

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

### Задача 1

$$0 \leq \alpha, \theta \leq \pi$$

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

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

$$\sin(2\alpha + 4\theta) + \sin(2\alpha) = -\frac{8}{17}$$

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

$$\sin(2\alpha)\cos(4\theta) + \sin(2\alpha) = \sin(2\alpha)(\cos^2(2\theta) - \sin^2(2\theta) + \cos^2(2\theta) + \sin^2(2\theta)) = \sin(2\alpha) \cdot 2\cos^2(2\theta)$$

$$\cos(2\alpha)\sin(4\theta) = \cos(2\alpha) \cdot 2\sin(2\theta)\cos(2\theta)$$

$$\sin(2\alpha + 4\theta) + \sin(2\alpha) = 2\cos(2\theta)(\sin(2\alpha)\cos(2\theta) + \cos(2\alpha)\sin(2\theta)) = 2\cos(2\theta) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{17}}\right) = -\frac{8}{17}$$

$$\cos(2\theta) = \frac{4}{\sqrt{17}} \quad \sin(2\theta) = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{17}}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}}$$

$$\frac{4}{\sqrt{17}}\sin(2\alpha) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}}\cos(2\alpha) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}}$$

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

$$\text{Положим } t = \cos(2\alpha)$$

$$\pm 4\sqrt{1-t^2} \pm t = -1$$

$$\text{I } \sin(2\theta) > 0, \sin(2\alpha) > 0 \quad (2\alpha \in [0; \pi])$$

$$4\sqrt{1-t^2} = -t - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{1-t^2} = -\frac{t+1}{4} \\ & -t-1 \leq 0 \\ & 4\sqrt{1-t^2} \geq 0 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow t = -1 \quad \cos(2\alpha) = 1 \quad \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$$



$$\text{II } \sin(2\theta) > 0, \sin(2\alpha) \leq 0 \quad (2\alpha \in [\pi; 2\pi])$$

$$\begin{aligned} -4\sqrt{1-t^2} + t &= -1 & 17t^2 + 2t - 15 &= 0 \\ -4\sqrt{1-t^2} &= -t - 1 & t &= \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 1020}}{34} \\ 4\sqrt{1-t^2} &= t + 1 & &= \begin{cases} \frac{-2 + 32}{34} = \frac{15}{17} \\ \frac{-2 - 32}{34} = -1 \end{cases} \\ 16 - 16t^2 &= t^2 + 2t + 1 & \cos(2\alpha) &= \frac{15}{17}; -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{d = \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\text{III } \sin(2\theta) < 0, \sin(2\alpha) \geq 0 \quad (2\alpha \in [0; \pi])$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4\sqrt{1-t^2} - t &= -1 & 4\sqrt{1-t^2} &\geq 0 \\ 4\sqrt{1-t^2} &= t - 1 & t - 1 &\leq 0 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow t = 1 \quad \cos(2\alpha) = 1 \quad \underline{d = 0}$$

$$\text{IV } \sin(2\theta) < 0, \sin(2\alpha) \leq 0 \quad (2\alpha \in [\pi; 2\pi])$$

$$\begin{aligned} -4\sqrt{1-t^2} - t &= -1 & 17t^2 - 2t - 15 &= 0 \\ -4\sqrt{1-t^2} &= t - 1 & t &= \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 1020}}{34} \\ 4\sqrt{1-t^2} &= 1 - t & &= \begin{cases} \frac{2 + 32}{34} = 1 \\ \frac{2 - 32}{34} = -\frac{15}{17} \end{cases} \\ 16 - 16t^2 &= t^2 - 2t + 1 & \cos(2\alpha) &= -\frac{15}{17}; 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{d = \pi}$$

$$d = \frac{\pi}{2}; 0; \pi; \pi$$

$$\cos(2\alpha) = \frac{15}{17} \left( \begin{array}{l} \sin(2\alpha) \geq 0 \\ d \in [\frac{\pi}{2}; \pi] \end{array} \right); -\frac{15}{17} \left( \begin{array}{l} \sin(2\alpha) \leq 0 \\ d \in [\frac{\pi}{2}; \pi] \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \operatorname{tg}(0) &= 0 \\ \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) &= \infty \\ \operatorname{tg}(\pi) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \operatorname{tg}(\alpha) = \frac{\sin(\alpha)}{\cos(\alpha)} = \pm \frac{\frac{1 - \cos(2\alpha)}{2}}{\frac{1 + \cos(2\alpha)}{2}} = \pm \frac{1 - \cos(2\alpha)}{1 + \cos(2\alpha)}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}(\alpha) = -\sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{15}{17}}{1 + \frac{15}{17}}} = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{32}} = -\frac{1}{4} \quad \left( \cos(2\alpha) = \frac{15}{17} \right)$$

$$\operatorname{tg}(\alpha) = -\sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{15}{17}}{1 - \frac{15}{17}}} = -\sqrt{\frac{32}{2}} = -4 \quad \left( \cos(2\alpha) = -\frac{15}{17} \right)$$

**Ответ:  $0; -\frac{1}{4}; -4$**

## ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

Задача 3

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

$$x^2+6x > 0 \Rightarrow |x^2+6x| = x^2+6x$$

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

$$x^2+6x = t \quad t > 0$$

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

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

$$t^{\log_4 3 + \log_4 4} \geq t^{\log_4 5}$$

$$t^{\log_4 12} \geq t^{\log_4 5}$$

$$\log_4 12 > \log_4 5 \quad \Rightarrow t \geq 1 \quad x^2+6x \geq 1 \quad x^2+6x-1 \geq 0$$

$$x = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36+4}}{2} = -3 \pm \sqrt{10}$$

~~✗~~ Ответ:  $x \in [-3-\sqrt{10}; -3+\sqrt{10}]$

Задача 5

$$f(a \cdot b) = f(a) + f(b)$$

$$f(a \cdot 1) = f(a) + f(1) = f(a) \Rightarrow f(1) = 0$$

$$f(a \cdot \frac{1}{a}) = f(a) + f(\frac{1}{a}) = f(1) = 0 \Rightarrow f(\frac{1}{a}) = -f(a)$$

$$f(x/y) = f(x \cdot \frac{1}{y}) = f(x) + f(\frac{1}{y}) = f(x) - f(y) < 0 \Rightarrow f(x) < f(y)$$



$$f(2)=0 \quad f(3)=0 \quad f(5)=1 \quad f(7)=1 \quad f(11)=2 \quad f(13)=3 \quad f(17)=4$$

$$f(19)=4 \quad f(23)=5$$

$$f(4)=f(2 \cdot 2)=0+0=0 \quad f(20)=f(2 \cdot 10)=0+1=1$$

$$f(6)=f(2 \cdot 3)=0+0=0 \quad f(21)=f(3 \cdot 7)=0+1=1$$

$$f(8)=f(4 \cdot 2)=0+0=0 \quad f(22)=f(2 \cdot 11)=0+2=2$$

$$f(9)=f(3 \cdot 3)=0+0=0 \quad f(24)=f(2 \cdot 12)=0+0=0$$

$$f(10)=f(2 \cdot 5)=0+1=1 \quad f(25)=f(5 \cdot 5)=1+1=2$$

$$f(12)=f(2 \cdot 6)=0+0=0 \quad f(26)=f(2 \cdot 13)=0+3=3$$

$$f(14)=f(2 \cdot 7)=0+1=1 \quad f(27)=f(3 \cdot 9)=0+0=0$$

$$f(16)=f(2 \cdot 8)=0+0=0$$

$$f(18)=f(2 \cdot 9)=0+0=0$$

Количество символов:

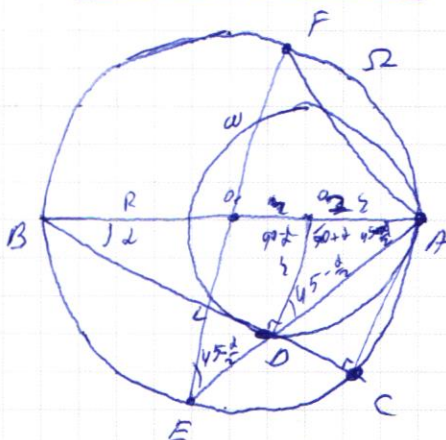
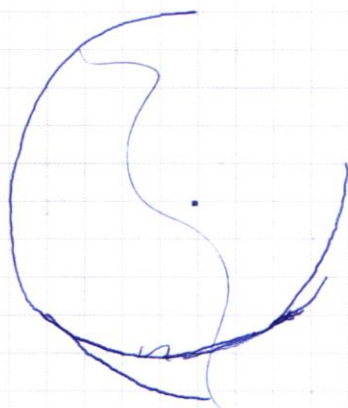
0:	12	} $f(x)=0$	} $f(y)=1, 2, 3, 4, 5$	} $12 \cdot (7+3+2+2+1)$							
1:	7				} $f(x)=1$	} $f(y)=7, 3, 4, 5$	} $7 \cdot (3+2+2+1)$				
2:	3							} $f(x)=4$	} $f(y)=5$	} $2 \cdot 1$	
3:	2										} $12(7+3+2+2+1) + 7(3+2+2+1) +$
4:	2										
5:	1	} $= 12 \cdot 15 + 7 \cdot 8 + 3 \cdot 5 + 2 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 1 =$									

$= 180 + 56 + 15 + 6 + 2 = 259$

Ответ: 259

## ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

Задача 4



$$BD = \frac{13}{2}$$

$$CO = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$BO_2 = 2R - 5, \quad \angle BDO_2 = 90^\circ$$

$$DO_2 = 5 = BO_2 \sin(\alpha)$$

$$BD = \frac{13}{2} = BO_2 \cos(\alpha)$$

$$\angle BCA = 90^\circ$$

$$AB = 2R$$

$$BC = BD + CD = 9 = AB \cos(\alpha)$$

$$\cos(\alpha) = \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{9}{2R}$$

$$\sin(\alpha) = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{9}{2R}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{4R^2 - 81}}{2R}$$

$$2R - 5 = \frac{13}{9} R$$

$$\frac{13}{9} R \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4R^2 - 81}}{2R} = \frac{5}{9} R$$

$$13\sqrt{4R^2 - 81} = 10R$$

$$676R^2 - (13 \cdot 9)^2 = 100R^2$$

$$(24R)^2 = (13 \cdot 9)^2$$

$$24R = 13 \cdot 9$$

$$BD = \frac{13}{2} = BO_2 \cos(\alpha) = (2R - 5) \cdot \frac{9}{2R} \quad 2R \cdot \frac{9}{2R} - 5 \cdot \frac{9}{2R} \quad R = \frac{39}{8}$$

$$\frac{13}{2} = 18 - \frac{9 \cdot 5}{R}$$

$$\frac{9 \cdot 5}{R} = 5$$

$$h = \frac{5}{9} R$$

$$h = \frac{195}{72}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \angle ABO_2 = \alpha & \quad \angle BDO_2 = 90^\circ \Rightarrow \angle BAO_2 = 90 - \alpha \Rightarrow \angle ABO_2 = 90 + \alpha \\ \angle BAO_2 = 90 + \alpha & \quad \angle BAO = 45^\circ \Rightarrow \angle BAO_2 = 45 + \alpha \\ \angle BAO_2 = 45 + \alpha & \quad \angle BAO_2 = 90 + \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha = 45^\circ \\ \Rightarrow \angle O_2DA = \angle O_2AD = 45 - \frac{\alpha}{2} & \quad \angle O_2DA = \angle O_2AD = 45 - \frac{\alpha}{2} \\ \angle O_2DA = \angle O_2AD = 45 - \frac{\alpha}{2} & \quad \angle O_2DA = \angle O_2AD = 45 - \frac{\alpha}{2} \end{aligned}$$



$$\Rightarrow \angle FEA = \angle O_1DA = 45 - \frac{d}{2}$$

$$\angle BAE = \angle O_1AE$$

$$A, E \in \Omega \Rightarrow \angle O_1EA = \angle O_1AE = 45 - \frac{d}{2}$$

$O_1$  — центр  $\Omega$

$$\angle O_1FAE = 45 - \frac{d}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow O_1 \in EF,$$

$EF$  — диаметр  $\Omega \Rightarrow$

$$EF = 2R = \frac{39}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle EAF = 90^\circ \Rightarrow \angle AFE = 45 + \frac{d}{2}$$

$$\angle FAE = 45 - \frac{d}{2}$$

$$\cos(d) = \frac{9}{2R} = \frac{9}{2} \cdot \frac{8}{39} = \frac{12}{13}$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{12}{13}}}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{26}}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) = \frac{1 + \frac{12}{13}}{2} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{26}}$$

$$\sin\left(45 + \frac{d}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{26}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{\sqrt{26}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$$\cos\left(45 + \frac{d}{2}\right) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$$\angle AFE = \alpha \Rightarrow \sin\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{13}}\right)$$

$$S_{AFE} = \frac{AE \cdot AF}{2} = \frac{EF \sin\left(45 + \frac{d}{2}\right) \cdot EF \cos\left(45 + \frac{d}{2}\right)}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{39}{4}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}}{2} = \frac{39 \cdot 39 \cdot 3}{4 \cdot 4 \cdot 13} = \frac{351}{16}$$

$$\text{ответ: } R = \frac{39}{8}; \quad b = \frac{195}{72}; \quad \angle AFE = \alpha \Rightarrow \sin\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{13}}\right);$$

$$S_{AEF} = \frac{351}{16}$$

### ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \alpha < 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} & b = \alpha + 4 \\ & \frac{2(\alpha + 2 - b) - \sqrt{-11}}{4\alpha} = 3 \end{aligned} \right. \quad \begin{aligned} & \alpha + 2 - \alpha - 4 = -2 \\ & -4 - \sqrt{-11} = 12\alpha \end{aligned} \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} & b = 3\alpha \\ & \frac{2(\alpha + 2 - b) - \sqrt{-11}}{4\alpha} = 1 \end{aligned} \right. \quad \text{~~не подходит~~
\end{aligned}$$

$\alpha > 0$

$$\alpha = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} & b = \alpha + 4 \\ & 3 = \frac{b - 3}{2(\alpha + b - \alpha - 2)} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{\alpha + 1}{2 - 2} = 3 \\
 & \alpha + 1 = 12 \\
 & \alpha = 11 \\
 & b = 15
 \end{aligned}$$

~~(boxed solution crossed out)~~



$$(8x^2 - (34 - a)x + (30 - b)) \leq 0$$

$$2ax^2 + 2(b - a - 2)x + (3 - b) \leq 0$$

$$x = \frac{34 - a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - 68a + 32b + 196}}{16}$$

$$\frac{34 - a - \sqrt{a^2 - 68a + 32b + 196}}{16} \leq 1$$

$$\frac{34 - a + \sqrt{a^2 - 68a + 32b + 196}}{16} \geq 3$$

$$34 - a - \sqrt{-11} \leq 16$$

$$34 - a + \sqrt{-11} \geq 48$$

$$18 - a \leq \sqrt{-11}$$

$$\sqrt{-11} \geq 14 + a$$

$$[-11 - 7, a^2 - 36a + 324]$$

$$[-11 - 7, a^2 + 28a + 196]$$

$$[a^2 - 68a + 32b + 196, a^2 - 36a + 324]$$

$$[a^2 - 68a + 32b + 196, a^2 + 28a + 196]$$

$$[32b \geq 32a + 128]$$

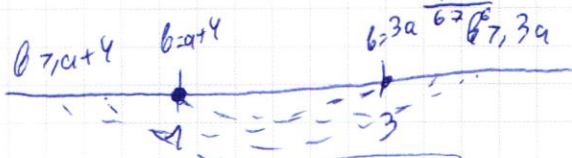
$$[32b \geq 96a]$$

$$[b \geq a + 4]$$

$$[b \geq 3a]$$

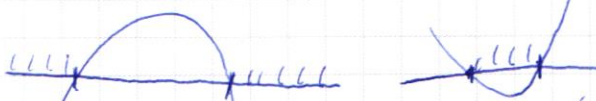
$$b = a + 4$$

$$b = 3a$$



$$2R - \frac{5}{3}R = \frac{13}{9}R \quad (2R - 2) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4R^2 - 81}}{2R} = \frac{5}{9}R$$

$$\frac{13}{9}R - \frac{5}{9}R = \frac{13}{9}R$$



$$\sin(\alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{4R^2 - 81}}{2R} = \frac{\sqrt{4R^2 - 81}}{2R}$$

$$\cos(\alpha) = \frac{9}{2R}$$

$$(2R - 2) \cos(\alpha) = \frac{13}{2}$$

$$CF = \frac{5}{2}, OD = \frac{13}{2}$$

$$2(a + 2 - b) + \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + 6ab - 20a - 4b + 4}$$

$$2(b - a - 2) + (3 - b) \leq 0$$

$$x \leq \frac{b - 3}{2}$$

$$\sin\left(45 + \frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{b - a - 2}}{\sqrt{26}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{26}} =$$

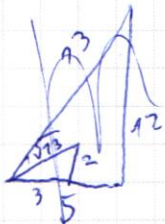
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{\sqrt{b - a - 2}}{\sqrt{26}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{26}} \right) = \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$$\frac{34 \cdot 9}{81} = \frac{27}{351}$$

$$12^2 + 5^2$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = 5$$

$$2ab = 12$$



$$\sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{12}{13}}{2}} =$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \frac{5}{\sqrt{26}}$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{26}}$$

$$(3 + 2i)^2 = (9 - 4) + 12 \cdot 3 \cdot 2i = 5 + 12i$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \frac{1 - \frac{12}{13}}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{26}}$$

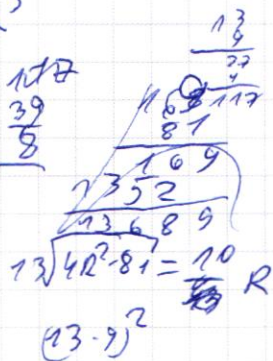
$$\cos(\alpha) = \frac{9}{20} = \frac{9}{20} \cdot \frac{8}{8} \cdot \frac{12}{13} = \frac{12}{13}$$

$$\cos(\alpha) = \frac{9}{20} = \frac{9}{20} \cdot \frac{8}{8} = \frac{36}{80} = \frac{12}{13}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{12}{13}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{25}{26}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{26}}$$

$$24R = 13 \cdot 4$$

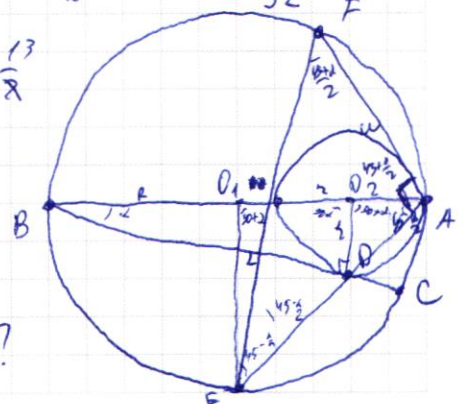
$$R = \frac{13}{3}$$



$$2R - \frac{9}{R} - 2 \cdot \frac{9}{R} = 13$$

$$18 - \frac{9}{R} = 13 \quad \frac{9}{R} = 5 \quad 9R = 5R \quad R = \frac{5}{9}R$$

$$(2R - 2) \cdot \frac{9}{2R} = \frac{13}{2}$$









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

$$9y^2 - 12xy + 4x^2 = 3xy - 2x - 3y + 2$$

$$9y^2 - 15xy + 4x^2 + 2x + 3y - 2 = 0$$

$$3y - 2x \geq 0 \quad 3y \geq 2x$$

$$3xy - 2x - 3y + 2 \geq 0$$

$$3y(x-1) - 2(x-1) \geq 0$$

$$(3y-2)(x-1) \geq 0$$

$$3y \geq 2$$

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 - 6x - 4y = 4$$

$$3x^2 - 6x + 3 + 3y^2 - 4y + 1 - 4 = 4$$

$$3(x-1)^2 + (3y-1)(y-1) = 8$$

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

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

$$(a; b) \rightarrow \sin(2\alpha)(1 + \cos(4\beta)) = -1 - (1 + \cos^2(2\beta)\sin^2(2\beta))$$

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

$$0 \leq a, b \leq \pi$$

$$x \in (1; 3)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{4x-3}{2(x-1)} \geq ax+b \\ ax+b \geq 8x^2 - 34x + 30 \end{cases}$$

$$8x^2 - (34-a)x + (30-b) \leq 0$$

$$D = (34-a)^2 - 32(30-b) = a^2 - 68a + 1156 + 32b - 960 = a^2 - 68a + 32b + 196$$

$$x = \frac{34-a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - 68a + 32b + 196}}{16}$$

$$D(f) = (a; m)$$

$$f(a; b) = f(a) + f(b)$$

$$f(p) = [p/4] \quad (p - \text{простое})$$

$$(x; y) - \text{количество}$$

$$3 \leq x, y \leq 27$$

$$f(x/y) \leq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 3y - 2 > 0 \\ x - 1 > 0 \\ 3y - 2 < 0 \\ x - 1 < 0 \\ 3y - 2 = 0 \\ x - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} y > \frac{2}{3} \\ x > 1 \\ y < \frac{2}{3} \\ x < 1 \\ y = \frac{2}{3} \\ x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) - f(y) < 0$$

$$f(x) < f(y)$$

$$f(1) = 0, f(2) = 1, f(3) = 2, f(4) = 3, f(5) = 4, f(6) = 5, f(7) = 6, f(8) = 7, f(9) = 8, f(10) = 9, f(11) = 10, f(12) = 11, f(13) = 12, f(14) = 13, f(15) = 14, f(16) = 15, f(17) = 16, f(18) = 17, f(19) = 18, f(20) = 19, f(21) = 20, f(22) = 21, f(23) = 22, f(24) = 23, f(25) = 24, f(26) = 25, f(27) = 26$$

$$D = 4(b-a-2)^2 - 4 \cdot 7a \cdot (3-b) = 254$$

$$= b^2 + a^2 - 2ab - 4b + 4a + 4 + 8ab - 24a = a^2 + b^2 + 6ab - 20a - 4b + 4$$

$$2(a+b)(x-1) = 2ax^2 + 2bx - 2ax - 2b = 2ax^2 + 2(b-a)x - 2b \leq 4x - 3$$

$$2ax^2 + 2(b-a-2)x + (3-b) \leq 0$$

$$x = \frac{2(a+b-2) \pm \sqrt{4a^2 + 4a^2 + 6ab - 20a - 4b + 4}}{4a}$$

$$f(4) = f(2 \cdot 2) = 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$f(6) = f(2 \cdot 3) = 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$f(8) = f(2 \cdot 4) = 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$f(9) = f(3 \cdot 3) = 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$f(10) = f(2 \cdot 5) = 0 + 1 = 1$$

$$f(12) = f(2 \cdot 6) = 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$f(14) = f(2 \cdot 7) = 0 + 1 = 1$$

$$f(15) = 1$$

$$f(16) = 0$$

$$f(18) = 0$$

$$f(20) = 1$$

$$f(21) = 1$$

$$f(22) = 2$$

$$f(24) = 0$$

$$f(27) = 2$$

$$f(28) = 3$$

$$f(29) = 4$$

$$f(30) = 4$$

$$f(32) = 5$$

$$f(33) = 5$$