

Часть 1

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

Шифр: **211006164**

ID профиля: **303671**

Вариант 12

3.

Nummern.

Nummern. 1

(1) $2ax^2 - 2ax - 6ay + x^2 + 2xy + 5y^2 = 0$

(2) $a^2x^2 + 4a^2x - a^2y + 4a^2x^2 + 2 = 0$

1. $a=0 \Rightarrow \emptyset$

$x+y=3$

2. Mengele ~~...~~ B: $a \neq 0$

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

$R_{x_0} = -2a$

$by_0 = \frac{1+a^2}{a} + 8a^2 + 4a^2 + \frac{1}{a} = \frac{2}{a}$

$B(-2a; \frac{2}{a})$

3. $x+y=3 \Rightarrow$

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

$-2a^2 - 3a + 2 = 0$

$2a^2 + 3a - 2 = 0$

$D = 9 + 16 = 25$

$a = \frac{-3 \pm 5}{4} = \sqrt{-2} \Rightarrow$

$\{0, 5\}$

1. ~~...~~

Bei Eigenennwert

$a \cap \{x+y=3\} \Rightarrow$

~~...~~
Parameterbereich \mathbb{R} entspricht

1) $a > 0, S:$
 $a < -2$

$a = 1 \Rightarrow$

$-2 + 2 < 3 \Rightarrow$ Parameterbereich $(x+y=3)$

M.H. A: ~~...~~ Mengele a muss konstant (1) sein. keine Lösung.

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

$D = (6a-2x)^2 - 4(2a^2x^2 - 6ay - 2a^2x^2) = 0$

$(6a-2x)^2 - 20(2a^2x^2 - 6ay - 2a^2x^2) = 0$

$36a^2 + 4x^2 - 24ax - 20a^2x^2 + 120ax - 40a^2x^2 = 0$

$-16a^2x^2 + 164ax - 40a^2 = 0$

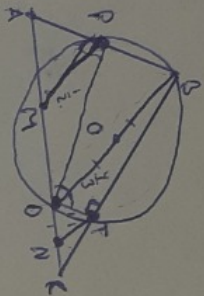
$(2x-9)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2a \Rightarrow$

2) wenn $a \in (-2; 0) \cup (5; \infty)$

keine Parameter $x+y=3$, Parameter B entspricht, Parameterbereich \mathbb{R} entspricht

1

Чувабелен.



Решение:

1) $\angle BTD = 90^\circ$ (м.к. диаметра AD и хорды BC).

2) $\angle BPD = 90^\circ$ (м.к. хорды BC и диаметра AD).

\Rightarrow $\angle PBT + \angle BTD + \angle PDT + \angle DPB = 360^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \angle PBC + \angle PBT = 180^\circ$ (уг. к. l. m. k.)

3) $\angle PDB = \angle PDB = \alpha$

$\angle BDT = \beta$

$\angle BAC = x$

$\angle ACB = z$

\Rightarrow $\angle PDA = 90^\circ - x$
 (м.к. диаметра AD и хорды BC)
 $\angle APD = 90^\circ$ (м.к. диаметра AD и хорды BC)
 $\angle PDA = 90^\circ - x$

$\Rightarrow \angle PBA + \angle PDA + \angle PDC = 180^\circ$ (сумма уг. в. к. m. k.)

$\Rightarrow \angle PBA + 90^\circ - x + 90^\circ - z = 180^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \angle PBA = x + z$ (м.к. $\angle ACB = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - 90^\circ = 0^\circ$)

Омбелен: 90°

2) $\angle PMN = \angle PDA = 90^\circ$ (м.к. диаметра AD и хорды BC)
 $\Rightarrow \angle PMN = \angle PDA = 90^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \angle PMN = \angle PDA = 90^\circ$

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$\Rightarrow \angle PMN = \angle PDA = 90^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \angle PMN = \angle PDA = 90^\circ$

Омбелен: 2

Nummern.

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

DΔ 3: $\begin{cases} x \geq -1 \\ x \leq 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [-1; 4]$

1. Äquanz $a = \sqrt{x+1}, a \geq 0$
 $b = \sqrt{4-x}, b \geq 0$

1) $x = 3 - \sqrt{24}$ $a - b + 3 = 2ab$

$\sqrt{\frac{5-\sqrt{24}}{2}} - \sqrt{\frac{5+\sqrt{24}}{2}} = 2ab - 3 \quad | \cdot 2$

$\sqrt{\frac{5-\sqrt{24}}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{5+\sqrt{24}}{2}} = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab = 4a^2 - 4b^2 - 12ab + 9$

~~Denen~~ $a^2 + b^2 - 2ab = 4a^2 - 4b^2 - 12ab + 9 = 0$

$\sqrt{2} (5 + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{5-3}) = x+1 + 4-x + 10\sqrt{(4-x)(x+1)} - 4(4+3x-x^2) - 9 = 0$

Äquanz $t = \sqrt{(4-x)(x+1)}, t \geq 0$

$t^2 + 10t - 4 = 0$
 $4t^2 - 10t + 4 = 0$

$2t^2 - 5t + 2 = 0$
 $D = 25 - 16 = 9$
 $t = \frac{5 \pm 3}{4} = \begin{cases} 2 \\ 0,5 \end{cases}$

prüfen: $3; \frac{3+\sqrt{24}}{2}; \frac{3-\sqrt{24}}{2}$

3. genau ein Lösung

1) $t = 2 \Rightarrow (4-x)(x+1) = 4 \Rightarrow x^2 - 3x - x^2 = 4 \Rightarrow x = 0$ (0,5)

2) $t = 0,5 \Rightarrow 16 + 12x - 4x^2 = 1$
 $4x^2 - 12x - 15 = 0$
 $D = 144 + 240 = 384$
 $x = \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{384}}{8}$

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

1) $x = \frac{3 + \sqrt{24}}{2}$

2) $x = \frac{3 - \sqrt{24}}{2}$

prüfen

Uppräckning

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

1, 2, 3

$$\text{OBS: } \begin{cases} x \geq -1 \\ x \leq 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [-1, 4]$$

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

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

$$a-b+c=2ae$$

$$a^2+b^2-2ab = 4a^2e^2-12ae+9$$

$$a^2+b^2-4a^2e^2+12ae+9=0$$

$$x^2+1+4-x-4(4+3x-x^2)+10\sqrt{4+3x-x^2}$$

$$+ = \sqrt{4+3x-x^2} \geq 0$$

$$-4t^2 + 10t + 14 = 0$$

$$(6 \cdot 14 = 160 \cdot 612)$$

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

$$D = 100 + 72 = 172 = 13^2$$

$$x^2 = 224$$

$$t = \frac{-10 \pm 13}{-8}$$

$$t = \frac{-14}{-8} = \frac{7}{4}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{-10}{-8}}$$

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

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

$$16 + 12x - 4x^2 = 4e^2$$

$$4x^2 - 12x + 4e^2 = 0$$

$$D = 144 - 16e^2$$

Gegeben: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$

~~$A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$~~

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

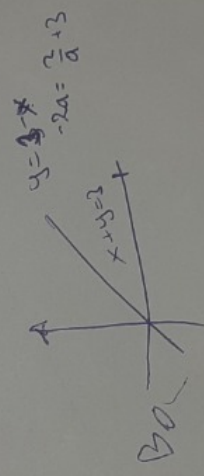
$C = \{ (s, t, 2-2s) \}$

~~$A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$~~

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

$A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x + 2y + z = 0 \\ 2x + y = 0 \\ 0 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -2y - z \\ -4y - 2z = 0 \\ 0 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -2y - z \\ y = -\frac{1}{2}z \\ 0 = 0 \end{cases}$

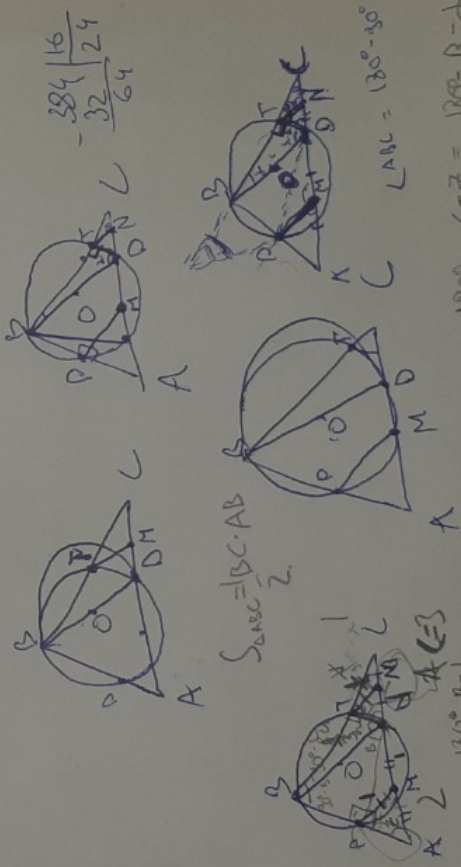
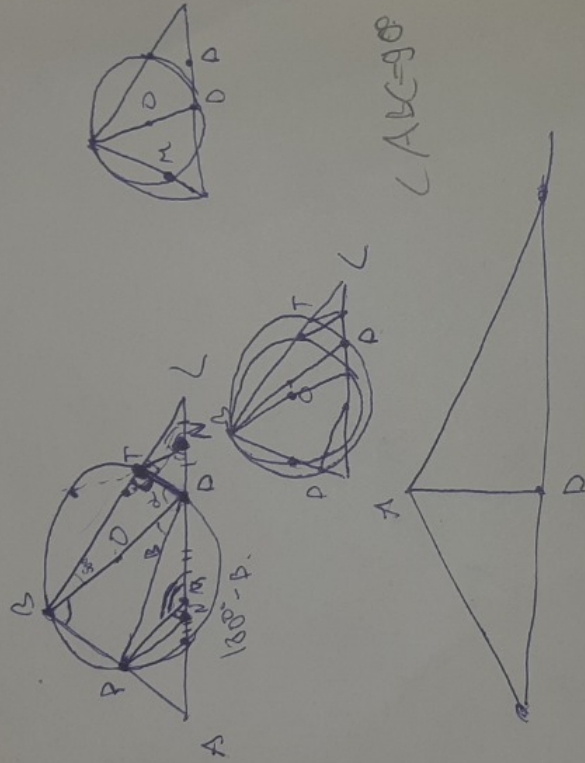
Wurde



-1) 3

$$-6 + \frac{2}{3} < 3$$

211006164 (U303671 M1276810)



$180^\circ - X - Z = 180^\circ - B - d$
 $B \cdot d = Z + y \Rightarrow B + Z = 98$
 $x' = 389$
 $\frac{100 \cdot 324}{1919} = 190.261$
 $180^\circ - \angle NDC = Z + 90^\circ - X$
 $\angle PDA = 90^\circ - Z$
 $B \cdot d = 180 - Z = 180$
 $90^\circ - Z = 180^\circ - B \cdot d$

$$\frac{384 \cdot 16}{32 \cdot 24} = \frac{384}{64}$$

$\angle ABC = 180^\circ - 90^\circ$

$S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} BC \cdot AB \cdot Z$

$180^\circ - B \cdot L$

reproduce

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

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

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

$$ax^2 + 4a^2x + ay + a^2 = 2a$$

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

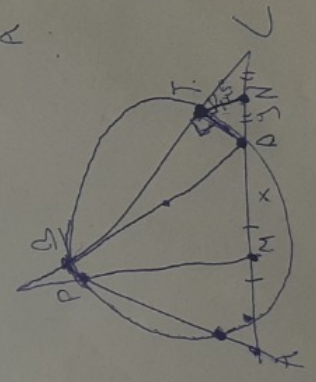
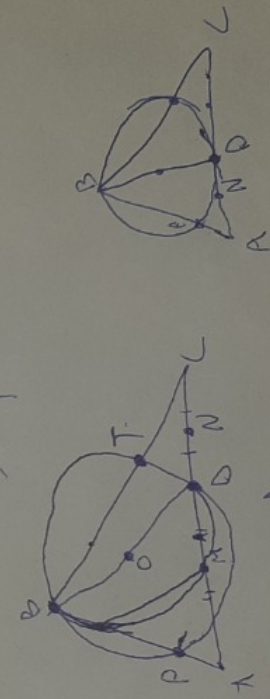
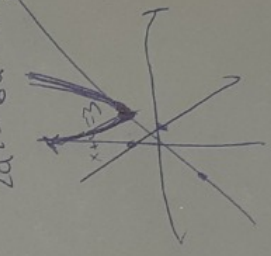
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{5-2y}}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{5-2y}{2}}$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}}{8} + 3 = 5 \quad 2ax - 2ax - 6ay + 9 + 4y^2 = 0$$

$$-2a(x+y)$$

$$2a^2 - 6a - 4ay + 9 + 4y^2 = 0$$

$$2\sqrt{6} \frac{(\sqrt{6+1})^2}{(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}})^2}$$



Часть 2

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

Шифр: **211006164**

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Вариант 12

566, 55, 7
 $36-2=34$
 -10

numbun. 4 num.

numbun.

4 num

(5)

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

Q, 3: $x^2 y^2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \neq 0 \\ y \neq 0 \end{cases}$

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

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

Thyems $t = x^2 + y^2, t \geq 0$

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

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

$$2t^2 + 2t + 1 = 0$$

$$D = -4 < 0 \Rightarrow \emptyset$$

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

berkem. oprunggo zambay

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

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

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

$$-y^4 + y^2 - \frac{1}{4} = 0 \quad | \cdot 4$$

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

$$(2y^2 - 1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow y^2 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

1. $y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow$

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

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

2. $y = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow$

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

Ombun: $(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}), (-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}), (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}), (-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$

560, 55, 7 =
560 - 2 = 558

Wundur: 4 sum.

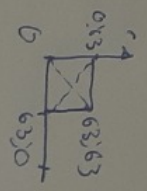


(6)

(5)

Wundur

Zuam



Zatuenur, mo pikelana yex u
pikelana y = 63 - x, sedatenans

Zuamun I us 8100 e guannam kb-faa.
Zuamun I us 8100 e guannam kb-faa.

Stik ygan emur nare guannam kagynur kagynur \Rightarrow
kero nareun gyal (yewerunamur nare guannam kagynur)

$$62 \cdot 62 \pm (2-1)^2, m \text{ k am se guannam kagynur}$$

ypakur, mo kero 62 kagynamur mox u 62 kagynur mox
am koreni kagynur (kero 6400 x ubim y kagynur, mo
am koreni 0 u 63, m k mo guannam kagynur guannam kagynur
na guannam kagynur)

1. mox na ~~mox~~ guannam kagynur 6 \leq kagynur.

62 \cdot 62 \pm mox (m k am 0 u 63 kagynur (x = 63, x = 37, 5), mo
kero guannam kagynur koreni kagynur kagynur. \Rightarrow

kero 124 guannam (62 na guannam kagynur, mo k
kagynur kagynur. x, mo kagynur 2
kagynur y na guannam kagynur)

2. Guannam 2 kagynur, mox am kagynur
am kagynur 2-ya guannam, u kagynur koreni
kagynur kagynur.

$$966,55 \cdot T = 86 \cdot 2 = 172$$

→ $\frac{172}{966,55}$

Vuunobun: 4 uun.

(6)

R P N C

Zuun Vuunobun.

(5)

Ialghun:

ma 1 uoamo ma bgyua wafyo ug 62x62 ygab, moxpa ma be uoamo bgyua ga moxpa yua ~~gab~~ bgyua C moxpa mo x u ygab C moxpa mo y \Rightarrow

ma moxpa bgyua $124 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1)$, ma k bgyua moxpa u 3 - mo moxpa moxpa $\Rightarrow \frac{124 \cdot 121}{2}$ bgyua mo bgyua ygab.

II alghun

ma ~~ma~~ moxpa bgyua moxpa ug 124 ygab, ma k ma ma moxpa bgyua C 2 on gya moxpa bgyua (Ialghun) ma moxpa bgyua ygab C moxpa mo moxpa ygab, mo bgyua: $124 \cdot (62 \cdot 62 - 1 - 60 - 60 - 123)$ moxpa moxpa ygab $- 60 - 60 - 123$ mox mox mox gya mox mox gya mox mox gya mox mox gya

Ialghun obgyua mox-60 =:

$$\frac{124 \cdot 121}{2} + (62 \cdot 62 - 1 - 60 - 60 - 123) \cdot 124$$

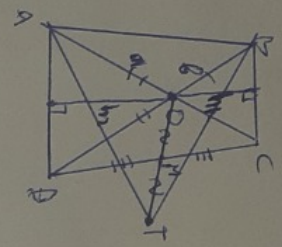
$$124 \cdot \left(\frac{3600}{2} + \frac{7200 + 121}{2} \right) = 62 \cdot 7321 = 453902$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7321 \\ \times 62 \\ \hline 14642 \\ 43926 \\ \hline 453902 \end{array}$$

Ombun: 453902 moxpa.

$866, 55, 7 =$
 $86-2=24$

6



Viereck h. sein.

a)

1) m. h. $\angle BCO = \angle CAD$ (insymmetrisch) \Rightarrow

$BL \parallel AD$ (insymmetrisch m. h. \angle) \Rightarrow
 m. h. $BO = OC, AO = OD \Rightarrow$
 insymmetrisch ABCD - symmetrisch

2) $\angle COT = \alpha$
 $\angle DOT = \beta \Rightarrow$
 ABCD - nicht symmetrisch.

$\text{Für } \triangle OCA \Rightarrow CO^2 = a^2 + \beta^2 + 2a\beta \cos(60^\circ)$
 $\text{Für } \triangle OCB \Rightarrow CO^2 = a^2 + \beta^2 - 2a\beta \cos(60^\circ)$

$\Rightarrow BT^2 = 8a^2 + 2\beta^2 - 2a\beta \cos(60^\circ)$
 $AT^2 = 8a^2 + 2\beta^2 - 2a\beta \cos(60^\circ)$

$BT = AT \Rightarrow BT = AN = AT \Rightarrow$
 $\triangle AOT - \text{nicht symmetrisch}$

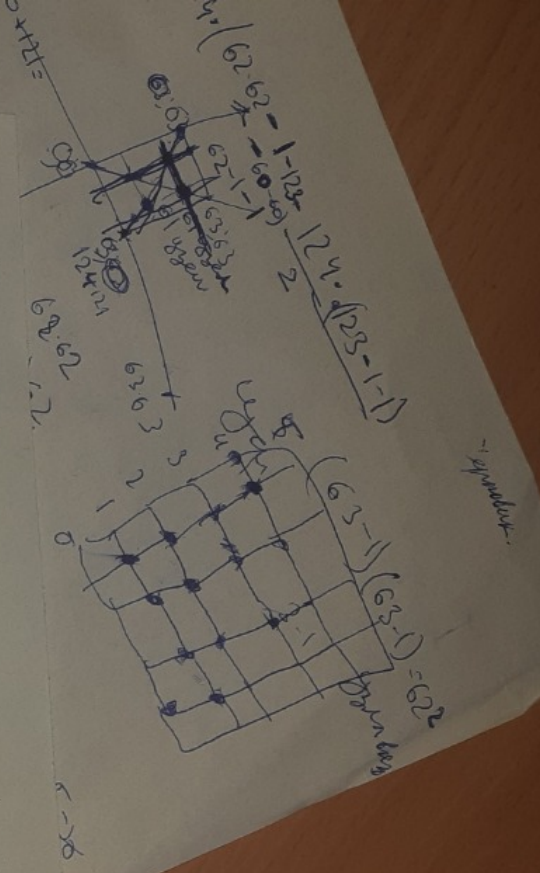
2) $\text{Weg m. a. } \Rightarrow \triangle AOT - \text{nicht}$

$\triangle AOT = \frac{AB^2}{2} \cdot \sin(60^\circ)$
 $BO = OC = \frac{AC}{2}$ (insymmetrisch) \Rightarrow
 $\angle BOA = 120^\circ$ (m. h. \angle \Rightarrow $\angle AOD = 60^\circ$)

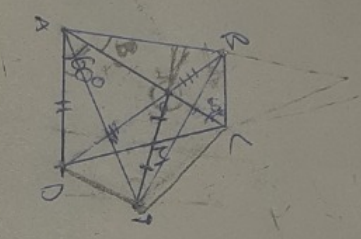
$AB^2 = BO^2 + AO^2 + 2 \cdot BO \cdot AO \cdot \cos(120^\circ)$
 $= 2^2 + 4^2 + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) = 28$
 $S_{\triangle AOT} = \frac{28}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 7\sqrt{3}$

$\text{Weg } \triangle BOC \text{ m. h. } h_1 \Rightarrow$
 $h_1^2 = (\sqrt{4-1})^2 = 3$
 $\text{Weg } \triangle AOD \text{ m. h. } h_2 \Rightarrow$
 $h_2^2 = (\sqrt{4-1})^2 = 3$

$h_{\triangle BOC} = h_1, h_{\triangle AOD} = h_2$
 $S_{\triangle BOC} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot BO \cdot h_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3}$
 $S_{\triangle AOD} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot AO \cdot h_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot \sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3}$
 $S_{\text{Gesamt}} = \sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{3} = 3\sqrt{3}$
 $\frac{S_{\triangle AOT}}{S_{\text{Gesamt}}} = \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{7}{3}$
 Antwort: $\frac{7}{3}$



Mepublikus.



$$a^2 = 6^2 + 6^2 + 6^2 = 54$$

$$a = \sqrt{54} = 3\sqrt{6}$$

$$\sin A = \frac{a}{c} = \frac{3\sqrt{6}}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

$$A = \arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\right) \approx 40.9^\circ$$

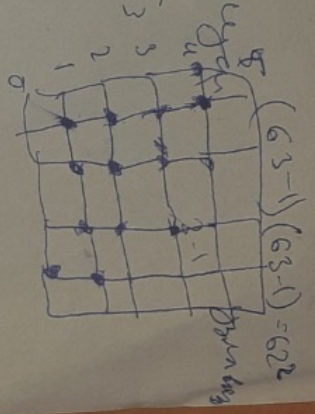
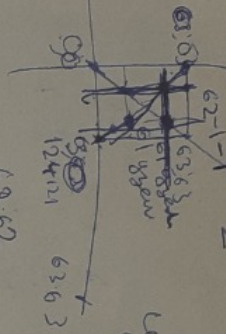
$$B = \frac{23}{24} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

symmetrisch

$$124 \cdot (62 \cdot 62 - 1 - 123 - 124 \cdot (123 - 1 - 1))$$

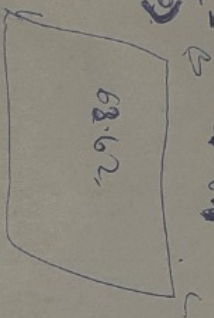
$$\begin{array}{r} \times 62 \\ 124 \\ \hline 342 \\ 324 \\ \hline 784 \end{array}$$

$$1200 + 121 = 1321$$



Aug (2.62) $62 \cdot (62 \cdot 62 - 62 - 62) = 615$
 $62 \cdot (62 \cdot 62 - 62 - 62) = 615$

Konv. ein f



$$x = 63 \rightarrow x = 395 = 2x$$

2. Aug. $128 \cdot (124 - 2) = 128$

