

Часть 1

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

Шифр: **21104712**

ID профиля: **848404**

Вариант 17

Упробук

$$10a_1 + 45b = 5$$

$$a_6 \cdot a_{12} > 5 + 1$$

$$55b^2 - 45b - 1 = 0$$

$$\cancel{(6a_1 + 5b) \cdot a_1}$$

$$(a_1 + 5b)(a_1 + 11b) > 10a_1 + 45b + 1$$

$$a_1^2 + 16b \cdot a_1 + 55b^2 = 10a_1 + 45b + 1$$

$$a_1^2 + (16b - 10) \cdot a_1 + (55b^2 - 45b - 1) > 0$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = 10 - 16b$$

$$x_1 \cdot x_2 = 55b^2 - 45b - 1$$

$$a_1^2 + a_1(16b - 10) + (60b^2 - 45b - 17) < 0$$

$$55b^2 - 45b - 1 - 60b^2 + 45b + 17 = -5b^2 + 16 > 0$$

$$-5b^2 > -16$$

$$5b^2 < 16$$

$$b^2 < \frac{16}{5}$$

$$b \in [-1; 1]$$

$$b \in \{-1; 0; 1\}$$

$$b > 0$$

$$b = 1$$

$$a_1^2 + 6a_1 + 60 - 45 - 17 = a_1^2 + 6a_1 - 2 < 0$$

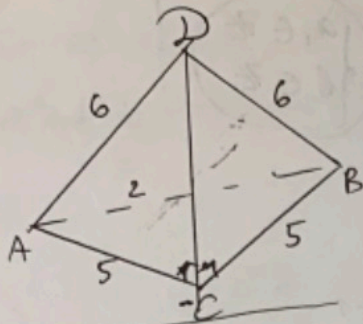
$$a_1^2 + 6a_1 + 55 - 45 - 1 = a_1^2 + 6a_1 + 9 > 0$$

$$3 < \sqrt{11} < 4 \quad -4 < -\sqrt{11} < -3$$

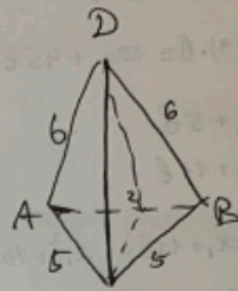
$$0 < -3 + \sqrt{11} < 1$$

$$-7 < -3 - \sqrt{11} < -6$$

непробник



~~a ∈ Z~~ $\begin{cases} a_1 \in Z \\ \beta \in Z \end{cases}$



$$10a_1 + 45b = S$$

$$(a_1 + 5b)(a_1 + 11b) = \cancel{a_1^2 + 55b \cdot a_1} + 5$$

$$= a_1^2 + 16b \cdot a_1 + 55b^2 = 10a_1 + 45b + 1$$

$$a_1^2 + a_1(16b - 10) + (55b^2 - 45b - 1) = 0$$

$$(a_1 + 6b)(a_1 + 10b) = a_1^2 + 16ba_1 + 60b^2 \leq 10a_1 + 45b + 17$$

$$a_1^2 + a_1(16b - 10) + (60b^2 - 45b - 17) < 0$$

$$(a_1^2 + a_1(16b - 10) + 55b^2 - 45b - 1) + 5b^2 - 16 < 0$$

$$5b^2 < 16$$

$$b^2 < \frac{16}{5}$$

$$b \in \left(-\frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}; \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$$

$$b \in [-1; 1]$$

$$-1; 0; 1$$

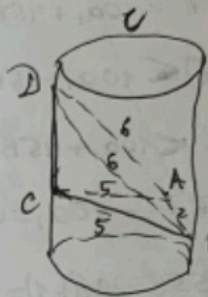
$$a_1^2 + a_1 \cdot (-26) + (55 + 45 - 1) =$$

$$= a_1^2 - 26a_1 + 99 = 0$$

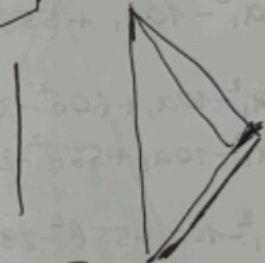
$$a_1^2 + a_1 \cdot (-10) + (-1) = 0$$

$$a_1^2 - 10a_1 - 1 = 0$$

$$a_1^2 + 6a_1 + 4 = 0$$



minut = 2



$$2 < \sqrt{5} < \frac{2,5}{2,5} = \frac{2,5}{6,25}$$

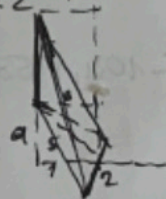
$$2 > \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

~~$$8 < 4\sqrt{5} < 12$$~~

$$8 < 4\sqrt{5} < 10$$

$$\frac{8}{5} < \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5} < 2$$

$$99 = 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 11$$



$$\sqrt{25-1} = \sqrt{24} = 2\sqrt{6}$$



Чепробник

$$a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{10} = S \quad a_2 = a_1 + b$$

$$10 \cdot a_1 + (1 + \dots + 9) \cdot b = 10a_1 + 45b = S$$

$$a_2 = a_1 + b$$

$$a_{12} = a_1 + 11b$$

$$(a_1 + 5b)(a_1 + 11b) = a_1^2 + 16b + 55b^2 = S + 1 = 10a_1 + 45b + 1$$

$$a_1^2 + 16b + 55b^2 = 10a_1 + 45b + 1$$

$$(a_1 + 6b)(a_1 + 10b) \leq 10a_1 + 45b + 17$$

$$a_1^2 + 16b + 60b^2 \leq 10a_1 + 45b + 17$$

$$a_1^2 - 29b + 55b^2 + 1 - 10a_1 = 0$$

$$a_1^2 - 10a_1 + (55b^2 - 29b + 1) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 - 10a_1 + 60b^2 - 29b - 17 < 0 \\ a_1^2 - 10a_1 + 55b^2 - 29b + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 - 10a_1 + 60b^2 - 29b - 17 < 0 \\ a_1^2 - 10a_1 + 55b^2 - 29b + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(a_1^2 - 10a_1 + 55b^2 - 29b + 1) + 5b^2 - 18 < 0$$

≥ 0

$$5b^2 - 18 < 0 \Rightarrow b^2 < \frac{18}{5}$$

$$b \in (-\sqrt{\frac{18}{5}}; \sqrt{\frac{18}{5}})$$

$$-3; -2; -1; 1; 2; 3, \quad b \in [-3; 3]$$

$$a_1^2 - 10a_1 + 583 = 0 \quad X$$

$$55 + 29 + 1 = 85$$

$$a_1^2 - 10a_1 + 27 = 0$$

$$a_1^2 - 10a_1 + 1 = 0$$

$$a_1^2 - 10a_1 + 1 = 0$$

$$55 \cdot 9 - 29 \cdot 3 + 1 =$$

$$= 495 - 87 + 1 =$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 85 \overline{) 5} \\ 17 \overline{) 17} \\ 1 \overline{) 1} \end{array}$$

$$55 \cdot 9 + 29 \cdot 3 + 1 =$$

$$= 495 + 87 + 1 =$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 583 \overline{) 11} \\ 53 \overline{) 53} \\ 1 \overline{) 1} \end{array}$$

$$55 \cdot 4 + 29 \cdot 2 + 1 = 220 + 58 + 1 =$$

$$55 - 29 + 1 =$$

$$55 \cdot 4 - 29 \cdot 2 + 1 = 220 - 58 + 1 =$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 495 \\ - 86 \\ \hline 409 \end{array}$$

$$409 \overline{) 11}$$

$$\begin{cases} a, \in \mathbb{Z} \\ b, \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

~~$$11$$~~

~~$$11$$~~

$$\frac{9 \cdot 10}{2} = 45$$

$$583 \overline{) 11}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 53 \\ 11 \\ \hline 53 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 53 \\ \times 53 \\ \hline 583 \end{array}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{18}{5}} < 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 55 \\ 55 \\ \hline 495 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} + 495 \\ 88 \\ \hline 583 \end{array}$$

$$-\sqrt{\frac{18}{5}} = -3 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 163 \overline{) 7} \\ 14 \overline{) 14} \\ 23 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 163 \overline{) 13} \\ 13 \overline{) 13} \\ 13 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 279 \overline{) 3} \\ 93 \overline{) 93} \\ 31 \overline{) 31} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 13 \\ 13 \\ \hline 163 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 55 \\ 55 \\ \hline 220 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} + 59 \\ 59 \\ \hline 279 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 13 \\ 13 \\ \hline 163 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cdot (10) \\ 55 \\ \hline 220 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} - 28 \\ 28 \\ \hline 163 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 409 \overline{) 19} \\ 38 \overline{) 38} \\ 29 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 409 \overline{) 13} \\ 35 \overline{) 35} \\ 59 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 409 \overline{) 13} \\ 35 \overline{) 35} \\ 59 \end{array}$$

Числовые
Вариант 17

Мат 1

1) $S = 10a_1 + 45b$ (м.к. $a_n = a_1 + (n-1) \cdot b$, где b - разность прогрессии $b > 0$, т.к. по усл. прогр. возр.)
 $a_1 \in \mathbb{Z}; b \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\begin{cases} a_6 \cdot a_{12} > S + 1 \\ a_7 \cdot a_{11} < S + 17 \\ S = 10a_1 + 45b \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (a_1 + 5b)(a_1 + 11b) > 10a_1 + 45b + 1 \\ (a_1 + 6b)(a_1 + 10b) < 10a_1 + 45b + 17 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + a_1(16b - 10) + (55b^2 - 45b - 1) > 0 \\ a_1^2 + a_1(16b - 10) + (60b^2 - 45b - 17) < 0 \end{cases}$$

$55b^2 - 45b - 1 - 60b^2 + 45b + 17 > 0$ (м.к. мы из знака > 0 вычит. меньше)

$$-5b^2 + 16 > 0$$

$$5b^2 < 16$$

$$b^2 < \frac{16}{5} \Rightarrow b \in \left(-\frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}; \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$$

$$2 < \sqrt{5} < 3 \text{ т.о. } 1 < \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}} < 2$$

$$\frac{1}{3} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{3} < \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}} < 2$$

$$\begin{cases} b \in [-1; 1] \\ b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ b > 0 \end{cases}$$

$b = 1$, подставим в оба неравенства.

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + 6a_1 + 55 - 45 - 1 > 0 \\ a_1^2 + 6a_1 + 60 - 45 - 17 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + 6a_1 - 2 < 0 & \frac{D}{4} = 9 + 2 = 11 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 = -3 + \sqrt{11} \\ a_1 = -3 - \sqrt{11} \end{cases} \\ a_1^2 + 6a_1 + 9 > 0 & \frac{D}{4} = 9 - 9 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a_1 \in (-3 - \sqrt{11}; -3 + \sqrt{11})$$

$$(a_1 + 3)^2 > 0$$

$$3 < \sqrt{11} < 4$$

$$-4 < -\sqrt{11} < -3$$

$$a_1 \in (-3 - \sqrt{11}; 3 + \sqrt{11})$$

$$0 < -3 + \sqrt{11} < 1$$

$$-7 < -3 - \sqrt{11} < -6$$

$$a_1 \neq -3$$

м.к. $a_1 \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$a_1 \in [-6; 0]$$

$$a_1 \neq -3$$

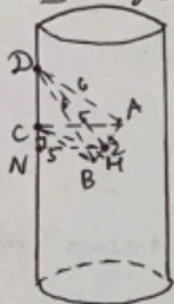
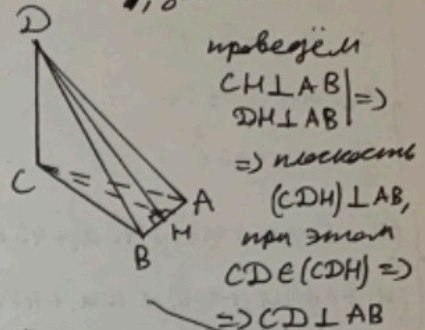
$$a_1 \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 \in \{-6; -4; -2; -1; 0; -5\}$$

ответ: $\{-6; -5; -4; -2; -1; 0\}$

2) заметим, что наименьший возможный радиус цилиндра равен 1 т.к. если он был бы меньше, то ~~AB~~ A и B одновременно не могли бы лежать на боковой ~~поверхности~~ поверхностях (т.к. $AB \perp CD$ (см. 1-го ниже), значит AB лежит \parallel основанию цилиндра).

III-о. диаметр цилиндра равен 2, значит AB ~~равен~~ -диам. есть 2 случая ($\angle DCB > 90^\circ$ и $\angle DCB < 90^\circ$)



проведем $MN \perp CD$

H лежит на оси цилиндра (т.к. AB-диам, H-сер. AB)

т.о. $HN = 1$

пусть $CN = a; CD = b$

$$DH = \sqrt{3b - 1} = \sqrt{35} \quad (\text{по т. Пифагора})$$

$$CH = \sqrt{25 - 1} = 2\sqrt{6}$$

$$\begin{cases} (a+b)^2 + 1 = 35 & (\text{т. Пифагора для } \triangle CDH \text{ и } \triangle CHN) \\ a^2 + 1 = 24 \end{cases}$$

$$a^2 = 23 \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{23}$$

$$b^2 + 2 \cdot \sqrt{23} \cdot b + 23 + 1 = 35$$

$$b^2 + 2\sqrt{23} \cdot b - 11 = 0$$

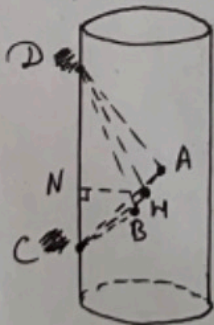
$$\frac{D}{4} = 23 + 11 = 34$$

$$\begin{cases} b = -\sqrt{23} - \sqrt{34} \\ b = -\sqrt{23} + \sqrt{34} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} b > 0 \\ b = -\sqrt{23} + \sqrt{34} \end{cases}$$

т.о. $CD = \sqrt{34} - \sqrt{23}$

II случай



$MN \perp CD$

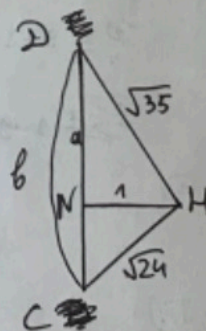
H - на оси

$HN = 1$

пусть $DN = a; CD = b$

$$\begin{cases} a^2 + 1 = 35 \\ (b-a)^2 + 1 = 24 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a^2 = 34 \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{34} \\ b^2 - 2 \cdot \sqrt{34} \cdot b + 34 + 1 = 24 \end{cases}$$



2) (пропараметри)

$$b^2 - 2\sqrt{34} \cdot b - 11 = 0$$

$$\frac{D}{4} = 34 + 11 = 45$$

$$\begin{cases} b = \sqrt{34} + \sqrt{45} \\ b = \sqrt{34} - \sqrt{45} \\ b > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$b = \sqrt{34} + \sqrt{45}$$

$$\text{m.o. } CD = \sqrt{34} + \sqrt{45}$$

Особи: $\{\sqrt{34} - \sqrt{23}; \sqrt{34} + \sqrt{45}\}$.

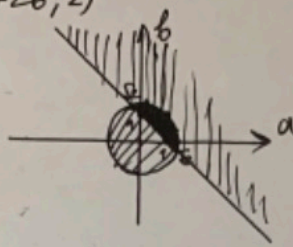
$$3) \begin{cases} (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \leq 2 \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq \min(2a+2b; 2) \end{cases}$$

нпу $2(a+b) \geq 2$

$$\begin{cases} a^2 + b^2 \leq 2 \\ b \geq -a+1 \end{cases}$$

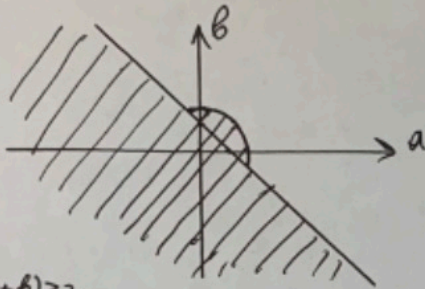
~~$$\begin{cases} b^2 \leq 2-a^2 \\ b \geq a+1 \end{cases}$$~~

~~$$\begin{cases} b \leq \sqrt{2-a^2} \Rightarrow a \in [-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}] \\ b \geq -a+1 \end{cases}$$~~

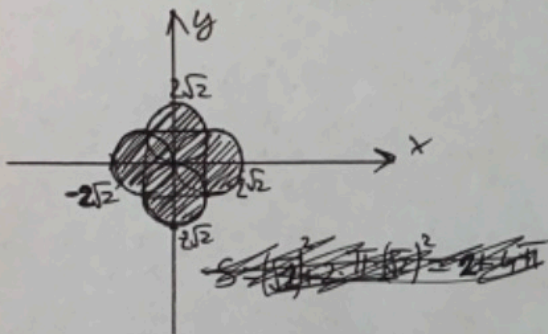


нпу $2(a+b) \leq 2$

$$\begin{cases} a+b \leq 1 \\ b \leq -a+1 \end{cases}$$



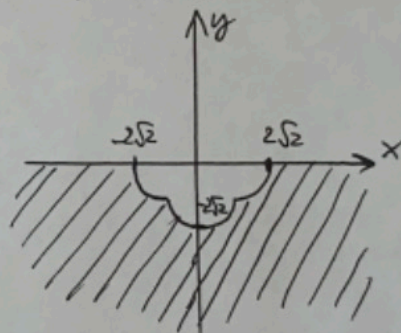
нпу $2(a+b) \geq 2$



~~$$S = (\sqrt{2})^2 + 2 \cdot \pi \cdot (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 = 2 + 4\pi$$~~

$$S = (2\sqrt{2})^2 + 4\pi \cdot (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 = 8 + 4\pi$$

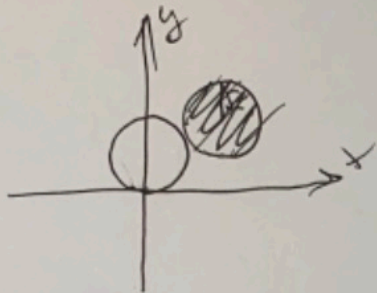
нпу $2(a+b) \leq 2$



S =

Задача

$$\begin{cases} (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \leq 2 \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq \min(2a+2b; 2) \end{cases}$$



или $2a+2b \geq 2$

$$2(a+b) \geq 2$$

$$a+b \geq 1$$

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

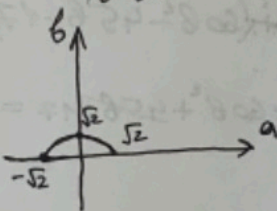
~~$$a^2 + b^2 = (a+b)^2 - 2ab \leq 2$$~~

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

$$b^2 \leq 2 - a^2$$

~~$$x^2 - 2ax + a^2 + y^2 - 2yb + b^2 \leq 2$$~~

~~$$x^2 + y^2 - 2(a+by) +$$~~



$$a^2 \leq 2$$

$$a \leq \sqrt{2}$$

$$a \geq -\sqrt{2}$$

$$b \in [0; \sqrt{2}]$$

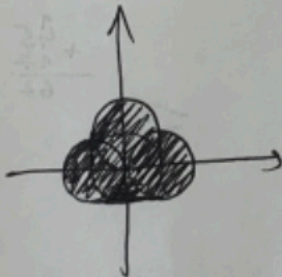
$$a \in [-\sqrt{2}; \sqrt{2}]$$

или $2a+2b \leq 2$

$$2(a+b) \leq 2$$

$$a+b \leq 1$$

$$b \leq -a+1$$



Часть 2

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

Шифр: **21104712**

ID профиля: **848404**

Вариант 17

Чертювик

$$\begin{cases} \text{НОД}(a; b; c) = 6 \\ \text{НОК}(a; b; c) = 2 \cdot 3^{15} \cdot 16 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 6 \cdot n & \text{НОД}(n; k; p) &= 1 \\ b &= 6 \cdot k \\ c &= 6 \cdot p \end{aligned}$$

$$6 \cdot n \cdot k \cdot p = 2^{15} \cdot 3^{16}$$

$$n \cdot k \cdot p = 2^{14} \cdot 3^{15}$$

#

$$\log_{\sqrt{5x-1}}(4x+1) = 2 \cdot \log_{(5x-1)}(4x+1) = a$$

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

$$\log_{\frac{x}{2}+2}(5x-1) = \log_{\frac{x}{2}+2}(5x-1) = \frac{1}{\log_{(5x-1)}\left(\frac{x}{2}+2\right)} = c$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot \log_{5x-1}(4x+1)}{\log_{5x-1}\left(\frac{x}{2}+2\right)} = 2 \cdot \log_{\left(\frac{x}{2}+2\right)}(4x+1) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\log_{(4x+1)}\left(\frac{x}{2}+2\right)}$$

$$a \cdot c = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot b} = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{b} = \frac{4}{b}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a \cdot b \cdot c &= 4 \\ a &= b \\ c &= a-1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} abc = 4 \\ a = b \\ c = a-1 \\ b = c \\ a = b-1 \\ a = c \\ b = a-1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} abc = 4 \\ a = b \\ c = a-1 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} abc = 4 \\ b = c \\ a = b-1 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{cases} a = c \\ b = a-1 \\ abc = u \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$(1) \quad a = 2 \cdot \log_{(5x-1)}(4x+1) = 2$$

$$\log_{(5x-1)}(4x+1) = 1 \quad \frac{1}{\log_{(5x-1)}\left(\frac{x}{2}+2\right)}$$

$$5x-1 = 4x+1 \quad \log_{\left(\frac{x}{2}+2\right)}(5x-1) =$$

$$x = 2 \quad = a-1 =$$

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

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

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

$$8x+2 = x+4$$

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

$$\log_{(5x-1)}\left(\frac{x}{2}+2\right) = 2$$

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

$$\log_{(5x-1)}\left(\frac{x}{2}+2\right) = 2$$

$$5x-1 = (5x-1)^2$$

$$\frac{x}{2}+2 = 25x^2 - 10x + 1/2$$

$$x+4 = 50x^2 - 20x + 2$$

$$50x^2 - 21x + 2 = 0$$

$$50 \cdot \frac{4}{49} - \frac{21 \cdot 2}{7} + 2 =$$

$$= \frac{200 - 98 + 98 - 98}{49} =$$

$$(1) \quad \begin{cases} a^2(a-1) = 4 \\ a^3 - a^2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$a^3 + a^2 + 2a - 2a^2 - 2a - 4 = a^3 - a^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} a = 2 \\ b = 2 \text{ не негж} \\ c = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \quad \begin{cases} b = 2 \\ c = 2 \text{ не негж} \\ a = 1 \end{cases} \quad (3) \quad \begin{cases} a = 2 \\ c = 2 \\ b = 1 \end{cases}$$

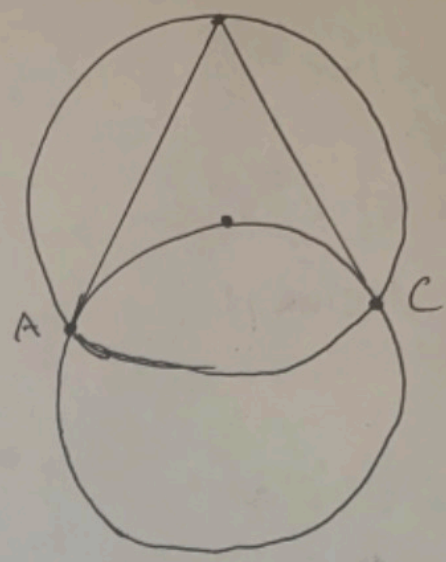
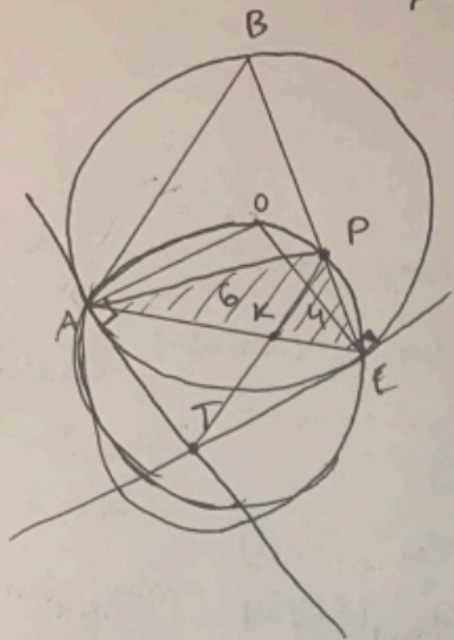
$$x = 2$$

$$50x^2 - 21x - 2 = 0$$

$$200 - 42 - 2 =$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x \cdot 4 \\ 21 \\ \hline 14 \\ 28 \\ \hline 294 \end{array}$$

Чертежи



$$90 - \cancel{\alpha} + \beta + \cancel{2}2 + \beta = 90 + 2 + \beta$$

$$180 - 2(2 + \beta)$$

$$2(2 + \beta)$$



$$\text{tg } \angle ABC = \frac{7}{5}$$

$$\angle AOT = \angle ABC$$

$$\frac{AH}{OH} = \frac{7}{5}$$

KAC =>

$$\Rightarrow \angle OAT = \angle OCT = 90^\circ \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle OAT + \angle OCT = 180^\circ \Rightarrow T \in \text{окр.} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{APCT} - \text{впис} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \angle ATC + \angle APC = 180^\circ \\ \angle PAT + \angle PCT = 180^\circ \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

~~$$\angle \alpha + \beta$$~~

$$\beta + 90^\circ - \alpha - \beta = 90^\circ - \alpha$$

$$\alpha = 90^\circ - 90^\circ + \alpha + \beta = \alpha + \beta$$

$$\begin{matrix} 90^\circ - \alpha \\ 2\alpha + 2\beta \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle APC = \angle AOC$$

~~$$90 - \alpha - \beta + \beta + \cancel{2}2 + \beta =$$~~

$$= 90 + \alpha + \beta$$

~~$$180 - 90 - \alpha - \beta = 90 - \alpha - \beta$$~~

$$\frac{S_{APK}}{S_{CPK}} = \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AK}{CK} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{4}{25}$$

~~$$\frac{25}{4} \cdot 4 = 25$$~~

$$4) \begin{cases} \text{НОД}(a; b; c) = 6 \\ \text{НОК}(a; b; c) = 2^{15} \cdot 3^{16} \end{cases}$$

т.к. $\text{НОД}(a; b; c) = 6$, то a, b и c можно представить как $6 \cdot n; 6 \cdot k; 6 \cdot p$, при условии, что $\text{НОД}(n; k; p) = 1$, тогда пусть

$$\begin{cases} a = 6 \cdot n \\ b = 6 \cdot k \\ c = 6 \cdot p \\ \text{НОД}(n; k; p) = 1 \end{cases}$$

теперь рассмотрим $\text{НОК}(a; b; c)$

т.к. n, k и p - взаимнопростые, $\text{НОК}(a; b; c) = 6 \cdot n \cdot k \cdot p$, то по условию $\text{НОК}(a; b; c) = 2^{15} \cdot 3^{16}$, то есть $6 \cdot n \cdot k \cdot p = 2^{15} \cdot 3^{16} = 6 \cdot 2^{14} \cdot 3^{15}$, значит, $n \cdot k \cdot p = 2^{14} \cdot 3^{15}$, при этом $\text{НОД}(n; k; p) = 1$, что означает, что у n, k и p не может быть общих простых делителей, но их произведение равно $2^{14} \cdot 3^{15}$ (все 2 простых множителя (разных) в степенях), значит ~~при этом n, k и p~~ одно из n, k или p равно 1, а 2 других равны 2^{14} и 3^{15}

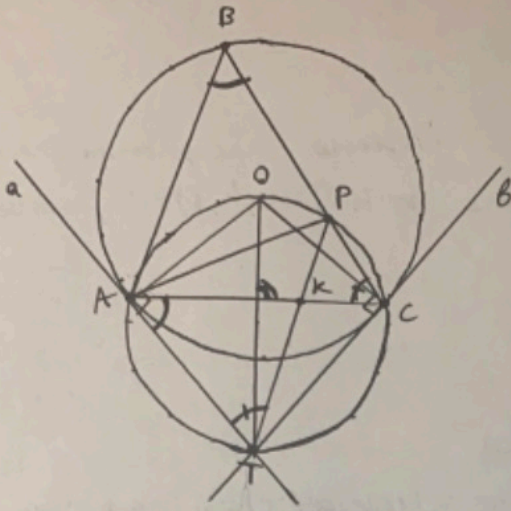
т.о. все тройки

$$\begin{cases} a = 6 \\ b = 6 \cdot 2^{14} \\ c = 6 \cdot 3^{15} \end{cases} ; \begin{cases} a = 6 \\ b = 6 \cdot 3^{15} \\ c = 6 \cdot 2^{14} \end{cases} ; \begin{cases} a = 6 \cdot 2^{14} \\ b = 6 \\ c = 6 \cdot 3^{15} \end{cases} ; \begin{cases} a = 6 \cdot 2^{14} \\ b = 6 \cdot 3^{15} \\ c = 6 \end{cases} ; \begin{cases} a = 6 \cdot 3^{15} \\ b = 6 \\ c = 6 \cdot 2^{14} \end{cases} ; \begin{cases} a = 6 \cdot 3^{15} \\ b = 6 \cdot 2^{14} \\ c = 6 \end{cases}$$

Ответ: 6 троек.

6)

a)



α и β - кас. $\omega \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow \angle OAT = \angle OCT = 90^\circ \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow \angle OAT + \angle OCT = 180^\circ \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow T \in \text{окр.} \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow APCT$ - вписанный четырёх. ~~\Rightarrow~~
 ~~$\Rightarrow \angle ATC + \angle APC = 180^\circ$~~
 ~~$\Rightarrow \angle PAT + \angle PCT = 180^\circ$~~

~~$\angle ATC$~~ ~~$\angle ATO$~~

$\angle CAT = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \text{arc } AC$
 $\angle ABC = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \text{arc } AC \quad \Rightarrow \angle CAT = \angle ABC$
 $\angle CAT = \angle TPC$ (м.к. опр. на AC) $\Rightarrow \angle ABC = \angle TPC \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow AB \parallel PT$ (м.к. $\angle ABC$ и $\angle TPC$ - соответ.)
 $\Rightarrow \Delta ABC \sim \Delta KPC$

$\frac{S_{\Delta APK}}{S_{\Delta CKP}} = \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{AK}{CK} = \frac{3}{2}$ (м.к. выск. у ΔAPK и ΔCKP - общ.)
 $\Rightarrow \frac{AC}{CK} = \frac{5}{2}$

$\frac{S_{\Delta ABC}}{S_{\Delta CKP}} = \left(\frac{AC}{CK}\right)^2 = \frac{25}{4} \Rightarrow S_{\Delta ABC} = \frac{25}{4} \cdot 4 = 25$
 $S_{\Delta CKP} = 4$

Ответ: 25

$$5) \log_{\sqrt{5x-1}}(4x+1) = 2 \cdot \log_{5x-1}(4x+1) = a$$

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

$$\log_{\frac{x}{2}+2}(5x-1) = c$$

$$a \cdot c = 2 \cdot \log_{5x-1}(4x+1) \cdot \log_{\frac{x}{2}+2}(5x-1) = 2 \cdot \log_{\frac{x}{2}+2}(4x+1) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\log_{4x+1}\left(\frac{x}{2}+2\right)} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot b} = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{b}$$

$$a \cdot b \cdot c = 4$$

но при этом $a = b = c + 1$, $a = c = b + 1$, $b = c = a + 1$

(1)

(2)

(3)

$$(1) a^2(a-1) = 4$$

$$a^3 - a^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$(a-2)(a^2+a+2) = 0 \quad D = 1-8 < 0$$

$$\begin{cases} a = 2 \\ b = 2 \\ c = 1 \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$\begin{cases} 5x-1 = 4x+1 \\ 4x+1 = \frac{x}{2}+2 \\ \frac{x}{2}+2 = 5x-1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 2 \\ 3,5x = 1 \\ 4,5x = 3 \end{cases}$$

∅

$$(2) a^2(a-1) = 4$$

$$\begin{cases} a = 2 \\ c = 2 \\ b = 1 \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$\begin{cases} 5x-1 = 4x+1 \\ 5x-1 = \left(\frac{x}{2}+2\right)^2 \\ \left(\frac{x}{2}+2\right)^2 = 5x-1 \end{cases}$$

$$x = 2$$

подставим в 2-ое

$$9 = (1+2)^2 = 9 - \text{верно}$$

$$(1+2)^2 = 10-1 = 9 - \text{верно}$$

т.о. $x = 2$ - ответ.

$$(3) b^2(b-1) = 4$$

$$\begin{cases} b = 2 \\ c = 2 \\ a = 1 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} 4x+1 = \frac{x}{2}+2 \cdot 2 \quad (4) \\ \left(\frac{x}{2}+2\right)^2 = 5x-1 \\ (4x+1)^2 = 5x-1 \end{cases}$$

$$(4) 8x+2 = x+4$$

$$7x = 2$$

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

подставим в 2-ое

$$\left(2 + \frac{1}{7}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{15}{7}\right)^2 = \frac{225}{49} = \frac{10}{7} - 1 =$$

$$= \frac{10-7}{7} = \frac{3}{7} - \text{неверно}$$

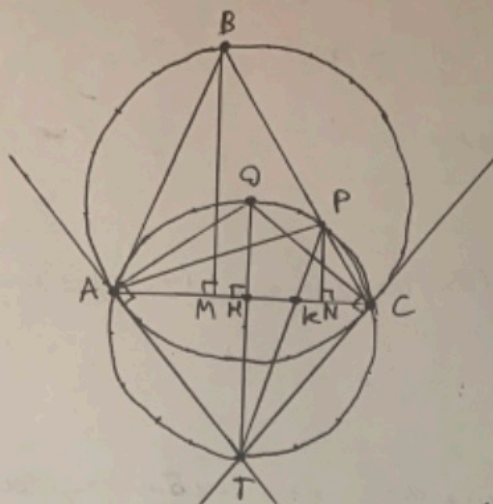
т.о. $x = \frac{2}{7}$ не ответ.

Ответ: при $x = 2$

6) 5)

шестобок

лучи 4



g. n. $PN \perp AC$; ~~BM~~ $BM \perp AC$

$$\operatorname{tg} \angle ABC = \frac{7}{5}$$

$$\angle AOT = \angle ABC$$

(m.k. $\angle AOT = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOC = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \angle ABC$)

m.o. $\operatorname{tg} \angle AOT = \frac{7}{5} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AH}{OH} = \frac{7}{5}$$

из пункта а) $\frac{AK}{KC} = \frac{3}{2}$

~~м.о. $\frac{AK}{KC} = \frac{3}{2}$~~
~~из пункта а) $AK = 3a \Rightarrow KC = 2a$, $AC = 5a$, $AH = 2,5a$~~
 ~~$AH = 2,5a = \frac{5}{2}a = \frac{7}{5} \cdot OH$~~
 ~~$OH = \frac{25}{14}a$~~
 ~~$S_{\triangle CPK} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot CK \cdot PN = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2a \cdot PN = 4$~~
 ~~$3a \cdot PN = 6$~~
 ~~$PN = \frac{2}{a}$~~
 ~~$OH = \frac{25a \cdot a}{14 \cdot 6} = \frac{25a^2}{14 \cdot 6}$~~
 ~~$S_{\triangle APK} = \frac{1}{2} AK \cdot PN = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3a$~~

$a \cdot PN = 4$
 $PN = \frac{4}{a}$

~~$\frac{OH}{PN} = \frac{25a^2}{14 \cdot 4}$~~
 ~~$\frac{1}{2} \cdot PN \cdot KC = 4$~~
 ~~$\frac{1}{2} \cdot BM \cdot AC = 25$~~
 ~~$AC = 5$~~
 ~~$\frac{AC}{KC} = \frac{5}{2}$~~
 ~~$AC = \frac{5}{2} KC$~~
 ~~$PN \cdot KC = 8$~~
 ~~$BM \cdot \frac{5}{2} \cdot KC = 25$~~

~~BM~~