

Часть 1

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

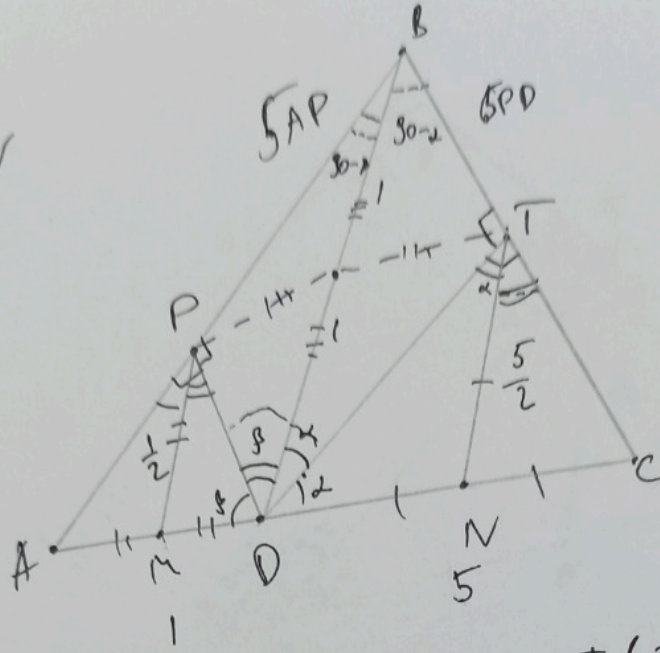
Шифр: **211006523**

ID профиля: **208011**

Вариант 9

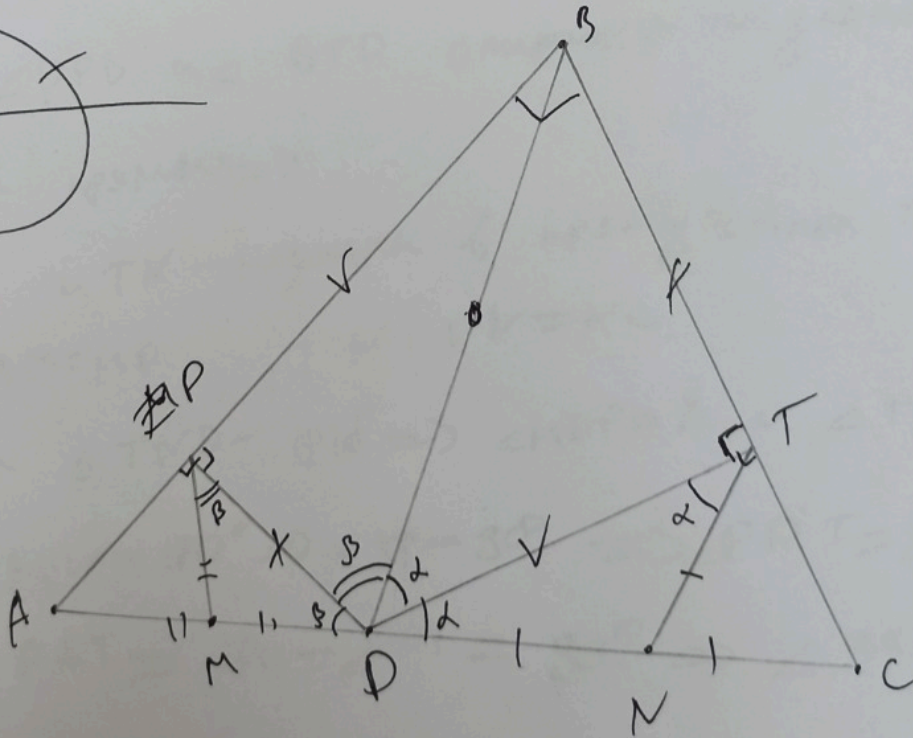
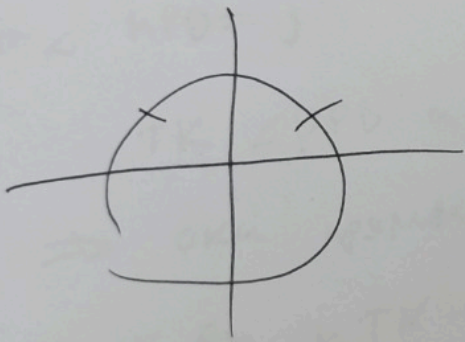
Черобук

PMITN



$$\frac{AD}{DC} = \frac{PD}{TC} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} TC &= 5PD \\ BT &= PD \end{aligned} \Rightarrow BC = 6PD$$



Теорема

TK $AD = 1$
 $DC = 5$ и $\triangle APD \sim \triangle DTC$ (по 2-м углам) \Rightarrow

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AP}{DT} = \frac{PD}{TC} = \frac{1}{5} \quad 5AP = DT \quad TC = 5PD \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow AB = 6DT \quad BC = 6PD$$

по теор. Пифагора: $36DT^2 + 36PD^2 = 36$
 $DT^2 + PD^2 = 1$

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

$$\begin{cases} x \geq -4 \\ x \leq 6 \end{cases}$$

$$x \in [-4; 6]$$

$$\frac{D}{u} = 1 + 2u = 25$$

$$x_1 = \frac{4+5}{-1} = -4$$

$$x_2 = 6$$

$$(x+u) (\cancel{x})$$

$$x+4 + 6-x +$$

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

Упробит

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

$$-x^2 + 2x + 24$$

$$\frac{D}{4} = 1 + 24 = 25 \quad x_1 = \frac{-1+5}{-1} = -4$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-1-5}{-1} = 6$$

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

$$\begin{cases} x \geq -4 \\ x \leq 6 \end{cases} \quad \sqrt{x+4} - \sqrt{6-x} + x+4+6-x - 6 - 2\sqrt{(x+4)(6-x)} = 0$$
$$(\sqrt{x+4} - \sqrt{6-x}) + (\sqrt{x+4} - \sqrt{6-x})^2 - 6 = 0$$

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

$$t^2 + t - 6 = 0$$

$$D = 1 + 24 = 25$$

$$t_1 = \frac{-1+5}{2} = 2$$

$$t_2 = \frac{-1-5}{2} = -3$$

$$1) t = 2:$$

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

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

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

$$3^2 = (x+4)(6-x)$$

$$6x - x^2 + 24 - 4x = 9$$

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

$$\frac{D}{4} = 1 + 15 = 16$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-1+4}{-1} = -3$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-1-4}{-1} = 5$$

$$2) t = -3$$

$$\sqrt{x+4} - \sqrt{6-x} = -3$$

$$x+4+6-x - 2\sqrt{(x+4)(6-x)} = 9$$

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

$$2 \cdot 6x - 2x^2 + 48 - 8x = 1$$

$$-2x^2 + 4x + 47 = 0$$

$$2x^2 - 4x - 47 = 0$$

$$\frac{D}{4} = 4 + 96 = 100$$

$$x_1 = \frac{2+10}{2} = 6$$

$$x_2 = \frac{2-10}{2} = -4$$

$$26a^2 - 22ax - 70ay + 5x^2 + 8xy + 4y^2 = 0$$

$$26a^2 - (22x + 70y)a + 5x^2 + 8xy + 4y^2 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 26 \cdot 5 \quad 26 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline 208 \quad 104 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\Delta}{4} = 121x^2 + 100y^2 + 20xy - 130x^2 - 208xy - 104y^2 =$$

$$= -9x^2 - 4y^2 + 12xy = -(3x + 2y)^2$$

$$26 \cdot \left(\frac{11x+10y}{26}\right)^2 - 2(11x+10y) \cdot \frac{11x+10y}{26} + 5x^2 + 8xy + 4y^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{-(11x+10y)^2}{26} + 5x^2 + 8xy + 4y^2 = 0$$

$$-121x$$

$$0 =$$

уравнение

$$y = 3x - 4$$

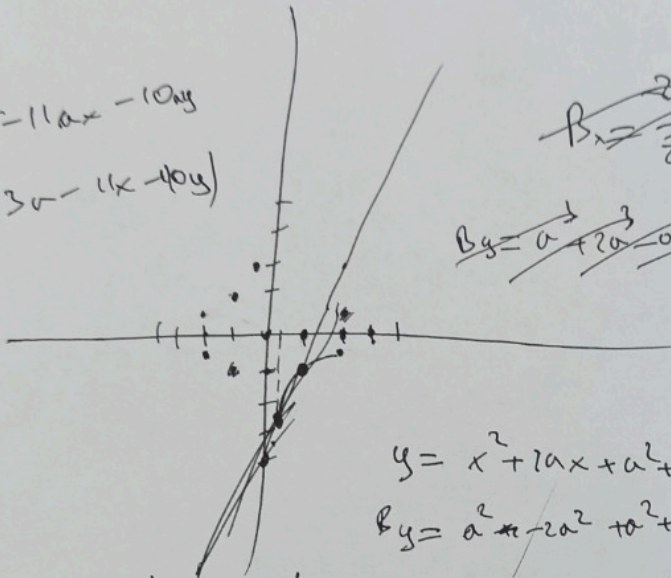
$$a \neq 0$$

$$13a^2 - 11ax - 10ay$$

$$a(13a - 11x - 10y)$$

$$B_x = \frac{2a^2}{2a} = a$$

$$B_y = a + 2a = 3a$$



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

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

$$B_y = a^2 + 2a^2 + a^2 + \frac{1}{a}$$

$$B_y = \frac{1}{a} \quad a \neq 0$$

$$\frac{x^2}{y^2}$$

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

$$x = 0$$

$$y = x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0 \quad (x+1)^2$$

$$\frac{D}{4} = 16 - 20$$

$$x_0 = \frac{-b}{2a}$$

$$\frac{1}{a} \text{ для } x^2 + 2x + 1$$

$$\frac{1}{a} = -3a - 4$$

$$1 = -3a^2 - 4a$$

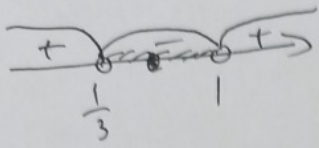
$$3a^2 + 4a + 1 = 0$$

$$D = 16 - 12 = 4$$

$$a_1 = \frac{-4+2}{6} = \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$a_2 = \frac{-4-2}{6} = (-1)$$

числових

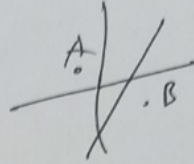


$$\begin{cases} x \in (\frac{1}{3}; 1) \\ x \in (\frac{8}{3}; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in \mathbb{Q}$$

01

B справа
(сверху)
(снизу)

A слева
(сверху)



$$\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{x} < 3x-4 \\ 1.5x > 3x-4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{x} < 3x-4 \\ 4.5x < 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{x} < 3x-4 \\ x < \frac{8}{3} \end{cases}$$

1) $x < 0$

$$x-1 > 3x^2-4x$$

$$3x^2-4x+1 < 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in (\frac{1}{3}; 1) \\ x < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in \mathbb{Q}$$

2) $x \in (0; \frac{8}{3})$

$$3x^2-4x+1 > 0$$

$$x \in (-\infty; \frac{1}{3}) \cup (1; +\infty)$$

$$x \in (0; \frac{8}{3})$$

$$x \in (0; \frac{1}{3}) \cup (1; \frac{8}{3})$$

3) $x=0 \Rightarrow 0=0 \neq$

$$\begin{aligned} & \neq \text{ } \\ & 0-0-0+0+0+4y^2=0 \\ & y=0 \end{aligned}$$

$$0+0+0-0+0+1=0$$

$$x \in (0; \frac{1}{3}) \cup (1; \frac{8}{3}) \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq 0$$

⇓

Ответ $a \in (-\frac{8}{3}; -1) \cup (-\frac{1}{3}; 0)$

(4)

Умовне

3. $26a^2 - 22ax - 20ay + 5x^2 + 8xy + 4y^2 = 0$

$26a^2 - 2(11x + 10y) \cdot a + 5x^2 + 8xy + 4y^2 = 0$

$\frac{D}{4} = 121x^2 + 220xy + 100y^2 - 130x^2 - 208xy - 104y^2 =$

$= -9x^2 + 12xy - 4y^2 = -(3x - 2y)^2 \quad (3x - 2y)^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \frac{D}{4} \leq 0 \Rightarrow 3x - 2y = 0 \quad 2y = 3x \quad (\underline{y = 1.5x}) \Rightarrow$

~~1. А отримали умовне~~

~~ах~~

$a_{\pm} = \frac{11x + 10y \pm 0}{26} = \left(\frac{11x + 10y}{26} \right)$

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

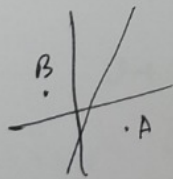
$ay = ax^2 + 2ax + a^2 + 1$

1) $a = 0$

$0 = 0 + 0 + 0 + 1$

\Downarrow
 $a \neq 0$

$y = 3x - 4$



а) B части (верх)

A - части (низ)

$\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{x} > 3x - 4 \\ 1.5x < 3x - 4 \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{x} > 3x - 4 \\ 1.5x > 4 \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} -1 > 3x^2 - 4x \\ x > \frac{8}{3} \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} 3x^2 - 4x + 1 < 0 \\ x > \frac{8}{3} \end{cases}$

$\frac{D}{a} = 4 - 3 = 1 \quad x_1 = \frac{2+1}{3} = 1 \quad x_2 = \frac{1}{3} \quad 3 \cdot (x-1) \cdot (x-\frac{1}{3})$

3

Учуробук

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

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

$$\sqrt{x+4} - \sqrt{6-x} + 4 + x+4-4 + 6-x-6 - 2\sqrt{(x+4)(6-x)} = 0$$

$$(\sqrt{x+4} - \sqrt{6-x}) + 4-4-6 + (\sqrt{x+4} - \sqrt{6-x})^2 = 0$$

$$\sqrt{x+4} - \sqrt{6-x} = t$$

$$t - 6 + t^2 = 0$$

$$t^2 + t - 6 = 0$$

$$D = 1 + 24 = 25$$

$$t_1 = \frac{-1+5}{2} = 2$$

$$t_2 = \frac{-1-5}{2} = -3$$

1) $t = 2$

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

~~$$x+4 = 4+6-x + 4\sqrt{6-x}$$~~

~~$$2x-6 = 4\sqrt{6-x}$$~~

~~$$x-3 = 2\sqrt{6-x}$$~~

~~$$x^2+9-6x = 12-2x$$~~

~~$$x^2-4x-3=0$$~~

~~$$\frac{D}{2} = 4+3$$~~

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

$$6 - 2\sqrt{(x+4)(6-x)} = 0$$

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

$$6x - x^2 + 24 = 9$$

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

$$\frac{D}{4} = 1 + 15 = 16$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1+4}{-1} = -3 \text{ не подходит, т.к. } t \text{ и } \sqrt{\dots} \geq 0, \text{ а } t = 2$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1-4}{-1} = 5$$

2) $t = -3$

$$\sqrt{x+4} - \sqrt{6-x} = -3$$

$$10 - 2\sqrt{(x+4)(6-x)} = 9$$

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

$$4x - 2x^2 + 48 = 1$$

$$2x^2 - 4x - 47 = 0$$

$$\frac{D}{4} = 4 + 984 = 988 = 2 \cdot 49 = (7\sqrt{2})^2$$

$$x_1 = \frac{2+7\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ не подходит, т.к. } \sqrt{\dots} \geq 0, \text{ а } t = -3$$

$$x_2 = \frac{2-7\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

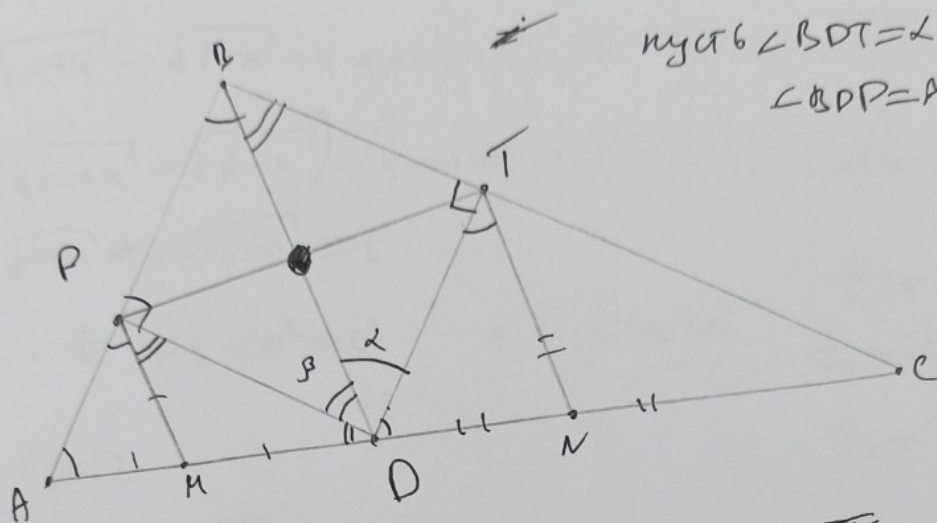
Ответ $x = 5; \frac{2-7\sqrt{2}}{2}$

(2)

21

4u crobunk

TK $\angle BTD$ и $\angle BPD$ ортогональны на
 квадрате \Rightarrow они - параллельны \Rightarrow



нужно $\angle BDT = \angle$
 $\angle BDP = \beta$

TK $\triangle DTC$ и $\triangle APD$ - прямоугольные \Rightarrow ~~TK~~ $TN = DN = AN$

$PM = AM = MD \Rightarrow \angle TDN = \angle DTM = \alpha$

$\angle MDP = \angle MPD = \beta \Rightarrow 2\beta + 2\alpha = 180^\circ \quad \alpha + \beta = 90^\circ \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \angle PDT = 90^\circ \Rightarrow \angle PBT = \angle ABC = 90^\circ$

Ответ $\angle ABC = 90^\circ$

~~$AD = AD \cdot \sin \beta$~~
 ~~$PD = AD \cdot \cos \beta$~~

~~$PD = \cos \beta$~~
 ~~$PD^2 = \cos^2 \beta$~~

NOTEOP ~~координат:~~

~~$PD^2 = PM^2 + MD^2 - 2PM \cdot MD \cdot \cos \angle PMD$~~

~~$PD^2 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{4} \cdot \cos(180 - 2\beta)$~~

~~$PD^2 = \frac{2}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \cos 2\beta$~~

~~$PD^2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \cos^2 \beta - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \beta$~~

~~$\cos^2 \beta = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\cos^2 \beta}{2} - \frac{\sin^2 \beta}{2}$~~

~~$\cos^2 \beta = 1 - \sin^2 \beta$~~

①

Часть 2

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

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Вариант 9

$$m^2 - 2m + 1 = 0 \quad \text{Чепробуе}$$

$$(m-1)^2 = 0 \quad y^2 = 1 \quad y = \pm 1$$

$$x^2 = 1$$

Упробик

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

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

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{t} + k = 2 & k = 2 - \frac{2}{t} \\ t^2 + k = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$t^2 + 2 - \frac{2}{t} = 5$$

$$t^2 - 3 - \frac{2}{t} = 0$$

	1	0	-3	-2	
1	1	1	-2	-4	x
-2	1	-1	-2	0	v
-1	1	-2	0		v

$$t^2 - 3t - 2 = 0 \quad \Delta = 9 + 8 = 17$$

$$(t+1)^2 \cdot (t-2) = 0$$

$$t = 2$$

$$4 + k = 5 \quad k = 1$$

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

$$x^2 = \frac{1}{y^2}$$

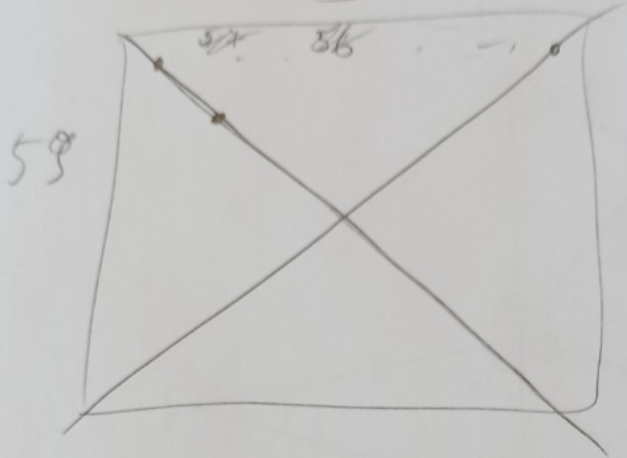
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + 2x^2 y^2 = 4 \\ x^2 = \frac{1}{y^2} \end{cases}$$

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

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

60 УРКОВИХ

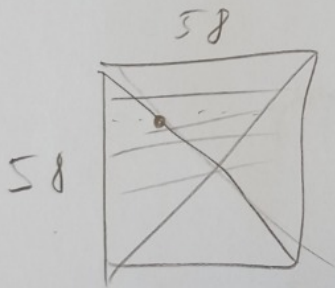
58(58)



$$\begin{array}{r}
 58 \\
 \times 58 \\
 \hline
 464 \\
 2900 \\
 \hline
 3364 \\
 - 116 = \\
 \hline
 = 3248
 \end{array}$$

1) зусна ремонт

57 57



$$58 + 58 = \frac{116 \cdot 115}{2} =$$

$$\frac{116 \cdot 2}{2}$$

$$\frac{116 \cdot 113}{2} = 58 \cdot 113$$

2) 1881 ремонт

116 · ~~28~~ 3246

$$58 \cdot 113$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 58 \\
 \times 113 \\
 \hline
 174 \\
 580 \\
 \hline
 6554
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 58 \\
 \times 58 \\
 \hline
 464 \\
 2900 \\
 \hline
 3364
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3134 \\
 \times 116 \\
 \hline
 18804 \\
 31340 \\
 313400 \\
 \hline
 363544 \\
 + 6554 \\
 \hline
 370098
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 580 \\
 \times 113 \\
 \hline
 1740 \\
 5800 \\
 \hline
 6554
 \end{array}$$

4. Черновик Черновик

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{x^2+y^2} + x^2y^2 = 2 \\ x^4+y^4+3y^2x^2 = 5 \end{cases} \quad x \text{ и } y \neq 0 \text{ одновременно}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 + x^4y^2 + y^4x^2 = 2x^2 + 2y^2 \\ (x^2+y^2)^2 + y^2x^2 = 5 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} x^2+y^2 = t & t^2 = x^4 + 2x^2y^2 + y^4 \\ x^2 = t - y^2 \\ y^2 = t - x^2 \end{matrix}$$

~~$x+y=t$~~ $xy=t$ $x = \frac{t}{y}$ $\frac{t}{y} + y = \frac{t+y^2}{y}$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{t} + k = 2 \\ (t)^2 + k = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 + tk = 2t \\ t^2 - 5 = k \\ 2 + t^3 - 5t = 2t \\ t^3 - 7t + 2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 1 & -7 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -5 & \\ 1 & 1 & -6 & -6 & -4 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t^2 - \frac{2}{t} &= 3 \\ t^3 - 2 - 3t &= 0 \\ t^3 - 3t - 2 &= 0 \\ \begin{matrix} 1 & 0 & -3 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & -5 & \end{matrix} & \quad \checkmark \\ (t-2)(t^2+2t+1) &= 0 \\ (t-1)(t+1)^2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 &= 2 \\ x^2 &= y^2 + 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y^4 - y^4 + y^2 &= 5 \\ y^4 - y^2 + 1 &= 0 \\ x^2 - x + 1 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

~4

Умножив

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

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{x^2+y^2} + x^2y^2 = 2 & x^2+y^2 \neq 0 \\ (x^2+y^2)^2 + x^2y^2 = 5 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{t} + k = 2 & t \neq 0 \\ t^2 + k = 5 \end{cases}$$

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

$$t^3 - 3t - 2 = 0$$

1	0	-3	-2	
1	1	1	-2	-4
-1	1	-1	-2	0
-1	1	-2	0	0

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

$$t \neq -1, \text{ так } x^2+y^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow t = 2$$

$$4+k=5 \quad k=1$$

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

$$y^2 = \frac{1}{x^2} \quad x^2 \neq 0, \text{ так } x^2 \cdot y^2 = 1$$

$$x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} - 2 = 0 \quad x^4 - 4x^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$(x^2-1)^2 = 0; x^2=1; x=\pm 1 \Rightarrow 1 \cdot y^2 = 1 \quad y^2=1 \quad y=\pm 1$$

Ответ $x = \pm 1; y = \pm 1$

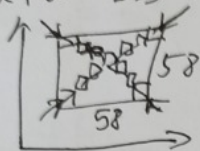
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5.

Числовик

перепроизведем условие (пусть место углов будут клетками, тогда получим у нас помеченный квадрат 58×58 клеток, и мы выбираем 2 клетки:

⊕ $y=x$ и $y=58-x$, по сути диагональ нашего квадрата



тогда есть только 2 ва

1) оба выбранных квадрата — лежат на диагоналях:

$$\text{тогда кол-во способов} = \frac{116 \cdot 113}{2} = 58 \cdot 113 = 6554$$

↑ общее число клеток
↑ число клеток минус использованные (1) и те что лежат на одной хор. или верт. прямой (2)
↑ 2 для удобства упорядочивания (выбор равнозначен)

2) только 1 кв. на диагонали:

$$\text{кол-во способов} = 116 \cdot (58 \cdot 58 - 116 - 114) =$$

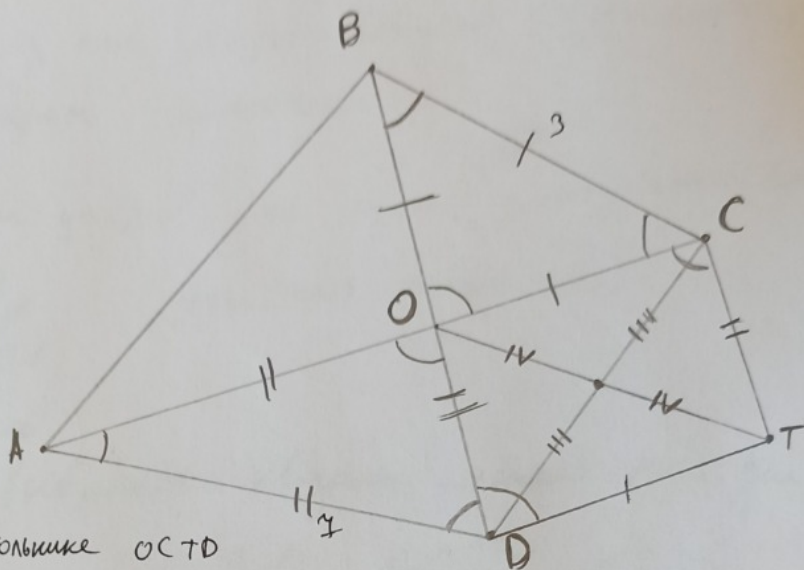
↑ клетки на диагоналях ↑ все клетки ↑ клетки на диагоналях ↑ клетки в одной строке или столбце

$$\Rightarrow 116 \cdot (3364 - 230) = 116 \cdot 3134 = 363544$$

$$363544 + 6554 = 370098 \quad \text{ответ } 370098$$

вб.

Шестобуги



а) тк в ш-ху $\triangle ODT$
 гоу поком т. пересечения гонитя попарно $\Rightarrow ODT$ - параллелограмм
 $CT = OD = OC = DT$
 $\Rightarrow \angle OCT = \angle ODT = 180^\circ - \angle CTD = 180^\circ - \angle COD = 60^\circ$

$\angle COD = 120^\circ$ $\angle BOA = 120^\circ$ (как смежные с $\angle 60^\circ$)

тк $AD = CT = AO$
 $BC = BO = DT$
 $\angle BOA = \angle ADT = \angle BCT = 120^\circ \Rightarrow \triangle BOA = \triangle BCT = \triangle TOA \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow AB = BT = AT \Rightarrow \triangle ABT$ - равносторонний

д) $\frac{S_{\triangle BOC}}{S_{\triangle ABC}} = \frac{OC}{AC} = \frac{3}{10}$
 $S_{\triangle BOC} = BC \cdot OC \cdot \sin 60^\circ \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 9 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{4}$
 $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{10} = \frac{27\sqrt{3}}{40}$

$\frac{S_{\triangle AOD}}{S_{\triangle ADC}} = \frac{AO}{AC} = \frac{7}{10}$
 $S_{\triangle AOD} = AO \cdot AD \cdot \sin 60^\circ \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 49 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{49\sqrt{3}}{4}$
 $S_{\triangle ADC} = \frac{343\sqrt{3}}{40}$ (3)

$S_{ABCO} = \frac{343 + 27\sqrt{3}}{40} = \frac{370\sqrt{3}}{40} = \frac{37\sqrt{3}}{4}$

$S_{\triangle ABT} = AB \cdot BT \cdot \cos 60^\circ \cdot \sin 60^\circ \cdot \frac{1}{2}$

по теор. кос.:

и и стовик

$$AB^2 = OA^2 + OB^2 - 2 \cdot OA \cdot OB \cdot \cos 120^\circ$$

$$AB^2 = 9 + 49 - 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$AB^2 = 58 + 21 = 79 \quad AB = \sqrt{79}$$

$$S_{\triangle OAT} = \frac{\sqrt{79} \cdot \sqrt{79}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{79\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$\frac{S_{\triangle OAT}}{S_{\triangle ABCD}} = \frac{\frac{79\sqrt{3}}{4}}{\frac{37\sqrt{3}}{4}} = \frac{79}{37}$$

Ответ $\left(\frac{79}{37}\right)$

(4)