

# Часть 1

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

Шифр: **21104837**

ID профиля: **847944**

Вариант 17

10

Übungen

$$S = \frac{a_1 + a_n}{2} \cdot n = 5(a_1 + a_{10}) = 10(a_1 + a_{10})$$

$$\begin{cases} 1) a_1 + a_{10} = 5 & (1) \\ 2) 5 + 10 = a_1 + a_{10} & (2) \\ \frac{a_1 + a_{10} + 5 = 5 + a_{10}}{a_1 = 0} \end{cases}$$

Man setze  $a_1 = 0, a_{10} = 5$  ein  
 $(0, 5) \cdot 10 = 50$   
 $a^2 - 10a + 25 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 5$   
 $10 = 5 \cdot 2 \Rightarrow$  beide 5

Man  $a_1 = 7$  einsetzen  $d = -1$

7)  $a_1 = 7$   
 8)  $a_1 = 7$

$$D) \begin{cases} a_1 + 10d = 5 & (1) \\ a_1 + 10d = 10 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$a_1 + 10d = 5$$

$$a_1 + 10d = 10$$

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$$a_1 + 10d = 10$$

Man setze  $a_1 = -2, -5, -8, -11, 0$

$$1) 5 + 10 = 15$$

$$10 + 10 = 20$$

$$15 + 10 = 25$$

$$20 + 10 = 30$$

$$25 + 10 = 35$$

$$30 + 10 = 40$$

$$35 + 10 = 45$$

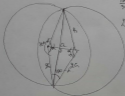
$$40 + 10 = 50$$

Ergebnis:  $-2, -5, -8, -11, 0$





Upproblem



$$\frac{2h}{2a} = \frac{R \cdot \sin \alpha}{R \cdot \cos \alpha}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \left( \frac{2h}{2a} \right) &= \frac{2R \sin \alpha}{2R \cos \alpha} = \frac{R \sin \alpha}{R \cos \alpha} \\ &= 2 \cdot \tan \left( \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{2h}{2a} = 2 \cdot \tan \left( \frac{\alpha}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{h}{a} = 2 \cdot \tan \left( \frac{\alpha}{2} \right)$$

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$$S = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right) = 1$$

$$r = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

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$$S = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

Die Fläche ist

$$S = \frac{2 \cdot (1 - \cos(\alpha))}{\alpha} + \sqrt{1}$$

Umschreiben

# Часть 2

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

Шифр: **21104837**

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Вариант 17



10.4.2018

$$\begin{cases} \text{MOR}(x, y) = 1 \\ \text{MOR}(0, 0) = x^2 \cdot y^2 \end{cases} \rightarrow T_0 \begin{cases} a = x^2 \cdot y^2 \\ b = x^2 \cdot y^2 \\ c = x^2 \cdot y^2 \end{cases}$$

$$1. \text{ MOR}(x, y) = 1 \rightarrow \text{MOR}(x, y) = 1 \rightarrow \text{MOR}(x, y) = 1$$

$$2. \text{ MOR}(x, y) = 1 \rightarrow \text{MOR}(x, y) = 1$$

3. MOR(x, y) = 1 → MOR(x, y) = 1 → MOR(x, y) = 1

4. MOR(x, y) = 1 → MOR(x, y) = 1 → MOR(x, y) = 1

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Order: 2160

PS. Vermutung

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x+1), \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x+1)^2, \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x-1)$$

$$\begin{cases} \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x+1) = a & \text{für } a < 0 \\ \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x+1)^2 = b & \text{für alle } \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x - 1 \\ \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x-1) = c \end{cases}$$

Die erste 2) ergibt  $a+2 = c-1$  und ergibt

$$a^2 = 4 \rightarrow a(a-1) = 4 \rightarrow a^2 - a - 4 = 0 \rightarrow (a-1)^2 + 3 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow a = 2 \rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x+1) = 2 \rightarrow x = 3, \text{ wo } a \neq b$$

$$1) \text{ ergibt } b = c - 2a + 1 \rightarrow b + 2 = \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x+1)^2 = 2$$

$$\rightarrow (x+1)^2 = 4 \rightarrow x+1 = \pm 2 \rightarrow x = 1 \text{ oder } x = -3$$

wo  $b$  immer ergibt  $b \neq c$

$$2) \text{ ergibt } a = c - b + 1 \rightarrow a + 1 = x + 2 \rightarrow 0 = c - b + 1$$

$$\text{Ergebn: } x = 2$$

PE:  $\sqrt{3}$  cm

$$S(\triangle PAB) = 1$$

$$S(\triangle PBC) = 4$$

$$\text{Then max } \frac{S(\triangle PAB)}{S(\triangle PBC)} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{The } \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{1}{5}$$

4 sides  $\angle BAC = 2 \rightarrow \angle CAT = 4$  (MIRA) is max var

OP  $\perp$  AT = OQ  $\perp$  TC, no  $\sqrt{3}$  cm (MIRA)

Be careful, no  $\angle ABC = \angle ACB = 2$   $\rightarrow \angle PBC = \angle PAB = 2$

$$\rightarrow TP \perp AB \rightarrow \text{The } \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{S(\triangle PAB)}{S(\triangle PBC)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{So } S(\triangle PAB) = 1$$

$$\text{So } \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{1}{5} \rightarrow \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{So } \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{1}{5}$$

To make a good

$$\frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{1}{5} \rightarrow \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{The var } \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{1}{5} \rightarrow \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{4 } \angle PTC = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{1}{5}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} U &= PEB = 100 - 2 \cdot P \\ U &= P(100 - 2P) = \frac{100P}{1} - \frac{2P^2}{1} = 100P - 2P^2 \\ \Rightarrow SS &\rightarrow R \rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

Umemobux

$$\bullet AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 - 2AB \cdot BC \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{49}{25} = \frac{24-29}{25} = \frac{BC}{5 \sin(\beta-d)} \rightarrow BC = 5 \sqrt{\left(\frac{24-29}{25}\right)^2 + 1} = \frac{R \sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$BC = \frac{4R}{5} \sin \beta = \frac{R \sqrt{5}}{5} \sin(\beta-d)$$

$$4 \sin \beta = \sqrt{5} \sin(\beta-d) = \sqrt{5} \sin \beta \cos d - \sqrt{5} \cos \beta \sin d$$

$$= 5 \sin \beta - 7 \cos \beta = 4 \sin \beta$$

$$3 \sin \beta = 4 \cos \beta$$

$$\tan \beta = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow \beta = \arctan \frac{4}{3}$$

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

$$\cos \beta = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\text{Bentuk } a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \alpha$$

$$BC^2 = BC^2$$

Terimakasih

Problem: -6, -5, -4, -2, -1, 0

$$\rightarrow a^2 \leq b^2 \leq c^2$$

$$\text{For } \cos \alpha \leq \cos \beta \rightarrow$$

$$a^2 \leq b^2 \leq c^2$$

$$\frac{a^2}{b^2} \leq \frac{b^2}{c^2}$$