

Часть 1

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

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Вариант 17

nl. a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots

Упробуде 1

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

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

$$a_6 = a_1 + 5d$$

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

$$a_7 = a_1 + 6d$$

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

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

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

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

$d \in \mathbb{Z}$

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

$$\begin{array}{r} 105 \\ -17 \\ \hline 88 \end{array}$$

$$16 > 5d^2$$

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

$$d^2 < 3, \dots$$

$$d = 1$$

$$d = -1$$

$$1) d = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + 16a_1 + 55 > 10a_1 + 46 \\ a_1^2 + 16a_1 + 60 < 10a_1 + 62 \end{cases}$$

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

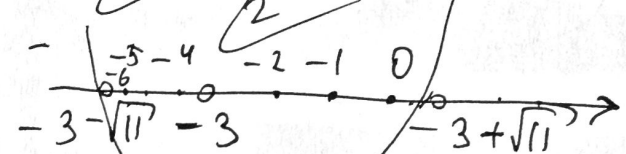
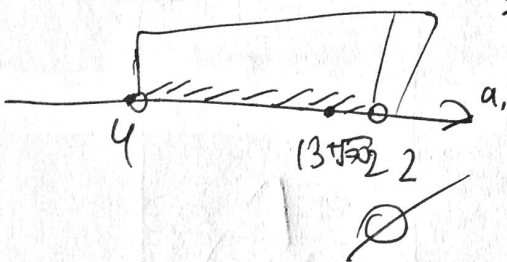
$$a_1 = -3 \pm \sqrt{9+2} \quad a_1 = -3 \pm \sqrt{11}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 - 26a_1 + 49 > 0 \\ a_1^2 - 26a_1 + 88 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$1) a_1 = 13 \pm \sqrt{169 - 49} = 13 \pm \sqrt{120} = 13 \pm 2\sqrt{30}$$

$$2) a_1 = 13 \pm \sqrt{169 - 88} = 13 \pm 9 = \begin{cases} 4 \\ 22 \end{cases}$$



$$13 + \sqrt{120} = 21, \dots; 0; -1; -2; -4; -5; \dots$$

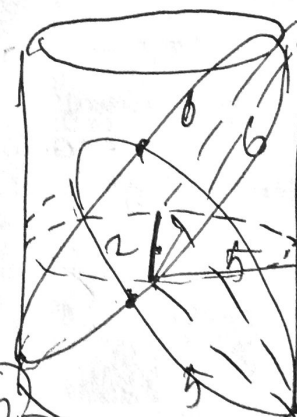
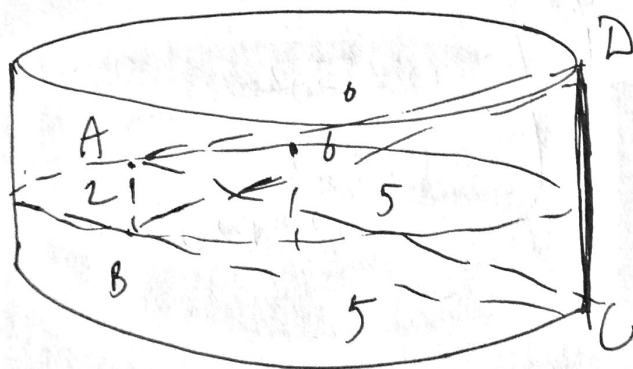
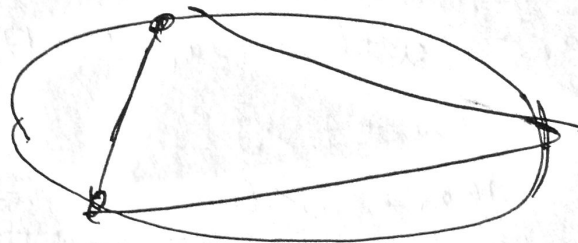
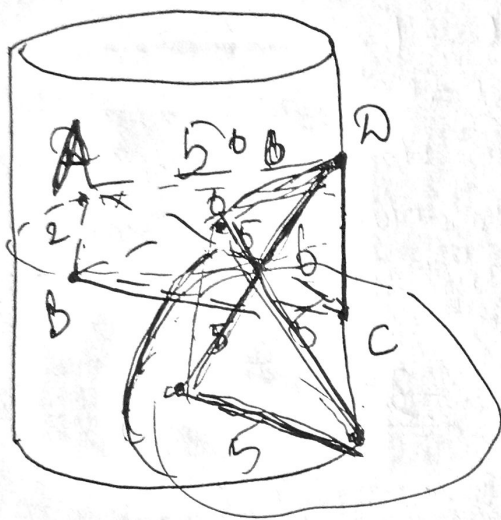
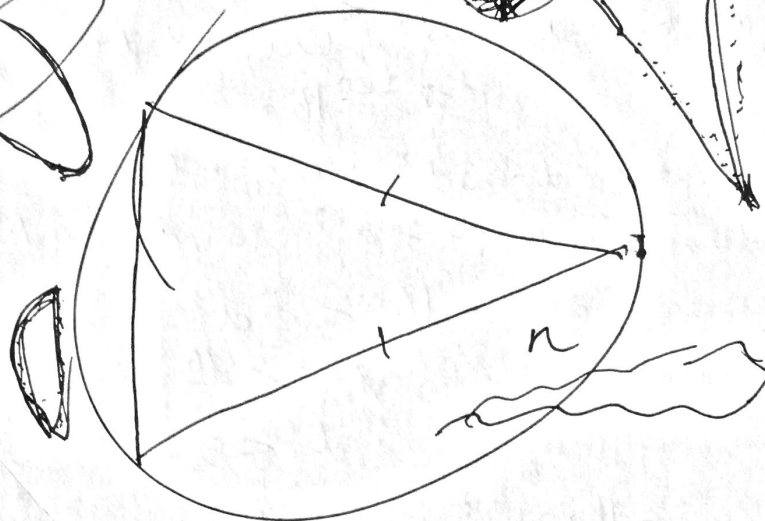
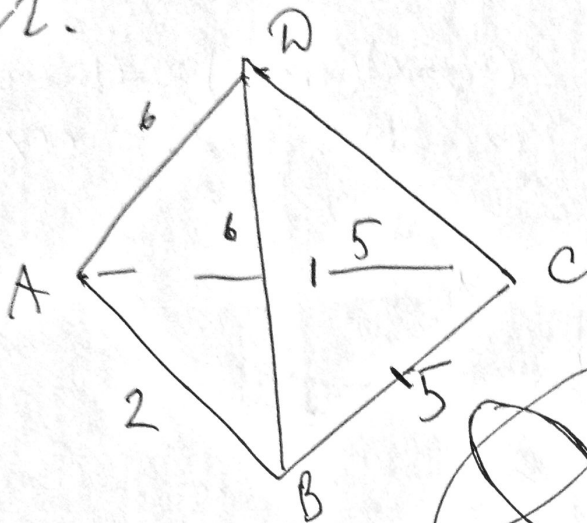
$$= 13 \pm 8, \dots =$$

$$13 - \sqrt{120} = 4, \dots$$

Bayram 17

v2.

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 2
 2



$$\sqrt{36-4} = \sqrt{32} = \sqrt{16 \cdot 2} = 4\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{21}$$

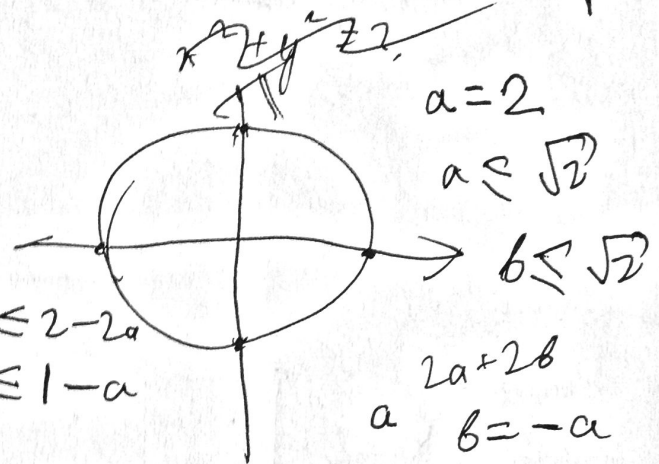
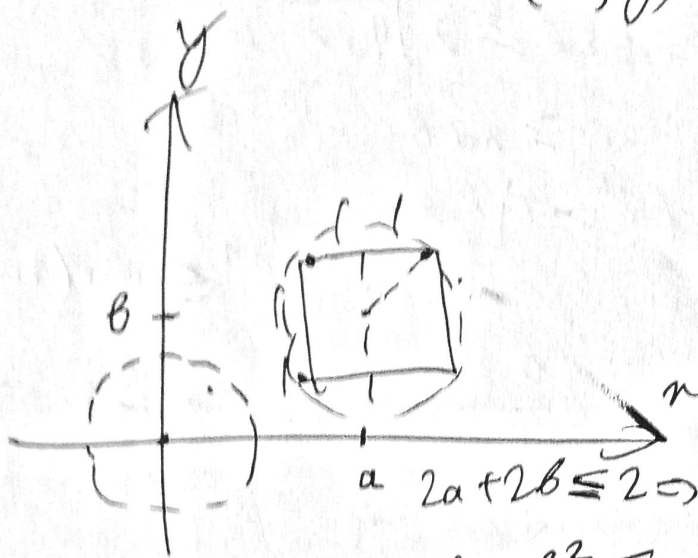
$$\sqrt{\frac{36}{25-4}} = \sqrt{21} = \sqrt{7 \cdot 3}$$

v3.

$(n; y)$

Упробун 3

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



$$2a+2b \leq 2 \Rightarrow 2b \leq 2-2a$$

$$a^2 + b^2 \leq 2, b \leq 1-a$$

$$2a+2b \geq 0$$

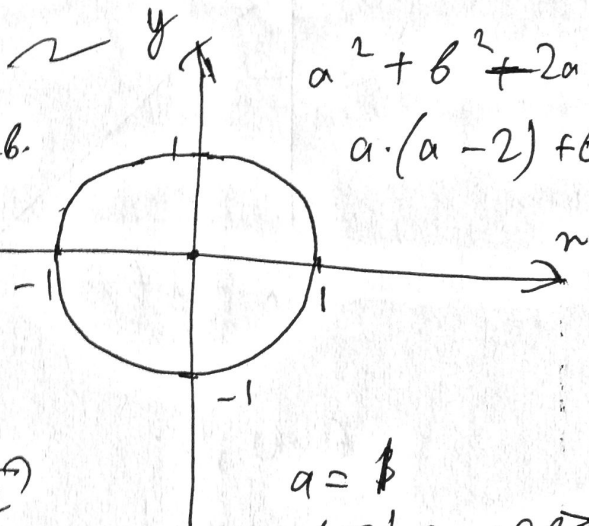
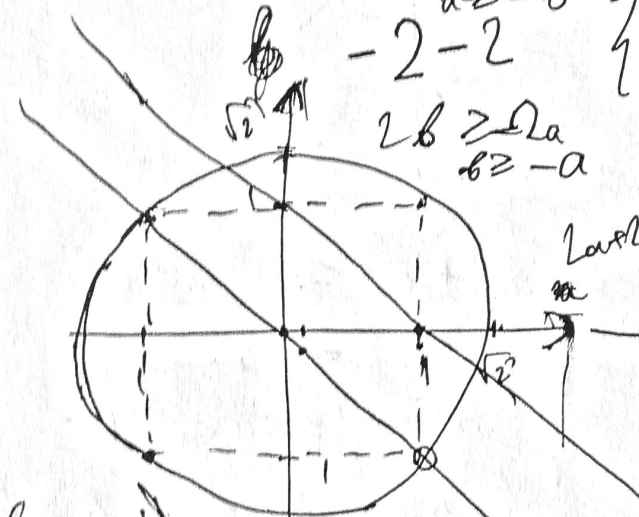
$$\begin{cases} 2a \geq 2b \\ -2-2 \end{cases} \begin{cases} a^2 + b^2 \leq 2a+2b \\ a^2 + b^2 \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2b \geq 2a \\ b \geq -a \end{cases}$$

$$a^2 + b^2 + 2a - 2b \leq 0$$

$$a \cdot (a-2) + b(b-2) \leq 0$$

$b = -1$



$(-1, -1)$

$$2+0 \leq 2\sqrt{2}$$

$1; 0,1$

$$2 \leq 0$$

$$1+1 \leq 4$$

$0,1 \quad 1,02 \quad 1$

$1; -0,1$

$a =$

$$\begin{aligned} a=1; & \quad b=1 \quad 2a+2b \leq 2\sqrt{4ab} \\ b=0 & \quad = 4ab \\ 1+0,01 & \leq 2-0,02 \\ a^2+b^2 & \leq 2\sqrt{a^2b^2} = 2ab \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{ab} \leq \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$2ab < 2a+2b$$

$$2a(b-1) < 2b$$

$$1+0,25 = 1,25$$

$$2-1 = 1$$

$2-0,2$
 $1+0,01$

$0,01$

\wedge

$0,2$

$0,1$

$1,01 \neq 0,98$

$0,1; -0,1$

$$2ab < 2a+2b$$

$$2a(b-1) < 2b$$

$$1+0,25 = 1,25$$

$$2-1 = 1$$

$0,1$

$2,02$

\wedge

$1,01$

$$0,1^2 + 0,1^2 \leq 0$$

$1,0001$

$1,0001$

$$2-1 = 1$$

$-1,1$

\wedge $1; -0,5$

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

рекурсия

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

$$2a + 2b \geq 2\sqrt{4ab} = 4\sqrt{ab}$$

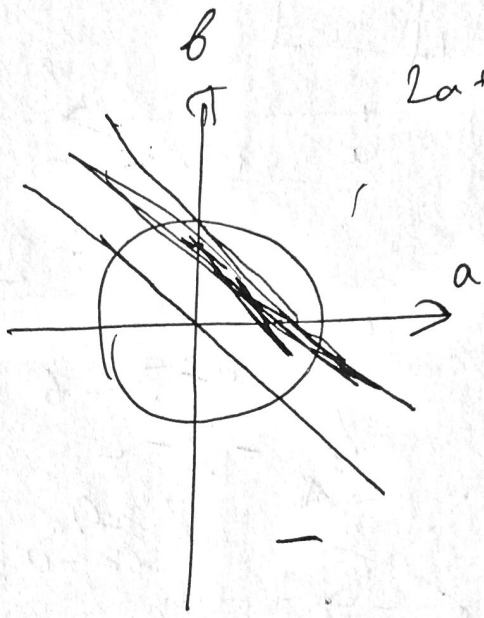
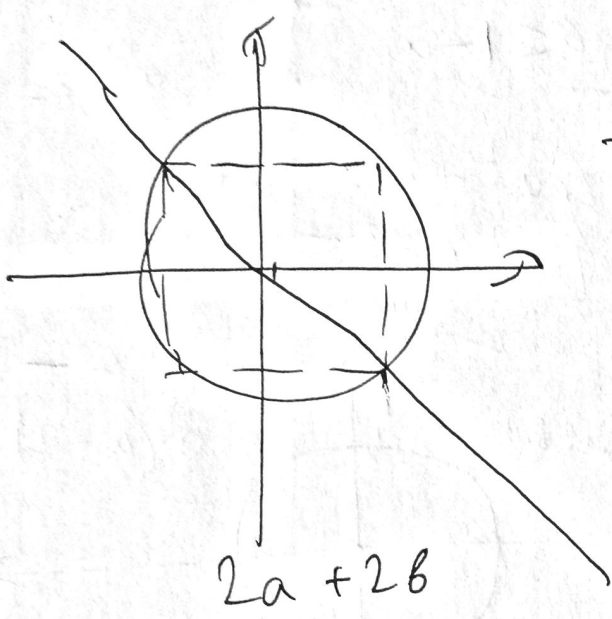
$$a^2 + b^2 \geq 2ab$$

$$(a - b)^2 \geq 0$$

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

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

$$2a + 2b \leq$$



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

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

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

$$0; 0,5$$

$$0,25; 1$$

$$0,1$$

$$0,01 + 0,01 \leq 0,4$$

$$-1; 1$$

$$1; 0,5$$

$$2 \leq 0$$

$$1 + 0,25 \leq 1$$

$$+ 0,01; -0,0001$$

$$10^{-8} + 10^{-4} \leq 0,02$$

~~1=0,5~~

$1+0,25 \leq$

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

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

$a(a-2) \leq b \cdot (2-b)$

$a^2 - 2a - 2b + b^2 \leq 0$

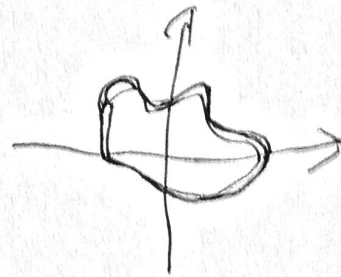
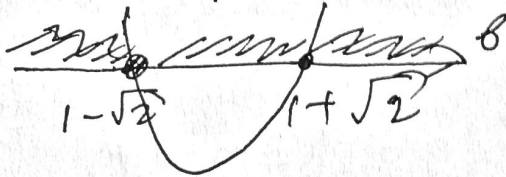
~~$a = 1 \pm \sqrt{1 - b^2 + 2b} = 1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 2b - b^2}$~~

$D = 1 + 2b - b^2$

$1 + 2b - b^2 \geq 0$

$b^2 - 2b - 1 \leq 0$

$b = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}$



~1.

Dans: $d > 0; a_i \in \mathbb{Z}$
 a_n - aritmetik. prog.
 $S = \sum_{i=1}^{10} a_i$
 $a_6 \cdot a_{12} > S + 1$
 $a_7 \cdot a_{11} < S + 17$
 $a_1 = ?$

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

$$a_6 \cdot a_{12} = (a_1 + 5d)(a_1 + 11d) = a_1^2 + 16a_1d + 55d^2$$

$$a_7 \cdot a_{11} = (a_1 + 6d)(a_1 + 10d) = a_1^2 + 16a_1d + 60d^2$$

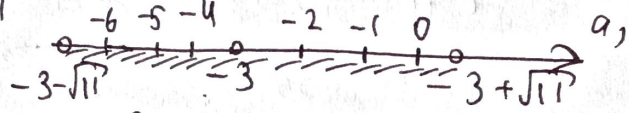
$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + 16a_1d + 55d^2 > 10a_1 + 45d + 1 \\ a_1^2 + 16a_1d + 60d^2 < 10a_1 + 45d + 17 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 5d^2 < 16 \Rightarrow d^2 < \frac{16}{5}, \text{ no } \text{yur. } a_i \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow d \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow d = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + 16a_1 + 55 > 10a_1 + 45 + 1 \\ a_1^2 + 16a_1 + 60 < 10a_1 + 45 + 17 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1^2 + 6a_1 + 9 > 0 \\ a_1^2 + 6a_1 - 2 < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (a_1 + 3)^2 > 0 \\ a_1^2 + 6a_1 - 2 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a_1 = -3 \pm \sqrt{11}$$



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

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

Вариант 17.

~2.

ABCD - ромб

$$AB = 2$$

$$AC = CB = 5$$

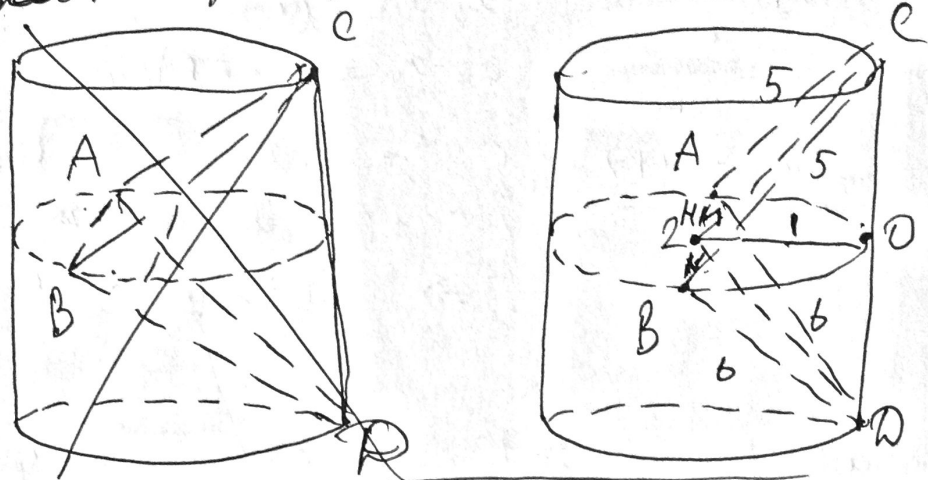
$$AD = DB = 6$$

ABCD вписан в цилиндр

CD = ?

число 2

т.к. радиус цилиндра наименьший, то AB - диаметр сечения, параллельного основанию цилиндра.



сечение цилиндра ACB и DAD - диаметр
и при этом $DB = AD$ и $AC = BC$

$$CH = \sqrt{25 - 1} = \sqrt{24}$$

$$DH = \sqrt{36 - 1} = \sqrt{35}$$

$$CO = \sqrt{24 - 1} = \sqrt{23}$$

$$OD = \sqrt{35 - 1} = \sqrt{34}$$

$$CD = CO + OD = \sqrt{23} + \sqrt{34}$$

$$\text{Ответ: } \sqrt{23} + \sqrt{34}$$

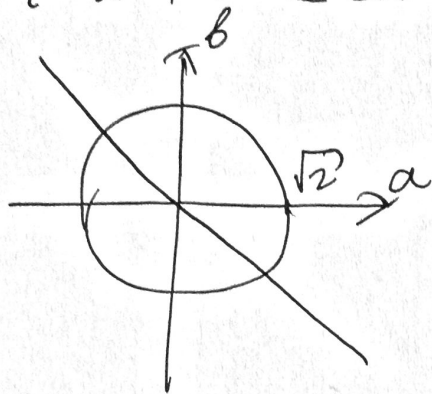
Пример 17.

Учебник 3.

$$\text{r3. } a^2 + b^2 \leq \min(2a + 2b; 2) \Leftrightarrow$$

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

$$2a + 2b > 0 \Rightarrow b > -a$$



Часть 2

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

Шифр: **21100225**

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Вариант 17

Вариант 17

Учебник 1.

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

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

$a = 2^{\alpha_1} \cdot 3^{\alpha_2}$
 $b = 2^{\beta_1} \cdot 3^{\beta_2}$
 $c = 2^{\gamma_1} \cdot 3^{\gamma_2}$

задача 2

Заметим, что среди α_1, β_1 и γ_1 обязательно есть пара для знака 1 и пара для знака 15, а среди α_2, β_2 и γ_2 обязательно есть пара для знака 1 и пара для знака 16.

Тогда имеем $\begin{cases} \min(\alpha_1, \beta_1, \gamma_1) = 1 \\ \max(\alpha_1, \beta_1, \gamma_1) = 15 \\ \min(\alpha_2, \beta_2, \gamma_2) = 1 \\ \max(\alpha_2, \beta_2, \gamma_2) = 16 \end{cases}$

1) Посчитаем число перестановок $(\alpha_1; \beta_1; \gamma_1)$:

одн. буг	число	кратные случаи
$(15; 1; \gamma_1)$	+ 15	$(15; 1; 1); (15; 1; 1)$
$(15; \beta_1; 1)$	+ 15 - 1	$(15; 1; 1); (15; 15; 1)$
$(1; 15; \gamma_1)$	+ 15	$(1; 15; 1); (1; 15; 15)$
$(\alpha_1; 15; 1)$	+ 15 - 2	$(1; 15; 1); (1; 15; 15); (15; 15; 1)$
$(1; \beta_1; 15)$	+ 15 - 1	$(1; 1; 15); (1; 15; 15)$
$(\alpha_1; 1; 15)$	+ 15 - 2	$(1; 1; 15); (15; 1; 15)$
	<u>84</u>	

2) Аналогично, число перестановок $(\alpha_2; \beta_2; \gamma_2)$ равно $16 \cdot 6 - 6 = 90$

Тогда всего перестановок $(a; b; c)$ всего 7560
 $84 \cdot 90 = 7560$

Ответ: ~~7560~~ 7560

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 92 \\ \hline 184 \\ 368 \\ \hline 736 \\ 3 \times 736 \\ \hline 7728 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 84 \\ \times 90 \\ \hline 7560 \end{array}$$

Задача 17.

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

Условие 2.
решение 2

Заметим, что при $n=2$

$$\log_{\sqrt{5n-1}}(4n+1) = \log_3(9) = 2$$

$$\log_{4n+1}\left(\frac{x}{2}+2\right)^2 = \log_9 9 = 1$$

$$\log_{\frac{x}{2}+2}(5n-1) = \log_3 4 = 2, \text{ т.е. } n=2 \text{ подходит.}$$

~~Заметим, что при $n=2$~~ $n=2$ - единств. решение

Ответ: $n=2$.

~ 4.

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

$$a : b = 2 : 3$$

$$b : b$$

$$c : b$$

$$a =$$

$$a; b; c$$

$$a = b$$

$$b = b$$

$$c = 2^{15} \cdot 3^{16}$$

$$a = 2 \cdot 3$$

$$b = 2 \cdot 3$$

$$c = 2^{15} \cdot 3^{16}$$

$$a = 2 \cdot 3$$

$$b = 2^{15} \cdot 3^{16}$$

$$c = 2 \cdot 3$$

$$a = 2^{15} \cdot 3^{16}$$

$$b = 2 \cdot 3$$

$$c = 2 \cdot 3$$

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

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

mem p ryan 2 u 3.

a =

$$\frac{1+16}{2} \cdot 16 = 17 \cdot 8 = 3 =$$

$$a = 2^2 \cdot 3$$

$$b = 2 \cdot 3$$

$$c = 2^{15} \cdot 3^{16}$$

$$\begin{cases} a = 2^{\alpha_1} \cdot 3^{\alpha_2} \\ b = 2^{\beta_1} \cdot 3^{\beta_2} \\ c = 2^{\gamma_1} \cdot 3^{\gamma_2} \end{cases}$$

or 15:

$$\alpha_1; \beta_1; \gamma_1 \mid 3 \cdot 15 \cdot 15 - 4$$

$$\alpha_2; \beta_2; \gamma_2 \mid 3 \cdot 16 \cdot 16 - 4$$

$$15; 15; \gamma_1$$

$$15; 15; 15$$

$$15; \beta_1; 15$$

$$\alpha_2; 15; 15$$

$$\min(\alpha_1; \beta_1; \gamma_1) = 1$$

$$\max(\alpha_2; \beta_2; \gamma_2) = 15$$

$$15; 1; \gamma_1 \quad 15$$

$$15; \beta_1; 1 \quad 15 - 1$$

$$15$$

$$15; 1; 1$$

$$15; 1;$$

3

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 96 \end{array}$$

$$90 - 6$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 16 \\ \times 16 \\ \hline 48 \\ \hline 16 \\ \hline 256 \end{array}$$

20
12

$$(3 \cdot 15 \cdot 16 - 4)(3 \cdot 16 \cdot 16 - 4) =$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 225 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 675 \\ \hline 675 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 256 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 1024 \\ \hline 256 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 671 \\ \times 252 \\ \hline 1342 \\ \hline 3355 \\ \hline 1342 \\ \hline 169092 \end{array}$$

15; 1; 1

$$15; 1; \gamma_1$$

$$15; \beta_1; 1$$

$$1; 15; \gamma_1$$

$$\alpha_2; 15; 1$$

$$1; \beta_1; 15$$

$$\alpha_1; 1; 15$$

н 5.

уаамб 2.

репробун 2

$$\log \sqrt{5n-1} (4n+1)$$

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

$$\log \frac{n}{2} + 2 (5n-1)$$

$$1) \log \sqrt{5n-1} (4n+1) = \log_{4n+1} \left(\frac{n}{2} + 2\right)^2$$

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

~~$n = \pi$~~
 ~~$\sqrt{5n-1}$~~ ~~$(4n+1)$~~

$4n+1 > 0$
 $n > -\frac{1}{4}$

$\sqrt{5n-1} > 0$
 $n > \frac{1}{5}$
 $5n-1 \neq 1$
 $n \neq \frac{2}{5}$

$$\frac{n}{2} + 2 > 0$$

$$\frac{n}{2} > -2$$

$$n > -4$$

$$\frac{n}{2} + 2 \neq 1$$

$$\frac{n}{2} \neq -1$$

$$n \neq -2$$

$$n = 2$$

$\log_{4n+1} t$

$\log_2 3 = \log$

log

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

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

$$\lg^2(4n+1) = \lg\left(\frac{n}{2} + 2\right) \lg(5n-1)$$

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

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

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

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

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



$n=1$

$n=2$

$2 \log_4 9 = 2$

$2 \log_4 (3) = 1$

$\log_4 3 \cdot 9 = 2$

$n=4$

$20-1$
 $16+1$

$n=2$

$14-1$
 $12+1$

$\sqrt{5n-1} = \frac{n}{2} + 2$

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

$$\frac{\lg^2(4n+1) - \lg\left(\frac{n}{2} + 2\right) \lg(5n-1)}{\lg(4n+1) \lg(5n-1)} = \log_{4n+1} \left(\frac{n}{2} + 2\right)$$

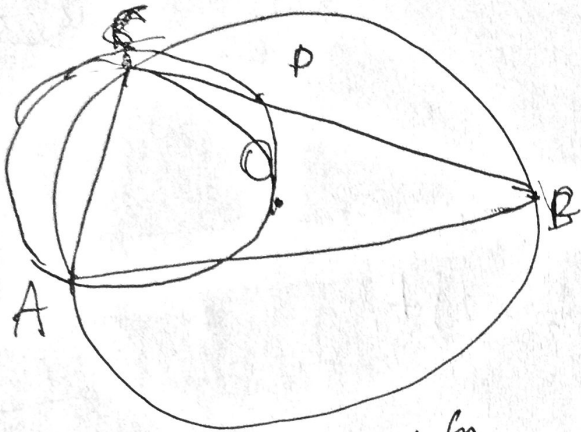
$$\lg^2(4n+1) = \lg\left(\frac{n}{2} + 2\right) \lg(5n-1) \log_{4n+1} \left(\frac{n}{2} + 2\right)$$

$$(4n+1) \lg(4n+1) = \frac{n}{2} + 2$$

$$10 \lg\left(\frac{n}{2} + 2\right) \cdot \lg(5n-1) = \left(\frac{n}{2} + 2\right) \lg(5n-1)$$

2

Черновик 3.
рисунок 2.



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

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

$$f(n) = \frac{\log_{5n-1} (4n+1)}{\ln} = \frac{\ln(4n+1)}{\ln(5n-1)}$$

$$f'(n) = \frac{\frac{\ln(5n-1)}{4n+1} - \frac{\ln(4n+1)}{5n-1}}{\ln^2(5n-1)}$$

$$\log^2(4n+1) = \log\left(\frac{n}{2}+2\right) \log(5n+1)$$

$$\frac{\log(5n+1)}{\log(5n-1)} = \frac{\log(5n-1)}{\log\left(\frac{n}{2}+2\right)} + 1$$

$$\log(4n+1) \cdot \log\left(\frac{n}{2}+2\right) = \log^2(5n-1) + \log(5n-1) \log\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$\log^2(4n+1) = \log\left(\frac{n}{2}+2\right) \log(5n+1)$$

$$\log(4n+1) \log\left(\frac{n}{2}+2\right) = \log^2(5n-1) + \log^2(4n+1)$$

{

Ab. v 5.

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

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

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

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} 2 \log_{5n-1} (4n+1) &= \log_{\frac{n}{2} + 2} (5n-1) \end{aligned} \right.$$

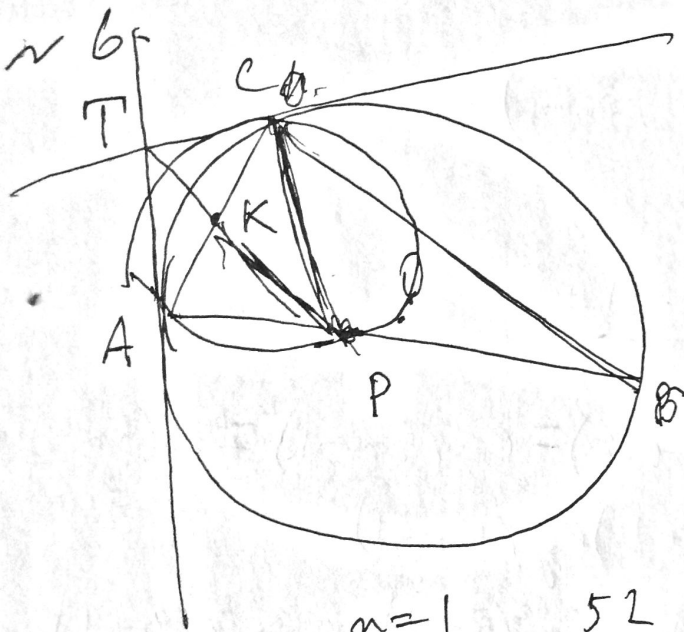
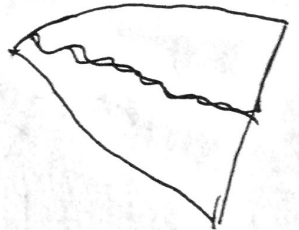
$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} 2 \log_{5n-1} (4n+1) &= 2 \log_{4n+1} (\frac{n}{2} + 2) + 1 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{2 \ln(4n+1)}{\ln(5n-1)} &= \frac{\ln(5n-1)}{\ln(\frac{n}{2} + 2)} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{2 \ln(4n+1)}{2 \ln(5n-1)} &= \frac{2 \ln(\frac{n}{2} + 2)}{\ln(4n+1)} + 1 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} 2 \ln(4n+1) \cdot \ln(\frac{n}{2} + 2) &= \ln^2(5n-1) \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} 2 \ln^2(4n+1) &= 2 \ln(\frac{n}{2} + 2) \cdot \ln(5n-1) + \ln(4n+1) \cdot \ln(5n-1) \end{aligned} \right.$$



$$S_{APK} = 6$$

$$S_{CPK} = 4$$

$$\log_2 5$$

$$\log$$

$$n = 10$$

$$5 + 2 = 7$$

$$\log_7 (41)$$

$$130$$

$$\log_{41} 7$$

$$261$$

$$\log_7 (49) = 2$$

$$92$$

$$n = 15$$

$$n = 13$$

$$27$$

$$65 - 1 =$$

$$n = 65$$

$$n = 1$$

$$52$$

$$\log_2 5$$

$$\log_5 \frac{3}{2}$$

$$n = 19$$

$$44$$

$$\log_3 53$$

$$n = 20$$

$$n = 21$$

$$104$$

$$99$$

$$109$$

$$114$$

$$119$$

$$169$$

$$1393$$

$$\log_3 261$$

$$\log_{261}$$

$$n = 165$$

$$n = 23$$

$$n =$$

$$n = 14$$

$$74$$

$$n = 15$$

$$74$$

$$n = 16$$

$$71$$

$$n = 17$$

$$84$$

$$n = 18$$

$$81$$