

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 $CD = 8$, $BD = 17$.

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

$\frac{14-x}{14} = \frac{R}{2R-4}$

$1 - \frac{x}{14} =$

$\frac{4}{AC} = \frac{x}{8}$

$\frac{4}{AC} = \frac{2R-4}{2R}$

$\frac{4}{AC} = \frac{14-x}{2R-4}$

$4R = 25 - 2R \cdot 25 + AC^2 = 4R^2$

$34R = 50R - 254 \quad 254 = 16R \quad 4 = \frac{16}{25}R = 0,64R$

$\frac{0,64R}{AC} = AC^2 = 4R^2 - 25^2$

$\frac{16^2 R^2}{25^2 (4R^2 - 25^2)} = \frac{14^2}{25^2}$

$(14 \cdot 25)^2 = (34 - 16)(34 + 16)R^2 = 18 \cdot 50 R^2 = 900 R^2$

$R = \frac{30}{14 \cdot 25} = \frac{6}{14 \cdot 5} = \frac{14 \cdot 5}{6} = \frac{50 \cdot 35}{6} = \frac{85}{6} = 14 \frac{1}{6}$

$\frac{4}{AC} = \frac{14}{25} = \frac{O'B}{2R}$

$O'B = 2R - 4 \quad 1 - \frac{4}{2R} = \frac{14}{25} \quad \frac{8}{25} = \frac{4}{2R}$

$4 = \frac{16}{25} R$

$AC^2 = 4R^2 - 625 = \frac{625 \cdot 4}{64 \cdot 4} \cdot 4^2 - 625 = 25^2 \left(\frac{4^2}{64} - 1 \right) = \frac{25^2 (4^2 - 64)}{8^2}$

$\frac{4^2 \cdot 8^2}{25^2 (4^2 - 64)} = \frac{14^2}{25^2}$

$14^2 \cdot 4^2 - 14^2 \cdot 8^2 = 4^2 \cdot 8^2 \quad (14-8)(14+8)4^2 = 14^2 \cdot 8^2$

$4^2 \cdot 9 \cdot 25 = (15 \cdot 4)^2 = (14 \cdot 8)^2 \quad 4 = \frac{136}{15} = 9 \frac{1}{15}$

$90 - \frac{\alpha}{2} + \alpha = \alpha \quad 90 + \alpha = 1,5\alpha, \quad \alpha = 1,5\alpha - 90$

$90 - 90 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\alpha}{2}$

$\frac{\alpha}{2} + 1,5\alpha - 90 =$

$\frac{180 - 180\alpha + \alpha}{2} = \frac{\alpha}{2}$

$R = \frac{25}{16} \cdot \frac{136}{15} = \frac{5 \cdot 25 \cdot 14 \cdot 8}{16 \cdot 15 \cdot 3} = \frac{5 \cdot 14}{6}$

$\frac{25 \cdot 63}{2 \cdot 85 \cdot 64} = \frac{15}{14}$

$$\frac{136}{15AC} = \frac{14}{5 \cdot 25} = \frac{14 \cdot 8}{315AC} \quad AC = \frac{40}{3} \quad \frac{3y}{40} = \frac{x}{8} \cdot 40 \quad 3y = 5x.$$

$$x = 0,6y \quad 0,36y^2 + y^2 = 1,36y^2 = 0,1^2 \cdot 136y^2 = 0,2^2 \cdot 34y^2.$$

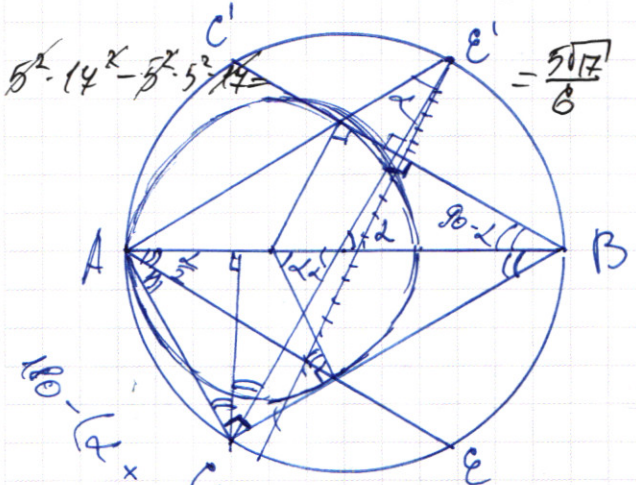
$$\frac{0,2y\sqrt{34}}{AO} = \frac{3y}{40} \quad AO = \frac{0,2\sqrt{34} \cdot 40}{3} = \frac{8}{3}\sqrt{34}.$$

$$\frac{y}{\frac{4}{3}\sqrt{34}} = \frac{0,2y\sqrt{34}}{4} \quad 4 = 34 \cdot \frac{4}{15} = \frac{4 \cdot 8}{15}$$

$$\frac{y}{AC} = \frac{16}{9} \quad y = \frac{40 \cdot 16}{3 \cdot 9} = \frac{40 \cdot 16}{27}$$

$$\frac{R-y}{4} = \frac{R}{2R-4} \quad 2R^2 = ER \cdot 2 \quad 2R^2$$

$$AC = \frac{8}{3}\sqrt{34} + \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{34} = \frac{16+9}{6}\sqrt{34} = \frac{25}{6}\sqrt{34} \quad AB = \frac{85^2}{6^2} - \frac{25^2 \cdot 34}{6^2} = \frac{1}{6^2}$$



$$4 = R - \frac{4}{2} =$$

$$R = \frac{3}{2} \cdot 4, \quad \frac{85}{6} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{136}{15 \cdot 5}$$

$$\frac{14 \cdot 25}{30} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{14 \cdot 16}{30}$$

$$8EK \cdot 16 = 8 \cdot 40$$

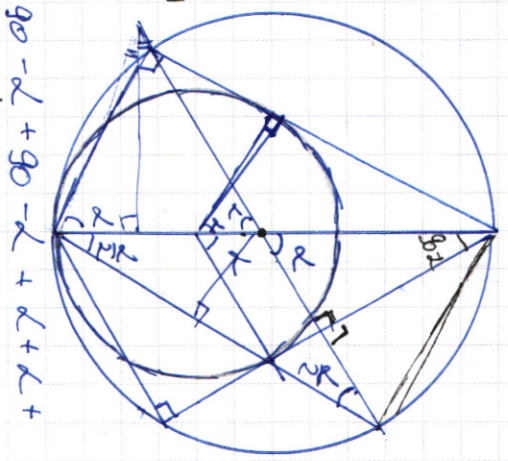
$$25 = 3 \cdot EK \quad \text{ком.}$$

$$EK = 4,5$$

$$= \frac{AC}{EK} = \frac{40}{3EK}$$

$$EK = \frac{16}{9} \cdot \frac{81}{40}$$

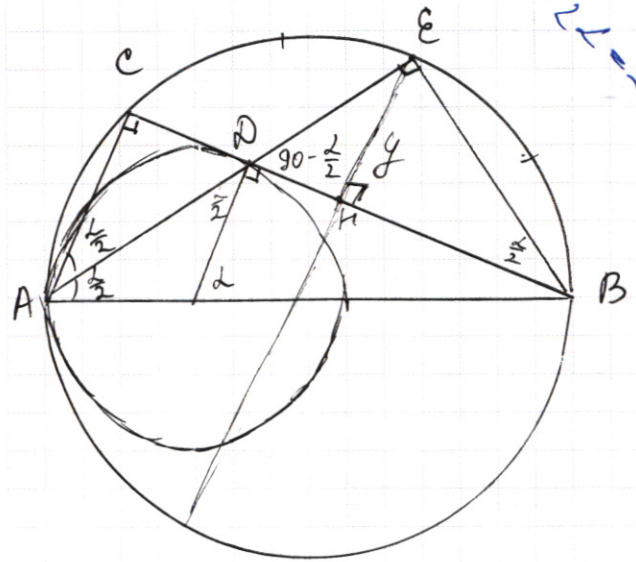
$$AO = \left(\frac{40}{3}\right)^2 + 8^2 = \frac{1}{9} (40^2 + 42^2) = \frac{8^2}{9} (5^2 + 9^2) =$$



$$OE = \frac{8 \cdot 14}{2 \cdot 15 \cdot 5 \sqrt{34}} = \frac{3\sqrt{17}}{12} = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{34}$$

$$\frac{AO}{AO} = \frac{16}{9}$$

$$\frac{AO}{AO} = \frac{16}{9}$$



$$8^2 + \frac{40^2}{3^2} = 8^2 \left(\frac{9+5}{9}\right) = \frac{8}{3} \sqrt{34}$$

$$180 - \frac{1}{2} = 180 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$90 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{108\sqrt{5}}{53\sqrt{5}}$$

$$81 + 25 = 86 + 108 = 108$$

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

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

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

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

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

~~$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cos 2\beta = -\frac{2}{5}$$~~

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

$$2\beta \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n; \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n\right)$$

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

$$\beta \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} + \pi n; \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi n\right)$$

$$2\alpha + 2\beta \in (\pi + 2\pi n; 2\pi + 2\pi n) \quad \alpha + \beta \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \pi n; \pi + \pi n\right)$$

$$\cos 4\beta = 2 \cos^2 2\beta - 1 = 2 \cdot \frac{4}{25} - 1 = \frac{3}{5}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\alpha \leq \beta \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \pi + 2\pi n < 2\alpha + 2\beta < 2\pi + 2\pi n \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k < 2\beta < \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k \end{array} \right\} \ominus$$

$$\pi + 2\pi n + \frac{\pi}{2} - 2\pi k < 2\alpha < 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k - 2\pi k$$

$$\frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\pi(n-k) < 2\alpha < \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\pi k$$

$$\cos 2\beta = \frac{2}{5} \quad |\sin 2\beta| = |\sin(2\alpha + 2\beta)|$$

$$(\sin(2\alpha + 2\beta) - \sin 2\beta)(\sin(2\alpha + 2\beta) + \sin 2\beta) = 0$$

$$(\sin 2\alpha \cdot \cos 2\beta + \sin 2\beta (\cos 2\alpha - 1))(\sin 2\alpha \cos 2\beta + \sin 2\beta (\cos 2\alpha + 1)) = 0$$

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

$$\begin{cases} x - 2y = \sqrt{(x-2)(y-1)} \\ x^2 - 4x + 4 + 9y^2 - 18y + 9 = 13 + 12 = 25 = 5^2 \end{cases}$$

$$(x-2)^2 + 9(y-1)^2 = 5^2$$

$$N1 \quad \sin(2\alpha + 2\beta) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}; \quad \sin(2\alpha + 4\beta) + \sin 2\alpha = -\frac{4}{5}$$

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

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

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

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

$$-\pi + 2\pi n < 2\alpha + 2\beta < 2\pi n$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k < 2\beta < \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k$$

$$-\frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\pi(n+k) < 2\alpha + 4\beta < \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi(n+k)$$

$$-\pi + 2\pi n < 2\alpha + 2\beta < 2\pi n$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} - 2\pi k < -2\beta < \frac{\pi}{2} - 2\pi k \quad | \oplus$$

$$-\frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\pi(n-k) < 2\alpha < \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi(n-k)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \quad \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{5} \quad 4 \quad \sqrt{5}$$

$$5 < 16 > 15$$

$$\cos 2\beta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \quad u^2 + v^2 = 1$$

$$\sin 2\alpha \cos 2\beta + \cos 2\alpha \sin 2\beta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \quad \frac{85}{8} \quad \frac{242}{548}$$

$$u \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} + v \sin 2\beta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \quad 2 \cdot \frac{85}{8} - \frac{136}{15} =$$

$$\sin 2\alpha \cos 4\beta + \cos 2\alpha \cdot \sin 4\beta = -\frac{4}{5} \quad \frac{850}{1425} \quad \frac{136}{15} \quad \frac{2 \cdot 4}{5} - 1 = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$0,6u + \sin 4\beta v = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$0,6u + 2 \sin 2\beta \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} v = -\frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}$$

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

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} u + v \sin \beta = -\frac{1}{5}$$

$$|\cos 2\beta| = |\cos(2\alpha + 2\beta)| = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$= \frac{548}{30} = \frac{289}{15} \quad \frac{136}{16} \quad \frac{12}{134}$$

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} u + \sin 2\beta \cdot v = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \quad | \cdot \frac{u}{\sqrt{5}} \quad \frac{8}{5} u + \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}} \sin 2\beta v = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$1,6u + 2 \sin 2\beta \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot v = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$0,6u +$$

$$\frac{85 - 48 \cdot 15}{136 \cdot 2} = \frac{85}{2 \cdot 85 \cdot 5}$$

$$\frac{85}{6} - \frac{15}{2} = \frac{85 - 45}{6} = \frac{40}{6} = \frac{20}{3} \quad \frac{20 \cdot 15}{8 \cdot 136} = \frac{25}{34}$$

$$\frac{AO}{OE} = \frac{8}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{16}{9}$$

$$y = \frac{3}{16} \cdot \frac{100}{8} = 7,5$$

$$\frac{85}{6} - \frac{15}{2} = \frac{85}{6} \quad \frac{136}{15} \quad \frac{2 \cdot 85 - 136}{6} = \frac{136}{15}$$

$$OA = \sqrt{AC^2 + 8^2}$$

$$AC = \frac{254}{14} = \frac{25 \cdot 10}{14 \cdot 15} = \frac{40}{3}$$

$$OA = \frac{8}{3} \sqrt{25 + 9} = \frac{8}{3} \sqrt{34}$$

$$\frac{AO}{14} = \frac{8}{OE} \quad \frac{136}{242}$$

$$\frac{8 \sqrt{34}}{3 \cdot 14} = \frac{8}{OE} \quad OE = \frac{3 \sqrt{34}}{2}$$

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

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

$$2 \sin \alpha \cdot \cos(2\alpha + 2\beta) \cdot 2 \cdot \sin(\alpha + 2\beta) \cdot \cos \alpha = 0$$

$$2 \sin 2\alpha \cdot \sin(2\alpha + 4\beta) = 0.$$

a) $\sin 2\alpha = 0$. ~~tg~~ $2\alpha = \pi n$. $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} n$.

tg $\alpha = 0$, либо tg α не существует. Против. условие.

Тогда $\sin(2\alpha + 4\beta) = 0$. $\sin 2\alpha = -\frac{4}{5}$

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

$$8 + 5\sqrt{5} \cos 2\alpha \sin 2\beta = 5.$$

$$|\cos 2\alpha| = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\beta = \arcsin \frac{3}{5} \pm \frac{\pi}{5} \pm \frac{\pi}{5} \quad \sin 2\beta \cdot \cos 2\alpha > 0.$$

N1 $\sin(2\alpha + 2\beta) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$; $\sin(2\alpha + 4\beta) + \sin 2\alpha = -\frac{4}{5}$.

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

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

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

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

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

$$(\sin(2\alpha + 2\beta) - \sin 2\beta) (\sin(2\alpha + 2\beta) + \sin 2\beta) = 0$$

$$\underline{2 \cdot \sin \frac{2\alpha + 2\beta - 2\beta}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{2\alpha + 2\beta + 2\beta}{2} - 2 \cdot \sin \frac{2\alpha + 2\beta + 2\beta}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{2\alpha + 2\beta - 2\beta}{2} = 0}$$

$$\sin 2\alpha \cdot \sin(2\alpha + 4\beta) = 0$$

a) если $\sin 2\alpha = 0$ $2\alpha = \pi n$, $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} n$.

Тогда tg $\alpha = 0$ или tg α не существует. Против. условие!

б) $\sin(2\alpha + 4\beta) = 0$.

$$\sin 2\alpha = -\frac{4}{5}, \quad |\cos 2\alpha| = \sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{25}} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = -\frac{4}{5}, \quad |\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha| = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1 = \frac{3}{5}, \quad 2 \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{8}{5}, \quad \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{4}{5}, \quad \cos \alpha = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1 = -\frac{3}{5}, \quad 2 \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{2}{5}, \quad \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{5}, \quad \cos \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$2 \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \sin \alpha = -\frac{4}{5\sqrt{5}}, \quad \sin \alpha = \mp \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \mp \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\cancel{\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}}{\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\sin 2\alpha = -\frac{4}{5}, \quad \operatorname{tg} \alpha = -\sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{1 + \cos 2\alpha}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{3}{5}}{1 + \frac{3}{5}}} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{2}{5}}{\frac{8}{5}}} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin 2\alpha = -\frac{4}{5}, \quad \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha < 0, \quad \operatorname{tg} \alpha = -\frac{1}{2}; -2$$

$$\sin 2\alpha = 2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha \cdot \cos^2 \alpha, \quad -\frac{4}{5} = 2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha$$

a) $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = 0$

$$\text{N2} \begin{cases} x - 2y = \sqrt{(x-2)(y-1)} & x - 8x + 8 > 0 \quad (x-2)(x-5) > 0 \\ (x-2)^2 + (3(y-1))^2 = 12 + 13 = 5^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\cancel{x^2 - 4xy + 4y^2 = xy - x - 2y + 2} \quad \cancel{2^2 - 5xy + x + 2y + 4y^2 - 2 = 0}$$

$$\cancel{x^2 - 5xy + x + 2y + 4y^2 - 2 = 0} \quad (x-2y)^2 = (x-2)(y-1)$$

$$t = 3y$$

$$\cancel{x=2} \quad \cancel{(2-2y)^2 = 0, y=1}$$

$$\begin{cases} x - \frac{2}{3}t = \sqrt{(x-2)(\frac{t}{3}-1)} & -4x + 8 > 0, \quad x < \frac{8}{4} < \frac{5}{4} \quad 32 < 35 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (x-2)^2 + (t-3)^2 = 5^2 \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta &= (2-5x)^2 - 4 \cdot 4 (x^2 + x - 2) = 25x^2 - 20x + 4 - 16x^2 - 16x + 32 = \\ &= 9x^2 - 36x + 36 = (3x-6)^2 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$y = \frac{5x-2 \pm (3x-6)}{2}; \quad y = \frac{5x-2+3x-6}{2} = \frac{8x-8}{2} = 4x-4$$

$$y = \frac{5x-2-3x+6}{2} = \frac{2x+4}{2} = x+2$$

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

$$(x-2y) = \sqrt{(x-2)(y-1)} \quad x > 2y \quad (x-2)(y-1) > 0.$$

$$(x-2)^2 + 9(y-1)^2 = 12.$$

$$a = x-2, \quad b = 3y-3. \quad 2y = \frac{(3y-3+3)}{3} \cdot 2 = \frac{2}{3}(b+3)$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{ab}{3}} = a + 2 - \frac{2}{3}b - 2 = a - \frac{2}{3}b.$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = 12$$

$$a - \frac{2}{3}b = \sqrt{\frac{ab}{3}} \quad | \cdot 3 \quad 3a - 2b = \sqrt{3ab}$$

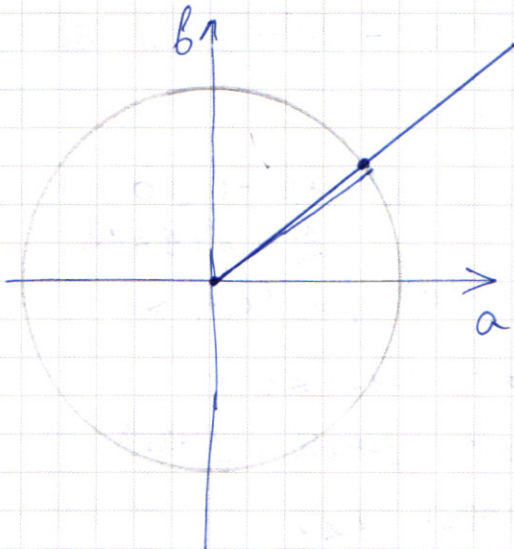
$$9a^2 - 12ab + 4b^2 = 3ab.$$

$$9a^2 - 15ab + 4b^2 = 0. \quad | : b^2 \quad 9\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2 - 15\frac{a}{b} + 4 = 0$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{15 \pm \sqrt{15^2 - 4 \cdot 36}}{18} = \frac{15 \pm 9}{18} = \frac{1}{3}; \frac{4}{3}.$$

$$a = \frac{1}{3}b; \quad a = \frac{4}{3}b. \quad a > \frac{2}{3}b \Rightarrow a = \frac{4}{3}b. \quad b = \frac{3}{4}a.$$

$$\frac{2}{3}b = \sqrt{\frac{4}{3}b \cdot \frac{b}{3}} = \frac{2}{3}bv. \quad b \geq 0, \quad a \geq 0.$$



$$(a; b) = (4; 3).$$

$$\begin{cases} 4^2 + 3^2 = 25 \quad \checkmark \\ 4 - 2 = \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot 3}{3}} \quad \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$$a = x-2 \\ x = a+2 = 2 - 0,5\sqrt{10}$$

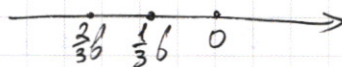
$$x-2=4, \quad x=6.$$

$$3y-3=3, \quad y-1=1, \quad y=2$$

$$\text{Ответ: } (6; 2).$$

$$-0,5\sqrt{10} + 2 = 2 - 0,5\sqrt{10}$$

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



$$a - \frac{2}{3}a = \sqrt{a \cdot 3a}$$

$$a^2 + 9a^2 = 25 \quad 10a^2 = 25, \quad a^2 = 2,5 \quad a^2 = \frac{5}{2} \quad a = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}$$

$$x > 0 \quad \text{D}(y) = (0; \infty).$$

$$f(ab) = f(a) + f(b). \quad f(p) = \lfloor p/4 \rfloor$$

$$f(1) + f(p) = f(p) \Rightarrow f(1) = 0. \quad \log_x 1 = 0.$$

$$f(2) = \lfloor \frac{1}{2} \rfloor = 0. \quad \lfloor \log_x 2 \rfloor = 0. \quad x^0 < 2$$

$$f(3) = \lfloor \log_x 3 \rfloor = 0 \quad x^0 < 3$$

$$\lfloor \log_x 5 \rfloor = 1. \quad x < 5 \quad x < \sqrt{11} < 5$$

$$\lfloor \log_x 7 \rfloor = 1 \quad \cancel{x < 7}. \quad 3 < \sqrt{11} < \sqrt{7}$$

$$\lfloor \log_x 11 \rfloor = 2. \quad x^2 < 11.$$

$$f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) < 0 \quad f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) < 0.$$

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

$$f(x) = \frac{12x+11}{4x+3} = \frac{12x+9+2}{4x+3} = 3 + \frac{2}{4x+3}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{12(4x+3) - 4(12x+11)}{(4x+3)^2} = \frac{48x+36-48x-44}{(4x+3)^2} = -\frac{8}{(4x+3)^2}$$

$$f_{\max}(x) = f\left(-\frac{11}{4}\right) = 3 + \frac{2}{-3-11} = 3 - \frac{1}{4} = 2\frac{3}{4} = \frac{11}{4}.$$

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

$$g(x) = -8x^2 - 30x - 14 \quad g'(x) = -8 \cdot 2x - 30 = -16x - 30$$

$$x = -\frac{30}{-16} = -\frac{15}{8} = -\frac{1.5}{4} \quad + \quad -$$

$$-\frac{11}{4}a + b \leq \frac{13}{12} - 1 - \frac{5}{12} \leq 0. \quad x^2 + 18x - 1 \leq 0$$

$$5 \log_{12}(x^2+18x) + x^2+18x \geq |x^2+18x| \log_{12} 13 \quad f = x^2+18x > 0$$

$$5 \log_{12} t + t \geq t \log_{12} 13 \quad t \geq 1 \quad 1-1-1 \leq 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$t \log_{12} 5 + t \geq t \log_{12} 13 \quad t \geq 1. \quad t \log_{12} \frac{13}{5} > t \log_{12} \frac{5}{2}$$

$$12 \log_{12} t - \log_{12} 5 + 12 \log_{12} t \geq 12 \log_{12} 13 \cdot \log_{12} t \quad t < 1.$$

$$a \log_{12} 5 + a \geq a \log_{12} 13 \quad a = t. \quad t \leq 1 \quad \text{— округляем.}$$

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

$$t \log_{12} 5 + t \geq t \log_{12} 13 \quad t \log_{12} 13 - t \log_{12} 5 - t \leq 0$$

$$t \neq 0 \quad t \log_{12} \frac{13}{5} - t \log_{12} \frac{5}{2} - 1 \leq 0.$$

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

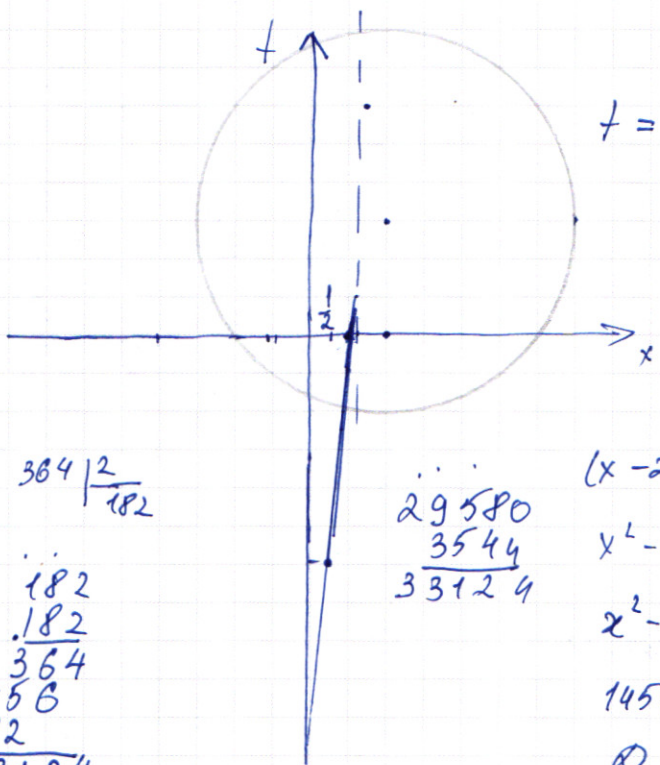
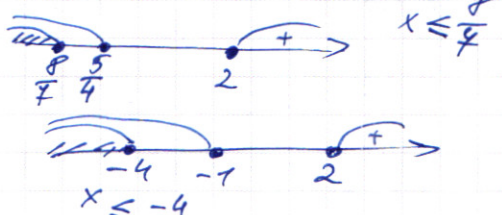
$$x \neq 2y \quad x \geq 8x - 8 \quad 4x \leq 8, x \leq 1\frac{1}{4}$$

$$x \geq 2x + 4 \quad \cancel{8x \leq 8}! \quad x \leq -4.$$

$$\frac{12}{30} \\ \frac{360}{360}$$

$$(x-2)(y-1) \geq 0 \quad (x-2)(4x-5) > 0.$$

$$(x-2)(x+4) > 0$$



$$t = 12x - 12 \quad t = 3x + 6.$$

$$t \geq -2. \quad 12 \cdot \frac{8}{7} - 12 = \frac{12}{7}$$

$$x \geq -3.$$

$$t = 12x - 12, \quad x \leq \frac{8}{7}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 364 \overline{) 182} \\ \underline{182} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 29580 \\ \underline{3544} \\ 33124 \end{array}$$

$$(x-2)^2 + (12x-15)^2 = 5^2$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 + 144x^2 - 2 \cdot 12 \cdot 15x + 225 = 25$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 + 144x^2 - 360x + 200 = 0$$

$$145x^2 - 364x + 204 = 0.$$

$$\frac{D}{4} = 182^2 - 145 \cdot 204 = 33124 - 29580 = 3544 = 8 \cdot 443$$

$$\frac{8}{3} + \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{34} = \frac{16+9}{6} \sqrt{34} = \frac{25\sqrt{34}}{6}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{85}{6} \cdot \frac{85}{6} - \frac{25 \cdot 2534}{6 \cdot 6}} = \frac{5 \cdot \sqrt{17}}{6} = \frac{14-30}{6}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 204 \overline{) 145} \\ \underline{204} \\ 580 \\ \underline{580} \\ 000 \\ \underline{290} \\ 29580 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 33124 \\ \underline{20580} \\ 3544 \\ 3544 \overline{) 8} \\ \underline{32} \\ 34 \\ \underline{32} \\ 24 \end{array}$$

$$*3 \quad 5 \log_{12}(x^2 + 18x) + x^2 \geq |x^2 + 18x| \log_{12} 13 - 18x$$

$$x^2 + 18x > 0, \quad x \in (-\infty; -18) \cup (0; \infty)$$

$$x^2 + 18x = t$$

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

$$5 \log_{12} t \geq t \log_{12} 13 - t = t (\log_{12} 13 - 1)$$

$$5 \log_{12} t \geq t \log_{12} 13 - t \Rightarrow t \log_{12} 5 \cdot \log_{12} t \geq t \log_{12} 13$$

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

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

$$t \geq t \log_{12} 5 (\log_{12} \frac{13}{5} - 1) \quad | : t$$

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

$$t \log_{12} 5 (\log_{12} 2,6 - 1) \leq t \quad | : t$$

$$t \log_{12} 5 - 1 \leq t$$

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

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

$$t \log_{12} 5 - 1 \leq t$$

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

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

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

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

$$\log_t t + \log_t t$$

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

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

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

$$a = t \log_{12} 5 \quad t \log_{12} 13 = a \frac{\log_{12} 13}{\log_{12} 5} = a \log_5 13$$

$$a : a \log_5 13 \geq \frac{1}{1+a} \quad a(a+1) = a \log_5 13$$

$$\frac{5}{12} \log_{12} 13 < 2$$

$$\log_{12} 13 < 2$$

$$\log_{12} 2 < 0,1$$

$$\log_2 t$$

$$\log_2 t \cdot \log_{12} \frac{13}{12}$$

$$1$$

$$> 1$$

$$> 1$$

$$t \log_{12} \frac{13}{12} < 2 = t \log_2 2$$

$$\log_{12} \frac{13}{12} < 2 = t \log_2 2$$

$$\log_2 t \cdot \log_{12} \frac{13}{12}$$

$$1$$

$$1$$

$$1 - \log_{12} \frac{5}{13}$$

$$1 - \log_{12} \frac{5}{13}$$

$$t \log_{12} \frac{13}{12} = t \log_{12} \frac{13}{12} + 1$$

$$t = 12 \frac{13}{12} \leq \frac{14}{12}$$

$$2 = \log_{12} \frac{5}{12} \log_{12} 2 + 1$$

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

$$\log_{12} \frac{5}{12} < 0$$

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

$$\log_{12} t$$

$$t = 12 \log_{12} 2$$

$$\log_{12} 2$$

$$\log_{12} 2$$

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

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

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

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

Поэтому заметим, что $|\sin 2\beta| = |\sin(2\alpha + 2\beta)|$, т.е.

$$\sin^2 2\beta = \sin^2(2\alpha + 2\beta); \quad \sin^2(2\alpha + 2\beta) - \sin^2 2\beta = 0.$$

$$(\sin(2\alpha + 2\beta) - \sin 2\beta)(\sin(2\alpha + 2\beta) + \sin 2\beta) = 0.$$

$$\left(2 \sin\left(\frac{2\alpha + 2\beta - 2\beta}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{2\alpha + 2\beta + 2\beta}{2}\right)\right) \cdot \left(2 \sin\left(\frac{2\alpha + 2\beta + 2\beta}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{2\alpha + 2\beta - 2\beta}{2}\right)\right) = 0$$

$$\underline{2 \cdot \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha} \cdot \underline{2 \cdot \sin(\alpha + 2\beta) \cdot \cos(\alpha + 2\beta)} = 0.$$

$$\sin 2\alpha \cdot \sin(2\alpha + 4\beta) = 0$$

а) $\sin 2\alpha = 0$. Тогда $2\alpha = \pi n$, ~~но т.к.~~ $n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} n$. т.к. $\operatorname{tg} \alpha$ определен, $\alpha = \pi n$, $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = 0$.

б) $\sin(2\alpha + 4\beta) = 0 \Rightarrow \sin 2\alpha = -\frac{4}{5}$.

$$|\cos 2\alpha| = \sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{25}} = \frac{3}{5}. \quad |2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1| = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{8}{5} \\ 2 \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{2}{5} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{4}{5} \\ \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{5} \end{cases}$$

$$\sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = 2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha \cdot \cos^2 \alpha = -\frac{4}{5}.$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = -\frac{2}{5 \cos^2 \alpha}. \quad \begin{cases} \operatorname{tg} \alpha = -\frac{2 \cdot 5}{5 \cdot 4} = -\frac{1}{2} \\ \operatorname{tg} \alpha = -\frac{2 \cdot 5}{5 \cdot 1} = -2 \end{cases}$$

Ответ: $-2; -0,5; 0$.

Задача 2

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

$$\begin{cases} x - 2y = \sqrt{x(y-1) - 2(y-1)}; \\ x^2 - 4x + 4 - 4 + 9y^2 - 18y + 9 - 9 = 12; \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x - 2y = \sqrt{(x-2)(y-1)} & \text{ОДЗ: } x \geq 2y; (x-2)(y-1) \geq 0 \\ (x-2)^2 + (3y-3)^2 = 25 = 5^2. & \text{— график ок-ти.} \end{cases}$$

Пусть $a = x - 2$; $b = 3y - 3$. Тогда $x = a + 2$, $y = \frac{b+3}{3} = \frac{b}{3} + 1$.

Система принимает вид:

$$\begin{cases} a + 2 - 2 \cdot \frac{b}{3} - 2 \cdot 1 = \sqrt{a \cdot \frac{b}{3}} \\ a^2 + b^2 = 5^2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a - \frac{2}{3}b = \sqrt{\frac{ab}{3}} \\ a^2 + b^2 = 5^2. \end{cases}$$

Заметим, что $a \geq \frac{2}{3}b$, $ab \geq 0$ должны быть.

Рассм. $a - \frac{2}{3}b = \sqrt{\frac{ab}{3}} \quad | \cdot 2$.

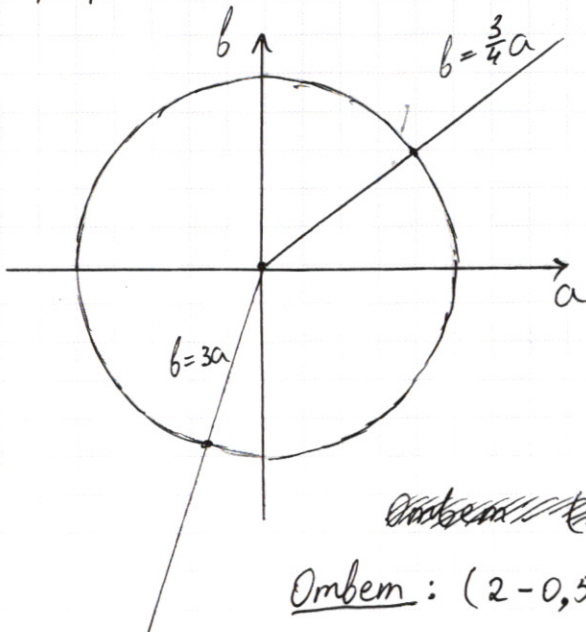
$$a^2 - \frac{4}{3}ab + \frac{4}{9}b^2 = \frac{ab}{3} \quad a^2 - \frac{5}{3}ab + \frac{4}{9}b^2 = 0 \quad (1)$$

Рассм. (1) как квадратное отн. a :

$$D = \frac{25}{9}b^2 - \frac{16}{9}b^2 = \frac{9}{9}b^2 = b^2$$

$$a = \frac{\frac{5}{3}b \pm |b|}{2} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Если } b > 0, \quad |a = \frac{4}{3}b| \quad a = \frac{1}{3}b! \quad (a \geq \frac{2}{3}b) \\ \text{Если } b < 0, \quad |a = \frac{1}{3}b| \quad a = \frac{4}{3}b! \quad (a \geq \frac{2}{3}b). \end{array}$$

График в системе ЛОБ выглядит сл. образом:



$$\begin{cases} b = \frac{3}{4}a, a, b > 0 \\ b = 3a, a, b < 0 \\ a^2 + b^2 = 5^2 \end{cases}$$

$(a, b) = (4; 3)$ — решение.

$$a^2 + (3a)^2 = 25, \quad 10a^2 = 25, \quad a^2 = \frac{25}{10} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$a = -\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} = -0,5\sqrt{10}, \quad b = -1,5\sqrt{10} \text{ — реш.}$$

~~Ответ~~ $(x; y) = (6; 2)$ и $(x; y) = (2 - 0,5\sqrt{10};$

Ответ: $(2 - 0,5\sqrt{10}; 1 - 0,5\sqrt{10}), (6; 2)$.

Задача 3 $5^{\log_{12}(x^2+18x)} + x^2 > |x^2+18x|^{\log_{12}13-18x};$

ООЗ: $x^2+18x > 0$, $x \in (-\infty; -18) \cup (0; \infty)$

Пусть $x^2+18x = t > 0$ Тогда:

$5^{\log_{12}t} + t > t^{\log_{12}13}$ ($x^2+18x > 0 \Rightarrow |x^2+18x| = x^2+18x$.)

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

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

$t^{\log_{12}\frac{5}{12}} + 1 > t^{\log_{12}\frac{13}{12}};$

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

$$AO = \sqrt{AC^2 + OC^2}; \quad AC = \frac{25r}{17} = \frac{40}{3} \quad AO = \frac{8}{3} \sqrt{34}$$

$$\frac{OE}{CO} = \frac{BO}{AO}, \quad OE = \frac{8 \cdot 17}{AO} = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{34}$$

$$\frac{AO}{OE} = \frac{16}{9} \quad \Delta AOC \sim \Delta EOK \text{ по I признаку}$$

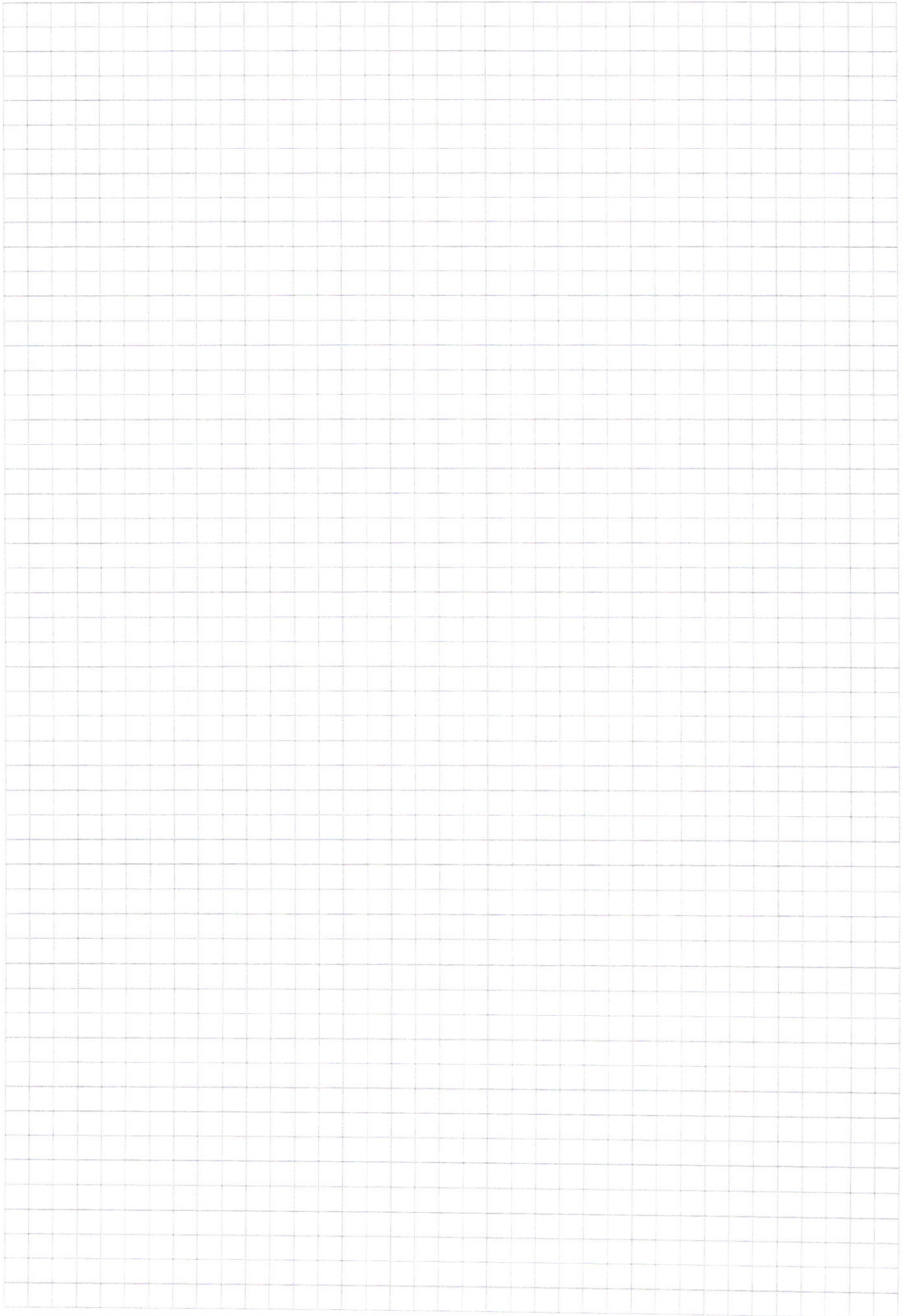
$$\frac{AC}{EK} = \frac{AO}{OE} = \frac{16}{9} \quad EK = 4,5$$

Если EF проходит через O, то будет выполняться равенство $\frac{OK}{O'D} = \frac{BO}{BO'}$ в $\Delta BOK \sim \Delta BO'D$ по I признаку. т.е. $\frac{R - EK}{4} = \frac{R}{2R - 4}$; иначе равенство не будет выполняться.

$$\frac{\frac{85}{6} - \frac{16}{2}}{\frac{136}{15}} = \frac{\frac{85}{6}}{2 \cdot \frac{85}{6} - \frac{136}{15}}; \quad \frac{25}{34} = \frac{25}{34}; \quad \text{тождество верно.}$$

тогда EF - диаметр, $\angle EAF = 90^\circ$ $\cos AEF = \frac{4,5}{\frac{3}{2} \sqrt{34}} =$
 $= \frac{5}{34} \sqrt{34}$. $\angle AEF = \arccos \frac{5 \sqrt{34}}{34}$; $\angle AFE = 90^\circ - \arccos \frac{5 \sqrt{34}}{34}$.

т.к. O - ~~точка~~ ^{точка} симметрии, $AF = BE = \sqrt{AB^2 - AO^2} =$



черновик чистовик
(Поставьте галочку в нужном поле)

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