

Часть 1

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

Шифр: **211007532**

ID профиля: **285175**

Вариант 14

$a, b \dots x$ $a - \text{r.m.}$ $b - \text{c.б.}$ Число

$$\begin{cases} a + \dots + b = x \\ x + 29a = 450 \\ x + 13b = 450 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 30a &= 450 \\ a &= 15 \end{aligned}$$

$$+6 \quad 29a - 13b = 0 \quad 14b = 450$$

$$29a = 13b$$

$$b = \frac{225}{7} = 32 \frac{1}{7}$$

$$a = 13, b = 29$$

$$29 + 13 \cdot 30 = 29 + 390 = 419$$

$$450 - 419 = 31$$

$$29 + 13 + 29 \cdot 14 = 13 + 406 = 419$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 29 \\ \times 14 \\ \hline 116 \\ + 290 \\ \hline 406 \end{array}$$

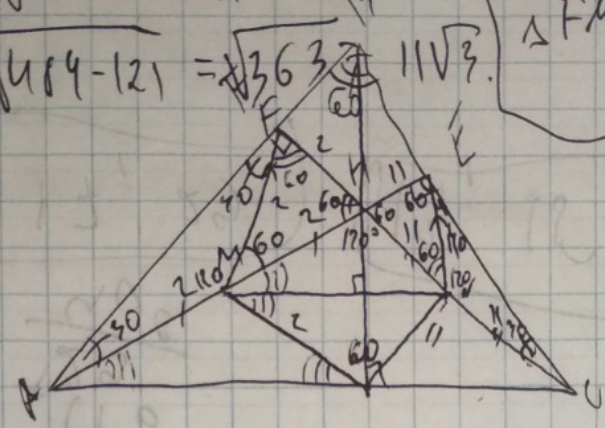
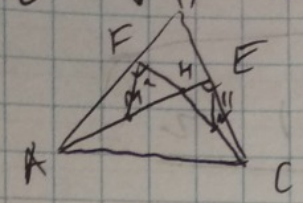
$$31 - 14 = 17$$

13, 14, 17, 29

13, 15, 16, 29

$$AP = \sqrt{4^2 - 2^2} = \sqrt{6-4} = \sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

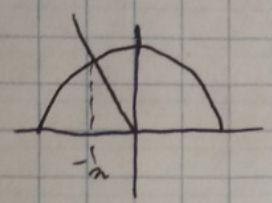
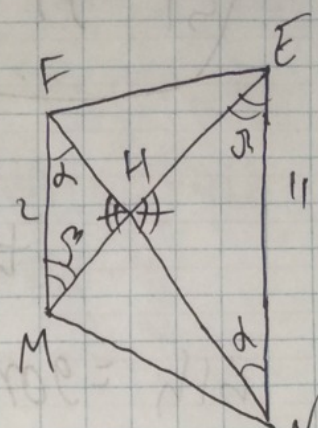
$$CE = \sqrt{13^2 - 11^2} = \sqrt{169-121} = \sqrt{48} = 4\sqrt{3}$$



$\angle ABC = 60^\circ$, a.m.
 $\triangle FMK \sim \triangle KNE$
 $\triangle ABC$

$$a^2 - 2a$$

$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle R_{ABC}$



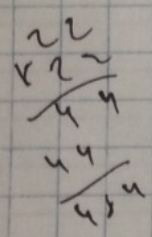
$\triangle FMK \sim \triangle KNE$

$$\frac{FK}{NK} = \frac{FM}{NE} = \frac{KM}{KE}$$

$$\frac{FK}{11} = \frac{2}{11} = \frac{2}{KE}$$

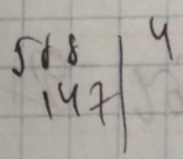
$\angle FKM = 180^\circ - \angle HFM - \angle HME$
 $\angle FKM = 180^\circ - \alpha - \beta =$

$$FK = 2, KE = 11$$



$\triangle AFK \sim \triangle CEH$

$$\frac{AF}{CE} = \frac{AK}{CH} = \frac{FK}{EH}$$



$$\frac{AF}{CE} = \frac{4}{22} = \frac{2}{11}$$

Verdienen

$$MN = \sqrt{4 + 121 + \frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 11}{2}} = \sqrt{125 + 22} = \sqrt{147}$$

$$AC = \sqrt{4^2 + 22^2 + 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 22 \cdot \cos 120^\circ} = \sqrt{16 + 484 + 88} = \sqrt{588} = 2\sqrt{147}$$

... , сумма всех чисел v

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

$$2a^2 + 2ax + x^2 - 2xy + 2y^2 = 0 \Rightarrow (y-a)^2 - 2a^2 - 2y^2 =$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 - 2ay + a^2 - 2a^2 - 2y^2 =$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 - 2ay - a^2 = 2y^2$$

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

$$(a+x)^2 + a^2 - 2xy + y^2 = 0 \Rightarrow (y-a)(y+a) +$$

$$a^2 x^2 + a^2 y^2 - 2a^2 x - 6a^2 y - 2a^2 y a^2 + 2y(a-y) =$$

$$\Rightarrow (y-a)(y+a+2y)$$

$$x(-2a^2 + a^2 x - a^2) \quad (y-a)(y+a)$$

$$y(a^2 y - 2a^2) \quad x = y - a \pm \sqrt{(y-a)(y+a)}$$

Упробанд

а

$$y = -a.$$

$$a^2 x^2$$

$$x = y - a = 2y.$$

$$x = -2a.$$

$$4a^2 x^2 + a^2 a^2 + 2 \cdot 8a^3$$

9. Jan

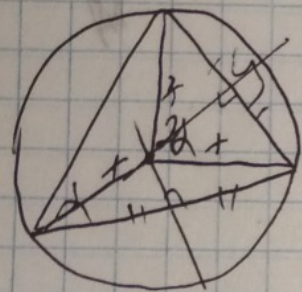
Memorandum

$\triangle ABE \sim \triangle CBF$

$$\frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{AE}{CF} = \frac{BE}{BF}$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{3} + BF}{11\sqrt{3} + AE} = \frac{15}{24} = \frac{BE}{BF} = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$BE = \frac{5}{8} BF$$



$$\frac{2\sqrt{3} + BF}{11\sqrt{3} + \frac{5}{8}BF} = \frac{5}{8}$$

100

$$16\sqrt{3} + 8BF = 55\sqrt{3} + \frac{25}{8}BF$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ \times 16 \\ \hline 256 \\ 128 \\ \hline 256 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{39}{8} BF = 39\sqrt{3}$$

$$100 \cdot 3 + 256 \cdot 3 - 128 \cdot 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$y^2 = x^2 + x^2 - 2 \cdot x \cdot x \cos 2\alpha \quad \frac{1}{8} BF = \sqrt{3}$$

$$BE = \frac{5}{8} \cdot 8\sqrt{3} = 5\sqrt{3}$$

$$y^2 = x^2 (2 - 2 \cos 2\alpha)$$

$$BF = 8\sqrt{3}$$

$$x^2 = \frac{y^2}{2 - 2 \cos 2\alpha} \quad x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{2 - 2 \cos 2\alpha}}$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{147}}{\sqrt{2 - 2 \cos 120}} = \frac{2\sqrt{147}}{\sqrt{2 + \frac{2 \cdot 1}{x}}}$$

$$AB = AF + FB = 2\sqrt{3} + 8\sqrt{3} = 10\sqrt{3}$$

$$BC = BE + EC = 11\sqrt{3} + 5\sqrt{3} = 16\sqrt{3}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{147}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot BC \sin 60^\circ = \frac{10\sqrt{3} \cdot 16\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 5 \cdot 80 \cdot 3 \cdot \sqrt{3}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{147} \cdot 3}{3} = \frac{2 \cdot \sqrt{147}}{3} = \frac{2 \cdot 21}{3} = 2 \cdot 7 = 14 = 140\sqrt{3}$$

Барбук.

№3.

$$2a^2 + 2ax + x^2 - 2xy + 2y^2 = 0;$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{D}{4} &= (y-a)^2 - 2a^2 - 2y^2 = y^2 - 2ya + a^2 - 2a^2 - 2y^2 = -a^2 - 2ay - y^2 = \\ &= -(a^2 + 2ay + y^2) = -(a+y)^2. \end{aligned}$$

Умножив уравнение на -1 получим $-(a+y)^2 \geq 0$;

$$(a+y)^2 \leq 0;$$

$$(a+y)^2 = 0;$$

$$a = -y.$$

$$x = y - a = 2y = -2a.$$

4

$$Ax^2 = \dots$$

Деловик.

№ 2.

Пусть самое маленькое число a , самое большое b , сумма всех чисел x .

$$\text{Тогда } \begin{cases} x + 29a = 450 & (1) \\ x + 13b = 450 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Вычитая (1) (2): } x + 29a - x - 13b = 450 - 450,$$

$$29a - 13b = 0;$$

$$29a = 13b, \text{ значит, т.к. } a \text{ и } b \text{ - натуральные,}$$

$$a : 13, b : 29;$$

$$a = 13k, b = 29k.$$

$$30a < 450.$$

$$a < 15, \text{ значит } a = 13, b = 29.$$

$$450 - 29 - 13 \cdot 30 = 450 - 419 = 31, \text{ значит сумма чисел, отминусовав от } a \text{ и } b \text{ равна } 31.$$

Каждое из этих чисел меньше 29 и больше 13, значит возможны варианты

$$31 = 14 + 17 = 15 + 16, \text{ т.к. в любых суммах одно из чисел будет } \leq \text{ меньше } 13.$$

$$\text{В итоге возможны варианты: } 13, 14, 17, 29.$$

$$13, 15, 16, 29.$$

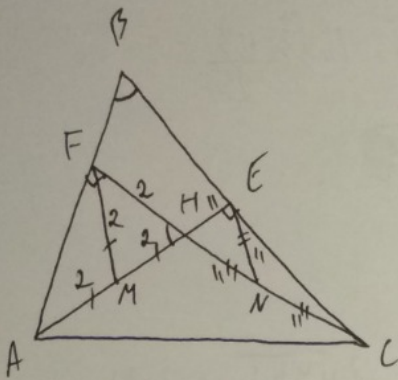
$$\text{Ответ: } 13, 14, 17, 29;$$

$$13, 15, 16, 29.$$

3

Решение.

№1.



Дано: $\triangle ABC$ - о.у. CF, AE - высоты. $CF \cap AE = H$.
 M - сеп. AH , N - сеп. CH . $FM = 2$. $EN = 11$. $FM \parallel EN$.
 Найти: $\angle ABC$, S_{ABC} , R_{ABC} .

Решение.

FM - медиана в о.у $\triangle AFH$ ($\angle AFH = 90^\circ$, CF - высота),
 значит $AM = MH = FM = 2$. Аналогично $CN = NH = EN = 11$.

$\triangle FHM \sim \triangle NHE$ ($\angle FHM = \angle NHE$ - верш., $\angle MFH = \angle ENH$ - напрест. лев. угл. $FM \parallel EN$),
 значит $\frac{FH}{NH} = \frac{FM}{NE} = \frac{HM}{HE}$. $\frac{FH}{11} = \frac{2}{11} = \frac{2}{HE}$, значит $FH = 2$, $HE = 11$.

Ит. к. $\triangle FMH$ - р.с ($FM = FH = MH = 2$), то $\angle HMF = \angle MFH = \angle FHM = 60^\circ$.

$\angle FHM = 180^\circ - \angle FHE = \angle FBE = \angle ABC = 60^\circ$ ($\angle FBE = 180^\circ - \angle FHE$, м.к. $\angle BFH + \angle FHE = 90^\circ + 90^\circ = 180^\circ$, а сумма углов в четырехугольнике 360°).

$\triangle ENH$ также р.с ($EN = NH = HE = 11$), $\angle ENH = 60^\circ$.

$\triangle ABE \sim \triangle CBF$ ($\angle FBE$ - общ., $\angle BAE = 180^\circ - \angle FMA = \frac{180^\circ - 180^\circ + \angle FMA}{2} = \frac{\angle HNE}{2} = 30^\circ$),

значит $\frac{AB}{CB} = \frac{AE}{CF} = \frac{BE}{BF}$. $\frac{AF+BF}{CE+BE} = \frac{15}{24} = \frac{BE}{BF}$. $BE = \frac{5}{8} BF$.

~~AB~~ $AF = \sqrt{AH^2 - FH^2} = \sqrt{16 - 4} = 2\sqrt{3}$ - по м. Пифагора.

$CE = \sqrt{CH^2 - EH^2} = \sqrt{484 - 121} = 11\sqrt{3}$ - по м. Пифагора.

$$\frac{2\sqrt{3} + BF}{11\sqrt{3} + \frac{5}{8}BF} = \frac{5}{8};$$

$$16\sqrt{3} + 8BF = 55\sqrt{3} + \frac{25}{8}BF;$$

$$\frac{39}{8}BF = 39\sqrt{3};$$

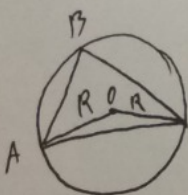
$$BF = 8\sqrt{3}. \quad BE = \frac{5}{8} \cdot 8\sqrt{3} = 5\sqrt{3}.$$

$$AB = AF + BF = 2\sqrt{3} + 8\sqrt{3} = 10\sqrt{3}.$$

$$BC = BE + CE = 11\sqrt{3} + 5\sqrt{3} = 16\sqrt{3}.$$

$$S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot AB \cdot BC \cdot \sin \angle B = \frac{10\sqrt{3} \cdot 16\sqrt{3} \cdot \sin 60^\circ}{2} = \frac{10 \cdot 16 \cdot 3 \cdot \sqrt{3}}{2 \cdot 2} = 10 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot \sqrt{3} = 120\sqrt{3}.$$

①



$AC^2 = AO^2 + OC^2 - 2 \cdot AO \cdot OC \cos \angle AOC$ - по м. косинусов.

$AC^2 = R^2 + R^2 - 2R^2 \cos \angle AOC.$

$R^2 = \frac{AC^2}{2 - 2 \cos \angle AOC}$. $R = \frac{AC}{\sqrt{2 - 2 \cos \angle AOC}}$.

$\cos \angle AOC = \cos(2 \cdot \angle ABC).$

по м. косинусов:
 ~~$AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 - 2AB \cdot BC \cos \angle B$~~

Таровик. N (упражнение).

$$AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 - 2AB \cdot BC \cos \angle B = (10\sqrt{3})^2 + (16\sqrt{3})^2 - 2 \cdot 10\sqrt{3} \cdot 16\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\angle AIC = 180^\circ - \angle FIM = 180^\circ - 60^\circ = 120^\circ$$

$$AC = \sqrt{AI^2 + CI^2 - 2 \cdot AI \cdot CI \cos \angle AIC} = \sqrt{16 + 484 + \frac{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 22}{2}} =$$
$$= \sqrt{500 + 88} = \sqrt{588} = 2\sqrt{147}$$

$$R_{ABC} = \frac{AC}{\sqrt{2 - 2 \cos(2 \cdot \angle ABC)}} = \frac{2\sqrt{147}}{\sqrt{2 + \frac{2}{2}}} = \frac{2\sqrt{147} \cdot 3}{3} = \frac{2\sqrt{441}}{3} = \frac{2 \cdot 21}{3} = 14.$$

Ответ: $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$;

$$S_{ABC} = 120\sqrt{3};$$

$$R_{ABC} = 14.$$

(2)

Часть 2

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

Шифр: **211007532**

ID профиля: **285175**

Вариант 14

Дана.

14.

$$\begin{cases} 7x^2 + 7y^2 - 3x^2y^2 = 7 \\ x^4 + y^4 - x^2y^2 = 37 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 7(x^2 + y^2) - 3x^2y^2 = 7 \\ (x^2 + y^2)^2 - 3x^2y^2 = 37 \end{cases}$$

Пусть $x^2 + y^2 = a$, $x^2y^2 = b$. Очевидно, $a > 0$, $b > 0$.

$$\begin{cases} 7a - 3b = 7 \\ a^2 - 3b = 37 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} -7a + 7 = -3b \\ a^2 - 7a + 7 = 37 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Решим (1): $a^2 - 7a - 30 = 0$.

$$D = 49 + 4 \cdot 30 = 169 = 13^2$$

$$\begin{cases} a = \frac{7+13}{2} \\ a = \frac{7-13}{2} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a = 10 \\ a = -3 \text{ - не в. к.} \end{cases}$$

$$b = \frac{7a-7}{3} = \frac{7 \cdot 10 - 7}{3} = \frac{63}{3} = 21$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 10 \\ x^2y^2 = 21 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x^2 = 10 - y^2 \\ (10 - y^2)y^2 = 21 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

Пусть $y^2 = c$, решим (2): $c^2 - 10c + 21 = 0$.

$$D = 25 - 21 = 4 = 2^2$$

$$\begin{cases} c = 5 + 2 \\ c = 5 - 2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} c = 7 \\ c = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y^2 = 7 \\ x^2 = 3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = \pm \sqrt{7} \\ x = \pm \sqrt{3} \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} y^2 = 3 \\ x^2 = 7 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = \pm \sqrt{3} \\ x = \pm \sqrt{7} \end{cases}$$

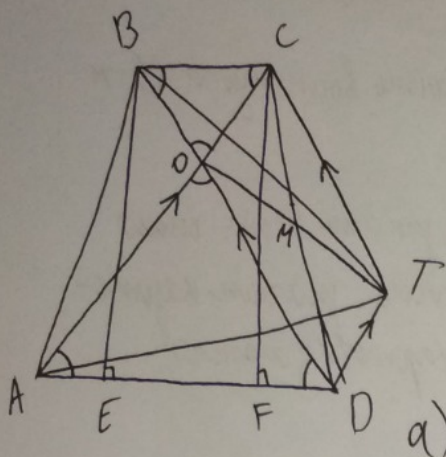
①

Ответ: $(-\sqrt{7}; -\sqrt{3})$, $(-\sqrt{7}; \sqrt{3})$, $(\sqrt{7}; -\sqrt{3})$, $(\sqrt{7}; \sqrt{3})$, $(-\sqrt{3}; -\sqrt{7})$, $(-\sqrt{3}; \sqrt{7})$,

$(\sqrt{3}; -\sqrt{7})$, $(\sqrt{3}; \sqrt{7})$.

Дарбух.

№6.



Дано: ABCD - вом. 4-х градишук.

$AC \perp BD = O$. $BC = 3$. $AD = 4$.

$\triangle BOC$ и $\triangle AOD$ - праб.

T см. O см. сеп. CD, $CM = MD$, $OM = \frac{MT}{2}$.

а) Д-мь: $\triangle ABT$ - праб. б) $\frac{S_{ABT}}{S_{ABCD}}$ - казми.

а) Д-во.

$AD \parallel BC$, м. к. $\angle OBC = \angle ODA$ - какрест. углы.

$\triangle ABO = \triangle DCO$ ($\angle BOA = \angle COD$ - верш., $BO = OC$, $AO = DO$ - радиус.), значим $AB = CD$.

$CM = MD$, $OM = \frac{MT}{2}$, значим $OC \perp TD$ - радиус перпендикуларен хорде, м. к. $OC \perp TD$ - радиус перпендикуларен хорде.

Тогда $CT \parallel OD$, м. к. $CT \parallel BD$, а $CO \parallel TD$, м. к. $TD \parallel AC$. Также $TD = CO = BC$, $CT = OD = AD$.

Значим $\triangle BCT$ и $\triangle ATC$ - праб. триаголники, $CD = BT$, $CD = AT$, м. к. в праб. триаголнике диагонали равны.

$CD = BT = AT = AB$, значим $\triangle ABT$ - равносторонний. смг

б) Решение.

$$S_{ABT} = \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot AT \sin \angle MAT = \frac{1}{2} AB^2 \sin 60^\circ = \frac{AB^2 \sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$BE = CF$, $EF = BC$, м. к. $EBCF$ - параллелограмм. ($BC \parallel EF$, $BE \parallel CF$, м. к. $BE \perp EF$, $CF \perp EF$)

$$AE = \frac{AD - BC}{2} = \frac{4 - 3}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$\angle AOB = 180^\circ - \angle BOC = 180^\circ - 60^\circ = 120^\circ$, м. к. $\triangle ABE = \triangle DCF$ ($AB = CD$, $BE = CF$ - катеты)

$$AB = \sqrt{BO^2 + AO^2 - 2 \cdot BO \cdot AO \cdot \cos \angle AOB} = \sqrt{9 + 16 + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} = \sqrt{37}$$

по м. Косинусов.

$$BE = \sqrt{AB^2 - AE^2} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{37})^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{37 - \frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{147}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{147}}{2}$$

$$S_{ABT} = \frac{37\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$S_{ABCD} = \frac{(BC + AD) \cdot BE}{2} = \frac{(3 + 4) \cdot \sqrt{147}}{2} = \frac{7\sqrt{147}}{2}$$

$$\frac{S_{ABT}}{S_{ABCD}} = \frac{37\sqrt{3} \cdot 4}{4 \cdot 7\sqrt{147}} = \frac{37\sqrt{3 \cdot 147}}{7 \cdot 147} = \frac{37 \cdot 21}{7 \cdot 147} = \frac{37}{49}$$

Ответ: $\frac{S_{ABT}}{S_{ABCD}} = \frac{37}{49}$

2

Задание.

№ 5.

Число кубов 15, значит первая карточка может быть вытасована 15-ю различными способами.

Каждое число встречается на каждой из сторон 15 раз, значит всего число можно встретить 30 раз, 2 из которых на одной карточке, значит карточек, содержащих каждое число 29. Значит вторую карточку можно вытасовать $225 - 29 = 196$ различными способами.

$15 \cdot 196 = 2940$ - способов вытасовать мелкое количество.

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 196 \\ \times 15 \\ \hline 980 \\ + 196 \\ \hline 2940 \end{array}$$

Ответ: 2940 способов.

(3)

$S_{APR} = \frac{37\sqrt{3}}{4}$ (человек)

$S_{APR} = \frac{7\sqrt{147}}{2 \cdot 2}$

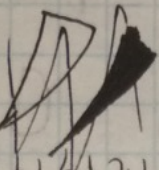
$\frac{21}{21}$
 $\frac{42}{42}$
 $\frac{42}{42}$

$\frac{147}{441}$

$\frac{37\sqrt{3}}{4}$

$\frac{7\sqrt{147}}{4}$

Handwritten calculations and diagrams involving numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.



14

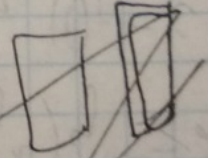
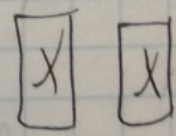
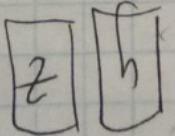
by groups of 8

known as by groups of 8

known as by groups of 8

$\frac{196}{98} = 2$

$15 \cdot 196 = 2940$



known as by groups of 8

$$\begin{cases} 7x^2 + 7y^2 - 7x^2y^2 = 7 \\ x^4 + y^4 - x^2y^2 = 37 \end{cases}$$

уравнения

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 10 & x^2 = 10 - y^2 \\ x^2y^2 = 21 & (10 - y^2)y^2 = 21 \end{cases}$$

$7 \cdot 4 + 7 \cdot 7 - 4 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 = 28 + 49 - 196 = -119$
 $21 + 49 - 64 = 7$
 $10 - 64 = -54$
 $9 + 49 - 3 \cdot 7 = 58 - 21 = 37$

$$7x^2 + 7y^2 - 7x^2y^2 = 7(x^2 + y^2) - 7x^2y^2 = 10c - c^2 = 21$$

$$c^2 - 10c + 21 = 0$$

$$x^4 + y^4 + 2x^2y^2 + x^2y^2 = (x^2 + y^2)^2 + x^2y^2 = \frac{D}{4} = 25 - 21 = 4$$

$$x^4 + y^4 + 2x^2y^2 - 3x^2y^2 = (x^2 + y^2)^2 - 7x^2y^2 = 25 - 21 = 4$$

$x = \pm\sqrt{7}$
 $y = \pm\sqrt{3}$

$c = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = a \\ x^2y^2 = b \end{cases}$$

$$7 \cdot 3 + 7 \cdot 7 - 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 = 21 + 49 - 63 = 7$$

$$-7b = 7 - 7a$$

$$3b = 7a - 7$$

$$b = \frac{7a - 7}{3}$$

$$a^2 - 3b = 37$$

$$a^2 + 7 - 7a = 37$$

$$a^2 - 7a - 30 = 0$$

$$D = 49 + 30 \cdot 4 = 49 + 120 = 169$$

$$a = \frac{7 \pm 13}{2}$$

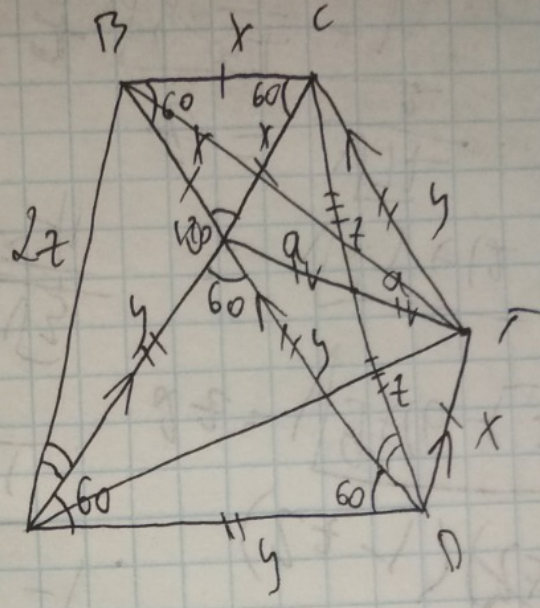
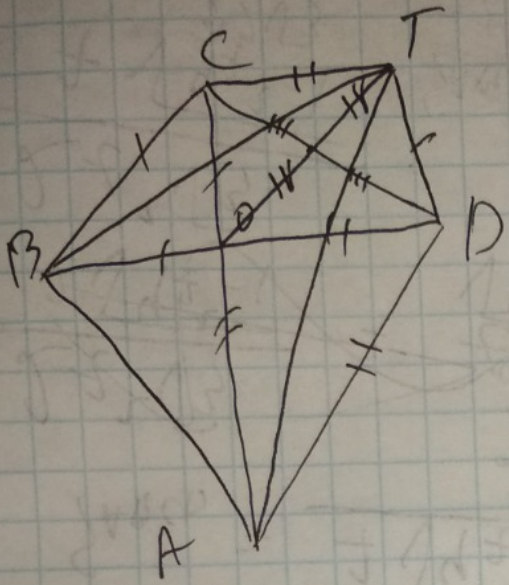
$$\begin{cases} a = 10 \\ a = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$b = -3 \cdot 7 - 7 = -28$$

$$\begin{cases} a = 10 \\ b = \frac{70 - 7}{3} = \frac{63}{3} = 21 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a = -3 \\ b = \frac{-21 - 7}{3} = \frac{-28}{3} = -9\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

Углублен



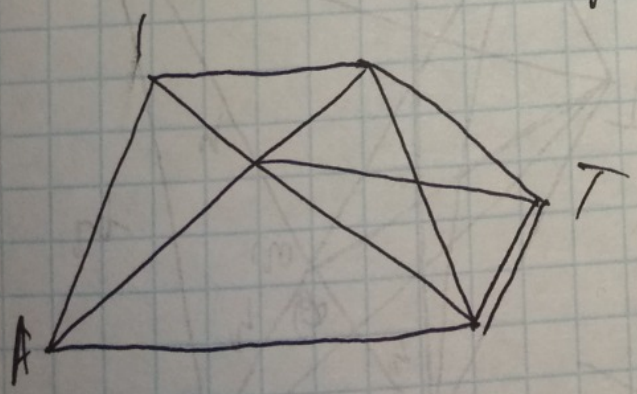
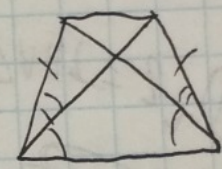
$ABCD$ - тетра. пр.б.

$OCTD$ - тетра-н.

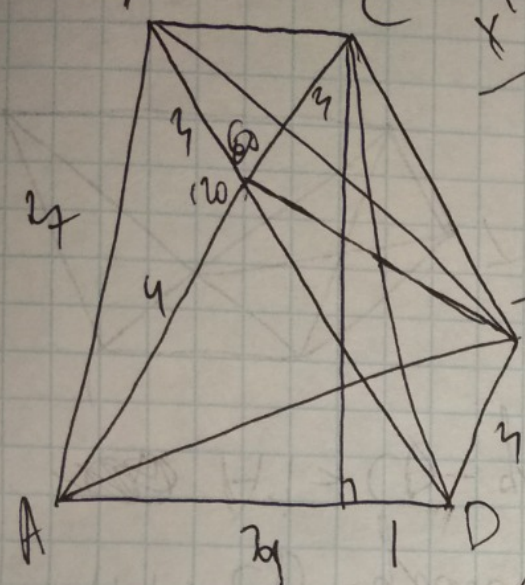
$AC \parallel DT$. $DB \parallel CT$

$BT = CD$ - грани в пр.б. тетра.

~~AD~~ $AT = CD$ - грани в пр.б. тетра.



Meynehm



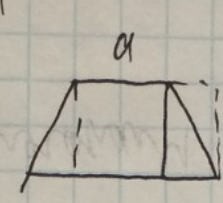
$$\frac{147}{\sqrt{88}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{147}}{2}$$

$$S_{\text{ART}} = \frac{1}{2} \times 27 \times 4 \sin 60^\circ = \frac{27^2 \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$S_{\text{ART}} = \frac{27 \cdot 27 \sin 60^\circ}{2}$$

$$= \frac{27^2 \sqrt{3}}{2} = 27^2 \sqrt{3}$$



$$\frac{(a+b)h}{2}$$

$$\frac{(3+4)h}{2}$$

$$h = \sqrt{1 + 27} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$h = 2^2 \cdot 2 \cdot S_{\text{ART}} = 2^2 \sqrt{3} = \frac{32\sqrt{3}}{4} = 8\sqrt{3}$$

$$h = \sqrt{(27)^2 - 1} = \sqrt{4z^2 - 1}$$

$$S_{\text{ARTCO}} = \frac{7\sqrt{4z^2 - 1}}{2}$$

$$2z = \sqrt{9 + 16 + \frac{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 4}{2}} = \sqrt{25 + 12} = \sqrt{37}$$

$$\frac{2z^2 \sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{4z^2 - 1}} = \frac{2z^2 \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{4z^2 - 1}}$$

$$z = \frac{\sqrt{37}}{2}$$

$$\frac{2z^2 \sqrt{3}}{7\sqrt{4z^2 - 1}}$$

$$S_{\text{ARTCO}} = \frac{7 \sqrt{4 \cdot \frac{37}{4} - 1}}{2} = \frac{7 \cdot 6}{2} = 21$$

$$\frac{32\sqrt{3}}{4 \cdot 21} = \frac{32\sqrt{3}}{84}$$