

МОСКОВСКИЙ ФИЗИКО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ  
ОЛИМПИАДА "ФИЗТЕХ" ПО МАТЕМАТИКЕ

11 класс

ВАРИАНТ 3

ШИФР \_\_\_\_\_

Заполняется ответственным секретарём

1. [3 балла] Углы  $\alpha$  и  $\beta$  удовлетворяют равенствам

$$\sin(2\alpha + 2\beta) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{17}}; \quad \sin(2\alpha + 4\beta) + \sin 2\alpha = -\frac{8}{17}.$$

Найдите все возможные значения  $\operatorname{tg} \alpha$ , если известно, что он определён и что этих значений не меньше трёх.

2. [4 балла] Решите систему уравнений

$$\begin{cases} 3y - 2x = \sqrt{3xy - 2x - 3y + 2}, \\ 3x^2 + 3y^2 - 6x - 4y = 4. \end{cases}$$

3. [5 баллов] Решите неравенство

$$3^{\log_4(x^2+6x)} + 6x \geq |x^2 + 6x|^{\log_4 5} - x^2.$$

4. [5 баллов] Окружности  $\Omega$  и  $\omega$  касаются в точке  $A$  внутренним образом. Отрезок  $AB$  – диаметр большей окружности  $\Omega$ , а хорда  $BC$  окружности  $\Omega$  касается  $\omega$  в точке  $D$ . Луч  $AD$  повторно пересекает  $\Omega$  в точке  $E$ . Прямая, проходящая через точку  $E$  перпендикулярно  $BC$ , повторно пересекает  $\Omega$  в точке  $F$ . Найдите радиусы окружностей, угол  $AFE$  и площадь треугольника  $AEF$ , если известно, что  $CD = \frac{5}{2}$ ,  $BD = \frac{13}{2}$ .

5. [5 баллов] Функция  $f$  определена на множестве положительных рациональных чисел. Известно, что для любых чисел  $a$  и  $b$  из этого множества выполнено равенство  $f(ab) = f(a) + f(b)$ , и при этом  $f(p) = [p/4]$  для любого простого числа  $p$  ( $[x]$  обозначает наибольшее целое число, не превосходящее  $x$ ). Найдите количество пар натуральных чисел  $(x; y)$  таких, что  $3 \leq x \leq 27$ ,  $3 \leq y \leq 27$  и  $f(x/y) < 0$ .

6. [5 баллов] Найдите все пары чисел  $(a; b)$  такие, что неравенство

$$\frac{4x - 3}{2x - 2} \geq ax + b \geq 8x^2 - 34x + 30$$

выполнено для всех  $x$  на промежутке  $(1; 3]$ .

7. [6 баллов] Дана пирамида  $PQRS$ , вершина  $P$  которой лежит на одной сфере с серединами всех её рёбер, кроме ребра  $PQ$ . Известно, что  $QR = 2$ ,  $QS = 1$ ,  $PS = \sqrt{2}$ . Найдите длину ребра  $RS$ . Какой наименьший радиус может иметь сфера, описанная около данной пирамиды?

## ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

№2

$$\begin{cases} 3y - 2x = \sqrt{3xy - 2x - 3y + 2} \\ 3x^2 + 3y^2 - 6x - 4y = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3y - 2x = \sqrt{(3y-2)(x-1)} \\ 3x^2 - 6x + 3 + 3y^2 - 4y + \frac{4}{3} = 4 + 3 + \frac{4}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (3y-2) - 2(x-1) = \sqrt{(3y-2)(x-1)} \\ 3(x-1)^2 + \frac{(3y-2)^2}{3} = \frac{25}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{]} \quad a = x - 1; \quad b = 3y - 2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} b - 2a = \sqrt{ab} \\ 3a^2 + \frac{b^2}{3} = \frac{25}{3} \\ b^2 - 4ab + 4a^2 = ab \\ 9a^2 + b^2 = 25 \end{cases}$$

$$(1): \quad (b-a)(b-4a) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} b = a \\ b = 4a \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 9a^2 + a^2 = 25 \\ 9a^2 + 16a^2 = 25 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 10a^2 = 25 \\ 25a^2 = 25 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = \pm \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} \\ a = \pm 1 \end{cases}$$

значит,

$$\begin{cases} x - 1 = \pm \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} \\ 3y - 2 = \pm \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x - 1 = \pm 1 \\ 3y - 2 = \pm 4 \end{cases}$$

Ответ:  $(1 - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}; \frac{2 - \sqrt{5}}{3})$ ;  
 $(2; 2)$

$$\begin{cases} x = 1 + \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} \\ y = \frac{2 + \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}}{3} \end{cases} \quad \text{- не годит. при проверке}$$
~~$$\begin{cases} x = 1 - \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} \\ y = \frac{2 - \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = -\frac{2}{3} \end{cases} \quad \text{- не годит. при проверке}$$~~

~~Ответ:  $(1 + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}; \frac{2 + \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}}{3})$ ;  
 $(1 - \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}; \frac{2 - \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}}{3})$ ;  
 $(2; 2)$ ;  $(0; -\frac{2}{3})$~~

N3

$$3 \log_4(x^2+6x) + 6x \geq \underbrace{|x^2+6x|}_{>0}^{\log_4 5} - x^2$$

$$x^2 + 6x > 0$$

$$x \in (-\infty; -6) \cup (0; +\infty)$$

$$3 \log_4(x^2+6x) + 6x \geq (x^2+6x)^{\log_4 5} - x^2$$

$$x^2+6x \geq (x^2+6x)^{\log_4 5} - 3 \log_4(x^2+6x)$$

$$] x^2+6x = t; t > 0$$

$$t \geq t^{\log_4 5} - 3 \log_4 t$$

$$t + 3 \log_4 t - t^{\log_4 5} \geq 0$$

$$t + 3 \log_4 t - 5 \log_4 t \geq 0$$

$$4 \log_4 t + 3 \log_4 t - 5 \log_4 t \geq 0$$

$$] \log_4 t = D; D \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$4^D + 3^D - 5^D \geq 0$$

$$5^D \left( \frac{4^D + 3^D}{5^D} - 1 \right) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \text{Нули: } \frac{5^D}{5^D} = 0 \text{ или } \frac{4^D + 3^D}{5^D} - 1 = 0$$

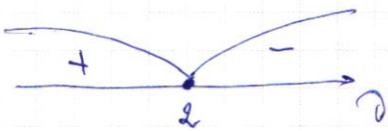
~~...~~

нет действ. корней

$$\frac{4^D + 3^D}{5^D} - 1 = 0$$

$$4^D + 3^D = 5^D$$

$$D = 2$$



$$\text{значит, } D \in (-\infty; 2]$$

$$\log_4 t \in (-\infty; 2] \Rightarrow t \in (0; 16] \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + 6x > 0 \\ x^2 + 6x \leq 16 \end{cases}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (1): x \in (-\infty; -6) \cup (0; +\infty) \\ (2): \text{Нули: } x = 2, x = -8 \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow x \in [-8; 2] \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -6) \cup (0; +\infty) \\ x \in [-8; 2] \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x \in [-8; -6) \cup (0; 2]$$

$$\boxed{\text{Ответ: } x \in [-8; -6) \cup (0; 2]}$$



## ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

№5  $f(p) = \left[ \frac{p}{4} \right]$ ;  $f(ab) = f(a) + f(b)$

Рассмотрим второе условие:

$$f(ab) = f(a) + f(b) \Rightarrow f(b) = f(ab) - f(a)$$

$$f(b) = f\left(\frac{ab}{a}\right) = f(ab) - f(a) \Rightarrow \text{Если } c = ab, \text{ то } f\left(\frac{c}{a}\right) = f(c) - f(a)$$

Рассмотрим значения  $f$  для  $t \in [3; 27]$ ;  $t \in \mathbb{N}$

$$f(3) = 0 \quad f(8) = 0 \quad f(13) = 3 \quad f(18) = 0 \quad f(23) = 5$$

$$f(4) = 0 \quad f(9) = 0 \quad f(14) = 1 \quad f(19) = 4 \quad f(24) = 0$$

$$f(5) = 1 \quad f(10) = 1 \quad f(15) = 1 \quad f(20) = 1 \quad f(25) = 2$$

$$f(6) = 0 \quad f(11) = 2 \quad f(16) = 0 \quad f(21) = 1 \quad f(26) = 3$$

$$f(7) = 1 \quad f(12) = 0 \quad f(17) = 4 \quad f(22) = 2 \quad f(27) = 0$$

$f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) < 0$ , если  $f(x) < f(y)$ . Для нашего возможного значения  $f(x)$  рассмотрим все возможные значения  $x$  при которых  $f(y) > f(x)$

Введем мн-ва:  $X_1, Y_1; X_2, Y_2; X_3, Y_3; X_4, Y_4; X_5, Y_5$

Тогда, чтобы  $f\left(\frac{\text{элемент } X_i}{\text{элемент } Y_j}\right) < 0$  для любых элементов.

Тогда  $X_1 = \{3; 4; 6; 8; 9; 12; 16; 18; 24; 27\}$

$$Y_1 = \{5; 7; 10; 11; 13; 14; 15; 17; 19; 20; 21; 22; 23; 25; 26\}$$

$$X_2 = \{5; 7; 10; 14; 15; 20; 21\}$$

$$Y_2 = \{11; 13; 17; 19; 22; 23; 25; 26\}$$

$$X_3 = \{11; 22; 25\}$$

$$Y_3 = \{13; 17; 19; 23; 26\}$$

$$X_4 = \{13; 26\}$$

$$Y_4 = \{17; 19; 23\}$$

$$X_5 = \{17; 19\}$$

$$\underline{Y_5 = \{23\}}$$

Таким образом  $f\left(\frac{\text{чисел } X_i}{\text{чисел } Y_j}\right) < 0$  для любых пар элементов.

Значит, кол-во разностей пар

$$N = |X_1| \cdot |Y_1| + |X_2| \cdot |Y_2| + |X_3| \cdot |Y_3| + |X_4| \cdot |Y_4| + |X_5| \cdot |Y_5|$$

где  $|A|$  - мощность мн-ва  $A$ .

$$N = 10 \cdot 15 + 7 \cdot 8 + 3 \cdot 5 + 2 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 1 = 150 + 56 + 15 + 6 + 2 = 229$$

Ответ: 229

## ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

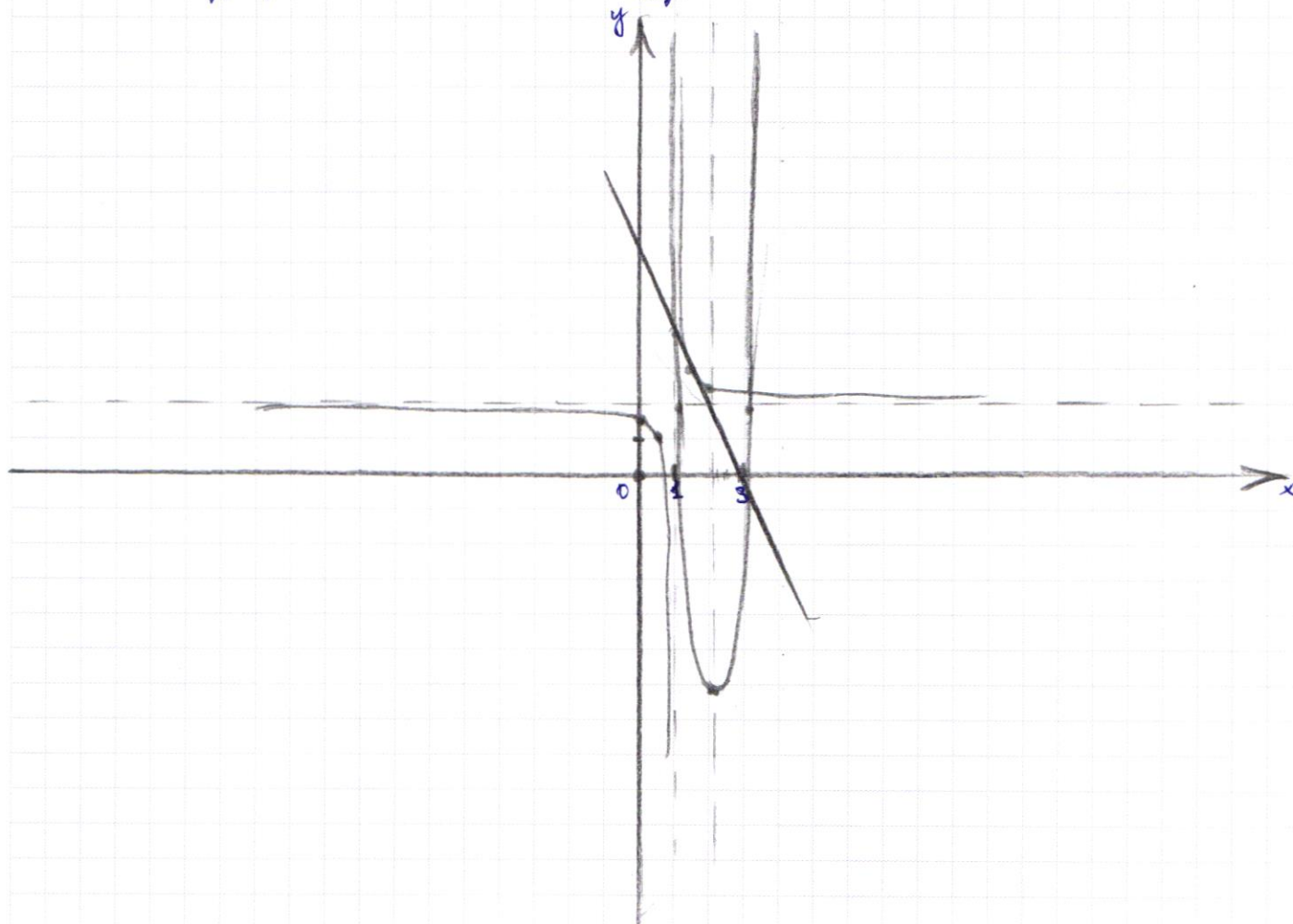
$$\boxed{нб} \quad \frac{4x-3}{2x-2} \geq ax+b \geq 8x^2-34x+30$$

$$\frac{4x-4}{2x-2} + \frac{1}{2x-2} \geq ax+b \geq 2 \left( \left(2x - \frac{17}{4}\right)^2 - \frac{49}{16} \right)$$

$$2 + \frac{1}{2x-2} \geq ax+b \geq 2 \left( \left(2\left(x - \frac{17}{8}\right)\right)^2 - \frac{49}{16} \right)$$

$$2 + \frac{1}{2x-2} \geq ax+b \geq 2 \left( 4 \left(x - \frac{17}{8}\right)^2 - \frac{49}{16} \right)$$

$$\underbrace{2 + \frac{1}{2x-2}}_{\text{гипербола}} \geq \underbrace{ax+b}_{\text{прямая}} \geq \underbrace{8 \left(x - \frac{17}{8}\right)^2 - \frac{49}{8}}_{\text{парабола}}$$





При  $x \in (1; 3]$ , если  $ax+b$  не пересекает график  
функции  $y = \frac{4x-3}{2x-2}$ , (касается касаясь), то

$$\frac{4x-3}{2x-2} \geq ax+b \quad (\text{т.к. } x=1 - \text{вертикальная асимптота})$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x_1=1; y_1=4 \\ x_2=3; y_2=0 \end{array} \quad \left| \rightarrow \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 = a \cdot 1 + b \\ 0 = a \cdot 3 + b \end{array} \right.$$

$$2a = -4$$

$$\underline{a = -2 \Rightarrow b = 6}$$

### ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

$$\boxed{N 1} \begin{cases} \sin(2\alpha + 2\beta) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{17}} \\ \sin(2\alpha + 4\beta) + \sin 2\alpha = -\frac{8}{17} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 2\alpha &= 1 - 2\sin^2 \alpha \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow 2\sin^2 \alpha &= 1 - \cos 2\alpha \\ \sin^2 \alpha &= \frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(1): \sin(2(\alpha + \beta)) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{17}}$$

$$\sin(2\alpha + 2\beta) \cos 2\alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}}$$

$$\sin(2\alpha + 2\beta) \cos 2\beta + \cos(2\alpha + 2\beta) \sin 2\beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}}$$

$$2\sin(\alpha + \beta) \cos(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{17}}$$

$$2(\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta) \cdot (\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{17}}$$

$$2(\sin \alpha \cos \alpha \cos^2 \beta + \sin \beta \cos \beta \cos^2 \alpha - \sin \beta \cos \beta \sin^2 \alpha - \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \sin^2 \beta) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{17}}$$

$$2(\sin \alpha \cos \alpha (\cos^2 \beta - \sin^2 \beta) + \sin \beta \cos \beta (\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha)) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{17}}$$

$$\sin(2\alpha + 4\beta) + \sin 2\alpha = \sin 2\alpha \cos 4\beta + \cos 2\alpha \sin 4\beta + \sin 2\alpha =$$

$$= \sin 2\alpha (\cos 4\beta + 1) + \cos 2\alpha \sin 4\beta =$$

$$= \sin 2\alpha (2\cos^2 2\beta - 1 + 1) + \cos 2\alpha \sin 4\beta =$$

$$= 2\sin 2\alpha \cos^2 2\beta + \cos 2\alpha \sin 4\beta = 2\sin 2\alpha \cos^2 2\beta + 2\sin 2\beta \cos 2\beta \cos 2\alpha =$$

$$= 2(\sin 2\alpha \cos^2 2\beta + \sin 2\beta \cos 2\beta \cos 2\alpha)$$

$$\sin(2\alpha + 2\beta) = \sin 2\alpha \cos 2\beta + \sin 2\beta \cos 2\alpha = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{17}}$$

$$\frac{1}{17}$$

$$\sin^2(2\alpha + 2\beta) = \frac{1 - \cos(4\alpha + 4\beta)}{2} \cdot 8 = \sin(2\alpha + 4\beta) + \sin 2\alpha$$

$$4 - 4\cos(4\alpha + 4\beta) = \sin(2\alpha + 4\beta) + \sin 2\alpha$$

$$4(1 - \cos(2(2\alpha + 2\beta))) = \sin(2\alpha + 2\beta) + 2\sin 2\beta - \sin 2\alpha$$

$$4(1 - (1 - 2\sin^2(2\alpha + 2\beta))) = \sin(2\alpha + 2\beta) + 2\sin 2\beta - \sin 2\alpha$$

$$4(2\sin^2(2\alpha + 2\beta)) = \sin(2\alpha + 2\beta) \cos 2\beta + \cos(2\alpha + 2\beta) \sin 2\beta + \sin 2\alpha$$

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

$$6 - 4 = \sqrt{4 \cdot 8}$$

$$8 = 2$$

$$-2 - 0 = \sqrt{4 \cdot -1}$$

$$2 = -2$$



$$2(4x^2 - 17x + 15) = 8x^2 - 34x + 30 =$$

$$= 2 \left( 2x - \frac{17}{4} \right)^2 - \frac{49}{16} = 2 \left( 2x - \frac{17}{4} \right)^2 - \frac{49}{16}$$

$$\frac{289}{16}$$

$$\frac{17}{4}$$

N2

$$\begin{cases} 3y - 2x = \sqrt{3xy - 2x - 3y + 2} \\ 3x^2 + 3y^2 - 6x - 4y = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$= 2(4x^2 - 17x + \frac{289}{16} - \frac{49}{16}) =$$

$$= 8x^2 - 34x + 30$$

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

$$\begin{cases} 3x^2 - 6x + 3 + 3y^2 - 4y + 2 + y^2 = 9 \\ 3x^2 - 6x + 3 + 3y^2 - 4y + \frac{4}{3} = 4 + 3 + \frac{4}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3(x-1)^2 + 2(y-2)^2 + y^2 = 9 \\ 3(x-1)^2 + 2(y-2)^2 + y^2 = 9 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x-1 &= y-2 \\ x-1 &= 3y-2 \\ x-1 &= 3y-2 \\ x-1 &= 3y-2 \\ x-1 &= 3y-2 \\ x-1 &= 3y-2 \\ x-1 &= 3y-2 \\ x-1 &= 3y-2 \\ x-1 &= 3y-2 \\ x-1 &= 3y-2 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$3x^2 - 6x + 3 + 3y^2 - 4y + \frac{4}{3} = 4 + 3 + \frac{4}{3}$$

$$3(x-1)^2 + \frac{(3y-2)^2}{3} = \frac{25}{3}$$

$$9(x-1)^2 + (3y-2)^2 = 25$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3y - 2x &= \\ &= (3y - 2) - 2(x - 1) = \\ &= 3y - 2 - 2x + 2 = 3y - 2x \end{aligned}$$

$$8x^2 - 34x + 30 = 8 \left( x - \frac{17}{4} \right)^2 - \frac{49}{16}$$

$$\begin{cases} a = x - 1 \\ b = 3y - 2 \end{cases} \quad \text{— замена}$$

$$\begin{cases} b - 2a = \sqrt{ab} \\ 9a^2 + b^2 = 25 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} b^2 - 4ab + 4a^2 = ab \\ 9a^2 + b^2 = 25 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} b^2 - 5ab + 4a^2 = 0 \\ 9a^2 + b^2 = 25 \end{cases}$$

$$(b-a)(b-4a) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} a = b \\ b = 4a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 9b^2 + b^2 = 25 \\ 9a^2 + 16a^2 = 25 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b^2 - 5ab + 4a^2 &= 0 \\ (b-a)(b-4a) &= 0 \\ D &= 25a^2 - 16a^2 = 9a^2 = (3a)^2 \\ b &= \frac{5a + 3a}{2} = 4a \\ b &= \frac{5a - 3a}{2} = a \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} x-1 = \pm \sqrt{\frac{25}{9}} \\ 3y-2 = \pm \sqrt{\frac{25}{9}} \\ a-1 = \pm 1 \\ 3y-2 = \pm 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \\ y = \frac{2 + \sqrt{5}}{3} \\ x = \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \\ y = \frac{2 - \sqrt{5}}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = 2 \\ x = 0 \\ y = -\frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 10a^2 = 25 & a = \pm \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} \\ 25a^2 = 25 & a = \pm 1 \\ a^2 = \frac{5}{2} \\ a^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$



$$x^2 + 6x \leq 16 \quad x^2 + 6x - 16 = 0 \quad \Delta = 36 + 64 = 100 \quad x \in [-8; 2]$$

$$(x-2)(x+8) \leq 0 \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = \frac{-6+10}{2} = 2 \\ x_2 = \frac{-6-10}{2} = -8 \end{array} \right]$$

## ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

$$a^{\log_b c} = e^{\log_b a \cdot \log_b c} \quad x^2 + 6x \neq 2$$

$$x^2 + 6x > 0$$

$$x(x+6) > 0$$

$$x \notin (-6; 0)$$

$$x \in (-\infty; -6) \cup (0; +\infty)$$

$$3^{\log_4(x^2+6x)} + 6x \geq (x^2+6x)^{\log_4 5} - x^2$$

$$3^{\log_4(x^2+6x)} + 6x \geq (x^2+6x)^{\log_4 5} - x^2$$

$$x^2 + 6x \geq (x^2+6x)^{\log_4 5} - 3^{\log_4(x^2+6x)}$$

$$\log_3(x^2+6x) \geq \log_3((x^2+6x)^{\log_4 5} - 3^{\log_4(x^2+6x)})$$

$$\log_{x^2+6x}(x^2+6x) \geq \log_{x^2+6x}((x^2+6x)^{\log_4 5} - 3^{\log_4(x^2+6x)})$$

$$t \geq t^{\log_4 5} - 3^{\log_4 t}$$

$$t - t^{\log_4 5} + 3^{\log_4 t}$$

$$(t-1)(1 - \log_4 5) \leq 3^{\log_4 t}$$

$$\log_3 t \geq \log_3(t^{\log_4 5} - 3^{\log_4 t})$$

$$t \geq t^{\log_4 5} - 3^{\log_4 t}$$

$$0 < x^2 + 6x \leq 16$$

$$x^2 + 6x > 0$$

$$x^2 + 6x \leq 16$$

$$x \in (-\infty; -6) \cup (0; +\infty)$$

$$\log_3(3^{\log_4 5}) = \log_4 5$$

$$\log_c a - \log_c b = \log_c \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\log_a f(x) = \log_b g(x)$$

$$\log_a f(x) - \log_a g(x) = 0$$

$$(x-1)(f(x)-g(x)) = 0$$

$$(x^2+6x) \in (0; 16]$$

$$\log_3 t - \log_3(t^{\log_4 5} - 3^{\log_4 t}) \geq 0$$

$$t - t^{\log_4 5} \geq -3^{\log_4 t}$$

$$t^{\log_4 5} - t \leq 3^{\log_4 t}$$

$$t^{\log_4 5} - t - 3^{\log_4 t} = 0$$

$$t \geq t^{\log_4 5} - t^{\log_4 3}$$

$$t \geq 5^{\log_4 t} - 3^{\log_4 t}$$

$$t + 3^{\log_4 t} - 5^{\log_4 t} \geq 0$$

$$3^{\log_4 t} + 3^{\log_4 t} - 5^{\log_4 t} \geq 0$$

$$\log_4 t = 0; \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\log_4 t \in (-\infty; 2]$$

$$t \in (0; 16]$$

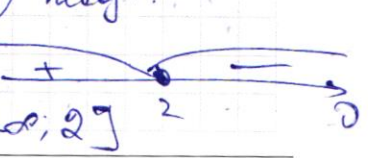
$$t = 4^{\log_4 t}$$

$$4^0 + 3^0 - 5^0 \geq 0$$

$$\text{Нум. } 4^0 + 3^0 = 5^0$$

$$5^0 \left( \frac{4^0 + 3^0}{5^0} - 1 \right) \geq 0$$

$$5^0 = 0 \quad 4^0 + 3^0 - 5^0$$



$$x \in [-8; -6) \cup (0; 2]$$



$$3 \cdot \frac{2+\sqrt{5/2}}{3} - 2(1+\sqrt{5/2}) = \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{2+\sqrt{5/2}}{3} - 2(1+\sqrt{5/2}) = f(ab) - f(a) - f(b)$$

$$2\sqrt{5/2} - 2 - 2\sqrt{5/2} = \sqrt{5/2}$$

$$\sqrt{5} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{5/2}$$

$$f(1) = [1/4] = 0$$

$$f(2) = [1/2] = 0$$

$$f(3) = [3/4] = 0$$

$$f(4) = [1] = 1$$

$$f(5) = [5/4] = 1$$

$$f(6) = [3/2] = 1$$

$$f(7) = [7/4] = 1$$

$$f(8) = [2] = 2$$

$$f(9) = [9/4] = 2$$

$$f(10) = [2.5] = 2$$

$$f(11) = [11/4] = 2$$

$$f(12) = [3] = 3$$

$$f(13) = [13/4] = 3$$

$$f(14) = [3.5] = 3$$

$$f(15) = [4] = 4$$

$$f(16) = [4] = 4$$

$$f(17) = [4.25] = 4$$

$$f(18) = [5] = 5$$

$$f(19) = [5.25] = 5$$

$$f(20) = [6] = 6$$

$$f(21) = [6.75] = 6$$

$$f(22) = [7] = 7$$

$$f(23) = [7.25] = 7$$

$$f(24) = [8] = 8$$

$$f(25) = [8.75] = 8$$

$$f(26) = [9] = 9$$

$$f(27) = [9.75] = 9$$

$$f(28) = [10] = 10$$

$$f(29) = [10.75] = 10$$

$$f(30) = [11] = 11$$

$$f(31) = [11.75] = 11$$

$$f(32) = [12] = 12$$

$$f(33) = [12.75] = 12$$

$$f(34) = [13] = 13$$

$$f(35) = [13.75] = 13$$

$$f(36) = [14] = 14$$

$$f(37) = [14.75] = 14$$

$$f(38) = [15] = 15$$

$$f(39) = [15.75] = 15$$

$$f(40) = [16] = 16$$

$$f(41) = [16.75] = 16$$

$$f(42) = [17] = 17$$

$$f(43) = [17.75] = 17$$

$$f(44) = [18] = 18$$

$$f(45) = [18.75] = 18$$

$$f(46) = [19] = 19$$

$$f(47) = [19.75] = 19$$

$$f(48) = [20] = 20$$

$$f(49) = [20.75] = 20$$

$$f(50) = [21] = 21$$

$$f(51) = [21.75] = 21$$

$$f(52) = [22] = 22$$

$$f(53) = [22.75] = 22$$

$$f(54) = [23] = 23$$

$$f(55) = [23.75] = 23$$

$$f(56) = [24] = 24$$

$$f(57) = [24.75] = 24$$

$$f(58) = [25] = 25$$

$$f(59) = [25.75] = 25$$

$$f(60) = [26] = 26$$

$$f(61) = [26.75] = 26$$

$$f(62) = [27] = 27$$

$$f(63) = [27.75] = 27$$

$$f(64) = [28] = 28$$

$$f(65) = [28.75] = 28$$

$$f(66) = [29] = 29$$

$$f(67) = [29.75] = 29$$

$$f(68) = [30] = 30$$

$$f(69) = [30.75] = 30$$

$$f(70) = [31] = 31$$

$$f(71) = [31.75] = 31$$

$$f(72) = [32] = 32$$

$$f(73) = [32.75] = 32$$

$$f(74) = [33] = 33$$

$$f(75) = [33.75] = 33$$

$$f(76) = [34] = 34$$

$$f(77) = [34.75] = 34$$

$$f(78) = [35] = 35$$

$$f(79) = [35.75] = 35$$

$$f(80) = [36] = 36$$

$$f(81) = [36.75] = 36$$

$$f(82) = [37] = 37$$

$$f(83) = [37.75] = 37$$

$$f(84) = [38] = 38$$

$$f(85) = [38.75] = 38$$

$$f(86) = [39] = 39$$

$$f(87) = [39.75] = 39$$

$$f(88) = [40] = 40$$

$$f(89) = [40.75] = 40$$

$$f(90) = [41] = 41$$

$$f(91) = [41.75] = 41$$

$$f(92) = [42] = 42$$

$$f(93) = [42.75] = 42$$

$$f(94) = [43] = 43$$

$$f(95) = [43.75] = 43$$

$$f(96) = [44] = 44$$

$$f(97) = [44.75] = 44$$

$$f(98) = [45] = 45$$

$$f(99) = [45.75] = 45$$

$$f(100) = [46] = 46$$

$$f(101) = [46.75] = 46$$

$$f(102) = [47] = 47$$

$$f(103) = [47.75] = 47$$

$$f(104) = [48] = 48$$

$$f(105) = [48.75] = 48$$

$$f(106) = [49] = 49$$

$$f(107) = [49.75] = 49$$

$$f(108) = [50] = 50$$

$$f(109) = [50.75] = 50$$

$$f(110) = [51] = 51$$

$$f(111) = [51.75] = 51$$

$$f(112) = [52] = 52$$

$$f(113) = [52.75] = 52$$

$$f(114) = [53] = 53$$

$$f(115) = [53.75] = 53$$

$$f(116) = [54] = 54$$

$$f(117) = [54.75] = 54$$

$$f(118) = [55] = 55$$

$$f(119) = [55.75] = 55$$

$$f(120) = [56] = 56$$

$$f(121) = [56.75] = 56$$

$$f(122) = [57] = 57$$

$$f(123) = [57.75] = 57$$

$$f(124) = [58] = 58$$

$$f(125) = [58.75] = 58$$

$$f(126) = [59] = 59$$

$$f(127) = [59.75] = 59$$

$$f(128) = [60] = 60$$

$$f(129) = [60.75] = 60$$

$$f(130) = [61] = 61$$

$$f(131) = [61.75] = 61$$

$$f(132) = [62] = 62$$

$$f(133) = [62.75] = 62$$

$$f(134) = [63] = 63$$

$$f(135) = [63.75] = 63$$

$$f(136) = [64] = 64$$

$$f(137) = [64.75] = 64$$

$$f(138) = [65] = 65$$

$$f(139) = [65.75] = 65$$

$$f(140) = [66] = 66$$

$$f(141) = [66.75] = 66$$

$$f(142) = [67] = 67$$

$$f(143) = [67.75] = 67$$

$$f(144) = [68] = 68$$

$$f(145) = [68.75] = 68$$

$$f(146) = [69] = 69$$

$$f(147) = [69.75] = 69$$

$$f(148) = [70] = 70$$

$$f(149) = [70.75] = 70$$

$$f(150) = [71] = 71$$

$$f(151) = [71.75] = 71$$

$$f(152) = [72] = 72$$

$$f(153) = [72.75] = 72$$

$$f(154) = [73] = 73$$

$$f(155) = [73.75] = 73$$

$$f(156) = [74] = 74$$

$$f(157) = [74.75] = 74$$

$$f(158) = [75] = 75$$

$$f(159) = [75.75] = 75$$

$$f(160) = [76] = 76$$

$$f(161) = [76.75] = 76$$

$$f(162) = [77] = 77$$

$$f(163) = [77.75] = 77$$

$$f(164) = [78] = 78$$

$$f(165) = [78.75] = 78$$

$$f(166) = [79] = 79$$

$$f(167) = [79.75] = 79$$

$$f(168) = [80] = 80$$

$$f(169) = [80.75] = 80$$

$$f(170) = [81] = 81$$

$$f(171) = [81.75] = 81$$

$$f(172) = [82] = 82$$

$$f(173) = [82.75] = 82$$

$$f(174) = [83] = 83$$

$$f(175) = [83.75] = 83$$

$$f(176) = [84] = 84$$

$$f(177) = [84.75] = 84$$

$$f(178) = [85] = 85$$

$$f(179) = [85.75] = 85$$

$$f(180) = [86] = 86$$

$$f(181) = [86.75] = 86$$

$$f(182) = [87] = 87$$

$$f(183) = [87.75] = 87$$

$$f(184) = [88] = 88$$

$$f(185) = [88.75] = 88$$

$$f(186) = [89] = 89$$

$$f(187) = [89.75] = 89$$

$$f(188) = [90] = 90$$

$$f(189) = [90.75] = 90$$

$$f(190) = [91] = 91$$

$$f(191) = [91.75] = 91$$

$$f(192) = [92] = 92$$

$$f(193) = [92.75] = 92$$

$$f(194) = [93] = 93$$

$$f(195) = [93.75] = 93$$

$$f(196) = [94] = 94$$

$$f(197) = [94.75] = 94$$

$$f(198) = [95] = 95$$

$$f(199) = [95.75] = 95$$

$$f(200) = [96] = 96$$

$$f(201) = [96.75] = 96$$