

Часть 1

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

Шифр: **211005376**

ID профиля: **854733**

Вариант 9

$$6. \sqrt{x+9} - \sqrt{6-x} = -3$$

Умножим

$$-3 + 4 = 2\sqrt{24+2x-x^2}$$

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

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

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

$$D = 4 + \frac{95}{4} \cdot 4 = 99$$

$$x = \frac{-2 \pm 3\sqrt{11}}{-2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{99}}{2}$$

~~не~~

~~$3 = \sqrt{9} < \sqrt{11}$~~

$$\sqrt{99} < \sqrt{100} < 10$$

~~$\frac{2-3\sqrt{99}}{2} < \frac{2-3\sqrt{100}}{2} < \frac{2-10}{2}$~~

$$\frac{2-3\sqrt{11}}{2} > \frac{2-\sqrt{100}}{2} = \frac{2-10}{2} = -4 \geq -4$$

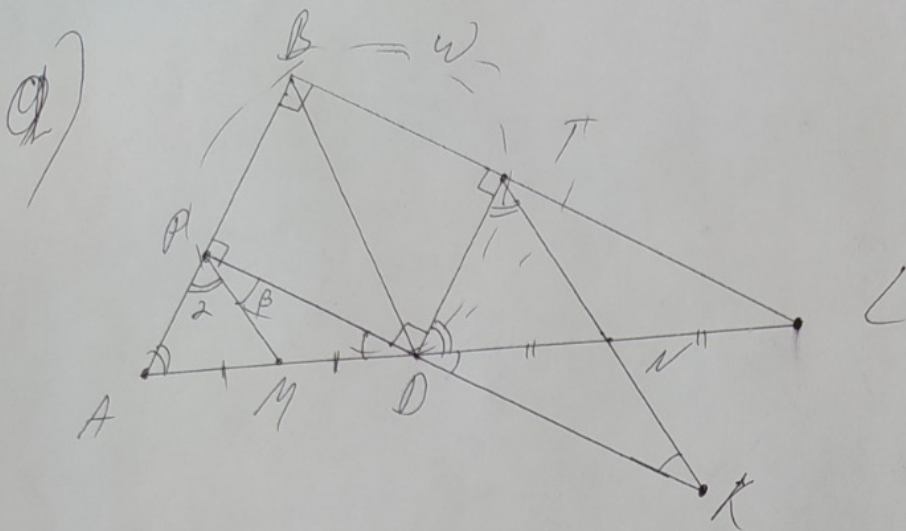
$$\frac{2-3\sqrt{11}}{2} < \frac{2-3\sqrt{9}}{2} = -3,5 < 6$$

- не подходит.

5.

$\cdot PD \cap TN = K$

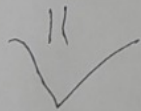
$\angle = \frac{\pi}{2} - \beta$



1. $\angle BPD = \angle BTD = \frac{\pi}{2}$, как вписанные углы, опирающиеся на диаметр.

2. $\angle APD = \pi - \angle BPD = \frac{\pi}{2}$
 $\angle PTC = \pi - \angle BTD = \frac{\pi}{2}$

3. PM, TN - медианы $\triangle APD$ и $\triangle PTC$ соответственно
 $\triangle APD, \triangle PTC$ - прямоугольные
 $\angle APD = \frac{\pi}{2}; \angle PTC = \frac{\pi}{2}$



$PM = AM = MD; PN = TN = NC$ по свойствам медиан
 прямоугольного треугольника.

4. Из пункта 3. $\triangle PPD$ и $\triangle DNT$ - равнобедренные.
 $\angle MPD = \angle MDP = \beta$

$\angle NDK = \angle PDM = \beta$

5. $\angle TKP = \angle MPK = \beta$ как накрест лежащие при $MP \parallel TN$.

6. По пункту 5 и 4.:

$\angle TND = \beta + \beta = 2\beta$ по свойству угла.

1.

4. По условию ч. $\triangle DNF$ -равнобедр., $\rightarrow \angle TDN = \angle DTN$

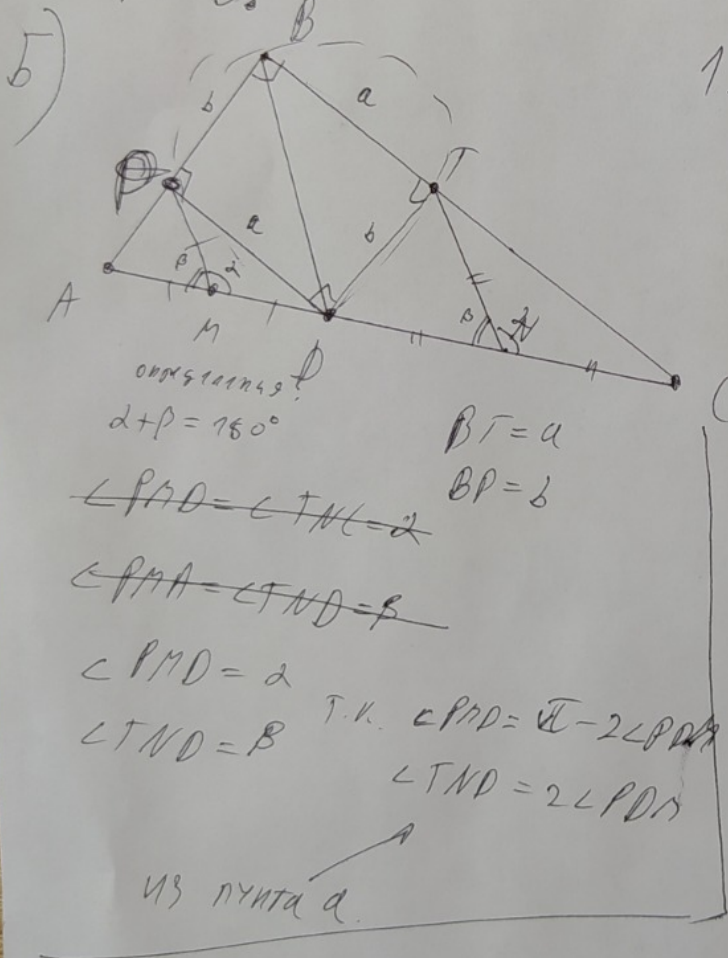
Угол

$$\angle TDN = \angle DTN = \frac{\pi - 2\beta}{2} = \frac{2\alpha}{2} = \alpha$$

$$8. \angle PDT = \pi - \alpha - \beta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$9. \angle ABC = \angle PBT = \pi - \angle PDT = \pi - \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ так}$$

Пряугольник $PBTD$ вписанного четырехугольника



1. $PBTD$ - прямоугольник по 4-м углам (пункт а)

$$PD = BT = a$$

$$TD = BP = b$$

2. $a^2 + b^2 = BD^2 = 4$, т.к. $\triangle BPD$ - равнобедр., по теореме Пифагора.

$$3. PA = PD = AN = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$ND = NT = NL = \frac{5}{2}$$

по пункту а. 3.

$$4. a^2 = PN^2 + PD^2 - 2 \cos 2 \cdot PN \cdot PD =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cos 2 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2$$

$$b^2 = TN^2 + ND^2 - 2 \cos \beta \cdot TN \cdot ND =$$

$$= \frac{25}{4} + \frac{25}{4} - 2 \cdot \frac{25}{4} \cdot \cos 2 =$$

$$= \frac{25}{2} + \frac{25}{2} \cos 2$$

2.

Углубка

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{25}{2} + \frac{2T}{2} \cdot 100\lambda - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 100\lambda = 4$$

$$17 + 100\lambda = 4$$

$$100\lambda = -\frac{9}{100} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$a^2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{4}{8}$$

$$a = \sqrt{\frac{4}{8}}$$

$$b^2 = \frac{25}{2} - \frac{25 \cdot 3}{8} = \frac{25}{8}$$

$$b = \sqrt{\frac{25}{8}}$$

$$5. AP^2 + PD^2 = AD^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 = 1$$

по теореме.

$$TP^2 + TC^2 = DE^2 = \left(\frac{5}{2} + \frac{5}{2}\right)^2 = 25$$

$$AP^2 + a^2 = 1$$

$$AP^2 = 1 - \frac{4}{8} = \frac{4}{8} \quad AP = \sqrt{\frac{4}{8}}$$

$$TC^2 + b^2 = 25$$

$$TC^2 = 25 - \frac{25}{8} = \frac{175}{8} \quad TC = \sqrt{\frac{175}{8}} = \frac{\sqrt{7} \cdot \sqrt{25}}{8}$$

$$6. S_{ADC} = AB \cdot BC = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{25}}{8}\right) \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{7}}{8}\right) =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} (1 + \sqrt{25})(1 + \sqrt{5}) = \frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot 6^2}{8} = \frac{36\sqrt{2}}{8} = \frac{9}{2}\sqrt{2}$$

т.п. ADC - прямоугольник.

3-

$N=2$

$$\sqrt{x+9} - \sqrt{6-x} + 4 = 2\sqrt{29+2x-11^2}$$

1. $x \geq -9$ $x \leq 6$

2. $29+2x-x^2 = -(6-x)(-x-9) = (6-x)(x+9)$

г.п. 6 4-9 - корни уравнения $-x^2+2x+29$.

3. $\frac{-4-6}{-1} = 29$ $\frac{(+4-6)}{1} = 2$

$\sqrt{(6-x)(x+9)} = \sqrt{6-x} \cdot \sqrt{x+9}$ г.к. по п.1

~~$x \geq -9 \rightarrow x+9 \geq 0$~~

~~$x \leq 6 \rightarrow 6-x \geq 0$~~

4. $a = \sqrt{x+9}$

~~$b = \sqrt{6-x}$~~

$a - b + 4 = 2ab$

$a - b + a^2 + b^2 - 2ab + 4 = a^2 + b^2$

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

~~$(a-b)(1+(a-b)) + 4 =$~~

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

5. $t = \sqrt{x+9} - \sqrt{6-x}$

$t + t^2 - 6 = 0$ $D = 7119 = 25$

$t = \frac{-1 \pm 5}{2} = -3; 2$

U.

$$\lambda = \frac{2 + \sqrt{99}}{2}$$

налогично.

$$\frac{2 + \sqrt{99}}{2} > \frac{2 - \sqrt{99}}{2} \geq -4$$

$$\frac{2 + \sqrt{99}}{2} < \frac{2 + \sqrt{100}}{2} < 6$$

— не подходит.

6.2. $t = 2$.

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

↓

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

$$24 + 2\lambda - \lambda^2 = 9$$

$$-\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 15 = 0$$

$$D = 4 + 60 = 64$$

$$\lambda = \frac{-2 \pm 8}{-2} = \frac{2 \pm 8}{2} = 1 \pm 4$$

$$\lambda = -3 \quad -4 < -3 < 6 \quad \text{— не подходит}$$

$$\lambda = 5 \quad -4 < 5 < 6 \quad \text{— не подходит}$$

$$\text{Ответ: } \lambda = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{99}}{2}; -3; 5$$

6.

Упробна

$$\sqrt{x+4} - \sqrt{6-x} + 4 = 2\sqrt{24+2(1-x)^2}$$

484

$$\frac{-2-10}{-2} = 6$$

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

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

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

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

$$x \geq -4$$

$$x \leq 6$$

~~$$a-b = 2ab$$~~

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

$$a-b+4 = 2ab$$

~~$$\sqrt{x+4}(1-\sqrt{6-x}) + \sqrt{6-x}(-1-\sqrt{x+4}) = 0$$~~

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

$$a-b+4 = 2ab$$

~~$$a(1-b) = 2(1+a)$$~~

Упробок

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

$$\sqrt{9+1} =$$

$$= \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}$$

$$2\sqrt{3} + 1$$

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

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

$$\sqrt{x+9} + (x+9) \neq$$

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

$$\sqrt{x+9} - \sqrt{6-x} + (\sqrt{x+9} - \sqrt{6-x})^2 = 0$$

$$(\sqrt{x+9} - \sqrt{6-x})(1 + \sqrt{x+9} - \sqrt{6-x}) = 0$$

$$D = 1 + 26 = 23$$

$$a(x+9) = 10$$

$$x+9 = 0$$

$$1+6 = 7$$

$$\sqrt{x+9} - \sqrt{6-x} = \frac{-1 \pm 5}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{1+5} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$4$$

$$x+6 = 2$$

$$x^2 + 6^2 = 24 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = \sqrt{\frac{1175}{202}}$$

$$\frac{25}{8} + 9^2 = 25$$

$$9^2 = \frac{1175}{8}$$

$$\int \text{APPT} = \sqrt{\frac{1175}{8}} \sqrt{\frac{25}{8}} = \frac{\sqrt{1175}}{8}$$

$$\frac{1175}{8} + x^2 = 1$$

$$x^2 = \frac{1}{8}$$

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

$$\frac{1175}{8} = 9$$

$$a^2 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos \alpha$$

$$b^2 = \frac{25}{4} + \frac{25}{4} + 2 \cdot \frac{25}{4} \cos \alpha = \frac{25}{2} + \frac{25}{2} \cos \alpha$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1175}{8}} + \sqrt{\frac{1175}{8}}$$

$$\frac{26}{2} + \frac{24}{2} \cos \alpha = 4$$

$$13 + 12 \cos \alpha = 4$$

$$12 \cos \alpha = -9$$

$$\cos \alpha = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$9^2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$6^2 = \frac{25}{2} + \frac{25}{2} + \frac{25}{2} = \frac{25}{2} + \frac{25}{2} + \frac{25}{2} = \frac{75}{2} = \frac{150}{4} = \frac{150}{8} = \frac{150}{8}$$

U. prout

$$= \frac{\sqrt{15} + 1}{\sqrt{18}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{125}}{\sqrt{18}} =$$

$$(\sqrt{15} + 1)(\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{125}) =$$

$$= \sqrt{12} + 25\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{12} + \sqrt{125} =$$

$$= \sqrt{12} (\sqrt{125} + 1) (\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{125}) =$$

$$= \sqrt{12} (25 + \sqrt{125} + \sqrt{125} + 1) = \frac{\sqrt{12} \cdot 36}{8}$$

црпона

$$r+r^2=4$$

5.7

$$r^2 = \frac{25}{2} + \frac{25}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} =$$

$$= \frac{25}{2} + \frac{175}{8} =$$

$$\frac{175}{8}$$

$$s = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{-126 \pm \sqrt{126^2 - 16 \cdot 22}}{16}$$

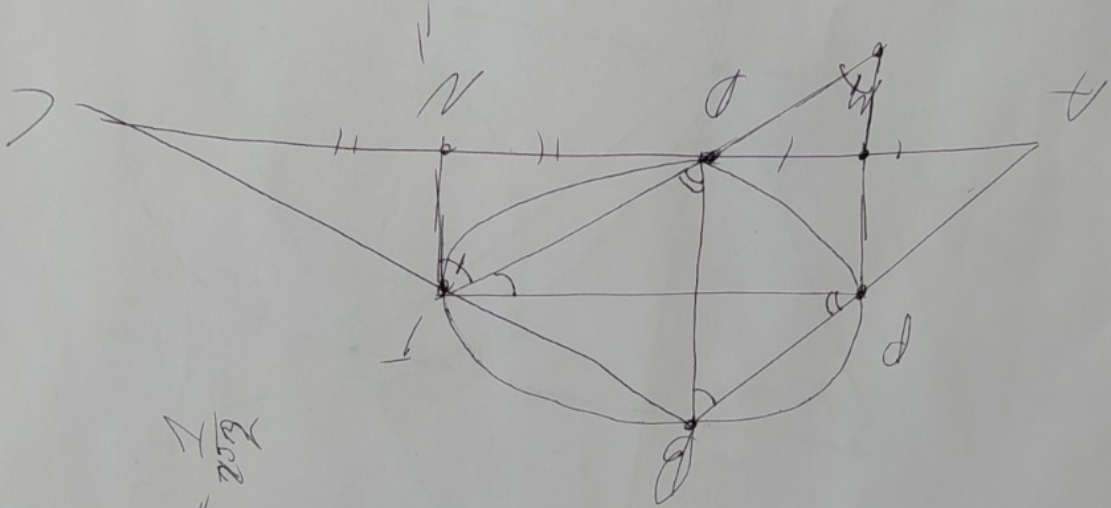
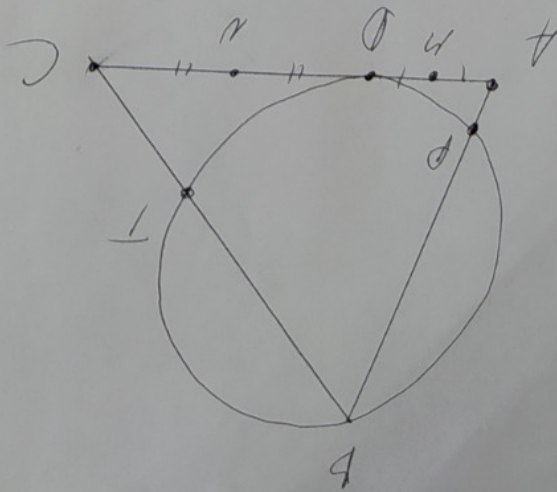
$$\frac{175}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{176}{8} =$$

=

$$a^2 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{9}{4} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{6}{16} = \frac{2}{16} = \frac{1}{8}$$

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



уипнолу

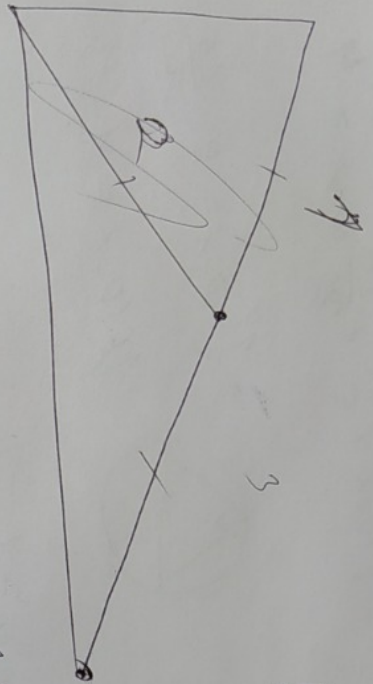
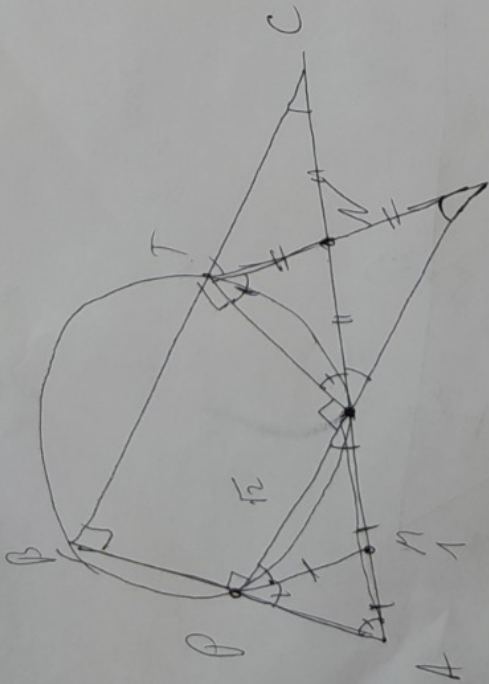
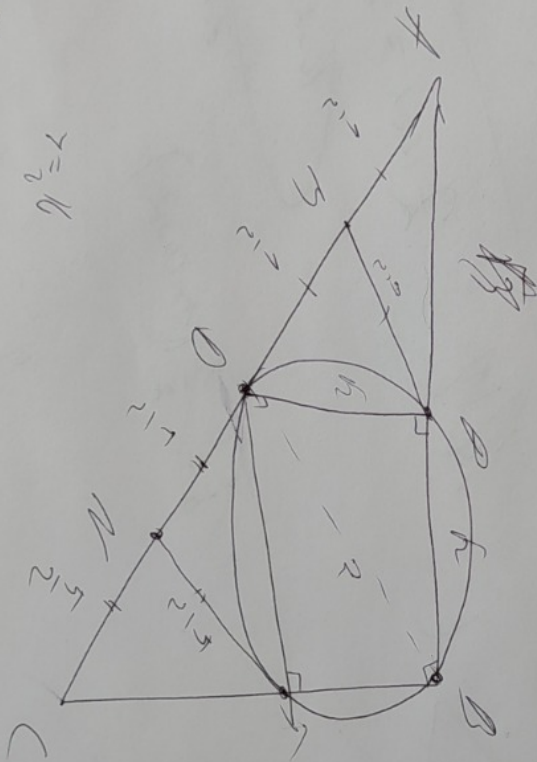
Упрощение

$$r = \sqrt{2} \cdot x$$

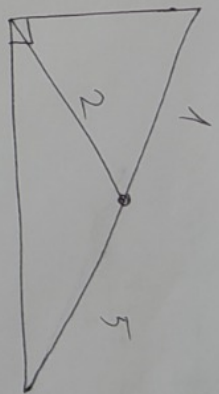
$$b = \sqrt{2} \cdot x$$

$$r = x$$

$$b = x$$



$$2 + 1 = 3$$



$$\sqrt{2} \cdot 2$$

$$4 \cdot 6$$

Упробим

$$\sqrt{x+9} - \sqrt{6-x} = -3$$

$\begin{matrix} \geq 0 & & \geq 0 \end{matrix}$

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

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

$$\sqrt{x+9} - \sqrt{6-x} = 3$$

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

$$-x^2 + 15x + 54 - 9 = 0$$

$$D = 4 + 60 = 64$$

$$x = \frac{-2 \pm 8}{-2} = \frac{-10}{-2} \quad \frac{6}{-2}$$

$$2 - x \leq -8$$

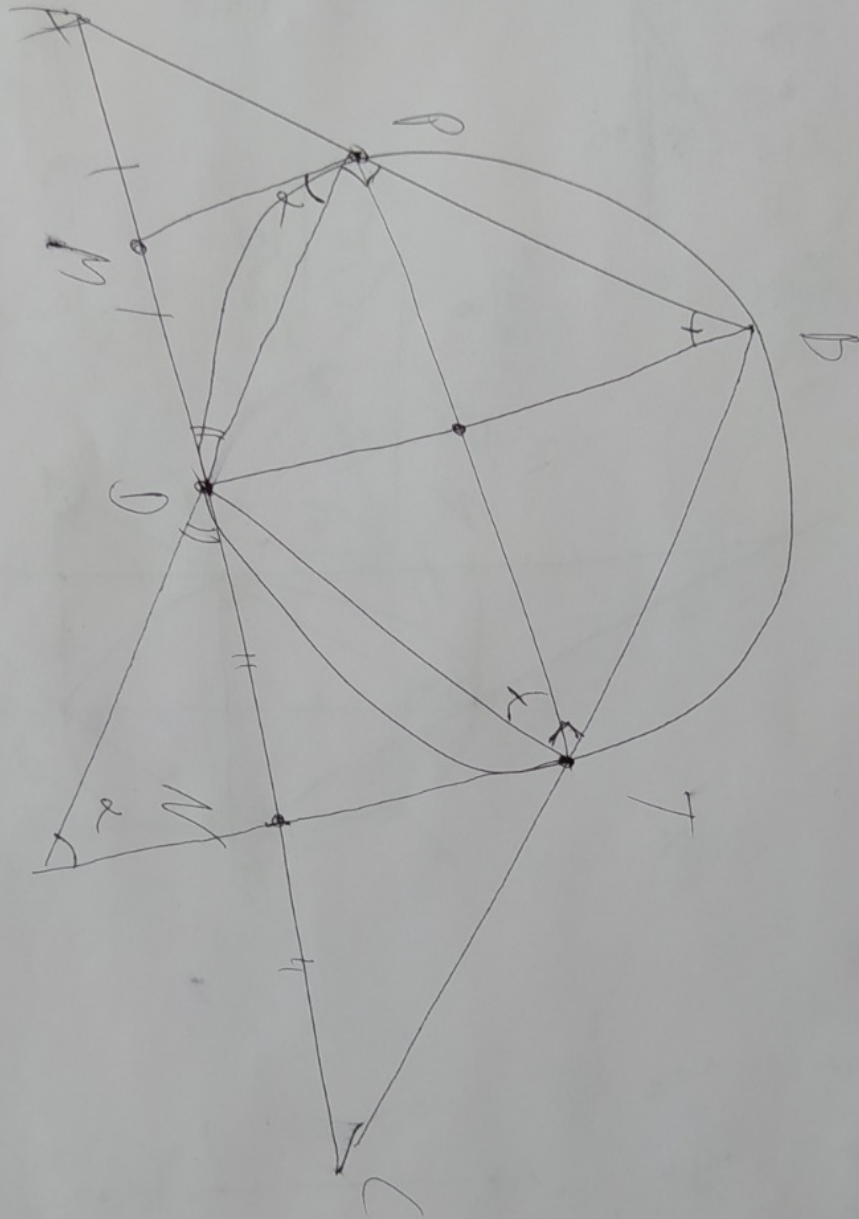
$$\frac{2-x}{2} \leq -3$$

$$x \leq -10$$

$$2 - x \leq -6$$

$$x > 4$$

успоеан



Часть 2

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

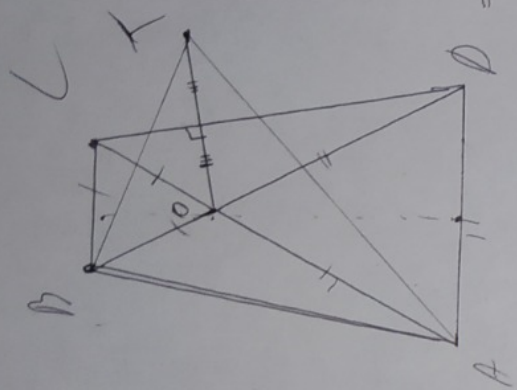
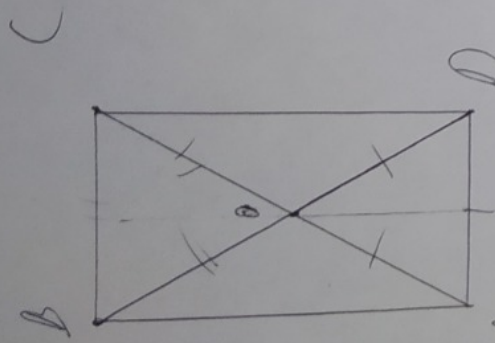
Шифр: **211005376**

ID профиля: **854733**

Вариант 9

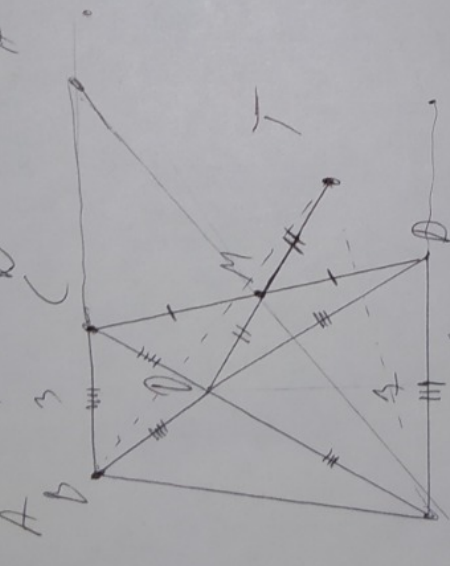
unsymmetrisch

$$\frac{21 \cdot 4 \sin \alpha + 50 \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}$$



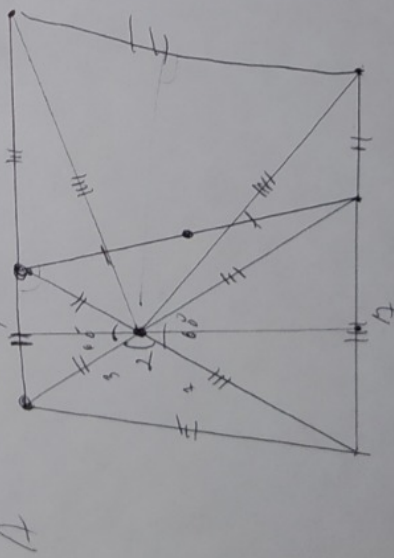
$$= \frac{21 \cdot 4 \sin \alpha + 50 \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$D = \frac{21 \cdot 4 \sin \alpha + 50 \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}$$



$$24 + \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{49\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$3 \cdot 4 \cdot \sin \alpha + \frac{3 \cdot 5 \sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{5^2 \sqrt{3}}{9}$$



$$21 \cdot 4 \sin \alpha + \frac{50 \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

M

$$d^2 = 9 + 49 - 2 \cdot 21 \cdot 4 \sin \alpha = 58 - 42 \cos \alpha$$

$$s = \left(\frac{\sqrt{78 - 52 \cos \alpha}}{2} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{78 - 52 \cos \alpha}{2}$$

$$a = \sqrt{58 - 42 \cos \alpha}$$

$$s = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{78 - 52 \cos \alpha}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} (78 - 52 \cos \alpha)$$

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

$$17x^9 + 8x^2 = 5$$

Handwritten scribbles

$$t = -1$$

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

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

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

$$x^3 y^2 = 7$$

$$6 + \frac{7}{8} = 2$$

$$8^2 - 2 \cdot 6 + 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 = 7 \Rightarrow y^2 = 1$$

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

$$17x^9 + 8x^2 = 5$$

$$17x^9 + 8x^2 = 5$$

$$\frac{17x^9 + 8x^2}{17x^9 + 8x^2} = \frac{5}{17x^9 + 8x^2}$$

$$\frac{17x^9 + 8x^2}{17x^9 + 8x^2} = \frac{5}{17x^9 + 8x^2}$$

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

$$D = 1 + 8 = 9$$

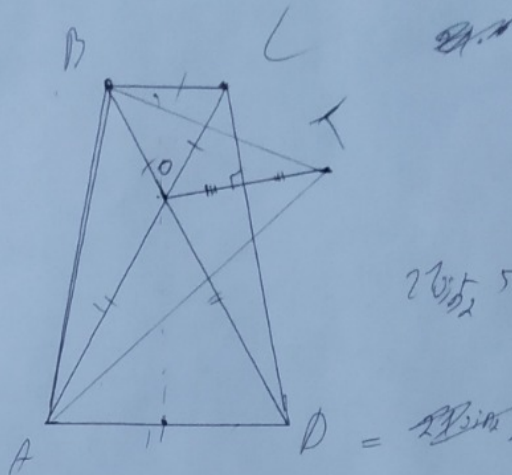
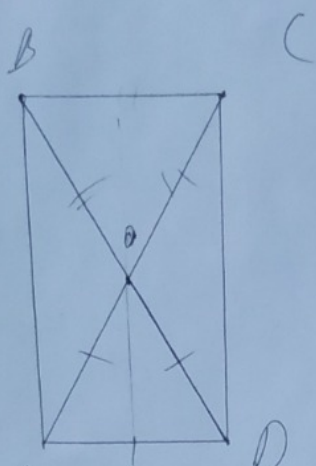
$$t = \frac{1 \pm 3}{2} = -1, 2$$

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

$$a = 2$$

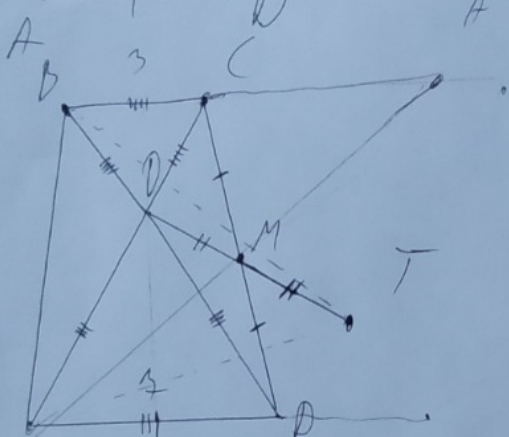
Wippen

$$\frac{21 \cdot 4 \sin 2 + 50\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}$$



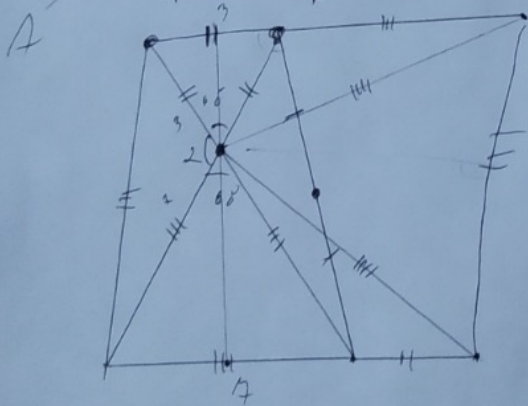
$$21 \cdot 4 \sin 2 + 50 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} =$$

$$= 21 \sin 2 \cdot 4$$



$$24 + \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{49\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$3 \cdot 4 \cdot \sin 2 + \frac{3 \cdot \sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{7 \cdot \sqrt{3}}{4}$$



$$21 \sin 2 + \frac{\sqrt{3} \cdot 10}{4}$$

$$d^2 = 9 + 49 - 2 \cdot 10 \cdot 21 = 58 - 42 \cos 2$$

$$d = \sqrt{58 - 42 \cos 2}$$

$$s = \left(\frac{\sqrt{58 - 42 \cos 2}}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{58 - 42 \cos 2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \sqrt{58 - 42 \cos 2}}{2}$$

УЧУОВАКА

N-4

$$1. \frac{2}{x^2+y^2} + x^2y^2 = 2 \rightarrow x^2y^2 = \frac{2(x^2+y^2)-2}{x^2+y^2} \rightarrow x^2+y^2 \neq 0$$

$$2. x^4+y^4 + x^2y^2 = 5 \rightarrow (x^2+y^2)^2 + x^2y^2 = 5$$

3. УЗ ПУНТОВ БИЦЕ:

$$(x^2+y^2)^2 + \frac{2(x^2+y^2)-2}{x^2+y^2} = 5 \quad t \equiv x^2+y^2$$

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

$$t^3 - 3t - 2 = 0 \quad t \neq 0$$

$t = -1$ - корен на квадратноа, но $x^2 \geq 0, y^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow x^2+y^2 \geq 0$ -

не можат.

Т.к. то кубови.

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

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

$$D=9$$

$$t = \frac{1 \pm 3}{2} = -1; 2$$

$t = -1$ не можат.

$$4. t=2 \quad x^2+y^2=2$$

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

$$5. \begin{cases} x^2+y^2=2 \\ x^2y^2=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow y^2 = \frac{2}{x^2} \rightarrow x^2 + \frac{2}{x^2} = 2$$

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

$$D=0$$

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

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

$$y^2=1$$

$$6. x^2=1 \rightarrow x = \pm 1 \quad y^2=1 \rightarrow y = \pm 1$$

Одговори: $x = \pm 1; y = \pm 1$

1.

$$-4 + 4\sqrt{5} + \cancel{18\sqrt{5}} \quad \cancel{2^2}$$

$$(-2 + 2\sqrt{5}) - 9(1 + \sqrt{5}) = \frac{(1 + \sqrt{5})^2}{4} \quad a = 0$$

$$D = \frac{(1 + \sqrt{5})^2 + 4 \cdot 9(1 - \sqrt{5})}{2} (1 + \sqrt{5})^2 =$$

$$= (1 + \sqrt{5})^2 + 4(5 - 1)(1 + \sqrt{5}) =$$

$$= (1 + \sqrt{5})^2 + 4 \cdot 4(1 + \sqrt{5}) =$$

$$= 1 + 2\sqrt{5} + 5 + 16 + 16\sqrt{5} =$$

$$= 22 + 18\sqrt{5} + 5 = 27 + 18\sqrt{5} = 9(3 + 2\sqrt{5})$$

$$q =$$

vanpaus 11

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

$$x^2+y^4 + x^2y^2 = 5$$

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

$$\frac{2}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{2}{2-x^2y^2}$$

$$x^2y^2 = 2 - \frac{2}{x^2y^2} = \frac{2(x^2y^2) - 2}{x^2y^2}$$

~~$$x^2+y^4 + x^2y^2 = 5$$~~

$$\frac{(x^2+y^4)^3 + 2(x^2+y^4) - 2}{x^2+y^4} - \frac{5(x^2+y^4)}{x^2+y^4} = 0$$

~~4~~

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

 $t = -1$ no $x^2+y^4 = -1$.

$$\begin{array}{r} t^3 - 3t - 2 \quad | \quad t+1 \\ -(t^3 + t^2) \\ \hline -t^2 - 2t - 2 \\ -(t^2 + t) \\ \hline -t - 2 \end{array}$$

$t^2 - t - 2 = 0$

$D = 1 + 8 = 9$

$t = \frac{1 \pm 3}{2} = -1; 2$

unproblematisch

$x^2+y^2 = 2$

$x^2y^2 = 1$

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

$x^2y^2 = 1$

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

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

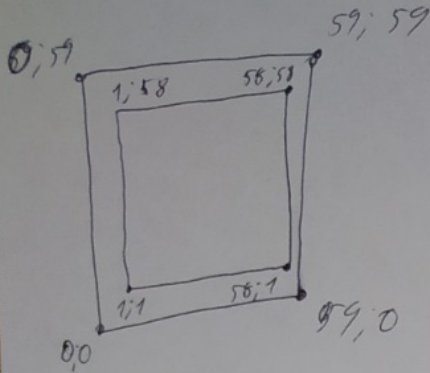
$b^2 - 2b + 1 = 0 \quad D = 4 - 4 = 0 \quad \frac{2}{2} = 1$

$x^2 = 1 \rightarrow y^2 = 1 \quad x = \pm 1 \quad y = \pm 1$

~~4~~

ИИСОБИНА

N=5



1. Узлов на каргои исорони $59+9=60$.
2. (Трку битри квалура (di) (рану)) = 58 узлов на каргои исорони χ 58^2 узлов битри.

3. Виртрон квалура на $y=x$ ликал тоина:

$(n;n) \quad n \in [1;58] \rightarrow 58$ узлов
 $n \in \mathbb{N}$

Виртрон квалура на $y=59-x$ ликал тоина:

$(n; 59-n) \quad n \in [1;58] \rightarrow 58$ узлов
 $n \in \mathbb{N}$

Т.к. 59-кийтибол, то мухисола узлов на битриликотел: \rightarrow Виртрон на $58+58=116$ тоина.

~~$y=x$~~

$y=59-x \rightarrow y=59-y \quad 29=59 \rightarrow$ б битрилик квалура на битрилик

4. Поина битриликотел тоина, то ликал на битриликотел битриликотел битриликотел. \rightarrow то ликал тоина:

1. ликал б квалура
2. на ликал на битриликотел. (тоин ~~ликал~~)
3. на ликал на битриликотел. (тоин).

Поин битриликотел 2. битриликотел тоина:

$(n;y) \quad n \in [1;58] \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow 58$ битрилик

$(x;y) \rightarrow$ битриликотел битриликотел.

Поин битриликотел 3:

$(x;n) \quad n \in [1;58] \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow 58$ битрилик

битриликотел $58+58-9=115$ битриликотел.

5. к битриликотел на $(x_1;y_1); (x_2;y_2) \quad 58^2 - 115$.

Wiederholung

= 9

$$= 2\sqrt{2} + 18\sqrt{5} + 5 = 2(4 + 9\sqrt{5}) = 9(3 + 2\sqrt{5})$$

$$= 1 + 2\sqrt{5} + 5 + 16 + 16\sqrt{5} =$$

$$= (1 + \sqrt{5})^2 + 4 \cdot 4(1 + \sqrt{5}) =$$

$$= (1 + \sqrt{5})^2 + 4(5 - 1)(1 + \sqrt{5}) =$$

$$= \frac{(1 + \sqrt{5})^2 + 4 \cdot 4(1 + \sqrt{5})}{2} =$$

$$\frac{(1 + \sqrt{5})^2}{4} = \frac{1 + 2\sqrt{5} + 5}{4} = \frac{6 + 2\sqrt{5}}{4} = \frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\frac{L}{x^2 + y^2} + x^2 y^2 = 2$$

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

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

$$(x^2 + y^2) + x^2 y^2 = 5$$

Wepnoten

$$x^2 y^2 + 2 - \frac{2}{x^2 + y^2} = 5$$

$$\frac{(x^2 + y^2)^2}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{3x^2 - 3y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = 0$$

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

$$1) \cancel{x^2 + y^2} = 0$$

$$x^2 = 3x$$

$$2) \cancel{x^2 + y^2} = 3$$

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

$$x(x-3) = 0$$

Умножим

$$L = -1$$

$$0 = z - 1 - z^{-1}$$

$$P = \frac{z^2 + 1}{z - (z^2 + 1) - (z^2 + 1)z + 1(z^2 + 1)}$$

$$S = \frac{z^2 + 1}{z - (z^2 + 1)z + 1(z^2 + 1)}$$



$$S = \frac{1}{z} + \frac{z^2 + 1}{z^2 + 1}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{z} + 1$$

$$\frac{z^2 + 1}{z - (z^2 + 1)z + 1(z^2 + 1)} = \frac{z^2 + 1}{z} - z = 2 - z$$

$$z = \frac{z^2 + 1}{z} - z$$

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

Uppre

$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 + \frac{2x^2 + 2y^2 - 2}{x^2 + y^2} = -5$$

$$\frac{(x^2 + y^2)^3 + 2x^2 + 2y^2 - 2 - 5x^2 - 5y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = 0$$

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

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

$$t = -1$$

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

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

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

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

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4$$

$$y = \pm 2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

Wiederholung

$$\frac{24}{1 + \sqrt{5}} + x^2 + y^2 = 2$$

$$ab = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = \frac{2 + 2\sqrt{5} - 4}{1 + \sqrt{5}}$$

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

$$xy = \pm \sqrt{2 - \frac{4}{1 + \sqrt{5}}}$$

AC

$$x^2 + y^2 = \sqrt{\frac{-2 + 2\sqrt{5}}{1 + \sqrt{5}}}$$

$$a = \frac{-2 + 2\sqrt{5}}{(1 + \sqrt{5})a}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = \frac{-2 + 2\sqrt{5}}{1 + \sqrt{5}}$$

$$\frac{-2 + 2\sqrt{5}}{(1 + \sqrt{5})a} + a = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$-2 + 2\sqrt{5} + a^2(1 + \sqrt{5}) = \frac{(1 + \sqrt{5})^2 a}{2}$$

Умножим

$$L = +$$

$$0 = z - x - \frac{z}{s}$$

$$z = \frac{z}{s}$$

$$p = \frac{z}{z - (s + \frac{z}{s}) - 2}$$

$$s = \frac{s + \frac{z}{s}}{z - (s + \frac{z}{s}) - 2}$$



$$s = \frac{s + \frac{z}{s}}{z - (s + \frac{z}{s}) - 2}$$

$$s = \frac{s + \frac{z}{s}}{z - s - \frac{z}{s} - 2}$$

$$\frac{s + \frac{z}{s}}{z - s - \frac{z}{s} - 2} = \frac{s + \frac{z}{s}}{z - s - \frac{z}{s} - 2}$$

$$z = \frac{s + \frac{z}{s}}{z - s - \frac{z}{s} - 2}$$

Умножим

$$1) \quad 11^2 y^2 = 2\sqrt{3}$$

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

~~2) 11~~

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

$$\frac{5}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$(y^2 + 5^2)^2 + 2 - \frac{2}{11^2 y^2} = 5$$

$$\frac{(11^2 + 5^2)^2 - 11^2 - 35^2}{11^2 y^2}$$

$$(11^2 + 5^2)^2 = 11^2 + 35^2$$

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

$$t = \pm \sqrt[3]{3}$$

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

$$11^2 y^2 =$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4964 \\ 3364 \\ \hline 1600 \\ + 290 \\ \hline 1890 \\ 58 \cdot 58 \\ \times 58 \\ \hline 580 \\ 522 \\ \hline 3364 \end{array}$$

Умножим

3364

уравнения

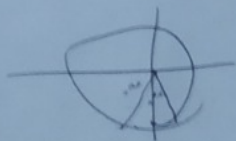
$$\frac{4}{5} (\cos \alpha - 25)$$

~~$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \rightarrow \sqrt{5} > 1$$~~

$$\frac{2}{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}$$

$$1 + 4 = 5$$

$$0 = 6 - 7 - 9 = 0$$



$$(1-x)(1-x)$$

$$x = 1$$

$$\frac{3+4}{5}$$

$$D = 4 - 4 = 0$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{2}{2} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$x^2 = 9 + 49 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = 92$$

$$x^2 \neq 5 + 11$$

$$x^2 \neq 16 - 4 = 12$$

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

$$-2+2$$

$$-2+2$$

$$-2+2$$

$$-2+2$$

$$-2+2$$

$$2 - 3 - 2 \sqrt{1+1}$$

$$21 \cdot \frac{4}{5} + 40 \sqrt{\frac{4}{5}} = 29 \sqrt{\frac{4}{5}}$$

$$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{2 \cdot 2}{5}$$

$$x^2 + 15 = 7 + 15$$

~~$$x^2 + 15 = 7 + 15$$~~

$$85 + 200 + 58$$

$$\frac{85 + 200 + 58}{2 \cdot 10}$$

$$\frac{L}{x^2 + y^2} + x^2 + y^2 = 2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 2 - \frac{2}{x^2 + y^2}$$

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

$$= \frac{2x^2 + 2y^2 - 2}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 + x^2 y^2 = 5$$

Wegnehmen

$$x^2 + y^2 + 2 \frac{2}{x^2 + y^2} = 5$$

$$\frac{(x^2 + y^2)^2}{x^2 + y^2} = 3x^2 - 3y^2 = 0$$

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

$$t^2 = 3t$$

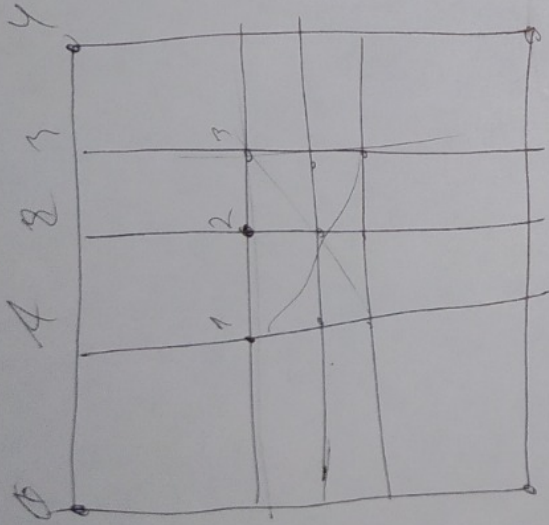
$$t^2 - 3t = 0$$

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

$$1) \cancel{x^2 + y^2 = 0}$$

$$2) \cancel{x^2 + y^2 = 3}$$

Umsatz



$$\frac{5 \cdot 4}{2} = 10$$

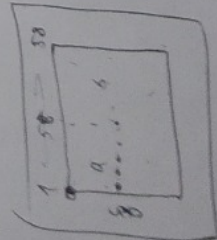


$$\frac{4 \cdot 1}{2} = 2$$

~~18~~

$$\frac{9 \cdot 4}{2} = \frac{36}{2} = 18$$

0 56 57



59

~~18~~ 21542

$$(58 + 59) \cdot (58^2 - (58 \cdot 59))$$

$$916 + 1 = 917$$

$$916 = 916$$

$$115 \cdot (58^2 - 115)$$

Umsatz

Упрощен

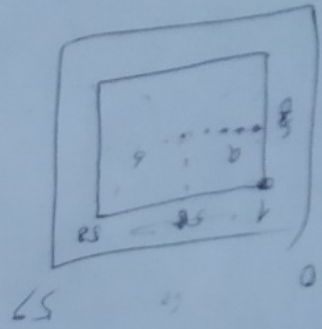
$\sqrt{115 \cdot 158 - 115}$

$115 = 5 \cdot 23$
 $158 = 2 \cdot 79$

$(58 + 153) \cdot (158 - 115)$

66

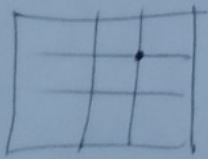
~~158 + 115~~



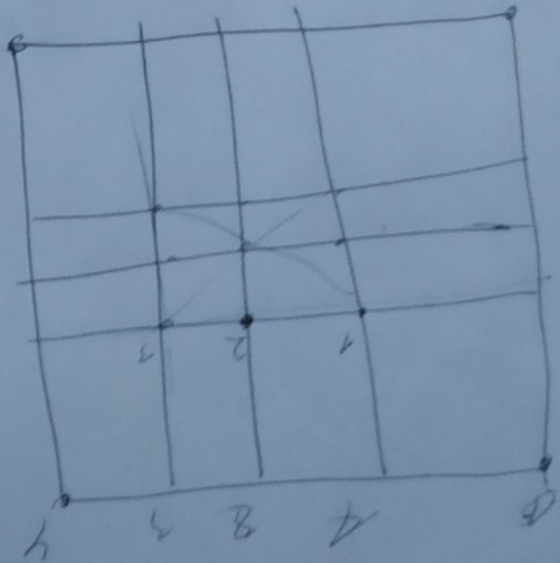
~~158~~

$9 \cdot 4 = 36 = \frac{2}{18} = 18$

$4 \cdot 1 = 4 = 2$



$5 \cdot 4 = 20$



Угловому.

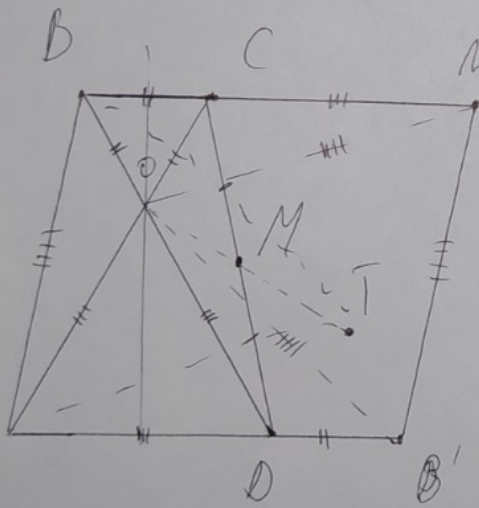
100% вероятность того, что эти числа, основываясь, также равны \rightarrow разный на $\frac{5}{2}$, 158

5-число способов. Выбрать 1 и 2 числа.

6. Всего способов:

$$\frac{116 \cdot (58^2 - 115)}{2} = \frac{58(58^2 - 115)}{2} = 58(58^2 - 115)$$

Ответ: $58(58^2 - 115)$



№ 6

1. $\angle CAB = \angle CAD = 60^\circ$
 \downarrow
 $BC \parallel AD$ по углам.
 $AO = OD$ (на высоте, опущенной
 $BO = OC$

$\rightarrow ABCD$ - ромбическая трапеция.

2. M - центр инверсии

$A \xrightarrow{M} A'$ (A инверсия в A')

$B \xrightarrow{M} B'$

$AB \xrightarrow{M} A'B'$

$AB \Rightarrow A'B' \rightarrow AB = A'B'$

$O \xrightarrow{M} T$

$D \xrightarrow{M} C$

$C \xrightarrow{M} D$

$\Delta ATB \Rightarrow \Delta A'OB' \rightarrow$

$\rightarrow \Delta ATB = \Delta A'OB'$

3.

$AD \xrightarrow{M} A'C$
 $AD = A'C$

$BC \xrightarrow{M} B'D$
 $BC = B'D$

Из соображений
 симметрии.

3/6/69

Upprohen

$$\begin{array}{r}
 58^2 \\
 \times 58 \\
 \hline
 464 \\
 + 290 \\
 \hline
 3364
 \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{16}$$

$$\sqrt{3} = +$$

$$0 = (1 - \sqrt{2})^2$$

$$0 = 1 - \sqrt{2}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{1 - \sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{1 + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{1 + 2\sqrt{2} + 2}{1 - 2} = \frac{3 + 2\sqrt{2}}{-1} = -3 - 2\sqrt{2}$$

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

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

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

4/6/69

3. $B'D = DC = OC \leftarrow$ из равенствоты
 $\angle A' = \angle D = \angle O$
 $\angle OCA' = \pi - \angle BCO = 120^\circ$
 $\angle ODB' = 180^\circ - \angle ODA = 120^\circ$

Угол
 $\triangle OCA' = \triangle ODB'$
 по 2 сторонам
 и углу между ними.

$OA' = OB'$

4. $\angle POA = 180^\circ - \angle BOC = 120^\circ \leftarrow$ из равенствоты
 $\angle A'CO = 120^\circ$
 $\angle A' = \angle D = \angle O$
 $OC = OB$

$\triangle OCA' = \triangle BOA$ по 2-м сторонам
 и углу между ними.

$AB = OA'$

5. $A'B' = AB = OA' = OB' \rightarrow \triangle A'OB' -$ равносторонний.

$\triangle ATB = \triangle A'OB' \rightarrow \triangle ATB \rightarrow$ равносторонний

а) 1. $AB^2 = BO^2 + OA^2 - 2 \cos 120^\circ \cdot BO \cdot OA =$
 $= BO^2 + OA^2 - 2 \cos 120^\circ \cdot BO \cdot OA = 9 + 49 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 7 \cdot 3 = 58 + 21 =$
 $= 79$

2. $\triangle ATB -$ равносторонний $\rightarrow \angle ATB = 60^\circ \rightarrow \sin 60^\circ = \frac{AT}{AB} \rightarrow$
 $AT = AB \cdot \sin 60^\circ = \frac{79 \sqrt{3}}{2} = 4$

~~18/12~~

4

$$x^2 + y^2 = \frac{2x^2 + 2y^2 - 2}{x^2 + y^2}$$

Uppöms

$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 + \frac{2x^2 + 2y^2 - 2}{x^2 + y^2} = 5$$

$$\frac{(x^2 + y^2)^3 + 2x^2 + 2y^2 - 2 - 5x^2 - 5y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = 0$$

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

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

$$t = -1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} t^3 - 3t - 2 \quad | \quad t + 1 \\ - (t^3 + 2t^2) \quad \quad t^2 - 2t \\ \hline \quad -2t^2 - 2t \\ - (-2t^2 - 2t) \\ \hline \quad \quad \quad -t - 2 \end{array}$$

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

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

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

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

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4$$

$$xy = \pm 2$$

u4 solution.

$$3. \triangle AOB = \triangle COD \left\{ \begin{array}{l} BO = OC \\ OA = OD \\ \angle BOA = \angle COD \end{array} \right.$$

$$S_{AOB} = S_{COD} = \frac{BO \cdot OA \cdot \sin 120^\circ}{2} = \frac{21 \cdot \sqrt{3}}{4}$$

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

$$S_{AOD} = \frac{AO \cdot OD \cdot \sin 60^\circ}{2} = \frac{AO^2 \sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{49\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$S_{ABCD} = S_{AOB} + S_{BOC} + S_{COD} + S_{AOD} = \frac{21\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot 2 + \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{49\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{100\sqrt{3}}{4} = 25\sqrt{3}$$

Answer:

$$\frac{S_{ABCD}}{S_{AAT}} = \frac{25\sqrt{3} \cdot 4}{49\sqrt{3}} = \frac{100}{49}$$

5.

↳ Problem

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

↳

$$x^2y^2 = 2 - \frac{2}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{2(x^2+y^2) - 2}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$x^4 + y^4 + 2x^2y^2 = 5$$

↳

$$(x^2+y^2)^2 + x^2y^2 = 5$$

↳



$$\frac{(x^2+y^2)^2 + 2(x^2+y^2) - 2}{x^2+y^2} = 5$$

$$\frac{(x^2+y^2)^3 + 2(x^2+y^2)^2 - 5(x^2+y^2) - 2}{x^2+y^2} = 0$$

$$t^3 - 1t^2 - 2 = 0 \quad t = -1$$

↳ Problem