



МОСКОВСКИЙ ФИЗИКО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ  
ОЛИМПИАДА "ФИЗТЕХ" ПО МАТЕМАТИКЕ

11 класс

ВАРИАНТ 2

ШИФР

Заполняется ответственным секретарём

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

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

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  $\Omega$  и  $\omega$  касаются в точке  $A$  внутренним образом. Отрезок  $AB$  – диаметр большей окружности  $\Omega$ , а хорда  $BC$  окружности  $\Omega$  касается  $\omega$  в точке  $D$ . Луч  $AD$  повторно пересекает  $\Omega$  в точке  $E$ . Прямая, проходящая через точку  $E$  перпендикулярно  $BC$ , повторно пересекает  $\Omega$  в точке  $F$ . Найдите радиусы окружностей, угол  $AFE$  и площадь треугольника  $AEF$ , если известно, что  $CD = \frac{15}{2}$ ,  $BD = \frac{17}{2}$ .

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

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

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

$$1) \quad \begin{aligned} \sin 2\beta &\geq 0 \\ \sin 2\beta &= \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 2\beta} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

$$\sin 2\alpha + 2\cos 2\alpha + 1 = 0$$

$$2\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha + 4\cos^2 \alpha - 2 + 1 = 0$$

$$2\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha + 4\cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = 0$$

$$2\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha + 3\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = 0$$

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

$$(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha) (3\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha) = 0$$

$$\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = 0$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = -1$$

$$3\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha = 0$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = 3$$

$$2) \sin 2\beta \neq 0$$

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

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

$$\sin 2\alpha \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} - \cos 2\alpha \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \quad | : \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\sin 2\alpha - 2\cos 2\alpha + 1 = 0$$

$$2\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha + 4\sin^2 \alpha - 2 + 1 = 0$$

$$2\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha + 4\sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = 0$$

$$2\sin^2 \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha + 2\sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha = 0$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow (\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha) (3\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha) = 0$$

$$\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = 0$$

$$3\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha = 0$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = -1$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{1}{3}$$

Ответ:  $-1; 3; \frac{1}{3}$

12

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

$$(1) \quad x - 12y = \sqrt{2y(x-6) - (x-6)}$$

$$x - 12y = \sqrt{(2y-1)(x-6)}$$

$$a = x - 6 \quad x = a + 6$$

$$b = 2y - 1 \quad y = \frac{b+1}{2}$$

$$a + 6 - 12\left(\frac{b+1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{ab}$$

$$a + 6 - 6b - 6 = \sqrt{ab}$$

$$a - 6b = \sqrt{ab}$$

$$\text{при } ab \geq 0$$

## ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

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

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

$$D = 169b^2 - 36 \cdot 4b^2 = 25b^2 = (5b)^2$$

$$a_1 = \frac{13b + 5b}{2} = 9b$$

$$a_2 = \frac{13b - 5b}{2} = 4b$$

(2)

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

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

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

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

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

$$a_1 = 9b$$

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

$$b^2 = 1$$

если  $b = -1$ , то

$$a - 6b = \sqrt{ab}$$

$$a_1 = 9b$$

$$9b - 6b = \sqrt{9b^2}$$

$$3b = \sqrt{9b^2}$$

⇓

$$b > 0$$

$$a_2 = 4b$$

$$4b - 6b = \sqrt{4b^2}$$

$$-2b = \sqrt{4b^2}$$

⇓

$$b < 0$$

$$(2) \quad x^2 - 12x + 36 - 36 + 36y^2 - 36y + 9 - 9 = 85$$

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

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

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

$$a_1 = 9b \quad (b > 0)$$

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

$$b^2 = 1$$

$$b = 1$$

$$a = 9$$

$$x_1 = 9 + 6 = 15$$

$$y_1 = \frac{1+1}{2} = 2$$

$$a_2 = 4b \quad (b < 0)$$

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

$$b^2 = \frac{90}{25}$$

$$b = -\frac{3}{5}\sqrt{10}$$

$$a = -\frac{12}{5}\sqrt{10}$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{3}{5}\sqrt{10} + 6 =$$

$$= \frac{-3\sqrt{10} + 30}{5}$$

$$y_2 =$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{12}{5}\sqrt{10} + 6 = \frac{-12\sqrt{10} + 30}{5}$$

$$y_2 = \frac{-\frac{3}{5}\sqrt{10} + 1}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{-3\sqrt{10} + 5}{10}$$

Ответ: (15; 2)

$$\left( \frac{-12\sqrt{10} + 30}{5}; \frac{-3\sqrt{10} + 5}{10} \right)$$

## ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

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

ОД:  $10x - x^2 > 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 10x < 0$   
 $\Leftrightarrow (10 - x)x > 0$

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

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

$$3^{\log_3(10x - x^2)} + 4^{\log_3(10x - x^2)} - 5^{\log_3(10x - x^2)} \geq 0$$

$$t = \log_3(10x - x^2)$$

$$3^t + 4^t - 5^t \geq 0 \quad | : 5^t (> 0)$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^t + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^t - 1 \geq 0$$

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^x - 1$$

$$f'(x) = \ln \frac{3}{5} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x + \ln \frac{4}{5} \cdot \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^x$$

$$\ln \frac{3}{5} < 0 \quad \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x > 0 \quad \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^x > 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) < 0 \text{ при } \forall x \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \downarrow \text{ при } \forall x \Rightarrow \leq \text{корня}$$

$$\text{при } x = 2 \quad f(2) = \frac{9}{25} + \frac{16}{25} - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{при } x \leq 2 \quad f(x) \geq 0$$

$$t \in (-\infty; 2]$$



$$\log_3(10x - x^2) \leq 2$$

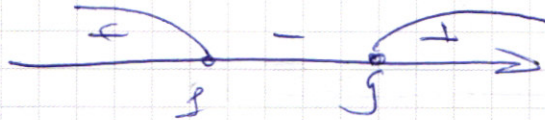
$$10x - x^2 \leq 9$$

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

$$D = 100 - 36 = 64 = 8^2$$

$$x_1 = \frac{10 + 8}{2} = 9$$

$$x_2 = \frac{10 - 8}{2} = 1$$



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\infty; 1] \cup [9; +\infty) \\ x \in (0; 10) \end{array} \right\}$$

Ответ:  $x \in (0; 1] \cup [9; 10)$

№ 5

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

$$\left[ \frac{p}{4} \right] = f(x) + f(p) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$\left[ \frac{p}{4} \right] = f(x) + \left[ \frac{p}{4} \right] + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

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

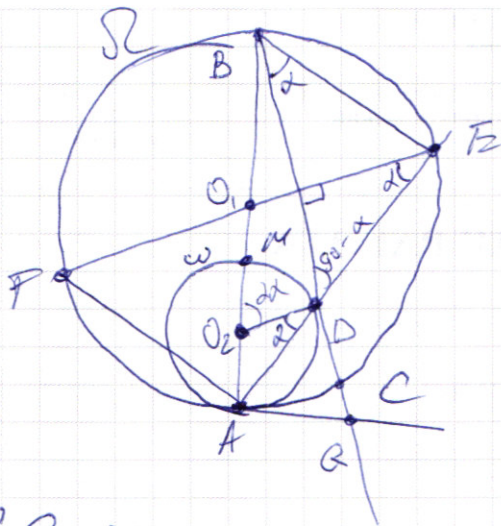
если  $x = p_1^{\alpha_1} \cdot p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdot p_3^{\alpha_3} \dots p_n^{\alpha_n}$ , где  $p_i$  — простые  
 ~~$\alpha_i$  — целые~~  
 $\alpha_i \in \mathbb{Z}, \alpha_i \geq 0$

$$f(x) = f(p_1^{\alpha_1}) + f(p_2^{\alpha_2}) + \dots + f(p_n^{\alpha_n}) =$$

$$= \alpha_1 \left[ \frac{p_1}{4} \right] + \alpha_2 \left[ \frac{p_2}{4} \right] + \dots = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \left[ \frac{p_i}{4} \right]$$

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

$$x, y \in [2; 25]$$



$$GC = x$$

$$\left(\frac{15}{2} + x\right)^2 = x(16 + x)$$

$$\frac{225}{4} + 15x + x^2 = 16x + x^2$$

$$x = \frac{225}{4}$$

$$AG^2 = x(16+x) = \frac{225}{4} \cdot \left(16 + \frac{225}{4}\right) = \frac{225 \cdot 289}{4 \cdot 4}$$

$$AG = \frac{15 \cdot 17}{4} = \frac{255}{4}$$

$$BG = 16 + GC = \frac{289}{4}$$

$$\triangle BAG - \text{прямоугольный} \Rightarrow BA = \sqrt{BG^2 - AG^2} =$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{289^2 - 255^2}{4^2}} = 34$$

$$BA - \text{диаметр} \Rightarrow \Rightarrow R = \frac{BA}{2} = 17$$

$$BO_2 \cap \omega = M$$

$$\text{для } \omega: BM \cdot BA = BD^2$$

$$(BA - 2r) \cdot BA = BD^2$$

$$(34 - 2r) \cdot 34 = \frac{17 \cdot 17}{4}$$

$$34 - 2r = \frac{17 \cdot 17}{34 \cdot 4} = \frac{17}{8}$$

$$2r = 34 - \frac{17}{8} = \frac{235}{8}$$

$$r = \frac{235}{16} = 14 \frac{11}{16}$$

## ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

$x$	$f(x)$	каждое возможное значение $f(x)$
2	0	$f(x) = 0: 10$ чисел
3	0	
4	0	$f(x) = 1: 7$ чисел
5	1	
6	0	$f(x) = 2: 3$ чисел
7	1	
8	0	$f(x) = 3: 1$ число
9	0	
10	1	$f(x) = 4: 2$ числа
11	2	
12	0	$f(x) = 5: 1$ число
13	3	
14	1	
15	1	если $f(x/y) < 0$ , то $f(x) < f(y)$
16	0	
17	4	$10 \cdot \left( \frac{7}{10} + \frac{3}{11} + \frac{1}{13} + \frac{2}{14} \right) + 7 \cdot \left( \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{8} \right) +$
18	0	$+ 3 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{1}{5} \right) + 1 \cdot \left( \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{5} \right) + 2 \cdot 1 =$
19	4	$= 140 + 49 + 12 + 3 + 2 =$
20	1	$= 206$
21	1	
22	2	Ответ: 206
23	5	
24	0	
25	2	

№ 4

рисунком см на стр. 8

$$\cancel{BC} \Rightarrow BD = \frac{17}{2} \quad CD = \frac{15}{2}$$

~~ВК~~. AG - касая к  $\Omega$  и  $\omega$

$$AE \cap BC = G$$

~~ВК~~ т.к. A - точка касания  $O_1, O_2, A$  - на  $\Gamma$  и  $\omega$

AG  $\perp$  BA (касая)

для  $\omega$ :  $AG^2 = (GD)^2 = (GC + CD)^2$

$$BC = \frac{17}{2} - \frac{15}{2} = 1$$

для  $\Omega$ :  $AG^2 = GC \cdot GB = GC \cdot (BC + GC)$

## ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

$$\angle AFE = \angle ABE \quad (\text{на дугу } AE)$$

$$\angle DBE = \alpha$$

$$\angle AEB = 90^\circ \quad (\text{на дугу}) \Rightarrow \angle BDE = 90 - \alpha$$

$$FE \perp BC \Rightarrow \angle DEM = \alpha$$

$$O_2D \perp BC \Rightarrow O_2D \parallel FE \Rightarrow \angle O_2DA = \angle FEA = \alpha$$

$$\triangle AOD - \text{равност.} \Rightarrow \angle O_2AD = \alpha \Rightarrow \angle O_1O_2D = 2\alpha$$

$$O_2D \perp BC \rightarrow \angle O_2BD = 90 - 2\alpha$$

$$\angle AFE = 90 - 2\alpha - \angle ABE = \angle O_2BD + \angle DBE = 90 - \alpha$$

$$\sin(90 - 2\alpha) = \frac{AG}{BG} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\cos(90 - 2\alpha) = \frac{AB}{BG} = \frac{34.4}{204} = \frac{4}{17}$$

$$\sin(2\alpha) = \frac{4}{17}$$

$$\cos(2\alpha) = \frac{15}{17}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{4}{\sqrt{17}}$$

$$\sin(90 - \alpha) = \frac{4}{\sqrt{17}}$$

$$\angle AFE = \arcsin\left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{17}}\right)$$

$$S_{AEF} = 136$$



черновик     чистовик  
(Поставьте галочку в нужном поле)

Страница №       
(Нумеровать только чистовики)

## ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

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

$$6^2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3^2$$

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

$$(x-6)^2 + (6y-3)^2 = 45$$

$$(x-6)^2 + 9(2y-1)^2 = 45$$

$$a_1 = 9b^2 = 45$$

$$a_1 = 9b$$

$$9b - 6b = \sqrt{9b^2}$$

$$3b = \sqrt{9b^2}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$b \geq 0$$

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

$$90b^2 = 90$$

$$b^2 = 1$$

$$b \geq 1$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$b_1 = 1$$

$$a_1 = 9$$

$$9 - 6 = \sqrt{9}$$

$$3 = 3$$

$$a_2 = 4b$$

$$4b - 6b = \sqrt{4b^2}$$

$$-2b = \sqrt{4b^2}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$b \leq 0$$

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

$$25b^2 = 90$$

$$b^2 = \frac{90}{25}$$

$$b \leq 0$$

$$b_2 = -\sqrt{\frac{90}{25}} = -\frac{3}{5}\sqrt{10}$$

$$a_2 = -\frac{12}{5}\sqrt{10}$$

$$-\frac{12}{5}\sqrt{10} + \frac{18}{5}\sqrt{10} = \sqrt{\frac{36 \cdot 10}{25}}$$

$$\frac{6}{5}\sqrt{10} = \sqrt{\frac{36 \cdot 10}{25}}$$

$$\frac{6}{5}\sqrt{10} = \frac{6}{5}\sqrt{10}$$

$$a = x - 6$$

$$b = 2y - 1$$

$$x = a + 6$$

$$y = \frac{b+1}{2}$$

$$x_1 = 9 + 6 = 15$$

$$y_1 = \frac{4+1}{2} = 2.5$$

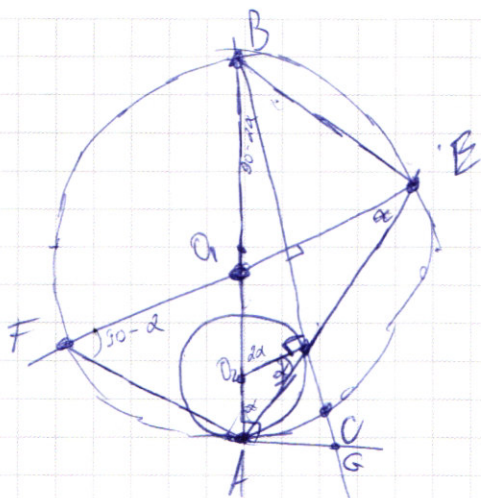
$$x_2 = -\frac{12}{5}\sqrt{10} + 6 = \frac{-12\sqrt{10} + 30}{5}$$

$$y_2 = \frac{-\frac{3}{5}\sqrt{10} + 1}{2} =$$
$$= \frac{-3\sqrt{10} + 5}{10}$$

Ответ:

$$(15; 2.5)$$
$$\left( \frac{-12\sqrt{10} + 30}{5}; \frac{-3\sqrt{10} + 5}{10} \right)$$

## ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА



$$FE = 34$$

$$FA = \sin(\angle AFE) \cdot FE =$$

$$= FE \cdot \cos(\angle AFE) =$$

$$= \frac{34}{\sqrt{17}}$$

$$AE = FE \cdot \sin(\angle AFE) =$$

$$= \frac{34 \cdot 4}{\sqrt{17}}$$

$$S_{\triangle AFE} = \frac{\frac{34 \cdot 4}{\sqrt{17}} \cdot \frac{34}{\sqrt{17}}}{2} = \frac{34 \cdot 4 \cdot 34}{17 \cdot 2} = 136$$

~~90 - 2\alpha + \alpha = 90 - \alpha~~  

$$\cos(90 - 2\alpha) = \frac{BE}{BG} =$$

$$= \frac{34 \cdot 4}{289} = \frac{8}{17}$$

$2\alpha < 90$

$$\sin(2\alpha) = \frac{8}{17}$$

$$\cos(2\alpha) = \frac{15}{17}$$

$$2\cos^2\alpha - 1 = \frac{15}{17}$$

$$2\cos^2\alpha = \frac{32}{17}$$

$$\cos^2\alpha = \frac{16}{17}$$

$$\cos\alpha = \frac{4}{\sqrt{17}}$$

$$\sin(90 - \alpha) = \cos\alpha = \frac{4}{\sqrt{17}}$$

$$90 - \alpha = \arcsin \frac{4}{\sqrt{17}}$$

$$\cos(90 - \alpha) = \sqrt{\frac{17 - 16}{17}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}}$$

$$\frac{34}{4} = 136$$

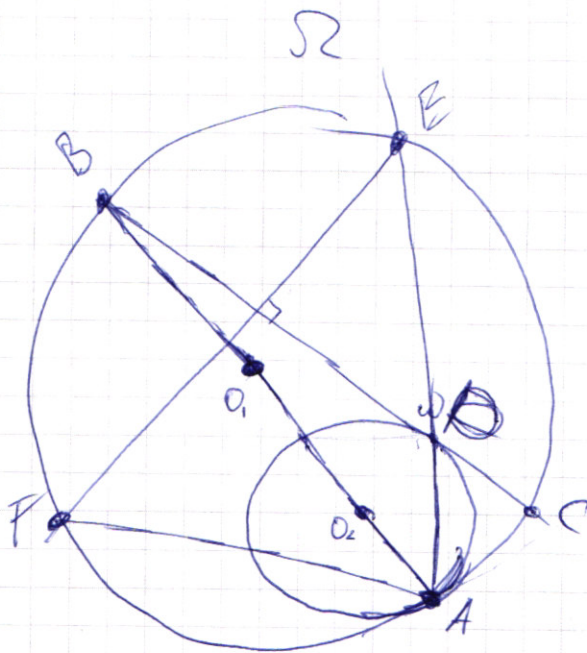
Ответ: 136





черновик     чистовик  
(Поставьте галочку в нужном поле)

Страница №\_\_  
(Нумеровать только чистовики)



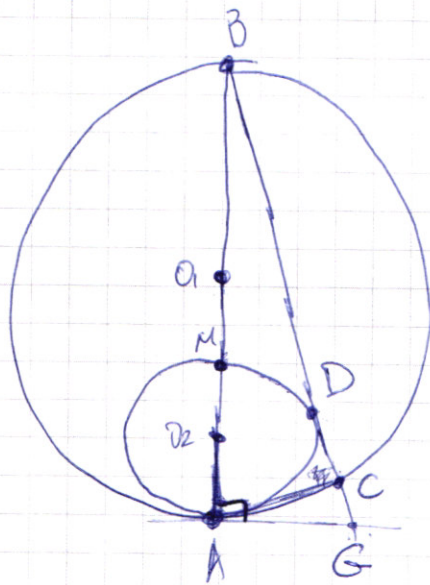
$$CD = \frac{15}{2}$$

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

$$ED \cdot DA = BD \cdot DC = \frac{15 \cdot 17}{4}$$

$$(BO_2 - r)(BO_2 + r) = BD^2$$

$$BO_2^2 - r^2 = BD^2$$



$$BD = \frac{17}{2} \quad CD = \frac{15}{2}$$

$$BC = \frac{32}{2} = 16$$

~~$$BD^2 = BO_2^2 - r^2$$~~

$$AG^2 = GD^2 = (DC + CG)^2$$

$$AG^2 = GC \cdot GB = CG(BC + GC)$$

$$\left(\frac{15}{2} + x\right)^2 = x(16 + x)$$

$$\frac{15}{2} \cdot \frac{225}{4} + 15x + x^2 = 16x + x^2$$

$$x = \frac{225}{4}$$

## ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

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

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

$$2\sin\alpha \cdot \cos\alpha + 4\cos^2\alpha - 1 = 0$$

$$2\sin\alpha \cdot \cos\alpha + 4\cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha - \cos^2\alpha = 0$$

$$2\sin\alpha \cdot \cos\alpha + 3\cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha = 0$$

$$2\sin\alpha \cdot \cos\alpha + 2\cos^2\alpha + \cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha = 0$$

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

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

$$3\cos\alpha - \sin\alpha = 0$$

$$\frac{\sin\alpha}{\cos\alpha} = 3$$

$$\operatorname{tg}\alpha = 3$$

$$\sin\alpha + \cos\alpha = 0$$

$$\sin\alpha = -\cos\alpha$$

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

$$\operatorname{tg}\alpha = -1$$

$$\sin 2\beta > 0$$

$$\alpha) \quad \sin 2\beta < 0 \quad \sin 2\beta = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

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

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

$$2\sin\alpha \cdot \cos\alpha - \cancel{2\cos^2\alpha} - 2 + 4\sin^2\alpha + 1 = 0$$

$$2\sin\alpha \cdot \cos\alpha + 4\sin^2\alpha - \cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha = 0$$

$$2\sin\alpha \cdot \cos\alpha + 2\sin^2\alpha + \sin^2\alpha - \cos^2\alpha = 0$$

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

$$\sin\alpha + \cos\alpha = 0$$

$$\operatorname{tg}\alpha = -1$$

$$2\sin\alpha + \sin\alpha - \cos\alpha = 0$$

$$\operatorname{tg}\alpha = \frac{1}{3}$$





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

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

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

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

~~$\sin 2\alpha$~~

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

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

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

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

~~$2\cos 2\beta$~~

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

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

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

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

~~$2$~~

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

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

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

$$\begin{cases} -3\sin 2\alpha + 4\cos 2\alpha = -2 \\ \end{cases}$$

~~$2\cos 2\alpha$~~

$$4\cos 2\alpha - 2\sin 2\alpha = -2$$

$$5\sin 2\alpha = 0$$

$$\sin 2\alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0$$

~~$4\cos 2\alpha = -2$~~

~~$\cos$~~

## ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\sin 2\alpha \cdot \cos 4\beta + \cos 2\alpha \cdot \sin 4\beta + \sin 2\alpha = \cos 4\alpha \cdot \cos 4\beta - \sin 4\alpha \cdot \sin 4\beta - 1$$

$$\cos 4\beta (\sin 2\alpha - \cos 4\alpha) + \sin 4\beta (\cos 2\alpha - \sin 4\alpha) + (\sin 2\alpha - 1) = 0$$

$$\cos 4\beta (\sin 2\alpha - 1 + 2\sin^2 2\alpha) + \sin 4\beta (\cos 2\alpha - 2\sin 2\alpha \cdot \cos 2\alpha) + (\sin 2\alpha - 1) = 0$$

$$\cos 4\beta (\sin 2\alpha - 1 + 2\sin^2 2\alpha) + \sin 4\beta \cdot \cos 2\alpha (1 - 2\sin 2\alpha)$$

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

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

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

~~$$d \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha + 2 \cos^2 \alpha = -1$$~~

~~$$d \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + 4 \cos^2 \alpha = -1$$~~

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

$$\left(\frac{1}{d}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{d}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{d^2} + \frac{4}{d^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{5}{d^2} = 1$$

$$d^2 = 5$$

$$d = \sqrt{5}$$

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

~~$$\cos \varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \quad \varphi = \arccos\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) \quad \varphi = \pi - \arccos\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$$~~

~~$$\sin \varphi = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$~~

~~$$\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \varphi + \sin \varphi \cdot \cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$~~

~~$$\sin(\alpha + \varphi) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$~~

~~$$d\alpha + \varphi$$~~

~~$$\sin(\alpha + \varphi) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$~~

~~$$\sin(-\alpha - \varphi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$~~

~~$$\cos(\alpha + \varphi) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$~~

~~$$\sin(\alpha + \varphi) =$$~~

~~$$\alpha + \pi - \arccos\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) = \arcsin\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$$~~

~~$$\alpha + \pi - \arccos\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arccos\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + 2\pi n$$~~

~~$$2\alpha = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n$$~~

~~$$\alpha = -\frac{\pi}{4} + \pi n$$~~

-1      0

$$\cos \alpha = a$$

$$\sin \beta = a$$

$$\beta = 90 - \alpha$$

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

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



## ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

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

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

$$1) \sin 2\beta > 0 \quad \sin 2\beta = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 2\beta} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{5}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \quad \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos \gamma\beta = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{5} - 1 = -\frac{3}{5} \\ \sin \gamma\beta = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{5} = \frac{4}{5} \end{cases}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} \sin 2\alpha + 2 \cos 2\alpha = -1 \\ 2 \sin 2\alpha + 4 \cos 2\alpha = -2 \end{cases}$$

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

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

~~$$2 \sin 2\alpha \cos 2\alpha +$$~~

№6

$$\frac{16x-16}{4x-5} \leq ax+b \leq -32x^2+36x-3 \quad \text{при } x \in \left[\frac{1}{4}; 1\right]$$

$$-32x^2+36x-3$$

$$32x^2-36x+3=0$$

$$D=36^2-3 \cdot 4 \cdot 32$$

$$=1296-444$$

$$\frac{16(x-1)}{4x-4-1}$$

$$\frac{16(x-1)}{4(x-1)-1} \leq ax+b \leq$$

~~$$-32x^2$$~~

$$-32x^2+32x+4x-4+1$$

~~$$=32x(x-1)+4(x-1)+1$$~~

~~$$(4-32x)(x-1)$$~~

~~$$(-4-32x)(x-1)+1$$~~

$$4(1-8x)(x-1)+1$$

$$-32x^2+36x-3=0$$

$$32x^2-36x+3=0$$

$$D=36 \cdot 36 - 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 32 =$$

$$=9^2 \cdot 4^2 - 3 \cdot 8 \cdot 4^2 =$$

$$=4^2 \cdot 3(27-8) = 4^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 19 = 4^2 \cdot 57$$

$$x_1 = \frac{36 + 2\sqrt{57}}{64}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{36 - 2\sqrt{57}}{64}$$

$$\text{при } x \in \left[ \frac{36 - 2\sqrt{57}}{64}; \frac{36 + 2\sqrt{57}}{64} \right]$$

< 0

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{B1} \\ 36 \\ \times 36 \\ \hline 216 \\ 108 \\ \hline 1296 \\ \cdot 10 \\ \hline 1296 \\ - 444 \\ \hline 852 \end{array}$$

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

~~$$4 \cdot 6$$~~

~~$$4 \cdot 9$$~~

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 19 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 57 \end{array}$$

### ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

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

~~0: 10~~  
 1: 7  
 2: 3  
 3: 1  
 4: 2  
 5: 1  
 $10 = (7 + 3 + 1 + 2 + 1) +$   
 $7 = (3 + 1 + 2 + 1) +$   
 $3 = (1 + 2 + 1) +$   
 $1 = (2 + 1) +$   
 $2 = 1$

12  
 140  
 + 56  
 12  
 3  
 2  
 ---  
 213

$140 + 56 + 12 + 3 + 2 = 213$

140  
 49  
 12  
 3  
 2  
 ---  
 206

### ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

$$\ln 4 \cdot (e^{\ln 4})^t + \ln 3 \cdot (e^{\ln 3})^t - \ln 5 \cdot (e^{\ln 5})^t =$$

$$\cong \cong a = e^t$$

$$\ln 4 \cdot a^{\ln 4} + \ln 3 \cdot a^{\ln 3} - \ln 5 \cdot a^{\ln 5} = 0$$

$$g(x) = \ln x \cdot a^{\ln x}$$

$$4^t + 3^t - 5^t \geq 0 \quad | : 5^t (> 0)$$

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

$$f(t) = \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^t + \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^t - 1 \geq 0$$

$$f'(t) = \ln \frac{4}{5} \cdot \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^t + \ln \left(\frac{3}{5}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^t = 0$$

$$f'(t) < 0 \text{ при } t \neq 2$$

$$f(t) \downarrow$$

$$\leq 1 \text{ корням}$$

$$\text{при } t = 2$$

$$\leq 1 \text{ корням}$$

$$f(2) = 0$$

$$\text{при } t \in (-\infty; 2]$$

$$\log_3(10x - x^2) \leq 2$$

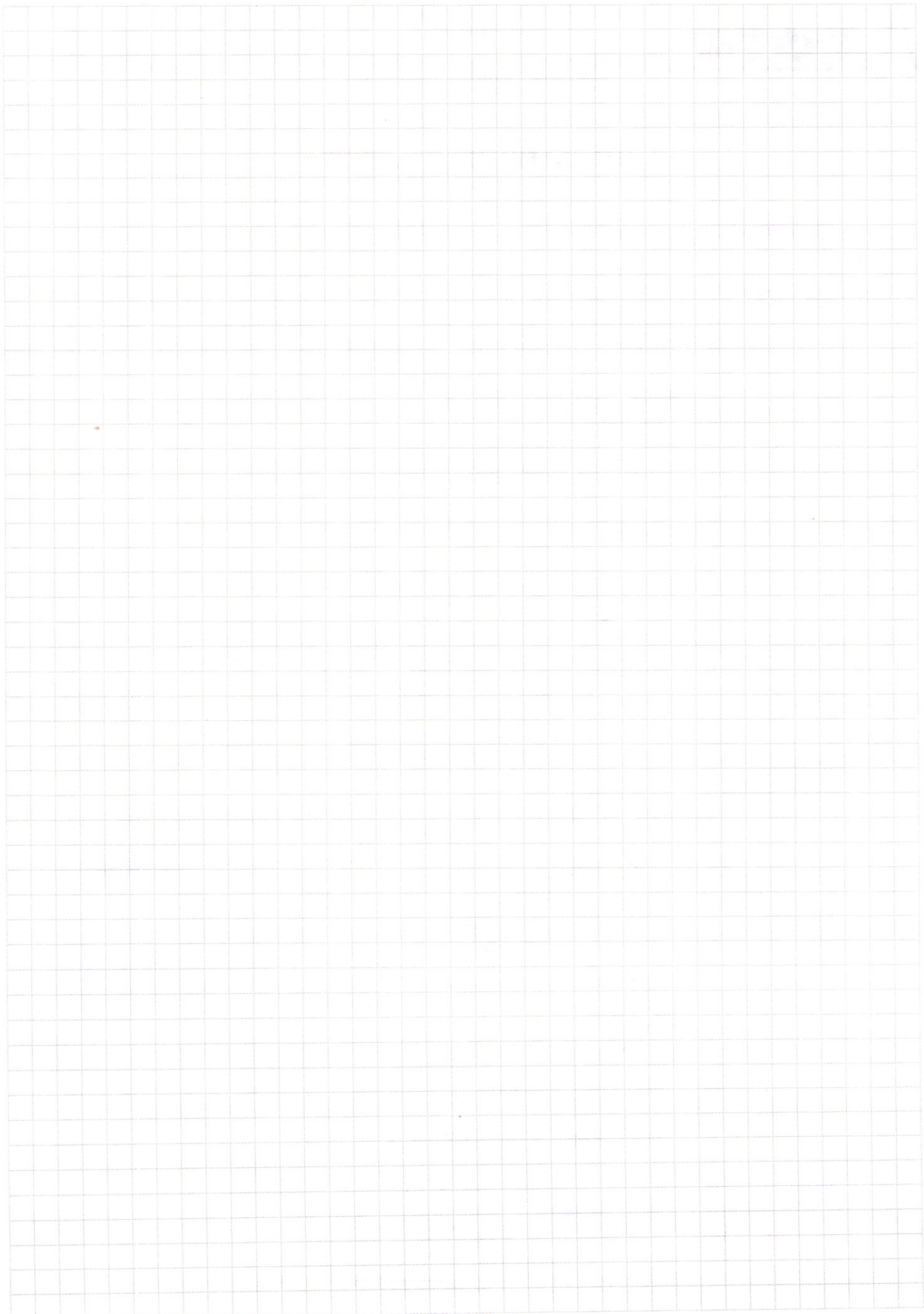
$$10x - x^2 \leq 9$$

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

$$(x^2 - 1)(x - 9) \geq 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} + & - & + \\ | & | & | \\ 1 & 9 & 9 \end{matrix} \rightarrow x$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in \mathbb{Z}(-\infty; 1] \cup [9; +\infty) \\ x \in [0; 10) \\ x \in [0; 1] \cup [9; 10) \end{cases}$$



черновик     чистовик  
(Поставьте галочку в нужном поле)

Страница №\_\_  
(Нумеровать только чистовики)

## ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

№ 5

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

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

$$2 \leq x \leq 25$$

$$2 \leq y \leq 25$$

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

~~$$f\left(x \cdot \frac{1}{y}\right) = f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)$$~~

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

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

~~$$y \geq 2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{4y} \leq \frac{1}{8}$$~~

~~$$f\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) \leq 0 \quad y \leq 25 \quad \frac{1}{y} \geq \frac{1}{25} \quad \frac{1}{4y} \geq \frac{1}{100}$$~~

~~$$\frac{1}{4y} \in \left[ \frac{1}{100}, \frac{1}{8} \right] \Rightarrow f\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) = 0$$~~

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

$$\begin{aligned} f\left(x \cdot \frac{1}{y}\right) &= f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) = f(x) + f\left(\frac{y^n}{y^{n+1}}\right) = \\ &= f(x) + f(y^n) + f\left(\frac{1}{y^{n+1}}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$f(p) = \left[ \frac{p}{q} \right] = \text{~~floor~~} \cdot f(px) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$\left[ \frac{p}{q} \right] = f(p) + f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$\left[ \frac{p}{q} \right] = \left[ \frac{p}{q} \right] + f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= -f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \\ f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) &= -f(x) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$f(p) = \left[\frac{p}{4}\right] = f(x) + f(y) \\ f(x) = 0$$

$$x = p_1^{\alpha_1} \cdot p_2^{\alpha_2} \dots p_n^{\alpha_n}$$

$$y = p_1^{\beta_1} \cdot p_2^{\beta_2} \dots p_n^{\beta_n}$$

$$\alpha_1 \left[\frac{p_1}{4}\right] + \alpha_2 \left[\frac{p_2}{4}\right] + \dots + \alpha_n \left[\frac{p_n}{4}\right] - \\ + \beta_1 \left[\frac{p_1}{4}\right] + \beta_2 \left[\frac{p_2}{4}\right] + \dots + \beta_n \left[\frac{p_n}{4}\right] < 0$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{f(x) + f(x)}{f(x)} \quad p = 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23$$

~~$\alpha_i$~~

$$(\alpha_i - \beta_i) \left[\frac{p_i}{4}\right] + (\alpha_2 - \beta_2) \left[\frac{p_2}{4}\right] + \dots$$

$$f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n (\alpha_i - \beta_i) \left[\frac{p_i}{4}\right]$$

p	$\left[\frac{p}{4}\right]$
2	0
3	0
5	1
7	1
9	2
11	2
13	3
17	4
19	4
23	5

2, 3 - ~~какие значения~~

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15
- 16
- 17
- 18
- 19
- 20

$$4^x + 3^x - 5^x \geq 0$$

$$f(x) = 4^x + 3^x - 5^x$$

$$f(2) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \ln 4 \cdot 4^x + \ln 3 \cdot 3^x - \ln 5 \cdot 5^x$$

$$\ln \frac{4^x + 3^x}{5^x} =$$

$$\ln 4 \cdot 4^x + \ln 3 \cdot 3^x - \ln 5 \cdot 5^x = 0$$

$$\ln(4^x) + \ln(3^x) - \ln(5^x) = 0$$

$$\ln \left( \frac{4^x \cdot 3^x}{5^x} \right) = 0$$

$$4^x \cdot 3^x = 5^x$$

$$\frac{\log_5 12}{5^x} = \frac{\log_5 e}{5^x}$$

$$4^x = 24 = 4 \cdot 6 = 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 = 4 \cdot \log_2 4$$

$$f'(2) = \frac{\ln 4 \cdot 16^x}{>16} - \frac{\ln 3 \cdot 9^x}{>9} - \frac{\ln 5 \cdot 25^x}{>25}$$

$$\ln \left( \frac{4^{16} \cdot 3^9}{5^{25}} \right) = \ln \left( \frac{4^{16}}{5^{16}} \cdot \frac{3^9}{5^9} \right) =$$

$$= \ln \frac{4^x}{5^x} + \ln \frac{3^x}{5^x} \text{ где } x < 2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{при } x > 2 \quad f'(x) < 0$$

$$f'(2) < 0$$

$$\frac{4^x \ln 4}{5^x \ln 5} + \frac{3^x \ln 3}{5^x \ln 5} = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^x \cdot \ln \frac{4}{5} + \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x \cdot \ln \left(\frac{3}{5}\right) = 1$$

$$\ln \left( \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^x} \right) + \ln \left( \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x} \right) = 1$$

$$\ln \left( \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^x} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x} \right) = 1$$

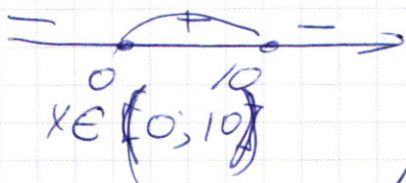


## ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

№3

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

OO:  $10x - x^2 > 0$



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

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

$$\frac{\log_3 c}{a} = \log_3 a$$

$$\log_3 c \cdot \log_3 a = \log_3 a \cdot \log_3 c$$

~~$$10x - x^2 > 0$$~~

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

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

$$t = \log_3 (10x - x^2)$$

$$3^t + 4^t \geq 5^t$$

~~$$f(x) = 3^t + 4^t$$~~
~~$$f'(x) = \ln 3 \cdot 3^t + \ln 4 \cdot 4^t$$~~

~~$$g(x) = 5^t$$~~
~~$$g'(x) = \ln 5 \cdot 5^t$$~~



$$f(t) = 3^t + 4^t$$

$$3^t + 4^t - 5^t \geq 0$$

при  $t=2$

$$f(t) = g(t)$$

$$3^t + 4^t = 5^t \quad | : 5^t (> 0)$$

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

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

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

$$a_1 = \frac{13b + 5b}{2} = 9b$$

$$a_2 = \frac{13b - 5b}{2} = 4b$$

$$x - 12y = \sqrt{(x+6)(2y-1)}$$

$$\text{при } (x+6)(2y-1) \geq 0$$

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

$$a = x+6$$

$$x = a-6$$

$$b = 2y-1$$

$$y = \frac{b+1}{2}$$

$$a-6 - 12\left(\frac{b+1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{ab}$$

$$a-6 - 6b - 6 = \sqrt{ab}$$

$$a - 6b = \sqrt{ab}$$

$$a^2 - 12ab + 36b^2 - ab = 0$$

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

$$D = 169b^2 - 36 \cdot 4b^2 = 25b^2 = (5b)^2$$

$$a_1 = \frac{13b + 5b}{2} = 9b$$

$$a_2 = \frac{13b - 5b}{2} = 4b$$

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

$$b_1 = 1$$

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

$$b_2 = -1$$

$$90b^2 = 90$$

$$b^2 = 1$$

$$b_3 = \frac{9}{5}\sqrt{10}$$

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

$$b_4 = -\frac{9}{5}\sqrt{10}$$

$$25b^2 = 90$$

$$b^2 = \frac{90}{25} = \frac{9}{5}\sqrt{10}$$

86

$$\begin{aligned} 4b - 6b &= \sqrt{4b^2} \\ -2b &= \sqrt{4b^2} \end{aligned}$$

## ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

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

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

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

$$\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha \cdot \cos 2\beta + \sin 2\beta = \frac{1}{-\sqrt{5} \cdot \cos 2\alpha} \quad \text{если } \frac{2\alpha}{\cos 2\alpha} \neq 0$$

22

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

$$x - 12y = \sqrt{2y(x-6) - (x-6)} = \sqrt{(2y-1)(x-6)}$$

$$x^2 - 12x + 36 - 36 + 36(y^2 - y + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}) = 45$$

$$(x-6)^2 - 36 + 36\left(y - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{9}{4} = 45$$

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

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

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

$$a = x - 6$$

$$x = a + 6$$

$$b = 2y - 1 \quad y = \frac{b+1}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} a + 6 - 12\left(\frac{b+1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{ab} & (1) \\ a^2 + 9b^2 = 90 \end{cases}$$

при  $a, b \geq 0$

$$(1) \quad a + 6 - 6b - 6 = \sqrt{ab}$$

$$a - 6b = \sqrt{ab}$$

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

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