

# Часть 1

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

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Вариант 11

Уравнение № 1

№ 2

$$\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{3-x} + 3 = 2\sqrt{6+x-x^2} \Rightarrow \text{м.к., } \sqrt{y} > 0.$$

$$u, y > 0 \Rightarrow \text{ОДЗ: } \begin{cases} x+2 \geq 0 \\ 3-x \geq 0 \\ 6+x-x^2 \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq -2 \\ x \leq 3 \\ -(x-3)(x+2) \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq -2 \\ x \leq 3 \\ (x-3)/(x+2) \leq 0 \Rightarrow x \in [-2, 3] \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [-2, 3] \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{3-x} = 2\sqrt{6+x-x^2} - 3 \quad | \cdot (\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{3-x})$$

$$(\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{3-x})^2 = (2\sqrt{6+x-x^2} - 3)^2 \quad | \cdot (\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{3-x})$$

~~$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{3-x} = 2\sqrt{6+x-x^2} - 4 \quad | \cdot (\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{3-x})$$~~

$$\Rightarrow (2\sqrt{6+x-x^2} - 3)^2 \Rightarrow x+2+3-x-2\sqrt{6+x-x^2} =$$

$$\Rightarrow 4(6+x-x^2) - 12\sqrt{6+x-x^2} + 9 \Rightarrow \text{Пусть } \sqrt{6+x-x^2} = t, t \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 5 - 2t = 4t^2 - 12t + 9 \Rightarrow 0 = 4t^2 - 10t + 4 \Rightarrow D = 100 - 4 \cdot 4 = 6^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{10 \pm 6}{8} = \begin{cases} t = 2 \\ t = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{Проверяем:}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{6+x-x^2} = 2 \\ \sqrt{6+x-x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \\ x^2 - x - \frac{23}{4} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Проверим, подходит} \\ \text{№ 2} \end{cases}$$

Умова №2

№2 (Склад)

$$\Rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{l} (x-2)/(x+1) = 0 \\ x^2 - x - \frac{23}{4} = 4x^2 - 4x - 23 = 0 \\ D = 16 + 23 \cdot 4, 4 = 384 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{l} x = 2 \text{ - корінь } \Rightarrow \\ x = -1 \text{ - корінь } \Rightarrow \\ x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{384}}{8} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \text{кор.к. } \sqrt{384} > \sqrt{381} = 19 \Rightarrow x = \frac{4 \pm 19}{8} \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow x = \frac{4 + \sqrt{384}}{8} > 2 \end{array}$$

$$4x = \frac{4 - \sqrt{384}}{8} > -2 \quad \text{м.к. } \frac{2\sqrt{384}}{19} < 20 \Rightarrow \Rightarrow \text{корінь } \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Отже: } \left[ \begin{array}{l} x = 2 \\ x = -1 \\ x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{384}}{8} = \frac{4 \pm 4\sqrt{24}}{8} = \frac{1 \pm 2\sqrt{6}}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

Умова M3

Решал

M1

Дано;

$\triangle ABC$

$\triangle ABP$

BD - висота осн.

осн  $\triangle ABP = P$

осн  $\triangle BCL = T$

M - середина AB

N - середина CB

PM  $\perp$  TN

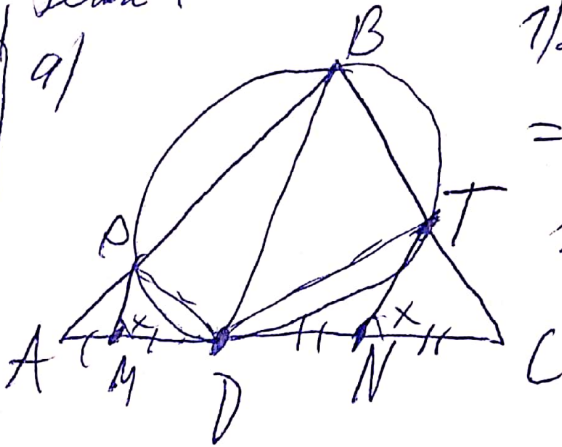
a)  $\angle ABL = 1$

Знайти

$MD = \frac{1}{2}$ ;  $NT = 2$

$BD = \sqrt{3}$

b)  $\triangle ABC = 1$



1) м.к. 4-х угл.  $PM \perp TN \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \angle PMD = \angle TNC = x$

2) м.к. осн  $\triangle ABP$  и  $\triangle BCL$

3) м.к.  $BD$  - висота осн  $\Rightarrow \angle DPB = \angle DTB = 90^\circ$  (как

симметричные к высоте)  $\Rightarrow \angle APD = \angle DTC = 90^\circ$

как смежные к  $\angle DPB$  и  $\angle DTB$  (осн.  $\Rightarrow$ )

$\Rightarrow$  4) м.к.  $\triangle PMA$  и  $\triangle TNC$  - по двум углам и стороне  $\Rightarrow PM = AM = MD$ ;

$TN = CN = NC$ ;

5) м.к.  $\triangle PDB$  и  $\triangle TCB$  - по двум углам и стороне  $\Rightarrow \angle PBT =$

$= 180 - \angle PDT \Rightarrow$  6) м.к.  $\triangle PMD$  и  $\triangle TNC$  - по двум углам и стороне  $\Rightarrow$

$\angle PDM = 90 - \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow \angle TNC = 90 - \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow \angle TON = \frac{x}{2}$

$\Rightarrow$  м.к. угл.  $ABP$  и  $PDC$  - смежные  $\Rightarrow$  по двум углам и стороне  $\Rightarrow$

$180 = \angle PDM + \angle PDT + \angle TDC = \angle PDT + 90 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow \angle PDT = 90^\circ \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow$  по теореме 1)  $\angle PBT = \angle ABL = 180 - 90 = 90^\circ \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow$  a) Ответ:  $\angle ABL = 90^\circ$ ;

б) м.к. 4)  $\Rightarrow AC = 2PM + 2TN = 5 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow AD = 1, DC = 4 \Rightarrow$  по теореме  $\angle ADB = 90^\circ \Rightarrow \angle BDC = 180 - 90 = 90^\circ$  (как смежные)

$\Rightarrow$  м.к.  $\triangle PMD$  и  $\triangle TNC$

Microform N 4

Programul N 1

(⇒) Vom calcula volumul piramidei  $ABCD$  și  $DBCL$ :

$$\text{m.m. } \cos(180-9) = \cos(9) \cdot (-1) = -\cos(9)$$

$$(2) AB^2 = AD^2 + DB^2 - 2 \cdot AD \cdot DB \cdot \cos(180-9) = AD^2 + DB^2 + 2AD \cdot DB \cdot \cos(9)$$

$$BC^2 = DB^2 + DC^2 - 2 \cdot DB \cdot DC \cdot \cos(9) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{m.m. } \textcircled{a} \triangle ABC - \text{isoscel. } u: AC = 5 \text{ (trapezoid)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow AB^2 + BC^2 = AC^2 = 25 \Rightarrow AD^2 + DB^2 + 2AD \cdot DB \cdot \cos(9) + DB^2 + DC^2 - 2DB \cdot DC \cdot \cos(9) = 25$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + 3 + 2\sqrt{3} \cos(9) + 3 + 16 - 2 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot 4 \cos(9) = 25 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(9) = \frac{-2}{6\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{9} \Rightarrow \text{y(2) } AB^2 = 1 + 3 + 2\sqrt{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{9}\right)$$

$$BC^2 = 3 + 16 - 2 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot 4 \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{9}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow AB^2 = \frac{20}{3} \Rightarrow AB = \sqrt{\frac{20}{3}}$$

$$BC^2 = \frac{65}{3}$$

$$BC = \sqrt{\frac{65}{3}}$$

⇒ y(2) sup. S-piramidei

$$S_{ABC} = \frac{AB \cdot BC}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{20 \cdot 65}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 13}}{2} = \frac{5\sqrt{26}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{b) } \text{Orbina: } S_{ABC} = \frac{5\sqrt{26}}{2}$$

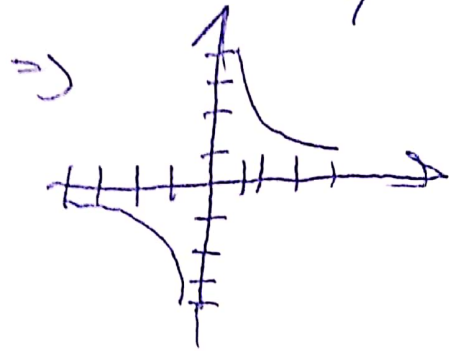
Умножим на x

на 3 расем. 2-е уравн.  $ax^2 - 2ax - ay + a^3 + y = 0$

$ay = 0 \Leftrightarrow ay = 0$  ~~или~~  $a=0$  ~~или~~  $y=0$   $\Rightarrow$  ~~или~~  $a=0 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow$  тогда имеем:  $a \Rightarrow y = \frac{ax^2 - 2ax + a^3 + y}{a} = x^2 - 2ax + a^2 + \frac{y}{a} =$

$= (x-a)^2 + \frac{y}{a} \Rightarrow$  берем тангенту на графике  $y(x) = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow$



т.к. мы знаем, что  $x$  и  $y$  на  $a$   $a$   
 $y$  выделит на  $\frac{y}{a_1} - \frac{y}{a_2} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow$  уравн 1 упрощ.  $5a^2 + 12ax + 4ay + 8x^2 + 8xy + 4y^2 = 0 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow 4y^2 + (4a+8x)y + 5a^2 + 8x^2 + 12ax = 0 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow D = 16a^2 + 64ax + 64x^2 - 76(5a^2 + 8x^2 + 12ax) =$

$= -64a^2 - 64x^2 - 120ax \Rightarrow$  или пусть  $64a^2 + 64x^2 + 120ax > 0 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow a^2 > \frac{225}{256} x^2 \Rightarrow y = \frac{2a+4x \pm \sqrt{64a^2 + 64x^2 + 120ax}}{8} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow$  мы  $y$ ,  $a$  на 2  $y$  на 2  $x$  на  $2$   $\Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow$  можно записать как  $2(x + \frac{3}{4}a)^2 + (y + \frac{1}{2}a)^2 = \frac{1}{8}a^2 - 2xy$  - всегда  $2xy \Rightarrow$

$2(x + \frac{3}{4}a)^2 + (y + \frac{1}{2}a)^2 = \frac{1}{8}a^2 - 2xy$  - всегда  $2xy \Rightarrow$

Это эллипс, а мы же  $f(x) = \frac{a^2}{16x}$

$\Rightarrow$  вот мы получили  $f(x) = \frac{a^2}{16x}$

$\sqrt{x^2 - x + 6} + 9$   
 $M_2$   $\sqrt{x^2 - x + 6} + 9$

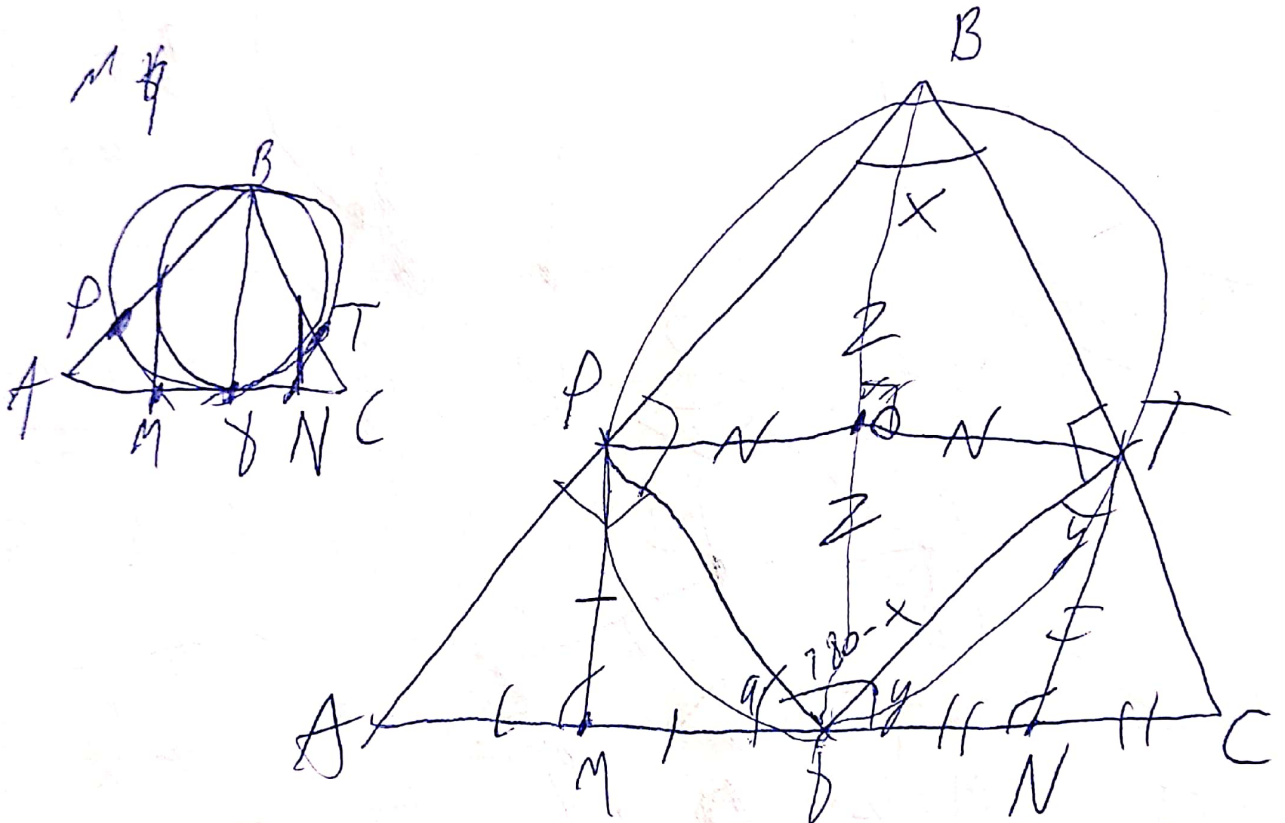
$$\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{3-x} + 3 = 2\sqrt{6+x-x^2}$$

$$x \geq -2$$

$$x \leq 3$$

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

$$x \in (-\infty; 3]$$



$$8x^2 + 12ax + 4y^2 + 4ay + 5a^2 + 8xy = 0$$

- 76  
 72  
 760  
 794

$$4y^2 + (4a + 8x)y + 5a^2 + 12ax + 8x^2 = 0$$

- 76  
 5

$$D = 76a^2 + 64ax + 84x^2 - 76(5a^2 + 12ax + 8x^2) =$$

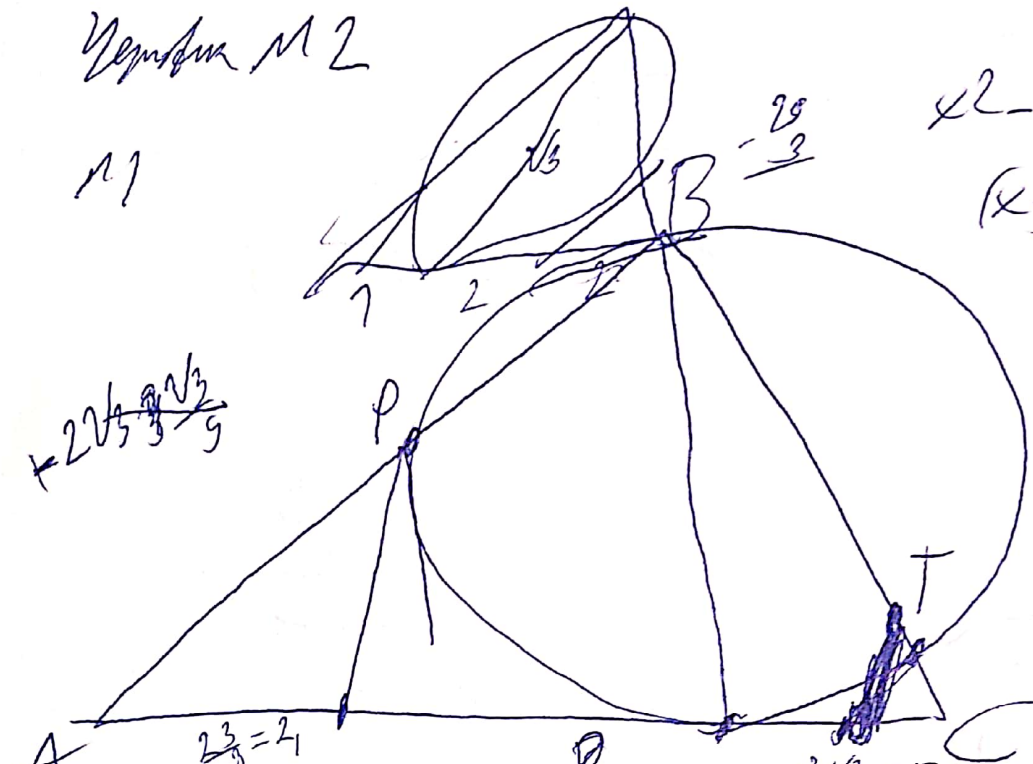
$$= -64a^2 - 120ax - 64x^2 = -(64x^2 + 120ax + 64a^2)$$

Умова M2

M1

$$x^2 - x - 6$$

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



$$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 92 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 46 \\ \hline 381 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 92 \\ - 9 \\ \hline 368 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 368 \\ + 388 \\ \hline 756 \end{array}$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = 25$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 29 \\ - 25 \\ \hline 4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 177 \\ - 15 \\ \hline 381 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = k \Rightarrow \frac{a}{k} = b$$

$$\Rightarrow b = \frac{a}{k}$$

$$a = bk$$

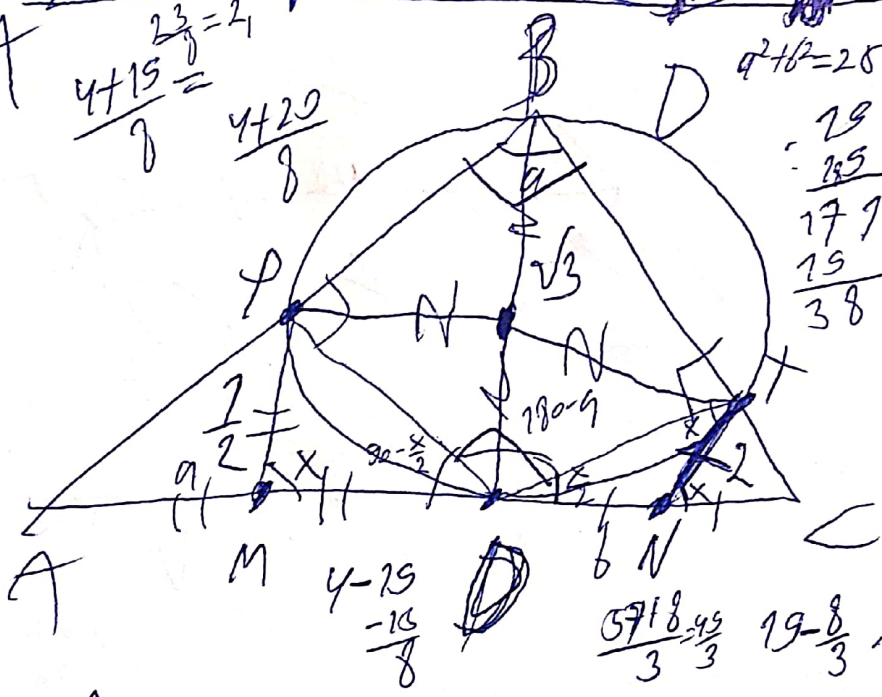
$$\begin{array}{r} 368 \\ + 388 \\ \hline 756 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 756 \\ - 23 \\ \hline 733 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 2932 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 4664 \\ \hline 1388 \\ - 23 \\ \hline 1365 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 4095 \\ \hline 388 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{23}{9} = 2$$

$$\frac{4+15}{9}$$

$$\frac{4+20}{9}$$



$$\triangle APB \sim \triangle BTC \Rightarrow \frac{AP}{BT} = \frac{PB}{TC} \Rightarrow \frac{AT}{4} = \frac{2}{3}$$

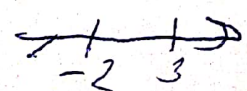
$$6+x-x^2 \geq 0$$

$$x+2 + 3-x - 2\sqrt{6+x-x^2} =$$

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

$$-(x^2 - x - 6) \geq 0$$

$$(x-3)(x+2) \leq 0$$



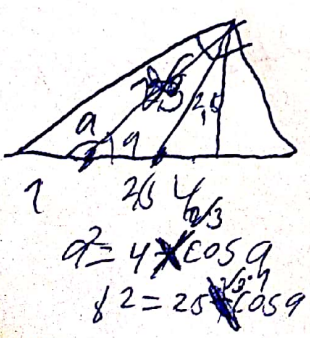
$$4 + \sqrt{3}a + 2\sqrt{3}a = 25 \Rightarrow 3\sqrt{3}a = 21 \Rightarrow \sqrt{3}a = 7 \Rightarrow a = \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$= \frac{b}{4}(6+x-x^2) - 72\sqrt{6+x-x^2} + 9$$

$$D = 16 + 23 - 4 \cdot 4$$

$$384 \Rightarrow 2 \cdot 792 = 4 \cdot 96 =$$

$$= 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 29$$



$$a = 4 \cos \alpha$$

$$b^2 = 25 \cos^2 \alpha$$



Уравнение M3

$$5 - 2\sqrt{6+x-x^2} = -4x^2 - 4x - 29 - 12\sqrt{6+x-x^2} + 9$$

$$10\sqrt{6+x-x^2} = -4x^2 - 4x - 20 = -4(x^2 + x + 20)$$

$$6+x-x^2=0 \Rightarrow (x-3)(x+2)=0$$

$$x^2+x+20=0 \quad D=1-$$

$$x+2 - 2\sqrt{6+x-x^2} + 3x = \frac{4}{4}(6+x-x^2) - 12\sqrt{6+x-x^2} + 9$$

$$5 + 10\sqrt{6+x-x^2} = 29 + 4x - \frac{4}{4}x^2 + 9$$

$$10\sqrt{6+x-x^2} = -4x^2 + 4x + 33$$

$$x+2+3x - 2\sqrt{6+x-x^2} = \frac{4}{4}t^2 - 12t + 9$$

$$7t = 4t^2 - 5 + 9 \quad 0 = 4t^2 - 7t + 4$$

$$D = 10^2 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 = 6^2$$

$$6+x-x^2=2$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = x^2 - x - 4 \quad t = \frac{7 \pm 6}{8} = \begin{cases} t=2 \\ t=\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$6+x-x^2=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$0 = x^2 - x - \frac{11}{2} \quad D = 4 + 4 \cdot \frac{11}{2} = 28$$

$$D_1 = 1 + 4 \cdot 2 = 3$$

$$x=2$$

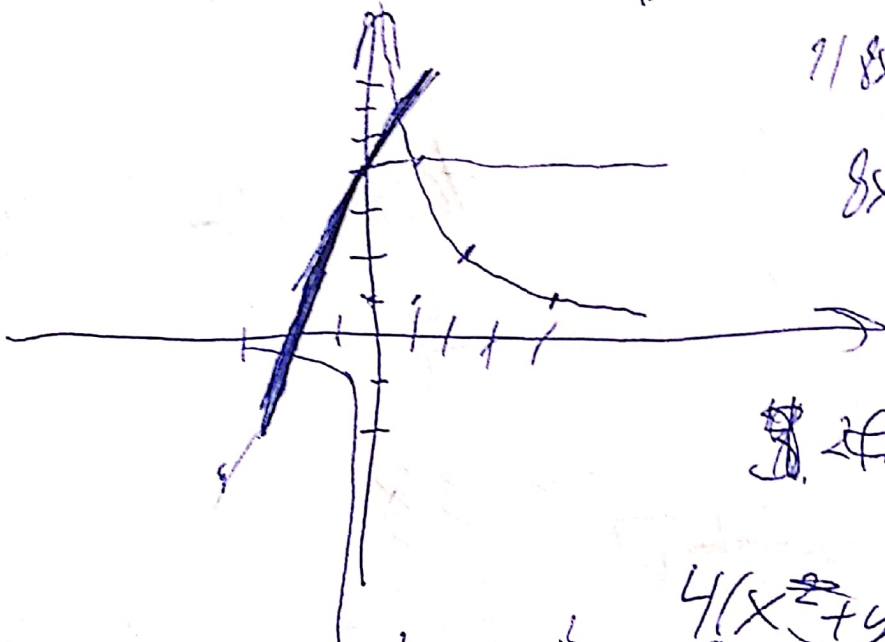
$$x = \frac{1 \pm 3}{2} = \begin{cases} x=2 \\ x=-1 \end{cases}$$

Упростите

$$ay = ax^2 - 2a^2x + a^3 + 4$$

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

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



$$9(x^2 + 12ax + 4y^2 + 4ay + 8xy + a^2) = 0$$

$$8x^2 + 72ax + 4y^2 + 4ay + 8xy + a^2 = 0$$

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

~~$$2(x^2 + 2ax)$$~~

$$-4(x+y)^2 = 4x^2 + 12ax + 4ay + a^2$$

~~$$4(x^2 + y)^2 = 4x^2 + 12ax + 4ay + a^2$$~~

$$2(x+3)^2 + (y+2)^2 = -2xy + \frac{29}{2}$$

~~$$8x^2 + 12ax + 4(x+y)^2 = 4x^2 + 12ax + 4ay + a^2$$~~

$$2(4x^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot 2ax + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot a^2 - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot a^2) + 4y^2 + 4ay + 8xy + a^2 = 0$$

$$2(2x + 3a)^2 + a^2 + 4(y^2 + ay + \frac{1}{4}a^2 - \frac{1}{4}a^2) + 8xy = 0$$

$$2(2x + 3a)^2 + 4(y + \frac{1}{2}a)^2 - a^2 + 8xy = 0$$

$$(8(x + \frac{3}{2}a)^2)$$

$$2(x + \frac{3}{2}a)^2 + (y + \frac{1}{2}a)^2 = 2xy + \frac{1}{2}a^2$$

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

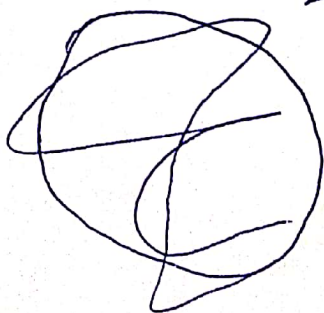
$$8x^2 + 24ax + 18a^2 + y^2 + 2ay + a^2 = 2xy + 2$$

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

$$0 = 4 -$$

$$(y+2)^2 = 6y+2$$

$$y^2 + 2y + 2 = 0$$



Уравнение  $2x^2 + 2xy + 2y^2 = 0$

$$5a^2 + (12x + 4y) + 4((x+y)^2 + x^2) = 0$$

$$D = 799x^2 + 18y^2 + 192 - 80xy - 160xy - 160x^2 =$$

$$= -11x^2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -16 \\ -72 \\ \hline +160 \\ +24 \\ \hline 187 \end{array}$$

$$4y^2 + (19 + 8x)y + 5a^2 + 8x^2 + 129x = 0$$

$$D = 16a^2 + 649x + 64x^2 - 4(5a^2 + 8x^2 + 129x) =$$

$$= -84a^2 - 64x^2 - 720ax \Rightarrow 64x^2 + 1209x + 64a^2 > 0$$

$$78x^2 + 309x + 116a^2 > 0$$

$$8x^2 + 159x + 8a^2 > 0$$

$$D = 225a^2 - 256a^2 =$$

$$4 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 \cdot \frac{-9}{256}$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 > \frac{225}{256} x^2$$

$$y = \frac{-(19 + 8x) \pm \sqrt{(64a^2 + 64x^2 + 1209x)}}{8}$$

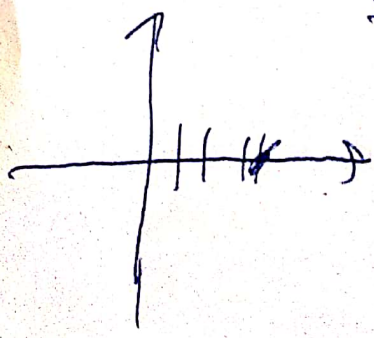
~~$$= \frac{-(9 + 2x) \pm \sqrt{176a^2 + 18x^2 + 309x}}{4}$$~~

$$= \frac{-(29 + 4x) \pm \sqrt{-176a^2 + 18x^2 + 309x}}{4}$$

~~$$\frac{26(29 + \sqrt{(4x^2 + 256 + 1209)}}{4} =$$~~

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

$x > 0 \Rightarrow y < 0$



$$76x^2 + 60x + 69$$

# Часть 2

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

Шифр: **211007348**

ID профиля: **315411**

Вариант 11

Умножим на 1

Можно  $x^2 + y^2 = a \Rightarrow$  при  $a \neq 0$  и т.д.  $a > 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 = x^4 + y^4 + 2x^2y^2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{4}{x^2+y^2} + x^2y^2 = f(1) \Rightarrow \\ x^4 + y^4 + 3x^2y^2 = 20 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{4}{a} + x^2y^2 = 5 \\ a^2 + x^2y^2 = 20 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \ominus \frac{a^3 - 4}{a} = 15 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow a^3 - 15a - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c|c|c|c} 1 & 0 & -15 & -4 \\ 4 & 1 & 4 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow a^3 - 15a - 4 = (a-4)(a^2 + 4a + 1) \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} a^2 + 4a + 1 &= 0 \\ D &= 16 - 4 = (2\sqrt{3})^2 \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow a &= \frac{-4 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ но} \end{aligned}$$

и т.д.  $2\sqrt{3} < 4 \Rightarrow a = \frac{-4 + 2\sqrt{3}}{2} < 0 \Rightarrow$  не подходит т.к.  $a > 0$ ,  
а также  $a = \frac{-4 - 2\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow a = 4 = x^2 + y^2 \Rightarrow y^2 = 4 - x^2$

$$\Rightarrow \text{подставим в (1): } \frac{4}{x^2 + 4 - x^2} + x^2(4 - x^2) = 5 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = x^4 - 4x^2 + 4 \Rightarrow D = 16 - 4 \cdot 4 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (x^2 - 2)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = 2 \Rightarrow y^2 = 4 - x^2 = 2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Решим систему } \begin{cases} x^2 = 2 \\ y^2 = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{2} \\ y = \sqrt{2} \\ x = -\sqrt{2} \\ y = \sqrt{2} \\ x = \sqrt{2} \\ y = -\sqrt{2} \\ x = -\sqrt{2} \\ y = -\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

Ответ:



Учебник №3

№6

Дано:

ABCD - ромб, углы

диаг. AC и BD

$\Delta BOC$  и  $\Delta AOB$  - равнобедренные

T - середина отрезка

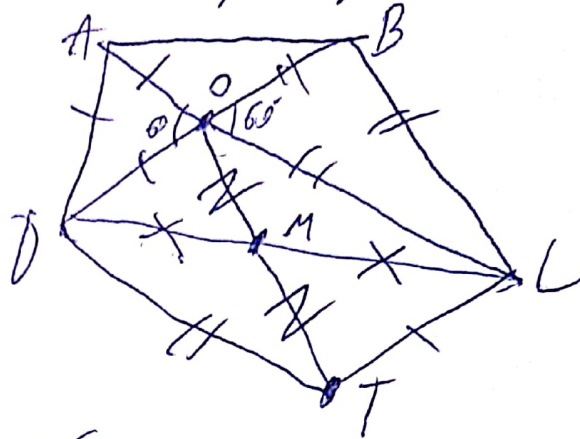
AC

а) Доказать, что  $\Delta AOT$  - равнобедренный

$BC = 2; AD = 5$

$$\frac{S_{\Delta OT}}{S_{ABCD}} = ?$$

Решение: рис. укажите



1)  $OA = OD = AD = x;$

и  $OB = OC = OL = y;$

2) м.к. T - середина от  $M = SM = OM$

и  $M \in (OT) \Rightarrow$  м.к. M - середина

$\Rightarrow$  M - точка пересечения диаг. AC и BD

$\Delta OCT \Rightarrow$  м.к.  $OM = MT; ON = ML$

и  $OT = OT \Rightarrow$  равнобедренный  $\Delta OCT$

м.к.  $\Delta OCT \Rightarrow OC = CT; DO = CT \Rightarrow$  м.к. M - середина OT и DC

$\Rightarrow \Delta OBC$  - равнобедренный (по трем сторонам)  $\Rightarrow$  м.к.  $\Delta AOB$  и  $\Delta OBC$  - равнобедренные

$\Rightarrow$  углы  $60^\circ \Rightarrow \angle OCB = 60^\circ$  и  $\angle AOB = 60^\circ \Rightarrow$  м.к.  $\Delta AOM \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \angle OCA = \angle TCO$  м.к.  $OT \parallel TC$  (по трем сторонам) (двигатель)

$\Rightarrow \angle OCT = 60^\circ \Rightarrow$  по двум углам  $\angle AOT = \angle OCB = \angle OCT + \angle OCB =$

$= 60^\circ + 60^\circ = 120^\circ \Rightarrow$  аналогично  $\angle AOT = 120^\circ \Rightarrow$  м.к.  $TC = AT;$

$OT = y \Rightarrow$  по м.к.  $AT^2 = x^2 + y^2 - 2xy \cdot \cos 120^\circ$   
 $+ BT^2 = x^2 + y^2 - 2xy \cdot \cos 120^\circ$  (1)  $\Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow$  см. рисунок №4

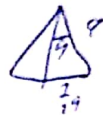
Умножим на 4;

$$\text{m.k. } \angle AOB \sim \text{сумма } \angle LDOA \Rightarrow \angle AOB = 180 - 60 = 120^\circ \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ по м. формулы } AB^2 = x^2 + y^2 - 2xy \cos 120^\circ \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ по (1) } AT = TB = AB \Rightarrow \triangle ABT \text{ - равнобедренный } \Rightarrow \text{ высота } \Rightarrow$$

2.т.п.



$$\text{б) } \text{ по формуле: } x = 5, y = 2 \Rightarrow S_{\triangle ABT} = \frac{a \cdot \sin 60^\circ}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{AB^2 \cdot \sin 60^\circ}{2} = \frac{(25 + 4 + 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{2} = \frac{39\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{ABCT} = S_{AOB} + S_{BOC} + S_{COA} + S_{DOA} =$$

$$= S_{AOB} + S_{BOC} + \frac{25\sqrt{3}}{4} + \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow S_{AOB} = S_{BOC} \text{ m.k.s. - кн.пн}$$

DO=AO, 4-угольник  
BO=OC, 4-угольник  
угол =

$$\Rightarrow S_{AOB} = S_{BOC} = \frac{2 \cdot 5 \cdot \sin 120^\circ}{2} = \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2} =$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{ABCT} = 5\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3} + \frac{25\sqrt{3}}{4} = 6\sqrt{3} + \frac{25\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{49\sqrt{3}}{4} =$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ Ответ: } \frac{S_{ABT}}{S_{ABCT}} = \frac{\frac{39\sqrt{3}}{4}}{\frac{49\sqrt{3}}{4}} = \frac{39}{49}$$



Умножим на 1

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

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{x^2 y^2} + x^2 y^2 = 5 \\ x^4 + y^4 + 3x^2 y^2 = 20 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{t} + x^2 y^2 &= 5 \\ t + x^2 y^2 &= 20 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{t^2 - 1}{t} = 15$$

$$\frac{t^2 - 1}{t} = 15$$

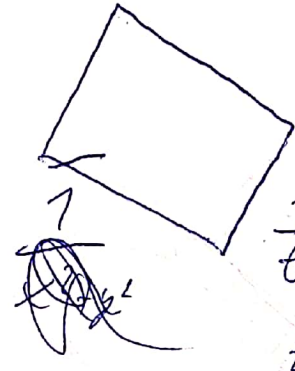
$$t^2 - 15t - 1 = 0$$

$$D = 225 + 4 = 229$$

$$t = \frac{15 \pm \sqrt{229}}{2}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = \frac{15 + \sqrt{229}}{2}$$

$$\frac{15 + \sqrt{229}}{2}$$



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

$$t^2 + x^2 y^2 = 20$$

$$t^3 - 1 = 15t^2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 - 15 - 1 \\ 4 \quad 14 \quad 1 \quad 3 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{x^4 y^2 + x^2 y^4 + 1}{x^2 + y^2} = 8$$

$$x^4 + y^4 + 3x^2 y^2 = 20$$

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

$$b = 5 - \frac{1}{a}$$

$$a^2 + b = 20$$

$$1 - 15 - 1$$

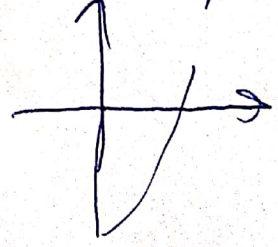
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{a} + b &= 5 & \frac{1}{a} &= 5 - b \\ a^2 + b &= 20 & a &= \frac{1}{5-b} \end{aligned}$$

$$a^2 - \frac{1}{a} - 15 = 0$$

$$\frac{a^3 - 15a - 1}{a} = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} .63 \\ 67 \\ .63 \\ \hline 37.8 \\ 3843 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{1}{b} + b = 20$$



$$\begin{array}{r} 3843 \\ - 12.8 \\ \hline 3715 \\ - 12.6 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

Умножим 2

$$\frac{x^2}{a} + b = 6$$

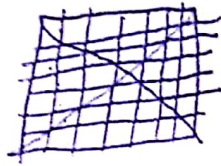
$$a^2 - \frac{1}{a} = 15$$

$$a^3 - 1 = 15a$$

$$a^2 + b = 20$$

$$(a-1)(a^2 + a + 1) = 15a + 15 - 15$$

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



$$(a-1)(a^2 + a + 1) = 15$$

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

$$(a-1)(a^2 + a - 14) = 15$$

$$\frac{a^3 - 1}{a} = 15 \Rightarrow \frac{a^3 - 1}{a} = 15$$

$$a^3 + a^2 - 15a - a^2 - a + 14 - 15 = 0$$

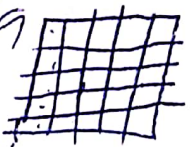
$$a^3 - 15a - 1 = 0$$

$$4095 - 127 \quad 70 - 15 - 1$$

$$9(a^2 - 15) - 1 = 0$$

$$47470$$

$$a^2 - 15 = \frac{1}{9}$$



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

$$D = 16 - 4 = 12$$

$$a = \frac{-15 \pm \sqrt{12}}{2} = -8 \pm \sqrt{3}$$

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

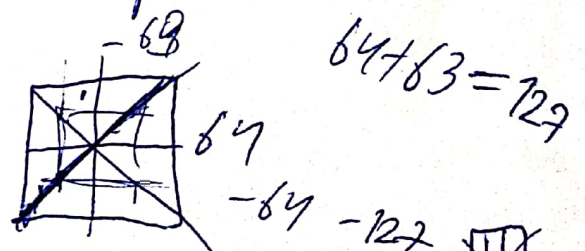
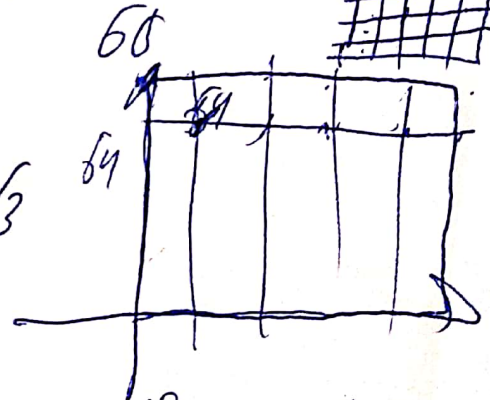
$$y^2 = 4 - x^2$$

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

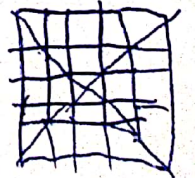
$$4x^2 - x^4 = 4$$

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

$$D = 16 - 16 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \Rightarrow y = 2$$

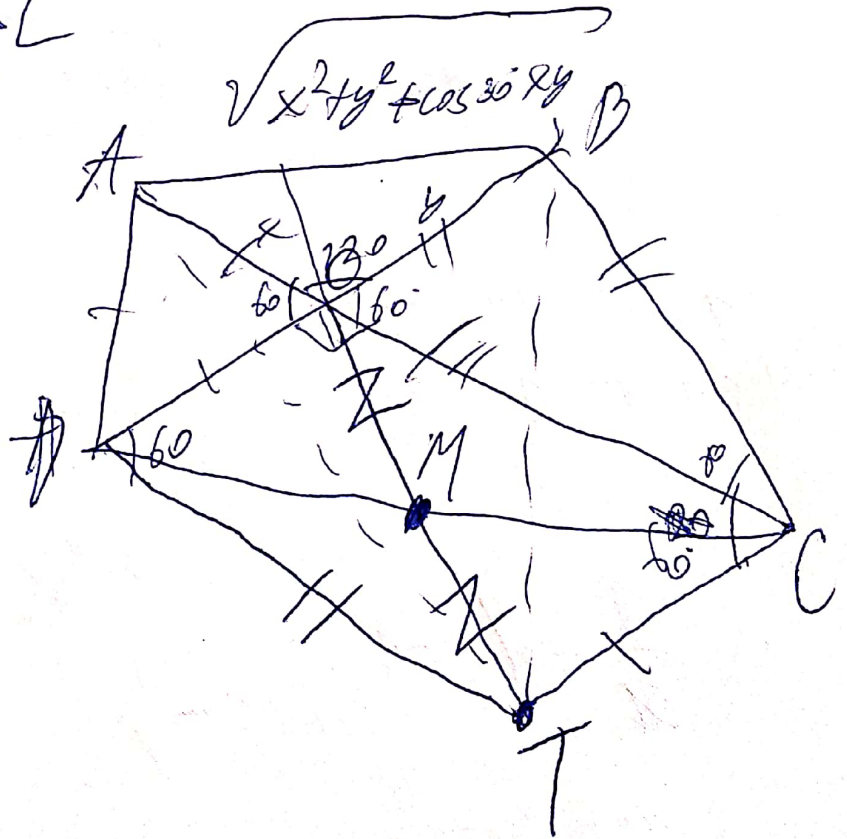
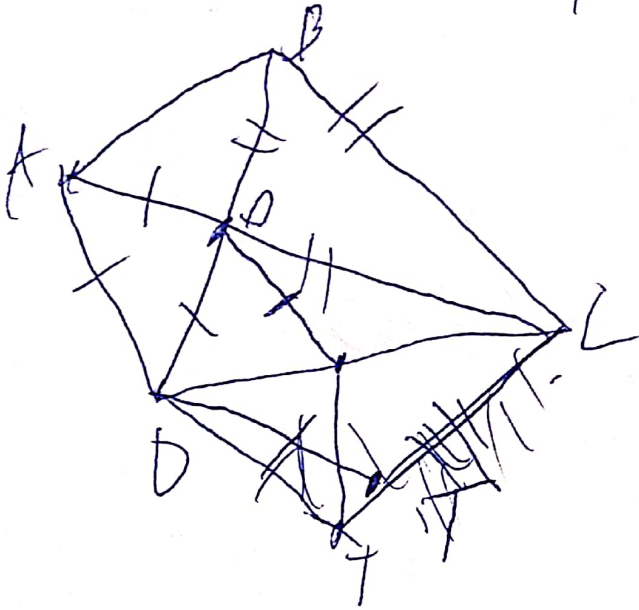


$$64 \cdot 64 =$$



Умнож 13  
377

$$\begin{array}{r} 3770 \\ 4726 \\ \hline 22290 \\ 7430 \\ 377,5 \\ \hline 468090 \end{array}$$



257 70