

# МОСКОВСКИЙ ФИЗИКО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ

## ОЛИМПИАДА "ФИЗТЕХ" ПО МАТЕМАТИКЕ

11 класс

ВАРИАНТ 1

ШИФР



Заполняется ответственным секретарём

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

$$\sin(2\alpha + 2\beta) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}; \quad \sin(2\alpha + 4\beta) + \sin 2\alpha = -\frac{4}{5}.$$

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

$$\begin{cases} x - 2y = \sqrt{xy - x - 2y + 2}, \\ x^2 + 9y^2 - 4x - 18y = 12. \end{cases}$$

3. [5 баллов] Решите неравенство

$$5^{\log_{12}(x^2+18x)} + x^2 \geq |x^2 + 18x|^{\log_{12} 13} - 18x.$$

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  $CD = 8$ ,  $BD = 17$ .
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  $1 \leq x \leq 24$ ,  $1 \leq y \leq 24$  и  $f(x/y) < 0$ .
6. [5 баллов] Найдите все пары чисел  $(a; b)$  такие, что неравенство

$$\frac{12x + 11}{4x + 3} \leq ax + b \leq -8x^2 - 30x - 17$$

выполнено для всех  $x$  на промежутке  $[-\frac{11}{4}; -\frac{3}{4}]$ .

7. [6 баллов] Дана пирамида  $ABCD$ , вершина  $A$  которой лежит на одной сфере с серединами всех её рёбер, кроме ребра  $AD$ . Известно, что  $AB = 1$ ,  $BD = 2$ ,  $CD = 3$ . Найдите длину ребра  $BC$ . Какой наименьший радиус может иметь сфера, описанная около данной пирамиды?



## ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

№3

$$5 \log_{12}(x^2+18x) + x^2 \geq |x^2+18x| \log_{12} 13 - 18x$$

ОДЗ:  $x^2+18x > 0$

$$5 \log_{12}(x^2+18x) + x^2 + 18x \geq (x^2+18x) \log_{12} 13$$

$t = \log_{12} x^2 + 18x, t > 0$  (из ОДЗ)

$$5 \log_{12} t + t \geq t \log_{12} 13$$

$$\log_{12} t = \frac{\log_5 t}{\log_5 12} = \log_5 t \cdot \log_{12} 5 \Rightarrow 5 \log_{12} t =$$

$$= 5 \log_5 t \cdot \log_{12} 5 = t \log_{12} 5$$

$$t \log_{12} 5 + t \geq t \log_{12} 13 \quad | : t \log_{12} 13 > 0$$

$$t \log_{12} 5 - \log_{12} 13 + t \frac{1 - \log_{12} 13}{\log_{12} 13} \geq 1$$

$$t \log_{12} \frac{5}{13} + t \log_{12} \frac{12}{13} \geq 1$$

$$f(t) = t \log_{12} \frac{5}{13} + t \log_{12} \frac{12}{13}$$

$\log_{12} \frac{5}{13} < 0$  (т.к.  $\frac{5}{13} < 1$ )  $\Rightarrow$   $t \log_{12} \frac{5}{13} \downarrow$  на  $(0; +\infty)$

$\log_{12} \frac{12}{13} < 0$  (т.к.  $\frac{12}{13} < 1$ )  $\Rightarrow$   $t \log_{12} \frac{12}{13} \downarrow$  на  $(0; +\infty)$ .

Г.е.  $f(t) \downarrow$  на  $(0; +\infty)$  (на ОДЗ)

$f(t) \geq 1$ , пусть  $f(t_0) = 1$

$f(t) \geq f(t_0), f(t) \downarrow \Rightarrow t \leq t_0$

Наша задача сводится к нахождению  $t_0$ , такое что  $f(t_0) =$

-1

Т.к.  $f(t)$  монотонна на  $OD3$ , то велич значения то не более одного. Заметим, что  $t_0 = 17^2$  удовл. усл.

$$(2^2)^{\log_{12} \frac{5}{13}} + (2^2)^{\log_{12} \frac{12}{13}} = \left(\frac{5}{13}\right)^2 + \frac{12^2}{13^2} = \frac{25}{169} + \frac{144}{169} = \frac{169}{169} = 1,$$

т.е.  $f(t) \geq 1$  при  $t \leq 12^2 = 144$

Учитывая  $OD3$ :

$$0 < t \leq 12 \cdot 144$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + 18x > 0 \\ x^2 + 78x \leq 144 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x(x+18) > 0 \\ (x+24)(x-6) \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x < -18 \\ -24 \leq x \leq 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in \underline{[-24; -18] \cup (0; 6]}.$$

№5

Выведем формулу для числа  $f\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) \frac{m}{n}$ .

$$f(ab) = f(a) + f(b) \Rightarrow f(a) = f(ab) - f(b) \quad \Rightarrow \quad f\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) = f\left(\frac{m}{n} \cdot n^2\right) - f(n^2) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= f(mn) - f(n \cdot n) = \\ &= f(m) + f(n) - (f(n) + f(n)) = \\ &= \underline{f(m) - f(n)} \end{aligned}$$

Таким образом

$$f\left(\frac{v}{y}\right) = f(x) - f(y)$$

$$f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) < 0, \text{ когда } f(b) - f(y) < 0$$

$$f(b) < f(y)$$

$x \in \mathbb{N} \wedge b, y \in \mathbb{N} \cap [1; 24] \Rightarrow$  для каждого возможного  $x$

найдем  $f(x)$ :

$$f(1) = f\left(\frac{1}{1}\right) = f(1) - f(1) = 0$$

$$f(2) = \left[\frac{2}{2}\right] = 0$$

$$f(3) = \left[\frac{3}{3}\right] = 0$$

$$f(4) = f(1) + f(2) = 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$f(5) = \left[\frac{5}{5}\right] = 1$$

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

$$f(7) = \left[\frac{7}{7}\right] = 1$$

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



## ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

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

$$f(11) = \left\lfloor \frac{11}{4} \right\rfloor = 2$$

$$f(13) = \left\lfloor \frac{13}{4} \right\rfloor = 3$$

$$f(15) = f(3) + f(3) = 0 + 1 = 1$$

$$f(17) = \left\lfloor \frac{17}{4} \right\rfloor = 4$$

$$f(19) = \left\lfloor \frac{19}{4} \right\rfloor = 4$$

$$f(21) = f(3) + f(4) = 1$$

$$f(23) = \left\lfloor \frac{23}{4} \right\rfloor = 5$$

$f(x) = 0$  для 11 чисел

$f(x) = 1$  для 7 чисел

$f(x) = 2$  для 2 чисел

$f(x) = 3$  для 1 числа

$f(x) = 4$  для 2 чисел

$f(x) = 5$  для 1 числа

Итого получаем  $143 + 42 + 7 + 3$  решений, т.е. 198 решений

$$f(10) = f(5) + f(5) = 1 + 0 = 1$$

$$f(12) = f(4) + f(3) = 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$f(14) = f(7) + f(7) = 1 + 0 = 1$$

$$f(16) = f(4) + f(4) = 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$f(18) = f(9) + f(9) = 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$f(20) = f(4) + f(5) = 0 + 1 = 1$$

$$f(22) = f(11) + f(11) = 2 + 0 = 2$$

$$f(24) = f(4) + f(6) = 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$f(x) - f(4) < 0$$

кол-во способов выбрать  $f(x) = 0$ ,

$$f(4) \geq 1: 11 \cdot (4 + 2 + 1 + 2 + 1) = 11 \cdot 13$$

$$= 143$$

кол-во способов выбрать  $f(x) = 1$ ,

$$f(4) \geq 2: 7 \cdot (2 + 1 + 2 + 1) = 42$$

кол-во способов выбрать  $f(x) = 2$ ,

$$f(4) \geq 3: 2 \cdot (1 + 2 + 1) = 8$$

кол-во способов выбрать  $f(x) = 3$

$$f(4) \geq 4: 1 \cdot (2 + 1) = 3$$

кол-во способов выбрать  $f(x) = 4$

$$f(4) \geq 5: 2 \cdot 1 = 2$$

№2

$$\begin{cases} x-2y = \sqrt{xy - x - 2y + 2} \\ x^2 + 9y^2 - 4x + 12y = 12 \end{cases} \begin{cases} (x-2) - 2(y-1) = \sqrt{(x-2)(y-1)} \\ (x-2)^2 + 9(y-1)^2 = 25 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x-2 = a \\ y-1 = b \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a-2b = \sqrt{ab} \\ a^2 + 9b^2 = 25 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} 5b^2 + 5ab = 25 \\ a^2 + 9b^2 = 25 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} b^2 + ab = 5 \\ a^2 + 9b^2 = 25 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a = -\frac{b^2-5}{b}, b \neq 0 \\ a^2 + 9b^2 = 25 \end{cases}$$

$$\left(\frac{b^2-5}{b}\right)^2 + 9b^2 = 25 \quad | \cdot b^2$$

$$b^4 - 10b^2 + 25 + 9b^4 - 25b^2 = 0$$

$$10b^4 - 35b^2 + 25 = 0$$

$$2b^4 - 7b^2 + 5 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} b^2 = 1 \\ b^2 = \frac{5}{2} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} b = 1 \\ b = -1 \\ b = \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} \\ b = -\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$a = -\frac{b^2-5}{b} \text{ по формуле (1): } -\frac{b^2-5}{b} - 2b \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{-b^2-5}{b} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{b^2+5}{b} \leq 0, \text{ где } b \geq 0 \text{ (т.к. } b^2+5 \geq 0).$$

$$\begin{cases} b = -1 \\ b = -\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} b = -1 \\ a = 4 \\ b = \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} \\ a = \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = 6 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$



(заполняется секретарём)

## ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

$$a = -\frac{b^2-5}{b} \text{ полагая } b(1):$$

$$-\frac{b^2-5}{b} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{5-b^2}{b} \geq 0$$

$$1) b^2=1 \Rightarrow \frac{5-3}{b} \geq 0$$

$$b \geq 0, \text{ т.е. } \underline{b=1} \Rightarrow \underline{a=4}$$

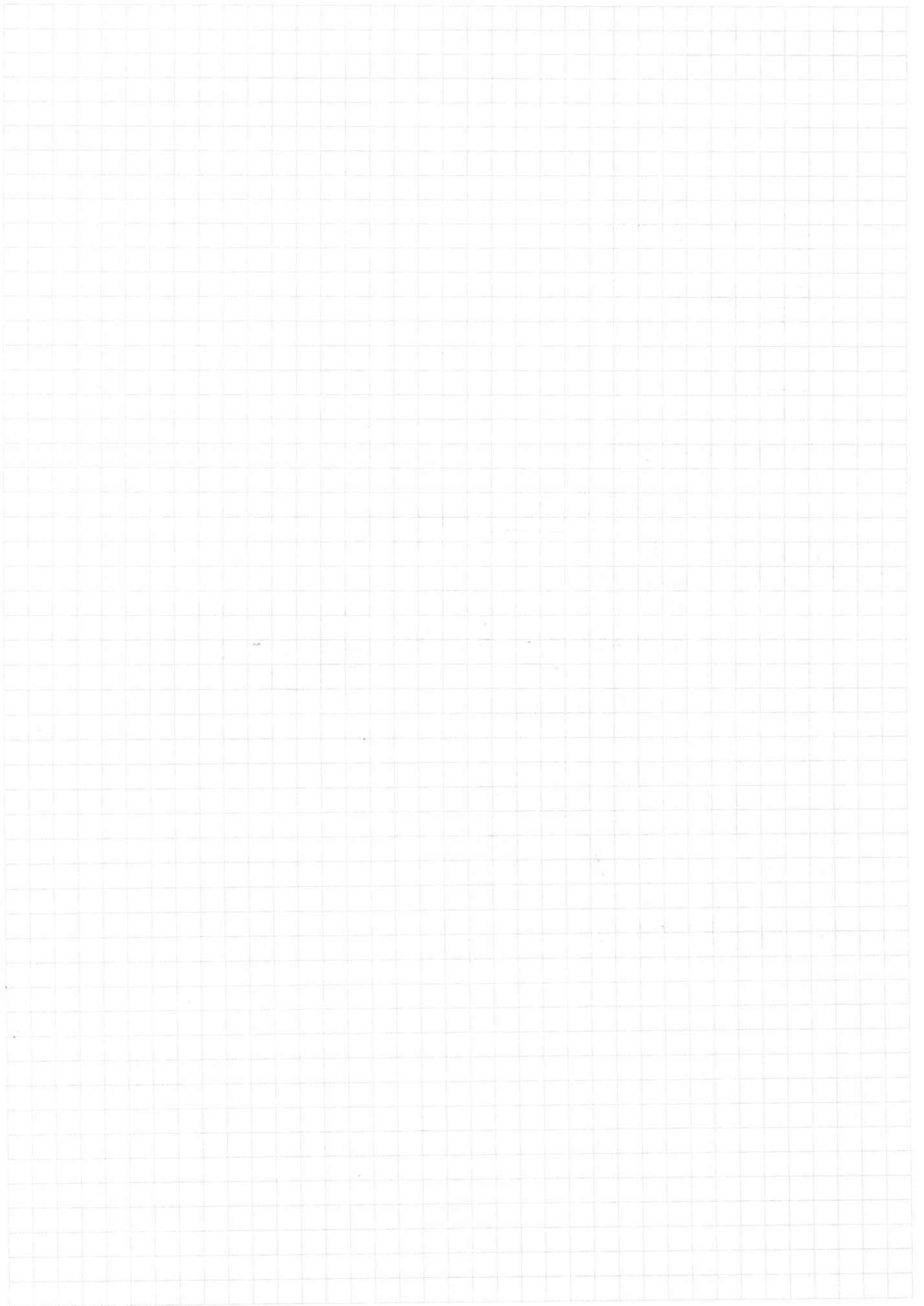
$$2) b^2 = \frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{5-\frac{5}{2}}{b} \geq 0$$

$$b < 0 \Rightarrow \underline{b = -\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}} \Rightarrow \underline{a = \frac{\frac{5}{2}}{-\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}} = -\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}}$$

$$\begin{cases} a=4 \\ b=1 \\ a = -\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} \\ b = -\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a=x=6 \\ y=2 \\ x=2-\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} \\ y=1-\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Ответ: } (6; 2), (2-\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}; 1-\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}).$$



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## ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

$$N1 \quad \sin(2\alpha + 4\beta) + \sin 2\alpha = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$2 \sin(2\alpha + 2\beta) \cdot \cos 2\beta = -\frac{4}{5}$$

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

$$2 \sin(2\alpha + 2\beta) \cdot \cos 2\beta = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\cos 2\beta = \frac{2}{5} \quad \text{или} \quad \beta = \dots$$

$$\sin(2\alpha + 2\beta) = \sin 2\alpha \cdot \cos 2\beta + \cos 2\alpha \cdot \sin 2\beta = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\frac{2}{5} \sin 2\alpha + \frac{1}{5} \cos 2\alpha = -\frac{1}{5}$$

$$\sin 2\beta = \pm \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\sin(2\alpha + 2\beta) = \pm \frac{1}{5} \pm \sin 2\beta$$

$$\begin{cases} 2\alpha + 2\beta = 2\beta + 2\pi k \\ 2\alpha + 2\beta = \pi - 2\beta + 2\pi k \\ 2\alpha + 2\beta = -2\beta + 2\pi k \\ 2\alpha + 2\beta = -(\pi - 2\beta) + 2\pi k \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2\alpha = 2\pi k \\ 2\alpha = \pi - 4\beta + 2\pi k \\ 2\alpha = -4\beta + 2\pi k \\ 2\alpha = -\pi + 2\pi k \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha = \pi k$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \alpha = 0$$

$$k = -\frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k \quad \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \alpha \text{ не существует}$$

$$k = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2\beta + \pi k \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \alpha = \operatorname{tg}(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2\beta) = \frac{\cos 2\beta}{\sin 2\beta} = \pm 2$$

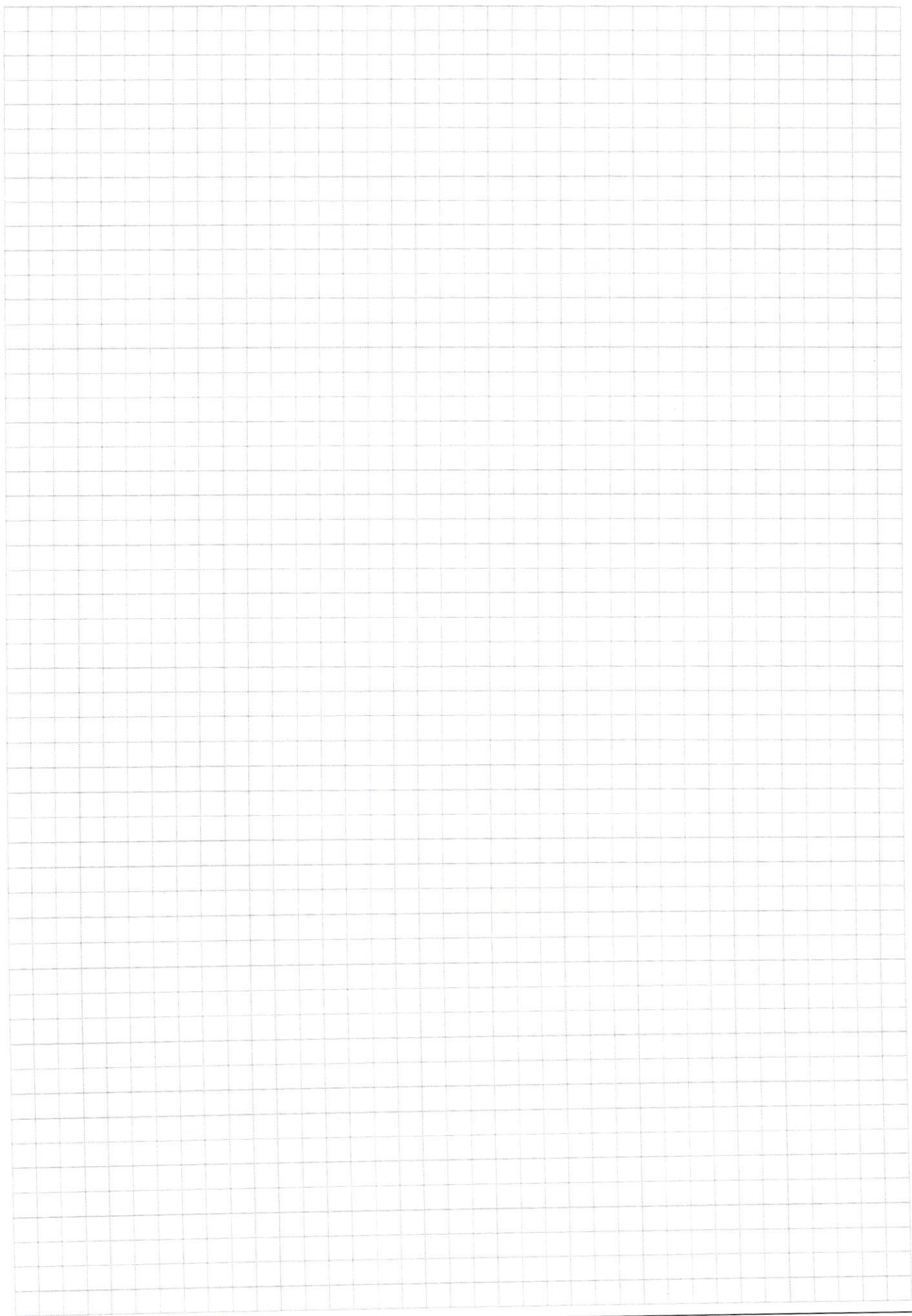
$$k = -2\beta + \pi k \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \alpha = \operatorname{tg}(-2\beta) = -\frac{\sin 2\beta}{\cos 2\beta} = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

Ответ:  $0; \pm 2; \pm \frac{1}{2}$ .

Проверка показывает, что

$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = 2$  и  $\frac{1}{2}$  не реализуются!





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## ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

$$\sin \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha}$$

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

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

$$\frac{12k+11}{4k+3} \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$4k+6 \geq \frac{12k+11}{2} \quad 3 \frac{(4k+3)+2}{4k+3} = 3 + \frac{2}{4k+3}$$

$$4k+6 \geq \frac{11}{2}$$

$$\alpha + 2\beta = -\arcsin \frac{1}{5}$$

$$-\pi + \arcsin \frac{1}{5}$$

$$2\beta = -\arcsin \frac{1}{5}$$

$$+\arcsin \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\alpha = -\arcsin \frac{1}{5} + \arcsin \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\sin 2\beta = -\frac{1}{5}$$

$$\sin 4\beta =$$

$$\frac{11}{4} \rightarrow \frac{10}{4}$$

$$3 + \frac{2}{4k+3} - \frac{11}{4} = 3 + \frac{2}{-2} = 2$$

$$-3x^2 - 30x - 14$$

$$\frac{30}{6} = \frac{15}{3} = 5$$

$$3 + \frac{2}{-11+3} = 3 + \frac{2}{-8} = 3 - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$-\frac{6}{2} = -\frac{30}{10} = -\frac{15}{5}$$

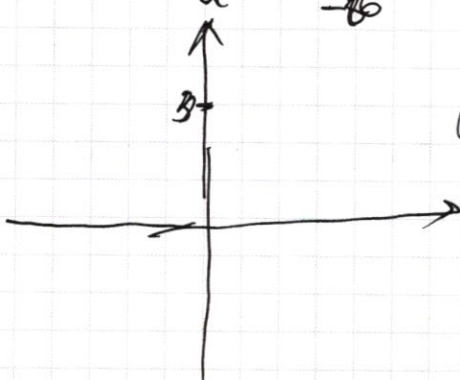
$$3 + \frac{2}{-9+3} = 3 + \frac{2}{-6} = 3 - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$3 + \frac{2}{5+3} = 3 - 1 = 2$$

$$a \cdot b = a(-2) \cdot \left(\frac{11}{4}\right) =$$

$$ax_1 - ax_2 = a(b_1 - b_2)$$

$$-\frac{11}{4} a + b \geq \frac{11}{4}$$

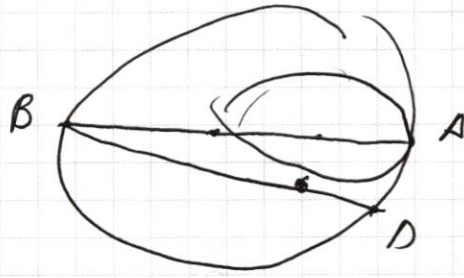


$$ax+b \leq -8x^2 - 30x - 17$$

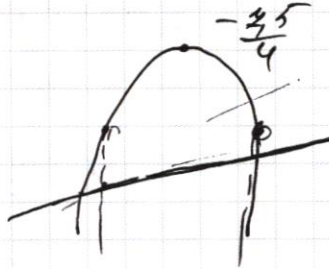
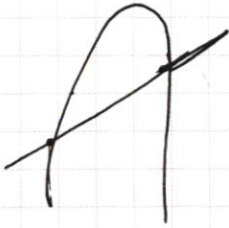
$$-\frac{2,5}{4}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \leq$$

$$\frac{3}{4}$$



4 3 +



6/6 (8-4=1)

$$-12 \cdot 11$$

$$\frac{-12 \cdot 11}{-4 \cdot 3} = 1$$

$$\left[ -\frac{11}{4} \right]$$

$$-8 + 30 - 17 = 5$$

$$\frac{11}{4} a + b$$

$$3 + \frac{2}{4x+3}$$

3

$$3 + \frac{1}{4x+3}$$

$$-4 \cdot 2 - \frac{15}{2}$$

$$-\frac{30}{16} = -\frac{15}{8}$$

$$-\frac{225}{8} + \frac{225}{4} - 17$$



$$-\frac{225}{8} + \frac{225}{4} - 17$$

$$-17 - \frac{3}{4} = -\frac{7}{4}$$

$$-\frac{30}{16} = -\frac{15}{8}$$

$$-\frac{3}{4}$$

$$-\frac{3}{4}$$

$$15$$

$$-\frac{8 \cdot 9}{16} + \frac{30 \cdot 3}{4} - 17$$

$$\frac{15}{16}$$

$$-8 \cdot \frac{9}{16} + \frac{30 \cdot 3}{4} - 17 = -\frac{9}{2} + \frac{45}{2} - 17$$

$$-\frac{11}{4} a + b \leq -8 \cdot \frac{121}{16} - 30 \cdot \frac{11}{4} - 17$$

$$-\frac{11}{4} a + b \leq -\frac{121}{2} + \frac{165}{2} \quad \text{или } 6$$

$$-\frac{11}{4} a + b \leq -\frac{286}{2} - 17 = -143 - 17 = -160 = 9$$

$$-\frac{11}{4} a + b \leq -160$$

$$-\frac{3}{4} a + b \leq -8x^2 - 30x - 17$$

$$-8 \cdot \frac{9}{16} - \frac{30 \cdot 3}{4} - 17$$

$$-\frac{225}{8} + \frac{225}{4} - 17 = \frac{225}{8} - 17$$

$$-\frac{7}{8}$$

$$= -\frac{9}{2} + \frac{45}{2} - 17$$

$$-\frac{3}{4} a + b \leq -17 - 4$$

$$3 + \frac{2}{4x+3} = \frac{-\frac{7}{2} + 3}{2}$$



## ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

$$\sin(2\alpha + 2\beta) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

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

$$\sin(2\alpha + 2\beta) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}\alpha = \frac{\sin\alpha}{\cos\alpha}$$

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

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

$$\text{и } \cos^2(2\alpha + 2\beta) = 1 - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{4}{5} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

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

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

$$+ \sin 2\alpha$$

$$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \sin 2\beta \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\sin(\arcsin(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}) + 2\beta) = \sin 2\alpha = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\sin 2\alpha =$$

$$t^{\log_{12} 5} + t^{\log_{12} 3} \geq t^{\log_{12} 13}$$

$$t^{\log_{12} 5} (1 + t^{\log_{12} 7}) \geq t^{\log_{12} 13}$$

$$t^{\log_{12} 5} (1 + t^{\log_{12} 7}) \geq t^{\log_{12} 13}$$

$$\begin{cases} x-2y = \sqrt{xy - x - 2y + 2} \\ x^2 + 9y^2 - 4x - 18y = 12 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x-2y = \sqrt{xy - x - 2y + 7} \quad (1) \\ (x-2)^2 + (3y-3)^2 = 1+4+9=14 \end{cases}$$

(1):

~~$$\begin{aligned} x-2y &\geq 0 \\ x^2 + 4y^2 - 4xy &= xy - x - 2y + 2 \\ x^2 + x + 4y^2 - 5xy &= 2 \\ (x-2y)^2 &= xy - x - 2y + 2 \\ x^2 + 4y^2 - 4xy &= xy - x - 2y + 2 \\ x^2 + x + 4y^2 + 2y - 5xy &= 2 \\ x^2 - 4x - 18y + 2y^2 &= 12 \\ -5x - 20y + 5y^2 + 5xy &= 10 \\ x - 2y + y^2 + xy &= 2 \end{aligned}$$~~

$$x-2y < 0.$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + 4y^2 - 4xy = xy - x - 2y + 2 \\ x^2 + 9y^2 - 4x - 18y = 12 \end{cases}$$

~~$$\begin{cases} x^2 + 4y^2 + x + y - 9xy = 2 \\ x^2 + 9y^2 - 4x - 18y = 12 \end{cases}$$~~

~~$$5y^2 - 5x - 20y + 5xy = 10.$$~~

~~$$y^2 - x - 4y + xy = 2$$~~

~~$$x(y-1) \geq 2(y-1) \Rightarrow xy - x \geq 2y - 2$$~~

VAR

N3.

$$5 \log_{12}(x^2 + 18x) + y^2 \geq |x^2 + 18x| \log_{12} 13 - 18x.$$

OD3:

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + 18x \geq 0 \\ x \geq 0 \\ x < 18 \end{cases}$$

~~$$5 \log_{12}(x^2 + 18x) + y^2 + 18x$$~~

~~$$x^2 + 18x = t, t > 0 \quad \log_{12} \frac{1}{\log_5 17} = \log_{12} 5$$~~

~~$$5 \log_{12} t + t \geq t \log_{12} 13$$~~

~~$$t \log_{12} 5 \quad \log_{12} t = \frac{\log_5 t}{\log_5 12}$$~~

~~$$(t)^{\frac{1}{\log_5 12}} + t \geq t \log_{12} 13$$~~



## ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

$$5^{\log_{12} t} = 5^{\frac{\log_5 t}{\log_5 12}} = (5^{\log_5 t \cdot \log_{12} 5}) = t^{\log_{12} 5}$$

$$t^{\log_{12} 5} + t \geq t^{\log_{12} 13}$$

$$t^{\log_{12} 5} (1 + t^{1 - \log_{12} 5} - t^{\log_{12} 13 - \log_{12} 5}) \geq 0$$

$$1 + t^{1 - \log_{12} \frac{12}{5}} - t^{\log_{12} \frac{13}{5}} \geq 0$$

$$t^{\log_{12} \frac{12}{5}} + t + t^{\log_{12} \frac{13}{5}} - t^{\log_{12} \frac{12}{5}} \leq 1$$

$$-\frac{9}{16}$$

$$t^{\log_{12} \frac{13}{5}} - t^{\log_{12} \frac{12}{5}} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 8 \cdot \frac{11}{4} - \frac{121}{16} + 30 \cdot \frac{4}{4} = 125 \quad t = 125$$

$$\log_2 t (125)^{\log_{12} \frac{13}{5}} = (12 \log_{12} \frac{13}{5})^5 =$$

$$= -\frac{121}{2} + \frac{165}{2} - 14 =$$

$$3 + \frac{2}{4k+3} = \frac{44}{2} - 14 = 5$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 4}{(4k+3)^2} = 8 \quad -\frac{4}{4} \leq b \leq 5$$

$$\frac{8}{(4k+3)^2} \quad -\frac{3}{4} \leq b \leq 1$$

$$-\frac{3}{4} \leq b \leq 1$$

$$y = y'(x - x_0) + y(x_0)$$

$$= y(x_0) - y'(x_0) \cdot x_0 = \frac{12 \cdot 12 + 11}{400+3} - \frac{8 \cdot 12}{(400+3)^2}$$

$$5^{\log_2 t} + t \geq t^{\log_{12} 13}$$

$$\log_{12} t = \frac{\log_5 t}{\log_5 12} = \log_5 t \cdot \log_{12} 5$$

$$t^{\log_{12} 5} + t \geq t^{\log_{12} 13}$$

$$t^{\frac{\log_5 5}{\log_5 12}} + t \geq t^{\frac{\log_5 13}{\log_5 12}}$$

$$12^k + 5^k \geq 13^k$$

$$\frac{5}{13} + \frac{12}{13} = \frac{17}{13}$$

$$\frac{5}{13} + \frac{12}{13} = \frac{17}{13}$$

$$\frac{5}{13} + \frac{12}{13} = \frac{17}{13}$$

$$12^k$$

$$k = \log_{12} \frac{13}{5}$$

$$(12^k)$$

$$b = 12^k$$

$$k = \log_{12} \frac{13}{5}$$

$$k = \log_{12} \frac{13}{5}$$

$$t^{\log_{12} 5 - 1} + 1 - t^{\log_{12} 13} \geq 0$$

$$\log_{12} \frac{13}{5} \cdot \log_{12} \frac{13}{5}$$

$$t^{\frac{5}{12}} + t^{\frac{13}{12}} - 1 \geq 0$$

$$t^{\frac{13}{12}} - t^{\frac{12}{12}} \leq 1$$

$$12^{\log_{12} 12} \log_{12} \frac{13}{5} + 5 = \dots$$

$$7^{\log_{12} 13 - 1}$$

$$12^{1 + \frac{5}{\log_{12} 5}}$$

$$\frac{13}{5} \log_{12} \frac{13}{5} = \dots$$



## ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

$$\frac{12x + 11}{4x + 3} \leq ax + b \leq -8x^2 - 30x - 14$$

$$\frac{-1}{-1} \leq -a + b \leq -8 + 30 - 14$$

$$1 \leq -a + b \leq 5$$

$$2. \leq -2a + 2b \leq 10$$

$$\text{вб } \frac{-13}{-5} \leq -2a + b \leq -32 + 60 - 14$$

$$\frac{13}{5} \leq 2a + b \leq 11$$

$$-11 \leq b - 2a \leq 2a - 6 \leq -\frac{13}{5}$$

sin cos 2x

$$-10 \leq a \leq \frac{12}{5}$$

sin 2x +

$$\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{5}\right) + \cos\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{5}\right) = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$ax + b \geq ax - 9$$

$$ax \geq$$

$$-10 < ax < 0$$

$$x < 0$$

$$ax$$

$$-\frac{4}{5} = -\cos(2x + \frac{\pi}{5})$$

$$-\frac{4}{5} \leq x < -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$x^2 + 18x \leq 144$$

$$x^2 + 18x - 144 = 0$$

$$D_1 = 9^2 + 144 = 225$$

$$x_1 = 9 + 15 = 6$$

$$x_2 = -9 - 15 = -24$$

$$\sin 2x = \sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{5}\right) \cos \frac{\pi}{5}$$

$$0 = \sin 2x + 4 \sin 2x + \frac{4}{5} \cos 2x$$

$$\sin 2x + \sin 2x - \cos(2x + \frac{\pi}{5}) +$$

$$130 \quad x_1$$

$$13$$

$$13$$

$$143$$



$$\begin{cases} \sin(2\alpha + 2\beta) = -\frac{1}{5} \\ \sin(2\alpha + 4\beta) + \sin 2\alpha = -\frac{4}{5} \end{cases}$$

$$\sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \operatorname{tg} \alpha$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}^2 2\alpha = \frac{1}{\sin^2 2\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 2\alpha}$$

$$\frac{2 + \operatorname{tg}^2 2\alpha}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 2\alpha}$$

$$\sin 2\alpha \cos 2\beta + \cos 2\alpha \sin 2\beta = -\frac{1}{5} \cdot \cos 2\alpha$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha \cos 2\beta +$$

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

$$\sin(2\alpha + 2\beta) \cos 2\beta + \cos(2\alpha + 2\beta) \sin 2\beta + \sin 2\alpha = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\frac{1}{5} \cos 2\beta + \frac{2}{5} \sin 2\beta + \sin 2\alpha = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha =$$

$$= \operatorname{tg}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha =$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha =$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha =$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{\cos 2\alpha} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}(2\alpha) =$$

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

$$\sin 2\alpha = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\sin 2\alpha \cos 2\beta + \sin \cos 2\alpha \sin 2\beta = -\frac{1}{5}$$

$$5 \log_2 t + t \geq t \log_2 13 \quad \sqrt[3]{3}$$

$$t \log_2 5 + t \log_2 13 + t \log_2 13 \quad \left| : \frac{(13)^2}{12^2} + \log_2 13 \right.$$

$$t \log_2 \frac{5}{13} + t \log_2 \frac{12}{13} \geq 1$$

$$t \log_2 \frac{5}{13} + t \log_2 \frac{12}{13} \geq 1$$

$$12^2 + 5^2 = 13^2$$

$$0 < t \leq 12^2$$

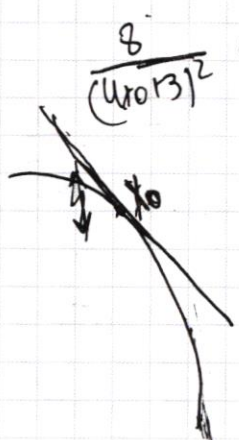
$$\left(\frac{5}{13}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{12}{13}\right)^2 = 1 \quad \begin{cases} t^2 + 18t > 0 \\ t^2 + 18t \leq 144 \end{cases}$$



### ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (x-2)^2 + 9(y-1)^2 &= 25 \\
 (x-2)^2 + 6(x-2)(y-1) + 9(y-1)^2 &= 25 + 6(x-2y)^2 \\
 (x-2 + 3(y-1))^2 &= 25 + 6(x-2y)^2
 \end{aligned}$$



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

$$\begin{cases}
 (a-2b)^2 = ab \\
 a^2 + 3b^2 = 25
 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 16x_0^2 + 24x_0 + 9 &= \\
 = 3 & \\
 \frac{5-3b^2}{b} &\geq 0 \\
 a &= \frac{8x_0}{(4x_0+3)^2} \\
 b &= 5-3a^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= \frac{5-b^2}{b} \\
 \frac{5-b^2}{b} &\geq 0 \\
 b^2 &= 1 \\
 b &= \pm 1 \\
 \frac{5-3b^2}{b} &\geq 0 \\
 \frac{5-3}{b} &\geq 0 \\
 \frac{2}{b} &\geq 0 \Rightarrow b > 0 \\
 b &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$3(16x_0^2 + 24x_0 + 11)$$

$$x - 2y = 0$$

let  $a = b$

$$\sin(2\alpha + 4\beta) = \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cos 2\beta$$

$$x - 2y = 0$$

$$(x-2) - 2(y-1) = 0$$

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

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

$$x-2 = a \quad a-2b = 0$$

$$y-1 = b$$

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

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

$$5b^2 + 5ab = 25$$

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

$$b^2 + ab - 5 = 0$$

$$ab = b^2 - 5$$

$$a = \frac{b^2 - 5}{b}$$

$$b^2 + ab = 5$$

$$a^2 = \frac{64 - 10b^2 + 25}{b^2} + 9b^2 = 25/b^2$$

$$1064 - 10b^2 - 35b^2 + 25 = 0 \quad | :5$$

$$2b^4 - 4b^2 - 15 = 0$$

$$\frac{b^2 - 5}{b} - 2b = 0$$

$$\frac{b^2 - 4b^2 - 5}{b} = 0$$

$$3b^2$$

$$\begin{cases} b^2 = 1 \\ b^2 = \frac{5}{3} \end{cases}$$

let

$$\frac{5}{2} - 5$$

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

$$\sin(2\alpha + 4\beta) + \sin 2\alpha = -\frac{4}{5}$$

let

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

let

cos

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

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

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

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

$$= -\frac{4}{5}$$

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



## ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

№6

~~$$\frac{12k+4}{4k+3} \leq a+b$$~~

~~$$3 + \frac{2}{4k+3} \leq a+b$$~~

~~интервала правая~~

~~правая линия выше (не ниже) интервала, если она лежит выше (или совпадает) параллельной касательной.~~

~~$$y = 3 + \frac{2}{4k+3}$$~~

~~касат. через  $k_0$  имеет следующий вид:~~

~~$$y(k_0) - y'(k_0) = \frac{12k_0 + 11}{4k_0 + 3} - \frac{8k_0}{(4k_0 + 3)^2} = \frac{48k_0^2 + 12k_0 + 33}{(4k_0 + 3)^2}$$~~

~~$$6 \geq \frac{48k_0^2 + 12k_0 + 33}{(4k_0 + 3)^2} = \frac{3(4k_0 + 3)^2 + 6}{(4k_0 + 3)^2} = 3 + \frac{6}{(4k_0 + 3)^2}$$~~

№1

$$\sin(2\alpha + 2\beta) = -\frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow \cos(2\alpha + 2\beta) = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\sin(4\alpha + 4\beta) = 2 \sin(2\alpha + 2\beta) \cdot \cos(2\alpha + 2\beta) = 2 \cdot -\frac{1}{5} \cdot \left(\pm \frac{4}{5}\right) = \pm \frac{4}{5}$$

$$1) \sin(4\alpha + 4\beta) = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\sin(4\alpha + 4\beta) = \sin(2\alpha + 2\beta + 2\alpha) = \sin(2\alpha + 2\beta) \cdot \cos 2\alpha + \sin 2\alpha \cdot \cos(2\alpha + 2\beta) = -\frac{1}{5}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} \sin(2\alpha + 2\beta) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \sin(2\alpha + 4\beta) + \sin 2\alpha = -\frac{4}{5} \end{cases}$$

$$\sin(2\alpha + 4\beta) = \sin(2\alpha + 2\beta) \cos 2\beta + \cos(2\alpha + 2\beta) \cdot \sin 2\beta \sin 2\alpha = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\sin 2\alpha \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cos 2\beta + \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \sin 2\beta \right) + \sin 2\alpha \cos 2\alpha = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\sin 2\alpha \cos 2\beta + \sin 2\beta \cos 2\alpha = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$2\alpha + 2\beta = \arcsin\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$-\pi + \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\pi}{8}} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\pi}{8}}$$

$$2\beta = -\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + \pi k$$

$$2\alpha + 2\beta = \frac{-\pi + \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + \pi k}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin 2\beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \sin 4\beta = \frac{2}{5} \end{cases}$$

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

$$2\alpha + 2\beta = 2\beta + 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$2 \sin(\alpha + \beta) \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$2 \cos \alpha \cos(\alpha + 2\beta) \cdot \sin 2\beta = -\frac{4}{5}$$

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

$$2 \sin\left(\frac{2\alpha + 2\beta}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{2\alpha - 2\beta}{2}\right) = \frac{\sin(2\alpha + 2\beta) - \cos(2\alpha + 2\beta) - \cos 4\beta}{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}} = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\cos(2\alpha + 2\beta) \cdot \cos 4\beta = 4 \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\cos 4\beta = 4$$

$$\text{так } \cos 4\beta = 1$$

$$\sin 4\beta = 0$$

$$\sin 2\alpha + \sin 2\alpha = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\text{tg } 2\alpha = \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{\cos 2\alpha}$$

$$\text{tg } 2\alpha = \frac{\text{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2\beta\right)}{\frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2\beta\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2\beta\right)}}$$

$$\text{tg } 2\alpha = \text{tg } 2\alpha$$



## ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

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

$$f(p) = \left[ \frac{p}{4} \right]$$

$$\begin{cases} k_1 x + u_1 p = 1 \\ k_2 x + u_2 p = 1 \\ f\left(\frac{p}{4}\right) \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{12x+11}{4x+3} = -8x^2 - 30x - 17$$

$$12x+11 = -32x^3 - 144x^2 - 158x - 51$$

$$-32x^3 - 144x^2 - 140x - 62 = 0$$

$$-16x^3 - 72x^2 - 70x - 31 = 0$$

$$6x^3 - 21x^2 + 22x - 8 = 0$$

$$(6x-5)(x^2 - 2x + 1.6) = 0$$

$$(6x-5)(x-1)(x-0.6) = 0$$

$\in \mathbb{Z}$

$f(x)$

$$f\left(\frac{12x+11}{4x+3}\right) \geq 0$$

$$f(p_1^{k_1} \cdot p_2^{k_2} \cdot p_3^{k_3} \cdot \dots) =$$

$$= k_1 f(p_1) + k_2 f(p_2) + \dots \geq 0$$

$$f(a) = f(ab - b)$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = f(1 - 2)$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = f(1)$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) =$$

$$f(a) = f(ab) - b f(b)$$

$$a = \frac{1}{4} \quad b = 4$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = -f(2) = 0 \quad b = 4 \quad f(a) = f(2)$$

$$f(b) = f(4) = 2f(2)$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = -f(4) = -2f(2) \quad \frac{1}{3} = -f(3) = 0$$

1/25

$$ax+6$$

$$= -1$$

1/25

2/5

1/5

$$b=x^2$$

$$1 \leq a-a+6 \leq 5$$

$$2 \leq \frac{5}{4}a+6 \leq 8$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = f(x) - 2f(x) = -f(x)$$

$$|a| \leq 3$$

$$a \leq 1 \leq -a+6 \leq 5$$

$$-8 \leq \frac{5}{4}a - 6 \leq -2$$

$$f\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) = \dots$$

$$\left[-\frac{3}{2}\right]$$

$$f\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) = f(mn) - f(nn) =$$

$$-3 \leq \frac{1}{4}a \leq 3$$

$$-12 \leq a \leq 12$$

$$4b+3=-2$$

$$= f(m) + f(n) - 2f(n) = f(m) - f(n)$$

$$-\frac{5}{4}$$

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

$$3 + \frac{2}{-5+3} = 3 - 1 = 2$$

$$f(1) = 1 \quad f(1) = f(1) - f(1) = 0$$

$$f(3) = 3$$

$$f(1) = 0$$

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

$$f(6) = f(3) + f(3) = 1 \quad f(3) = 0$$

$$f(6) = f(4) + f(4) = 0 \quad f(4) = 2f(2) = 0$$

$$f(4) = 4 \quad f(5) = 1$$

$$f(8) = f(4) + f(4) = 0 \quad f(6) = f(2) + f(3) = 0$$

$$f(9) = 4 \quad f(7) = 1$$

$$f(20) = f(4) + f(5) = 1 \quad f(8) = 3f(2) = 0$$

$$f(21) = f(7) + f(3) = 1 \quad f(9) = 2f(3) = 0$$

$$f(22) = f(11) + f(2) = 2 \quad f(10) = f(2) + f(5) = 1$$

$$f(23) = 5 \quad f(11) = 2$$

$$f(24) = f(6) + f(4) = 0 \quad f(17) = f(4) + f(7) = 0$$

$$0 - 11 \quad 4 - 2$$

$$1 - 7 \quad 5 - 1$$

$$2 - 2$$

$$3 - 1$$