

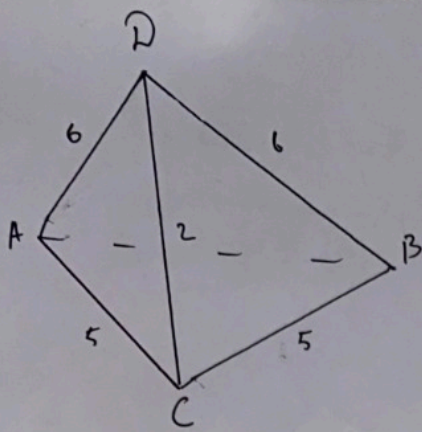
Часть 1

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

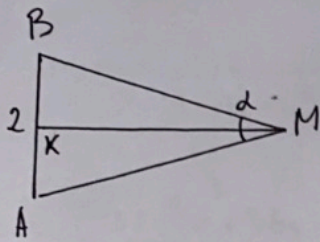
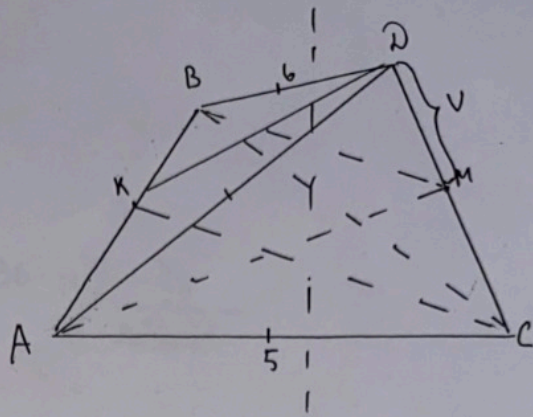
Шифр: **21101884**

ID профиля: **874618**

Вариант 17



Memorandum
√2



$$DK = \sqrt{35}$$

$$CK = \sqrt{24}$$

$$MK = \sqrt{35 - u^2}$$

$$MK = \sqrt{24 - (x - u)^2}$$

$$35 - u^2 = 24 - (x^2 - 2ux + u^2)$$

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

$$u = \frac{11 + x^2}{2x}$$

$$MK = \sqrt{35 - \left(\frac{11+x^2}{2x}\right)^2}$$

$$\sin \frac{d}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{36 - u^2}}$$

$$\cos \frac{d}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{35 - u^2}}{\sqrt{36 - u^2}}$$

$$\sin d = 2 \sin \frac{d}{2} \cos \frac{d}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{35 - u^2}}{36 - u^2}$$

$$B = \frac{36 - u^2}{2\sqrt{35 - u^2}} \quad 0 \leq u \leq 6$$

$$B'_u = \frac{-2u \cdot 2\sqrt{35 - u^2} - (36 - u^2) \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{(-2u)}{2\sqrt{35 - u^2}}}{4(35 - u^2)}$$

$$\sin \frac{d}{2} = \frac{1}{BM}$$

$$BM = \frac{1}{\sin \frac{d}{2}}$$

$$u = DM = \sqrt{36 - \frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{d}{2}}}$$

$$\frac{2}{\sin d} = 2B$$

$$B = \frac{1}{\sin d}$$

(2)

Решение

$$a_1^2 + 6a_1 + 9 > 0 \quad D = 36 +$$

$$D = 0$$

$$a_1 = -3$$

$$BM = \frac{1}{\sin \frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

$$\frac{L}{\sin \alpha} = 2b$$

$$b = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$-a_1^2 - 16a_1 - 60 < 0$$

$$L = 2BM = \sqrt{36} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ 11 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ 4 \\ \hline 4 \end{array} \quad \sqrt{\quad}$$

$$(35 - 4^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\frac{-2u(35 - 4^2) + 36u - 4^2}{(35 - 4^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\frac{-70u + 2u^3 + 36u - 4^2}{1 \cdot 1^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

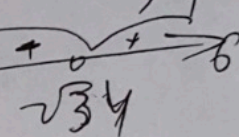
$$\begin{array}{r} 70 \\ 36 \\ \hline 34 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ 11 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ 6 \end{array}$$

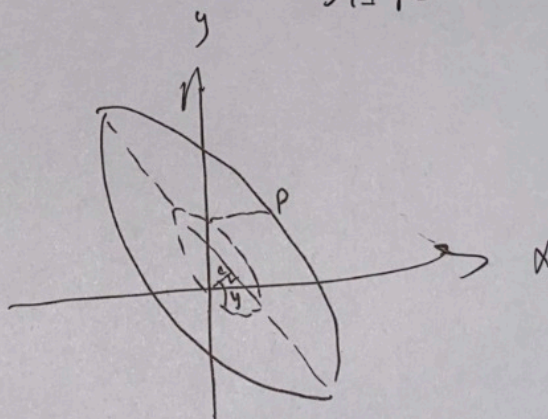
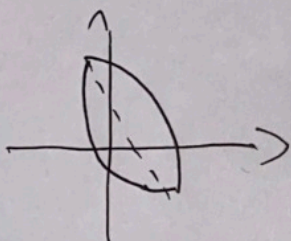
$$34 \pm \sqrt{23}$$

$$4 \sqrt{34} - 44$$



$$x + 11 = 2x \sqrt{34}$$

$$x^2 - 2x\sqrt{34} + 11 = 0$$



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

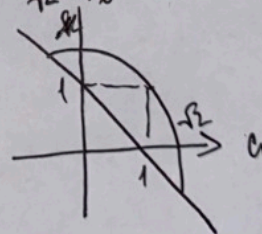
$$(a-1)^2 + (b-1)^2 \leq 2$$

$$b = 1 - a$$

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

$$a = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

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



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

$$2a^2 - 2a - 1$$

Графика М формула за чет точки (a, b) ∈ пункт лини и макс угаление $\sqrt{2}$,
 Т.е. оубавена е еста оуби оуб-их оуб-теи. Плантаге 3 то угаление
 Плантаге семелита. $S_{\text{сем}} = S_{\text{сем}AOB} - S_{\Delta AOB}$
 Найгилу коор-ти Точка А и В

$$\begin{cases} x+y=1 \\ x^2+y^2=8 \end{cases}$$

$$2x^2 - 2x - 7 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{15}}{2}$$

$$y = 1 - \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{15}}{2} \right) = \frac{1 - \sqrt{15}}{2}$$

$$OC = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$AB = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{15}}{2} - \frac{1 - \sqrt{15}}{2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{15}}{2} - \frac{1 + \sqrt{15}}{2} \right)^2} = \sqrt{30}$$

$$S_{\Delta AOB} = \frac{AB \cdot OC}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{30}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}$$

$$\sin \varphi = \frac{BC}{OB} = \frac{\sqrt{30}}{2 \cdot 2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$$

$$\angle AOB = 2 \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$$

$$S_{\text{сем}} = 2 \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^2 = 8 \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$$

$$S_{\text{сем}} = 8 \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}$$

Плантаге китуби М

$$S = 2 S_{\text{сем}} = 16 \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4} - \sqrt{15}$$

Ответ: $16 \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4} - \sqrt{15}$

Внутренность, ограниченная пунктурными линиями, Точка вогну
 когда центр в (.) Р

√3

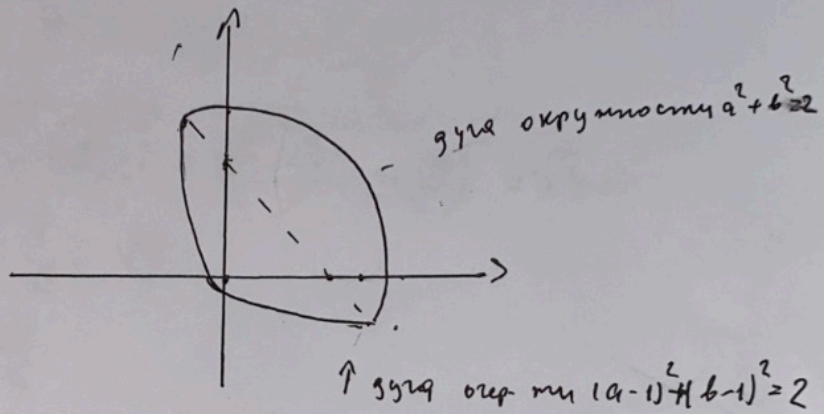
исполнен

$$\begin{cases} 2a+2b \geq 2 \\ 2a+2b < 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2+b^2 \leq 2 \\ a^2+b^2 < 2a+2b \end{cases}$$

$$a+b \geq 1 \Rightarrow a^2+b^2 \leq 2$$

$$a+b < 1 \Rightarrow (a-1)^2+(b-1)^2 \leq 2$$

Нарисуем на м. Oab



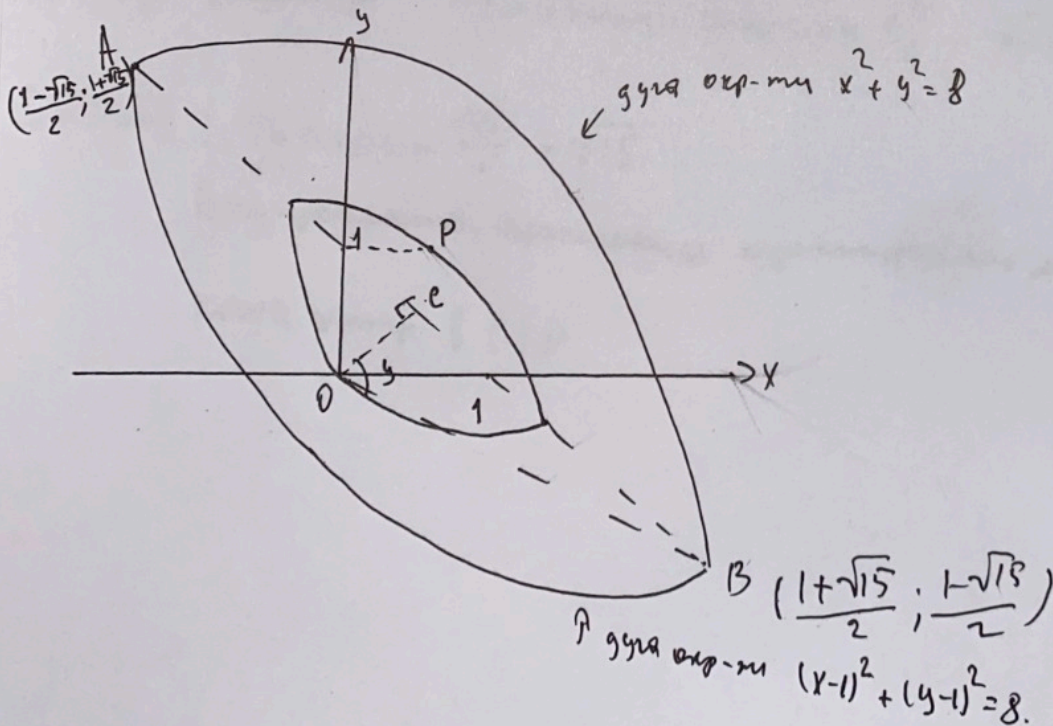
Эта линия описывается системой пер-к

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

при $a+b \geq 1$

(при $a+b < 1$)

Нарисуем множество M



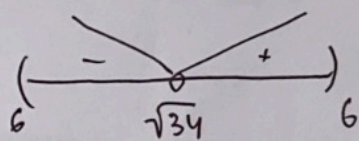
Memorikan

$$B_u' = \frac{-4u\sqrt{35-u^2} + \frac{2u(36-u^2)}{\sqrt{35-u^2}}}{4(35-u^2)}$$

$$\frac{36-u^2}{\sqrt{35-u^2}} - 2u\sqrt{35-u^2} - (36-u^2) \frac{-2u}{2\sqrt{35-u^2}}$$

$$\frac{-2u\sqrt{35-u^2} + \frac{u(36-u^2)}{\sqrt{35-u^2}}}{(35-u^2)} = \frac{-2u(35-u^2) + 36u - u^3}{(35-u^2)^{3/2}} =$$

$$= \frac{-70u + 2u + 36u - u^3}{(\quad)^{3/2}} = \frac{u^3 - 34u}{(\quad)^{3/2}}$$



$$B_{\min} = B(\sqrt{34})$$

$$x^2 + 11 = 2x\sqrt{34}$$

$$x^2 - 2x\sqrt{34} + 11 = 0$$

$$\sqrt{34} \pm \sqrt{34-11} = \sqrt{34} \pm \sqrt{23}$$

$$\text{Jawab: } \sqrt{34} \pm \sqrt{23}$$

3

rumus

v1

$$\frac{2a_1 + d(10-1)}{2} \cdot 10 = S$$

$$(2a_1 + 9d)5 = S$$

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

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + 16a_1d + 55d^2 > 10a_1 + 45d + 1 \\ a_1^2 + 16a_1d + 60d^2 < 10a_1 + 45d + 17 \end{cases}$$

$$-a_1^2 - 16a_1d - 60d^2 > -10a_1 - 45d - 17$$

$$-5d^2 > -16$$

$$d^2 < \frac{16}{5} \quad (3,2)$$

$d \in \mathbb{Z}$, t.k. a_1 u $a_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$

$d = 0$ не возм. $a_n \uparrow$

$$d = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + 16a_1 + 55 > 10a_1 + 46 \\ a_1^2 + 16a_1 + 60 < 10a_1 + 67 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + 6a_1 + 9 > 0 \\ a_1^2 + 6a_1 - 2 < 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a_1 \neq 3 \\ -3 - \sqrt{11} < a_1 < -3 + \sqrt{11} \end{cases}$$

$$-6,3 < a_1 < 0,3; \quad a_1 = -6; -5; -4; -2; -1; 0$$

Jawab: -6; -5; -4; -2; -1; 0.

1

Часть 2

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

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Вариант 17

$$z^2 = \frac{10}{3 \cdot 2 \sin \beta \cos \beta} = \frac{74}{21}$$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{5}{\sqrt{74}} \quad \sin \beta = \frac{7}{\sqrt{74}}$$

$$z = \sqrt{\frac{74}{21}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} AC^2 &= (3z)^2 + (2z)^2 - 2 \cdot 3z \cdot 2z \cos \beta = 13z^2 - 12z^2 \left(2 \cdot \frac{25}{74} - 1 \right) = \\ &= \frac{1250z^2}{74} = \frac{1250}{74} \cdot \frac{74}{21} = \frac{1250}{21} \end{aligned}$$

$$AC = \sqrt{\frac{1250}{21}}$$

Jawab: a) 25

$$\delta) \sqrt{\frac{1250}{21}}$$

3

√4

Именован

$$a = 2^{x_1} \cdot 3^{y_1}, b = 2^{x_2} \cdot 3^{y_2}, c = 2^{x_3} \cdot 3^{y_3}$$

Хотя бы одно $x_i = 1$, и хотя бы одно $x_n = 15$, а остальные $1 \leq x_n \leq 15$ любое

Всего 45 случаев по x

Хотя бы одно $y_i = 1$, и хотя бы одно $y_n = 16$, остальные $1 \leq y_n \leq 16$

любое, т.е. 48 случаев

В итоге ответ $45 \cdot 48 = 2160$

Ответ: 2160

√5

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

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

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

$x=2$ единственный корень при $x > 2/5$

$$f(x) = \frac{2 \ln\left(\frac{x}{2}+2\right)}{\ln(4x+1)} + 1 \quad \nearrow, \quad \text{а } g(x) = \frac{\ln(5x-1)}{\ln\left(\frac{x}{2}+2\right)} \quad \searrow$$

Дальше нет корней

Ответ: 2

(1)

решение

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

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

$$\frac{\sqrt{4/2}}{1/2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ 48 \\ \hline 360 \\ 180 \\ \hline 216 \end{array}$$

$$2^{x_1} \cdot 3^{y_1}$$

$$2^{x_2} \cdot 3^{y_2}$$

$$2^{x_3} \cdot 3^{y_3}$$

$$2 \cdot \frac{25}{74}$$

$$\frac{25}{37} - 1 = \frac{25-37}{37}$$

$$= -\frac{8}{37}$$

$\Delta KPC \sim \Delta ABC$, т.к.

$\angle C$ — общий, ~~$\angle A$ — общий~~

коэф. подобия $k = \frac{y}{10} = \frac{2}{5}$

$$(3z)^2 + (2z)^2 - 2 \cdot 3z \cdot 2z \cdot \cos 2\beta$$

$$\frac{S_{\Delta PKC}}{S_{\Delta ABC}} = k^2 = \frac{4}{25}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{\Delta ABC} = 25$$

$$= 13z^2 - 12z^2 \left(2 \cdot \frac{25}{74} - 1 \right) = \frac{1250z^2}{74} \approx \frac{1250}{74}$$

$$\frac{74}{21} = \frac{1250}{21}$$

$$AC = \sqrt{\frac{1250}{21}}$$

$$x_i = 1$$

$$x_n = 15$$

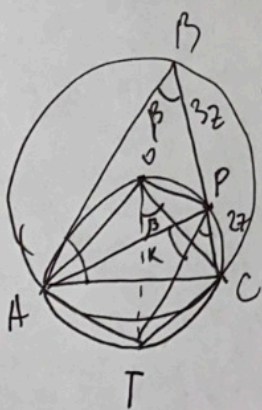
$$1 \leq x_n \leq 15 \text{ модор } \{ 45 \text{ м} \}$$

$$\frac{45 \cdot 48}{21}$$

$$y_i = 1$$

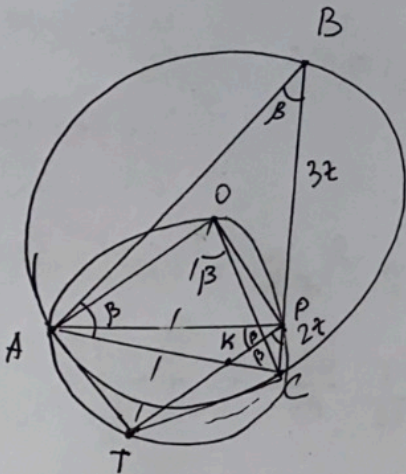
$$y_n = 16$$

$$1 \leq y_n \leq 16 \text{ } \{ 48 \text{ м} \}$$



~6

Установи



$$R = \frac{AC}{\sin \beta}$$

$$R_1 = \frac{AC}{\sin 2\beta}$$

$\angle AOC = 2\beta$ $\angle OCT = 90^\circ$, т.е. OT - диаметр второй окружности (около $\triangle AOC$)

Тогда $\angle OPT = 90^\circ$

$$AK:KC = 6:4$$

$$AK = 3x \quad KC = 2x$$

$$\angle AOC = 2\beta \quad \angle OCT = 90^\circ$$

~~FB~~

$\triangle KPC \sim \triangle ABC$, т.к. $\angle C$ - общий, а коэффициент подобия $k = \frac{KC}{AC} = \frac{4}{10} = \frac{2}{5}$

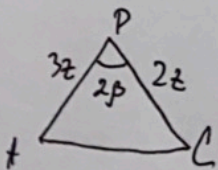
$$\frac{S_{\triangle KPC}}{S_{\triangle ABC}} = k^2 = \frac{4}{25}$$

$$S_{\triangle ABC} = 25$$

$$\delta) \beta = \arcsin \frac{2}{5}$$

$$S_{\triangle ABP} = 15 \Rightarrow \frac{BP}{PC} = \frac{15}{10} = \frac{3}{2}$$

и $AP = BP = 3z$ т.к. $\angle APC = 2z$



$$S_{\triangle APC} = 10 \quad \text{и} \quad 10 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3z \cdot 2z \cdot \sin 2\beta \Rightarrow$$

(2)