

Часть 1

Олимпиада: **Математика, 10 класс (1 часть)**

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Вариант 9

$$\sqrt{x+4} - \sqrt{6-x} + 4 = 2\sqrt{24+2x-x^2}$$

ОДЗ:

$$\begin{cases} x+4 \geq 0 \\ 6-x \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [-4; 6]$$

$$\sqrt{x+4} - \sqrt{6-x} + 4 = 2\sqrt{(x+4)(6-x)}$$

$$(\sqrt{x+4} - \sqrt{6-x})^2 = 2(\sqrt{(x+4)(6-x)} - 2)^2$$

$$1) 10 - 2\sqrt{(x+4)(6-x)} = 4((x+4)(6-x) - 4\sqrt{(x+4)(6-x)} + 4)$$

Пусть $\sqrt{(x+4)(6-x)} = a$, тогда $a \geq 0$

$$10 - 2a = 4(a^2 - 4a + 4)$$

$$4a^2 - 16a + 16 + 2a - 10 = 0$$

$$4a^2 - 14a + 6 = 0$$

$$2a^2 - 7a + 3 = 0$$

$$D = 49 - 24 = 25$$

$$a_1 = \frac{7+5}{4} = 3 \quad a_2 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{(x+4)(6-x)} = 3 \quad \text{или} \quad \sqrt{(x+4)(6-x)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(x+4)(6-x) = 9$$

$$24 + 2x - x^2 = 9$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 15 = 0$$

$$x_1 = -3 \quad x_2 = 5$$

не год.

$$(x+4)(6-x) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$24 + 2x - x^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$x^2 - 2x - \frac{95}{4} = 0$$

$$4x^2 - 8x - 95 = 0$$

$$D_1 = 16 + 380 = 396 \Rightarrow \sqrt{D_1} = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \sqrt{11}$$

$$x_3 = \frac{4 + 6\sqrt{11}}{4}$$

$$x_4 = \frac{4 - 6\sqrt{11}}{4} < 1$$

$$x_3 = 1 + 1,5\sqrt{11}$$

1

2) Если $x \leq 1$.

$$(\sqrt{x+4} - \sqrt{6-x})^2 = -4(\sqrt{(x+4)(6-x)} - 2)^2$$

Пусть $\sqrt{(x+4)(6-x)} = a$

$$10 - 2a = -4(a^2 - 4a + 4) - 4\sqrt{(x+4)(6-x)} + 4$$

Чи стовбик

№2 Продолжение

Пусть $\sqrt{(x+1)(6-x)} = p$, $b \geq 0$, тогда:

$$10 - 2b = -4(b^2 - 4b + 4)$$

$$10 - 2b = -4b^2 + 16b - 16$$

$$4b^2 - 18b + 26 = 0$$

$$2b^2 - 9b + 13 = 0$$

$$D = 81 - 26 \cdot 4 < 0$$

\Rightarrow Нет корней

Ответ: 5 ; $1 + 1,5\sqrt{11}$

2

$$N3 \quad ax^2 + 2a^2x - ay + a^3 + 1 = 0$$

$$a \quad y = \frac{ax^2 + 2a^2x + a^3 + 1}{a}$$

при $a \neq 0$

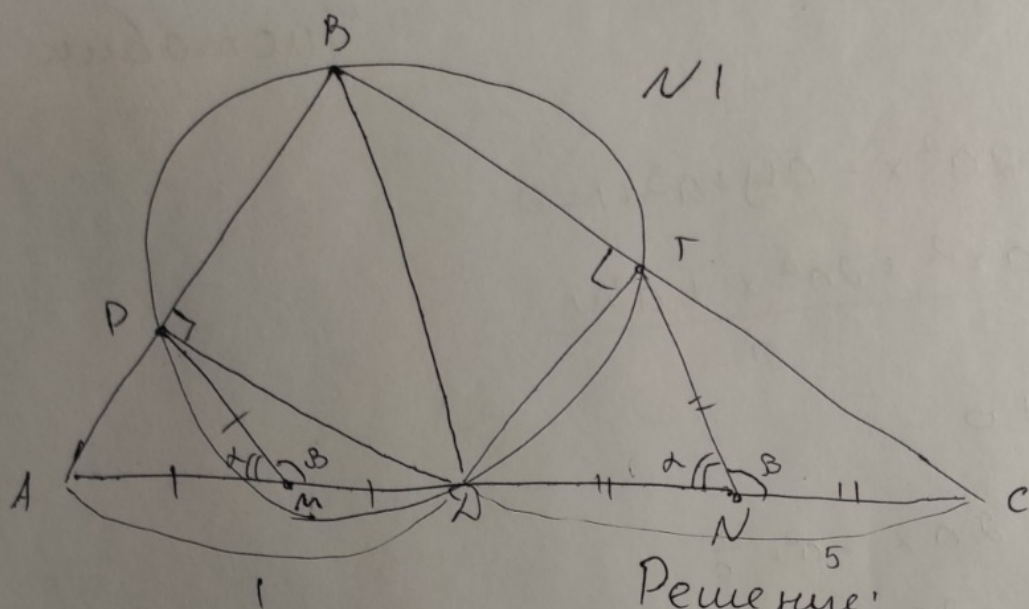
$$y = x^2 + 2ax + a^2 + \frac{1}{a}$$

$$x_B = \frac{-2a}{2} = -a$$

$$y_B = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$B(-a; \frac{1}{a})$$

$$y = 3x - 4$$



Найти: $\angle ABC$.

Решение:

1) BD - диаметр $\Rightarrow \angle BPD = \angle BTD = 90^\circ$
 в $\triangle APD$ и $\triangle DTC$ $\angle APD$ и $\angle DTC = 90^\circ \Rightarrow PM = \frac{1}{2}AD$ и $TN = \frac{1}{2}CD$
 (св. бо медиан в прам. тр)

2) $PM \parallel CB$, а также тогда $\angle PMD = \angle TNC = \beta$ и $\angle AMP = \angle TND = \alpha$
 как соответственные

3) $\triangle MPD$ и $\triangle DTC$ - равнобедр \Rightarrow по ∇ о сумме углов
 $\angle PDM = \frac{180^\circ - \beta}{2}$ и $\angle TDN = \frac{180^\circ - \alpha}{2}$

$$\angle PDM + \angle TDN = \frac{360 - (\alpha + \beta)}{2} = 90^\circ \quad (\alpha + \beta = 180^\circ \text{ как смеж})$$

4) в четвр.-ке $BP \perp DP$ $\angle BPD = \angle PBT = \angle DTP = 90^\circ \Rightarrow$ это пряма
 $\Rightarrow \angle PBT = 90^\circ$

Ответ: 90°

5) $PM = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow AD = 2PM = 1$ $TN = \frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow DC = 2TN = 5$

$$\cos \angle BAD = \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{x}{6}$$

по ∇ косинусов в $\triangle ABD$ $\cos \angle BAD = \frac{-BD^2 + AD^2 + AB^2}{2 \cdot AB \cdot AD}$

$$\cos \angle BAD = \frac{4 + 1 + x^2}{2x} = \frac{-3 + x^2}{2x}$$

N1 проголосуйте;

$$\frac{x^2 - 3}{2x} = \frac{x}{6}$$

$$6x^2 - 18 = 2x^2$$

$$4x^2 = 18$$

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{18}{4}}$$

$$x = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} = AB$$

По теореме Пифагора $BC = \sqrt{AC^2 - AB^2}$

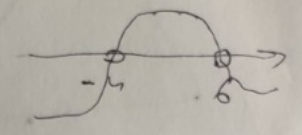
$$BC = \sqrt{36 - \frac{9}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{63}{2}} = 3\sqrt{\frac{7}{2}}$$

$$S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} BC \cdot AB = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot 3\sqrt{\frac{7}{2}} = \frac{9\sqrt{7}}{4}$$

Ответ: $9\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$.

$$\sqrt{x+4} - \sqrt{6-x} + 4 = 2\sqrt{24+2x-x^2} = 2\sqrt{(x+4)(6-x)}$$

$$(x^2 - 2x - 24) = -(x-4)(x-6)$$



$$D = 1 + 24 = 25$$

$$\frac{1+5}{2} = 6 \quad 4$$

ODS: $x \in [4; 6]$

$$4 + \sqrt{x+4} = 2\sqrt{(x-4)(6-x)} + \sqrt{6-x}$$

$$16 + x + 4 = 8\sqrt{x+4} = (6-x)(2\sqrt{x-4} + 1)$$

$$16 + x + 4 + 8\sqrt{x+4} = (6-x)(4x - 16 - \sqrt{x-4} + 1)$$

$$16 + x + 4 + 8\sqrt{x+4}$$

$$6x^2 - 18 = 2x^2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 3 \\ 2x \\ \hline 2x - 3 \\ 6x \\ \hline 6x - 3 \end{array}$$

$$24 + 2x - x^2 = -(x^2 - 2x + 24)$$

$$\sqrt{x+4} - \sqrt{6-x} + 4 = 2\sqrt{(x+4)(6-x)}$$

$$D = 1 + 24 = 25$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1+5}{2} = 6 \quad x_2 = -4$$

$$\sqrt{x+4} = a; \quad \sqrt{6-x} = b$$

$$a + b = 2ab$$

$$\sqrt{x+4} - 2\sqrt{(x+4)(x+6)} - \sqrt{x-6} = -4$$

$$\sqrt{x+4} - \sqrt{6-x} + 4 = 2\sqrt{(x+4)(6-x)}$$

$$\sqrt{6-x} + 2\sqrt{(x+4)(x+6)} - \sqrt{x+4} = 4$$

$$\sqrt{x+4} + 4 = 2\sqrt{(x+4)(6-x)} + \sqrt{6-x}$$

$$\sqrt{x+4} + 4 = \sqrt{6-x} (2\sqrt{x+4} + 1)$$

$$2x^2 + 4x - 41$$

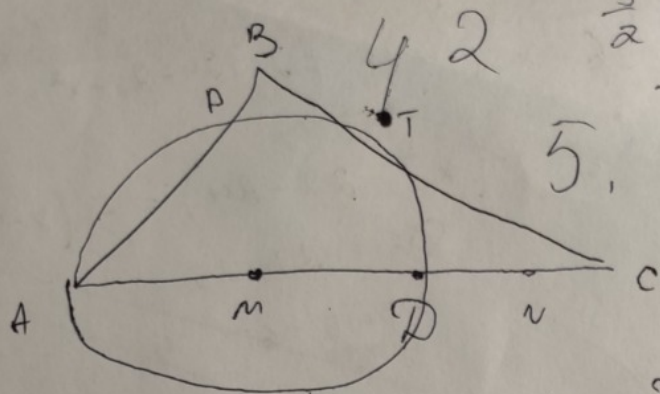
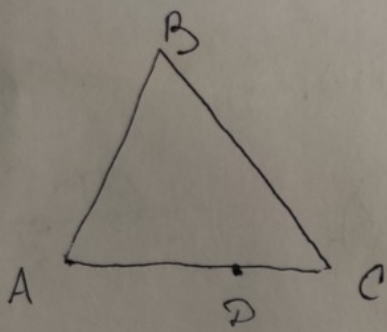
$$D = 4 + 82 = 86$$

$$x + 20 + 8\sqrt{x+4} = (6-x)(4x + 16 + 1 + 4\sqrt{x+4})$$

$$x + 20 + 8\sqrt{x+4} = 24x + 96 + 6 + 24\sqrt{x+4} - 4x^2 - 17x - 4x\sqrt{x+4}$$

$$4x^2 + 8x + 82 = 4x\sqrt{x+4}$$

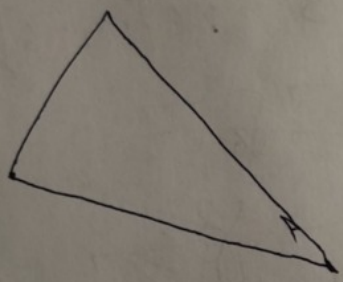
$$21 \quad 1 - 34 \quad 2 \quad 2$$



$$\frac{8}{2} \sqrt{15}$$

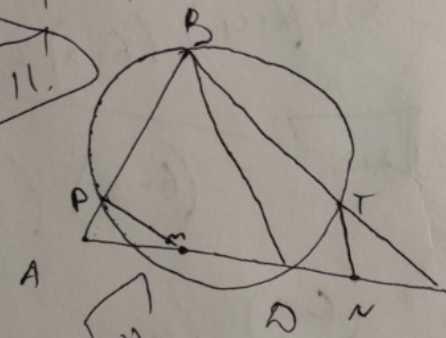
$$4 - 25 - y^2$$

$$6 = \frac{10y}{4}$$



$$100 - 199$$

$$3\sqrt{11}$$

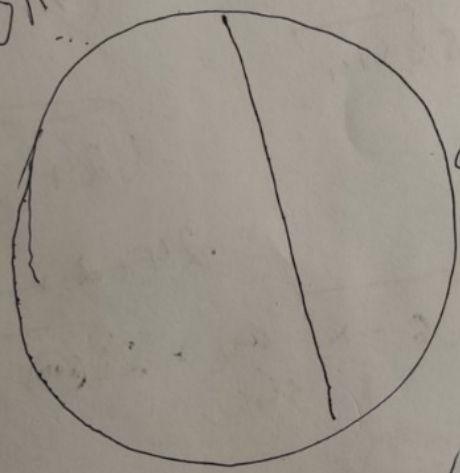
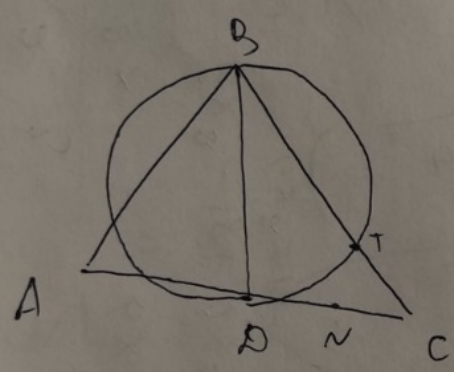


$$10y^2 = 21.6 + 6y^2$$

$$4y^2 = 21.6$$

$$y^2 = \frac{21.6}{4} = \frac{3 \cdot 7.2}{2}$$

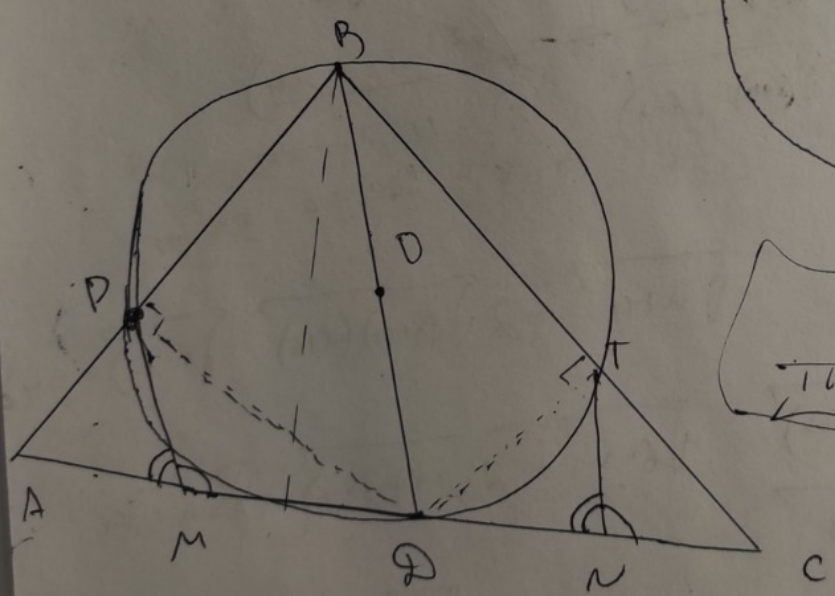
$$y = \dots$$



$$11.98 \sqrt{91}$$

$$11.98 \quad 91$$

$$11.98 \quad 91$$



$$\frac{4}{11.98 - 4} \sqrt{11.98 + 4}$$

$$6\sqrt{11}$$

$$396 = 16 + 380 = 396$$

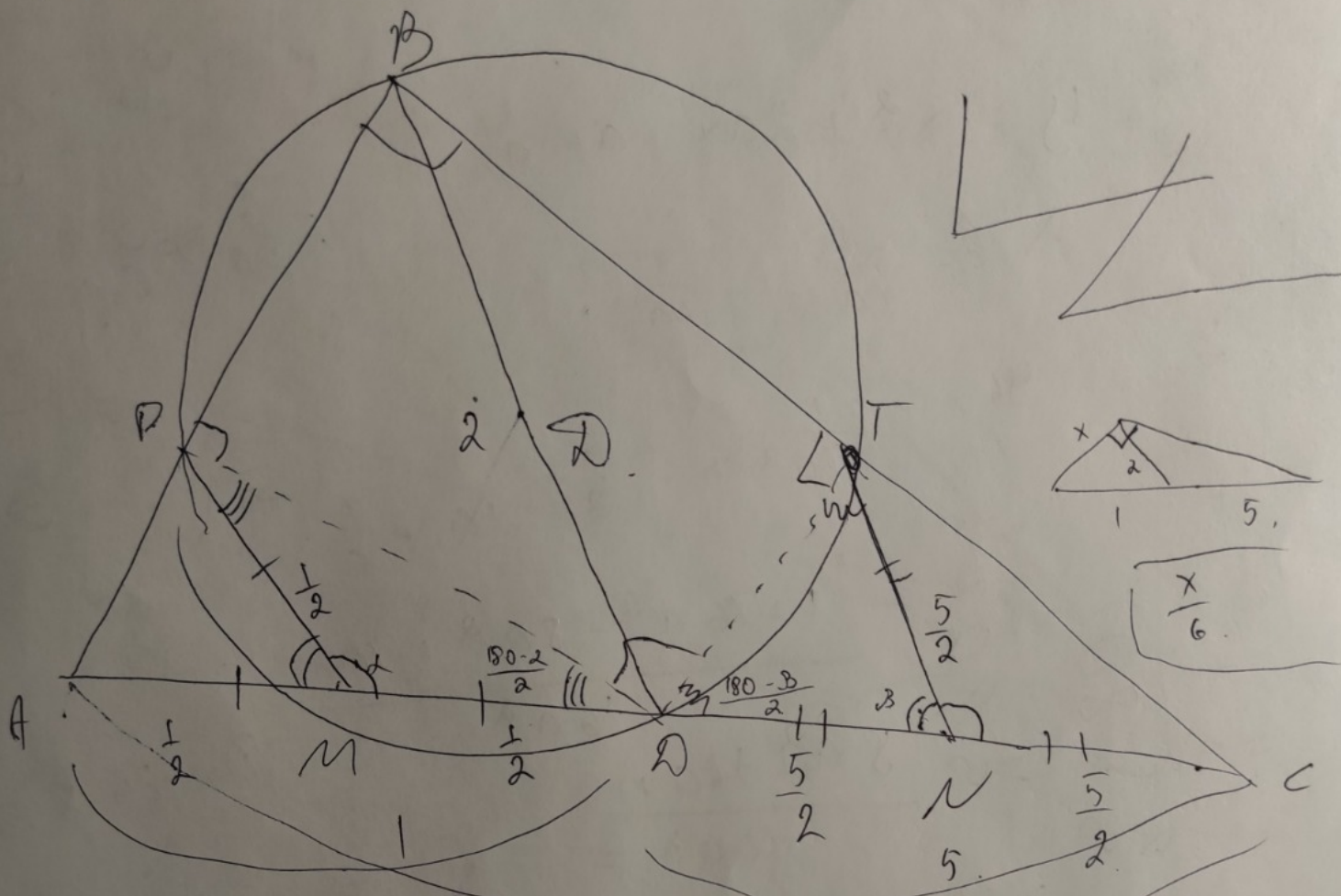
$$0 = 8x - 85 = 0$$

$$11.98 \cdot 4 = 47.92 = 2\sqrt{11}$$

$$x^2 - 8x - 83\frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$24 + 8x - x^2 = \frac{4}{T}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \sqrt{15} + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{9}{4} \cdot 16 = 36 \cdot 90^\circ - \pi$$



$$1 \cdot \frac{180-\alpha}{2} + 6 \cdot \frac{180-\beta}{2} = 180 - \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{AM \cdot AD}$$

(6)

$$\frac{180-\alpha + 180-\beta}{2} \quad \alpha+\beta = 180$$

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

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

$$\alpha + \beta = 180^\circ$$

$$\frac{360 - (\alpha + \beta)}{2}$$

$$3 - x^2$$

2/6
9/6
5/6
1

$$\frac{3}{2} \sqrt{15}$$

$$\frac{x}{6}$$

$$4 - 1 - x^2$$

$$2x$$

$$36 - \frac{9}{4} =$$

$$2x^2 = 24 - 6 - 6x^2$$

$$8x^2 - 7 = 18$$

$$\frac{36 \cdot 81 - 4}{4(81-1)} = \frac{2916 - 4}{4 \cdot 80} = \frac{2912}{320} = 9.1$$

$$ay = ax^2 + 2a^2x + a^3 + 1$$

$$a=0$$

$$y = x^2 + 2ax + a + \frac{1}{a}$$

$$x = \frac{-1}{4a} = \boxed{-\frac{1}{4a}}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{16a^2} - \frac{1}{2} + a + \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\frac{1 + 16a^2 - 8a^2 + 16a}{16a^2} = \frac{8a^2 + 16a + 1}{16a^2}$$

$$-\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{1}{2a}$$

$$\sqrt{4 - \frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{15}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}$$

$$D_1 = 64 - 8 = 56$$

$$D = 81 - 26 \cdot 4 = 81 - 104 = -23$$

$$2a^2 - 9a + 13 = 0$$

$$4a^2 - 18a + 26 = 0$$

$$4a^2 - 16a + 16 - 2a + 10 = 0$$

$$4a^2 - 4a - 16 + 10 - 2a = 0$$

$$4a^2 - 6a - 6 = 0$$

$$y = \frac{6}{4 - 25 - 4a}$$

$$y = \frac{6}{-21 - 4a}$$

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

$$2x + 2x - x^2 \leq 25$$

$$(6-x)(x+1) \leq 25$$

$$\sqrt{(6-x)(x+1)} \leq 5$$

$$10 - 2(6-x)(x+1) \geq 0$$

$$\sqrt{6-x} - \sqrt{x+1} \geq 0$$

$$x^2 - 3$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 3}{2x} = \frac{x}{b}$$

$$18 \quad 6x^2 - 18 = 2x^2$$

$$4x^2 = 18$$

$$x^2 = \sqrt{\frac{9}{2}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$BC =$$

$$\frac{72 - 9}{2} = \frac{63}{2} = 31.5$$

$$3 \sqrt{\frac{7}{2}}$$

$$3 \sqrt{3.5}$$

$$3 \sqrt{\frac{7}{2}}$$

$$\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{9 \cdot 7}{2}$$

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

$$\frac{9 \cdot 8^2}{2} = 36$$

Часть 2

Олимпиада: **Математика, 10 класс (2 часть)**

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Вариант 9

$$N4. \begin{cases} \frac{2}{x^2+y^2} + x^2y^2 = 2 \\ x^4 + y^4 + 3x^2y^2 = 5 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{2}{x^2+y^2} + x^2y^2 = 2 \\ (x^2+y^2)^2 + x^2y^2 = 5 \end{cases}$$

Пусть $x^2+y^2 = a$; $x^2 \cdot y^2 = b$, тогда:
 $a > 0$; $b \geq 0$

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

$$a^2 + b = 5 \quad \text{''}^{\text{''}}$$

$$a^2 - \frac{2}{a} = 3$$

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

$$\underline{a=2}; \underline{b=1}$$

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

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

$$a = -1$$

не год.

$$\begin{cases} x^2+y^2=2 \\ x^2y^2=1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y^2=2-x^2 \\ (2-x^2)x^2=1 \end{cases}$$

$$2x^2 - x^4 = 1$$

$$x^4 - 2x^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$t^2 = t, \quad t \geq 0$$

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

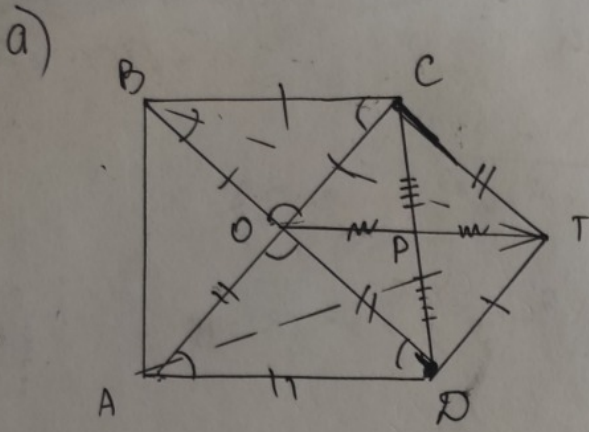
$$t = 1$$

$$x^2 = 1; \quad x = 1$$

$$y = 1$$

Ответ: (1; 1)

Установки



D -тб, это $\triangle ABT$ - прав.

D -бо:

1) $OP = PT$ и $CP = PQ$ по условию $\Rightarrow OCTD$ - паралл.-м.
 Тогда по св-ву паралл.-ма $OC = TD$ и $CT = OD$.
 $CT \parallel OD$ и $BC = CO = TD \Rightarrow BCTD$ - прав. равнобед. трапеция
 $\Rightarrow BT = CD$. (св-во равн. трапеции)

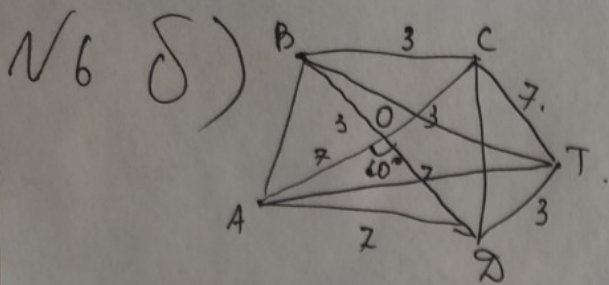
$TD \parallel CA$ и $AD \neq OD = CT \Rightarrow ACTD$ - равноб. трапеция \Rightarrow
 и $CD = AT = BT \Rightarrow \triangle BTA$ - равнобедр.

2) $\angle COD = 180^\circ - \angle BOC = 120^\circ$ (сумма) = $\angle CTD$ (св-во паралл.-ма)
 $\triangle BCT \cong \triangle ATD$ по 3 сторонам $\Rightarrow \angle CTB = \angle TAD$ и $\angle CBT = \angle ATD$.

$\angle CTB + \angle ATD = \angle CTB + \angle CBT = 180^\circ - \angle BCT = 60^\circ$ (т.о. сумма углов)
 $\angle BCT = \angle BCA + \angle OCT = \angle BCA + 180^\circ - \angle COD = 120^\circ$

Тогда $\angle CTB + \angle ATD = \angle CTD - \angle BTA \Rightarrow \angle BTA = 120^\circ - 60^\circ = 60^\circ$
 $\Rightarrow ABT$ равн. тр с углом 60° в верш $\Rightarrow \triangle ABT$ - прав. \triangle уг.

Учитывая.



Найти: $\frac{S_{ABT}}{S_{ABCD}}$.

Решение:

1) $S_{ABCD} = \frac{1}{2} AC \cdot BD \cdot \sin \angle AOB$

$$S_{ABCD} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 25\sqrt{3}$$

2) в $\triangle BCT$ по ∇ косинусов $BT^2 = BC^2 + CT^2 - 2 \cos 120^\circ \cdot BC \cdot CT$.

$$BT^2 = 9 + 49 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 7 \cdot 3 = 79$$

$$BT = \sqrt{79}$$

$$S_{ABT} = \frac{1}{2} BT^2 \cdot \sin \angle BTA = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 79 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{79}{4} \sqrt{3}$$

$$3) \frac{S_{ABT}}{S_{ABCD}} = \frac{79 \sqrt{3}}{100 \sqrt{3}} = \frac{79}{100}$$

Ответ: $79 : 100$.

3

N 5°

Ум стобик.

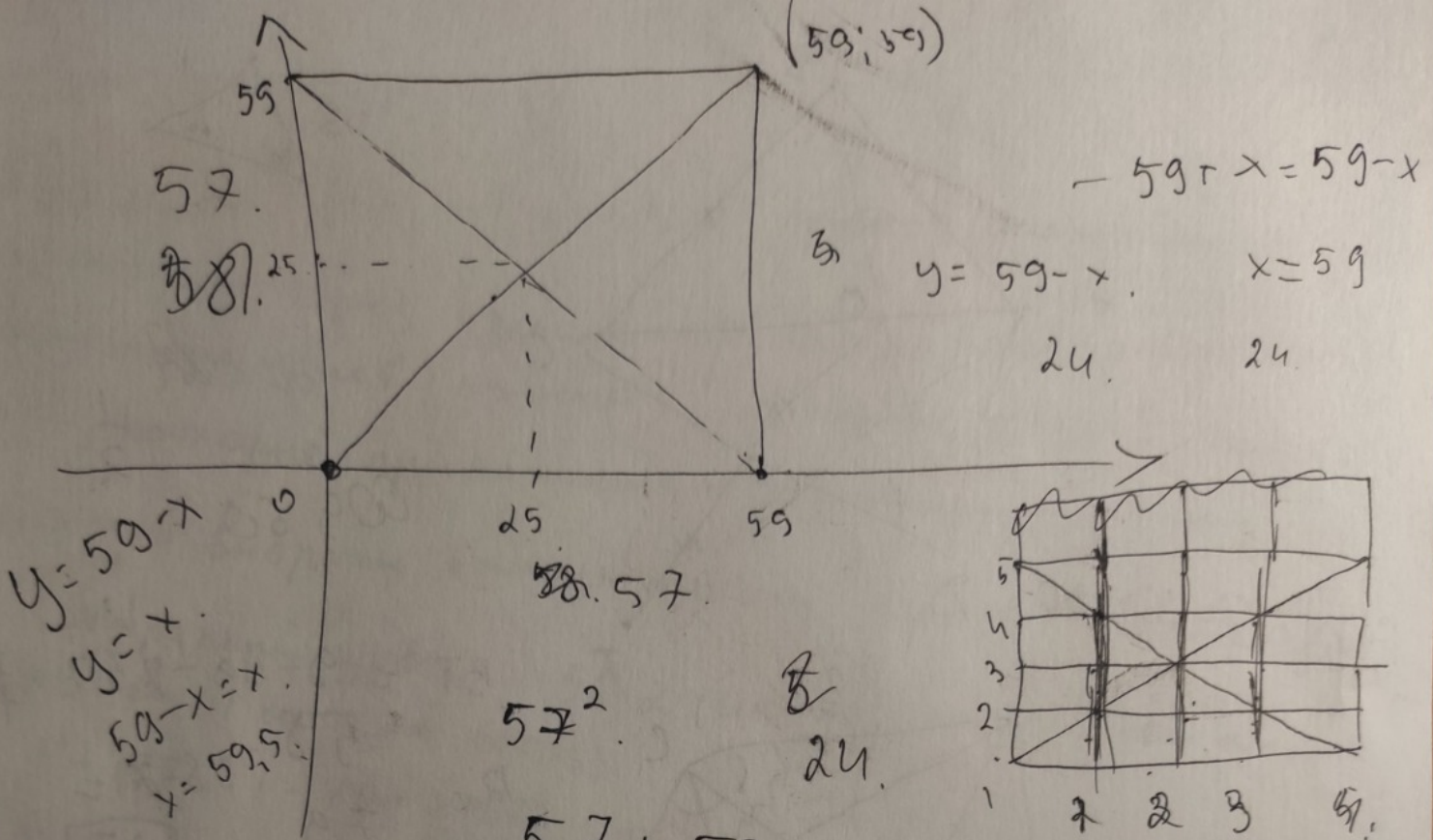
Ответ: 104. ($57^2 - 105$)

1) Прямые $y = x$ и $y = 59 - x$ проходят диагональ квадрата и проходят через узлы сетки, они не пересекаются ни в одном из узлов (59 -клет), поэтому $10 \cdot 57 \cdot 2$ - количество узлов, которые принадлежат заданным прямым.

Вариантов выбрать вторую точку $57 \cdot 57$ (количество узлов) - 1 (выбранный узел) - $56 \cdot 2$ (никакие точки не лежат на прямой в системе координат)

$$\Rightarrow 57 \cdot 57 - 1 - 104 = 57^2 - 105.$$

104. ($57^2 - 105$) - вариант 6.



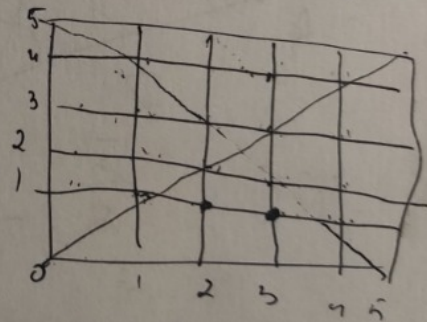
$$57 + 57 - 1$$

$$104 - 1$$

$$\boxed{57 + 57 - 1}$$

$$\boxed{57 + 57}$$

$$57^2 - 1 = 56 \cdot 2$$



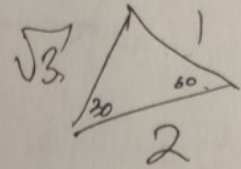
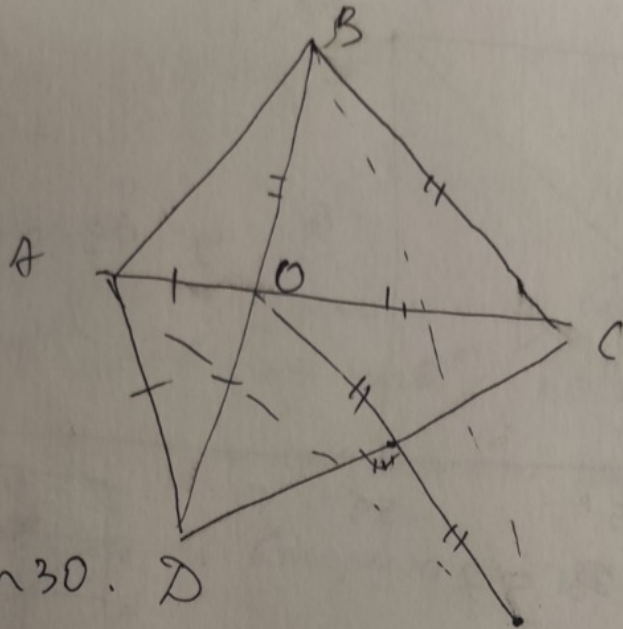
$$57^2 - 56 \cdot 2$$

$$104 \cdot \left(\frac{57^2}{2} - 56 \cdot 2 - 1 \right)$$

$$104 \cdot \left(\boxed{57^2} - 1 - 56 - 56 \right)$$

$$104 \cdot (57^2 - 105)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ \times 57 \\ \hline 399 \\ 285 \\ \hline 3249 \\ - 105 \\ \hline 3144 \\ \times 104 \\ \hline 32626 \end{array}$$

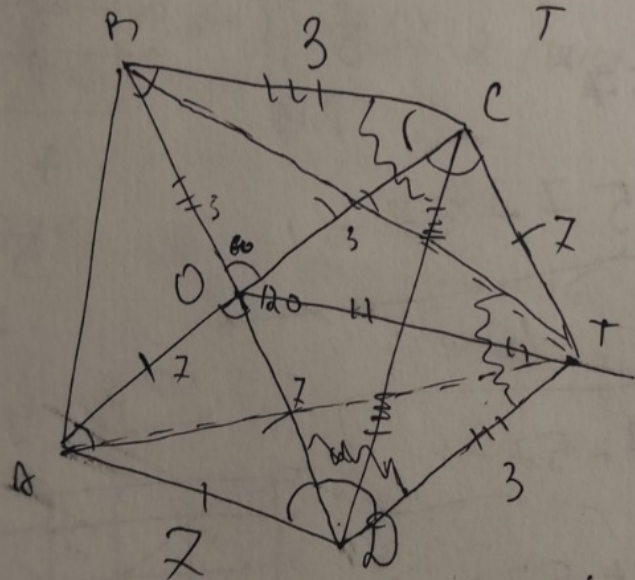


~~sqrt(3)~~

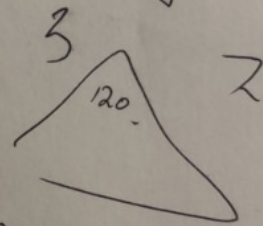
$\frac{1}{2}$

$\cos 60$

$\sin 20 = \sin 30 \cdot D$



$BT^2 = 9 + 49 + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$
 58
 120
 79
 $58 - 21 =$
 $\sqrt{37}$



$\sqrt{37}$

$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 100 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{100\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{37} \cdot \sqrt{37} \cdot \sin 60$

$25\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{37\sqrt{3}}{4} \left(\frac{37\sqrt{3}}{21} \right)$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{x^2+y^2} + x^2y^2 = 2 \\ x^4+y^4+3x^2y^2 = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{x^2+y^2} + x^2y^2 = 2 \\ (x^2+y^2)^2 + x^2y^2 = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{a} + b = 2 \\ a^2 + b = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$a^2 - \frac{2}{a} = 3$$

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

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

$$(a-2)(a^2+2a+1) = a^3 + 2a^2 + a - 2a^2 - 4a - 2$$

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

$$a_1 = -1 - 1 = -2$$

$$a_2 = \frac{-1}{1} = -1$$

$$\underline{a=2}$$

$$x^2+y^2 = -1$$

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

$$\begin{cases} y^2 = -x^2 + 2 \\ (2-x^2)x^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$2x^2 - x^4 = 1$$

$$x^4 - 2x^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$D_1 = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$x_1 = \frac{+1}{1} = 1$$

$$x=1, y=1$$

N4.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{x^2+y^2} + x^2y^2 = 2 \\ x^4+y^4 + 3x^2y^2 = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{x^2+y^2} + x^2y^2 = 2 \\ (x^2+y^2)^2 + x^2y^2 = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$x^2y^2 = a$$

$$x^2+y^2 = b$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{a} + b = 2 \\ a^2 + b = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$a^2 + b = 5$$

$$a^2 - \frac{2}{a} = 3$$

$$\frac{a^3 - 2}{a} = 3$$

$$a^3 - 2 = 3a$$

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

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

$$a = 2$$

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

$$a = 2 \text{ or } a^2 + 2a + 1 = 0$$

$$b = 1$$

$$a_1 = -1, a_2 = -1$$

$$\text{Other: } a = -1, a = 2$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2y^2 = 2 \\ x^2+y^2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad (-y^2+1)y^2 = 2$$

$$-y^4 + y^2 = 2$$

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

$$t^2 - t + 2 = 0$$

$$D = 1 - 8 < 0$$

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

$$y^4 - y^2 - 2 = 0$$

$$t^2 - t - 2 = 0$$

$$t_1 = -1, t_2 = 2$$

$$y^2 = -1$$

$$y^2 = 2$$

$$y = \sqrt{2}$$

$$x =$$