

МОСКОВСКИЙ ФИЗИКО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ

ОЛИМПИАДА "ФИЗТЕХ" ПО МАТЕМАТИКЕ

11 класс

ВАРИАНТ 1

ШИФР _____

Заполняется ответственным секретарём

1. [3 балла] Углы α и β 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 Ω и ω касаются в точке A внутренним образом. Отрезок AB – диаметр большей окружности Ω , а хорда BC окружности Ω касается ω в точке D . Луч AD повторно пересекает Ω в точке E . Прямая, проходящая через точку E перпендикулярно BC , повторно пересекает Ω в точке F . Найдите радиусы окружностей, угол AFE и площадь треугольника AEF , если известно, что $CD = 8$, $BD = 17$.

$$\frac{R+x}{2R} = \frac{17}{17+8}$$

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?

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

$$\cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \sin^2 \alpha$$

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

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

$$\cos 2\alpha = \sqrt{1 - \frac{9 \cdot 34}{34^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{25}}{\sqrt{34}} = \frac{5\sqrt{34}}{34}$$

$$\sin 2\alpha = 2 \cdot \frac{5\sqrt{34}}{34} \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{34}}{34} = \frac{30 \cdot 34}{34^2} = \frac{30}{34} = \frac{15}{17}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{15}{17} \quad \alpha = \arcsin \frac{15}{17}$$

$$\frac{R+t}{2R} = \frac{14}{25}$$

$$\frac{R-t}{R} = \frac{16}{25}$$

$$\frac{R+t}{2(R-t)} = \frac{14}{16}$$

$$16R + 16t = 34R - 34t$$

$$34t + 16t = 34R - 16R$$

$$50t = 18R$$

$$t = \frac{18R}{50} = \frac{9}{25}R$$

$$R = \frac{9}{25}R + r$$

$$r = \frac{16}{25}R$$

$$\sin 2\alpha = \frac{25}{34} = \frac{2R}{25 \cdot 5}$$

$$\frac{R+t}{2R} = \frac{14}{25}$$

$$\frac{R-t}{R} = \frac{8\sqrt{34}}{25\sqrt{34}} = \frac{8}{25}$$

$$\frac{R-t}{R} = \frac{8\sqrt{34} \cdot R}{3 \cdot 25\sqrt{34}}$$

$$25R + 25t = 34R \quad | \cdot 3$$

$$45R - 45t = 48R$$

$$45R + 45t$$

$$45R - 45R$$

$$\alpha^2 = 14 \cdot 4.5$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{14 \cdot 9}{2}} = 3\sqrt{\frac{14}{2}} = 3\sqrt{7}$$

$$= 3 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{14 \cdot 2}}{2} = \frac{3 \cdot \sqrt{28}}{2} = \frac{3 \cdot 2\sqrt{7}}{2} = 3\sqrt{7}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{3\sqrt{14}}{14}$$

$$R = \frac{14.5}{6} \sin \alpha$$

$$R = \frac{85}{68}$$

$$r = \frac{16}{25}R$$

$$\frac{\vartheta_C}{ED} = \frac{\vartheta_A}{BD}$$

$$\vartheta_C$$

$$\frac{R+t}{2R} = \frac{14}{25}$$

$$\frac{R-t}{R} = \frac{\vartheta_A}{AE}$$

$$\frac{\vartheta_C}{\vartheta_A} = \sin 2\alpha = \frac{\vartheta_C}{\sin 2\alpha} = \frac{8}{3\sqrt{34}} = \frac{8\sqrt{34}}{34 \cdot 3} = \frac{8\sqrt{34}}{3}$$

$$E_D = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{34}$$

$$E_A = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{34} + \frac{8\sqrt{34}}{3} = \frac{25\sqrt{34}}{6}$$

N1

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

(**)

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

~~$$\sin 2\alpha (\cos^2 2\beta - \sin^2 2\beta)$$~~

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

$$\begin{aligned} (***) \quad \sin(2\alpha + 4\beta) + \sin 2\alpha &= 2 \sin \frac{2\alpha + 4\beta + 2\alpha}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{2\alpha + 4\beta - 2\alpha}{2} \\ &= 2 \sin(2\alpha + 2\beta) \cdot \cos(2\beta) = -\frac{4}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(2\beta) &= \sqrt{1 - \frac{4 \cdot 5}{25}} = \frac{2}{5} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{5-4}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{1}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) \cdot \cos(2\beta) &= -\frac{4}{5} \\ \cos(2\beta) &= \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{2 \cdot 5} \\ \cos(2\beta) &= \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 2\alpha \cdot \left(2 \cdot \frac{4 \cdot 5}{25} - 1\right) + (\cos^2 2\alpha - \sin^2 2\alpha) \cdot \frac{4 \cdot 5}{25} + \sin 2\alpha &= -\frac{4}{5} \\ = -\frac{4}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{3}{5} \sin 2\alpha + \cos 2\alpha \cdot \frac{4}{5} + \sin 2\alpha = -\frac{4}{5}$$

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha + 1 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \\ \operatorname{tg} \alpha = -\frac{1}{8 \cos^2 \alpha} \end{cases} \quad \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{1}{1}$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{8 \cos^2 \alpha}\right)^2 + 1 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}$$

$$\frac{1}{64 \cos^4 \alpha} + 1 - \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} = 0$$

$$\frac{t^2}{64} - t + 1 = 0$$

$$t^2 - 64t + 64 = 0$$

$$\frac{D}{4} = 32^2 - 64 = 32(32 - 2) = 32 \cdot 30 = 2^5 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5$$

$$t = 32 \pm \sqrt{32 \cdot 30} = 32 \pm 8\sqrt{15}$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} = 32 \pm 8\sqrt{15}$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} = 32 + 8\sqrt{15} = \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha + 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} = 32 - 8\sqrt{15} = \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha + 1$$

$$\operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha = 31 + 8\sqrt{15}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = 31 - 8\sqrt{15}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \pm \sqrt{31 + 8\sqrt{15}}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \pm \sqrt{31 - 8\sqrt{15}}$$

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

$$\frac{8}{5} \sin 2\alpha + \frac{4}{5} \cos 2\alpha = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$2 \sin 2\alpha + \cos 2\alpha = -1$$

$$\cancel{2 \sin 2\alpha} \cos 2\alpha = -1 - 2 \sin 2\alpha$$

$$\sin 2\alpha = 0$$

$$2 \sin 2\alpha \cdot \cos 2\alpha = 0, \cos 2\alpha \neq 0$$

$$\sin 2\alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = 0$$

(***)

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

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

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \operatorname{tg} 2\alpha &= -\frac{2}{5 \cos^2 2\alpha} \\ \operatorname{tg}^2 2\alpha + 1 &= \frac{1}{\cos^2 2\alpha} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\frac{4}{25 \cos^4 2\alpha} + 1 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 2\alpha}$$

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

$$\frac{4}{25} t^2 + 1 - t = 0$$

$$4t^2 + 25 - 25t = 0$$

$$\left[\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tg} 2\alpha &= \pm 2 \\ \operatorname{tg} 2\alpha &= \pm \frac{1}{2} \\ \operatorname{tg} 2\alpha &= 0 \end{aligned} \right.$$

Ответ: $\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = 2 \quad \operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \quad \operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = 0$
 $\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = -2 \quad \operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = -\frac{1}{2}$

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

$$\left((1 + 2 \sin 2\alpha) \right)^2 + \sin^2 2\alpha = 1$$

$$\cancel{1 + 4 \sin 2\alpha + 4 \sin^2 2\alpha} + \sin^2 2\alpha = \cancel{1}$$

$$5 \sin^2 2\alpha + 4 \sin 2\alpha = 0$$

$$\sin 2\alpha (5 \sin 2\alpha + 4) = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sin 2\alpha &= 0 \quad (*) \\ \sin 2\alpha &= -\frac{4}{5} \quad (***) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\sin 2\alpha = -\frac{4}{5} \quad (***)$$

$$4t^2 - 25t + 25 = 0$$

$$D = 25^2 - 25 \cdot 16 = 25 \cdot 9$$

$$t = \frac{25 \pm 15}{8}$$

$$t = \left[\begin{aligned} \frac{25 + 15}{8} &= 5 \\ \frac{25 - 15}{8} &= \frac{10}{8} = \frac{5}{4} \end{aligned} \right.$$

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

$$\left[\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tg}^2 2\alpha + 1 &= 5 \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg}^2 2\alpha = 4 \\ \operatorname{tg}^2 2\alpha + 1 &= \frac{5}{4} \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg}^2 2\alpha = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left[\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tg}^2 2\alpha + 1 &= 5 \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg}^2 2\alpha = 4 \\ \operatorname{tg}^2 2\alpha + 1 &= \frac{5}{4} \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg}^2 2\alpha = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned} \right.$$

№6

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

$$x \in \left[-\frac{11}{4}; -\frac{3}{4}\right)$$

$$y = \frac{12x+11}{4x+3} = 3 + \frac{2}{4x+3}$$

$$y = -8x^2 - 30x - 14 \quad x_0 = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{30}{-16} = \frac{15}{8}$$

$$ax+b \geq \frac{12x+11}{4x+3}$$

$$\frac{(ax+b)(4x+3) - 12x - 11}{4x+3} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{12x+11}{4x+3} \Big| \frac{4x+3}{2}$$

$$\frac{4ax^2 + 4bx + 3ax + 3b - 12x - 11}{4x+3} \geq 0$$

$$\Delta = 15^2 - (-14) \cdot (-8) = 225 - 80 - 56 = 145 - 56 = 89$$

$$\frac{4ax^2 + (4b+3a-12)x + 3b-11}{4x+3} \geq 0$$

$$x = \frac{30 \pm \sqrt{89}}{-8}$$

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

$$12x+11 = (-8x^2 - 30x - 14)(4x+3)$$

$$12x+11 = -32x^3 - 24x - 120x^2 - 40x - 68x - 51$$

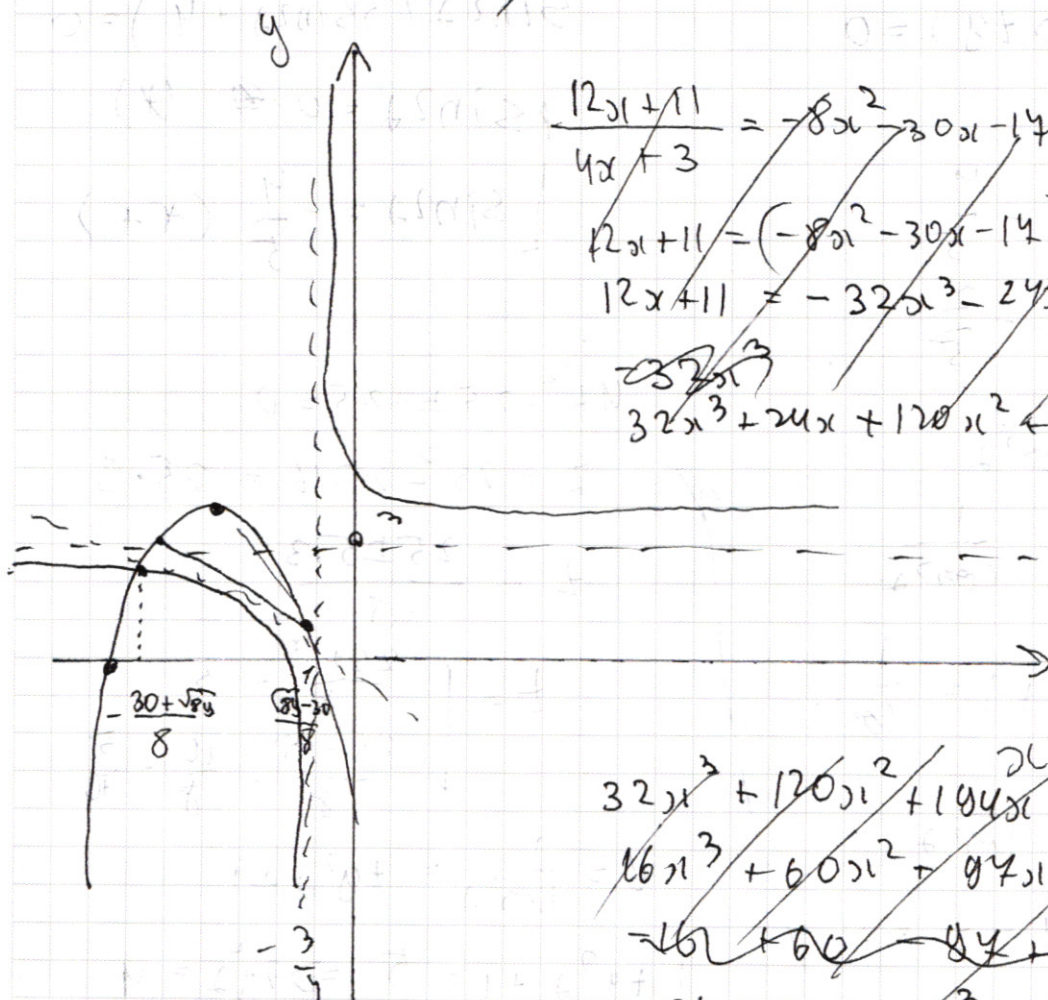
$$32x^3 + 24x + 120x^2 + 50x + 68x + 51 + 12x + 11 = 0$$

$$32x^3 + 120x^2 + 144x + 62 = 0$$

$$16x^3 + 60x^2 + 72x + 31 = 0$$

$$-16 + 60 - 72 + 31 = 0$$

$$x = -31 \quad \frac{16x^3 + 60x^2 + 72x + 31}{x+31} \Big| \frac{x+31}{16x^2}$$



ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

$$\sqrt{2} \quad \begin{cases} x - 2y = \sqrt{xy - x - 2y + 2} & (*) \\ x^2 + 9y^2 - 4x - 18y = 12 & (**) \end{cases}$$

$$(**) \quad x^2 - 4x + 9y^2 - 18y = 12$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 + (3y)^2 - 2 \cdot 3y \cdot 3 + 9 + 9 - 9 - 4 = 12$$

$$(x - 2)^2 + (3y - 3)^2 = 25 \quad \text{— окружность}$$

$$(*) \quad \begin{aligned} x - 2y &= \sqrt{-x + 2xy - xy - 2y + 1 + 1} \\ x - 2y &= \sqrt{x(2y - 1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$xy - x - 2y + 2 = x(y - 1) - 2(y - 1) = (y - 1)(x - 2)$$

$$x - 2y = \sqrt{(y - 1)(x - 2)}, \quad x - 2y \geq 0, \quad (y - 1)(x - 2) \geq 0$$

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

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

$$x^2 - 5xy + x + 2y - 2 + 4y^2 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 5xy + x$$

$$x^2 + x(1 - 5y) + 2y - 2 + 4y^2 = 0$$

$$D = (1 - 5y)^2 - 4(2y - 2 + 4y^2) = 1 - 10y + 25y^2 - 8y + 8 - 16y^2 =$$

$$= 9y^2 - 18y + 9 = (3y - 3)^2$$

$$x = \frac{5y - 1 \pm |3y - 3|}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} y \in \mathbb{R} \\ x = y + 1 \\ x = 4y - 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y \leq 1 \\ \begin{cases} x = \frac{5y - 1 + (-3y + 3)}{2} = y + 1 \\ x = \frac{5y - 1 + 3y - 3}{2} = 4y - 2 \end{cases} \\ y \geq 1 \\ \begin{cases} x = \frac{5y - 1 + 3y - 3}{2} = 4y - 2, \quad x = \frac{5y - 1 - 3y + 3}{2} \\ = x = y + 1 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y - 1 \geq 0 \\ x - 2 \geq 0 \\ y - 1 \leq 0 \\ x - 2 \leq 0 \\ x \geq 2y \end{cases} \quad !!!$$

(***)

$$\begin{cases} x = y + 1 \\ (x-2)^2 + (3y-3)^2 = 25 \quad (***) \\ x = 4y - 2 \\ (x-2)^2 + (3y-3)^2 = 25 \quad (***) \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$10(y-1)^2 = 25$$

$$(y-1)^2 - \frac{5}{2} = 0$$

$$(y-1 - \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}) (y-1 + \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}) = 0$$

$$y = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{2}} ; y = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 0 \quad \textcircled{1} \\ x = -2 \quad \textcircled{+} \\ y = 2 \quad \textcircled{+} \\ x = 6 \quad \textcircled{+} \\ y = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \textcircled{-} \\ x = 2 + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \textcircled{-} \\ y = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \textcircled{+} \\ x = 2 - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \textcircled{+} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y \geq 1 \\ x \geq 2 \\ y \leq 1 \\ x \leq 2 \end{cases} \quad x \geq 2y$$

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

(***)

$$(4y-2-2)^2 + 9(y-1)^2 = 25$$

$$16(y-1)^2 + 9(y-1)^2 = 25$$

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

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

$$y = 0$$

$$y = 2$$

$$x(x+18) \geq 0$$

$$x = -9 \pm \sqrt{82}$$

$$(x - (-9 - \sqrt{82}))(x - (-9 + \sqrt{82})) \geq 0$$

$$x = -9 - \sqrt{82}$$

$$x = -9 + \sqrt{82}$$

$$x \in (-\infty; -18) \cup (0; +\infty)$$

$$(-9 - \sqrt{82})(-9 + \sqrt{82}) =$$

$$x \in (-\infty; -9 + \sqrt{82}] \cup [-9 + \sqrt{82}; +\infty) = 81 - 82 = -1$$

$$= 81 - 82 = -1$$

$$-9 - \sqrt{82} < -18$$

$$-9 + \sqrt{82} < 0$$

$$-9 + \sqrt{82} > 0$$

$$\sqrt{82} > 9$$

$$-\sqrt{82} < -9$$

$$-9 - \sqrt{82} < -18$$

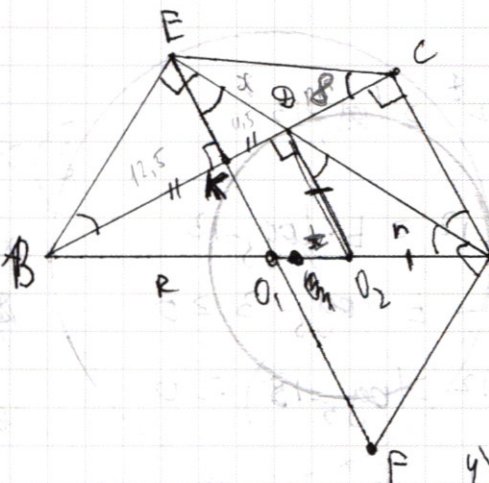
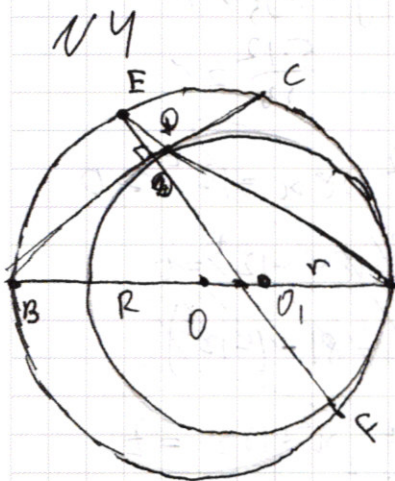
$$-9 + \sqrt{82} < 0$$

$$\sqrt{82} > 9$$

$$-9 + \sqrt{82} > 0$$

$$x \in (-\infty; -9 - \sqrt{82}] \cup [-9 + \sqrt{82}; +\infty)$$

Ответ: $x \in (-\infty; -9 - \sqrt{82}] \cup [-9 + \sqrt{82}; +\infty)$



1) $\angle EBC = \angle EAC = \frac{1}{2} \angle EOC$

2) $BO_2 \perp BC, BO_2 = r$
BC - диаметр

3) $BC \perp EF$
 $BC \perp BO_2$
 $BC \perp CA$

$\Rightarrow EF \parallel BO_2 \parallel CA$

4) $\angle O_2DA = \angle DAC$ как $(\angle EAC)$

накрест лежащие при $BO_2 \parallel CA$ и секущей DA

5) $BO_2 = O_2A = r \Rightarrow \triangle BO_2A - \text{равнобедренный} \Rightarrow \angle O_2DA = \angle O_2AE = \frac{1}{2} \angle BAE =$

$= \angle BCE \Rightarrow \angle BCE = \angle DAC \Rightarrow \angle BCE = \angle EBC \Rightarrow \triangle BEC - \text{равнобедренный}$

с осью BC, но EK ($EF \cap BC = K$) $\perp BC \Rightarrow EK - \text{высота} \Rightarrow BK = KC$,

по т.п. BC - хорда $EF \perp BC$

EF - диаметр перпендикулярен, то EF - диаметр окр. Ω

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

№3

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

ОДЗ: $x^2+18x > 0 \Rightarrow 5^{\log_{12}(x^2+18x)} \geq (x^2+18x)^{\log_{12}13} - 18x$

Положим $x^2+18x = 12^t \Rightarrow x^2 = 12^t - 18x$

1) $5^{\log_{12}12^t} + 12^t - 18x \geq (12^t)^{\log_{12}13} - 18x$

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

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

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

$$\log_5 5^t + \log_5 12^t \geq \log_5 13^t$$

$$t + t \cdot \log_5 12 \geq t \cdot \log_5 13$$

$$t + t \cdot \log_5 12 - t \cdot \log_5 13 \geq 0$$

$$t(1 + \log_5 12 - \log_5 13) \geq 0$$

$$t(\log_5 5 + \log_5 12 - \log_5 13) \geq 0$$

$$t \cdot \log_5 \frac{5 \cdot 12}{13} \geq 0$$

$$t \cdot \log_5 \frac{5 \cdot 12}{13} \geq 0$$

$$t \geq 0$$

$$\log_5 \frac{5 \cdot 12}{13} \geq 0$$

$$\log_5 \frac{5 \cdot 12}{13} \geq \log_5 1$$

$$y = \log_5 x \uparrow$$

$$\frac{5 \cdot 12}{13} \geq 1$$

2) $x^2+18x = 12^t > 0$

$$x^2+18x-12^t = 0$$

$$D = 81 - (-12^t)$$

$$\log_{12}(x^2+18x) = t$$

$$\log_{12}(x^2+18x) \geq 0$$

$$\log_{12}(x^2+18x) \geq \log_{12}1$$

$$\log_{12}(x^2+18x) - \log_{12}1 \geq 0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x^2+18x > 0 \\ x^2+18x-1 \geq 0, \text{ т.к. } \log_{12} x \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$x_1+x_2 = -18$$

$$\frac{D}{4} = 9^2 - (-1) = 81 + 1 = 82 \quad x_1 x_2 = -1$$

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

6) П.к. EF - медиана, то $\angle EAF = 90^\circ$
(впис. угол)

П.к. BA - медиана, то $\angle BEA = \angle BCA = 90^\circ$
(впис. угол)

4) $DO_2 \parallel EF$

ED - хорда

$\angle DEK$ и $\angle ADO_2$ - ~~соответ.~~

$$\Rightarrow \angle DEK = \angle ADO_2$$

8) Пусть $\angle EBC = \angle BCF = \angle O_1EA = \angle O_1AE = \angle O_2DA = 2\angle DAC = 2\alpha$

$$8) BC = BD + DC = 14 + 8 = 18 + 4 = 20 + 5 = 25$$

$$BK = \frac{BC}{2} = 12,5$$

$$10) \sin \alpha = \frac{KD}{ED} = \frac{BD - BK}{\alpha} = \frac{14 - 12,5}{\alpha} = \frac{1,5}{\alpha}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{ED}{BD} = \frac{\alpha}{14} = \frac{1,5}{\alpha} \Rightarrow \alpha = \sqrt{14 \cdot 1,5} = 3 \sqrt{\frac{14}{2}} = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{34}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{\frac{3}{2} \sqrt{34}}{14} = \frac{3 \sqrt{34}}{34} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \frac{0,34}{34}} = \sqrt{\frac{25}{34}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{34}} = \frac{5\sqrt{34}}{34}$$

11) Пусть $O_1O_2 = t$, тогда $\frac{R+t}{2R} = \frac{BD}{BC}$ (из подобия $\triangle BDO_2$ и $\triangle BCA$)

$$\frac{R+t}{2R} = \frac{14}{25} \Rightarrow 25R + 25t = 34R \Rightarrow 25t = 9R$$

$$t = \frac{9R}{25}$$

$$r = R - t = \frac{16}{25}R$$

$$12) \sin \angle BAC = \frac{BC}{2R}, \text{ где } \sin \angle BAC = \sin 2\alpha = 2 \cdot \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha =$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{5\sqrt{34}}{34} \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{34}}{34} = \frac{5 \cdot 3}{14} = \frac{15}{14} = 2 \cdot \frac{16}{14} = \frac{25}{2R} \Rightarrow 2R = \frac{14 \cdot 25}{15}$$

$$r = \frac{16}{25} \cdot \frac{85}{6} = \frac{136}{15}$$

$$R = \frac{14 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 2} = \frac{85}{6}$$

$$13) \sin \alpha = \frac{DA}{EA} \Rightarrow DA = \frac{8}{\frac{3\sqrt{34}}{34}} = \frac{8 \cdot 34 \sqrt{34}}{3\sqrt{34}} = \frac{8}{3} \sqrt{34}$$

$$EA = DA + ED = \frac{8}{3} \sqrt{34} + \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{34} = \frac{25}{6} \sqrt{34}$$

$$S_{\triangle AEF} = \frac{1}{2} EF \cdot EA \cdot \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{85}{6} \cdot \frac{25}{6} \sqrt{34} \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{34}}{34} =$$

$$= \frac{85 \cdot 25 \cdot 3}{6 \cdot 6 \cdot 2} = \frac{2125}{12}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 85 \\ + 25 \\ \hline 110 \\ + 140 \\ \hline 250 \end{array}$$

$$14) \angle AFE = \arcsin \frac{EA}{EF} =$$

$$= \arcsin \frac{\frac{25}{6} \sqrt{34}}{\frac{2 \cdot 85}{6}} = \arcsin \frac{25 \sqrt{34} \cdot 3}{6 \cdot 85} = \arcsin \frac{5 \sqrt{34}}{34}$$

Ответ: $R = \frac{85}{6}$; $r = \frac{136}{15}$; $\angle AFE = \arcsin \frac{5\sqrt{34}}{34}$

$$S_{\triangle AEF} = \frac{2125}{12}$$

15

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

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

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

~~$$f(x/y) = \frac{x}{y} < 0$$~~

$$1 \leq x \leq 24$$

$$1 \leq y \leq 24$$

~~$$f(x/y) = f(x) + f(y) = \left[\frac{x}{4} \right] + \left[\frac{y}{4} \right]$$~~

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

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

Предположим
и 3

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

$$\text{Пусть } t \geq 2 \quad 5^2 + 12^2 \geq 13^2$$

$$\text{Пусть } t > 2 \quad 5^t + 12^t < 13^t$$

$$\text{Пусть } t < 2 \quad 5^t + 12^t \geq 13^t$$

$$t \leq 2$$

$$x^2 + 18x = 12^2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 144 \\ + 81 \\ \hline 225 \end{array}$$

$$\log_{12} (x^2 + 18x) = t \leq 2$$

$$\log_{12} (x^2 + 18x) \leq 2$$

$$x^2 + 18x > 0$$

$$x^2 + 18x - 144 \leq 0$$

$$x = -9 \pm 15$$

$$x = -24$$

$$x = 6$$

$$\frac{D}{4} = 81 + 144 = 225$$

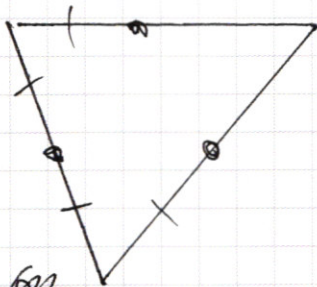
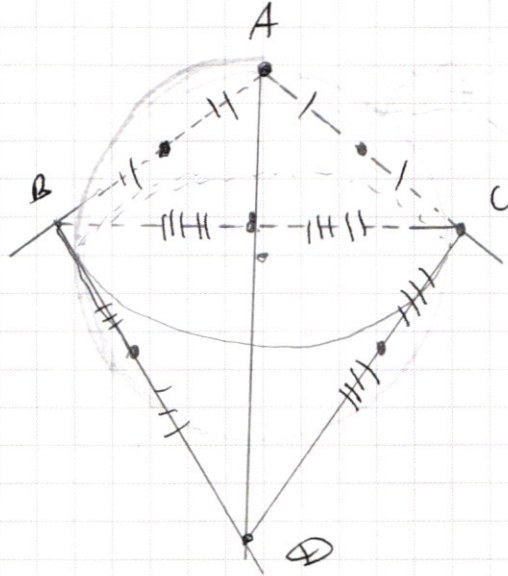
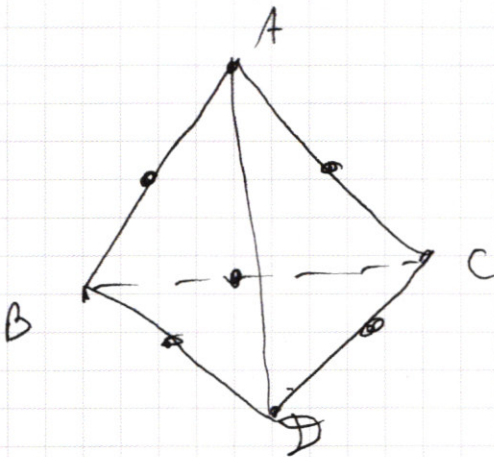
$$x \in (-24; -18) \cup (0; 6)$$

$$x \in [-24; 6]$$

Ответ: $x \in [-24; -18) \cup (0; 6]$



ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА



$$-8 \cdot \frac{11^2}{4^2} + 30 \cdot \frac{11}{4} - 14$$

$$= -\frac{242}{4} + \frac{330}{4} - \frac{14 \cdot 4}{4} = \frac{330 - 242 - 40}{4} = \frac{330 - 240 - 40}{4} = \frac{50}{4} = 12.5$$

$$-\frac{11}{4}a + b \leq 5$$

$$-\frac{11}{4}a + b \leq 5$$

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

$$\frac{11}{4}(a-1) \leq b$$

$$\frac{-33 + 11}{4(-\frac{11}{4}) + 3} = \frac{-22}{-11 + 3} = \frac{-22}{-8} = \frac{11}{4}$$

$$f(x)_1 = \frac{12x+11}{4x+3}$$

$$f(x) \downarrow \text{на } (-8; -\frac{3}{4})$$

~~f(x)~~

$$f(x)_2 = -8x^2 - 30x - 14 \quad f(x) \nearrow \text{на } (-8; -\frac{15}{8}]$$

$$f(x) \downarrow \text{на } [-\frac{15}{8}; +\infty)$$

$$ax+b = f(x)$$

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

$$(**) \quad \sin 2\alpha - \cos^2 2\beta = -\frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow \sin 2\alpha = -\frac{1}{5\cos^2 2\beta}, \cos 2\beta \neq 0$$

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

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

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

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

$$\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{5}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\cos 2\beta = \frac{2 \cdot \sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} = 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$2 \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{4} \quad \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin 2\alpha \cdot \left(2 \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}\right)^2 = -\frac{1}{5}$$

$$\sin 2\alpha \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{5}{25} = -\frac{1}{5} \quad \left| \cdot \frac{5}{4} \Rightarrow \sin 2\alpha = -\frac{1}{4}$$

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

№1

$$\begin{cases} \sin(2\alpha + 2\beta) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \quad (*) \\ \sin(2\alpha + 4\beta) + \sin 2\alpha = -\frac{4}{5} \quad (**) \end{cases} \quad \text{tg } \alpha = ? \quad -48x^2 + 30x + 14 = 0$$

$$x_6 = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{-30}{2(-48)} = \frac{-30}{-96} = \frac{5}{16}$$

$$(*) \quad \sin(2\alpha + 2\beta) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{30}{16} = \frac{-15}{8}$$

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

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

$$y_6 = -8 \cdot \frac{15^2}{8^2} + \frac{30 \cdot 15}{8} - 14$$

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

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

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

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

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

(***)

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

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

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

$$\sin 2\alpha (3 \cos^2 2\beta + \cos^2 2\alpha) = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$4 \sin 2\alpha \cdot \cos^2 2\beta = -\frac{4}{5} \Rightarrow \sin 2\alpha \cdot \cos^2 2\beta = -\frac{1}{5}$$