

Часть 1

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

Шифр: **21100770**

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Вариант 19

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

$$a_3 a_{17} = (a_1 + 8d)(a_1 + 16d) > 7(2a_1 + 13d) + 12$$

$$a_{11} a_{15} = (a_1 + 10d)(a_1 + 14d) < 7(2a_1 + 13d) + 47$$

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

$$a_3 a_{17} > S + 12$$

$$(a_3 + 2d)(a_{17} - 2d) < S + 47$$

$$a_3 a_{17} + 2d a_{17} - 2d a_3 - 4d^2 < S + 47$$

$$2d \cdot a_{17} - 2d \cdot a_3 - 4d^2 < 35$$

$$2d(a_3 + 8d) - 2d \cdot a_3 - 4d^2 < 35$$

$$16d^2 - 4d^2 < 35$$

$$12d^2 < 35$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{35}{12}$$

$$d = 1$$

$$S = 14a_1 + 7 \cdot 13$$

103

$$(a_1 + 8)(a_1 + 16) > 14a_1 + 7 \cdot 13 + 12$$

$$a_1^2 + 24a_1 + 8 \cdot 16 > 14a_1 + 7 \cdot 13 + 12$$

$$a_1^2 + 10a_1 + 128 - 91 - 12 > 0$$

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

-16 ; -8

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

$$a_1 \neq -5$$

$$(a_1 + 10)(a_1 + 14) < 14a_1 + 91 + 47$$

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

$$\cancel{a_1^2 + 10a_1 + 45 < 0}$$

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

$$D = 100 - 45 \cdot 4$$

$$D = 100 - 8 = 92 =$$

$$= 4 \cdot 23$$

$$a = \frac{-24 \pm 2\sqrt{23}}{2} = -12 \pm \sqrt{23}$$

$$a \in (-12 - \sqrt{23}; -12 + \sqrt{23})$$

$$(a_1 + 8d)(a_1 + 16d) > 14a_1 + 91d + 12$$

$$(a_1 + 10d)(a_1 + 14d) < 14a_1 + 91d + 47$$

Упробув

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

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

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

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

$$-128d^2 + 91d + 12 < -140d^2 + 91d + 47$$

$$12d^2 < 35$$

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

$$d \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow d = 1$$

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

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

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

$$a_1^2 + 10a_1 + 25 > 0 \quad * \quad D = 100 - 8 = 82 = 4 \cdot 23$$

$$a_1^2 + 10a_1 + 2 < 0 \quad *$$

$$a_4 = \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{82}}{2}$$

$$= -5 \pm \sqrt{23}$$

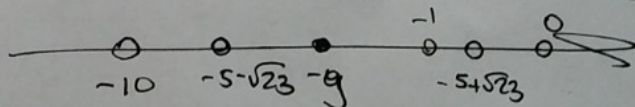
$$a \in (-5 - \sqrt{23}; 5 + \sqrt{23})$$

$$a \neq -5$$

$$-5 - \sqrt{23} > -10$$

$$5 < \sqrt{23}$$

$$-8 < \sqrt{23}$$



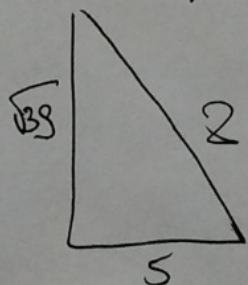
$$a \in \{-9, -8, -7, -6, -4, -3, -2, -1\}$$

$$-5 - \sqrt{23} < -9$$

$$5 < \sqrt{23}$$

$$-5 + \sqrt{23} < 0$$

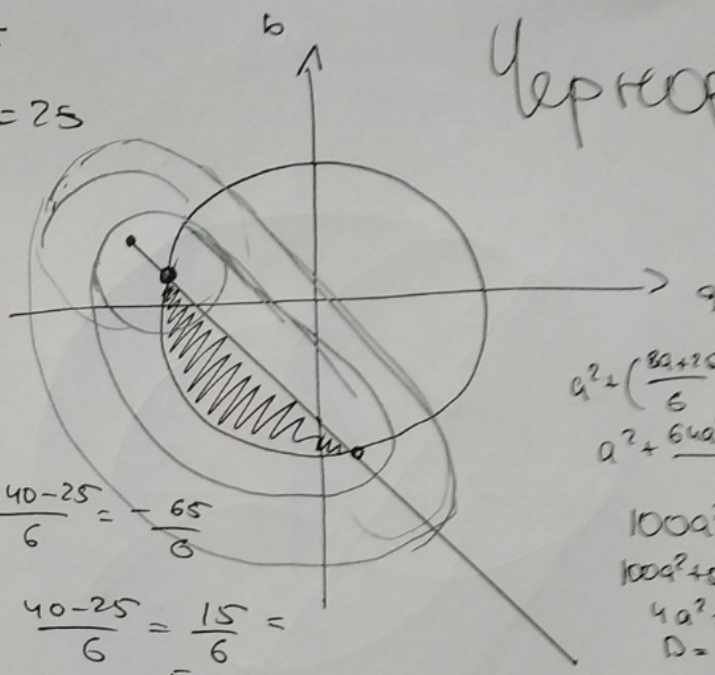
$$-5 + \sqrt{23} < -4$$



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

Чепробу

$$\begin{aligned} -8a - 6b &\geq 25 \\ 6b &\leq -8a - 25 \\ b &\leq -\frac{8a + 25}{6} \end{aligned}$$



$$a = 5, \quad b = \frac{-40 - 25}{6} = -\frac{65}{6}$$

$$a = -5, \quad \frac{40 - 25}{6} = \frac{15}{6} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$a = 0, \quad b = -\frac{25}{6}$$

$$a^2 + b^2 \leq -8a - 6b$$

$$-8a - 6b \leq -25$$

$$a^2 + 8a + b^2 + 6b \leq 0$$

$$(a + 4)^2 - 16 + (b + 3)^2 - 9 \leq 0$$

$$(a + 4)^2 + (b + 3)^2 \leq 25$$

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 + \left(\frac{8a + 25}{6}\right)^2 &= 25 \\ a^2 + \frac{64a^2 + 50 \cdot 2a + 25^2}{36} &= 25 \end{aligned}$$

$$100a^2 + 50 \cdot 8a + 25^2 = 900$$

$$4a^2 + 16a - 11 = 0$$

$$D = 16^2 + 4 \cdot 11 = 16(23)$$

$$a = \frac{-16 \pm \sqrt{16 \cdot 23}}{8}$$

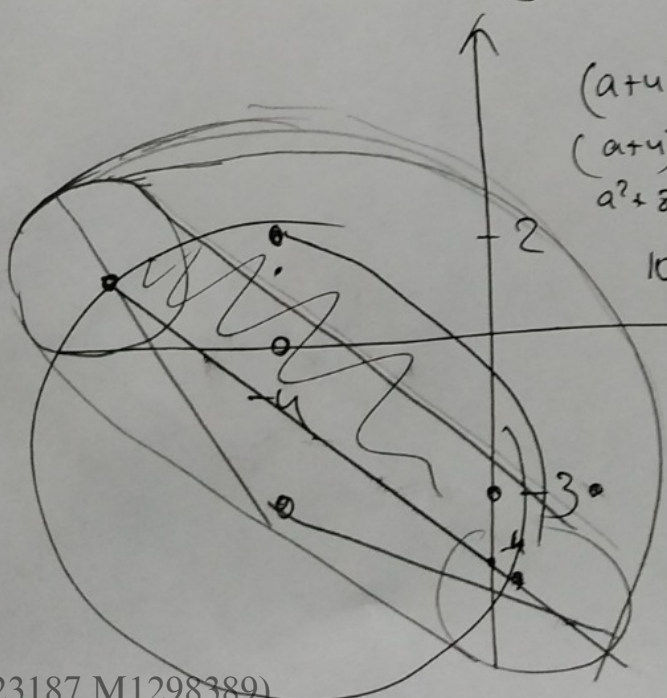
$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 25 \\ \hline 75 \\ + 180 \\ \hline 450 \\ + 72 \\ \hline 522 \end{array}$$

$$b \geq \frac{-80 - 25}{6}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 56 \\ \hline 336 \\ + 48 \\ \hline 384 \\ \times 28 \\ \hline 1008 \end{array}$$

$$56 \cdot 2 = 112$$

$$\frac{625}{276}$$



$$(a + 4)^2 + \left(\frac{-8a - 25 + 12}{6}\right)^2 = 25$$

$$(a + 4)^2 + \left(\frac{-8a - 7}{6}\right)^2 = 25$$

$$a^2 + 8a + 16 + \frac{64a^2 + 112a + 49}{36} = 25$$

$$100a^2 + 288a + 112a + 576 + 49 = 900$$

$$100a^2 + 400a - 275 = 0$$

$$20a^2 + 80a - 55 = 0$$

$$4a^2 + 16a + 11 = 0$$

$$D = 16 \cdot 16$$

Упробан

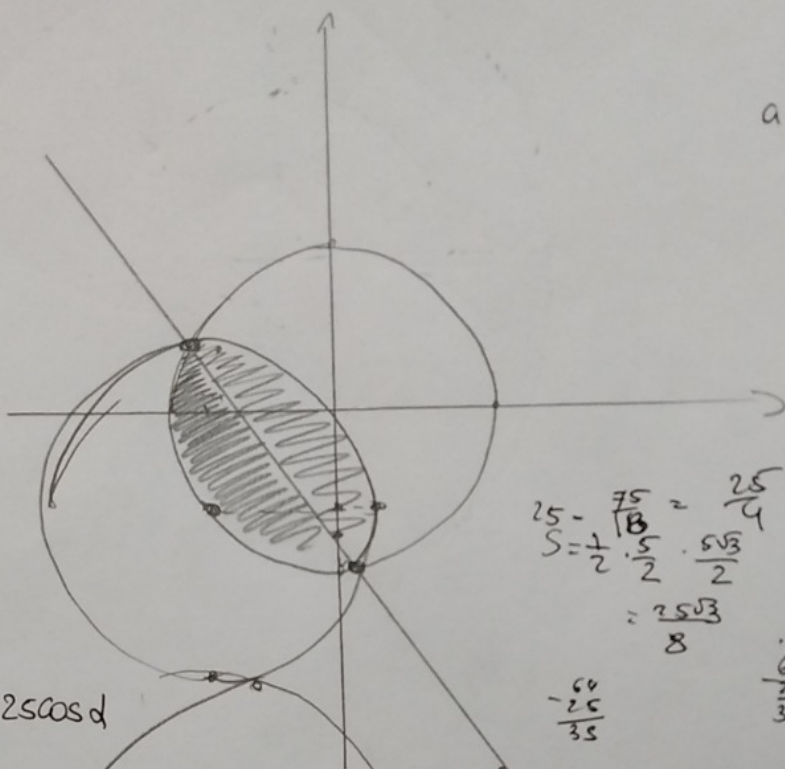
$$a_1 = \frac{-4 - 3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$b_1 = \frac{-4(-4 - 3\sqrt{3}) - 25}{6} = \frac{16 + 12\sqrt{3} - 25}{6} = \frac{-9 + 12\sqrt{3}}{6}$$

$$= \frac{-3 + 4\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$b_2 = \frac{-3 - 4\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{-4 + 3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$



$$\frac{400 - 95}{10} =$$

$$= \frac{305}{10} =$$

$$= 30.5$$

$$25 - \frac{75}{4} = \frac{25}{4}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{25\sqrt{3}}{8}$$

$$+ 6 - 5 \cdot 15 = 25.3$$

$$\frac{64}{35} \quad \frac{25}{33}$$

$$\frac{75}{4} = 25 + 25 - 2 \cdot 25 \cos d$$

$$\frac{75}{4} = 50 - 50 \cos d$$

$$75 = 200 - 200 \cos d$$

$$200 \cos d = 125$$

$$\cos d = \frac{125}{200} = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$1 - \frac{25}{64} = \frac{64 - 25}{64} = \frac{39}{64} \leq \frac{3 \cdot 13}{64}$$

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

$$= \sqrt{\frac{27}{4} + \frac{48}{4}} =$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{75}{4}} = 5 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

l+10

$$\frac{S_M}{S} = \left(\frac{5\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 10}{5\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}\right)^2$$

$$\frac{48}{75} + \frac{27}{75}$$

$$75 = 5 \cdot 15 = 25.3$$

$$\frac{75}{4} = 50 - 50 \cos d$$

$$75 = 200 - 200 \cos d$$

$$200 \cos d = 125$$

$$40 \cos d = 25$$

$$8 \cos d = 5$$

M-определен

$$(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \leq 25$$

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

Sm-?

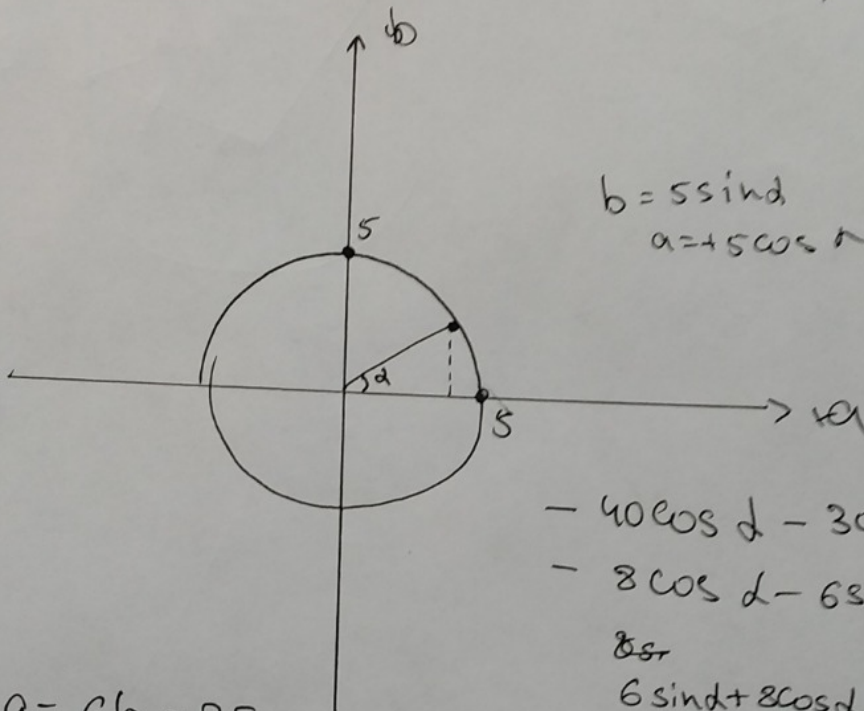
$$-8a - 6b \leq 25$$

Упреобла

$$-8a - 6b \leq 25$$

$$a^2 + b^2 \leq -8a - 6b$$

Параметризация: $\begin{cases} -8a - 6b = 25 \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq 25 \end{cases}$



$$\begin{aligned} b &= 5 \sin \alpha \\ a &= 5 \cos \alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$-40 \cos \alpha - 30 \sin \alpha \leq 25$$

$$-8 \cos \alpha - 6 \sin \alpha \leq 5$$

8sr

$$6 \sin \alpha + 8 \cos \alpha \geq -5$$

$$10 \sin\left(\alpha + \arcsin \frac{3}{10}\right) \geq -5$$

$$\sin\left(\alpha + \arcsin \frac{3}{10}\right) \geq -\frac{1}{2}$$

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

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

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

$$a^2 + \frac{64a^2 + 400a + 625}{36} = 25$$

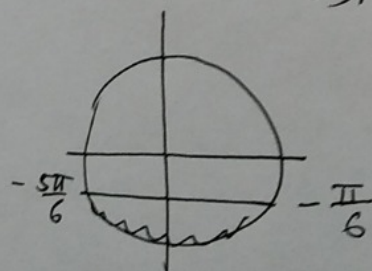
$$36a^2 + 64a^2 + 400a + 25(25 - 36) = 0 \quad -\frac{5\pi}{6} < \alpha + \arcsin \frac{3}{10} < -\frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$100a^2 + 400a - 25 \cdot 11 = 0$$

$$4a^2 + 16a - 11 = 0$$

$$D = 16 \cdot 16 + 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 11 = 16(16 + 11) = 16 \cdot 27$$

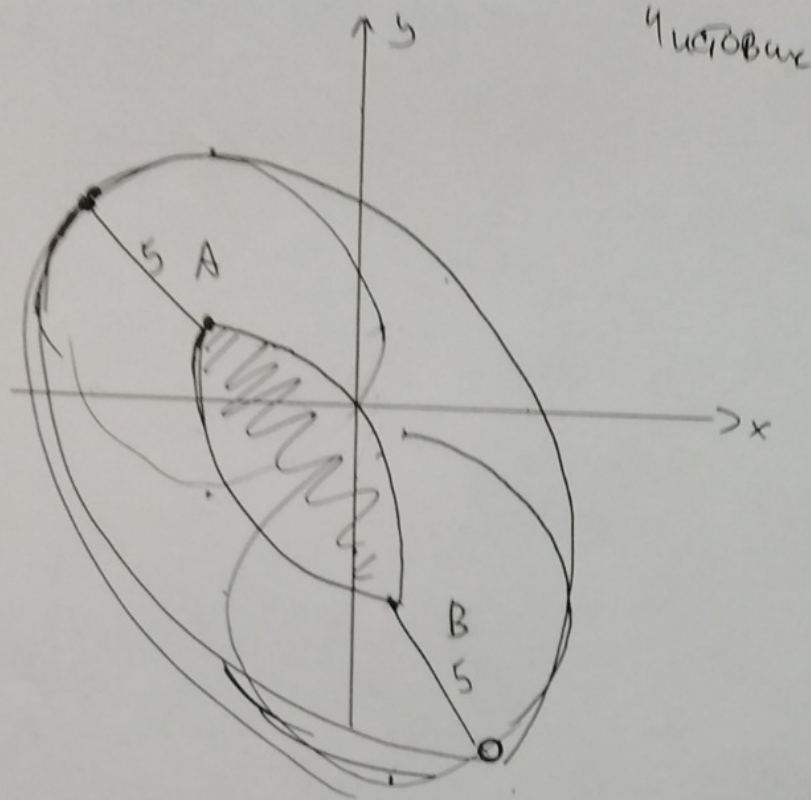
$$a = \frac{-16 \pm 4 \cdot 3\sqrt{3}}{8} = \frac{-4 \pm 3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$



ОТВЕТ:
$$\frac{(15 + 8\sqrt{3}) \cdot 25 \cdot \left(\arccos \frac{5}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{39}}{8}\right)}{3}$$
 Числовик

стр. 5

6)



Фигура M - множество кругов
с центром в точке (a, b) , радиусом
 5 , тогда

$$\frac{S_M}{S_1 + S_2} = \left(\frac{AB + 10}{AB} \right)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_M &= \left(1 + \frac{10}{AB} \right)^2 \cdot 2S_1 = \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{10 \cdot 2}{8\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 \cdot 2 \cdot \left(\frac{25}{2} \arccos \frac{5}{8} + \frac{25}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{39}}{8} \right) \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 \cdot 25 \left(\arccos \frac{5}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{39}}{8} \right) = \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{16}{3} + \frac{8}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \cdot 25 \left(\arccos \frac{5}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{39}}{8} \right) = \\ &= \frac{(19 + 8\sqrt{3})}{3} \cdot 25 \left(\arccos \frac{5}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{39}}{8} \right) \end{aligned}$$

отв. 4

3) * Найдём точку $A(a_1; b_1)$ и $B(a_2; b_2)$ уточним

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

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

$$100a^2 + 400a - 25 \cdot 11 = 0$$

$$4a^2 + 16a - 11 = 0$$

$$D = 16 \cdot 16 + 16 \cdot 11 = 16 \cdot 27 = 4^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 3$$

$$a = \frac{-16 \pm 12\sqrt{3}}{8} = \frac{-4 \pm 3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_1 = \frac{-4-3\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ b_1 = \frac{-4(-4-3\sqrt{3})-25}{6} \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_1 = \frac{-4+3\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ b_1 = \frac{-4(-4+3\sqrt{3})-25}{6} \end{array} \right.$$

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

$$= \sqrt{\frac{27}{4} + \frac{48}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{75}{4}} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

5) $\triangle AOB$: $\frac{75}{4} = 25 + 25 - 2 \cdot 25 \cos d$

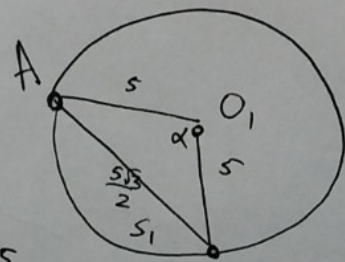
$$\cos d = \frac{200 - 75}{4 \cdot 2 \cdot 25} = \frac{125}{200} = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$d = \arccos \frac{5}{8} \quad \sin d = \sqrt{1 - \frac{25}{64}} = \sqrt{\frac{39}{64}} = \frac{\sqrt{39}}{8}$$

$$S_1 = \frac{d}{2\pi} \cdot \pi R^2 - \frac{1}{2} R^2 \sin d =$$

$$= \frac{25}{2} \arccos \frac{5}{8} + \frac{25}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{39}}{8}$$

Аналогично $S_2 = \frac{25}{2} \arccos \frac{5}{8} + \frac{25}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{39}}{8}$



стр. 3

$$(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \leq 25 \quad (1)$$

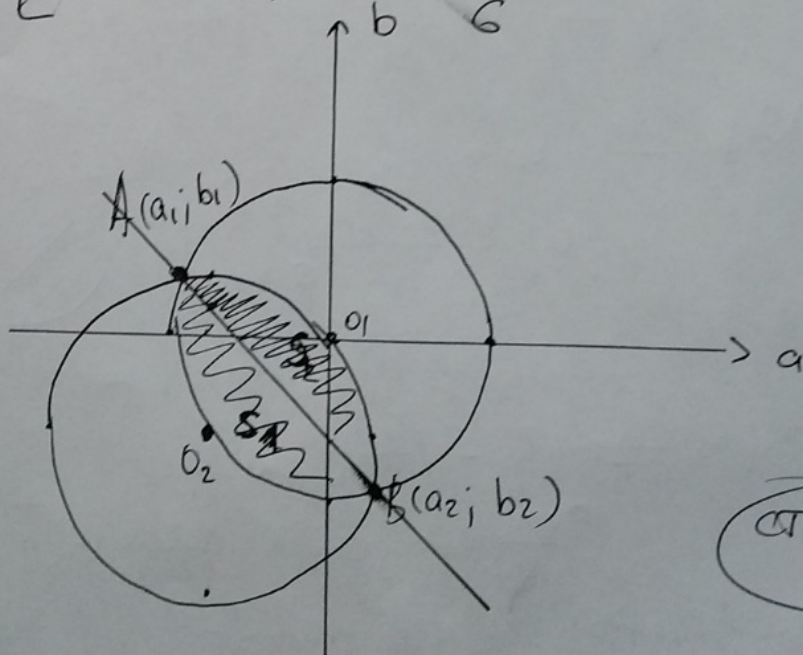
Числовый

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

1) ~~График~~ График (1) - множество кругов с центром в точке $(a; b)$, радиусом 5.

$$2) (2) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a^2 + b^2 \leq 25 \\ -8a - 6b \geq 25 \\ a^2 + b^2 \geq -8a - 6b \\ -8a - 6b \leq 25 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a^2 + b^2 \leq 25 \\ b \leq \frac{-8a - 25}{6} \\ (a+4)^2 + (b+3)^2 \geq 25 \\ b \geq \frac{-8a - 25}{6} \end{array} \right.$$



Условие Вариант 13

$$1) S = \frac{a_1 + a_{14}}{2} \cdot 14 = 7(a_1 + 13d + a_1) = 14a_1 + 91d,$$

где d - шаг арифметической прогрессии

$$2) a_5 \cdot a_{17} = (a_1 + 8d)(a_1 + 16d) = a_1^2 + 24a_1d + 128d^2$$

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

$$3) \begin{cases} a_1^2 + 24a_1d + 128d^2 < 14a_1 + 91d + 12 \\ a_1^2 + 24a_1d + 140d^2 < 14a_1 + 91d + 47 \end{cases}$$

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

$$4) \text{ из (н.3) } -128d^2 + 91d + 12 < -140d^2 + 91d + 47$$

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

По условию прогрессия возрастает и все ее члены - целые числа, тогда $d \in \mathbb{N}$, тогда единственное возможное значение $d = 1$

$$5) \begin{cases} a_1^2 + 24a_1 - 14a_1 > -128 + 91 + 12 \\ a_1^2 + 24a_1 - 14a_1 < -140 + 91 + 47 \end{cases}$$

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

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

По условию, $a_1 \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 \in \{-9, -8, -7, -6, -4, -3, -2, -1\}$$

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

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

$$D = 100 - 8 = 92 = 4 \cdot 23$$

$$a_{1/2} = \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{92}}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{-10 \pm 2\sqrt{23}}{2} = -5 \pm \sqrt{23}$$

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

$$-10 < -5 - \sqrt{23} < -9$$

$$-1 < -5 + \sqrt{23} < 0$$

СР. 1

Часть 2

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

Шифр: **21100770**

ID профиля: **323187**

Вариант 19

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

Числовый

$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{x}{2} - 1\right)^4 = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \\ x - \frac{11}{4} = \frac{x^2}{4} - x + 1 \\ \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = x^2 - \frac{11x}{2} + \frac{121}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{x}{2} - 1\right)^4 = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \\ x^2 - 8x + 15 = 0 \\ x^2 - \frac{11x}{2} + \frac{121}{4} = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 5 \\ \left(\frac{5}{2} - 1\right)^4 = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \\ 25 - \frac{55}{2} + \frac{121}{4} = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \\ x = 3 \\ \left(\frac{3}{2} - 1\right)^4 = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \\ 9 - \frac{33}{2} + \frac{121}{4} = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 5 \\ \frac{81}{16} = \frac{9}{4} \quad \emptyset \\ \vdots \\ x = 3 \\ \frac{1}{16} = \frac{5}{4} \quad \emptyset \\ \vdots \end{cases}$$

Ответ: 5

(5)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(1) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \left(\frac{x}{2} - 1 \right)^2 \\ \left(\frac{x}{2} - 1 \right)^2 = x - \frac{11}{4} \\ \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = x - \frac{11}{4} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{x}{2} - \frac{11}{4} = \frac{x^2}{4} - x + 1 \\ \frac{x^2}{4} - x + 1 = x - \frac{11}{4} \\ \frac{x}{2} = \frac{10}{4} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 - 6x + 5 = 0 \\ x^2 - 8x + 15 = 0 \\ x = 5 \end{array} \right.$$

$x = 5$

$$(2) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} \log_{\frac{x}{2}-1} \left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = 1 \\ x - \frac{11}{4} = \frac{x}{2} - 1 \\ 2 \log_{\frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{4}} \left(x - \frac{11}{4} \right) = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{7}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \log_{\frac{3}{4}} \left(\frac{3}{2} \right) = 1 \\ 2 \log_{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{3}{4} \right) = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{7}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \log_{\frac{3}{4}} \left(\frac{3}{2} \right) = 1 \\ 2 \log_{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{3}{4} \right) = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

∅

СТР. 4

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

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

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

$$2) a \cdot b \cdot c =$$

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

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

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

$$= 2$$

$$abc = 2$$

3) Пусть 2 из чисел a, b, c равны d , тогда третье = $d+1$

$$d^2(d+1) = 2$$

$$d^3 + d^2 - 2 = 0$$

$$(d-1)(d^2 + 2d + 2) = 0$$

$$d = 1$$

Значит 2 числа равны 1, третье равно 2

Ограничения:

$$\left(\frac{x}{2}-1\right)^2 > 0$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{x}{2} \neq 0$$

$$x \neq \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\frac{x}{2} \neq \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\frac{x}{2} > \frac{1}{4}$$

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

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

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

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

Всего возможных троек степеней 8^6 число 8;
 $n_3 = 3 + 3 + 15 \cdot 6 = 16 \cdot 6$

4) Пусть $d_2 \leq \beta_2 \leq \gamma_2$, тогда $d_2 = 1, \beta_2 = 15,$
 $\beta_2 \in [1; 15]$

Аналогично п. 3. Все возможных троек степеней 7: $n_7 = 3 + 3 + 13 \cdot 6 =$
 $= 14 \cdot 6$

5) Всего различных троек, удовлетворяющих системе: $16 \cdot 6 \cdot 14 \cdot 6 = 2^4 \cdot 2^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 2 \cdot 7 =$
 $= 2^{87} \cdot 3^2 \cdot 7$

Ответ: $2^7 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 7$

стр. 2

$$| \text{НОД}(a; b; c) = 21$$

$$| \text{НОК}(a; b; c) = 3^{17} \cdot 7^{15}$$

$$1) \text{НОК}(a; b; c) = 3^{17} \cdot 7^{15} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 3^{d_1} \cdot 7^{d_2}, \quad b = 3^{\beta_1} \cdot 7^{\beta_2}, \quad c = 3^{\gamma_1} \cdot 7^{\gamma_2}$$

$$d_1 \neq \beta_1 \quad \max(d_1, \beta_1, \gamma_1) = 17,$$

$$\max(d_2, \beta_2, \gamma_2) = 15$$

$$2) \text{НОД}(a; b; c) = 3 \cdot 7 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \min(d_1, \beta_1, \gamma_1) = 1$$

$$\min(d_2, \beta_2, \gamma_2) = 1$$

$$3) \text{ Пусть } d_1 \leq \beta_1 \leq \gamma_1, \text{ тогда } d_1 = 1 (\text{н.з.}),$$

$$\gamma_1 = 17 (\text{н.1}), \quad \beta_1 \in [1; 17]$$

Если $\beta_1 \neq \gamma_1$ и $\beta_1 \neq d_1$, то система удовлетворяется

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троек:

d_1	β_1	γ_1
d_1	γ_1	β_1
β_1	d_1	γ_1
β_1	γ_1	d_1
γ_1	d_1	β_1
γ_1	β_1	d_1

Если $\beta_1 = \gamma_1$, то 3 тройки:

d_1	β_1	β_1
β_1	d_1	β_1
β_1	β_1	d_1

Если $\beta_1 = d_1$, то 3 тройки:

β_1	β_1	γ_1
β_1	γ_1	β_1
γ_1	β_1	β_1

СР 1

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \text{HOD}(a|b|c) &= 21 \\ \text{HOK}(a|b|c) &= 3^{17} \cdot 7^{15} \end{aligned} \right.$$

Чепковик

$$\begin{aligned} a &= x \cdot 21 & x, y, z &= 8 \\ b &= y \cdot 21 \\ c &= z \cdot 21 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d_1 + \beta_1 + \gamma_1 &= 16 \\ d_2 + \beta_2 + \gamma_2 &= 14 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 3^{d_1} \cdot 7^{d_2} \\ y &= 3^{\beta_1} \cdot 7^{\beta_2} \\ z &= 3^{\gamma_1} \cdot 7^{\gamma_2} \end{aligned}$$

Если $d_1, \beta_1, \gamma_1 > 0, \gamma_0$
 $\text{HOD} \neq 21 \Rightarrow$
 \Rightarrow 4 варианта
 \Rightarrow 3 $d_1, \beta_1, \gamma_1 = 0$

вариант 1 и 2
 $d_2, \beta_2, \gamma_2 = 0$

0	0	16	-3
0	1	15	-6
0	2	14	-6
	3	13	-6
	4	12	-6
	5	11	-6
	6	10	-6
	7	9	-6
0	8	8	-3

0 8 8
 8 0 8
 8 8 0

0 0 16
 0 16 0
 0 1 15
 0 15 1
 1 0 15
 1 15 0
 15 0 1
 15 1 0

$$6 \cdot 7 + 6 = 48 \Rightarrow$$

0	0	14	-3
0	1	13	-6
0	2	12	-6
0	3	11	-6
0	4	10	-6
0	5	9	-6
0	6	8	-6
0	7	7	-3

$$\begin{aligned} 6 \cdot 6 + 6 &= 42 \\ 48 \cdot 42 & \end{aligned}$$

упростите

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ \frac{7}{2} & \vee & \frac{11}{4} \end{array}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$abc = 2$$

Итого

$$a = b, c = a + 1$$

$$a^2(a+1) = 2$$

$$a^3 + a^2 - 2 = 0$$

$$(a-1)(a^2 + 2a + 2) = 0$$

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

$$\frac{x}{2} = \frac{7}{4} \quad x = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} a^3 + a^2 - 2 & a-1 \\ -a^3 + a^2 & a^2 + 2a + 2 \\ \hline -2a^2 - 2 & \frac{7}{4} - 1 = \frac{3}{4} \\ -2a^2 - 2a & \\ \hline 2a - 2 & \end{array}$$

Установив

1) $\angle TAO = \angle TCO = 90^\circ$,
 отсюда на $OT \perp AC$

\Rightarrow около $\triangle AOC$
 можно описать окружность

$\Rightarrow T \in$ окружности,
 проходящей через
 точки A, O, C ,

