

# Часть 1

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

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Вариант 17

$\sum_{i=1}^{10} a_i = \frac{a_1 + a_{10}}{2} \cdot 10 = (a_1 + a_{10}) \cdot 5$  Пусть  $d$  - разность ариф. пр., тогда

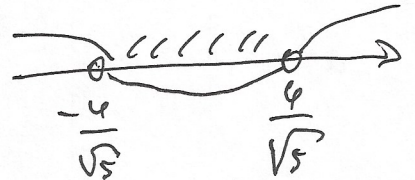
$a_{10} = a_1 + 9d$   
 $a_6 = a_1 + 5d$   
 $a_7 = a_1 + 6d$   
 $a_{12} = a_1 + 11d$   
 $a_{11} = a_1 + 10d$

$(a_1 + 5d)(a_1 + 11d) > (a_1 + a_1 + 9d) \cdot 5 + 1 \quad (=)$   
 $(a_1 + 6d)(a_1 + 10d) < (a_1 + a_1 + 9d) \cdot 5 + 17$   
 $(=) \begin{cases} a_1^2 + 11da_1 + 55d^2 > (2a_1 + 9d) \cdot 5 + 1 \\ a_1^2 + 6da_1 + 10da_1 + 60d^2 < (2a_1 + 9d) \cdot 5 + 17 \end{cases} \quad (=)$

$(=) \begin{cases} a_1^2 + 16da_1 + 55d^2 > 10a_1 + 45d + 1 \quad (=) \\ a_1^2 + 16da_1 + 60d^2 < 10a_1 + 45d + 17 \end{cases}$

$(=) \begin{cases} -a_1^2 - 16da_1 - 55d^2 < -10a_1 - 45d - 1 \\ a_1^2 + 16da_1 + 60d^2 < 10a_1 + 45d + 17 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 5d^2 < 16 \quad (=)$

$(=) d^2 < \frac{16}{5} \quad (=) \left(d - \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}\right) \left(d + \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}\right) < 0$



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

и т.к. по усл. все члены возрастают. ариф. пр.  $\mathbb{Z}$ , для  $d \in \mathbb{Z}$  и  $d > 0$ , для  $d = 1$

для  $\begin{cases} a_1^2 + 16a_1 + 55 > 10a_1 + 45 + 1 \quad (=) \\ a_1^2 + 16a_1 + 60 < 10a_1 + 45 + 17 \end{cases}$

$(=) \begin{cases} a_1^2 + 6a_1 + 9 > 0 \\ a_1^2 + 6a_1 - 2 < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (a_1 + 3)^2 > 0 \\ (a_1 - (-3 - \sqrt{11}))(a_1 - (-3 + \sqrt{11})) < 0 \end{cases}$

$a_1^2 + 6a_1 - 2 = 0$   
 $D = 36 + 4 \cdot 2 = 44$   
 $a_{1,2} = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{44}}{2}$   
 $a_{1,2} = -3 \pm \sqrt{11}$

$(=) \begin{cases} a_1 \neq -3 \\ -3 - \sqrt{11} < a_1 < -3 + \sqrt{11} \end{cases}$

т.к.  $a_1 \in \mathbb{Z}$ , для  $a_1 \in \{-6; -5; -4; -2; -1; 0\}$

$3 < \sqrt{11} < 4$   
 $-4 < -\sqrt{11} < -3$   
 $0 < -3 + \sqrt{11} < 1$   
 $-7 < -3 - \sqrt{11} < -6$

Ответ:  $-6; -5; -4; -2; -1; 0$

н 3

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

$$a^2 + b^2 \leq \min(2a+2b; 2)$$

окр. с ц.  $(a; b)$  и  $R = \sqrt{2}$

$$(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = 2 - \text{окр. с ц. } (a; b) \text{ и } R = \sqrt{2}$$

$$a^2 + b^2 \leq \min(2a+2b; 2)$$

I если  $2a+2b < 2 \Leftrightarrow a+b < 1 \Leftrightarrow b < 1-a$ , то

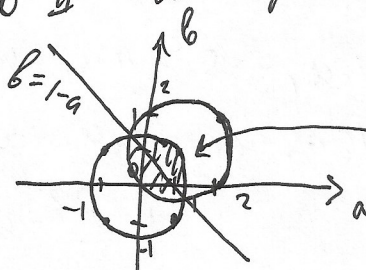
$$a^2 + b^2 \leq 2a+2b \Leftrightarrow a^2 - 2a + b^2 - 2b \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow (a-1)^2 + (b-1)^2 \leq 2$$

$$(a-1)^2 + (b-1)^2 = 2 - \text{в системе коорд. } (a; b) - \text{окр. с ц. } (1; 1) \text{ и } R = \sqrt{2}$$

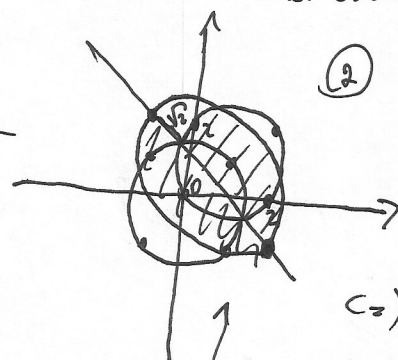
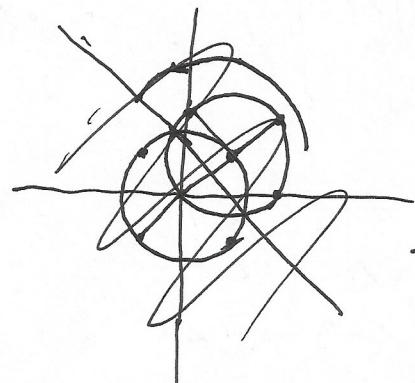
II если  $2a+2b > 2 \Leftrightarrow a+b > 1 \Leftrightarrow b > 1-a$ , то

$$a^2 + b^2 \leq 2 \quad a^2 + b^2 = 2 - \text{в системе коорд. } (a; b) - \text{окр. с ц. } (0; 0) \text{ и } R = \sqrt{2}$$

(если  $2a+2b = 2$  то  $a+b = 1 \Leftrightarrow b = 1-a$ , то либо I, либо II по прямой будет "выколотой")



ж. окр.  $(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = 2$  (с центром) будет наводиться на закрашенной области, а ж. или ширин наименьшей площади какой области с границей, отодвинутой на  $\sqrt{2}$  в обе



(2) Найдем г. пер. прямой  $y = -a+1$  и окр.  $a^2 + b^2 = 2$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow a^2 + 1 - 2a + a^2 - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2a^2 - 2a - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ a = \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases}$$

по двум этой картинке координата увелич. на 1, т.е.  $a = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2} + 1 = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}$

или  $a = \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{2} - 1 = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{3}}{2}$  (2)

$$D = 4 + 8 = 12$$

$$a_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$ж. б = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$b = 1 - \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

Условие. Число 1. В 17

Но для корня (2) корд. уравн. на  $\frac{1}{2}$  г. л.

$$b = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{2} + 1 = \frac{3 + \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$b = \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{2} - 1 = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\text{tg } d = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{3}}{\frac{3 + \sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{3}}{3 + \sqrt{3}}$$



$$\text{tg } 2d = \frac{2 \text{tg } d}{1 - \text{tg}^2 d} = \frac{-2 - 2\sqrt{3}}{1 - \left(\frac{3 - \sqrt{3}}{3 + \sqrt{3}}\right)^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{3 - \sqrt{3}}{3 + \sqrt{3}}\right)^2 = \frac{9 - 6\sqrt{3} + 3}{9 + 6\sqrt{3} + 3} = \frac{12 - 6\sqrt{3}}{12 + 6\sqrt{3}}$$

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

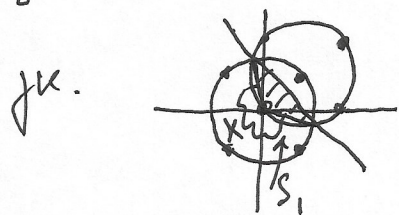
$$1 - \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{2 + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{3} - 2 + \sqrt{3}}{2 + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2 + \sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{-5 - 3\sqrt{3}}{3\sqrt{3} + 3}$$

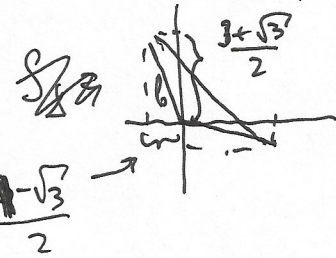
$$\text{tg } 2d = \frac{\frac{-1 - \sqrt{3}}{3 + \sqrt{3}}}{\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2 + \sqrt{3}}} = \frac{(-1 - \sqrt{3})(2 + \sqrt{3})}{(3 + \sqrt{3})\sqrt{3}} = \frac{-2 - \sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{3} - 3}{3\sqrt{3} + 3} = \frac{-5 - 3\sqrt{3}}{3\sqrt{3} + 3}$$

$$\text{tg}(90^\circ + 2d) = \text{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2d\right) = -\text{ctg } 2d = -\frac{3\sqrt{3} + 3}{-5 - 3\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\text{tg}(360^\circ - (90^\circ + 2d)) = -\text{tg}(90^\circ + 2d) = \frac{3\sqrt{3} + 3}{-5 - 3\sqrt{3}}$$



пу.  $x = \text{arctg } \frac{3\sqrt{3} + 3}{-5 - 3\sqrt{3}}$  1 пу.  $S_1 = \frac{\text{arctg } a \cdot (2\sqrt{a})^2}{2}$   
 где  $\frac{3\sqrt{3} + 3}{-5 - 3\sqrt{3}} = a$   $= \frac{\text{arctg } a \cdot 8}{2} = 4 \text{arctg } a$



$$b = \sqrt{\frac{9 + 6\sqrt{3} + 3}{4} + \frac{1 + 2\sqrt{3} + 3}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{12 + 6\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{4 + 2\sqrt{3}}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{16 + 8\sqrt{3}}{4}} = \sqrt{4 + 2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$1 + \text{ctg}^2 x = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \Rightarrow \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{1 + \text{ctg}^2 x}$$

$$S_{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot b^2 \cdot \sin(360^\circ - x) = \frac{b^2}{2} \cdot (-\sin x)$$

$$S_{\Delta} = S_1 + S_{\Delta} \Rightarrow S_{\Delta} = \pi \cdot 8 - S_{\Delta} = 8\pi - S_{\Delta}$$

$$S_{\text{корень}} = S_{\Delta} \cdot 2$$

$N^3$  Горюбецк

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \leq 2 & \text{ - окр. с ц. } (a; b) \text{ и } R = \sqrt{2} \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq \min(2a+2b, 2) & \text{ I если } (a+b) < 1 \text{ то } 2a+2b < 2, \text{ то } a^2+b^2 \leq 2a+2b \Leftrightarrow \\ & \Leftrightarrow a^2 - 2a + b^2 - 2b \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (a-1)^2 + (b-1)^2 \leq 2 \text{ т.е. окр. с ц. } (1; 1)$$

$$\text{Если } 2a+2b > 2: a^2+b^2 \leq 2 \text{ окр. с ц. } (0; 0) \text{ и } R = \sqrt{2} \text{ и } a+b > 1$$

$$\text{I если } b = -a+1, \text{ то } a^2 + (1-a)^2 \leq 2a + 2(1-a)$$

$$a^2 + 1 - 2a + a^2 \leq 2a + 2 - 2a \Leftrightarrow 2a^2 - 2a - 1 \leq 0$$

$$D = 4 + 4(-1 \cdot 2) = 4 - 4 \cdot (-2) = 4 + 8 = 12 = 4 \cdot 3$$

$$a_1 = \frac{2 + 2\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad a_2 = \frac{2 - 2\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$b = 1 - \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$b = 1 - \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} b &= -a+1 \\ a^2 + b^2 &\leq 2 \end{aligned} \right. \quad a^2 + (a-1)^2 = 2a + 2(1-a)$$

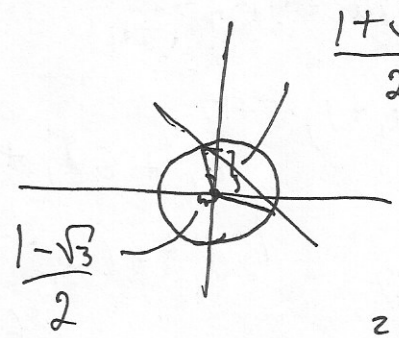
$$a^2 + a^2 - 2a + 1 = 2a + 2 - 2a$$

$$2a^2 - 2a + (1 - \sqrt{2}) = 0$$

$$D = 4 - 8(1 - \sqrt{2}) = 4 - 8 + 8\sqrt{2} = 8\sqrt{2} - 4 = 4(2\sqrt{2} - 1)$$

$$a_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{2\sqrt{2}-1}}{4}, \quad a_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{2\sqrt{2}-1}}{2}$$

$2\theta \rightarrow \pi R^2$



$$\frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \text{tg } \alpha = \frac{2}{1 + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{1 + \sqrt{3}}$$

$$\text{tg } 2\alpha = \frac{2 \text{tg } \alpha}{1 - \text{tg}^2 \alpha} = \frac{2 - 2\sqrt{3}}{1 - \frac{1 - 2\sqrt{3} + 3}{1 + 2\sqrt{3} + 3}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{2 - 2\sqrt{3}}{1 + \sqrt{3}}}{1 - \frac{4 - 2\sqrt{3}}{4 + 2\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{2 + 2\sqrt{3} - 4 + 2\sqrt{3}}{4 + 2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{4\sqrt{3} - 2}{4 + 2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\text{tg}(90^\circ + 2\alpha) = -\text{ctg } 2\alpha$$

$$\text{tg}(2\delta - x) = -\text{tg } x$$

$$S = \frac{a_1 + a_{10}}{2} \cdot 10$$

$$a_1, \dots, a_{10} \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$a_1, \dots, a_{10}$  —? Числа

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

$$a_7 \cdot a_{11} < S + 17$$

$$a_{10} = a_1 + 9d$$

$$a_6 = a_1 + 5d$$

$$a_7 = a_1 + 6d$$

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

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

$$\begin{cases} (a_1 + 5d)(a_1 + 11d) > \frac{a_1 + a_1 + 9d}{2} \cdot 10 + 1 \\ (a_1 + 6d)(a_1 + 10d) < \frac{2a_1 + 9d}{2} \cdot 10 + 17 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + 11da_1 + 55d^2 > (2a_1 + 9d) \cdot 5 + 1 \\ a_1^2 + 6da_1 + 10da_1 + 60d^2 < (2a_1 + 9d) \cdot 5 + 17 \end{cases}$$

$\times 16$

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + 16da_1 + 55d^2 > 10a_1 + 45d + 1 \\ a_1^2 + 16da_1 + 60d^2 < 10a_1 + 45d + 17 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + 16da_1 + 55d^2 > 10a_1 + 45d + 1 \\ a_1^2 + 16da_1 + 60d^2 < 10a_1 + 45d + 17 \end{cases}$$

$$a_1^2 + (16d + 10)a_1 + 55d^2 - 45d - 1 > 0$$

$$D = \frac{(16d + 10)^2}{4} - 55d^2 + 45d + 1 = (8d + 5)^2 - 55d^2 + 45d + 1 =$$

$$= 64d^2 + 80d + 25 - 55d^2 + 45d + 1 = 9d^2 + 125d + 26$$

$$\begin{cases} -a_1^2 + 16da_1 + 55d^2 < 10a_1 + 45d - 1 \\ a_1^2 + 16da_1 + 60d^2 < 10a_1 + 45d + 17 \end{cases}$$

$$5d^2 < 16 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad d^2 < \frac{16}{5}$$

$$\left(d - \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}\right) \left(d + \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}\right) < 0$$

и.к.

$$a_1, \dots, a_{10} \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow d = 1$$

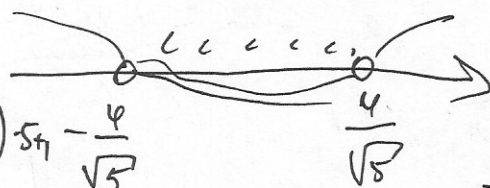
$$\sqrt{4} < \sqrt{5} < \sqrt{9}$$

$$2 < \sqrt{5} < 3$$

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

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

и.к.



-6  
-2

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + 4a_1 + 55 > 10a_1 + 45 + 1 \\ a_1^2 + 6a_1 + 10a_1 + 60 < 10a_1 + 45 + 17 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + 6a_1 + 10a_1 + 60 < 10a_1 + 45 + 17 \\ a_1 \neq -3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + 6a_1 + 9 > 0 \\ a_1^2 + 6a_1 - 2 < 0 \end{cases}$$

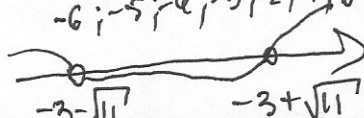
$$D = 36 + 8 = 44 = 4 \cdot 11$$

$$a_{1,2} = \frac{-6 \pm 2\sqrt{11}}{2}$$

$$a_{1,2} = -3 \pm \sqrt{11}$$

$$\left(a_1 - (-3 - \sqrt{11})\right) \left(a_1 - (-3 + \sqrt{11})\right) < 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{9} < \sqrt{11} < \sqrt{16} &\quad -4 < -\sqrt{11} < -3 &\quad 0 < -3 + \sqrt{11} < 1 \\ 3 < \sqrt{11} < 4 &\quad -7 < -3 - \sqrt{11} < -6 \end{aligned}$$



# Часть 2

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

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Вариант 17

$$\begin{array}{r} 4k^3 + k - 1 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} k - \frac{1}{2} \\ 4k^2 + 2k + 2 \end{array} \right. \\ - 4k^3 - 2k^2 \\ \hline 2k^2 + k - 1 \\ - 2k^2 - k \\ \hline 2k - 1 \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} k = \frac{1}{2} \\ 4k^2 + 2k + 2 = 0 \\ m = 2k^2 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (\Rightarrow) \\ k = \frac{1}{2} \\ m = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \log_a c = \frac{1}{2} \\ \log_a b = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} c = \sqrt{a} \\ b = \sqrt{a} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{x}{2} + 2 = \sqrt{5x - 1} \\ 4x + 1 = \sqrt{5x - 1} \end{array} \right. \quad (\Rightarrow) \emptyset$$

Ответ:  $x = 2$

нч

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{НОД}(a; b; c) = 6 \\ \text{НОК}(a; b; c) = 2^{15} \cdot 3^{16} \end{array} \right.$$

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

$$a \cdot b \cdot c = 2^{15} \cdot 3^{16} - 6 = 2^{16} \cdot 3^{17} = 6^{16} \cdot 3$$

~~I  $a^{2\alpha} \cdot b^{2\beta} \cdot c$~~

$$\text{I} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = 2^{2\alpha} \\ b = 2^{2\beta} \\ c = 3^{17} \end{array} \right.$$

$$2\alpha + 2\beta = 16$$

$$2\alpha + 2\beta = 16 : 2 \text{ кар} : 17$$

$$\text{и так } 3 \text{ раза} : 3 \cdot 17 = 51$$

$$\text{II} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = 3^d \\ b = 3^\beta \\ c = 2^{16} \end{array} \right.$$

$$d + \beta = 17 : 18 \text{ кар}$$

$$18 \cdot 3 = 54$$

$$\text{III} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = 1 \\ b = 3^{17} \\ c = 2^{16} \end{array} \right.$$

3 варианта (если  $b = 1$  или  $c = 1$ )



NS  $\log_{\sqrt{5x-1}} (4x+1) = 2 \log_{5x-1} (4x+1)$  (т.к. чис-ел  $\log_{\frac{x}{2}+2} (5x-1)$ )

$\log_{4x+1} (\frac{x}{2}+2)^2 = 2 \log_{4x+1} (\frac{x}{2}+2)$  (т.е.  $5x-1 > 0$  и  $\frac{x}{2}+2 > 0$ )

ОДЗ:

$5x-1 > 0$	$(\Rightarrow)$	$x > \frac{1}{5}$	$x > \frac{1}{5}$
$\sqrt{5x-1} \neq 1$		$x \neq 0$	
$4x+1 > 0$		$x > -\frac{1}{4}$	
$4x+1 \neq 1$		$x \neq 0$	
$\frac{x}{2}+2 > 0$		$x > -4$	
$\frac{x}{2}+2 \neq 1$		$x \neq -2$	

Кусок  $\begin{cases} 5x-1=a \\ 4x+1=b \\ \frac{x}{2}+2=c \end{cases}$  тогда

$2 \log_{5x-1} (4x+1) = 2 \log_a b$

$2 \log_{4x+1} (\frac{x}{2}+2) = 2 \log_b c$

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

I  $\begin{cases} \log_a b = \log_b c \\ \log_c a = 2 \log_a b - 1 \end{cases}$

$\log_c a = \log_a b - 1 \Leftrightarrow 1 = \log_a b - \log_c a$

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

~~$k-1=0$~~

$\log_b a = \log_a b - 1$

$k = 1 + k = 5$

$k_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$

Кусок  $\log_a b = k = \frac{1}{k} = k-1$

$\log_a b = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} (\Rightarrow)$

$b = a^{\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}}$

т.к.  $a=b \Rightarrow \log_c a = \log_a a - 1 (\Rightarrow) \log_c a = 0 (\Rightarrow) a=1$  или  $b=1$ , или  $c=1$

Такого не может быть

Кусок  $\begin{cases} \log_a b = k \\ \log_a c = m \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} \log_a b - \frac{\log_a c}{\log_a b} = 0 \\ \frac{1}{\log_a c} = 2 \log_a b - 1 \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} k - \frac{m}{k} = 0 \\ \frac{1}{m} = 2k - 1 \end{cases} (\Rightarrow) \begin{cases} k^2 - m = 0 \\ k \neq 0 \end{cases} (\Rightarrow) \begin{cases} m = k^2 \\ k \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{k^2} = 2k - 1 \end{cases}$

$(\Rightarrow) \begin{cases} m = k^2 \\ k \neq 0 \\ 2k^3 - k^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2k^3 - k^2 - 1 & k-1 \\ -2k^3 + 2k^2 & \\ \hline & -k^2 - 1 \\ & k^2 - k \\ \hline & k-1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} k=1 \\ 2k^2+k+1=0 \\ m=k^2 \\ k \neq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} k=1 \\ m=1 \end{cases} \text{ и. } \begin{cases} \log_a b = 1 \\ \log_a c = 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a=b \\ c=a \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 5x-1=4x+1 \\ \frac{x}{2}+2=5x-1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x=2 \\ x+4=10x-1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \emptyset$$

$$\text{II} \begin{cases} 2 \log_a b = \log_c a \\ 2 \log_b c = \log_c a - 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2 \log_a b - \frac{\log_b a}{\log_b c} = 0 \\ 2 \log_b c = 2 \log_a b - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \log_a b = k \\ \log_b c = m \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2k - \frac{1}{k} = 0 \\ 2m = 2k - 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2k - \frac{1}{km} = 0 \\ m = k - \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2k^2m-1=0 \\ km \neq 0 \\ m = k - \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2k^2(k - \frac{1}{2}) - 1 = 0 \\ km \neq 0 \\ m = k - \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2k^3 - k^2 - 1 = 0 \\ km \neq 0 \\ m = k - \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \begin{cases} k=1 \\ m = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{III} \begin{cases} \log_a b = 1 \\ \log_b c = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a=b \\ c = \sqrt{b} \end{cases} \begin{cases} 5x-1=4x+1 \\ \frac{x}{2}+2 = \sqrt{4x+1} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x=2$$

$$\text{IV} \begin{cases} 2 \log_b c = \log_c a \\ 2 \log_a b = \log_c a - 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2 \log_a c - \frac{\log_b a}{\log_b c} - \log_c a = 0 \\ 2 \log_a b = \log_c a - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \log_a c = k \\ \log_a b = m \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{2k}{m} - \frac{1}{k} = 0 \\ 2m = \frac{1}{k} - 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2k^2 - m = 0 \\ k \neq 0 \\ m \neq 0 \\ 2m = \frac{1}{k} - 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} m = 2k^2 \\ 4k^2 = \frac{1}{k} - 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} k=1 \\ m = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} m = 2k^2 \\ 4k^3 + k - 1 = 0 \\ m \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\log_a b + \log_c a = \log_b c + \log_a b - 1$$

$$\log_3 4 = \log_4 x$$

$$\frac{1}{\log_4 3} = \log_4 x$$

$$\log_4 4^{\frac{1}{\log_4 3}} = \log_4 x \quad x = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\log_b a} = \log_b c \quad c = b^{\log_a b}$$

$$\log_{5x-1} 4x+1 = \log_{4x+1} \frac{x}{2} + 2$$

$$\log_{5x-1} 4x+1 = 1 \quad 4x+1 = 5x-1 \quad x=2$$

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

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

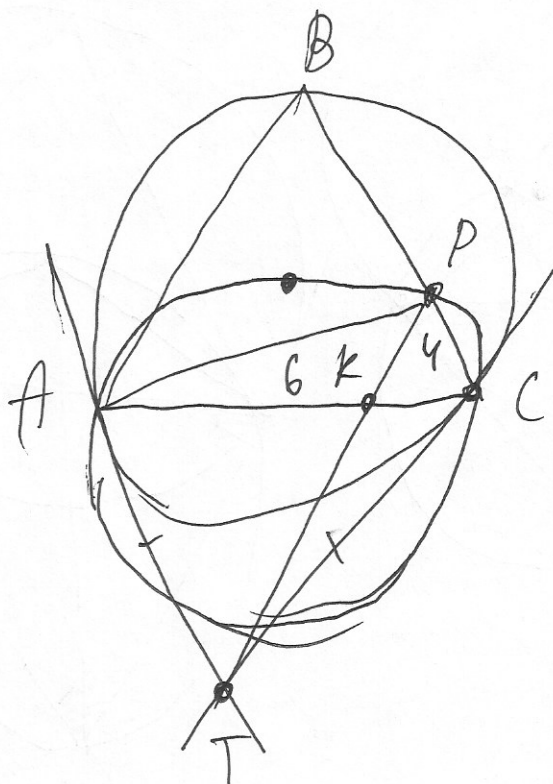
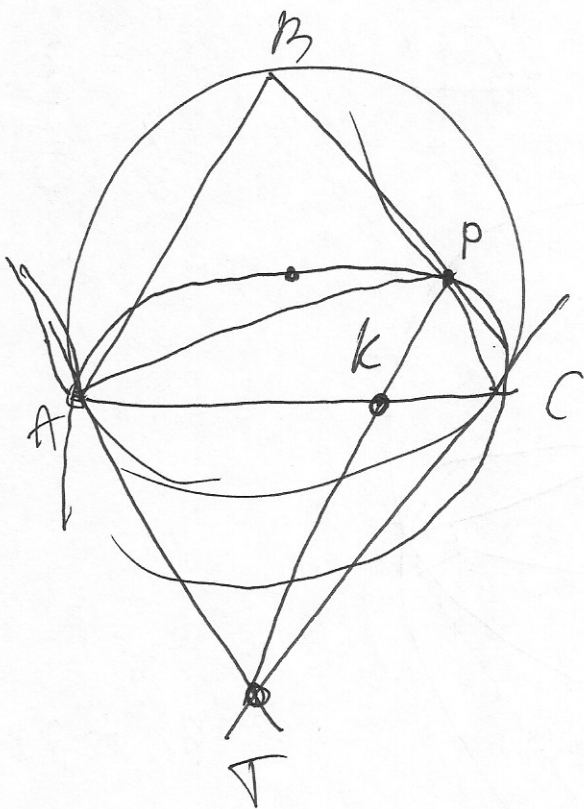
$$4x - \frac{x}{2} = 1$$

$$\frac{8x - x}{2} = 1$$

$$7x = 3$$

$$S_{APK} = 6$$

$$S_{CPK} = 4$$



$$\left. \begin{aligned} \log_a b &= \log_b c \\ \log_c a &= 2 \log_a b - 1 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log_a b &= k \\ \log_a c &= m \end{aligned}$$

$$\log_a b - \frac{\log_a c}{\log_a b} = 0$$

$$k - \frac{m}{k} = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow k^2 = m$$

$$\frac{1}{m} = 2k - 1$$

$$\frac{1}{k^2} = 2k - 1 \quad \Leftrightarrow 1 = 2k^3 - k^2 \quad 2k^3 - k^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$2k^3 - k^2 - 1 = 2k^3 - 2k^2 + k^2 - 1 = 2k^2(k-1) + (k-1)(k+1)$$

$$(k-1)(2k^2 + k + 1)$$

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

$$1 + 2 = \sqrt{8 + 1}$$

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

$$\frac{10}{7} - 1 = \frac{3}{7}$$

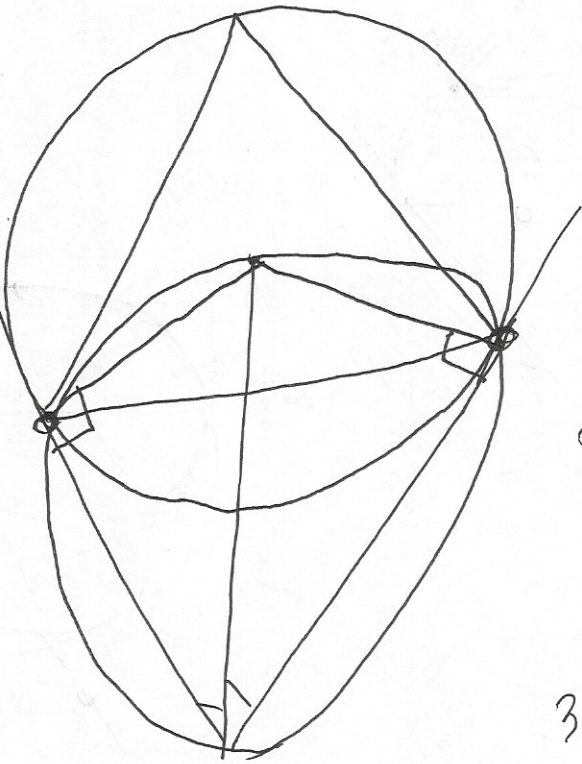
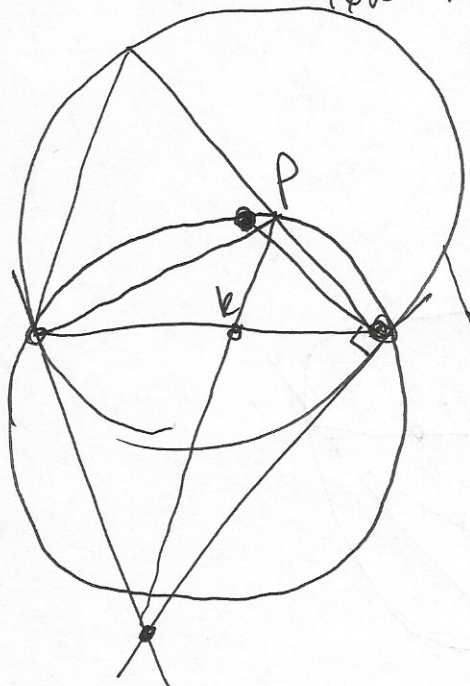
$$4x - \frac{x}{2} = 1$$

$$16x^2 + 8x + 1 = 5x - 1$$

$$\frac{8x - x}{2} = 1 \quad 7x = 2$$

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

$$16x^2 + 3x + 2 = 0$$



8 2

$$30 + 21 = 51$$

3 4

$$\log_a b - \log_b c = 0 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad \log_a b - \frac{\log_a c}{\log_a b} = 0 \quad x - \frac{y}{x} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{y-1} = \frac{y}{\frac{1}{y-1}} = \frac{1}{y-1} - y(y-1) = 1 - y(y-1)^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = y-1 \quad \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{y-1}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{1}{\log_a b} - \log_b c = 1 - \log_b c \log_b a$$

$$x = \frac{1}{x-1} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \quad \frac{\log_a c}{\log_a b} = \frac{1}{\log_a a} \cdot \frac{1}{\log_a b} = \frac{1}{\log_a b-1} \cdot \frac{1}{\log_a b}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{x(x-1)} \quad x^3 - x^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\log_b a = \log_a b - 1 \quad \frac{1}{\log_a b} = \log_a b - 1 \quad \frac{1}{x} = x-1$$

$$1 = x^2 - x \quad x^2 - x - 1 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \log_a b - \frac{\log_a c}{\log_a b} = 0 \\ \frac{1}{\log_a c} = \log_a b - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\log_a^2 b = \log_a c \quad 4x+1 = \frac{x}{2} + 2$$

$$\log_a b \cdot \log_a b = \log_a c \quad 4x^2 - \frac{x}{2} = 1$$

$$\log_a b \cdot \log_a b = \log_a c \quad \frac{7x}{2} = 1$$

$$b^{\log_a b} = c$$

$$\log_a b \cdot \log_b c = \frac{\log_b c}{\log_b a} = \log_a c \quad \log_a b \cdot \log_c a = \frac{\log_a b}{\log_a c} = \log_c b$$

$$\log_b c \cdot \log_c a = \log_b a$$

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

$$\log_c a = \log_a b - 1$$

$$\log_c a = \log_a \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\log_a b \log_b c} = \log_a b - 1$$

$$\log_b c = \log_c a + 1 \quad \log_b c = \log_c a e$$

Упростите

$$N5 \quad \log_{\sqrt{5x-1}} (4x+1) \log_{4x+1} \left(\frac{x}{2}+2\right)^2 \log_{\frac{x}{2}+2} (5x-1)$$

$$\begin{cases} 5x-1 > 0 \\ \sqrt{5x-1} \neq 1 \\ 4x+1 > 0 \\ 4x+1 \neq 1 \\ \frac{x}{2}+2 > 0 \\ \frac{x}{2}+2 \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

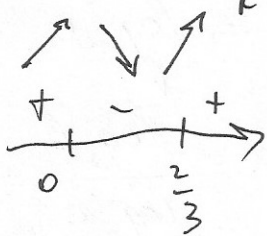
$$\begin{cases} \log_{5x-1} (4x+1) \\ 5x-1 = a \\ 4x+1 = b \\ \frac{x}{2}+2 = \frac{1}{b}c \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 \log_{4x+1} \left(\frac{x}{2}+2\right) \log_{\frac{x}{2}+2} (5x-1) \\ \log_a b \quad 2 \log_b c \quad \log_c a \\ \log_a b = \log_b c \\ \log_c a = \log_a b - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log_a b - \log_b c = 0 &\Leftrightarrow \log_a b - \frac{1}{\log_b c} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \log_a b \cdot \log_b c \\ \frac{1}{\log_b a} - \log_b c = 0 &\Leftrightarrow 1 - \log_b c \log_b a = 0 \Leftrightarrow \log_b a \\ \log_a b - \frac{\log_a c}{\log_a b} = 0 &\Leftrightarrow \log_a b = k \\ \frac{1}{\log_a c} = \log_a b - 1 &\Leftrightarrow \log_a c = m \\ \left. \begin{aligned} k - \frac{m}{k} = 0 \\ \frac{1}{m} = k - 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} k^2 - m = 0 & k^2 = m \\ k \neq 0 \\ m \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{m} = m - 1 & m^2 - m = 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$m^2 - m = 0 \Rightarrow m(m-1) = 0 \Rightarrow m = 0 \text{ or } m = 1$$

$$y' = 3k^2 - 2k = 0 \Rightarrow k = 0 \text{ or } k = \frac{2}{3}$$



$$1 + b = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{b}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log_a^2 b - \log_a c = 0 &\Leftrightarrow \log_a b = \pm \sqrt{\log_a c} \\ 1 = \log_a b - \log_a c &\Leftrightarrow 1 = \log_a \frac{b}{c} \\ \frac{b}{c} = a &\Leftrightarrow b = ac \\ 1 + \log_a c = \frac{1}{1 + \log_c a} &\Leftrightarrow \log_a ac = \frac{1}{\log_c ac} \\ 1 + b = \frac{b}{b+1} &\Leftrightarrow (b+1)^2 = b \\ \log_a b \log_a c - \log_a c - 1 = 0 &\Leftrightarrow \log_a b - \frac{1}{\log_a c} - 1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log_a b \log_a c - \log_a c - 1 = 0 \\ \log_a b \log_a c - \log_a c - \log_a a = 0 \\ \log_a b \log_a c = \log_a ac \end{aligned}$$

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