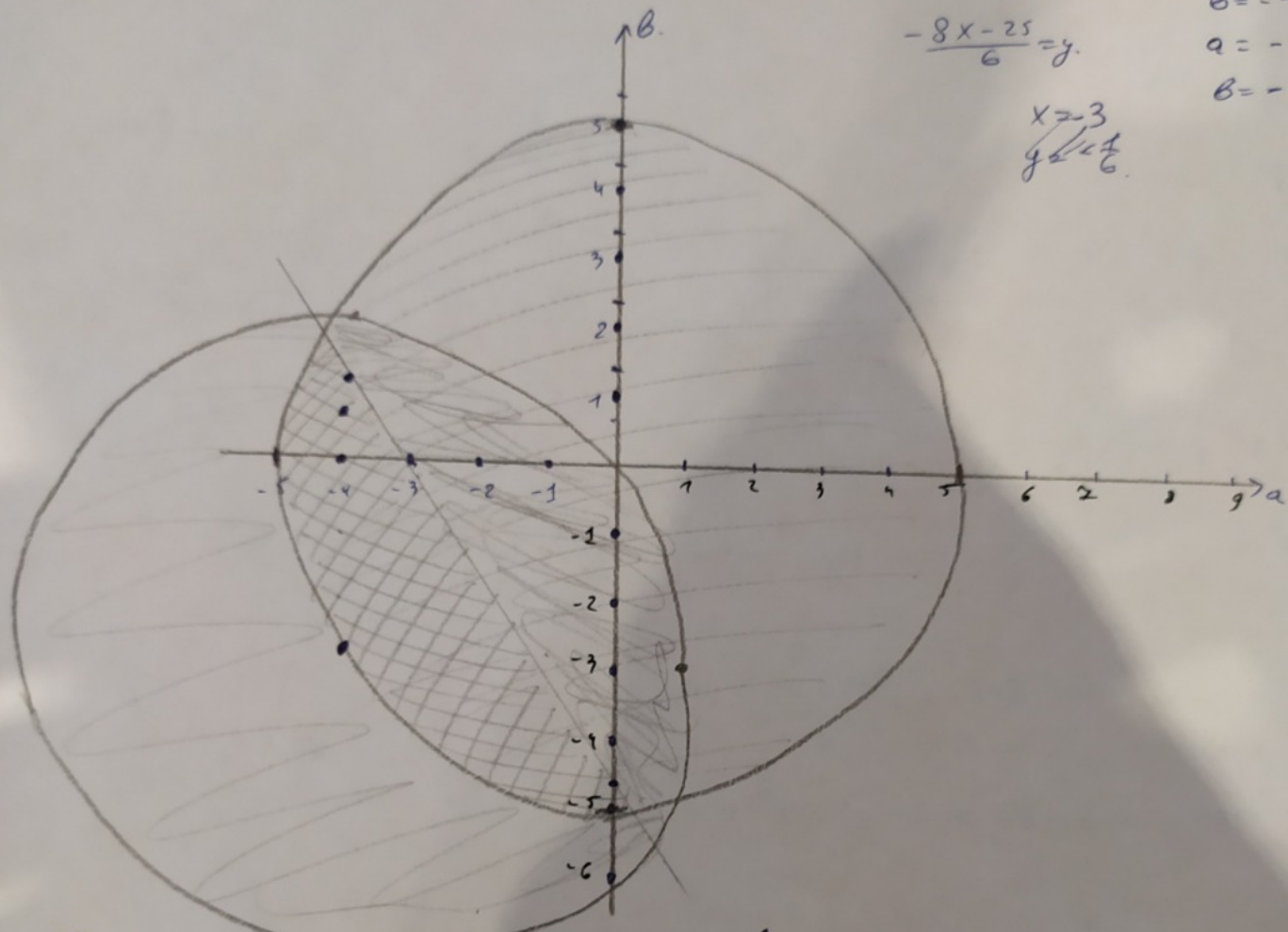
$$-8a - 25 > 6b \Rightarrow \frac{-8a - 25}{6} > b \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{-8x - 25}{6} = y$$

$$\frac{-8x - 25}{6} = y$$

$$\begin{matrix} x = 3 \\ y = \frac{1}{6} \end{matrix}$$

- or $a = -4$
- $b = \frac{7}{6}$
- $a = 0$
- $b = -\frac{25}{6}$
- $a = -3$
- $b = -\frac{1}{6}$



②

$$\begin{cases} -8a - 6b < 25 \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq -8a - 6b \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{-8a - 25}{6} < b \\ (a+4)^2 + (b+5)^2 < 25 \end{cases}$$

Упробие

Задача 1.

$$\frac{a_1 + a_{14}}{2} \cdot 7 = 7(a_1 + a_1 + 13d)$$

$$14a_1 + 91d$$

$$\frac{4}{128}$$

$$\frac{-144}{16}$$

$$a_2 = a_1 + d$$

S - 14 членов арифметической прогрессии $\Rightarrow d > 0$; $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_{14} \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$a_9 \cdot a_{17} > S + 12 \Rightarrow (a_1 + 8d)(a_1 + 18d) > a_1 + a_1 + d + a_1 + 2d + \dots + a_1 + 13d + 12$$

$$a_{11} \cdot a_{15} < S + 47. (a_1 + 10d)(a_1 + 14d) < a_1 + a_1 + 4d + a_1 + 12d + \dots + a_1 + 12d + 47$$

$$\begin{cases} (a_1 + 8d)(a_1 + 18d) > 14a_1 + 91d + 12 \\ (a_1 + 10d)(a_1 + 14d) < 14a_1 + 91d + 47 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1^2 + 16a_1d + 8a_1d + 128d^2 - 14a_1 - 91d - 12 > 0 \\ a_1^2 + 24a_1d + 140d^2 - 14a_1 - 91d - 47 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1^2 + 24a_1d + 128d^2 - 14a_1 - 91d - 12 > 0 \\ a_1^2 + 24a_1d + 140d^2 - 14a_1 - 91d - 47 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1+13}{2} \cdot 10^3 = 91$$

$$\frac{-91}{75} \quad \frac{91}{59} \quad \frac{-91}{44}$$

$$a_1^2 + 24a_1d - 14a_1 - 91d > 12 - 128d^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} (a_1^2 - 14a_1 + 49) - 49 + \\ (a_1 - 7)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$a_1^2 + 24a_1d - 14a_1 - 91d < 47 - 140d^2$$

$$\begin{cases} (a_1^2 + 24a_1d + 144d^2) - 16d^2 - 14a_1 - 91d - 12 > 0 \\ (a_1^2 + 24a_1d + 144d^2) - 4d^2 - 14a_1 - 91d - 47 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(a_1 + 12d)^2 > 16d^2 + 14a_1 + 91d + 12 = 16d^2 + 16d + 16d^2 + 16d + 12$$

$$(a_1 + 12d)^2 < 4d^2 + 14a_1 + 91d + 47$$

$$16d^2 + 12 + 14a_1 + 91d < (a_1 + 12d)^2 < 4d^2 + 47 + 14a_1 + 91d$$

$$(a_1 + 10)(a_1 + 14) < S + 47$$

$$\frac{91}{138}$$

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

$$a_1^2 + 24a_1 + 140 < 14a_1 + 138$$

$$\frac{91}{138}$$

$$a_1^2 + 20a_1 + 25 > 0$$

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

$$D = 100 - 8 = 92 \Rightarrow \sqrt{92} =$$

$$4\sqrt{23} < 5$$

$$\frac{92}{8} \quad \frac{14}{72}$$

$$a_{1,2} = -10 \pm$$

$$-5 - \sqrt{23} \Rightarrow -5 - 4, \dots = -9, \dots$$

$$-5 + \sqrt{23} = -0, \dots$$

$$a_1^2 + 24a_1d + 128d^2 - 14a_1 - 91d - 12 > 0$$

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

$$D = (24d - 14)^2 - 4(128d^2 - 91d - 12) =$$

$$= 576d^2 - 28 \cdot 24d + 196 - 512d^2 + 36d + 48 =$$

$$= 64d^2 - 672d + 36d + 244 =$$

$$= 64d^2 - 636d + 244$$

$$a_2 = \frac{a_1 + a_3}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 74 \\ 76 \\ \hline 512 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 91 \\ 364 \\ \hline 28 \\ \times 24 \\ \hline 712 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 24 \\ 712 \\ \hline 672 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 24 \\ 672 \\ \hline 77 \\ \times 196 \\ \hline 244 \end{array}$$

$$636$$

$$\begin{cases} (a_1 + 8d)(a_1 + 16d) > S + 12 \\ (a_1 + 10d)(a_1 + 14d) < S + 47 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1^2 + 24a_1d + 128d^2 > S + 12 \\ a_1^2 + 24a_1d + 140d^2 < S + 47 \end{cases}$$

$$a_1^2 + 24a_1d + 128d^2 > 14a_1 + 91d + 12$$

$$a_1^2 + 24a_1d + 128d^2 - 14a_1 - 91d - 12 > 0$$

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

$$D = (24d - 14)^2 - 4(128d^2 - 91d - 12) =$$

$$= 576d^2 - 28 \cdot 24d + 196 - 512d^2 + 36d + 48 =$$

$$= 64d^2 - 672d + 36d + 244 = \boxed{64d^2 - 308d + 244}$$

$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{35}{12}} - d\right) \left(\sqrt{\frac{35}{12}} + d\right) > 0$$

$$a_{13} > S + 12 + 12d^2$$

$$a_{13} < S + 47 + 4d^2$$

$$a_{13}^2 > S + 12 + 12d^2$$

$$\frac{35}{12} > d^2$$

$$d \in \left(-\sqrt{\frac{35}{12}}, \sqrt{\frac{35}{12}}\right) = 35 - 8d^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$S + 12 < a_9 \cdot a_{17} < S + 47$$

$$d = 1$$

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

$$= (a_1 + 8d) + 2d = (a_9 + 2d)(a_{17} - 2d) = a_9 a_{17} - 2a_9 d + 2a_{17} d - 4d^2 < S + 47$$

$$a_{15} = (a_1 + 14d) = (a_1 + 16d) - 2d$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 76 \\ 78 \\ \hline 128 \end{array}$$

$$a_9 a_{17} - 2d(a_9 - a_{17}) - 4d^2 < S + 47$$

$$a_1 + 10d =$$

$$S + 12 - 2d(a_1 - 8d) - 4d^2 < S + 47$$

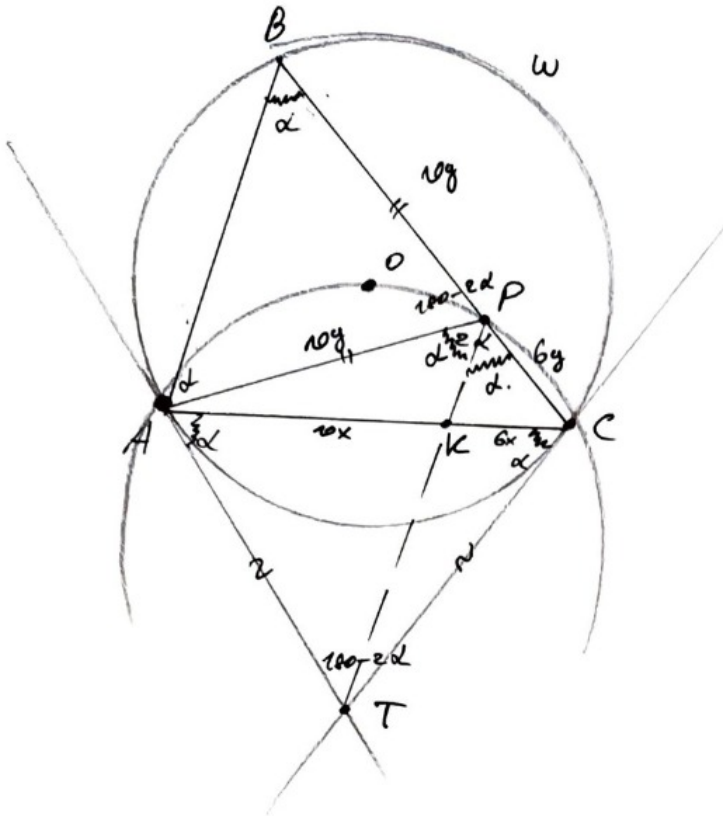
Часть 2

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

Шифр: **21101053**

ID профиля: **316436**

Вариант 19



$$S_{APK} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot h \cdot AK \Rightarrow$$

$$S_{CPK} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot h \cdot CK$$

$$\frac{S_{APK}}{S_{CPK}} = \frac{AK}{CK} = \frac{40}{6} \Rightarrow$$

$$AK = 10x, \quad \angle CAT = d = \angle CBA$$

обозначим углы

$$\angle AOC = d \Rightarrow$$

$$\angle APC = 2d \text{ т.к. } \angle AOC = \angle APC = 2d.$$

$$\angle PBA = \angle PAB \Rightarrow \triangle ABP - \text{равнобедренный}$$

$$\text{т.к. } \angle ATC = 180 - 2d \Rightarrow$$

$$APCT - \text{вписанный} \Rightarrow$$

$$\angle P - \text{диаметр}$$

$$S_{APC} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10y \cdot 6y \cdot \sin 2d = 16.$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$y^2 \cdot \sin 2d = \frac{32}{60} = \frac{8}{15}$$

$$S_{BAP} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5y \cdot 10y \cdot \sin(180 - 2d) = 50y^2 \cdot \sin 2d = \frac{10}{15} \cdot \frac{8}{3} = \frac{80}{3}.$$

$$S_{ABC} = \frac{80}{3} + \frac{16}{1} = \boxed{\frac{128}{3}}$$

Ответ: $S_{ABC} = \frac{128}{3}$

4

2) $\angle ABC = \arctg 2$; $AC = ?$

$$y^2 \cdot \sin 2d = \frac{8}{15}$$

$$1 + \text{ctg}^2 d = \frac{1}{\sin^2 d} \Rightarrow \sin^2 d = \frac{1}{1 + 4} = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow$$

$$y^2 = \frac{8}{15 \sin 2d}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2 d = \frac{4}{5}, \quad \cos d = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{5}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$y^2 = \frac{8 \cdot 15}{15 \cdot \frac{4}{5}} = \frac{8}{2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\sin 2d = 2 \sin d \cdot \cos d = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} =$$

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

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \Rightarrow \cos 2d = \frac{100y^2 + 36y^2 - 256x^2}{2 \cdot 10y \cdot 6y} =$$

$$\cos 2d = 1 - 2\sin^2 d =$$

$$= 1 - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$48 = \frac{200}{3} + 24 - 256x^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$x^2 = \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{6}}$$

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$$= \frac{3}{5} = \frac{100 \cdot \frac{2}{3} + 36 \cdot \frac{2}{3} - 256x^2}{2 \cdot 60 \cdot \frac{2}{3}}$$

Ответ: $AC = \sqrt{16}$

Числови.

Задача 5

$$\log_{\left(\frac{x}{2}-1\right)^2} \left(\frac{x}{2}-1\right) \Rightarrow \text{Ограничения: } x \neq 2; x \neq 4; x > \frac{1}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$\log_{\sqrt{x-\frac{11}{4}}} \left(\frac{x}{2}-1\right) \Rightarrow \text{Ограничения: } x > \frac{11}{4}; x \neq \frac{15}{4} \quad (2)$$

$$\log_{\frac{x}{2}-1} (x-\frac{11}{4})^2 \Rightarrow \text{Ограничения: } x > \frac{1}{2}; x \neq \frac{5}{2}; x \neq \frac{11}{4} \quad (3)$$

Рассмотрим случаи:

$$1) \quad (1) = (2) = (3) - 1$$

Положим $\frac{x}{2}-1 = a$
 $\frac{x}{2}-\frac{11}{4} = b$
 $x-\frac{11}{4} = c$

$$\log_a b = 4 \log_c a = 4 \log_b c - 2$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 \log_c a = 2 \log_b c - 1 \\ \log_a b = 4 \log_b c - 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2 \cdot \frac{\log_b a}{\log_b c} = 2 \log_b c - 1 \\ \log_a b = 4 \log_b c - 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{2 \cdot \frac{1}{4 \log_b c - 2}}{\log_b c} = \log_b c (2 \log_b c - 1) \\ \log_a b = 4 \log_b c - 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 = \log_b c (2 \log_b c - 1)^2 \\ \log_a b = 4 \log_b c - 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 = \log_b c (4 \log_b^2 c - 4 \log_b c + 1) \\ \log_a b = 4 \log_b c - 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4 \log_b^2 c - 4 \log_b c + 1 \\ \log_a b = 4 \log_b c - 2 \end{cases}$$

$$+ \log_b c - 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (4 \log_b^2 c + 1)(\log_b c - 1) = 0 \\ \log_a b = 4 \log_b c - 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \log_b c = 1 \\ \log_a b = 2 \\ \log_c a = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$4 \log_b^2 c + 1 \neq 0$
 $\log_a b = 2$ - не подходит
 $\log_c a = \frac{1}{2}$ - не подходит
 $(1) = (2) = 1$
 $(3) = 2$

$$2) \quad (1) = (2) - 1 = (3)$$

$$\begin{cases} 4 \log_c a - 2 = 4 \log_b c \\ \log_a b = 4 \log_b c \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2 \log_c a - 1 = 2 \log_b c \\ \log_a b = 4 \log_b c \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2 \cdot \frac{\log_b a}{\log_b c} - 1 = 2 \log_b c \\ \log_b a = \frac{1}{4 \log_b c} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2 \log_b^2 c} - 1 = 2 \log_b c \\ \log_b a = \frac{1}{4 \log_b c} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \log_b c = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \log_a b = \frac{1}{2} \\ \log_b a = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \log_c a = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

случай не подходит.
 т.к. $(1) = (2) = (3)$

(2)

Условие

$$3) \quad (1) - 1 = (2) = (3)$$

$$\log_a b - 2 = 4 \log_c a = 4 \log_b c$$

$$\begin{cases} \log_a b - 2 = 4 \cdot \frac{\log_a c}{\log_a b} \\ \log_a c = \frac{4}{\log_a b - 2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \log_a b - 2 = \frac{16}{\log_a b (\log_a b - 2)} \\ \log_a c = \frac{4}{\log_a b - 2} \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \log_a b = 4, \\ \log_a c = 2 \Rightarrow \log_c a = \frac{1}{2} \\ \log_b c = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

уравн. выполнены

Решение для 1 уравн:

Вернем и замени:

$$\begin{cases} \log_{\left(\frac{x}{2}-4\right)} \left(x-\frac{11}{4}\right) = 1 \\ \log_{\left(\frac{x}{2}-1\right)} \left(\frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\right) = 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{x=5} \\ \log_{x-\frac{11}{4}} \left(\frac{x}{2}-1\right) = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

Ответ: $\boxed{x=5}$

Решение для 3 уравн:

Вернем и замени:

$$\begin{cases} \log_{\frac{x}{2}-4} \log_{\frac{x}{2}-1} \left(\frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\right) = 4 \\ \log_{x-\frac{11}{4}} \left(\frac{x}{2}-1\right) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = \emptyset \\ \log_{\left(\frac{x}{2}-4\right)} \left(x-\frac{11}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

решений нет.

(3)

Задача 4

Числовый.

$$\text{НОД}(a; b; c) \cdot \text{НОК}(a; b; c) = abc \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{НОД}(a; b; c) \cdot \text{НОК}(a; b; c) = 3^{18} \cdot 7^{16} = abc.$$

$$a = 3^k \cdot 7^p$$

$$b = 3^m \cdot 7^f \Rightarrow 3^{18} \cdot 7^{16} = 3^{k+m+L} \cdot 7^{p+f+g}$$

$$c = 3^L \cdot 7^g$$

$$k, m, L, f, p, g \in \mathbb{N}_0$$

$$\begin{cases} 18 = k+m+L \\ 16 = p+f+g \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$k = 0; \dots; 18.$$

$$m = 0; \dots; 18. \Rightarrow$$

$$L = 0; \dots; 18.$$

$$k = 18; m = 0; L = 0.$$

$$k = (17; m = 1; L = 0); (17; m = 0; L = 1)$$

$$k = 16; m = 1; L = 1; k = 16; m = 2; L = 1; k = 16; m = 1; L = 2.$$

...

$$\frac{0+18}{2} \cdot 19 = 171 \text{ вариантов.}$$

Аналогично с

$$p; f; g \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{0+16}{2} \cdot 17 = 136 \text{ вариантов.}$$

Ответ: 307 вариантов

(1)

Задача ~ 4.

$a; b; c \in \mathbb{N}$

$\text{HOK}(5; 2) = 10.$

$\text{HOK}(\dots);$

$\text{HOK}(a; b; c) = 21 = 3 \cdot 7 \Rightarrow$

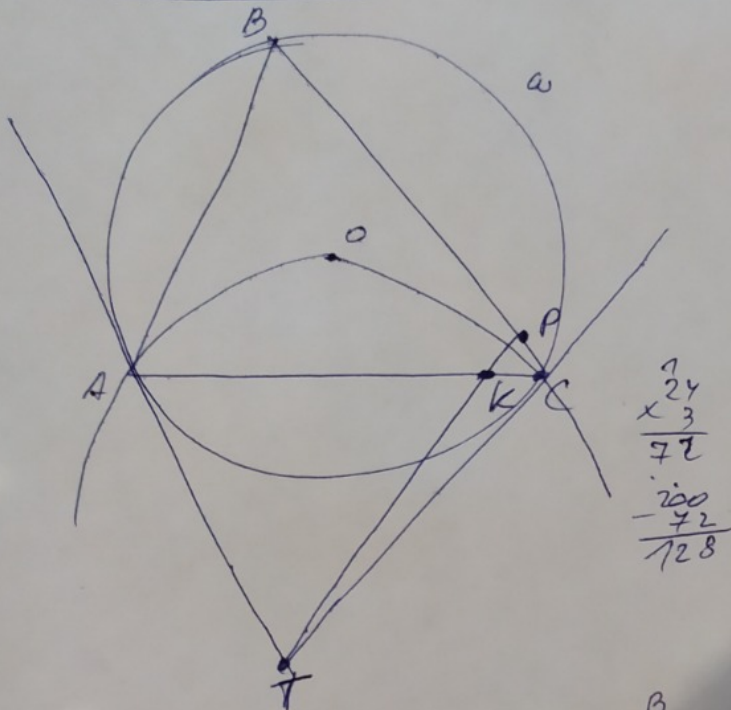
$\Rightarrow a = 3^k \cdot 7^p$
 $b = 3$

$\text{HOK}(a; b; c) \cdot \text{НОК}(a; b; c) =$

$\text{НОК}(a; b; c) = 3^{12} \cdot 7^{15}.$

$\sim abc \Rightarrow$

$abc = 3^{18} \cdot 7^{16}.$



$\frac{24}{72}$
 $\times 3$
 $\frac{72}{72}$
 $\frac{200}{72}$
 $\frac{128}{128}$

$\frac{24}{7} - \frac{200}{3} = -256x^2$

$-\frac{128}{3} = -256x^2$

$\frac{1}{3} = 2x^2 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow x^2 =$

АОСР - вычислить.

$S_{APK} = 10 \Rightarrow S_{CPA} = 16.$
 $S_{CPK} = 6.$

$S_{AOC} = ?$

$S_{CPK} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot CK \cdot h.$
 $S_{APK} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot AK \cdot h \Rightarrow$

$\frac{S_{CPK}}{S_{APK}} = \frac{CK}{AK} = \frac{6}{20} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow CK = 6x$
 $AK = 10x$

$\frac{AP}{AK} = \frac{CP}{CK}$

$\frac{AP}{10x} = \frac{CP}{6x}$

$\frac{6}{10} = \frac{CP}{AP}$

$180 - 2\alpha + \alpha + x = 180$

$x = \alpha.$

$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 6y \cdot 6y \cdot \sin 2\alpha = 16.$

$60y^2 \cdot \sin 2\alpha = 32.$

$15y^2 \cdot \sin 2\alpha =$

$S_{\Delta} = 16 = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2} ah$

$\frac{16x}{\sin 2\alpha} = 2R.$

$\frac{1}{2} \cdot AP \cdot PK \cdot \sin \alpha = 10.$

$\frac{1}{2} \cdot CP \cdot PK \cdot \sin \alpha = 6.$

$\frac{8}{9} \cdot \frac{5}{8}$
 $\times \frac{17}{8}$
 $\frac{177}{177} + \frac{136}{136} = 2$

$\frac{177}{177}$
 $+ \frac{136}{136}$
 $\frac{307}{307}$

$\frac{80}{80}$
 $+ \frac{48}{48}$
 $\frac{128}{128}$

$$2 \log_c a = 2 \log_b c - 1$$

$$\log_b a = 4 \log_b c - 2$$

$$2 \frac{\log_b a}{\log_b c} = 2 \log_b c - 1$$

$$\frac{2(4 \log_b c - 2)}{\log_b c} = 2 \log_b c - 1$$

$$4(\log_b c - 1) = \log_b c (2 \log_b c - 1)$$

$$2 \log_b c - 1$$

$$4 \log_b^3 c - 4 \log_b^2 c + \log_b c - 1 = 0$$

$$4 \log_b^2 c (\log_b c - 1) + (\log_b c - 1) = 0$$

$$x = \log_b c$$

log

$$\frac{1}{2} = \log_c a$$

$$\frac{1}{2t} - 1 = 2t / 2t^2$$

$$\frac{4}{\log_a c} = \log_a b - 2$$

$$1 - 2t^2 = 4t^3 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{4}{\log_a b - 2} = \log_a c$$

$$4t^3 + 2t^2 - 1 = 0 \quad /: t^2 \Rightarrow 4t + 2 - \frac{1}{t} = 0$$

$$\text{npu } t = -1 \Rightarrow -4 + 2 - 1 = 0$$

$$t = -2 \Rightarrow -8 \cdot 4 + 4 - 1$$

$$t = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4^2} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4^2} - 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{3}{4^2} - 1 = 0$$

$$t = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow -4 \cdot \frac{1}{8} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} - 1 = 0$$

$$t = -\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{4^2} \cdot 4 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4^2}$$

$$t = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 4 \cdot \frac{1}{8} + 1$$

de

$$1 - 2t^2 = 4t^3$$

$$4t^3 + 2t^2 - 1 = 0$$

~~(t - 1/2)~~

$$\begin{array}{r} 4t^3 + 2t^2 - 1 \quad | \quad 2t - 1 \\ -4t^3 - 2t^2 \quad \quad \quad | \quad \quad \quad \\ \hline 4t^2 - 1 \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad | \quad \quad \quad \\ -4t^2 - 2t \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad | \quad \quad \quad \\ \hline 2t - 1 \end{array}$$

$$4t - 2 = 0$$

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

$$4 \log_b a = \log_a b - 2$$

$$\frac{4}{\log_a b - 2} = \log_a c$$

$$\log_a b - 2 = 4 \frac{\log_a c}{\log_a b}$$

Уравнение

25.

$\log_{(\frac{x}{2}-1)^2} (\frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{4}) \Rightarrow$ Область: ~~$x \neq 2$~~ $x \neq 2$

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

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

$(\frac{x}{2}-1)^2 > 0 \Rightarrow x \neq 2$

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

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

$2x-1 > 0 \quad x - \frac{11}{4} \neq 1$

$x > \frac{1}{2} \quad x \neq \frac{15}{4}$

$\frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{4} \neq \pm 1/4$

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

~~$x \neq 2$~~ $x > 2$

$2x-1 \neq 4$

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

$I = II;$

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

$I = II = III \neq 1$

и.

$\log_a b \neq 0$

$2x-1 > 0$

1) $I = II$

$b \neq 1$

$x > \frac{1}{2}$

2) $II = III$

3) $I = III$

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

Пусть

$a = \frac{x}{2}-1$

$b = \frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{4}$

$c = x - \frac{11}{4}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \log_a b = 2 \log_c (a) = 2 \log_b c - 1/2$

$\log_a b = 4 \log_c a = 4 \log_b c - 2 \Rightarrow \log_a b = 4 \log_c a$

$\log_a b = 4 \frac{\log_a c}{\log_a b} - 2$

$\frac{16}{84}$

$\log_a b \cdot \log_a c = 4$

$16 \cdot 4 =$

$= 4(16) =$

$$t-2 = \frac{16}{t(t-2)} / (t-2) \cdot t$$

$$t(t-2)^2 = 16$$

$$\log_a b = 4 \log_c a = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$t(t^2 - 4t + 4) = 16$$

$$t^3 - 4t^2 + 4t - 16 = 0$$

$$\log_a b = 4 \log_c a - 1 = 4 \log_c c = 2$$

$$t^2(t-4) + 4(t-4) = 0$$

$$(t^2+4)(t-4) = 0$$

$$1) \frac{1}{2} \log_a b = 1 \quad 2) \frac{1}{2} \log_a b = 1$$

$$2 \log_c a = 1$$

$$2 \log_c a = 1$$

$$2 \log_b c = 1$$

$$3) 2 = 4 \log_c a = 4 \log_b c$$

↓

$$\log_c a = \log_b c = \frac{1}{2}$$

↓

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

$$2 \log_c a = 1$$

$$2 \log_b c = 1$$

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

$$x - \frac{11}{4} = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot 4$$

$$4x - 11 = 2x - 1$$

$$2x = 10$$

$$\boxed{x=5}$$

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

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

$$2x - 1 = x^2 - 4x + 4$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 5 = 0$$

$$x = 5$$

$$x = 1$$

$$\log_c a = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

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

$$\frac{x^2}{4} - x + 1 = x - \frac{11}{4} \cdot 4$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 = 4x - 11$$

$$x^2 - 8x + 15 = 0$$

$$\frac{(x-4)^2}{4} = 0 \quad D = 64 - 60 = 4$$

$$\boxed{x=4} \quad x_{1,2} = \frac{8 \pm 2}{2} = 5$$

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

$$\frac{x}{2} - 1 = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{2} - 1\right) + \frac{3}{4} = \left(\frac{x}{2} - 1\right)^4$$

$$\boxed{x=4}$$

$$t^4 - t - \frac{3}{4} = 0$$

$$4t^4 - t - 3 = 0$$

$$\boxed{t=1} \rightarrow \begin{array}{r} 4t^4 - t - 3 \mid t-1 \\ \underline{-4t^4 + 4t^3} \\ 4t^3 - t - 3 \\ \underline{-4t^3 + 4t^2} \\ 4t^2 - t - 3 \\ \underline{-4t^2 + 4t} \\ 3t - 3 \\ \underline{-3t + 3} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$4t^3 + 4t^2 + 4t + 3 = 0$$

$$4t(t^2 + t + 1) + 3 = 0$$

$$4t^3 + 4t^2 + 4t + 1 + 2 = 0$$

$$2(2t^3 + 1) + (t+1)^2 = 0$$

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

$$x=5$$

$$x=3$$

$$3) \left(x - \frac{11}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$x^2 - \frac{11}{2}x + \frac{121}{16} = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$4x^2 - 22x + 1$$

$$16x^2 - 88x + 121 = 8x - 4$$

$$16x^2 - 96x + 125 = 0$$

$$D = 96^2 - 16 \cdot 4 \cdot 125 = 1216 = 500$$

$$x_{1,2} =$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 500 \\ 16 \\ \hline 3000 \\ + 500 \\ \hline 8000 \\ 5 \\ 96 \\ 96 \\ 1576 \\ 864 \\ \hline 9216 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{7216}{16} \mid 4 \rightarrow \frac{304}{4} = 76$$

$$\frac{304}{20} \mid 2 \rightarrow \frac{152}{10} = 15.2$$

$$\frac{752}{12} \mid 2 \rightarrow \frac{376}{6} = 62.66$$

$$\frac{46}{16} \mid 2 \rightarrow \frac{23}{8} = 2.875$$

500

$$8 \cdot 152 =$$

$$= 16 \cdot 76 =$$

$$= 32 \cdot 38$$

$$64 \cdot 19$$

$$\frac{38}{18} \mid 2 \rightarrow \frac{19}{9}$$