

# Часть 1

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

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Вариант 12

[N 2]

Умножить

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

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

$$D = 25$$

$$x = \frac{-3 \pm 5}{-2} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{4-x} = 2\sqrt{(4-x)(x+1)} - 3 \quad | \cdot 12$$

$$x+1 - 2\sqrt{(x+1)(4-x)} + 4 - x = 4\sqrt{(4-x)(x+1)} - 12\sqrt{(4-x)(x+1)} + 9$$

$$4(4-x)(x+1) - 10\sqrt{(4-x)(x+1)} + 4 = 0 \quad | :2$$

$$\sqrt{(4-x)(x+1)} = y \quad y \geq 0$$

$$2y^2 - 5y + 2 = 0$$

$$D = 25 - 16 = 9$$

$$y = \frac{5 \pm 3}{4} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

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

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

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ - не подходит}$$

$$-1 < \frac{3 + 2\sqrt{6}}{2} < 4$$

$$-2 < 3 + 2\sqrt{6} < 8 \quad | -3$$

$$-5 < 2\sqrt{6} < 5$$

$$-25 < 24 < 25$$

исключаем 0 и 3

$$\begin{cases} x+1 > 0 \\ 4-x > 0 \\ 4+3x-x^2 > 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x > -1 \text{ (2)} \\ x \leq 4 \\ x \in [-1; 4] \end{cases}$$

$$-1 \quad 4$$

$$\text{ОдЗ: } x \in [-1; 4]$$

Ответ: ~~0; 3~~

$$\frac{3 \pm \sqrt{24}}{2}$$

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

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

$$x^2 - 3x - \frac{15}{4} = 0$$

$$D = 9 + 15 = 24$$

$$x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{24}}{2}$$

$$-1 < \frac{3 - \sqrt{24}}{2}$$

$$-2 < 3 - \sqrt{24}$$

$$-5 < -\sqrt{24}$$

исключаем 0 и 3

Умножить  $\sqrt{1}$  (продолжение)

②

$$DT = 2y \cdot$$

$$PT = PD = x$$

$$\begin{cases} 4y^2 + x^2 = \frac{16}{9} & (\text{по т. Пифагора для } \triangle PBD) \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$4y^2 + 1 - y^2 = \frac{16}{9}$$

$$3y^2 = \frac{7}{9}$$

$$y^2 = \frac{7}{27} \Rightarrow y = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{3\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow AB = 3y = \sqrt{\frac{7}{3}}$$

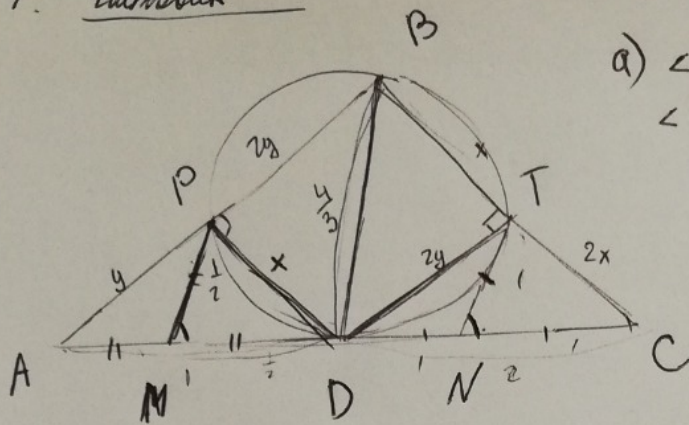
$$x = \sqrt{1 - y^2} = \sqrt{\frac{20}{27}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{3\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow BC = 3x = 2\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}$$

$$S_{ABC} = \frac{AB \cdot BC}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{7}{3}} \cdot \frac{5}{3} \cdot 2}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{35}}{3}$$

$$\text{Ответ: } \frac{\sqrt{35}}{3}$$

N1. Угловый

①



a)  $\angle BPD = 90^\circ$  (вписан, опир. на диаметр)  
 $\angle BTD = 90^\circ$

$BTD - \text{прямоугольный} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \angle PBT = \angle TDP = 90^\circ \Rightarrow$

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

( $PBTD - \text{прямоугольный}$ )  $\Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow BT = PD; PB = DT$

$\triangle APD - \text{прямоугольный} (\angle APD - \text{прям}); MP - \text{медиана} \Rightarrow MP = AM = MD = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow AD = 1$

аналогично  $\triangle DTC \Rightarrow DC = 2$

$\angle PMD = \angle TNC (PM \parallel TN) \Rightarrow \angle PDA = \angle TCD \Rightarrow \triangle APD \sim \triangle DTC$   
 (по 2-м углам)

$\Rightarrow \frac{MP}{NT} = \frac{AP}{TD} = \frac{AD}{DC} = \frac{1}{2}$  Пусть  $AP = y; PD = x \Rightarrow DT = 2y;$   
 $TC = 2x$

по теореме касательной

~~$AD^2 = AP \cdot PB$~~

~~$DC^2 = TC \cdot BT$~~

~~$\left(\frac{AD}{DC}\right)^2 = \frac{AP}{TC} \cdot \frac{PB}{BT}$~~

~~$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{PB}{BT} \cdot \frac{y}{2x}$~~

~~$\frac{PB}{BT} = \frac{2\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}$~~

~~$BT = PD$~~

~~Ответ:  $\frac{\sqrt{35}}{7}$~~

Пусть  $AP = y; PD = x \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow DT = 2y; TC = 2x$

$y^2 + x^2 = 1$  (по т. Пифагора)

~~$y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$~~

$y = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{3\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow AB = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{3}}$

$x = \sqrt{1-y^2} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{7}{27}} = \frac{\sqrt{20}}{3\sqrt{3}}$

$\Rightarrow BC = \frac{\sqrt{20}}{\sqrt{3}}$

~~$S_{ABC} = \frac{AB \cdot BC}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{7} \cdot \sqrt{20}}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{140}}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{35}}{2}$~~

~~$S_{ABC} = \frac{\sqrt{35}}{2}$~~

~~$4y^2 + x^2 = \frac{16}{9}$~~

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

~~$y^2 + \frac{16}{9} - 4y^2 = 1$~~

~~$3y^2 = \frac{16}{9} - 1 = \frac{7}{9} \quad | : 3$~~

~~$y^2 = \frac{7}{27}$~~

Упростите

$$x+1 - 2\sqrt{\quad} + 4-x = 2(4-x)(x+1) - \frac{4 \cdot 3 \sqrt{\quad}}{12} + 9$$

$$2(\quad)(\quad) - 10\sqrt{(\quad)(\quad)} + 4 = 0$$

$$(\quad)(\quad) - 5\sqrt{(\quad)(\quad)} + 2 = 0$$

$$\sqrt{(\quad)(\quad)} = y \quad y \geq 0$$

$$y^2 - 5y + 2 = 0$$

$$D = 25 - 8 = 18$$

$$y = \left[ \begin{array}{l} - \\ - \end{array} \right.$$

$$1 - 2 + 3 = 2$$

$$2 + 4$$

$$4 + 3x - x^2 = 1$$

3

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

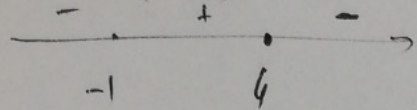
$$D = 9 + 12 = 21$$

$$(4-x)(x+1) \geq 0$$

$$(x-4)(x+1) \leq 0$$

$$(4-x)(x+1) = 0$$

$$(x-4)(x+1) \leq 0$$



$$1 - 2 + 9 = 8$$

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

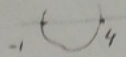
$$\begin{aligned} x+1 &\geq 0 \\ 4-x &\geq 0 \\ 4+3x-x^2 &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$-x^2 + 3x + 4 = 0 \quad > 0$$

$$x^2 - 3x - 4 = 0 \quad \leq 0$$

$$D = 9 + 16 = 25$$

$$x = \frac{3 \pm 5}{2} = \begin{cases} 4 \\ -1 \end{cases}$$



Проверка

$$2 - 1 + 3 = 4$$

$$1 - 2 + 3$$

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

$$\sqrt{4-x} = y$$

$$\sqrt{x+1} = t$$

$$t - y + 3 = 2 \cdot t \cdot y$$

$$t(1 - 2y) = y - 3$$

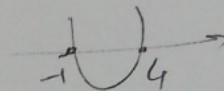
$$t = \frac{y - 3}{1 - 2y}$$

$$-x^2 + 3x + 4 \geq 0$$

$$x^2 - 3x - 4 \leq 0$$

$$D = 25$$

$$x = \frac{3 \pm 5}{2} = \begin{cases} 4 \\ -1 \end{cases}$$



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

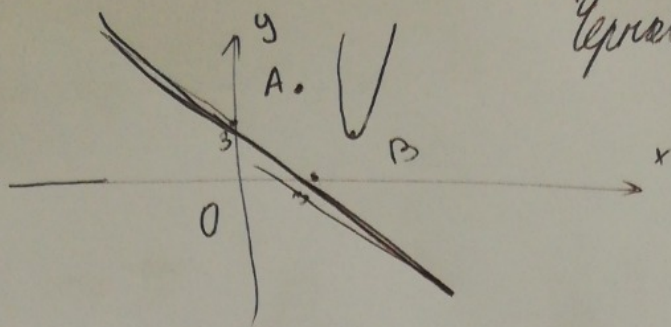
$$\sqrt{4-x} = a$$

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

$$\frac{a - 3}{1 - 2a} - a + 3 = 2 \cdot a \cdot \frac{a - 3}{1 - 2a} \quad | \cdot (1 - 2a)$$

$$a - 3 - a + 2a^2 + 3 - 6a = 2a^2 - 6a$$

$$\sqrt{4-x} = \mathbb{R}$$



Уравнение  $y = 3 - x$

$$2a^2 - 2ax - 6ay + x^2 + 2xy + 5y^2 = 0$$

$$ax^2 + 4a^2x - ay + 4a^3 + 2 = 0, \dots = ay$$

$$\boxed{y > 3 - x}$$

$$\boxed{\boxed{a \neq 0}}$$

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

$$x^2 + 4ax + 4a^2 + \frac{2}{a} > 3 - x \quad | \cdot a \quad a > 0$$

$$ax^2 + 4a^2x + 4a^3 + 2 > 3a - ax$$

$$4a^3 - 4a^2x + a(x^2 + x - 3) + 2 > 0$$

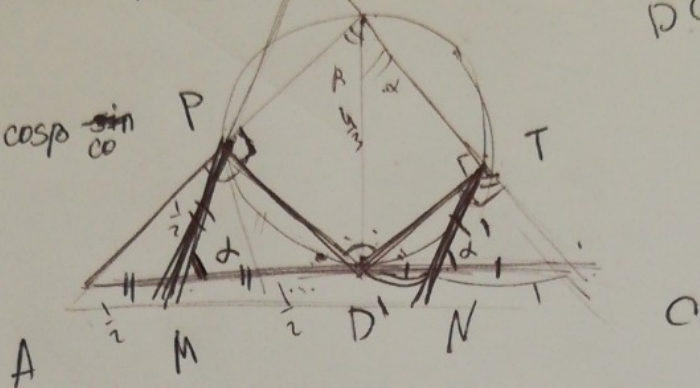
$$\cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta = \frac{\cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta}{\sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta}$$

Упробуем

$$AD^2 = AP \cdot PB$$

$$DC^2 = TC \cdot BT$$

$$\frac{\cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta - \cos \beta \cdot \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \beta}$$



$$\frac{DT}{BT} - \frac{PD}{PB}$$

$$\triangle TNC \sim \triangle PMD$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha - \operatorname{tg} \beta = \frac{\cos \angle PDA = \frac{PD}{AD}}{\cos(\alpha + \beta)}$$

$$\frac{AP}{DT} = \frac{PD}{TC} = \frac{AD}{DC}$$

$$\cos \angle TDC = \frac{DT}{DC}$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{PD}{AD} \cdot \frac{DT}{DC} - \frac{AP}{AD} \cdot \frac{TC}{DC}$$

$$\frac{MD}{NC} = \frac{PM}{NT} = \frac{PD}{TC}$$

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

$$TC = \frac{PD \cdot DC}{AD}$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{TC \cdot DT}{DC^2} - \frac{AP \cdot PD}{AD^2} \quad PD \cdot DC = AD \cdot TC$$

$$PD = \frac{AD \cdot TC}{DC}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{4 \cdot 20}}{3 \cdot 2} = \frac{2\sqrt{35}}{1 \cdot 3}$$

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

$$2y^2 + x^2 = \frac{4}{3}$$

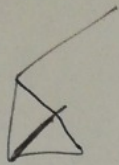
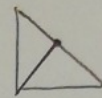
$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{DT}{BT} - \frac{PD}{PB}$$



$$\frac{\cos \alpha \cdot \sin \beta - \cos \beta \cdot \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta}$$

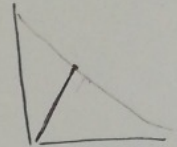
Упрощение

$$\frac{BP}{BT} = \frac{PD}{BD}$$



$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\sin(\beta - \alpha)}{\sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta}$$

$$\frac{AB}{BC} =$$



$$\cos \alpha \cdot \sin \beta - \cos \beta \cdot \sin \alpha = \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \beta \cdot \cos \beta \cdot \sin \alpha - \sin \alpha^2 \cdot \sin \beta^2$$

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

$$AC = 3$$

$$PB = BT = PD$$

$$NT = 1$$

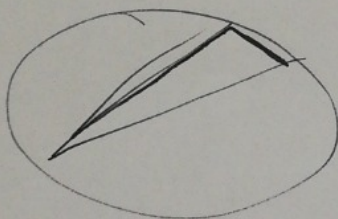
$$BD = \frac{4}{3}$$

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

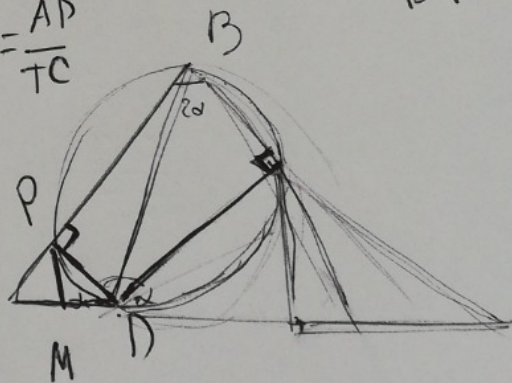
$S_{ABC} \dots$  BD-высота

$$\frac{AC \cdot BD}{2} = \frac{\frac{4}{3} \cdot 3}{2} = 2$$

$$\frac{BP}{BT} = \frac{AM}{NC}$$



$$\frac{AM}{NC} = \frac{AP}{TC}$$



$$\sin 2\alpha = 2 \cdot \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$4 NC^2 = TC \cdot BT$$

$$AD^2 = AP \cdot PB$$

$$\left(\frac{AM}{NC}\right)^2 = \frac{AP}{TC} \cdot \frac{BP}{BD}$$

$$4 AM^2 = AP \cdot PB$$

# Часть 2

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

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Вариант 12

Условие

$x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$

①

N4

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

$x^2 = a; a \geq 0$

$y^2 = b; b \geq 0$

(1)  $\frac{1}{a+b} + ab = \frac{5}{4} \Rightarrow ab = \frac{5}{4} - \frac{1}{a+b}$

(2)  ~~$2x^4 + 2y^4 + 5x^2y^2 = \frac{9}{4}$~~   $2a^2 + 2b^2 + 4ab + ab = \frac{9}{4}$

$2(a+b)^2 + ab = \frac{9}{4}$

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

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

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

$2 \quad 0 \quad -1 \quad -1$

$1 \quad 2 \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad 0$

$\frac{D}{4} = 1 - 2 = -1$

$\frac{D}{4} > 0 \Rightarrow$  корней нет

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

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

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

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

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

$2x^4 + 2y^4 + \frac{5}{4} = \frac{9}{4}$

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

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a+b = 1 \\ 2a^2 + 2b^2 = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$

~~$2a^2 + 2b^2 = \frac{1}{2}$~~

(2)

Условие

№ 4 (продолжение)

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

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

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

$$\cancel{4a^2 - 4a + 1} \quad (2a-1)^2 = 0$$

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

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

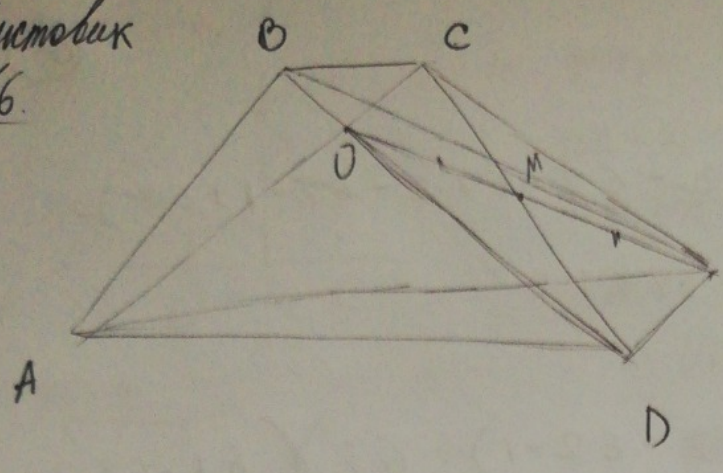
$$\begin{cases} x^2 = \frac{1}{2} \\ y^2 = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

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

Ответ:  $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}; \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}); (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}; \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}});$

$(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}; -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}); (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}; -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$

Числовик  
№6.



т.к.  $\triangle BOC$  - правильный  $\Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow BO = OC = BC$ ;  
 $\angle BCO = \angle COB = \angle CBO = 60^\circ$   
 т.к.  $\triangle AOD$  - правильный  $\Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow \angle OAD = \angle ODA = \angle AOD = 60^\circ \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow \angle OAD = \angle OCB$   
 (накрест. лет.  $\angle$ -ы) при  $BC \parallel AD \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow \underline{BC \parallel AD}$

а) т. М - середина CD;  $\Rightarrow CM = MD$   
 по условию  $OM = MT$  }  $\Rightarrow$  по признаку  $COOT$  - параллелограмм;

$\angle COD = 180^\circ - \angle AOD = 120^\circ$ ;  
 $\angle ODT = 180^\circ - 120^\circ = 60^\circ$  (напрям.)  $\Rightarrow \angle BCT = 120^\circ$   
 $\angle BCT = 180^\circ - 120^\circ = 60^\circ$  (напрям.)  $\Rightarrow \angle ADT = 120^\circ$ ;

$DT = OC$  (напрям.);  $CT = OD$  (напрям.)  $\Rightarrow DT = BC = OC = OB$   
 $CT = OD = AO = AD$

Р/ч  $\triangle ADT$  и  $\triangle TCB$

$CT = \cancel{OD} = AD$   
 $BC = DT$   
 $\angle BCT = \angle ADT$  }  $\Rightarrow \triangle ADT = \triangle TCB \Rightarrow AT = BT$   
 (по 2-м см и  $\angle$ )

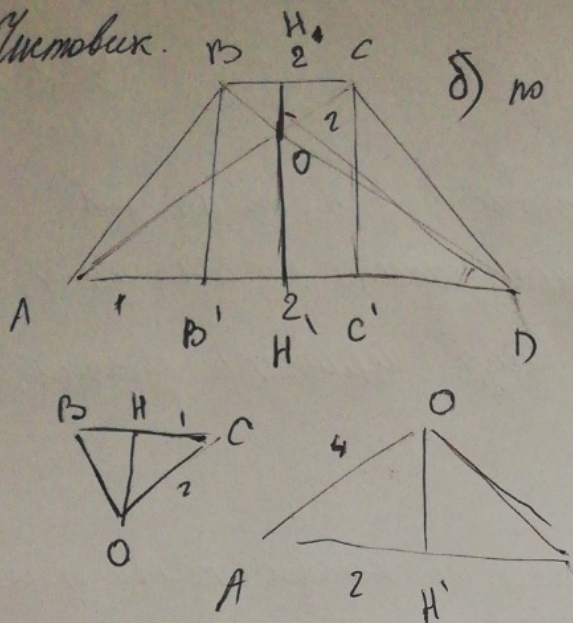
Р/ч  $\triangle AOB$  и  $\triangle ADT$

$AO = AD$  ( $\triangle AOD$  - п/с) }  $\Rightarrow \triangle AOB = \triangle ADT \Rightarrow$   
 $BO = DT$  (по горк.) } (по 2-м см. и  $\angle$ -у)  $\Rightarrow$   
 $\angle BOA = \angle TDA = 120^\circ$

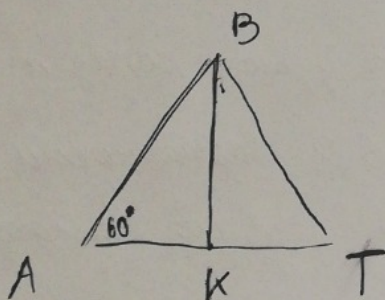
$\Rightarrow AT = AB$

т.о.  $AT = BT = AB \Rightarrow \triangle ABT$  - п/с.

Условие.



$BC' = BC = 2$



$\triangle ABT$

$BK \perp AT$

$BK = \frac{AB \cdot \sin 60^\circ}{\sin 60^\circ} \Rightarrow AB = 2\sqrt{7} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{7} \cdot \sqrt{3}$

$S_{\triangle ABT} = \frac{BK \cdot AT}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{7} \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{7}}{2} = 7\sqrt{3}$

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

Ответ:  $\frac{7}{9}$

№6 продолжение

(4)

δ) по доказан.  $BC \parallel AD \Rightarrow ABCD$  - трапеция

$BC = 2 = OC = OB$ ;  $OH$  - высота, медиана  $\Rightarrow OH = \sqrt{3}$

$AD = 4 = AO = OD$ ;  $OH'$  - высота, медиана  $\Rightarrow OH' = \sqrt{12} = 2\sqrt{3}$

$CC' \perp AD$ ;  $BB' \perp AD$

$\triangle ACC'$  - прямоугольный

$CC' = HH' = OH + OH' = 3\sqrt{3}$

$AC = AO + OC = 2 + 4 = 6 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow$  по т. Пифагора  $AC' = 3 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow AB' = 1$

$\triangle ABP'$  - прямоугольный; по т. Пифагора

$AB = \sqrt{27 + 1} = \sqrt{28} = 2\sqrt{7}$

$S_{ABCD} = \frac{HH' \cdot (BC + AD)}{2} =$

$= \frac{3\sqrt{3} \cdot 6}{2} = 9\sqrt{3}$

Чистовик.

(5)

№5

Возьмем один узелок летящий на оси прямой  $y=x$ ; тогда для  
 другого есть  $64 \cdot 64$  точки; исключаем границы  $64 \cdot 64 - 64 \cdot 4$ ;  
 $64 \cdot 64 - \underbrace{64 \cdot 3 - 62}$ ; причем того надо исключить ~~прежде~~,  
 точки на границах

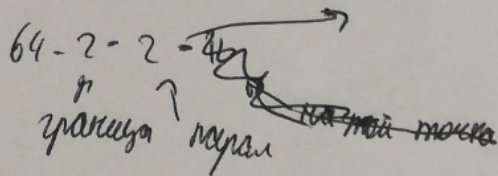
точки на прямых параллельных осей; точек на каждой такой прямой  
 будет 61; таких прямых 2  $\Rightarrow 64 \cdot 64 - 64 \cdot 3 - 62 - 61 \cdot 2 \approx$   
 кол-во возможного расположения 2-ого узелка, когда первый на  $y=x$ . 1 точка,  
 удобно также исключать случай, когда 2-ой узелок попадет на  
 $y = 63 - x$ ; т.е. считаем также еще 62 возможности;  
 тогда если мы пройдемся по всей прямой  $y=x$ , не включая  
 границы, кол-во вариантов.  $62 \cdot (64 \cdot 64 - 64 \cdot 3 - 62 - 61 \cdot 2 - 62)$ ;

аналогично для прямой  $63-x \Rightarrow$  тогда всего вариантов.

$$2 \cdot 62 \cdot (64 \cdot 64 - 64 \cdot 3 - 62 - 61 \cdot 2 - 62);$$

↑  
всего нето точки

Теперь р/н случай, если ~~оба узелка летят~~ один узелок  
 летит на  $y=x$ , а другой на  $y=63-x$ , таких вариантов, с  
 учетом условия о параллельности ~~62~~  $60 \cdot 62$ , т.о.



Всего вариантов.

$$2 \cdot 62 \cdot (64 \cdot 64 - 64 \cdot 3 - 62 - 61 \cdot 2 - 62 - 1) + 60 \cdot 62$$

Умножение

6

№ 5 проговорите.

$$62 \left( 2 \cdot 64 \cdot 64 - 2 \cdot 64 \cdot 3 - 62 - 61 \cdot 2 - \cancel{62} - 1 + 62 \right) =$$

$$64 \left( \underset{122}{128 - 6} \right) = 64 \cdot 61 \cdot 2$$

$$= 62 \left( \underset{61 \cdot (128 - 2)}{64 \cdot 61 \cdot 2 - 61 \cdot 2 - 62 - 1} \right) = 62 \left( \underset{63 \cdot (122 - 1)}{61 \cdot 63 \cdot 2 - 63} \right) =$$

$$= 62 \cdot 63 \cdot 121 = 472626$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \overset{1}{6}2 \\ \times \overset{1}{6}3 \\ \hline \overset{1}{1}86 \\ 372 \\ \hline \overset{1}{3}906 \end{array}$$

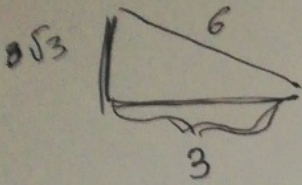
$$\begin{array}{r} \overset{1}{3}90\overset{1}{6} \\ \times \quad \quad \overset{1}{1}21 \\ \hline \overset{1}{3}906 \\ + \overset{1}{7}812 \\ \hline \overset{1}{3}906 \\ \hline \overset{1}{4}72626 \end{array}$$

Ответ: 472626



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

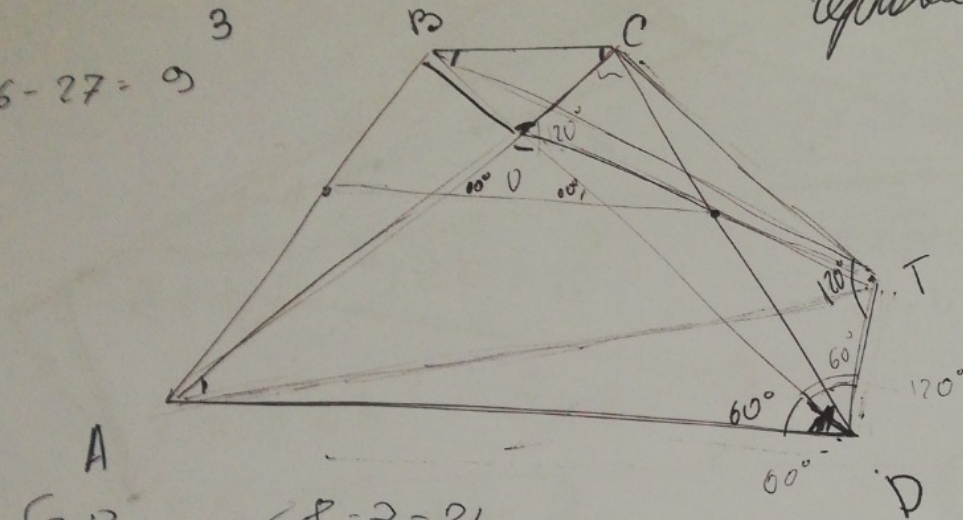
$$\sqrt{27}$$



$$36 - 27 = 9$$

$$OC = DT$$

reproben



$$A$$

$$\sqrt{28}$$

$$28 - 7 = 21$$

$$\sqrt{7}$$

$$\sqrt{21}$$

$$AD = OD$$

$$\triangle ADT \quad AD \parallel DT$$

$$\triangle BCT$$

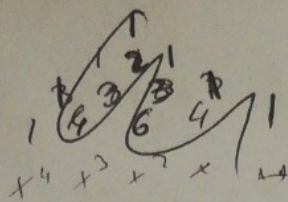
$$BC = DT;$$

$$CT = AD$$

$$\angle BCT = \angle ADD = 120^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow BT = AT$$

упростим



$$x^2 = a$$

$$y^2 = b$$

$$\frac{1}{a+b} + ab = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$2a^2 + 2b^2 + 5ab = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$2(a+b)^2 + ab = \frac{9}{4}$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{matrix} 2 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix}$$

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

$$a \geq 0$$

$$b \geq 0 \Rightarrow a+b \geq 0$$

$$t \geq 0 \rightarrow$$

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

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

$$t = -1 \text{ - не подходит}$$

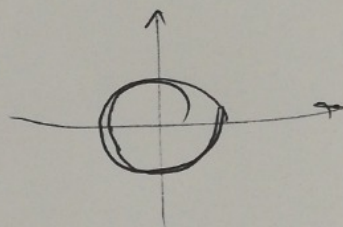
$$\frac{D}{4} = 1 - 2 = -1 \quad D < 0 \Rightarrow \text{нет корней}$$

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

$$2x^4 + 2y^4 + \frac{5}{4} = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$2x^4 + 2y^4 = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} a+b = 1 \\ a^2 + b^2 = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$



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

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} + x^2y^2 = \frac{5}{4} \quad | \cdot (x^2+y^2) \cdot 4 \\ \text{reparieren} \\ 2x^4 + 2y^4 + 5x^2y^2 = \frac{9}{4} \\ 8x^4 + 8y^4 + 20x^2y^2 = 9 \\ 2x^4 + 5x^2y^2 + 2\left(y^4 - \frac{9}{8}\right) = 0 \\ 2y^4 - \frac{9}{4} \end{array} \right.$$

$$D = 25y^4 - 8\left(2y^4 - \frac{9}{4}\right) = 25y^4 - 16y^4 + 18 = 9y^4 + 18 = 9(y^4 + 2)$$

$$x^2 = -5y^2$$

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

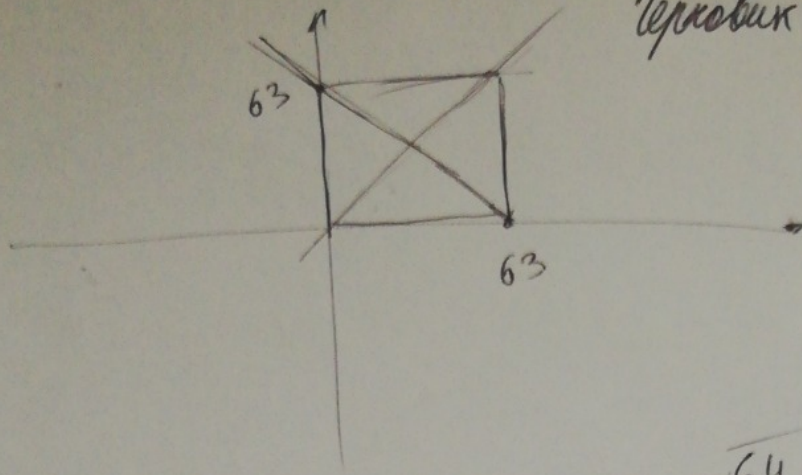
$$4 + 4x^4y^2 + 4x^2y^4 = 5x^2 + 5y^2$$

$$x^2(4x^2y^2 - 5) + y^2(4x^2y^2 - 5) = -4$$

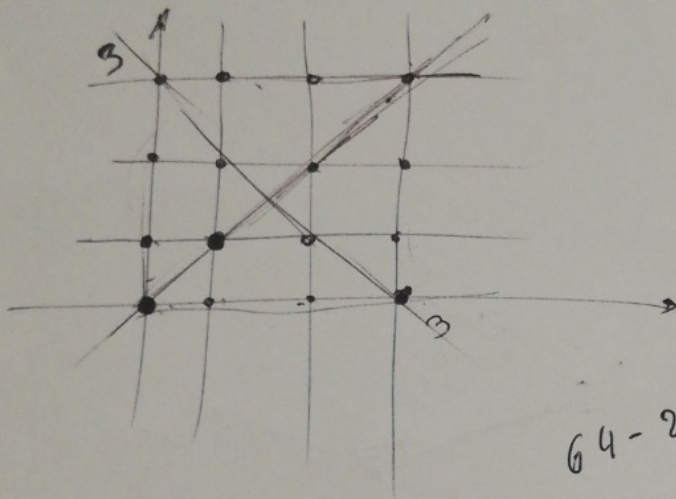
$$(x^2+y^2)(4x^2y^2 - 5) = -4$$

$$8x^4 + 8y^4 + 20x^2y^2 + 4x^4y^2 + 4x^2y^4 - 5x^2 - 5y^2 = 5$$

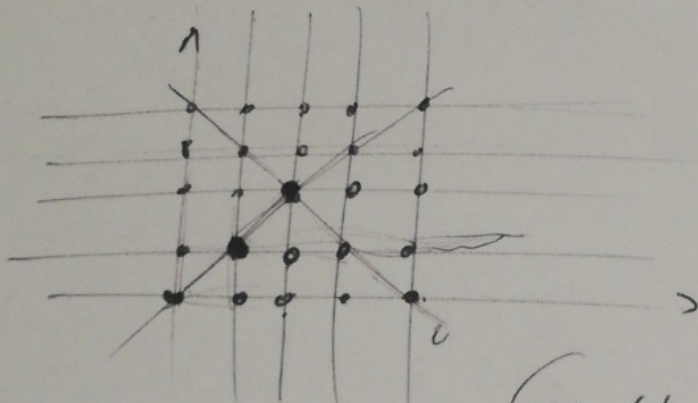
Теробух



$$64 \times 64$$



$$64 - 2 - 2 - 1$$



$$62$$

18221.  
(111)

$$\begin{aligned} & (64 \cdot 64 - 64 \cdot 4 - 62 \cdot 2) + \\ & + (64 \cdot 64 - 64 \cdot 4 - 62 \cdot 2) \cdot 62 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$$