

МОСКОВСКИЙ ФИЗИКО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ
ОЛИМПИАДА "ФИЗТЕХ" ПО МАТЕМАТИКЕ

11 класс

ВАРИАНТ 2

ШИФР _____

Заполняется ответственным секретарём

1. [3 балла] Углы α и β удовлетворяют равенствам

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

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

$$\begin{cases} x - 12y = \sqrt{2xy - 12y - x + 6}, \\ x^2 + 36y^2 - 12x - 36y = 45. \end{cases}$$

3. [5 баллов] Решите неравенство

$$10x + |x^2 - 10x|^{\log_3 4} \geq x^2 + 5^{\log_3(10x - x^2)}.$$

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 $CD = \frac{15}{2}$, $BD = \frac{17}{2}$.

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 $2 \leq x \leq 25$, $2 \leq y \leq 25$ и $f(x/y) < 0$.

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

$$\frac{16x - 16}{4x - 5} \leq ax + b \leq -32x^2 + 36x - 3$$

выполнено для всех x на промежутке $[\frac{1}{4}; 1]$.

7. [6 баллов] Дана пирамида $KLMN$, вершина N которой лежит на одной сфере с серединами всех её рёбер, кроме ребра KN . Известно, что $KL = 3$, $KM = 1$, $MN = \sqrt{2}$. Найдите длину ребра LM . Какой наименьший радиус может иметь сфера, описанная около данной пирамиды?

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

Задание 1

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

$$\textcircled{2}: 2 \sin(2\alpha + 2\beta) \cos 2\beta = -\frac{2}{5} \quad (\text{сумма sin})$$

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

$$\cos 2\beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \quad \sin 2\beta = \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{5}} = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \sin(2\alpha + 2\beta) = \sin 2\alpha \cos 2\beta + \cos 2\alpha \sin 2\beta$$

$$t = \operatorname{tg} \alpha \Rightarrow \sin 2\alpha = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \quad \cos 2\alpha = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$$

$$\textcircled{1}: \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \cos 2\beta + \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \sin 2\beta = -\frac{2}{5}$$

$$1+t^2 > 0$$

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

$$a) \sin 2\beta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\frac{2t}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} (1-t^2) = -\frac{2}{5} (1+t^2) \quad | : \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$t + 1 - t^2 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} - \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$t^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) - t - \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) = 0$$

$$D = 1 + 4 \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) = 1 + 4 \left(1 - \frac{1}{5}\right) = 1 + \frac{16}{5} = \frac{21}{5}$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \frac{\sqrt{21}}{5}}{2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)} = \begin{cases} \frac{\frac{26}{5}}{2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)} = \frac{13}{5 \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)} = \frac{13}{5 - \sqrt{5}} \\ -\frac{\frac{16}{5}}{2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)} = -\frac{8}{5 \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)} = -\frac{8}{5 - \sqrt{5}} \end{cases}$$

$$d) \sin 2\beta = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\frac{2t}{\sqrt{5}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}(1+t^2) = -\frac{2}{5}(1+t^2) \quad | : \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$t - 1 + t^2 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} - \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

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

$$D = 1 + 4(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}})(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}) = 1 + \frac{16}{5} = \frac{21}{5}$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \frac{\sqrt{21}}{\sqrt{5}}}{2(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}})} = \begin{cases} \frac{13}{5 + \sqrt{5}} \\ -\frac{8}{5 + \sqrt{5}} \end{cases}$$

Ответ:

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \begin{cases} \frac{13}{5 - \sqrt{5}} & \frac{13}{5 + \sqrt{5}} \\ -\frac{8}{5 - \sqrt{5}} & -\frac{8}{5 + \sqrt{5}} \end{cases}$$

Задача 2

$$\begin{cases} x - 12y = \sqrt{2xy - 12y - x + 6} & \textcircled{1} \\ x^2 + 36y^2 - 12x - 36y = 45 & \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + 36y^2 - 12x - 36y = 45 & \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1}: x^2 + 12x + 36 + 36y^2 - 36y + 9 = 45 + 36 + 9$$

$$(x+6)^2 + (6y-3)^2 = 90$$

$$(x+6)^2 + 9(2y-1)^2 = 90$$

$$\textcircled{1}: x - 12y = \sqrt{2xy - 12y - x + 6}$$

$$x - 12y = \sqrt{2y(x-6) - (x-6)}$$

$$(x-6) - 6(2y-1) = \sqrt{(x-6)(2y-1)}$$

$$a = x - 6 \quad b = 2y - 1$$

$$\begin{cases} a - 6b = \sqrt{ab} & \textcircled{3} \\ a^2 + 9b^2 = 90 & \textcircled{4} \end{cases}$$

$$a^2 + 9b^2 = 90 \quad \textcircled{4}$$

$$a > 6b$$

$$\textcircled{3}^2: a^2 - 12ab + 36b^2 = ab$$

$$a^2 - 13ab + 36b^2 = 0$$

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

a) $b = 0$

~~$36a^2 = 0$~~ $a = 0$ $a^2 + 9b^2 = 0 + 0 = 0 \neq 90$ ✗

b) $b \neq 0$

$a^2 - 13ab + 36b^2 = 0 \quad | : b^2$

$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2 - 13 \frac{a}{b} + 36 = 0 \quad t = \frac{a}{b}$

$t^2 - 13t + 36 = 0$

$t_1 + t_2 = 13$

$t_1 t_2 = 36$

по т. Виета \Rightarrow

$t_1 = 4$

$t_2 = 9$

$\frac{a}{b} = 4 \Rightarrow a = 4b$

$\frac{a}{b} = 9 \Rightarrow a = 9b$

I) $a = 4b \quad a > 6b$

$4b > 6b \quad -2b > 0 \Rightarrow \underline{b < 0}$

$16b^2 + 9b^2 = 90$

$25b^2 = 90$

$b = -\sqrt{\frac{90}{25}} = -\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{5} \quad (b < 0) \quad a = -\frac{12\sqrt{10}}{5}$

II) $a = 9b \quad a > 6b$

$9b > 6b \quad 3b > 0 \Rightarrow \underline{b > 0}$

$81b^2 + 9b^2 = 90$

$90b^2 = 90$

$\Rightarrow b = 1 \quad (b > 0) \quad a = 9$

ОТВЕТ: $(a; b) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left(-\frac{12\sqrt{10}}{5}; -\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{5}\right) \\ (9; 1) \end{array} \right.$

Задача 3

$10x + |x^2 - 10x| \log_3 4 \geq x + 5 \log_3 (10x - x^2)$

ОДЗ: $10x - x^2 > 0 \Rightarrow x \in (0; 10)$

$10x - x^2 + |x^2 - 10x| \log_3 4 \geq 5 \log_3 (10x - x^2)$

$$t = 10x - x^2, \quad t > 0$$

$$t + | -t |^{\log_3 4} \geq 5^{\log_3 t}, \quad t > 0$$

$$t + t^{\log_3 4} \geq 3^{\log_3 5 \cdot \log_3 t}, \quad t > 0$$

$$t + t^{\log_3 4} \geq t^{\log_3 5} \quad | :t, t > 0$$

$$1 + t^{\log_3 4 - 1} \geq t^{\log_3 5 - 1}$$

$$1 + t^{\log_3 \frac{4}{3}} \geq t^{\log_3 \frac{5}{3}}$$

$$1 + 3^{\log_3 \frac{4}{3} \log_3 t} \geq 3^{\log_3 \frac{5}{3} \log_3 t}$$

$$\log_3 t = p$$

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

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

$$f(p) = \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^p \uparrow$$

$$g(p) = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^p \uparrow$$

$f(p)$ на бесконечности
возрастает быстрее
 $g(p) \Rightarrow \exists! p: f(p) - g(p) = 1$

$$p = 2 \quad \frac{25 - 16}{9} = \frac{9}{9} = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^p - \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^p \geq 1 \Rightarrow p \geq 2 \Rightarrow \log_3 t \geq 2 \Rightarrow t \geq 9 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 10x - x^2 \geq 9$$

$$x^2 - 10x + 9 \leq 0$$

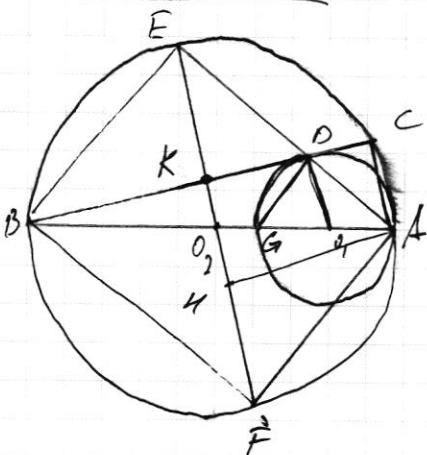
$$x_1 + x_2 = 10 \quad x_1 = 1$$

$$x_1, x_2 = 9 \quad x_2 = 9$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in [1; 9]$$

Ответ: $x \in [1; 9]$

Задача 4



$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{BO_1}{AB} &= O_1D \perp BC \text{ (BC - кас.)} \\ \angle ACB &= 90^\circ \text{ (AB - диаметр)} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow AC \parallel O_1D \Rightarrow \text{по т. Фалеса } \frac{BO_1}{AB} = \frac{BD}{BC} =$$

$$= \frac{BD}{BD + CD} = \frac{12}{32} = \frac{12}{32}$$

$$\frac{AO_1}{AB} = 1 - \frac{BO_1}{AB} = \frac{15}{32} = \frac{AO_1}{2AO_2} = \frac{r}{2R}$$

$$\frac{r}{R} = \frac{15}{16}$$

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

$$\angle G O, D = 2\alpha \Rightarrow \angle G A D = \alpha$$

$$D O, \parallel A C \Rightarrow \angle G O, D = \angle O, A C = 2\alpha \Rightarrow \angle C A D = \angle O, A C - \angle G A D = 2\alpha - \alpha = \alpha$$

$$\angle A C D = \angle A C B = 90^\circ \Rightarrow \angle C D A = 90^\circ - \alpha \Rightarrow \angle E D K = 90^\circ - \alpha \text{ (нпр. углы)}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} E F \perp B C \\ O, D \perp B C \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow E F \parallel O, D \Rightarrow \angle A D O, = \angle D E K \text{ (соотв.)} \Rightarrow \angle O, A D = \angle D E K \Rightarrow \angle D E K = \alpha$$

(и D O, A-парал.)

$$\Rightarrow \angle D E K = \alpha \Rightarrow \angle A B F = \alpha$$

$$\angle E D K = 90^\circ$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \angle B E A = 90^\circ \text{ (AB - диаметр)} \\ \angle E A B = \alpha \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \angle A B E = 90^\circ - \alpha \Rightarrow \angle E B F = \alpha + 90^\circ - \alpha = 90^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow E F - \text{диаметр} \Rightarrow B K = C K = \frac{\frac{15}{2} + \frac{19}{2}}{2} = \frac{32}{4} = 8$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \angle E D K = \angle C D A \text{ (нпр.)} \\ \angle E K D = \angle A C D = 90^\circ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \triangle E D K \sim \triangle C D A \Rightarrow \frac{A C}{E K} = \frac{C D}{K D} = \frac{C D}{B K - C D}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{15}{2}}{8 - \frac{15}{2}} = \frac{\frac{15}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = 15 \Rightarrow E K = \frac{A C}{15}$$

Пусть $A C = x$

$$E K = \frac{x}{15} \quad K O_2 = \frac{x}{2} \text{ (по т. Птолемея)} \Rightarrow E O_2 = R = \frac{x}{15} + \frac{x}{2} = \frac{17x}{30}$$

$$A B = 2R = \frac{17x}{15}$$

$$A B^2 = A C^2 + B C^2 \quad \frac{(\frac{17x}{15})^2}{15^2} = x^2 + B C^2$$

$$x^2 \left(\left(\frac{17}{15} \right)^2 - 1 \right) = B C^2 \quad \frac{2}{15} x^2 \cdot \frac{2}{15} = B C^2 = x^2 \cdot \frac{6}{15^2} = B C^2$$

$$x = \frac{15}{8} B C = \frac{15 \cdot 16}{8} = 30 \quad R = \frac{17x}{30} = 17 \quad r = \frac{15}{16} R = \frac{15 \cdot 17}{16}$$

$$\angle C A B = 2\alpha \Rightarrow \angle C B A = 90^\circ - 2\alpha \quad \sin \angle C B A = \frac{x}{12x} = \frac{15}{17} = \sin(90^\circ - 2\alpha) = \cos 2\alpha$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{15}{17} \quad \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{12} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}}$$

$$\angle E F A = 90^\circ - \alpha \quad \cos \angle E F A = \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}} \Rightarrow \angle E F A = \arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}}$$

$$\Delta H \perp EF \Rightarrow AH \parallel KD \parallel BK$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{AH}{KD} = \frac{AO_2}{KO_2} = \frac{KO_2}{BO_2} \text{ (теор.)} \\ \frac{AH}{KD} = \frac{AO_2}{KO_2} = \frac{KO_2}{BO_2} \text{ (теор.)} \\ BO_2 = AO_2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \Delta BKO_2 = \Delta AHO_2 \Rightarrow BK = AH = 8$$

$$S_{\Delta AFE} = \frac{EF \cdot AH}{2} = \frac{2R \cdot AH}{2} = R \cdot AH = 7 \cdot 8 = 56$$

Ответ: $R_{\Omega} = 17$ $\angle AFE = \arccos \frac{1}{17}$
 $r_{\omega} = \frac{15 \cdot 17}{16}$ $S_{\Delta AEF} = 56$

Задача 5

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

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

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

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

$$f(x^2) = 2f(x) \quad f(x^2) = f(p \cdot a) + f(a^{2-1}) = 2f(a)$$

$$f(a) = f(p_1^{d_1} \cdot p_2^{d_2} \cdot \dots \cdot p_n^{d_n}) = d_1 \left[\frac{p_1}{4} \right] + d_2 \left[\frac{p_2}{4} \right] + \dots + d_n \left[\frac{p_n}{4} \right]$$

$$f(x/4) = f(x) - f(4)$$

$p \in \{2; 3; 5; 7; 11; 13; 17; 19; 23\}$

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

$$f(17) = f(19) = 4$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0: & 10, 3 \\ 1: & 7, 13 \\ 2: & 2, 6 \\ 3: & 1, 13 \\ 4: & 1, 11 \\ 5: & 13 \end{cases}$$

$$f(5) = f(8) = 1$$

$$f(23) = 5$$

$$f(11) = 2$$

$$f(13) = 3$$

$$f(x) = 0: \Rightarrow x = \begin{matrix} 2^1 & 2 \cdot 3 & 3 \\ 2^2 & 2^2 \cdot 3 & 3^2 \\ 2^3 & 2^3 \cdot 3 & \times \\ 2^4 & 2 \cdot 3^2 & \end{matrix}$$

$$f(x) \neq f(y)$$

$$\text{Всего: } 10 \cdot 12 + 7 \cdot 5 + 2 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 1 =$$

$$= 120 + 35 + 6 + 2 = 163$$

$$f(x) = 1: \Rightarrow x = \begin{matrix} 5^1 & 2 \cdot 5 & 3 \cdot 5 & 2^2 \cdot 5 \\ 7 & 2 \cdot 7 & 3 \cdot 7 & \end{matrix}$$

$$f(x) = 2: \Rightarrow x = \begin{matrix} 11 \\ 2 \cdot 11 \end{matrix}$$

$$2 \cdot 13 > 25$$

Ответ: 164

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

Задача 6

$$\frac{16x-16}{4x-5} \leq ax+b \leq -32x^2+36-3$$

$$f(x) = \frac{16x-16}{4x-5}$$

$$f'(x) = -60 \frac{x - \frac{69}{60}}{(4x-5)^2}$$

$$\frac{69}{60} > 1 \Rightarrow \forall x \in \left[\frac{1}{4}; 1\right] f(x) \uparrow$$

$$f_{\max} = f(1) = 0$$

$$g(x) = -32x^2 + 36 - 3$$

$$g'(x) = -64x + 36$$

$$x_{\text{вер}} = \frac{36}{64} \in \left[\frac{1}{4}; 1\right]$$

$$g(x) \nearrow \text{ на } \left[\frac{1}{4}; \frac{36}{64}\right]$$

$$g_{\min} = \min\left\{g\left(\frac{1}{4}\right); g\left(\frac{36}{64}\right)\right\} = 1$$

$$g(x) \searrow \text{ на } \left[\frac{36}{64}; 1\right]$$

$$0 \leq ax+b \leq 1$$

$$\text{I) } a=0 \Rightarrow b \in [0; 1]$$

$$\text{II) } a > 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{a}{4} + b \geq 0 \\ \frac{a}{4} + a + b \leq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{a}{4} + b \geq 0 \\ -a - b \geq -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow -\frac{3}{4}a \geq -1$$

$$a \in \left[0; \frac{4}{3}\right]$$

$$b \in \left[-\frac{a}{4}; 1-a\right]$$

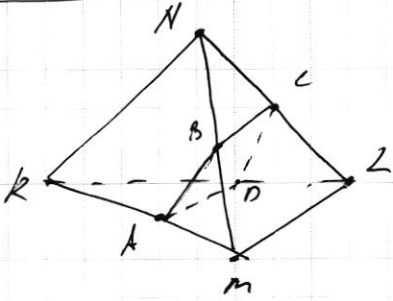
$$\text{III) } a < 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a + b \geq 0 \\ \frac{a}{4} + b \leq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -a + b \leq 0 \\ \frac{a}{4} + b \leq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow -\frac{3}{4}a \leq 1$$

$$a \in \left[-\frac{4}{3}; 0\right)$$

$$b \in \left[-\frac{a}{4}; 1-a\right]$$

$$\text{Ответ: } (a, b) = (a, k): \begin{cases} a \in \left[-\frac{4}{3}; \frac{4}{3}\right] \\ k \in \left[-\frac{a}{4}; 1-a\right] \end{cases}$$

Задача 7



$ABCD$ - впис.

$BC = AD = \frac{LM}{2}$ (ср. линия) $\Rightarrow ABCD$ - параллелограмм

$\Rightarrow ABCD$ - прямоугол.

$$BC = AD = \frac{LM}{2} \text{ (ср. линия)}$$

$$AB = CD = \frac{KN}{2} \text{ (ср. линия)}$$

$ABCD$ - впис

$\Rightarrow ABCD$ - прямоугольник \Rightarrow

$$\Rightarrow AB \perp AD$$

$$AB \parallel KN \text{ (ср. линия)}$$

$$AD \parallel LM \text{ (ср. линия)}$$

$\Rightarrow KN \perp LM$

$$x^2 - 26xy + 144y^2 + 12y + x - 6 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 26xy + 144y^2 + 12y + x - 6 = 0$$

$$2xy - 24y - x + 6 = 24(y-1) - (x-6) = (24-1)(x-6)$$

$$(x-6) + 9(24-1) = 90$$

$$(x-6) - 6(24-1) = x-6-124+6 = x-124$$

$$a = x-6 \quad b = 24-1$$

$$\begin{cases} a-6b = \sqrt{ab} \\ a^2 + 9b^2 = 90 \end{cases}$$

$$t + 3 \log_3 t \log_3 \frac{4}{3} \geq 3 \log_3 t + \log_3 \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\begin{cases} a^2 - 12ab + 36b^2 = ab \\ a^2 - 9b^2 = 90 \end{cases}$$

$$\log_3 t = p \quad 1 + \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^p \geq \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^p$$

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

$$3ab^2 - 12ab + 36b^2 = 90$$

$$a^2 - 12ab + 36b^2 = 90$$

$$a > 0 \quad b > 0 \quad \begin{cases} b > 0 \\ b > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2 - 13\frac{a}{b} + 36 = 0$$

$$p = 2$$

$$\frac{2}{36} = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$b = \frac{a}{13}$$

$$a^2 - 13ab + 36b^2 = 0$$

$$D = 169 - 4 \cdot 36 = 169 - 144 = 25 = 5^2$$

$$b_{1,2} = \frac{13 \pm 5}{2} = \begin{cases} \frac{18}{2} = 9 \\ \frac{8}{2} = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow a = 4b \quad a = 9b \quad \checkmark$$

$$\boxed{3} \quad 10x + (x^7 - 10x) \log_3 4 \geq x^2 + 5 \log_3 (10x - x^7)$$

b is
monotonic or?
b = 10x - x^7

$$10x - x^7 + (x^7 - 10x) \log_3 4 \geq 5 \log_3 (10x - x^7)$$

$$t + |t| \log_3 4 = 5 \log_3 t$$

$$b = 10x - x^7 > 0$$

$$t + |t| \log_3 4 = 5 \log_3 t \quad t + 3 \log_3 t \log_3 4 = 3 \log_3 t + \log_3 5$$

$$t + 3 \log_3 t \log_3 4 = 3 \log_3 t + \log_3 5$$

$$t \log_3 3 + t \log_3 4 = t \log_3 5$$

$$f(t) = t + t \log_3 4 \quad g(t) = t \log_3 5$$

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

1) $\sin(x+y) + \sin 2x = -\frac{1}{5}$

$\sin(x+y) = \sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y$

$\sin(x-y) = \sin x \cos y - \cos x \sin y$

$\sin(x+y) + \sin(x-y) = 2 \sin x \cos y$

$x+y = a \quad x-y = b \quad x = \frac{a+b}{2} \quad y = \frac{a-b}{2} \quad 2 \sin \frac{a+b}{2} \cos \frac{a-b}{2} = -\frac{1}{5}$

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

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

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

$\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{5} \cos^2 \beta = 1 + \cos^2 \beta$

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

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

$= \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}+1-\sqrt{5}+1}{\sqrt{5}+1} \right) + 4 \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{\sqrt{5}+1} \pm \sqrt{5} \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{\sqrt{5}+1}} \right)$

$= \frac{4}{6+2\sqrt{5}} + 4 \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{\sqrt{5}+1} \pm 8\sqrt{5} \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{\sqrt{5}+1}}$

2) $\begin{cases} x-12y = 12xy-12y-x+6 \\ x^2-36y^2-12x-36y=45 \end{cases}$

$x^2-12x+36+36y^2-36y+9 = 45+360y$

$(x-6)^2 + (6y-3)^2 = 90$

$6y-3 \leq \frac{x}{12}$

$x-24xy+144y^2 = 2xy-12y-x+6$

$$f(1/4 \cdot 1/9) = f(1/9) = f(1/4) = f(1) = 0 \Rightarrow f(1/9) = -f(1/4)$$

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

$$f(x) =$$

~~хз хз~~

$x = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 13 \cdot 17 \cdot 19 \cdot 23$
 $y = 2^4 \cdot 3^4 \cdot 5^4 \cdot 7^4 \cdot 11^4 \cdot 13^4 \cdot 17^4 \cdot 19^4 \cdot 23^4$

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

$$f(5) = f(7) = 1$$

$$f(11) = 2, f(13) = 3$$

$$f(17) = f(19) = 4$$

$$f(23) = 5$$

$$f(x) =$$

$$f(x) = 0:$$

$$x = 2^1$$

$$x = 2^2$$

$$x = 2^3$$

$$x = 2^4$$

$$x = 3^1$$

$$x = 3^2$$

$$x = 2 \cdot 3^1$$

$$x = 2^2 \cdot 3^1$$

$$x = 2^3 \cdot 3^1$$

$$x = 2 \cdot 3^2$$

$$f(x) = 1$$

$$x = 5$$

$$x = 2 \cdot 5$$

$$x = 2^2 \cdot 5$$

$$x = 3 \cdot 5$$

$$x = 7$$

$$x = 2 \cdot 7$$

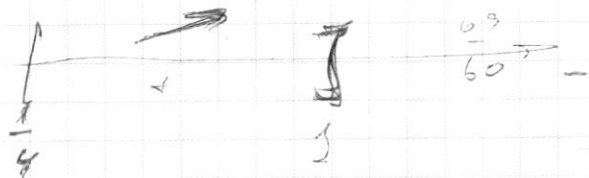
$$x = 3 \cdot 7$$

$$f(x) = 2$$

$$6. f(x) = \frac{16x-16}{4x-5}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{16(4x-5) - 4(16x-16)}{(4x-5)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{4x-5-64x-64}{(4x-5)^2} = \frac{-60x-69}{(4x-5)^2} = -60 \frac{x+69}{(4x-5)^2}$$



$$f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 69x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$g(x) = -32x^2 + 36x - 3$$

$$g'(x) = -64x + 36$$

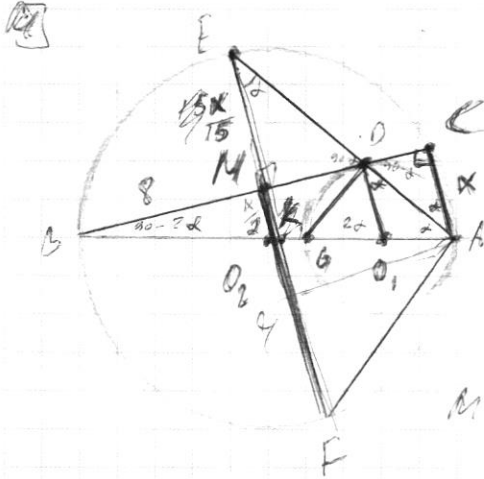
$$x_0 = \frac{36}{64} = \frac{9}{16}$$

$$g(1/4) = -32 \cdot \frac{1}{16} + \frac{36}{4} - 3 = -2 + 9 - 3 = 4$$

$$g(1) = -32 + 36 - 3 = 1 \quad g_{min} = 1$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 1$$

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА



$$\frac{BO_1}{BB} = \frac{15}{17}$$

$$\frac{AO_1}{2AO_1} = \frac{2}{17}$$

$$\frac{AO_1}{AB} = \frac{2}{17}$$

$$\frac{AO_1}{AO_2} = \frac{4}{17} \rightarrow R$$

$$k_{AO_2}$$

$$\frac{13 \cdot \frac{15}{2}}{2} = \frac{32}{2} = \frac{16}{2} = 8$$

$$MD = \frac{12}{2} - 6 = \frac{12-12}{2} = 0$$

$$CP = \frac{15}{2}$$

$$\frac{EM}{AC} = \frac{OM}{MO_1} = \frac{MD}{CP} = \frac{1}{15}$$

$$AB = O_1 B = \frac{x}{15} + \frac{x}{2} = \frac{17}{30} x$$

$$AB = \frac{17}{15} x \quad BC = \left(\frac{17}{15}\right) x^2 - x^2 = x^2 \left(\left(\frac{17}{15}\right)^2 - 1\right) = \frac{24}{66}$$

$$= x^2 \left(\frac{2}{17} - \frac{2}{17} \cdot \frac{32}{17}\right) = x^2 \cdot \frac{64}{17^2} = x^2 \cdot \frac{64}{289}$$

$$x = \frac{17}{8} \cdot \frac{32}{15} = 68 \quad k_{AO_1} = BO_2 = \frac{17}{30} x = \frac{17 \cdot 68}{30 \cdot 15} = \frac{17 \cdot 34}{15}$$

$$k_{AO_1} = \frac{4}{17} \cdot k_{AO_1} = \frac{4}{17} \cdot \frac{17 \cdot 34}{15} = \frac{4 \cdot 34}{15}$$

$$\sin(60^\circ - \alpha) = \frac{x}{17} = \frac{15}{17} = \cos 2\alpha = 1 - \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{2}{17} \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}} \quad \cos(60^\circ - \alpha) = \sin \alpha$$

$$\angle AFE = \arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}} \quad \text{b'v. - ...}$$

$$f(a+b) = f(a) + f(b) \quad f\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) = \frac{f(p)}{q}$$

$$f(p_1^{d_1} p_2^{d_2} p_3^{d_3}) = d_1 \left[\frac{p_1}{q}\right] + d_2 \left[\frac{p_2}{q}\right] + d_3 \left[\frac{p_3}{q}\right] \quad f(x) \geq 0$$

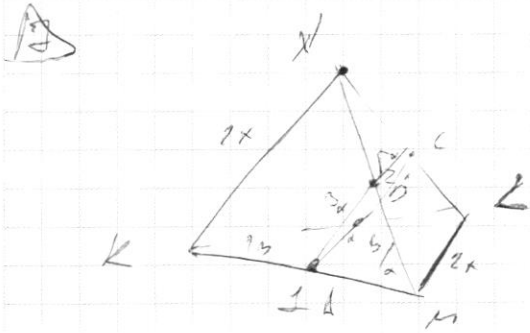
$$f\left(\frac{4}{4}\right) = f(1) = f(2) + f(2) = f(4) \Rightarrow f(1) = 0$$

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

I) $a=0$ $0 \leq b \leq 1$

II) $a > 0$ $\frac{1}{4}a + b \geq 0$ $\frac{1}{4}a + b \geq 0$ $-\frac{3}{4}a \geq -1$
 $a + b \leq 1$ $-a - b \geq -1$ $0 < a \leq \frac{3}{4}$

показано

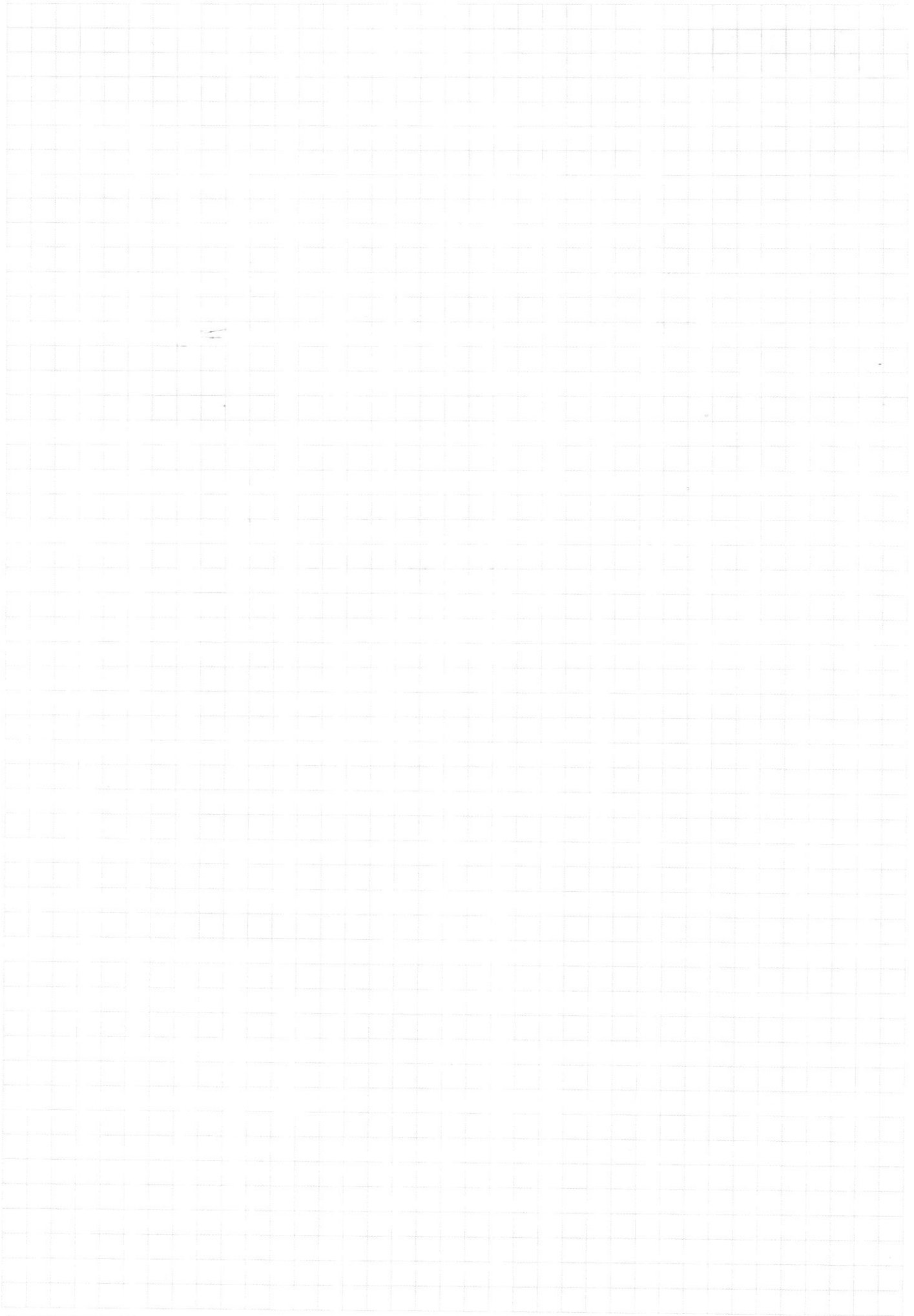


$$\sqrt{1+2^2} - 2\sqrt{2} \cos \alpha = \sqrt{1+3^2} - 6 \cos \beta$$

$$2 - 2\sqrt{2} \cos \alpha = 3 - 6 \cos \beta$$

$$6 \cos \beta - 2\sqrt{2} \cos \alpha = 1$$

$2 < 2\sqrt{2} \leq 4$



черновик чистовик
(Поставьте галочку в нужном поле)

Страница №
(Нумеровать только чистовики)

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

$$a) \sin \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$$

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{2(\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta)(1 - \sin \alpha \sin \beta) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(1 - \sin \alpha \sin \beta)(\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta)}{(1 - \sin \alpha \sin \beta)(\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta)} = 0$$

$$\sin \alpha \cos \beta = \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta = 0$$

$$2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(\sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta - \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta) = 0$$

$$2\sqrt{5} + \sin \alpha \cos \beta (1 - \cos^2 \beta) - \cos \alpha \sin \beta + \sin \beta = 0$$

$$b) \sin \beta = 2, \cos \beta = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$2\sqrt{5} - 3\frac{3}{5} - 2\frac{3}{5} + 2 = 0$$

$$2\sqrt{5} - 3\frac{3}{5} + 2(1 + \sqrt{5}) = 0$$

$$D = 9 - 16(1 + \sqrt{5}) = 9 - 16 - 16\sqrt{5} < 0 \quad ?$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ 180 \\ 5 \\ \hline 230 \end{array}$$

$$c) \sin \beta = -2$$

$$2\sqrt{5} - 3\frac{3}{5} + 2\frac{3}{5} - 2 = 0$$

$$2\sqrt{5} - 3\frac{3}{5} + 2(\sqrt{5} - 1) = 0$$

$$D = 9 - 16\sqrt{5} + 16 = 25 - 16\sqrt{5} > 0 \quad ?$$

$$25 \pm 16\sqrt{5} \\ 16\sqrt{5} = \sqrt{720}$$

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

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

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

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

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

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

~~$$\text{a) } \cos(2\alpha + 2\beta) = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$~~

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

~~$$\cos 2\beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \Rightarrow \sin 2\beta = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$~~