

Часть 1

Олимпиада: **Математика, 9 класс (1 часть)**

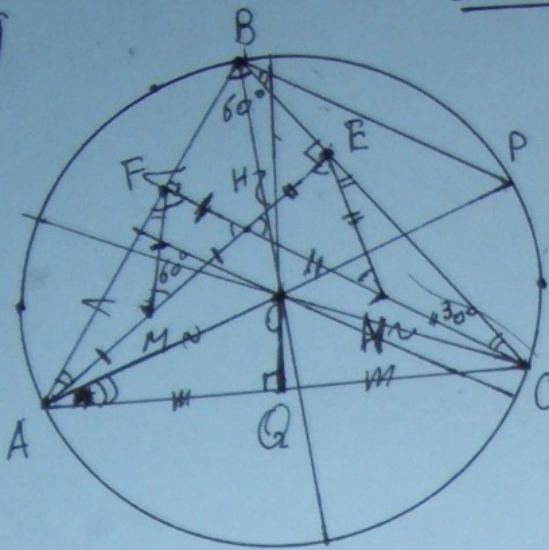
Шифр: **211006727**

ID профиля: **344280**

Вариант 16

Условие

1)



Дано: AE, CF - втс., $FM=1, EN=4, FM \parallel EN$,
 $AM=HM, CN=NH$.

Найти: $\angle ABC, S_{ABC}, R_0=OA$.

Решение:

1. FM - мед. пр. $\Delta \Rightarrow FM = \frac{1}{2} AH = AM = MH$
 EN - мед. пр. $\Delta \Rightarrow EN = \frac{1}{2} CH = CN = NH$
2. $\angle FMH = \angle FHM$ - пр. Δ
 $\angle NEH = \angle NHE$ - пр. Δ
 $\angle FHM = \angle ENH$ - верт.
 $\angle FMH = \angle HEN$
 $\angle ENH = \angle HFM$ } $FM \parallel EN$ } $\Rightarrow \Delta FHM, \Delta ENH$ - пр. Δ
 Все углы по 60°
3. $\angle FHE = 180^\circ - \angle FHM = 120^\circ$
4. $\angle ABC + \angle FHE = 180^\circ$ (ΔFHE - втс., т.к. $\angle BFH = \angle FEN = 90^\circ$)
 $\angle ABC = 180^\circ - \angle FHE = 60^\circ$

5. $CF = CH + HF = CN \cdot 2 + HF = CN \cdot 2 + FM = EN \cdot 2 + FM = 9$

$AE = AM + ME = 2 \cdot FM + EN = 6$

~~6. $AB = AE \cdot \sin \angle ABC = 6 \cdot \sin 60^\circ = 6 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 3\sqrt{3}$ - пр. ΔABE - прямоуго.~~

~~4. $S_{ABC} = \frac{CF \cdot AB}{2} = \frac{9 \cdot 3\sqrt{3}}{2} = 13,5\sqrt{3}$~~

6. $AB = \frac{AE}{\sin \angle ABC} = \frac{6}{\sin 60^\circ} = \frac{6 \cdot 2}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{4 \cdot 3}{\sqrt{3}} = 4\sqrt{3}$ - ΔABE - прямоуго.

4. $S_{ABC} = \frac{CF \cdot AB}{2} = \frac{9 \cdot 4\sqrt{3}}{2} = 18\sqrt{3}$

~~7. ΔABC - равнобедренный.~~

~~8. ΔABC - остроугольный, $R_0 = OA$
 $\angle ACF = 30^\circ$
 $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$~~

6. $BF = \frac{BC}{2} = 3\sqrt{3}$
 $AF = 4\sqrt{3} - 3\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3}$
 $BE = \frac{AB}{2} = 2\sqrt{3}$
 $CE = 6\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{3} = 4\sqrt{3}$

$\Rightarrow \tan \angle ACF = \frac{AF}{CF} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{3}{9\sqrt{3}}$
 $\frac{\sin \angle ACF}{\cos \angle ACF} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}}$
 $\cos \angle ACF = 3\sqrt{3} \sin \angle ACF$

$\sin^2 \angle ACF + \cos^2 \angle ACF = \sin^2 \angle ACF + 27 \sin^2 \angle ACF = 1$

$\sin^2 \angle ACF = \frac{1}{4 \cdot 4}$

$\sin \angle ACF = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{4}}$

$\frac{AF}{AC} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \Rightarrow AC = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = 4$

1

9. $\angle CAP = \angle CBP = 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ \Rightarrow \angle Q = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOB = x$ - ср. пер. (центр от. от. Δ нах. на пересч. ср. пер.)
Методом $\angle OAR = 30^\circ$ в прямоугол. Δ

10. $x^2 + \left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 = 4x^2$ - т. Пифагора.

$21 = 3x^2$
 $x^2 = 7$
 $x = \sqrt{7}$
 $AO = 2\sqrt{7} = R$

Ответ: $60^\circ; 18\sqrt{3}; 2\sqrt{7}$

(2)

Условие:

2] Пусть минимальное число равно a ; макс. равно z .

Сумма оставшихся чисел равна S

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{По условию: } S + 35a + z &= 592 \\ S + a + 16z &= 592 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} 35a + z &= a + 16z \\ 34a &= 15z \end{aligned}$$

Числа натуральные, 34 и 15 — взаимно просты ($\text{НОД}(34, 15) = 1$) \Rightarrow

$$\Rightarrow z \equiv 0 \pmod{34}$$

$$a \equiv 0 \pmod{15}$$

Пусть $z = 34$. Тогда $S + a + 16z = S + a + 544 = 592$. При $z = 68$ и более:

$$\begin{aligned} S + a + 16z &= S + a + 68 \cdot 16 + (z - 68) \cdot 16 = \\ &= S + a + 1088 + 16(z - 68) > 592. \end{aligned}$$

Значит $z = 34 \Rightarrow a = \frac{15z}{34} = 15$. Тогда:

$$\begin{aligned} S + 15 \cdot 35 + 34 &= S + 525 + 34 = S + 559 = 592 \\ S &= 33. \end{aligned}$$

Все числа различны \Rightarrow ост. числа лежат в диапазоне $(15, 34)$. Пусть b (одно из чисел) равно 16. Тогда $c = 33 - 16 = 17$. При $b = 14 \Rightarrow c = 16$.

Если $b = 17 \Rightarrow 17 \leq c \leq 15$ — такое невозможно, т.к. a — мин.

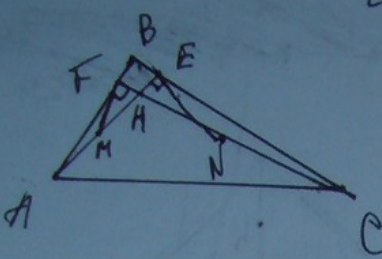
Если $b = 33$, то c не ~~натуральное~~ натуральное. ~~натуральное~~

Итого получаем 2 варианта: $(15, 16, 17, 34)$ и $(15, 33, 34)$

Ответ: 15, 16, 17, 34;
15, 33, 34.

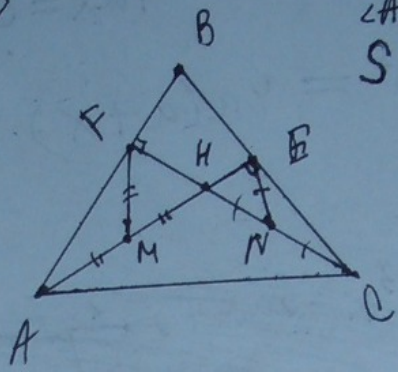
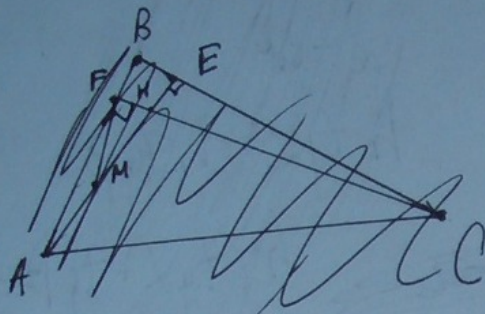
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Черновик



$AH = 2$
 $HC = 8$

$\angle ABC = ?$
 S



$34a = 15z$

$14 \cdot 2a = 3 \cdot 5z$

$a \equiv 0$
 15

$z \equiv 0$
 34

$a = \frac{15}{34}z$

$z = 34$

$34 \cdot 16 = 544$

$$\begin{array}{r} 200 \times 34 \\ \quad 16 \\ \hline 204 \\ + 34 \\ \hline 544 \end{array}$$

$592 - 544 = 88$

$$\begin{array}{r} 92 \\ - 44 \\ \hline 88 \end{array}$$

$a = 15 \quad 30$

$S_0 = S + a + z$

$15 \cdot 35 = 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 = 525$

~~15a~~

$S + 35a + z = 592$

~~15 \cdot 35~~ $30 \cdot 35 = 1050$

$S + 525 + 34 = 592$

$S + 559 = 592$

$592 - 559 = 33$

~~34 \cdot 16 = 544~~

$35 \cdot 15 = 34 \cdot 15 + 15 = 34 \cdot 16 + 15 - 34 = 34 \cdot 16 - 19$

$S = 33$

$15, 16, 14, 34$

$15, 33, 34$

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$33 - 16 = 17$

90-L-β черновик
L+P

$$5a^2 - 4ax + 6ay + x^2 - 2xy + y^2 + y^2 = 0$$

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

$$(x-y)^2 + (y+3a)^2 = 4a(a+x)$$

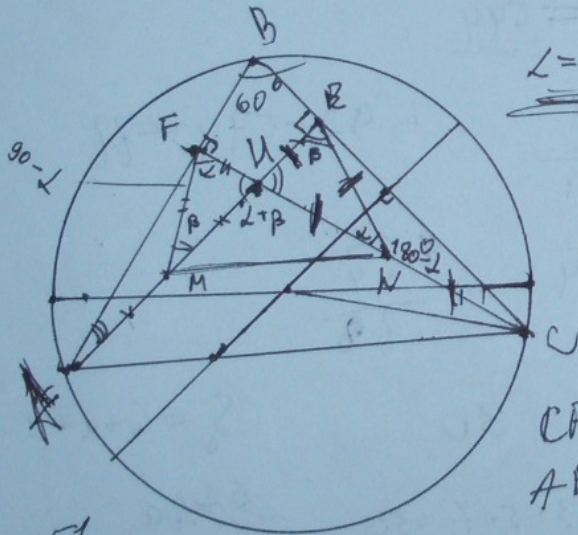
~~$$a^2x^2 + y^2 = 4a^3x - 2ax + 2ay + 4a^2 + 1/a^2 = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 4ax - 2/a x + 2y + 4a^2 + 1/a^2 = 0$$~~

$$x^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{51}}{2}\right)^2 = 2x^2 \quad \angle = 30^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} BF &= \frac{BC}{2} = 3\sqrt{3} \\ AF &= \sqrt{3} - 3\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} \\ BE &= \frac{AB}{2} = 2\sqrt{3} \\ CE &= 6\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{3} = 4\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

L = P = 60°



$$AM = 2 \quad FM = 2$$

$$CH = 2 \quad EN = 8$$

$$CF = FM + 2EH = 9$$

$$AE = 2FM + EH = 6$$

$$\angle ACF = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$5x^2 = \frac{51}{4}$$

$$x^2 = \frac{51}{12} = \frac{17}{4}$$

$$AB = AE \sin 60^\circ = \frac{6\sqrt{3}}{2} = 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$S = \frac{CF \cdot AB}{2} = \frac{9 \cdot 3\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{27\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$BC \cdot AE = CF \cdot AB$$

$$36\sqrt{3} = 6BC$$

$$BC = 6\sqrt{3}$$

~~Упростите~~

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \cos \alpha$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\frac{AF}{AC} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{AC} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$AC = \sqrt{6}$$

Two large handwritten scribbled-out calculations or diagrams, possibly showing trigonometric identities or geometric relationships, but they are heavily obscured by heavy black ink.



Часть 2

Олимпиада: **Математика, 9 класс (2 часть)**

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Вариант 16

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 6y^4 + y^4 + 4y^2 - 8 = 0 \\
 & 7y^4 + 4y^2 - 8 = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$x^4 + y^4 - \frac{1}{2}x^2y^2 = 19$$

$$\frac{x^4 + y^4}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{19}{x^2y^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(x^4 + y^4 - 1) = \frac{19}{x^2y^2}$$

$$x^4 - x^2 + y^4 - y^2 = 18$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(x^4 + y^4 - 1) = \frac{18}{x^2y^2}$$

$$x^2(x^2 - 1) + y^2(y^2 - 1) = 18$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 1}{y^2} + \frac{y^2 - 1}{x^2} = \frac{18}{x^2y^2}$$

$$\begin{cases}
 2x^2 + 2y^2 - x^2y^2 = 2 \\
 x^4 + y^4 - \frac{1}{2}x^2y^2 = 19
 \end{cases} | \times 2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 4x^2 + 4y^2 - x^2y^2 = 4 \\
 & 2x^4 + 2y^4 - x^2y^2 = 38
 \end{aligned}$$

$$| : x^2y^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & x^2 + y^2 = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2y^2 \\
 & x^4 + y^4 + 2x^2y^2 = 19.5x^2y^2 = 19
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 - 2x^2y^2 = 19$$

$$(1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2y^2)^2 - 2.5x^2y^2 = 19$$

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

$$(1 + \frac{t}{2})^2 - 2.5t = 19$$

$$1 + t + \frac{t^2}{4} - 2.5t = 19$$

$$\frac{t^2}{4} - 1.5t = 18$$

$$\frac{t^2}{4} - 1.5t - 18 = 0$$

$$\frac{t^2 - 6t - 72}{4} = 18$$

$$t^2 - 6t = 72$$

$$t^2 - 6t - 72 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} = 36 + 4 \cdot 42 = 36 + 168 = 204 = 18^2$$

$$t = \frac{6 \pm 18}{2} = 3 \neq 9$$

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

$$x^4 + y^4 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 y^2 = 19$$

$$x^4 + y^4 - y^2 - x^2 = 18$$

$$x^2(x^2 - 1) + y^2(y^2 - 1) = 18$$

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

$$x^4 + y^4 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 y^2 = 19$$

$$x^4 - x^2 + y^4 - y^2 = 18$$

$$x^2(x^2 - 1) + y^2(y^2 - 1) = 18$$

$$18^2 = 256$$

16 gđđđđđ

Dùng cách này bđđđđđ đ:

$$255 - 15 - 15 = 225$$

$$225 \cdot 16 - 158 = 3600 - 120 =$$

$$5880$$

$$5880 + 8 + 8 =$$

$$16 \cdot 214 + 8$$

$$1 - 1$$

$$1 - 16$$

$$2 - 1$$

$$7 - 14$$

$$-16 - 1$$

$$16 - 16$$

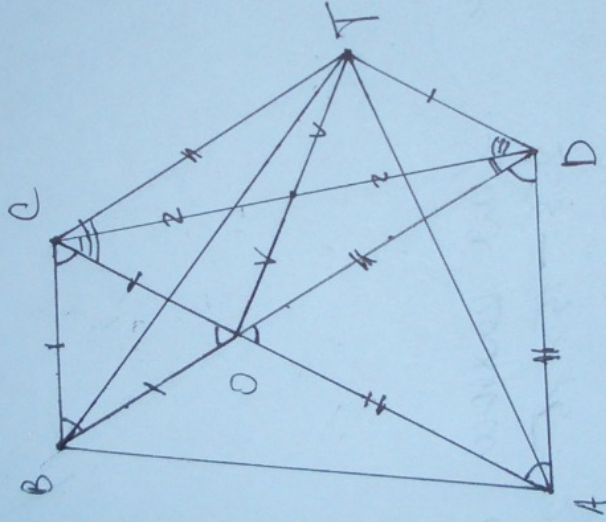
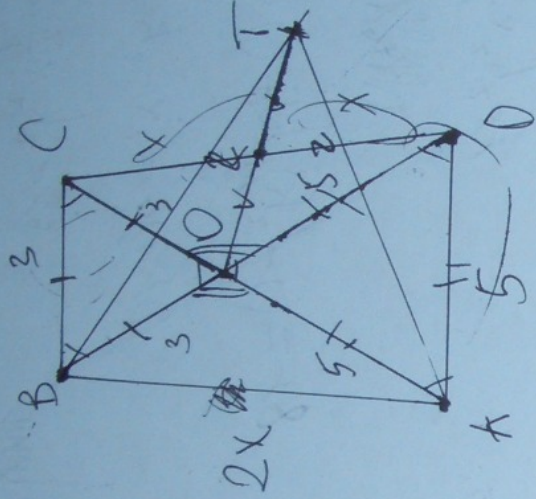
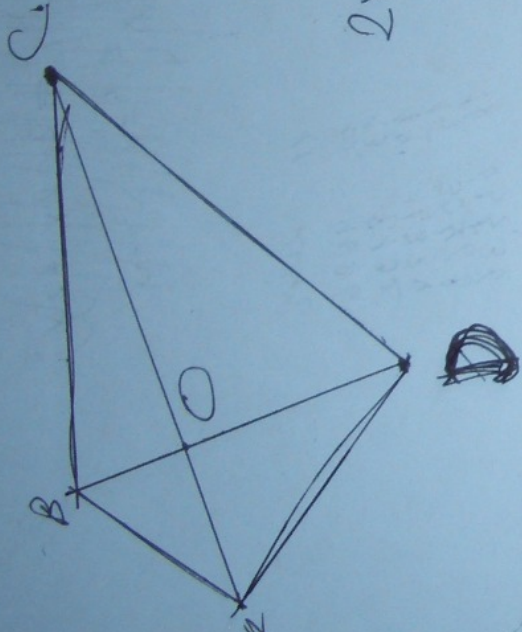
$$16 - 16$$

11	2048
12	4096
13	8192
14	16384
15	32768
16	65536

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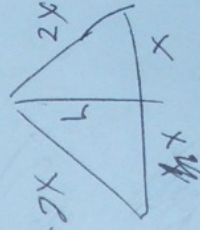
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$$225 \cdot 16 = 225 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 = 900 \cdot 4 = 3600$$



$$4 \cdot 42 = 280 + 8 = 288$$

$$+ \frac{288}{324}$$



$$\sqrt{3} \frac{42}{2}$$

$$x^2 + h^2 = 4x^2 \quad \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot 42$$

$$h^2 = 3x^2$$

$$h = \sqrt{3} x$$

$$V^2 =$$

$$S = \frac{2x \cdot h}{2} = \sqrt{3} x^2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ \times 11 \\ \hline 176 \\ + 18 \\ \hline 324 \end{array}$$

$$16 \cdot 3 = 30 + 18 = 48$$

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

$$x^4 + y^4 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 y^2 = 19$$

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

$$x^4 + y^4 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 y^2 = 19$$

~~$$x^4 + y^4 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 y^2 = 1$$~~
~~$$x^4 + y^4 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 y^2 = 19$$~~

~~$$x^4 + y^4 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 y^2 = 1$$~~
~~$$x^4 + y^4 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 y^2 = 19$$~~

~~$$x^4 + y^4 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 y^2 = 1$$~~
~~$$x^4 + y^4 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 y^2 = 19$$~~

$$2x^2 + 2y^2 - x^2 y^2 = 2 \quad | \times \frac{x^2}{y^2}$$

$$\text{Jika } y=0: \quad x = \pm 1 \quad x = \sqrt[4]{19} \quad \left. \begin{matrix} \\ \\ \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow y \neq 0 \text{ - Answer.}$$

$$\pm 1 \neq \sqrt[4]{19}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{4(1 - y^2)^2}{y^4} + y^4 - (1 - y^2) = 19$$

$$\frac{4(1 - y^2)^2}{y^4} + 2y^4 - 1 = 19$$

$$\frac{4(1 - 2y^2 + y^4)}{y^4} - 2y^4 - 1 = 20$$

$$\frac{2 - 4y^2}{y^4} + 1 + y^4 = 10$$

$$2 - 4y^2 + y^4 + y^8 = 10$$

Числа

$$4. \quad 2x^2 + 2y^2 - x^2y^2 = 2$$

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

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

При $y=0$: $x^2=1$ $x^4=1$ - не подходит.
 Аналогично при $x=0 \Rightarrow x \neq 0, y \neq 0$

$$x^4 + y^4 + 2x^2y^2 - 2,5x^2y^2 = 19$$

$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 - 2,5x^2y^2 = 19$$

$$(1 + 0,5x^2y^2)^2 - 2,5x^2y^2 = 19$$

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

$$(1 + 0,5t)^2 - 2,5t = 19$$

$$1 + t + \frac{t^2}{4} - 2,5t = 19$$

$$\frac{t^2 - 6t}{4} = 18$$

$$t^2 - 6t - 72 = 0$$

$$D = 36 + 4 \cdot 72 = 324 = 18^2$$

$$t = \frac{6 \pm 18}{2} = 3 \pm 9$$

$$x^2y^2 = -6 \quad \text{или} \quad x^2y^2 = 12$$

$$x^2 \geq 0 \quad y^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x^2y^2 \neq -6$$

~~$$x^2 \neq \frac{6}{y^2}$$~~

$$x^2 = \frac{12}{y^2}$$

~~$$\frac{12}{y^2} + y^2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 12 = 1$$~~

$$\frac{12}{y^2} + y^2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 12 = 1$$

~~$$\frac{12}{y^2} + y^2 + 3 = 1$$~~

$$\frac{12}{y^2} + y^2 - 6 = 1$$

~~$$y^2 - \frac{6}{y^2} + 2 = 0 \quad | \cdot y^2$$~~

$$\frac{12}{y^2} + y^2 - 4 = 0 \quad | \cdot y^2$$

~~$$y^4 + 2y^2 - 6 = 0$$~~

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

~~$$D = 4 + 4 \cdot 6 = 28$$~~

$$D = 49 - 4 \cdot 12 = 1$$

~~$$y^2 = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{28}}{2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{7}$$~~

$$y^2 = \frac{4 \pm 1}{2} = 3; 4$$

~~$$y = \pm \sqrt{-1 + \sqrt{7}}; y = \pm \sqrt{-1 - \sqrt{7}}$$~~

$$y^2 = 3 \quad x^2 = 4$$

$$x = \pm 2; \quad x = \pm \sqrt{3}$$

Ответ: $(2; \sqrt{3}), (-2; -\sqrt{3}),$
 $(\sqrt{3}; 2), (-\sqrt{3}; -2)$

(7)

Числовик

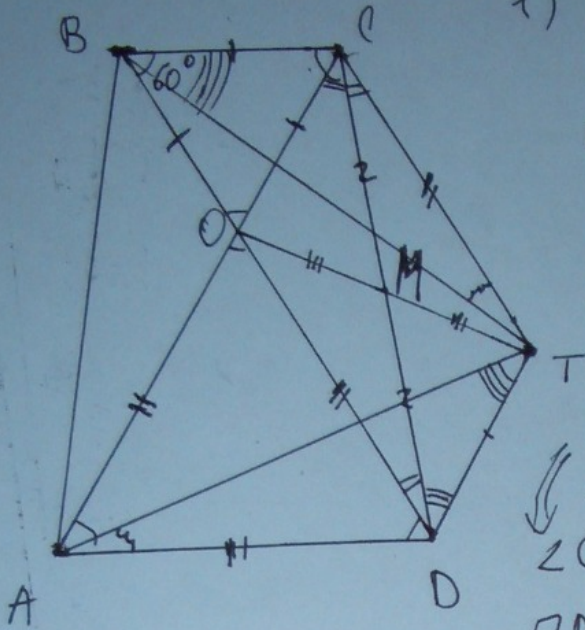
Б. Всего 16 дублей. Рассмотрим случай, когда уже вытянут 19: Остается 255 карт (255 случаев). Из них 15 с первой цифрой как у 9, и 15 со второй. Остается 225 случаев, когда вытянутые карты не имеют повт. цифр.

Всего таких случаев $225 \cdot 16 = 3600$. Случаев с двумя дублями 15 · 16. Если убрать повт. (4-1-(2-2) и (2-2)-(1-1)), останется ровно в 2 раза меньше - 15 · 8.

Чтоо имеем $(255 - 15 - 15) \cdot 16 - \frac{15 \cdot 16}{2} = 225 \cdot 16 - 15 \cdot 8 = 3600 - 120 = 3480$ случаев (способов) вытянуть 2 карты с такими условиями.

2

6.



1) $\triangle BOC, \triangle AOD$ - равнобедренные (р/ст) $\Rightarrow BC \parallel AD$;
 $OM = ON$

$\square OSTD$ - параллелограмм, т.к. диаг. делят друг друга пополам. $\Rightarrow OT = OD$;

$\angle D = \angle C$;
 $\angle TCD = \angle ODC$ (т.к. $OT \parallel OD$)
 $\angle OCD = \angle TDC$ (т.к. $OT \parallel TD$)

$\triangle ADT = \triangle BCT$ по 2 ст. и \angle между ними \Rightarrow
 $\Rightarrow BT = AT \Rightarrow \triangle ABT$ - р/б
 $\angle CBT = \angle ATD$; $\angle CTB = \angle TAD$

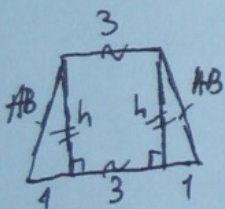
$\square BCTD$ - р/б трапеция ($OT \parallel BD, BC = TD$) \Rightarrow
 $\Rightarrow \angle BCT = \angle CTD \Rightarrow \triangle BCT = \triangle DCT \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow CD = BT \Rightarrow AB = BT = TA \Rightarrow \triangle ABT$ - равносторонний (правильный)

2) $BC = 3$
 $AD = 5$

$$S_{ABT} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} AB^2$$

$$S_{ABCD} = \frac{AD+BC}{2} \cdot h = 4h$$



$$1^2 + h^2 = AB^2$$

$$h^2 = (AB-1)(AB+1)$$

$$h = \sqrt{AB^2 - 1}$$

$$AB = \sqrt{h^2 + 1}$$

$$\frac{AB^2}{4} + h^2 = AB^2$$

$$h^2 = \frac{3AB^2}{4}$$

$$h = \frac{\sqrt{3}AB}{2}$$

$$S = \frac{AB \cdot h}{2} = \frac{AB \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}AB}{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} AB^2$$

$$h = h_{BOC} + h_{AOD} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (BC + AD) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot 8 = 4\sqrt{3}$$

~~$$\frac{S_{ABT}}{S_{ABCD}} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} AB^2}{4 \cdot \sqrt{AB^2 - 1}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{16} \cdot \frac{AB^2}{\sqrt{AB^2 - 1}}$$~~

$$1 + 16 \cdot 3 = AB^2$$

$$AB^2 = 49$$

$$AB = 7$$

$$\frac{S_{ABT}}{S_{ABCD}} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot 7^2}{4 \cdot 4\sqrt{3}} = \frac{49}{64} = \frac{7^2}{8^2}$$

Ответ: $\frac{S_{ABT}}{S_{ABCD}} = \frac{49}{64}$

(3)