

# Часть 1

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

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Вариант 12

Задача

№ 2

$$\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{4-x} + 3 = 2\sqrt{4+3x-x^2}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x+1} + 3}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{4+3x-x^2} + \sqrt{4-x}}{2}$$

$$x+1+9+6\sqrt{x+1} = 4(4+3x-x^2) + 4-x + 4\sqrt{(4-x)(4-x)(x+1)}$$

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

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

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

$$(2x^2 - 5x - 5)(5-2x) \geq 0$$

$$4x^4 - 20x^3 + 5x^2 - 150x + 25 = 4x^3 - 16x^2 + 5x + 25$$

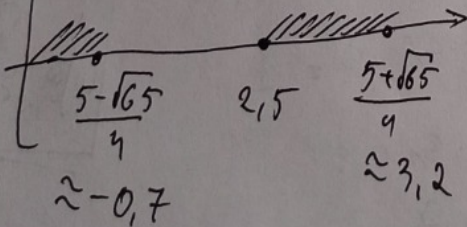
$$4x^4 - 24x^3 + 21x^2 - 15x = 0$$

$$(2x^2 - 5x - 5)(2x - 5) \leq 0$$

$$x(x-3)(4x^2 - 12x - 15) = 0$$

$$(2x^2 - 5x - 5)(2x - 5) \leq 0$$

- $x=0$   $\emptyset$
- $x=3$   $\sqrt{6} < 2,5 \Rightarrow 1,5 + \sqrt{6} < 4$
- $x=1,5 + \sqrt{6}$   $\sqrt{6} < 2,5 \Rightarrow 1,5 + \sqrt{6} > 4$
- $x=1,5 - \sqrt{6}$   $\sqrt{6} < 2,5 \Rightarrow 1,5 + \sqrt{6} > 4$



Математика, 10 класс

№ 3:

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

$$x \in [-1; 4]$$

Ответ:

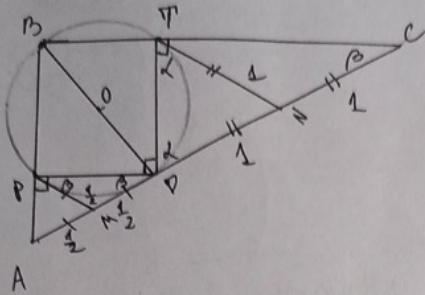
$$x = 3$$

$$x = 1,5 - \sqrt{6}$$



Задача

№ 1



$PM \parallel TN$ ,  $BD$  - диаметр,  $AM = MD$ ,

Найти:  $MP = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $NT = 1$ ,  $DN = NE$ ,  $BD = \frac{4}{3}$   
 $\angle ABE = ?$

Same-?

1) Т.к.  $BD$  - диаметр, то  $\angle BPD = 90^\circ \Rightarrow \angle APD = 90^\circ \Rightarrow \triangle APD$  - прямоугольный,

т.к.  $\triangle APD$  - прямоугольный, а  $AM = MD$ , то  $PM = AM = MD$

Аналогично  $\angle BTD = 90^\circ$ ,  $\triangle DTC$  - прямоугольный,  $TN = DN = NE$

пусть  $\angle NTC = \alpha$ , тогда  $\angle NDT = \alpha$ ,  $\angle APD = \beta$ ,  $\angle PDM = \beta$ .

$PM \parallel TN \Rightarrow \angle PMD + \angle TNM = 180^\circ$  тогда  $2\alpha + 2\beta = 180^\circ - 180^\circ$ ,

$2\alpha + 2\beta = 90^\circ \Rightarrow \angle PDT = 90^\circ$ ,  $PT$  - диаметр,  $\Rightarrow$

$\angle ABE = 90^\circ$

2) т.к.  $AP \parallel DT$ ,  $PD \parallel TC$  (т.к.  $AD \perp PD$ , а  $DT \perp AD \dots$ ), то

$\triangle APD \sim \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DTC \Rightarrow \angle C = \beta$

$PD = 1 \cdot \cos \beta$

$TD = 2 \cdot \sin \beta$

$BD = \frac{4}{3}$

т.к.  $BD = PT$  - диаметр, то

$(\frac{4}{3})^2 = 4 \cdot \sin^2 \beta + \cos^2 \beta$

$\frac{16}{9} = 3 \cdot \sin^2 \beta + 1$

$\frac{7}{9} = 3 \cdot \sin^2 \beta$

$\sin^2 \beta = \frac{7}{27}$

$\sin \beta = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{3\sqrt{3}}$

$\cos \beta = \sqrt{1 - \frac{7}{27}} = \frac{\sqrt{20}}{3\sqrt{3}}$

$S_{ABE} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (BD + TC) \cdot (PA + AP)$

$S_{ABE} = \frac{1}{2}$

$S_{ABE} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot BE \cdot AB =$

$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot \cos \beta \cdot \sin \beta$

$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3 \cdot \sqrt{7} \cdot \sqrt{20}}{3\sqrt{3} \cdot 3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{140}}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{35}}{3}$

Решение:  
 1)  $\angle ABE = 90^\circ$   
 2) Same -  $\frac{\sqrt{35}}{3}$



4	-24	21	45
2	4	-16	-11
3	4	-12	-15
			0

$$144 + 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 15 =$$

$$\sqrt{9} \quad 384$$

$$2 \quad 18 \cdot 18$$

$$+ 180$$

$$8 \sqrt{6}$$

$$x(x-3)(4x^2-12x-15) = 0$$

$$x(x-3)$$

$$x=0$$

$$x=3$$

$$x=1,5+\sqrt{6}$$

$$x=1,5-\sqrt{6}$$

$$x = \frac{12 \pm 8\sqrt{6}}{8}$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2} + \sqrt{6}$$

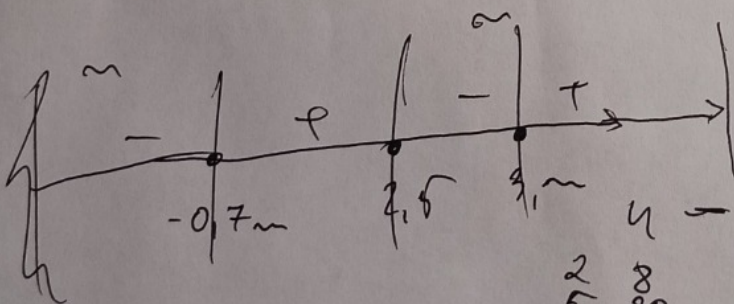
$$x = \frac{3}{2} - \sqrt{6}$$

~~$$2x^2 - 5x - 5 = 0$$~~

$$(2x^2 - 5x - 5)(5 - 2x) = 0$$

$$25 + 40 = 65$$

$$5 \pm \sqrt{65}$$



$$-\sqrt{5} + 3 = \frac{4}{2\sqrt{9} - 3 + 1} = \frac{4}{5 + \sqrt{65}}$$

$$4x^4 - 20x^3 + 5x^2 + 50x + 25 = -4x^3 + 16x^2 - 5x - 25$$

$$4x^4 - 16x^3 - 11x^2 + 55x + 50 = 0$$



$$\sqrt{x+1} + 3 = 2\sqrt{4+3x-x^2} + \sqrt{4-x}$$

$$(\sqrt{x+1} + 3)^2 = (2\sqrt{4+3x-x^2} + \sqrt{4-x})^2$$

$$x+1+9+6\sqrt{x+1} = 4 \cdot (4+3x-x^2) + 4-x + 4\sqrt{(4-x)(x+1)(4-x)}$$

$$x+10+6\sqrt{x+1} = 16+12x-4x^2+4-x+(10-4x)\sqrt{x+1}$$

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

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

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

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

$$(\underline{4x^4} - \underline{10x^3} - \underline{10x^2} - \underline{10x^3} + \underline{25x^2} + \underline{25x} - \underline{10x^2} + \underline{25x} + \underline{25})$$

$$= (25 - 20x + 4x^2)(x+1)$$

$$4x^4 - 20x^3 + 5x^2 + 50x + 25 = 4x^3 - 20x^2 + 25x + 4x^2 - 20x$$

$$4x^4 - 24x^3 + 21x^2 + 15x = 0 \quad 4x^3 - 16x^2 + 5x + 25$$

$$x(4x^3 - 24x^2 + 21x + 15) = 0$$

$$x(x-3)(4x^2 - 12x - 15) = 0$$

$$-1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4$$



$$\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{4-x} + 3 = 2\sqrt{4+3x-x^2}$$

$$\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{4-x} + 3 = 2\sqrt{x+1}\sqrt{4-x}$$

$$\underbrace{\sqrt{x+1} + 3}_{\neq 0} = \frac{2\sqrt{x+1}\sqrt{4-x} + \sqrt{4-x}}{\neq 0}$$

$$x+1+9 + 6\sqrt{x+1} = 2(x+1)\sqrt{4-x} + (4-x) + 4(4+x)\sqrt{x+1}$$

$$x+10 + 6\sqrt{x+1} = 16 + 12x - 4x^2 + 4-x + (16-4x)\sqrt{x+1}$$

$$4x^2 - 12x + x + x + 10 - 16 - 4 = (10 - 4x)\sqrt{x+1}$$

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

$$2x^2 - 5x - 3$$

$$\Delta = 100 +$$

$$\Delta = 25 - 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 2 = 65$$

~~$$(2x-5)(x+1)$$~~

~~$$a - b + 3 = 2ab$$~~

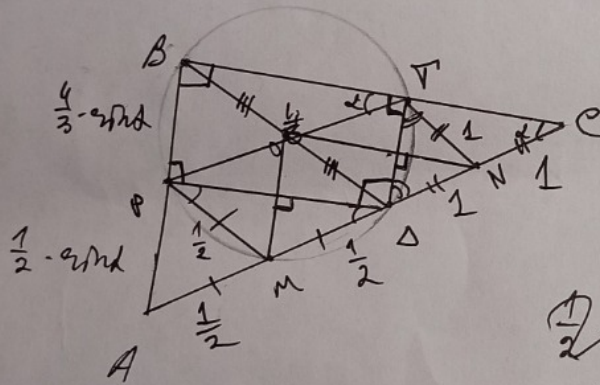
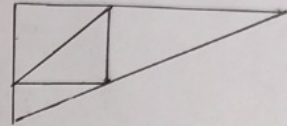
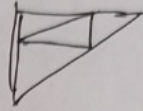
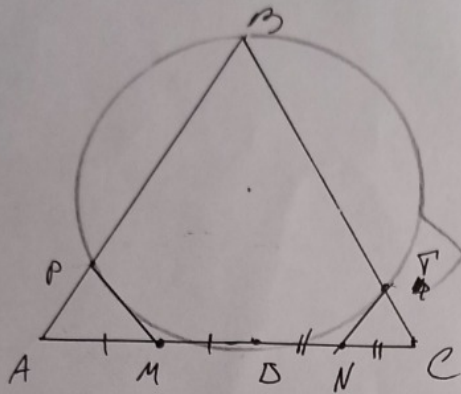
~~$$a + b = (2a+1)b$$~~

Q3:

$$\begin{aligned} x+1 > 0 & \quad x > -1 \\ 4-x > 0 & \quad x < 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4+3x-x^2 > 0 \\ x^2-3x-4 < 0 \\ (x-4)(x+1) < 0 \end{aligned}$$

№ 1



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

$$NF = 1$$

$$BD = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\frac{3}{4}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1,5}{18} \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot 1,5 \cdot 20 \sin \alpha$$

$$\frac{9}{8} \cdot \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$\sin \alpha$

$$(1 \cdot \sin \alpha)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \cos \alpha\right)^2 = \frac{16}{9}$$

$$4 \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{64}{9}$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{4} = \frac{16}{9}$$

$$3 \cdot \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{64-9}{9}$$

# Часть 2

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

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Вариант 12



24. Herbst

Maximierung, 10 Kl.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} + x^2y^2 = \frac{5}{4} \\ 2x^4 + 2y^4 + 5x^2y^2 = \frac{9}{4} \end{cases}$$

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

①  $\frac{1}{x^2+y^2} + x^2y^2 = \frac{5}{4}$   
 ②  $2(x^2+y^2)^2 + x^2y^2 = \frac{9}{4}$   
 man kann aus ② ①

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{4y^2} + y^2 = 1 \\ x = \frac{1}{2y} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4y^4 - 4y^2 + 1 = 0 \\ x = \frac{1}{2y} \end{cases}$$

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

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

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

$$2t^2 - \frac{1}{t} = 0$$

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

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

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

$D < 0$

$$t = 1$$

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

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

$$x^2y^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ x = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \\ y = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ x = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \\ y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ x = -\frac{1}{2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \\ y = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ x = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \end{cases}$$

①

Antwort:  $(x, y) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right), \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right), \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right), \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$



№5 Тетовский

Математика, 10 кл

Внутри квадрата со "сторонами" 63 находится  $(63-1)^2 = 62^2$  узлов сетки, из них

$62 \cdot 2 = 124$  узла принадлежат либо  $y=x$ , либо  $y=63-x$

Рассмотрим 2 варианта, когда 1-й узел лежит на прямой и когда оба лежат на прямых.

1) всего существует  $124 \cdot (62^2 - 124)$  пар из них  
нулю элементов  $124 \cdot 120$  пар т.к. на прямой  
параллельных пар. Если один из 124 узлов,  
узлов, не лежащих на  $y=x, y=63-x$ .

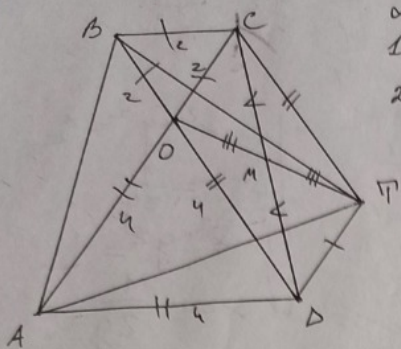
2) если оба лежат на прямой, то всего  $\frac{124 \cdot 123}{2}$   
варианта, из них вычитаем  $4 \cdot \frac{62}{2} = 124$  пары узлов,  
через которые проходят параллельные прямые. Всего пар

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{всего } N &= 124 \cdot (62^2 - 124) - 124 \cdot 120 + \frac{124 \cdot 123}{2} - 124 = \\
 &= 124 \cdot 3600 + 62 \cdot 123 - 124 = 62 \cdot 7200 + 62 \cdot 123 - 2 \cdot 62 = \\
 &= 62 \cdot 7321 = 454902
 \end{aligned}$$

Ответ: 454902

2





Доказать:

1)  $\triangle ABT$  - равносторонний

2)  $\frac{S_{\triangle ABT}}{S_{\triangle ABC}}$  - ?

1)  $M$  - середина  $CD$ ,  $CM = MD$ ,  $\triangle OTM$   
 симметрична относительно  $TM \Rightarrow$   
 $OM = OT \Rightarrow \text{т.к. } OM = MT, CM = MD, \text{ то}$

$\triangle OTC \cong \triangle OTD$  - равнобедренный,  $OC = OD, \angle OTC = \angle OTD$ ,  
 $\angle AOD = 60^\circ \Rightarrow \angle COD = 120^\circ \Rightarrow \angle CTD = 120^\circ$

$BC = TD, MD \parallel CT$ , т.к.  $O$  центр  $\triangle CTD$  - равнобедренный  $\rightarrow$   
 $\triangle BCT$  - равнобедренный треугольник  $\Rightarrow \angle BCT = 120^\circ$

$\angle BDT = 60^\circ \Rightarrow \angle ADT = 120^\circ$ .  $\angle AOM = 120^\circ$

$\triangle ADT \cong \triangle BCT \cong \triangle AOM$ , т.к.  $AD = CT = AO, DT = BT = MO$ ,  
 $\angle ADT = \angle BCT = \angle AOM \Rightarrow AB = BT = AT \Rightarrow \triangle ABT$  - равносторонний

2) Теперь  $S = S_{\triangle AOM} = S_{\triangle BCT} = S_{\triangle ADT} = S_{\triangle CTD} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \cdot \sin 120^\circ = 4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2\sqrt{3}$

$$S_{\triangle ABC} = S_{\triangle AOD} + S_{\triangle BOC} + 2S = \frac{2^2 \cdot \sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{4^2 \cdot \sqrt{3}}{4} + 4\sqrt{3} = 9\sqrt{3}$$

$$S_{\triangle BCTD} = S_{\triangle BCT} + S = 11\sqrt{3}$$

$$S_{\triangle ABT} = S_{\triangle BCTD} - 2S = 7\sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{S_{\triangle ABT}}{S_{\triangle ABC}} = \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{9\sqrt{3}} = \frac{7}{9}$$

Ответ: 2)  $\frac{S_{\triangle ABT}}{S_{\triangle ABC}} = \frac{7}{9}$



$$12 \cdot 24 - 12 \cdot 10$$

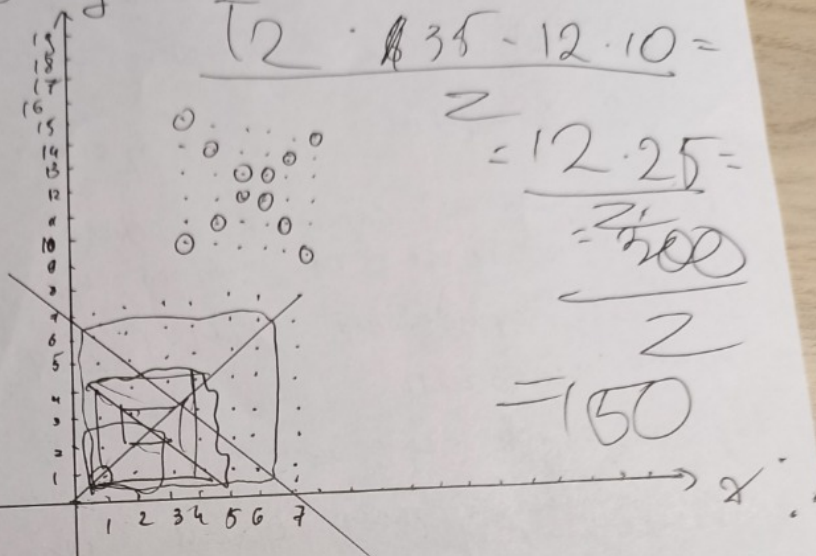
$$+ \frac{12 \cdot 11}{2} - \frac{6}{2} \cdot 4$$

$$\frac{12 \cdot 35 - 12 \cdot 10}{2}$$

$$= \frac{12 \cdot 25}{2}$$

$$= \frac{300}{2}$$

$$= 150$$



$$4 \cdot 3 - 4 \cdot 2 = 4$$

$$8 \cdot 15 - 8$$

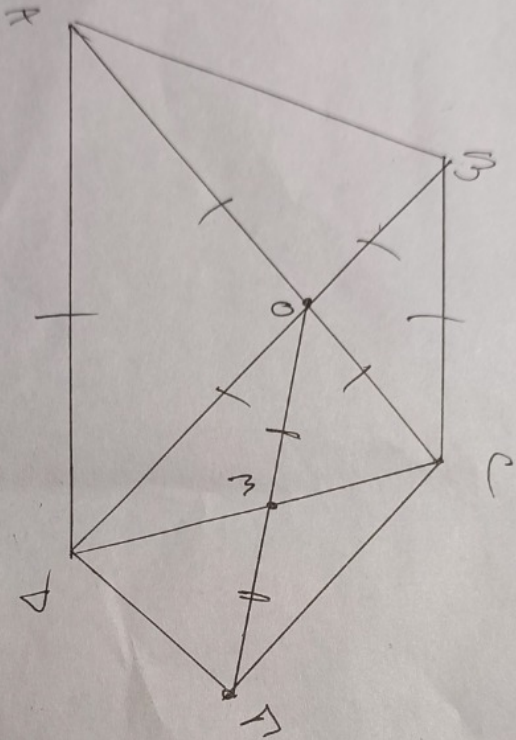
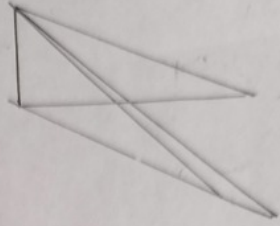
$$8 \cdot 15 - 8 \cdot 6 =$$

$$= 72 -$$

$$12 \cdot 35 - 12$$

$$= 64$$

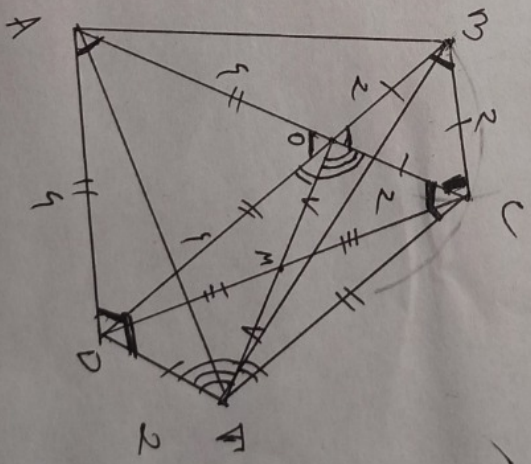
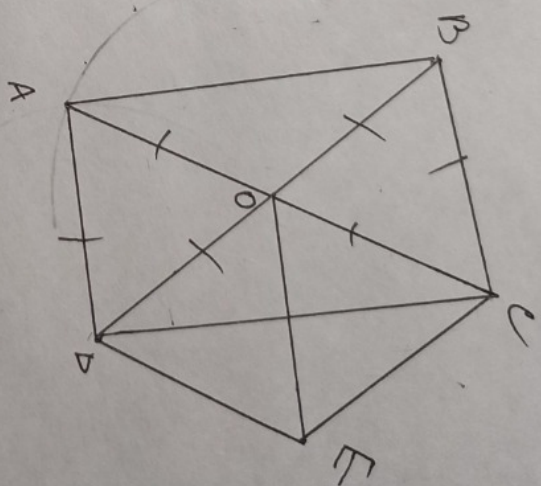
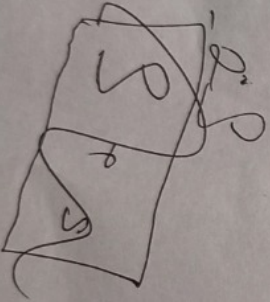




$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 16 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{a^2 \sqrt{3}}{4} =$$

Soalby - 2  
Soalby



$$S_r = S - 2S$$

269

$$x^4 - y^4$$

$$\begin{matrix} & & & & 1 & 1 \\ & & & & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ & & & 1 & 3 & 3 & 1 \\ & & 1 & 4 & 6 & 4 & 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} + x^2y^2 = \frac{5}{4} \\ 2x^4 + 2y^4 + 5x^2y^2 = \frac{9}{4} \end{cases}$$

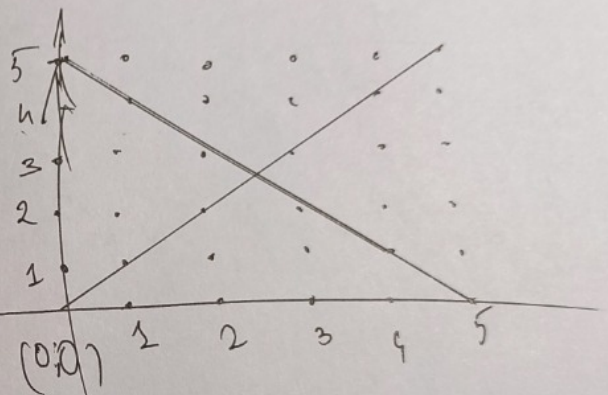
$$\begin{cases} x+y = a \\ xy = 6 \end{cases}$$

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

$$(2x^2+y^2)(x^2+2y^2) = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$(2x^2+y^2)(xy^2+x^2)$$

$$\frac{3844}{-124} = \frac{3720-120}{a^2-26} + b^2 = \frac{5}{4}$$



$$\begin{matrix} 3844 & -120 & 24 \\ -124 & 372 & 372 \\ \hline 3720 & -120 & \end{matrix}$$

$$62 \times 2 = 124$$

$$\frac{62^2 \cdot (62^2 - 1)}{2}$$

$$3844 - 124 \cdot (62^2 - 64) - 124 \cdot \text{circled } 124 + \frac{124 \cdot 123}{2} - \frac{62}{2} \cdot 9$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 62 \\ \times 62 \\ \hline 124 \\ 3720 \\ \hline 3844 \end{array}$$

$$124 \cdot (62^2 - 1) - 124$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7321 \\ \times 62 \\ \hline 14642 \\ +3926 \\ \hline 454902 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 112 \\ \times 14642 \\ \hline 43926 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - x^2 y^2 = \frac{5}{4} \\ 2x^4 + 2y^4 + 5x^2 y^2 = \frac{9}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} xy &= 0 & + + y &= 0 \\ + + y &= 0 & xy &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$2x^4 + 4x^2 y^2 + 2y^4 + x^2 y^2 = \frac{9}{4}$$

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

$$2(x^2 + y^2)^2 + x^2 y^2 = \frac{9}{4}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{a^2 - 2b} + b^2 = \frac{5}{4} \\ 2(a^2 - 2b)^2 + b^2 = \frac{9}{4} \end{cases}$$

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

$$2(a^2 - 2b)^2 - \frac{1}{a^2 - 2b} = 1$$

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

$b \neq 0$

$$2b^3 - 1 = b$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$2b^3 - b - 1 = 0$$

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

$$D = 4 - 2 \cdot 1 = -1$$

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

$$(2y^2 - 1) = 0$$

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