

Часть 1

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

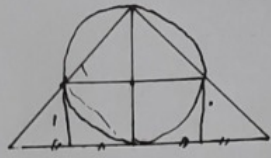
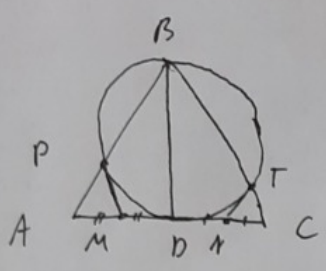
Шифр: **211007747**

ID профиля: **836323**

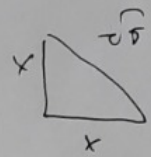
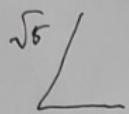
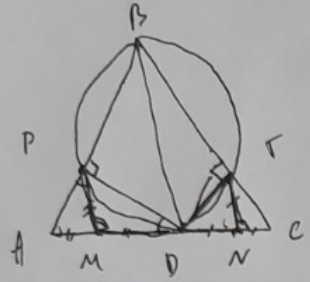
Вариант 10

Черковик

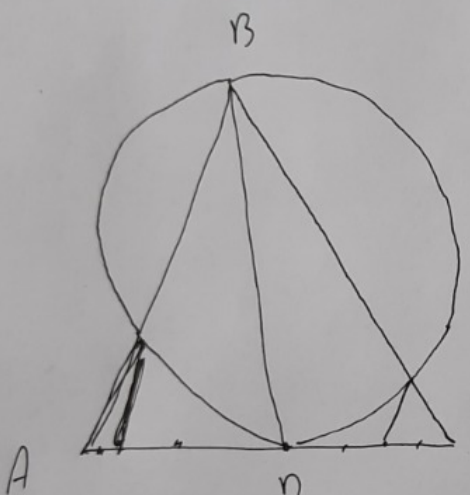
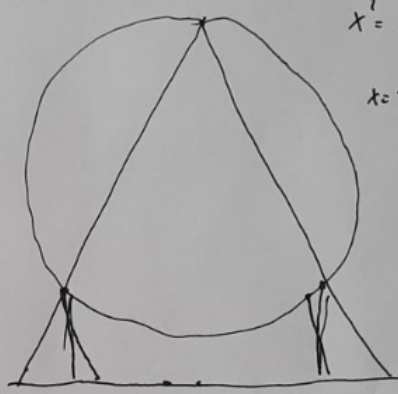
M10



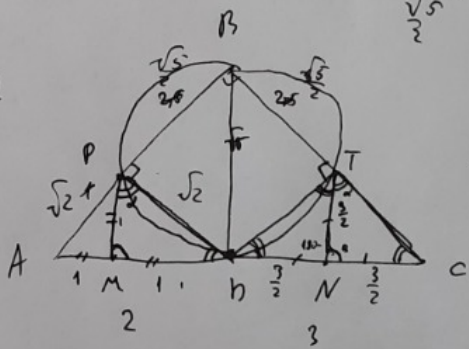
$PP = \sqrt{5}$



$2x^2 = 5$
 $x^2 = \frac{5}{2}$
 $x = \sqrt{2.5}$

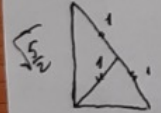


$m = \sqrt{\frac{2a^2 + 2b^2 - c^2}{2}}$



$\frac{2.5}{2.5}$

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



$a^2 + b^2 = \frac{90 - d}{c^2}$

$P = 2 + 3 + 5$

$180 - 13$

$180 - 10 + 13 = 2$

$13 + 2d = 180$

$\frac{13}{2} + d =$

$= 30^\circ$

$\cos y = \frac{2}{4}$

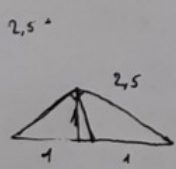
$2 + 3 + 5$

$1 + 1^2 - 2 \cos = \sqrt{2}$

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

$\frac{5}{2} = 2 - 2 \cos \phi$

$= \frac{9}{4} = \cos \phi$



Черносик

M10

$$\sqrt{x+3} - \sqrt{7-x} + 4 = 2\sqrt{21+4x-x^2}$$

$$3 - 2 + 4 = 2\sqrt{21+4x-x^2}$$

$$\sqrt{(x+3)(7-x)}$$

$$7x - x^2 + 21 - 3x$$

$$21 + 4x - x^2$$

$$21 + 4x$$

$$x^2 - 4x - 21 \leq 0$$

$$-3; 7$$

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

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

$$a - 2ab - b + 4 = 0$$

$$a(1-2b) - b(1-2b)$$

$$\sqrt{x+3} - 2\sqrt{21+4x-x^2}$$

t=1

$$x+3 + 7-x - 2\sqrt{21+4x-x^2} = (2\sqrt{21+4x-x^2} - 4)^2$$

$$10 - 2\sqrt{21+4x-x^2} = (2\sqrt{21+4x-x^2} - 4)^2$$

$$10 - t = (t - 4)^2$$

$$10 - t = t^2 - 8t + 16$$

$$t^2 - 7t - 26$$

$$t^2 - 7t + 6 = 0$$

$$t = 6 \quad t = 1$$

$$x > -3$$

$$2\sqrt{21+4x-x^2} = 6$$

$$\sqrt{21+4x-x^2} = 3$$

$$21 + 4x - x^2 = 9$$

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

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

$$16 + 48 = 64$$

$$\frac{4+8}{2} = 6 \quad \frac{4-8}{2} = -2$$

$$256 + 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 83$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 83 \\ \hline 16 \\ 498 \\ \hline 83 \\ 1328 \end{array}$$

(1)

Черновики

$$5a^2 - 4ay + 8x^2 - 4xy + y^2 + 12ax = 0 \quad - \text{T.A}$$

$$2x - y = c$$

$$ax^2 - 2a^2x - ay + a^3 + 3 = 0 \quad x_0 = B$$

$$y = 2x - 5$$

$$x_B = -\frac{b}{a} \quad \frac{2a^2}{2a} = a$$

$$(y^2 - 4xy + 4x^2) + 5a^2 - 4ay + 4x^2 + 12ax = 0$$

$$f(a) > 2x - 5$$

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

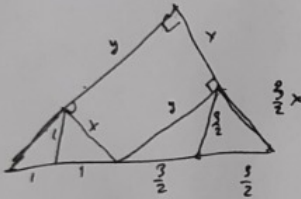
$$y^2 - 4ay$$

$$8x^2$$

$$4x^2 - 12ax + 9a^2$$

$$y^2 - 4ay + 4a^2$$

$$(2x + \sqrt{3}a)^2 + y -$$



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

$$\frac{2}{x} + \frac{9}{\frac{3}{2}x} = 9$$

$$\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{6}{\sqrt{5}}$$

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

$$\frac{18}{5} +$$

$$\frac{6}{5}$$

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

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{4}$$

$$x^2 + \frac{9}{4}x^2 = 14$$

$$2x$$

$$\frac{4}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{6}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\frac{13}{4}x^2 = 14$$

$$13x^2 = 64$$

$$x = \frac{8}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$$\frac{20}{6} = \frac{10}{3}$$

Чертковул

$$\begin{array}{r} 83 \\ \times 16 \\ \hline 498 \\ 83 \\ \hline 1328 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 35 \\ \times 35 \\ \hline 175 \\ 105 \\ \hline 1225 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 35 \\ \times 35 \\ \hline 175 \\ 105 \\ \hline 1225 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ \times 36 \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$$

1328 : 4 =

$$\begin{array}{r} 1328 \quad | \quad 4 \\ \underline{12} \quad \quad | \\ 12 \quad \quad | \\ \underline{32} \quad \quad | \\ 12 \quad \quad | \\ \underline{83} \end{array}$$

$$4\sqrt{83}$$

$$83 \cdot 4 \cdot 4$$

$$16 - 4\sqrt{83}?$$

$$\left(2 + \frac{\sqrt{83}}{2}\right)^2$$

$$4 + 2\sqrt{83} + \frac{83}{2}$$

$$\frac{8}{2} + \frac{83}{2} = \frac{91}{2} + 2\sqrt{83} \sqrt{49}$$

$$2\sqrt{83} \sqrt{\frac{91}{2} - \frac{91}{2}} =$$

$$4 \cdot 83 \quad \frac{7}{2} = \frac{49}{4}$$

$$\frac{16}{4} + \frac{83}{4} = \frac{99}{4}$$

$$49 \cdot 4 = 196$$

$$4 \cdot 83 < 97 \cdot 97$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 83 & 4 \cdot 4 & 83 \\ & \frac{100}{4} & 4 \end{array}$$

Чепков К

$$8x^2 \quad x - 3 - 4$$

$$2\sqrt{3} \quad 6$$

$$(y - \dots)(x - \dots)$$

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

$$ax^2 - 2a^2x - ay + a^3 + 3 = 0 \quad 3=0$$

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

$$1 - 3 + 4 = 2 \quad y = 2x - 5$$

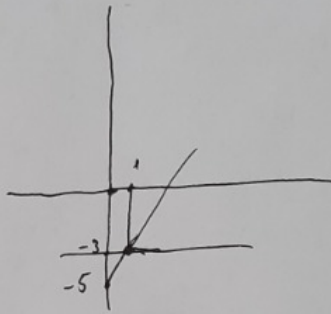
$$y = -x^2 + 2ax - a^2 - 3$$

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

$$y = -x^2 + 2a^2x - a^2 - 3$$

$$y = -3$$

$$y = -x^2 + 2ax - a^2 - 3$$



$$y^2 - 4xy - 4ay$$

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

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

$$y(y - 4(x+a))$$

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

$$y^2 - 4xy - 4ay + 8x^2 + 12ax + 5a^3$$

$$y^2 - (4+a)y + 8x^2 + 12ax + 5a^3 = 0$$

$$16 + a^2 + 3a - 32x^2 - 48ax + 20a^3$$

$$-32x^2 - 48ax + 8a + 21a^3 + 16$$

$$32x^2 + 48ax - 8a + 21a^3 - 16 = 0$$

$$(48a)^2 - 4(32 \cdot 16)$$

N2

$$\sqrt{x+3} - \sqrt{7-x} + 4 = 2\sqrt{21+4x-x^2}$$

$$x \geq -3$$

$$x \leq 7$$

$$21+4x-x^2 \geq 0$$

$$-3 \leq x \leq 7$$

$$x+3+7-x-2\sqrt{21+4x-x^2} = (2\sqrt{21+4x-x^2}-4)^2$$

$$10-2\sqrt{21+4x-x^2} = (2\sqrt{21+4x-x^2}-4)^2$$

$$2\sqrt{21+4x-x^2} = t, \quad t > 0$$

$$10-t = (t-4)^2$$

$$10-t = t^2 - 8t + 16$$

$$t^2 - 7t + 6 = 0$$

$$t_1 \cdot t_2 = 6 \Rightarrow t_1 = 6; t_2 = 1$$

$$t_1 + t_2 = 7$$

$$2\sqrt{21+4x-x^2} = 6$$

$$\sqrt{21+4x-x^2} = 3$$

$$21+4x-x^2 = 9$$

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

$$x_1 x_2 = -12 \Rightarrow x_1 = -2; x_2 = 6$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = 4$$

$$2\sqrt{21+4x-x^2} = 1$$

$$21+4x-x^2 = \frac{1}{4} \quad | \cdot 4$$

$$84+16x-4x^2 = 1$$

$$4x^2 - 16x - 84 = -1$$

$$4x^2 - 16x - 83 = 0$$

$$D = 256 + 16 \cdot 83 = 1328$$

$$x_1 = \frac{16 \pm \sqrt{1328}}{8} = \frac{16 \pm 4\sqrt{83}}{8} = 2 \pm \frac{\sqrt{83}}{2} \quad ; \quad 2 + \frac{\sqrt{83}}{2} > -3 \quad ; \quad 2 + \frac{\sqrt{83}}{2} < 7$$

$$2 - \frac{\sqrt{83}}{2} < 7$$

$$2 - \frac{\sqrt{83}}{2} < -3$$

$$5 < \frac{\sqrt{83}}{2}$$

$$\frac{100}{4} > \frac{83}{4}$$

$$\text{m.e. } 2 - \frac{\sqrt{83}}{2} > -3 \quad 2 - \frac{\sqrt{83}}{2} - \text{не подходит}$$

$$4 + \frac{83}{4} + 2\sqrt{83} < 49$$

$$2\sqrt{83} < \frac{97}{2} - \frac{196}{4} = \frac{97}{2} - \frac{49}{1}$$

$$2\sqrt{83} < \frac{97}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{83} < \frac{97}{4}, \quad \frac{97}{4} > 12, \quad \sqrt{83} < 10$$

$$\text{m.e. } 2 + \frac{\sqrt{83}}{2} - \text{не подходит}$$

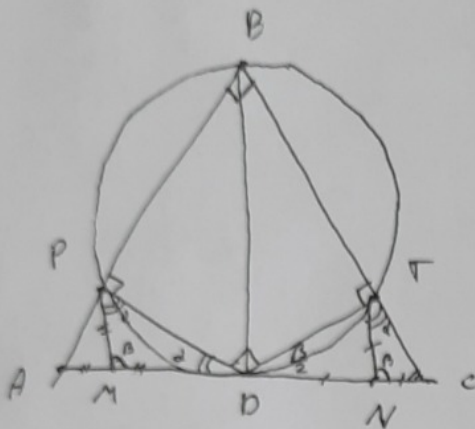
$$\text{Ответ: } x = 2 \pm \frac{\sqrt{83}}{2}; x_1 = -2; x_2 = 6$$

(1)

Чистовик Вариант-10

N1

Решение



a) $\angle BPD = \angle BTD = 90^\circ$ (Опираются на диаметр)

$\Rightarrow \triangle APD$ и $\triangle DTC$ - прямоугольные, тогда

PM и TN медианы $\Rightarrow PM = AM = MD$

$TN = DN = NC \Rightarrow \angle MPD = \angle MDP = \angle NTC = \angle NCT = \alpha$

$\angle PMD = \angle TNC = \beta$

$\triangle DTN$ - п/д $\Rightarrow \angle NDT = \frac{180 - (180 - \beta)}{2} = \frac{\beta}{2}$

$\angle MDT = \alpha$

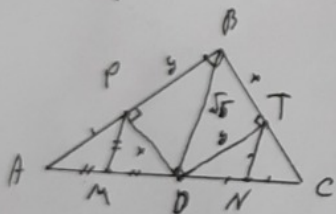
$\angle PDT = 90 - (2 + \frac{\beta}{2})$ уг $\triangle NTC: \beta + 2\alpha = 180^\circ$

$\angle PDT = 180 - 90 = 90^\circ \quad \frac{\beta}{2} + \alpha = 90^\circ$

$PBTD$ - вписанная $\Rightarrow \angle PBC = 180^\circ - \angle PDT = 90^\circ, \angle PBC = \angle ABC = 90^\circ$

Ответ: 90°

b)



$\triangle APP \sim \triangle DTC, k = \frac{3}{2}$

$\frac{PD}{TC} = \frac{3}{2} \quad TC = \frac{3}{2}x$, тогда

уг $\triangle BPT \sim \triangle BDT: x^2 + y^2 = 5$

$DC = 3: y^2 + (\frac{3}{2}x)^2 = 9$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 5 \\ y^2 + (\frac{3}{2}x)^2 = 9 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\frac{9}{4}x^2 - x^2 = 4$$

$$\frac{5}{4}x^2 = 4 \quad x^2 = \frac{16}{5} \quad x = \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$y^2 = 5 - x^2 \quad y^2 = \frac{9}{5} + y = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$AP = \sqrt{4 - \frac{16}{5}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \quad TC = \sqrt{9 - \frac{9}{5}} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{5}}, \quad S_{ABC} = S_{PBT} + S_{APD} + S_{DTC}$$

$$S_{ABC} = x \cdot y + \frac{x \cdot AP}{2} + \frac{y \cdot TC}{2} = \frac{12}{5} + \frac{4}{5} + \frac{9}{5} = (5)$$

Ответ: (5)

(2)

Чистовик Вариант-10

N3

(1) $5a^2 - 4ay + 8x^2 - 4xy + y^2 + 12ax = 0$

$y = 2x - 5$

(2) $ax^2 - 2a^2x - ay + a^3 + 3 = 0$

2) $ay = -ax^2 + 2a^2x - a^3 - 3 \quad | :a, a \neq 0 \text{ т.к. } \frac{d}{da}(-a^3) = -3a^2 \neq 0$

$y = -x^2 + 2ax - a^2 - 3$

$x_0 = -\frac{2a}{-2} = a \quad f_2(a) = -8a^2 + 2a^2 - a^2 - 3 = -3$

т.е. если $a > 1$, то т.В лежит правее прямой $y = 2x - 5$ если $a < 1$, то т.В лежит левее прямой $y = 2x - 5$

(3)

Часть 2

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

Шифр: **211007747**

ID профиля: **836323**

Вариант 10

УЧ

$$\begin{cases} \frac{6}{x^2+y^2} + x^2y^2 = 10 \\ x^4+y^4+7x^2y^2 = 81 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{6}{x^2+y^2} + x^2y^2 = 10 \\ (x^2+y^2)^2 + 5x^2y^2 = 81 \end{cases} \begin{matrix} x^2+y^2 = a \geq 0 \\ x^2y^2 = b \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{6}{a} + b = 10 \\ a^2 + 5b = 81 \end{cases} \begin{matrix} b = 10 - \frac{6}{a} \\ a^2 + 5(10 - \frac{6}{a}) = 81 \\ a^2 + 50 - \frac{30}{a} - 81 = 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$a^2 - 31 - \frac{30}{a} = 0 \iff a^3 - 31a - 30 = 0$$

Схема Горнера:

1	0	-31	-30
-1	1	-1	-30

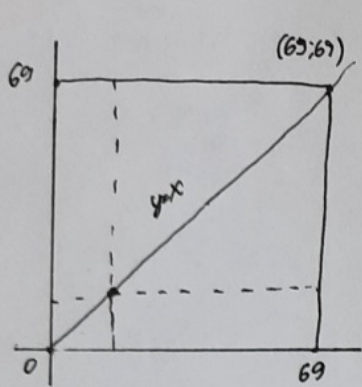
т.е. $(a+1)(a^2 - a - 30) = 0$
 $a = -1$ $a = -5$ $a = +6$ ✓

$a = 6 \quad b = 9$

$$\begin{cases} x^2+y^2 = 6 \\ x^2y^2 = 9 \end{cases} \begin{matrix} y^2 = 6 - x^2 \\ x^2(6 - x^2) = 9 \\ 6x^2 - x^4 - 9 = 0 \\ x^4 - 6x^2 + 9 = 0 \\ (x^2 - 3)^2 = 0 \\ x = \pm\sqrt{3} \rightarrow y = \pm\sqrt{3} \end{matrix}$$

Ответ $(\sqrt{3}; \sqrt{3}); (-\sqrt{3}; -\sqrt{3}); (\sqrt{3}; -\sqrt{3}); (-\sqrt{3}; \sqrt{3})$

1



N5

т.к границы квадрата не считаются, то
всего имели 67^2 узлов = 4489

1) Рассмотрим прямую $y=x$ как ней всего имеет
67 узлов, после того как мы выбрали узел на $y=x$
любыми скорд. $(a;b)$, то в прямые $y=b$ и $x=a$ узлы не достигаются

т.е. недоступно становится 132 узла, тогда доступно: $4489 - 1 - 132 = 4356$

тогда для прямой $y=x$ - имеем $67 \cdot 4356$ способов

2) для прямой $y=69-x$ - ситуация аналогичная (при этом $y=69-x$ и $y=x$
пересекаются не в узле $69-x=x \quad x=34,5 \notin \mathbb{Z}$, поэтому узлов не повторяется

таким образом, для прямой $y=69-x$ имеем $67 \cdot 4356$ способов

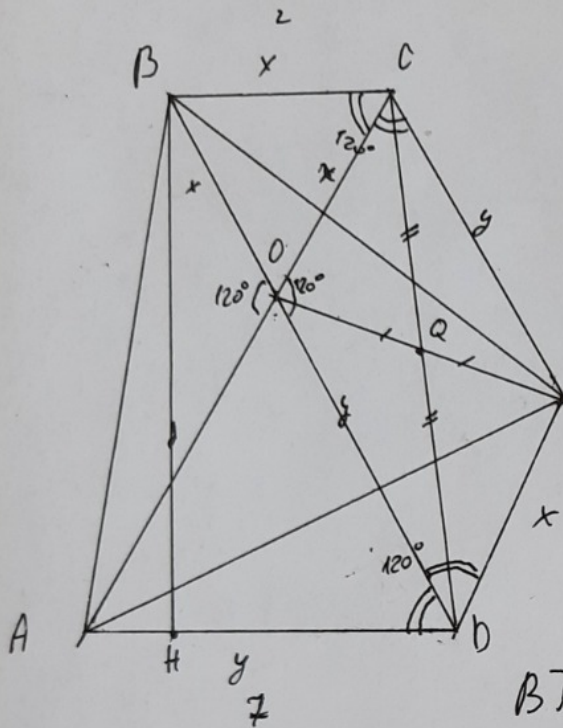
Итого: $2 \cdot 67 \cdot 4356$

$$\begin{array}{r} 234 \\ \times 4356 \\ \hline 30492 \\ + 25916 \\ \hline 289652 \end{array}$$

$$289652 \cdot 2 = 579304$$

Ответ: 579304

(2)



a) $OT \perp CD = Q$, т.к. $CQ = QD$ и $OQ = OT \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow OCTD$ - параллелограмм, мажга

$OD = CT = y, OC = TD = x$

$\angle COP = \angle CTD = 120^\circ = \angle AOB = 180^\circ - \angle BOC = 120^\circ$

$\angle OCT = \angle ODT = 60^\circ$

мажга $BT = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 2xy \cos 120^\circ}$

$AT = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 2xy \cos 120^\circ}$

$BA = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 2xy \cos 120^\circ}$, м.е

$BT = AT = BA$, м.е $\triangle ABT$ - тупоугольный, т.м.г.

d $S_{ABCD} = \frac{2 \cdot 7 \cdot BH}{2}$, $h = BH =$

$S_{ABT} = \frac{\sqrt{3} BT}{4}$ $BT = \sqrt{2^2 + 7^2 - 2 \cdot 14 \cos 120^\circ} = \sqrt{53 + 14} = \sqrt{67}$

$S_{ABT} = \frac{\sqrt{3 \cdot 67}}{4}$; $BH = \sqrt{BT^2 - 2.5^2}$ $BH = \sqrt{67 - (\frac{5}{2})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{268 - 25}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{243}}{2}$

$S_{ABCD} = \frac{BC + AD \cdot BH}{2} = 4.5 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{243}}{2} = \frac{9\sqrt{243}}{4}$

$\frac{S_{ABT}}{S_{ABCD}} = \frac{\sqrt{3 \cdot 67}}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{9\sqrt{243}} = \frac{\sqrt{3 \cdot 67}}{9 \cdot 9\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{201}}{81\sqrt{3}}$

Омекен: $\frac{\sqrt{201}}{81\sqrt{3}}$

3