

Часть 1

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

Шифр: **211005896**

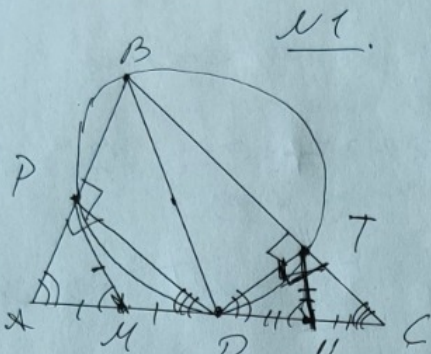
ID профиля: **318488**

Вариант 9

Условие 1

Вариант 3

a)



$\angle BPD = \angle BTD = 90^\circ$
(как углы, опр. на диаметр)

$\angle APD = \angle DTC = 90^\circ$

$PM = AM = MD$

$TN = DN = NC$

(по свойствам медиан треугольников)

$PM \parallel TN \Rightarrow \angle PMN = \angle TND$
 $AM = PM$
 $DN = NT$

$\Rightarrow \angle PMN = \angle TND$
 $\angle APD = \angle DTC$ } $\Rightarrow \triangle APD \sim$

$\sim \triangle DTC \sim \triangle ABC$

Пусть $\beta = \angle PAD = \angle TDC$

$\gamma = \angle PDA = \angle TCD$

$\beta + \gamma = 90^\circ \Rightarrow \angle PDT = 90^\circ$

$\square PBTD$ - впис. $\Rightarrow \angle PBT = 180^\circ - \angle PDT =$
 $= 180^\circ - 90^\circ = 90^\circ \Rightarrow$

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

Ответ: 90° .

№4 (выраженное) Числовик 2

$$\text{Дано: } \angle PBT = \angle BTD = \angle TDP = \angle DPB = 80^\circ$$

\Downarrow
 $\square PBTD$ - прямоугольник

$$y = BD^2 = \cancel{BT^2} + DT^2 = PD^2 + DT^2$$

(теор. Пиф.)

$$\frac{BT}{BP} = 5 \Rightarrow \frac{DT}{AP} = 5 \Rightarrow DT^2 = 25 AP^2$$

$$xD = 2PK = 1 \text{ (медиана пр. тр-ка)}$$

$$1 = xD^2 = xP^2 + PD^2 \text{ (теор. Пиф.)}$$

Тогда:

$$y = PD^2 + DT^2 = PD^2 + 25 xP^2 = xD^2 + 24 xP^2 = 1 + 24 xP^2 \Rightarrow 24 xP^2 = 3 \Rightarrow xP^2 = \frac{3}{24}$$

$$PD^2 = 1 - xP^2 = \frac{7}{8} \Rightarrow PD = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{8}} \quad xP = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{APD} = \frac{xP \cdot PD}{2} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{8}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{8}}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{16}$$

$$xC = xD + DC = 2PK + 2TN = 1 + 5 = 6$$

$$\frac{xC}{xD} = \frac{6}{1} = 6 \Rightarrow \frac{S_{ABC}}{S_{APD}} = 6^2 = 36 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{ABC} = \frac{36 \sqrt{7}}{16} = \frac{9\sqrt{7}}{4}$$

Ответ: $\frac{9\sqrt{7}}{4}$.

12.

Условие 3

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

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

$$\text{OD3: } \begin{cases} x+4 \geq 0 \\ 6-x \geq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq -4 \\ x \leq 6 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x \in [-4; 6]$$

$$\text{Пусть } \begin{cases} \alpha = \sqrt{x+4} \\ \beta = \sqrt{6-x} \end{cases} \quad (\alpha, \beta \geq 0)$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha - \beta + 4 = 2\alpha\beta \\ \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 10 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 2\alpha\beta = 10 - \alpha + \beta - 4 \\ \alpha - \beta + 4 = 2\alpha\beta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (\alpha - \beta)^2 + (\alpha - \beta) - 6 = 0 \\ \alpha - \beta + 4 = 2\alpha\beta \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Пусть } t = \alpha - \beta \\ t^2 + t - 6 = 0 \\ (t-2)(t+3) = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} t=2 \\ t=-3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = \beta + 2 \\ 2 + 4 = 2\beta(\beta + 2) \\ \alpha = \beta - 3 \\ -3 + 4 = 2\beta(\beta - 3) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = \beta + 2 \\ \beta^2 + 2\beta - 3 = 0 \\ \alpha = \beta - 3 \\ 2\beta^2 - 6\beta - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = \beta + 2 \\ (\beta - 1)(\beta + 3) = 0 \\ \alpha = \beta - 3 \\ \beta = \frac{6 \pm 2\sqrt{17}}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = 3 \\ \beta = 1 \\ \alpha = -1 \text{ - не разр., } \alpha < 0 \\ \beta = -3 - \frac{3 + \sqrt{17}}{2} \\ \alpha = \frac{3 + \sqrt{17}}{2} \\ \beta = \frac{3 + \sqrt{17}}{2} \\ \alpha = \frac{3 - \sqrt{17}}{2} \text{ - не разр., } \alpha < 0 \\ \beta = \frac{3 - \sqrt{17}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{x+4} = 3 \\ \sqrt{6-x} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{x+4} = \frac{-3+\sqrt{17}}{2} \\ \sqrt{6-x} = \frac{3+\sqrt{17}}{2} \end{cases}$$

числових 4

$$\begin{cases} x+4=9 \\ 6-x=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 4x+16=9-6\sqrt{17}+17 \\ 24-4x=9+6\sqrt{17}+17 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x=5 \\ x=5 \\ 4x=4-6\sqrt{17} \\ 4x=4-6\sqrt{17} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x=5 \\ x = \frac{2-3\sqrt{17}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$5 \in [-4; 6]$$

$$-4 < \frac{2-3\sqrt{17}}{2}$$

$$\frac{2-3\sqrt{17}}{2} < 6$$

$$-8 < 2-3\sqrt{17}$$

$$2-3\sqrt{17} < 12$$

$$3\sqrt{17} < 10$$

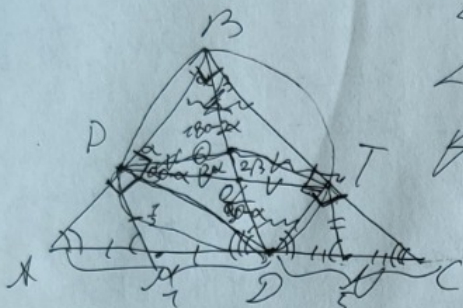
$$-10 < 3\sqrt{17}$$

$$88 < 100$$

$$\frac{2-3\sqrt{17}}{2} \in [-4; 6]$$

Ответ: $\left\{ 5; \frac{2-3\sqrt{17}}{2} \right\}$.

Задача 1



$\angle ABC = ?$
 $\angle ABC = \frac{\angle POT}{2}$
 ~~$\angle PDC = \angle ABC = \angle PDT$~~
 $\angle ABC = 90^\circ$
 $\square PBD - \text{пря}$

$MP = \frac{1}{2}$ $NT = \frac{5}{2}$ $BD = 2$

$4 = BD^2 = \sqrt{DT^2 + BT^2} = PD^2 + DT^2 =$
 $NT = 5PX \Rightarrow DT = 5XP$

$\frac{AC}{AD} = \frac{6}{1} = 6$

$S_{ABC} = 6^2 = 36$

$= PD^2 + 24XP^2 - XP^2 + 24XP^2 = 1 + 24XP^2$
 $1 = XD^2 = PD^2 + XP^2$

S_{APD}

$PD^2 = \frac{7}{8}$ $24XP^2 = 3$
 $S_{APD} = \frac{AP \cdot PD}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{8}} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{16}$
 $XP^2 = \frac{1}{8}$
 $XP = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}}$

$S_{ABC} = \frac{6 \cdot \sqrt{7}}{16}$

Уравнение 2

У2.

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

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

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

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

Пусть $\alpha = \sqrt{x+4}$
 $\beta = \sqrt{6-x}$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha - \beta + 4 = 2\alpha\beta \\ \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 10 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 2\alpha\beta = 10 - \alpha + \beta - 4 \\ \alpha - \beta + 4 = 2\alpha\beta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (\alpha - \beta)^2 = \beta - \alpha + 6 \\ \alpha - \beta + 4 = 2\alpha\beta \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\alpha - \beta)^2 + (\alpha - \beta) - 6 = 0 \\ \alpha - \beta + 4 = 2\alpha\beta \end{cases}$$

Пусть $t = \alpha - \beta$

$$t^2 + t - 6 = 0 \quad D = 1 + 24 = 25$$

$$(t-2)(t+3) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha - \beta = 2 \\ \alpha - \beta = -3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = \beta + 2 \\ 2 + 4 = 2\beta(\beta + 2) \\ \alpha = \beta - 3 \\ -3 + 4 = 2\beta(\beta - 3) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = \beta + 2 \\ 2\beta^2 + 2\beta - 3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = \beta - 3 \\ 2\beta^2 - 6\beta - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$D = 6^2 + 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 = 36 + 8 = 44$$

$$\beta = \frac{6 \pm 2\sqrt{11}}{4}$$

Уравнение 3

№ 2 (прод.)

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = 3 \\ \beta = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = -1 & \alpha \geq 0 \\ \beta = -3 & \beta \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{-3 + \sqrt{11}}{2}$$

$$\beta = \frac{3 + \sqrt{11}}{2}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{-3 - \sqrt{11}}{2}$$

$$\beta = \frac{3 - \sqrt{11}}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{x+4} = 3 \\ \sqrt{6-x} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{x+4} = \frac{-3 + \sqrt{11}}{2} \\ \sqrt{6-x} = \frac{3 + \sqrt{11}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x+4 = 9 \\ 6-x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 4x+16 = 11+9-6\sqrt{11} \\ 24-4x = 11+9+6\sqrt{11} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 5 \\ x = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 4x = 4 - 6\sqrt{11} \\ 4x = 4 - 6\sqrt{11} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 5 \\ x = \frac{4 - 6\sqrt{11}}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt{5+4} + \sqrt{6-5} + 4 = \sqrt{9} - \sqrt{1} + 4 = 3 - 1 + 4 = 6$$

$$2\sqrt{24+2\cdot 5-3^2} = 2\sqrt{24+10-9} = 2\sqrt{25} = 10$$

$$-4 < \frac{2-3\sqrt{11}}{2} \quad \frac{2-3\sqrt{11}}{2} < 6$$

$$-8 < 2-3\sqrt{11} \quad 2-3\sqrt{11} < 12$$

$$3\sqrt{11} < 10 \quad -10 < 3\sqrt{11}$$

$$99 < 100$$

2. Упростите

У3

$$D = 8^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} x+y &= a \\ x-y &= b \\ x &= \frac{a+b}{2} \\ y &= \frac{a-b}{2} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$2a(13a - 11x - 10y) + 5x^2 + 8xy + 4y^2 \quad (x-b)^2 + (y-c)^2 = 0$$

$$5(x+by+c)(x+dy+e) = 0$$

$$5x^2 + 5bdy^2 + 5(b+d)xy + 5(c+e)x + 5(b+cd)y + 5ce = 0$$

$$5bd = 4$$

$$5(b+d) = 8$$

$$5(c+e) = -22a$$

$$5(b+cd) = -20a$$

$$5ce = 26a^2$$

$$b = \frac{8}{5} - d$$

$$(8-5d)d = 4$$

$$8d - 5d^2 = 4$$

$$5d^2 - 8d + 4 = 0$$

$$D = 64 - 80$$

$$b = \frac{8}{5}$$

$$b = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$5(x+by+c)^2 = 0$$

$$5(x^2 + b^2y^2 + c^2 + 2bxy + 2cx + 2bcy) = 0$$

$$10b = 8$$

$$5b^2 = 4$$

$$5b^2 = 4$$

$$b = \frac{4}{5}$$

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

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

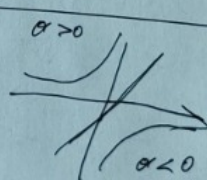
$$y = x^2 + 2ax + a^2 + \frac{1}{a}$$

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

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

$$y = 3x - 4$$

$$x^2 - 2bx + b^2 + y^2 - 2cy + c^2 = 0$$



Задание 5

13 (ура)

$$(x+y-b)^2 + (2x-2y-c)^2 = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + b^2 + 2xy - 2bx - 2by + x^2 + y^2 + c^2 - 2xy + 4x^2 + 4y^2 + c^2 - 8xy - 4cx - 4cy = 0$$

$$5x^2 + 5y^2 - 6xy - 2(b+2c)x - 2(b+2c)y + b^2 + c^2 = 0$$

~~Задание~~

$$(x+by+c)^2 + (2x+dy+e)^2 = 0$$

$$x^2 + b^2y^2 + c^2 + 2bxy + 2cx + 2by + 4x^2 + d^2y^2 + e^2 + 4dx + 2dy + 4xy + 2ex + 2ey = 0$$

$$(bx+cy+d)^2 + (ex+fy+g)^2 = 0$$

$$b^2x^2 + c^2y^2 + d^2 + 2bcxy + 2bdx + 2cdy + e^2x^2 + f^2y^2 + g^2 + 2efxy + 2egx + 2fgy = 0$$

$$= (b^2 + e^2)x^2 + 2(bc + ef)xy + (c^2 + f^2)y^2 + 2(bd + eg)x + 2(cd + fg)y + (d^2 + g^2) = 0$$

$$b^2 + e^2 = 5$$

$$bc + ef = 4$$

$$c^2 + f^2 = 4$$

$$bd + eg = -20\alpha$$

$$cd + fg = -20\alpha$$

$$d^2 + g^2 = 26\alpha^2$$

$$b^2c^2 + e^2f^2 + b^2f^2 + c^2e^2 = 20$$

$$b^2c^2 + e^2f^2 + 2bcef = 16$$

$$c^2 + f^2 = 4 \quad c = 4 - 2f$$

$$16 - 16f + 4f^2 + f^2 = 4$$

$$5f^2 - 16f + 12 = 0$$

$$D = 16^2 - 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 12 = 160$$

$$f = \frac{16 \pm \sqrt{160}}{10} = \frac{16 \pm 4\sqrt{10}}{10} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{10}}{2.5}$$

$$f = 2$$

$$c = 0$$

Часть 2

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

Шифр: **211005896**

ID профиля: **318488**

Вариант 9

УЧ

Числовик 1

Вариант 8

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

$$\text{ОДЗ: } x \neq 0, y \neq 0, x^2+y^2 \neq 0 \quad b = x^2y^2 \quad (a, b \neq 0)$$

$$(x^2+y^2)^2 = x^4+y^4+2x^2y^2 \Rightarrow x^4+y^4 = a^2 - 2b$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{a} + b = 2 \\ a^2 - 2b + 3b = 5 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 2a + ab = 2a \\ a^2 + b = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a(5-a^2) - 2a + 2 = 0 \\ b = 5 - a^2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a^3 - 3a - 2 = 0 \\ b = 5 - a^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (a+1)^2(a-2) = 0 \\ b = 5 - a^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} a^3 - 3a - 2 \quad | \quad a+1 \\ -a^3 + a^2 \quad | \quad a^2 - a - 2 \\ \hline -a^2 - 2a \quad | \quad 2 = 1^2 + 4 = 2^2 \\ +a^2 - a \quad | \quad -a - 2 \\ \hline -2a - 2 \\ -2a - 2 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} a = -1 \text{ - не подходит, } a > 0 \\ b = 4 \\ a = 2 \\ b = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x^2+y^2 = 2 \\ x^2y^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

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

УЧ (продолжение)

Чистовик 2

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - 2xy + y^2 = 0 \\ xy = 1 \\ x^2 + 2xy + y^2 = 0 \\ xy = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (x-y)^2 = 0 \\ xy = 1 \\ (x+y)^2 = 0 \\ xy = -1 \end{cases}$$

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

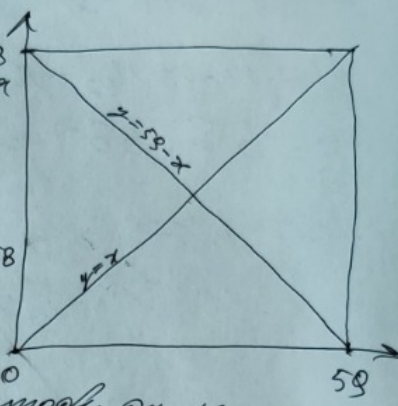
$$\begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = 1 \\ x = -1 \\ y = -1 \\ x = -1 \\ y = 1 \\ x = 1 \\ y = -1 \end{cases}$$

Ответ $\{ (-1; -1); (-1; 1); (1; -1); (1; 1) \}$

15.

Чистовик 3

Прямые $y=x$ и $y=58-x$
 это диагонали квадрата
 Заметим, что всего
 узлов сетки внутри
 квадрата будет
 58^2 (т.е. квадрат 58×58
 из узлов)



П.ч. 58 - четное,
 то \exists узла прямой, чтобы он лежал
 на обеих прямых.

Посчитаем мощности следующих
 пересекательных множеств
 комбинаторик:

$N_{01} = N_{02}$ - один узел на 1-й/2-й прямой, другой
 на пересечении

$N_{11} = N_{22}$ - два узла лежат на 1-й/2-й
 прямой

N_{12} - один узел на 1-й, другой - на 2-й
 на той же вертикальной линии

$$N_{01} = N_{02} = 58 \cdot (58^2 - 2 \cdot 58 - 2 \cdot 57)$$

4 узла на прямой
 всего узлов
 на прямой
 (вкл. рассматриваемый)

$$N_{11} = N_{22} = C_{58}^2 = \frac{58!}{2! \cdot (58-2)!} = \frac{57 \cdot 58}{2}$$

$$N_{12} = 58 \cdot (58 - 2)$$

4 узла на 1-й узлов на 2-й
 узлов на той же ветви (гориз)

15 (углеродные)

Число букв 4

Масса всего углеводородный:

$$n = n_{01} + n_{02} + n_{04} + n_{02} + n_{02} =$$
$$= 2 \cdot 58 (58^2 - 2 \cdot 58 - 2 \cdot 57) + \frac{2 \cdot 57 \cdot 58}{2} +$$
$$+ 58 \cdot 56$$

Пусть $x = 58$

$$n = 2x(x^2 - 2x - 2(x-1)) + x(x-1) +$$
$$+ x(x-2) =$$

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

$$= 2x^3 - 8x^2 + 4x + 2x^2 - 3x =$$

$$= 2x^3 - 6x^2 + x = x(2x^2 - 6x + 1) =$$

$$= 58 \cdot (2 \cdot 58^2 - 6 \cdot 58 + 1) =$$

$$= 58 (58(2 \cdot 58 - 6) + 1) =$$

$$= 58 (58 \cdot 110 + 1) = 58 \cdot 6381 =$$

$$= 370098$$

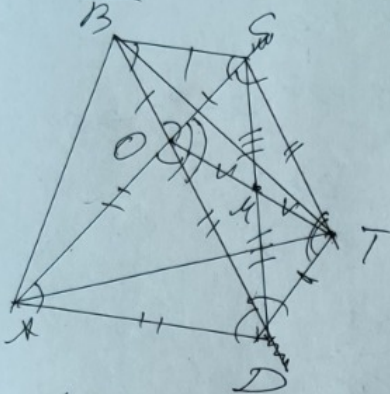
Ответ: 370098.

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 6381 \\ 58 \\ \hline 40098 \\ + 31905 \\ \hline 370098 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 58 \\ \times 110 \\ \hline 58 \\ 6380 \\ \hline 6380 \end{array}$$

Условие 5

№6.



a) В $\square DOCT$
 квадратом
 сделан угол
 между
 сторонами

$\square DOCT$ - параллелограмм

$CT = OD$
 $TD = CO$

$\angle COD = \angle CTD = 120^\circ$

$\angle OCT = \angle ODT = 60^\circ$

но все стороны и углы
 между ними

$AB = TB = AT$

$\triangle ABT$ - равносторонний

$S_{\triangle AOB} = S_{\triangle AOD} = \frac{3 \cdot 7 \cdot \sin 120^\circ}{2} = \frac{21\sqrt{3}}{4}$

$S_{\triangle BOC} = \frac{3 \cdot 3 \cdot \sin 60^\circ}{2} = \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{4}$

$S_{\triangle AOD} = \frac{2 \cdot 7 \cdot \sin 60^\circ}{2} = \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$S_{\triangle AOC} = S_{\triangle AOB} + S_{\triangle AOD} + S_{\triangle BOC} + S_{\triangle AOD} = \frac{100\sqrt{3}}{4} = 25\sqrt{3}$

№6 (прод.)

Учебник 6

мегр. коч.!

$$AB^2 = 3^2 + 7^2 - 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot \cos 120^\circ = 78$$

$$S_{ABT} = \frac{AB^2 \cdot \sin 60^\circ}{2} = \frac{78 \sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$\frac{S_{ABT}}{S_{ABC}} = \frac{\frac{78 \sqrt{3}}{4}}{25 \sqrt{3}} = \frac{78}{100}$$

Ответ: $\frac{78}{100}$.

Черновик 1.
УЧ.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{x^2+y^2} + x^2y^2 = 2 \\ x^4+y^4+3x^2y^2=5 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{Ищем } a=x+y \\ b=xy \end{matrix}$$

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

$$x^4+y^4 = (x+y)^4 - 6x^2y^2 - 4xy(x^2+y^2) =$$

$$\boxed{(x+y)^2 = x^2+y^2+2xy} \Rightarrow x^2+y^2 = a^2 - 2b$$

$$= (x+y)^4 - 6((x+y)^2 - 2xy) - 4xy(x^2+y^2)$$

$$x^4+y^4 = a^4 - 6(a^2 - 2b) - 4ab(a^2 - 2b)$$
$$= a^4 - 6a^2 + 12b - 4ab(a^2 - 2b)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{a^2-2b} + b^2 = 2 \\ a^4 - 6a^2 + 12b - 4ab(a^2 - 2b) = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$x^4+y^4 = a^4 - 6b^2 - 4b(a^2 - 2b) =$$
$$= a^4 - 6b^2 - 4a^2b + 8b^2 =$$
$$= a^4 - 4a^2b + 2b^2$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{a^2-2b} + b^2 = 2 \\ a^4 - 4a^2b + 2b^2 = 5 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 2 + a^2b^2 - 2b^3 = \\ = 2a^2 - 4b \\ a^4 - 4a^2b + 5b^2 = 5 \end{cases}$$

Чернышевский

УЧ (урав.)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{x^2+y^2} + x^2y^2 = 2 \\ x^4 + y^4 + 3x^2y^2 = 5 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \text{Пусть } a = x^2 + y^2 \\ b = x^2y^2 \end{cases}$$

$$(x^2+y^2)^2 = x^4 + y^4 + 2x^2y^2 \Rightarrow x^4 + y^4 = (x^2+y^2)^2 - 2x^2y^2$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{a} + b = 2 \\ a^2 - 2b + 3b = 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2 + ab = 2a \\ a^2 + b = 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow b = 5 - a^2$$

$$\begin{cases} a(5 - a^2) - 2a + 2 = 0 \\ b = 5 - a^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 5a - a^3 - 2a + 2 = 0 \\ b = 5 - a^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a^3 - 3a - 2 = 0 \\ b = 5 - a^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} a^3 - 3a - 2 \mid a+1 \\ -a^3 + a^2 \\ \hline a^2 - 3a - 2 \\ -a^2 + a \\ \hline -2a - 2 \\ -2a - 2 \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} a^2 - a - 2 \\ 2 = 1^2 + 1^2 = 2 \\ (a-2)(a+1) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} (a+1)^2(a-2) = 0 \\ b = 5 - a^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a = -1 \\ b = 4 \\ a = 2 \\ b = 1 \end{cases}$$

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

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

Чертеж 3
 и 4 (прод. 2)

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - 2xy + y^2 = 0 \\ xy = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + 2xy + y^2 = 0 \\ xy = -1 \end{cases}$$

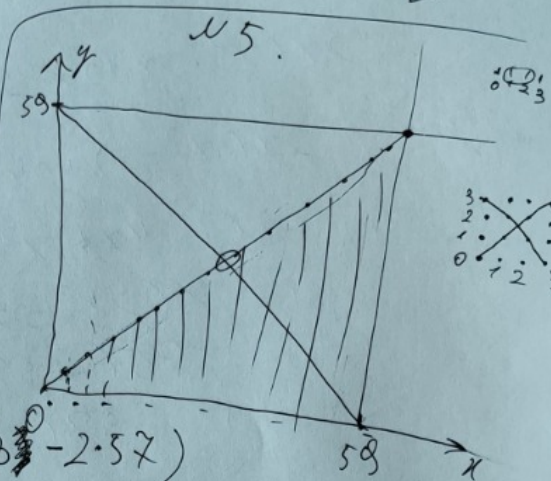
$$\begin{cases} (x-y)^2 = 0 \\ xy = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (x+y)^2 = 0 \\ xy = -1 \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$\begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = 1 \\ x = -1 \\ y = -1 \\ x = -1 \\ y = 1 \\ x = 1 \\ y = -1 \end{cases}$$



$$N_{02} = 58 \cdot (58^2 - 2 \cdot 58 - 2 \cdot 57)$$

$$N_{02} = N_{01}$$

$$C_2^2 = \frac{2!}{2!(2-2)!} = 1 \quad 58^2 - \text{всего узлов}$$

$$N_{01} + N_{02} = 2 \cdot 58^2 (58 - 2) = 58 \text{ на одной прямой} \\ 58 \text{ на другой}$$

$$N_{11} = C_{58}^2 = \frac{58!}{2!(58-2)!} = \frac{58!}{2! \cdot 56!} = \frac{57 \cdot 58}{2} = 57 \cdot 29$$

$$N_{22} = N_{11}$$

$$N_{12} = 58 \cdot 58$$

$$N = N_{01} + N_{02} + N_{11} + N_{22} + N_{12} = 2N_{01} + 2N_{11} + N_{12} =$$

Черновик 4
15 строк.)

$$= 2 \cdot 58(58^2 - 2 \cdot 58 \cdot 257) + 2 \cdot 57 \cdot 29 + 58^2 =$$

Пусть $x = 58$

$$\# \quad 2x(x^2 - 2x + 2(x-1)) + 2(x-1) \cdot \frac{1}{2}x + x^2 =$$

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

$$\# \quad = 2x(x^2 - 2) + 2x^2 - x =$$

$$= 2x^3 - 4x + 2x^2 - x = 2x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x =$$

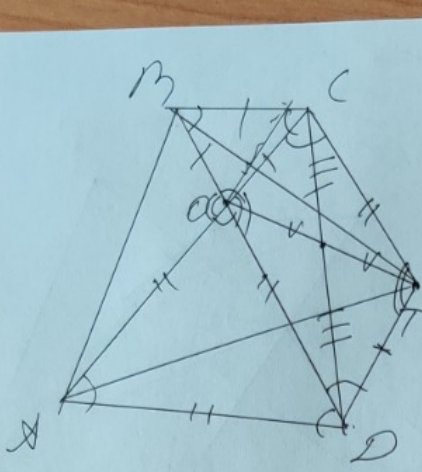
$$= x(2x^2 + 2x - 5) = x(2x(x+1) - 5) =$$

$$= 58(2 \cdot 58^2 + 2 \cdot 58 - 5) =$$

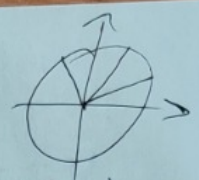
$$= 58(2 \cdot 58 \cdot 59 - 5) = 58 \cdot 6839 =$$

$$= 396662$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 718 \\ 58 \\ \hline 944 \\ + 580 \\ \hline 6844 \\ \times 6839 \\ 58 \\ \hline + 54772 \\ 34785 \\ \hline 396662 \end{array}$$



BC=3
AD=7



$\sin 120^\circ = \sin 60^\circ$

$$S_{AOB} = S_{BOC} = \frac{3 \cdot 7 \cdot \sin 120^\circ}{2}$$

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

$$S_{ABCD} = \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{49\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{42\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{21\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$S_{BOC} = \frac{3 \cdot 3 \cdot \sin 60^\circ}{2} = \frac{9 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{2} = \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

~~scribble~~

$$S_{AOD} = \frac{49\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$AB^2 = 3^2 + 7^2 - 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot \cos 120^\circ$$

$$= 9 + 49 + 21 = 79$$

$$AB = \sqrt{79}$$

$$S_{AOB} = \frac{\sqrt{79} \cdot \sqrt{79} \cdot \sin 60^\circ}{2} = \frac{79 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{2}$$

$$\frac{S_{AOB}}{S_{AOD}} = \frac{\frac{79\sqrt{3}}{4}}{25\sqrt{3}} = \frac{79}{100}$$