

Часть 1

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

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Вариант 17

Упробер

$$\begin{cases} a_6 a_{12} > S+1 \\ a_7 a_{11} < S+17 \end{cases} \quad a_1, a_2 \dots a_{10}$$

$$S = \frac{a_1 + a_{10}}{2} \cdot 10 = 5(2a_1 + 9d) = 10a_1 + 45d$$

$$\begin{cases} a_6 a_{12} > S+1 \\ S+17 > a_7 a_{11} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (a_1 + 5d)(a_1 + 11d) > S+1 = 10a_1 + 45d + 1 \\ (a_1 + 6d)(a_1 + 10d) < S+17 = 10a_1 + 45d + 17 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_6 a_{12} + 16 > a_7 a_{11} \\ a_1^2 + 16a_1 d + 55d^2 + 16 > a_1^2 + 16a_1 d + 60d^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1^2 + 16a_1 d + 55d^2 > 10a_1 + 45d + 1 \\ a_1^2 + 16a_1 d + 60d^2 < 10a_1 + 45d + 17 \end{cases}$$

$$16 > 5d^2$$

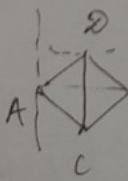
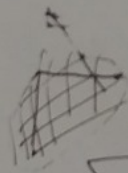
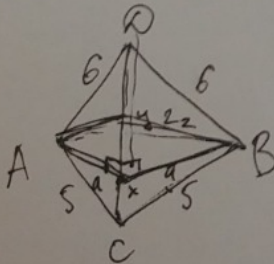
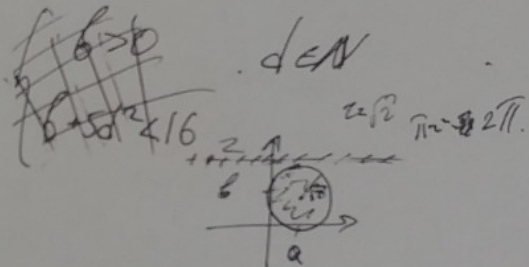
$$d^2 < \frac{16}{5}$$

$$d < \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$d < 2$$

$$d \leq 1$$

~~$$a_1^2 + 16a_1(8d) - 45d + 55d^2 \leq 16$$~~



$$\frac{z}{\sin d} = 2z \Rightarrow z = \frac{1}{\sin d}$$

$$z \rightarrow \min \Rightarrow \sin d \rightarrow \max \Rightarrow \sin d = 1 \Rightarrow d = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

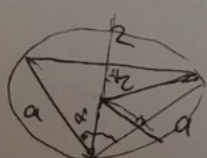
$$a^2 + b^2 \leq 2$$

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

$$2a + 2b > 2 \Rightarrow a + b > 1$$

$$CD = \sqrt{36 - a^2} + \sqrt{25 - a^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = \sqrt{36 - a^2} \\ x = \sqrt{25 - a^2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 = 36 - y^2 \\ a^2 = 25 - x^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x + y \rightarrow ?$$



$$y = 2a^2 - 2a^2 \cos d$$

$$2 = a^2(1 - \cos d)$$

$$1 - \cos d = \frac{2}{a^2}$$

$$\cos d = 1 - \frac{2}{a^2} = \frac{a^2 - 2}{a^2}$$

$$\sin d = \sqrt{1 - \frac{(a^2 - 2)^2}{a^4}} = \frac{\sqrt{4a^2 - 4}}{a^2} = \frac{2\sqrt{a^2 - 1}}{a^2}$$

$$z = \frac{a^2}{2\sqrt{a^2 - 1}}$$

Handwritten scribbles and notes.

Умножение

$$\begin{cases} (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \leq 2 \rightarrow \text{окр. } C(a;b), r = \sqrt{2} \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq \min(2a+2b, 2) \end{cases}$$

$S = \pi R^2 = 2\pi$

~~а) $\min(2a+2b, 2) \geq 2$~~
~~или $2(a+b) \geq 2$~~

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

$a+b \leq 1$

$a < 1$

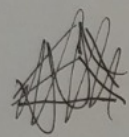
$b < 1$

$(a > 0, b > 0)$

$a^2 < a$

$b^2 < b$

или $a^2 + b^2 < a + b \Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 < 2(a+b)$
 $a, b: a^2 + b^2 = \min(2a+2b, 2)$



$a_1 \quad a_{10}$

$0 \dots 9$

$S_2 = 3 \cdot 5 = 15$

$a_6 \cdot a_{12} = 5 \cdot 11 = 55 > 10$

$a_7 \cdot a_{11} = 6 \cdot 10 = 60 > 20$

$1 \dots 10 \quad S_2 = \frac{11 \cdot 10}{2} = 55$

$a_6 \cdot a_{12} = 6 \cdot 12 = 72 > 56$

$a_9 \cdot a_9 = 9 \cdot 9 = 81 < 72$

a_1

$-6 \dots 3$

$S_2 = \frac{(-6+3) \cdot 10}{2} = -15$

$-3 \dots 6$

$a_6 \cdot a_{12} = -1 \cdot 5 = -5 > -14$

$a_4 \cdot a_{11} = 0 \cdot 4 = 0 < 2$

$S_2 = \frac{(6-3) \cdot 10}{2} = 15$

$a_6 \cdot a_{12} = 2 \cdot 8 = 16 > 16$

$a_7 \cdot a_{11} = 3 \cdot 7 = 21 < 32$

$-7 \dots 2$

$S_2 = -5 \cdot 5 = -25$

$a_6 \cdot a_{12} = -2 \cdot 7 = -8 > -24$

~~$-1 \cdot 3 = -3 > -8$~~

Nf.

m.k. $a_i \in \mathbb{Z}$, mo $a, d \in \mathbb{Z}$

1) Tuzemo pazn. af. nroc. prvna d ($d > 0$
 $d \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow d \in \mathbb{N}$
 $a_i \in \mathbb{Z}$)

$a_1 = ?$
 $a_{12} = ?$

$$S = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{10} = \frac{a_1 + a_{10}}{2} \cdot 10 = 5 \cdot (2a_1 + 9d) = 10a_1 + 45d$$

2) Tlo yca: $\begin{cases} a_6 \cdot a_{12} > S+1 \\ a_7 \cdot a_{11} < S+17 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} a_6 \cdot a_{12} &= (a_1 + 5d)(a_1 + 11d) = a_1^2 + 55d^2 + 16a_1d \\ a_7 \cdot a_{11} &= (a_1 + 6d)(a_1 + 10d) = a_1^2 + 60d^2 + 16a_1d \end{aligned}$$

(+) $\begin{cases} a_6 \cdot a_{12} > S+1 \\ S+17 > a_7 \cdot a_{11} \end{cases}$

$$S+17 + a_6 \cdot a_{12} > a_7 \cdot a_{11} + S+1$$

$$16 + a_6 \cdot a_{12} > a_7 \cdot a_{11}$$

$$16 + a_1^2 + 16a_1d + 55d^2 > a_1^2 + 60d^2 + 16a_1d$$

$$16 > 5d^2$$

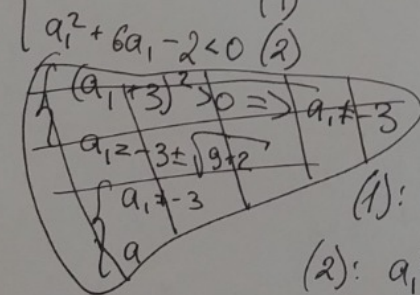
$$d^2 < \frac{16}{5}$$

$$d^2 < 3,2$$

m.k. $d \in \mathbb{N}$, mo $d = 1$

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

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + 6a_1 + 9 > 0 & (1) \\ a_1^2 + 6a_1 - 2 < 0 & (2) \end{cases}$$



(1): $(a_1 + 3)^2 > 0 \Rightarrow a_1 \neq -3$

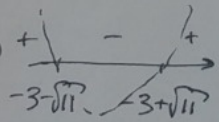
(2): $a_1^2 + 6a_1 - 2 < 0$

$$a_1^2 + 6a_1 + 9 - 11 < 0$$

$$(a_1 + 3)^2 - \sqrt{11}^2 < 0$$

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

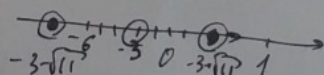
$$a_1 \in (-3 - \sqrt{11}; -3 + \sqrt{11})$$



4) $\begin{cases} (1) \\ (2) \end{cases} \Rightarrow a_1 \in (-3 - \sqrt{11}; -3 + \sqrt{11})$

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

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



Odbem: $\{-6; -5; -4; -2; -1; 0\}$

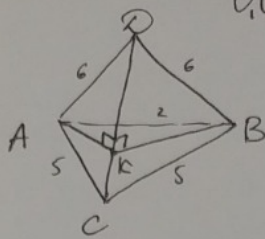
(1)

Memoribus

№2. $AB=2$
 $AC=CB=5$
 $AD=DB=6$
 $z = \min$

 $CD = ?$

O_1, O_2 - осев. центр.



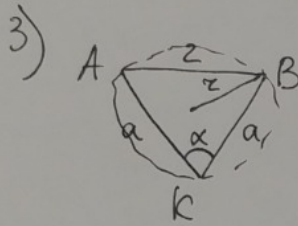
~~AK~~ $AK \perp CD$

1) П.к. $\triangle ACD = \triangle BCD$, мо еам AK - вис. $\triangle ACD$,
 $(AD=BD)$
 $(AC=BC)$
 CD - осев.
 мо BK - вис. $\triangle BCD$
 $(BK \perp CD)$.
 $\Rightarrow AK=BK=a$.

2) Рассм. (ABK) : $AK \perp CD$
 $BK \perp CD \Rightarrow (ABK) \perp CD$

м.к. $CD \parallel O_1O_2$, мо $(ABK) \perp O_1O_2$.

рагуе окр., осев. окр. $\triangle ABK$, равен
 рагуеу z осев., осев. окр. $ABCD$.



по Th. sin: $\frac{AB}{\sin \alpha} = 2z$

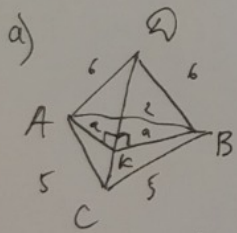
$\frac{2}{\sin \alpha} = 2z$

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

$z \rightarrow \min \Rightarrow \sin \alpha \rightarrow \max$

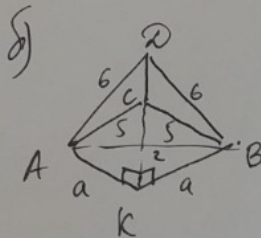
$\sin \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} = 90^\circ$

4) Возьмем 2 варианта:



~~CD = AK + CK~~

$CD = AK + CK = \sqrt{6^2 - a^2} + \sqrt{5^2 - a^2}$
 $= \sqrt{36 - a^2} + \sqrt{25 - a^2}$
 $= \sqrt{34} + \sqrt{23}$



$CD = AK - CK = \sqrt{6^2 - a^2} - \sqrt{5^2 - a^2}$
 $= \sqrt{36 - a^2} - \sqrt{25 - a^2}$
 $= \sqrt{34} - \sqrt{23}$

Ответ: $\sqrt{34} + \sqrt{23}$ или $\sqrt{34} - \sqrt{23}$.

(2)

Ученик

№3. Числовые

$$\begin{cases} (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \leq 2. & (1) \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq \min(2a+2b, 2). & (2) \end{cases}$$

(1): ~~круг~~ с центром в (1) $C(a; b)$ и $R = \sqrt{2}$.

Его площадь равна $S = \pi R^2 = 2\pi$ и не зависит от a и b .

Этот круг сущ., если сущ. такие a, b , ком. угодн. (2).

(2): $a^2 + b^2 \leq \min(2a+2b, 2)$.

Пусть $\min(2a+2b, 2) = 2a+2b$, т.е. $2a+2b < 2$
 $a+b < 1$ (*)

Пусть $\begin{cases} a > 0 \\ b > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ у (*), $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a < 1 \\ b < 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 < a \\ b^2 < b \end{cases}$ (3)

$$\begin{cases} a^2 + b^2 < a + b \\ a + b < 2(a + b) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \underline{a^2 + b^2 < 2a + 2b.}$$

При $\begin{cases} a \in (0; 1) \\ b \in (0; 1) \end{cases}$ уел. (2) ~~всегда~~ выполняется и круг у (1) сущ. Это и есть исконая фигура M . Ее площадь равна 2π .

Ответ: 2π .

(3)

Часть 2

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

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Вариант 17

Упробук

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \text{НОД}(a, b, c) &= 2 \cdot 3 = 6 \\ \text{НОК}(a, b, c) &= 2^5 \cdot 3^6 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 2^{a_1} \cdot 3^{b_1} \\ b &= 2^{a_2} \cdot 3^{b_2} \\ c &= 2^{a_3} \cdot 3^{b_3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\min(a_1, a_2, a_3) = 1$$

$$\min(a_1, a_2, a_3) = 1$$

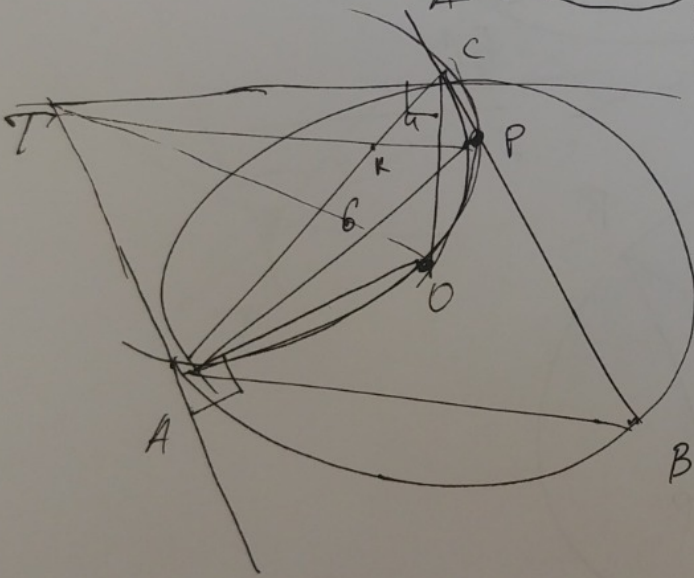
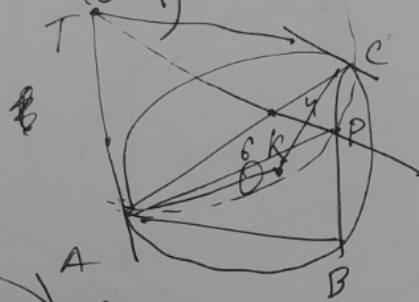
$$\min(b_1, b_2, b_3) = 1$$

$$\log_{\sqrt{x+1}}(4x+1)$$

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

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

$$1 = 2 = 3 + 1$$



Упробук

$$2 \log_a b = \frac{2}{\log_a a}$$

$$2 \log_a c = \frac{2}{\log_a a}$$

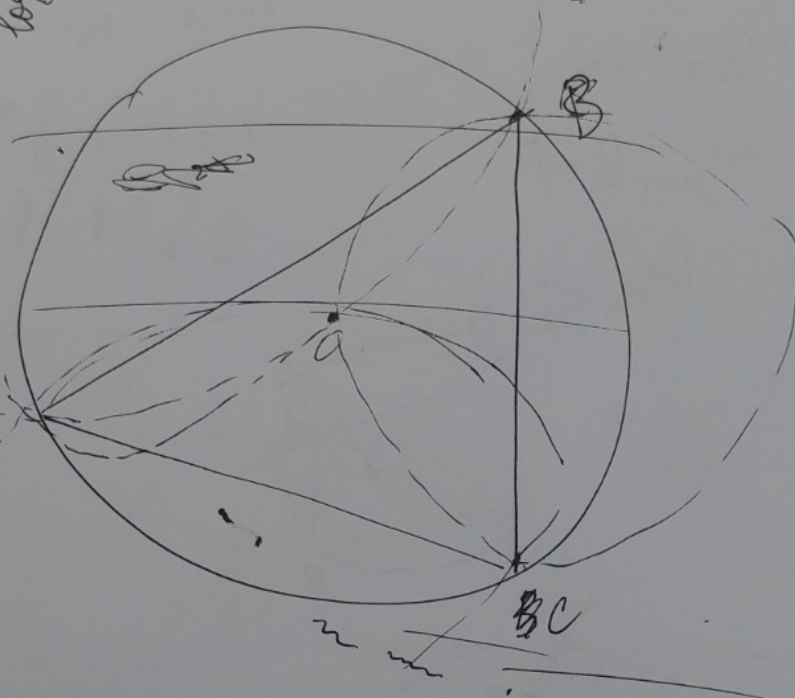
$$\log_a a$$

$$\log_a a = \frac{\log_a a}{\log_a a}$$

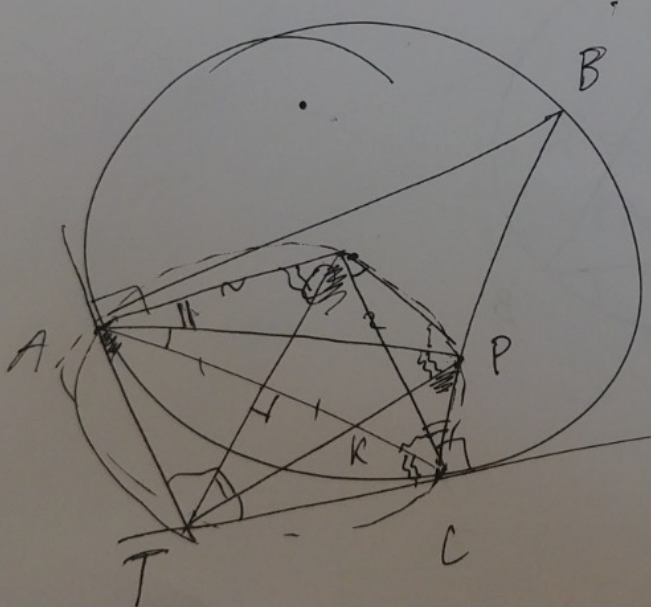
$$2 \log_{5x-1} (4x+1)$$

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

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



2.8
4.4
1.16



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

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

8-

$$k \cdot k(k-1) = 4$$

$$k^2 - k - 4 = 0$$

$$k^2 - 2k + k - 4 = 0$$

$$k^2(k-2) + k - 4 = 0$$

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

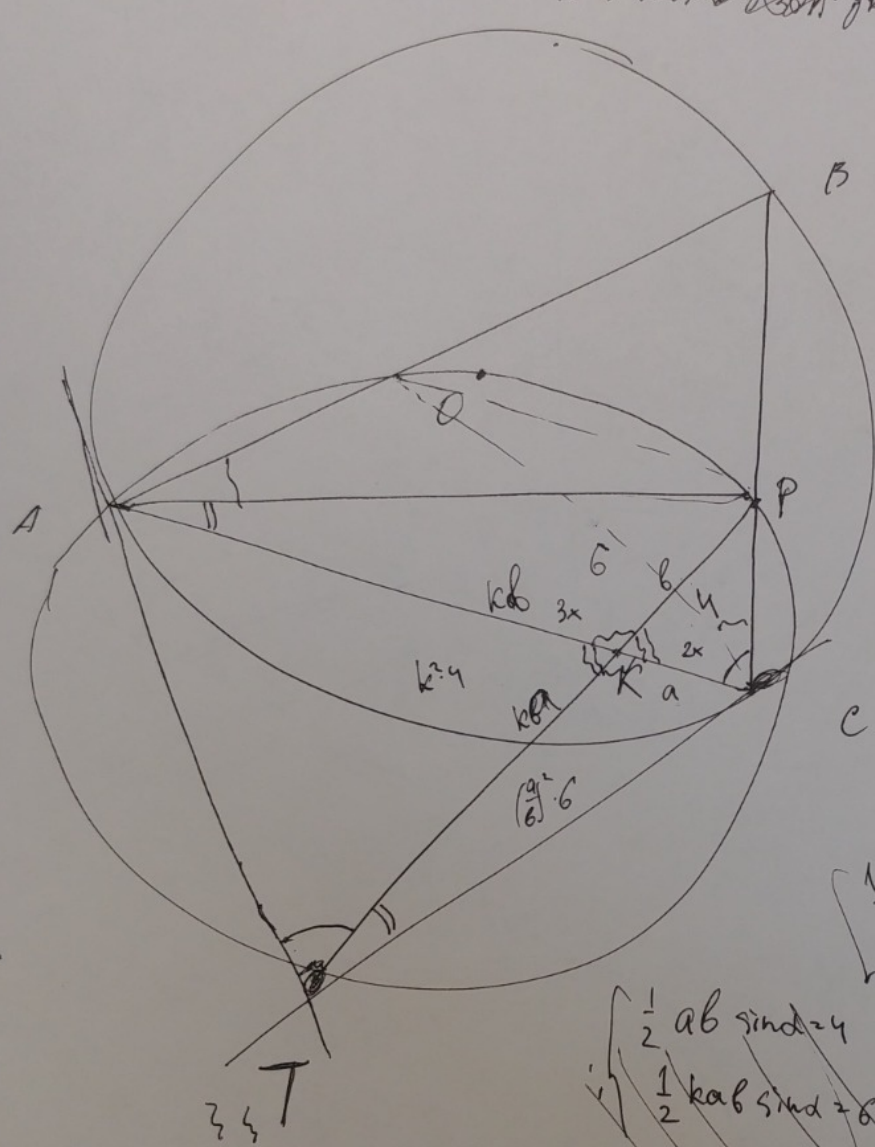
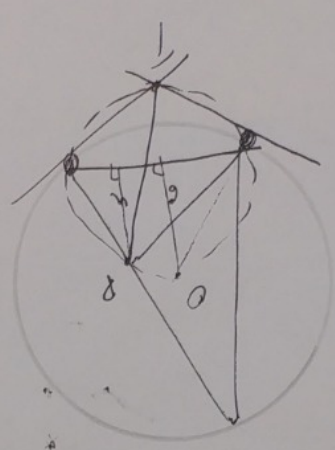
$$k^2(k-2) + k - 2 - 2 = 0$$

Упробер

~~2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12~~

~~12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1~~

~~ab · k · sin α (a, b)~~
~~a · b · k · sin α (a, b)~~



~~12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1~~

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} ab \sin \alpha &= 4 \\ \frac{1}{2} kb^2 \sin \alpha &= 6 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} ab \sin \alpha &= 4 \\ \frac{1}{2} kab \sin \alpha &= 6 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\frac{kb}{a} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$2kb = 3a$$

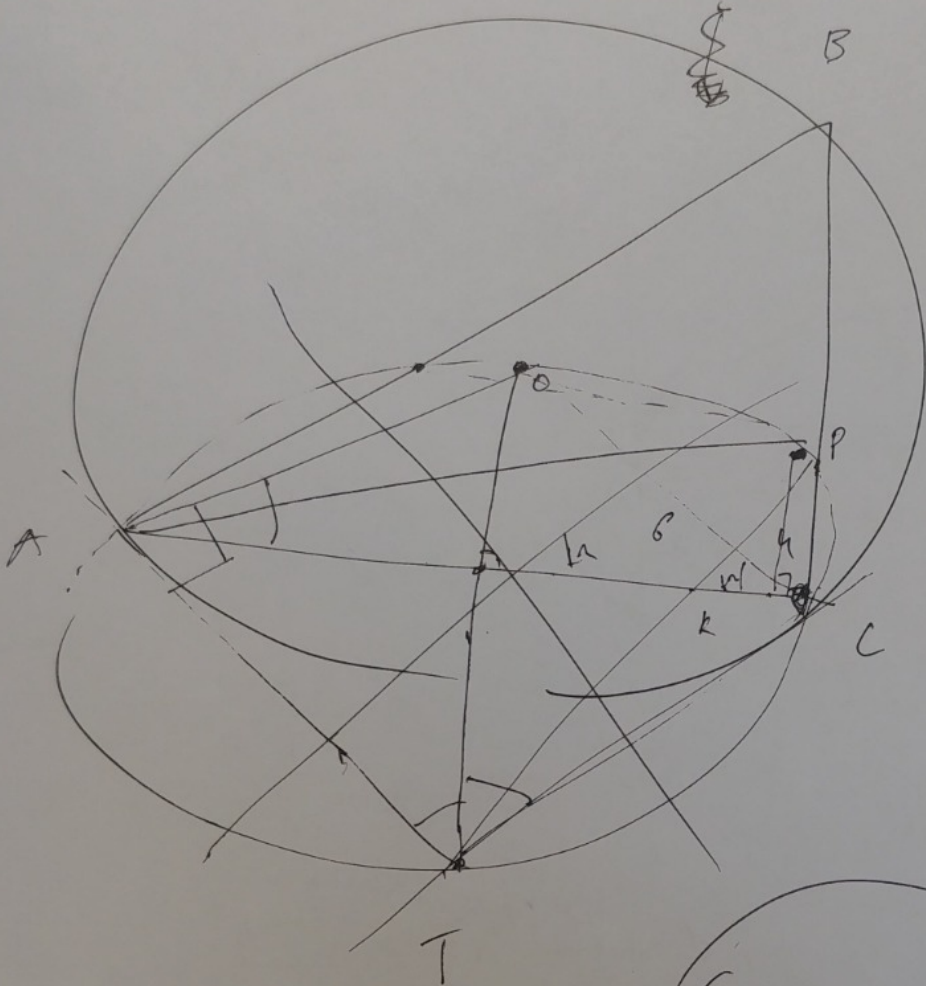
$$\frac{kb}{a} = \frac{3}{2}$$

век

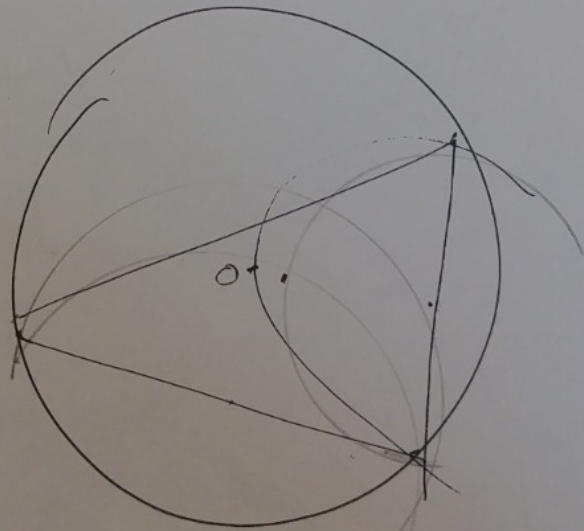
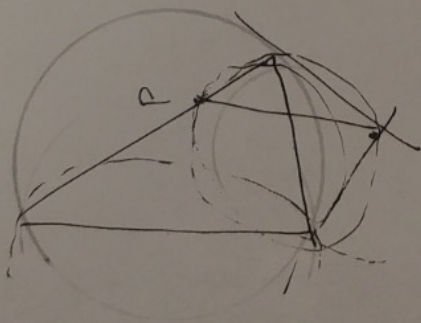
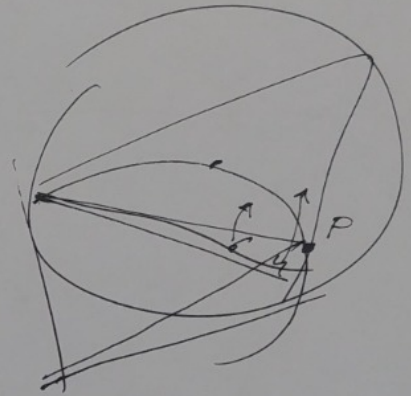
Упробер

Генератор

2/2 R



2/2 R



Ученик

15. $\log_{\sqrt{5x-1}}(4x+1) = \alpha$

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

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

$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{x}{2}+2 > 0 \\ x > -4 \\ \frac{x}{2}+2 \neq 1 \\ x \neq -2 \\ 4x+1 > 0 \\ x > -\frac{1}{4} \\ 4x+1 \neq 1 \\ x \neq 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 5x-1 > 0 \\ x > \frac{1}{5} \\ 5x-1 \neq 1 \\ x \neq \frac{2}{5} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x > \frac{1}{5} \\ x \neq \frac{2}{5} \end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{l} 5x-1 = a \\ 4x+1 = b \\ \frac{x}{2}+2 = c \end{array} \Rightarrow$$

решава
логарифми

$$2 \log_a b = \alpha = \frac{2}{\log_a a}$$

$$2 \log_c c = \beta$$

$$\log_c a = \gamma$$

$$\log_c a = \frac{\log_a a}{\log_a c} = \frac{2 \log_a a}{2 \log_a c} = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha}}{\beta} = \frac{4}{\alpha \cdot \beta}$$

$$\frac{4}{\alpha \cdot \beta} = \gamma$$

$$\alpha \cdot \beta \cdot \gamma = 4$$

Тузимо $\alpha \cdot \beta = k$ гдe α и β су неки бројеви k, a
узимамо $k-1$.

Тада

$$k \cdot k \cdot (k-1) = 4$$

$$k^2 - k^2 - 4 = 0$$

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

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

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

$$\underline{k=2}$$

$$D = 1 - 8 = -7 < 0$$

1) Тузимо $\gamma = k-1 = 1$

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

$$x+4 = 10x+2$$

$$9x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{9}$$

Провера: $\alpha = \log_{\sqrt{\frac{10}{9}-1}}\left(\frac{2}{9}+1\right) = \log_{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{11}{9} \neq 2$
Не постоји.

2) Туким $d=1: \sqrt{5x-1} = 4x+1$

Ученобек

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

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

$$\Delta = 9 - 4 \cdot 16 \cdot 2 < 0$$

Не погх. \emptyset

3) Туким $\beta=1$.

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

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

$$\frac{x^2}{4} - 2x + 3 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 8x + 12 = 0$$

$$x = 4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 12} = 4 \pm 2$$

$$x_1 = 2$$

$$x_2 = 6$$

Ты-ка: $x_1=2$:

$$d = \log_{\sqrt{5}-1}(\sqrt{5}+1) = \log_3 9 = 2$$

$$f = \log_{1+2}(10-1) = \log_3 9 = 2$$

$$x_1 = 2 - \text{погх.}$$

$$x_2 = 6:$$

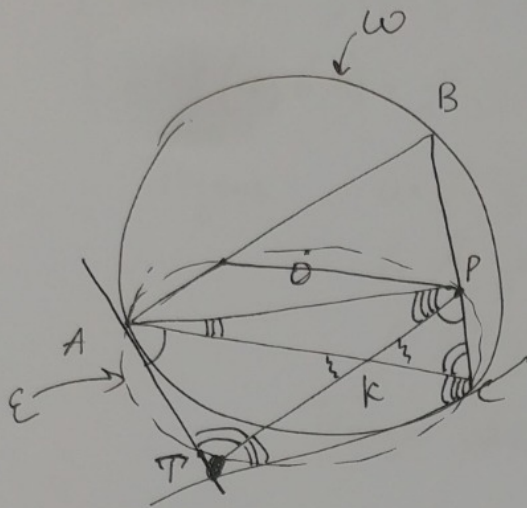
$$d = \log_{\sqrt{30}-1}(25) = \log_{\sqrt{23}} 25 \neq 2$$

не погх.

Омбем: ну $x=2$.

№6. Числовое

Точки A, O, P, C лежат на окружности Γ .



$$S_{APK} = 6$$

$$S_{CPK} = 4$$

1) Рассмотрим $\triangle AOC$:

OA и OC - радиусы, проведенные в (O) кас

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

$$\angle OAT + \angle OCT = 180^\circ$$

$\triangle AOC$ - вписанная четырехугольн.

$\Gamma \in \Gamma$

2)

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

$$AK = \frac{3}{2} KC$$

3)

№4.

Числовик

$$\begin{cases} \text{НОД}(a; b; c) = 6 = 2 \cdot 3 & (1) \\ \text{НОК}(a; b; c) = 2^{15} \cdot 3^{16} & (2) \end{cases}$$

Пусть $a = 2^{a_1} \cdot 3^{b_1}$

$$b = 2^{a_2} \cdot 3^{b_2}$$

$$c = 2^{a_3} \cdot 3^{b_3}$$

Тогда $\text{НОД}(a; b; c) = 2^{\min(a_1, a_2, a_3)} \cdot 3^{\min(b_1, b_2, b_3)} = 2 \cdot 3 = 6$

$$\min(a_1, a_2, a_3) = 1$$

$$\min(b_1, b_2, b_3) = 1.$$

4