



**МОСКОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
имени М.В. ЛОМОНОСОВА**

ОЛИМПИАДНАЯ РАБОТА

Наименование олимпиады школьников: **«Ломоносов»**

Профиль олимпиады: **Математика**

ФИО участника олимпиады: **Полубояринов Иван
Михайлович**

Класс: **11 класс**

Технический балл: **80**

Дата проведения: **13 марта 2022 г.**

Результаты проверки:

№	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Оценка	15	10	15	15	10	15	0

$$A = \frac{\sqrt[6]{4+2\sqrt{3}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{3}-1}}{\sqrt[3]{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt[6]{(4+2\sqrt{3}) \cdot \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{3}-1}} = \sqrt[6]{(4+2\sqrt{3})(\sqrt{3}-1)^2} = \sqrt[6]{(4+2\sqrt{3})(3-2\sqrt{3}+1)} = \sqrt[6]{(4+2\sqrt{3})(4-2\sqrt{3})} = \sqrt[6]{16-12} = \sqrt[6]{4} = \sqrt[3]{2}$$

$$A = \frac{\sqrt[3]{2}}{\sqrt[3]{2}} = 1$$

$$B = \frac{3}{(1 \cdot 2)^2} + \frac{5}{(2 \cdot 3)^2} + \dots + \frac{117}{(58 \cdot 59)^2} + \frac{119}{(59 \cdot 60)^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{59} \frac{2n+1}{(n(n+1))^2}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^2 = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4 \cdot 9} = \frac{27+5}{4 \cdot 9} = \frac{32}{4 \cdot 9} = \frac{8}{9} = \frac{(2+1)^2 - 1}{(2+1)^2}$$

Докажем по индукции, что $\sum_{n=1}^N \frac{2n+1}{(n(n+1))^2} = \frac{(N+1)^2 - 1}{(N+1)^2}$

1) База индукции: при $N=2$

2) Пусть доказано, что $\sum_{n=1}^k \frac{2n+1}{(n(n+1))^2} = \frac{(k+1)^2 - 1}{(k+1)^2}$, докажем из этого, что $\sum_{n=1}^{k+1} \frac{2n+1}{(n(n+1))^2} = \frac{(k+2)^2 - 1}{(k+2)^2}$

$$= \frac{(k+1)^2 - 1}{(k+1)^2} + \frac{2(k+1) + 1}{((k+1)(k+2))^2} = \frac{(k+1)^2(k+2)^2 - (k+2)^2 + 2(k+1) + 1}{((k+1)(k+2))^2}$$

$$= \frac{-(k+2)^2 + 2(k+1) + 1}{((k+1)(k+2))^2} = \frac{-k^2 - 4k - 4 + 2k + 2 + 1}{((k+1)(k+2))^2} = \frac{-k^2 - 2k - 1}{((k+1)(k+2))^2} = \frac{-(k+1)^2}{((k+1)(k+2))^2} = \frac{(k+1)^2(k+2)^2 - (k+1)^2}{((k+1)(k+2))^2} = \frac{(k+1)^2(k+2)^2 - 1}{(k+2)^2} = \frac{(k+2)^2 - 1}{(k+2)^2}$$

База: $\sum_{n=1}^1 \frac{2n+1}{(n(n+1))^2} = \frac{3}{(1 \cdot 2)^2} = \frac{3}{4} = \frac{(1+1)^2 - 1}{(1+1)^2}$

$$B = \sum_{n=1}^{59} \frac{2n+1}{(n(n+1))^2} = \frac{60^2 - 1}{60^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{60^2}, \quad B < 1, \quad A = 1$$

Итак: $A > B$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[7]{1-x^2}}$$

$$f(f(\dots f(2022)\dots))$$

1304 раз

$$f(2022) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[7]{1-2022^2}}$$

$$f(f(2022)) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[7]{1 - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[7]{1-2022^2}}\right)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt[7]{1 - \frac{1}{1-2022^2}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt[7]{\frac{-2022^2}{1-2022^2}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt[7]{2022^2 - 1}}$$

$$f(f(f(2022))) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[7]{1 - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[7]{2022^2 - 1}}\right)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt[7]{1 - \frac{1}{2022^2 - 1}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt[7]{\frac{1}{2022^2}}}$$

$$= \sqrt[7]{2022^2} = 2022$$

Итого емк 3 ~~раз~~ итерационных функции годов отним

3 года

$$f(f(\dots f(2022)\dots)) = f(f(f(2022))), \text{ т.к. } 1304 = 2 + 484 \cdot 3$$

1304 раз

$$f(f(2022)) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[7]{2022^2 - 1}}$$

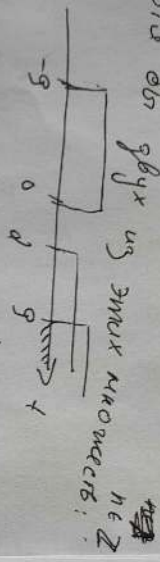
Ответ: $\frac{1}{\sqrt[7]{2022^2 - 1}}$

Если $x_2 > 0$, то и $x_3 > 0$.
 Знаем среднее будет положительным тогда и только тогда, когда в точке знака уг а, б, с будут положительными.

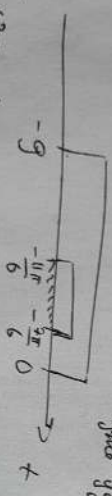
$a > 0 \quad t^3 - 8t > 0 \quad t(t-9)(t+9) > 0$
 $b > 0 \quad |t| - |2t| > 0 \quad |t| > |2t|$
 $c > 0 \quad \sin t - \frac{1}{2} > 0 \quad \sin t > \frac{1}{2}$

Нужно ^{обозначить} ~~найти~~ переписав его бы был уг этих значений: $t \in (\frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi n; \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi n)$

$(1) \begin{cases} a > 0 \\ b > 0 \\ c > 0 \end{cases}$
 $(2) \begin{cases} a > 0 \\ b > 0 \\ c > 0 \end{cases}$
 $(3) \begin{cases} a > 0 \\ b > 0 \\ c > 0 \end{cases}$



(2): Угелен ентен расематривать монета $t \in (-9; 0)$, т.к. все $t > 9$ уже угелен.



$-9 < \frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$
 $-\frac{9}{2\pi} - \frac{1}{12} < n$
 $-1 < n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

(3): Угелен смелен

$a < \frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$
 $\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{1}{12} < n$
 $1 < n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

расематривать монета $t \in (-\frac{11\pi}{6}, -\frac{2\pi}{6})$

$n = -1, t \in (-\frac{11\pi}{6}, -\frac{2\pi}{6})$
 $\frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi n < 9, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$n < \frac{9}{2\pi} - \frac{5}{12}, \frac{9}{2\pi} > 1.42$
 $n \leq 1, n \in \mathbb{Z}$
 $1 < n < 1.42$

Дублируем: $t \in (-\frac{11\pi}{6}, -\frac{2\pi}{6}) \cup (\frac{13\pi}{6}, \frac{12\pi}{6}) \cup (9, +\infty)$

$$a \operatorname{ctg}^3 x + (2a^2 - a - 2) \operatorname{ctg}^2 x + (2 - 4a - 2a^2) \operatorname{ctg} x + 4a = 0$$

Решим $\operatorname{ctg} x = y$:

$$ay^3 + (2a^2 - a - 2)y^2 + (2 - 4a - 2a^2)y + 4a = 0$$

1) $a = 0$

$$0y^3 - 2y^2 + 2y + 0 = 0$$

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

$$y = 0 \quad y = 1$$

$$\operatorname{ctg} x = 0 \quad \operatorname{ctg} x = 1$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z} \quad x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Решим уравнение косинуса: $\Delta x = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}$

2) $a \neq 0$

1	a	$2a^2 - a - 2$	$2 - 4a - 2a^2$	$4a$
1	a	$2a^2 - 2$	$-4a$	0

$$(y-1)(ay^2 + 2(a^2-1)y - 4a) = 0$$

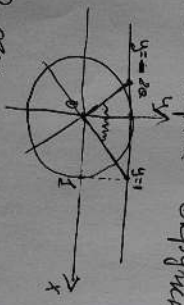
$$\frac{D}{y} = (a^2-1)^2 + 4a \cdot a = a^4 - 2a^2 + 1 + 4a^2 = a^4 + 2a^2 + 1 = (a^2+1)^2$$

$$y = \frac{-a^2+1 \pm (a^2+1)}{a}$$

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

$$y = \frac{-a^2+1-a^2-1}{a} = -2a$$

Возможны два случая: $a > 0$ и $a < 0$



1) Если $a > 0$, то $-2a < 0$.

Значит, решение уравнения $y = 1$ и $y = -2a$ будет $\frac{\pi}{4}$ и $\frac{3\pi}{4}$.

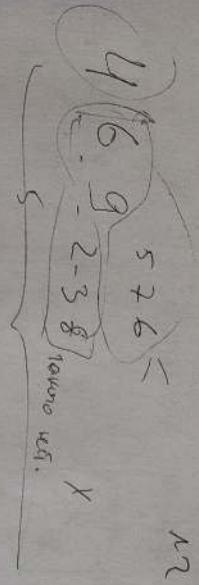
2) Если $a < 0$, то $-2a > 0$, значит, решение уравнения $y = 1$ и $y = -2a$ будет $\frac{\pi}{4}$ и $\frac{3\pi}{4}$.

Вывод: $\frac{\pi}{4}$ и $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ при $a = 0$.

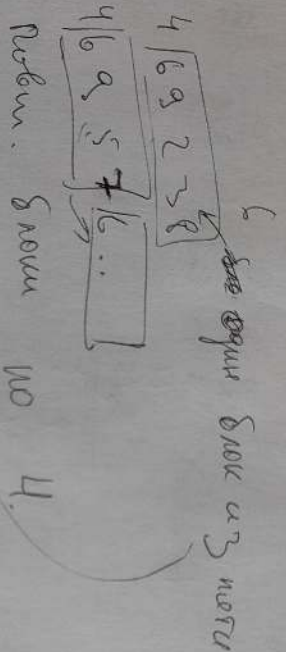
$$A = \frac{\sqrt{4+2\sqrt{3}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{15-1}}{\sqrt[3]{2}}$$

4 | 4 p r o b l e m . N 7

$$B = \frac{3}{(12)^2} + \frac{5}{(23)^2} + \frac{117}{(8^5 9)^2} + \frac{118}{(590)^2}$$



2021



Problem. Show no 4.

3 rows of numbers

us 2015 group us discuss 4

The 2015, 2016 & the percentage of standard of forest 2014

4 6957 6957

6957

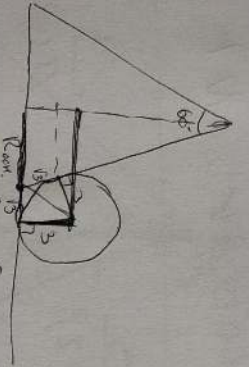
505 forest no 4 use paper

$$\frac{2020}{20} \div \frac{14}{105}$$

86.7

Упроблема 18

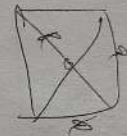
24.



Упроблема упроблема оброботана упроблема 18-та упроблема.

$$\frac{810}{-17} \frac{11}{73} (k>0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{40}{-33} \\ & +0 \\ & -66 \\ & \frac{40}{-33} \\ & +0 \end{aligned}$$



$$R = \frac{a}{\cos 90} = \frac{a}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2a$$

$$a = \frac{R \cdot \sin 90}{\cos 90} = \frac{R \cdot 1}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2R$$

$$R = \frac{a}{2} \cdot \cos 60 = \frac{a}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{a}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 17 \cdot 3,15 = 53,55 \\ & \frac{2205}{3,15} = 700 \\ & + \frac{315}{3,15} = 100 \\ & \hline & 5355 \end{aligned}$$

$$9 \cdot 6 = 54$$

$$f(f(f(f(f(f(f(f(f(f(x))))))))))$$

$$f(f(f(f(f(x))))))$$

$$f(f(x))$$

$$(2022-1)(2022+2022)^5$$

Uprinosac 109

$$f(f(\dots f(2022)\dots))$$

1304 para

$$f(2022) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2022^2}}$$

$$f(f(2022)) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2022^2}}\right)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{1-2022^2}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1-2022^2-1}{1-2022^2}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1-2022^2-1}{1-2022^2}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{2022^2}{1-2022^2}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2022^2-1}}}$$

$$f(f(f(2022)))$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2022^2-1}}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{2022^2-2022^2+1}{2022^2}}}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}}}}$$

Usua 43

3 f

$$f(f(\dots))$$

434 8000

$$f(f(2022))$$

43 3 f

parous ut 2022

oposimo
prios nuno 2022
2022

$$\frac{1304}{13}$$

$$\frac{-12}{10}$$

$$\frac{-9}{14}$$

$$\frac{-12}{2}$$

Q2

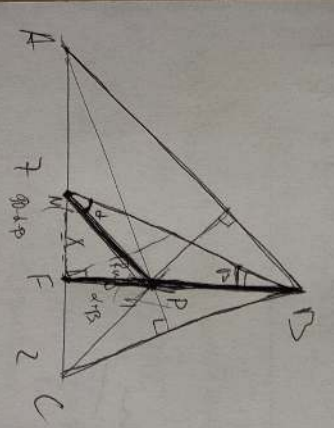
α - north

Distance from Δ BVP approximately

$\frac{BP}{\sin \alpha} = 2R \implies \sin \alpha = \frac{BP}{2R}$

Up α - north, $\sin \alpha$ - north.

\Downarrow
R - current.



$R \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2}}{2}$

$\frac{x}{\sin \beta} = 2R \sin \alpha = \sqrt{R^2 + h^2}$

$\sin \beta = \frac{x}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2}}$

$\cos \beta = \frac{h}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2}}$

PF = $x \cot \beta (\alpha + \beta)$ NP = $\frac{x}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}$

BP = $h - x \cot \beta (\alpha + \beta)$

$\sin \alpha = \frac{\frac{BP}{\sin \beta} - \frac{PN}{\sin \beta} = \frac{x}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2}}}{x} = \frac{h \sin(\alpha + \beta) \sin \beta - x \cos(\alpha + \beta) \sin \beta}{x}$

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

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

$x \sin \alpha = h \sin \alpha \cos \beta + h \cos \alpha \sin \beta - x \cos \alpha \sin \beta \cos \beta + x \sin \alpha \sin \beta$

$x \sin \alpha = h \sin \alpha \frac{x}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2}} + h \cos \alpha \frac{x}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2}} - x \cos \alpha \frac{x}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2}} + x \sin \alpha \frac{x}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2}}$

$x \sqrt{x^2 + h^2} \sin \alpha = h \sin \alpha \frac{x}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2}} + h \cos \alpha \frac{x}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2}} - x^2 \frac{h \cos \alpha}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2}} + x^2 \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2}}$

$(x^2 + h^2) \sin \alpha = h^2 \sin \alpha + x h \cos \alpha - x h \cos \alpha + x^2 \sin \alpha$

Эта функция имеет вид $y = \sin t$, t — время, y — координата точки. Значит, период равен 2π .
 Если $t = 0$, $y = 0$.
 Если $t = \pi$, $y = 0$.
 Если $t = 2\pi$, $y = 0$.
 Если $t = 3\pi$, $y = 0$.
 Если $t = 4\pi$, $y = 0$.
 Если $t = 5\pi$, $y = 0$.
 Если $t = 6\pi$, $y = 0$.
 Если $t = 7\pi$, $y = 0$.
 Если $t = 8\pi$, $y = 0$.
 Если $t = 9\pi$, $y = 0$.
 Если $t = 10\pi$, $y = 0$.
 Если $t = 11\pi$, $y = 0$.
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 Если $t = 97\pi$, $y = 0$.
 Если $t = 98\pi$, $y = 0$.
 Если $t = 99\pi$, $y = 0$.
 Если $t = 100\pi$, $y = 0$.

1) $a = t^3 - 8t > 0 \Rightarrow t(t-8)(t+8) > 0$
 $b = 11t - 121 > 0 \Rightarrow 11t > 121 \Rightarrow t > 11$
 $c = \sin t - \frac{1}{2} > 0 \Rightarrow \sin t > \frac{1}{2}$



2) $\frac{9}{6.3} = \frac{90163}{631442}$
 $\frac{270}{252} = \frac{5}{12}$
 $\frac{5012}{48041} = \frac{180}{20}$

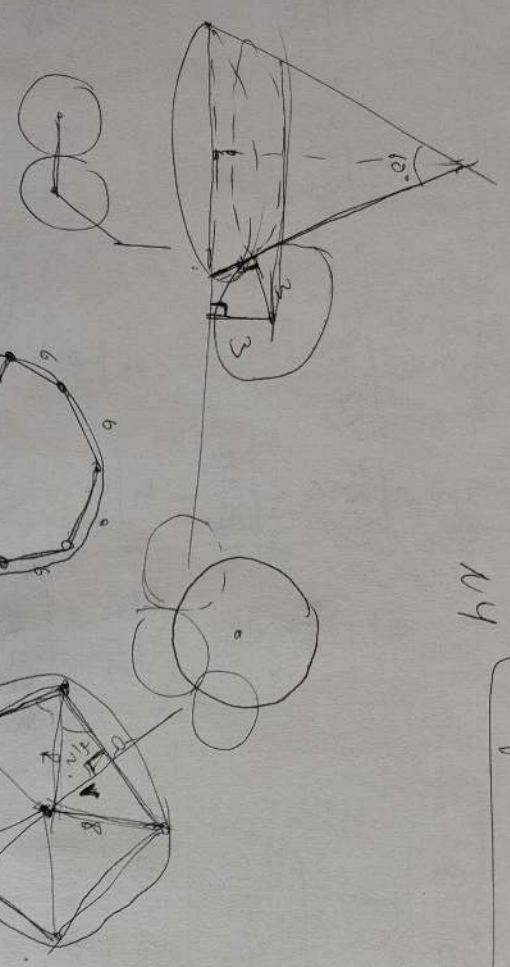
$-9 < \frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi n$
 $-9 - \frac{\pi}{6} < 2\pi n$

ночь закончилась
 полдень
 $(-\frac{11\pi}{6}, -\frac{7\pi}{6})$
 $\frac{-1}{360}$
 $\frac{450}{360} = \frac{5}{4}$
 $\frac{-314}{360}$
 $-1.3 - \frac{1}{12}$
 $n = -2$
 уже мила

3) $t \in (-\frac{11\pi}{6}, -\frac{7\pi}{6}) \cup (\frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{13\pi}{6}) \cup (9, +\infty)$
 $2 < \frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi n$
 $\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{12} < n$
 $(\frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{13\pi}{6})$
 $(\frac{13\pi}{6}, \frac{17\pi}{6})$
 $(\frac{17\pi}{6}, \frac{19\pi}{6})$
 $(\frac{19\pi}{6}, \frac{23\pi}{6})$
 $(\frac{23\pi}{6}, \frac{29\pi}{6})$
 $(\frac{29\pi}{6}, \frac{35\pi}{6})$
 $(\frac{35\pi}{6}, \frac{41\pi}{6})$
 $(\frac{41\pi}{6}, \frac{47\pi}{6})$
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 $(\frac{59\pi}{6}, \frac{65\pi}{6})$
 $(\frac{65\pi}{6}, \frac{71\pi}{6})$
 $(\frac{71\pi}{6}, \frac{77\pi}{6})$
 $(\frac{77\pi}{6}, \frac{83\pi}{6})$
 $(\frac{83\pi}{6}, \frac{89\pi}{6})$
 $(\frac{89\pi}{6}, \frac{95\pi}{6})$
 $(\frac{95\pi}{6}, \frac{101\pi}{6})$
 $(\frac{101\pi}{6}, \frac{107\pi}{6})$
 $(\frac{107\pi}{6}, \frac{113\pi}{6})$
 $(\frac{113\pi}{6}, \frac{119\pi}{6})$
 $(\frac{119\pi}{6}, \frac{125\pi}{6})$
 $(\frac{125\pi}{6}, \frac{131\pi}{6})$
 $(\frac{131\pi}{6}, \frac{137\pi}{6})$
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 $(\frac{185\pi}{6}, \frac{191\pi}{6})$
 $(\frac{191\pi}{6}, \frac{197\pi}{6})$
 $(\frac{197\pi}{6}, \frac{203\pi}{6})$
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Углубление N13

N4

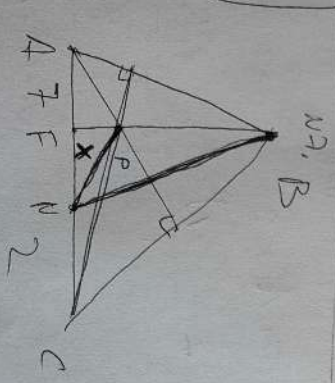
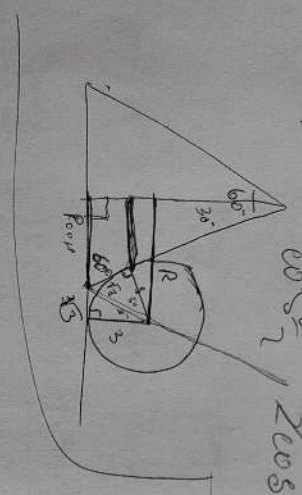


$$110(11-2) = \alpha \cdot 11$$

$$180 \cdot 9 = \alpha \cdot 11$$

$$\alpha = \frac{180 \cdot 9}{11} = \frac{90 \cdot 2 \cdot 9}{11}$$

$$R = \frac{\frac{R}{2}}{\cos \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{R \cdot 3}{2 \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}}$$



Vorbereitung N14

$$A = \frac{\sqrt[6]{(4+2\sqrt{3}) \cdot \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{3}-1}}}{\sqrt[3]{2}}$$

$$\sqrt[6]{(4+2\sqrt{3})(\sqrt{3}-1)^2}$$

$$\sqrt[2]{(4+2\sqrt{3})(3-2\sqrt{3}+1)^2}$$

$$\sqrt[2]{(4+2\sqrt{3})(4-2\sqrt{3})^2}$$

$$\sqrt[6]{(16-12)^2} = \sqrt[6]{4} = \sqrt[3]{2}$$

$A = \sqrt[3]{2}$

$$\left(\frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4 \cdot 9}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{3 \cdot 9 + 5}{4 \cdot 9} = \frac{32}{36} = \frac{8}{9}$$

$$+ \frac{7}{9 \cdot 16} + \frac{8 \cdot 16 + 2}{9 \cdot 16}$$

$$= \frac{128+7}{9 \cdot 16} = \frac{135}{9 \cdot 16} = \frac{3^3 \cdot 5}{3^2 \cdot 16} = \frac{15}{16}$$

$$\frac{24}{25}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^N \frac{2n+1}{(n-1)n^2} = \frac{(N+1)^2 - 1}{(N+1)^2} - \text{unbekannt}$$

39. Die WZ $N \approx 2$ notwendig für weitere (daß ungenügend)

$$\frac{(k+1)^2 - 1}{(k+1)^2} + \frac{2(k+1)+1}{2(k+1)(k+2)}$$

$$= \frac{(k+1)^2 - 1}{(k+1)^2} + \frac{2(k+1)+1}{2(k+1)(k+2)}$$

$$\frac{(k+2)^2 - 1}{(k+2)^2}$$

$$= (k+1)^2 - 1 + 2(k+1) + 1 = (k+2)^2 - 1$$

$$= -k^2 - 4k - 4 + 2k + 2 + 1 = -k^2 - 2k - 1 = -(k+1)^2$$

$$B = \frac{60^2 - 1}{60^2}$$

250 rechteck I, 2 3 rechteck

Das ergibt ein Ganzes

$$A > B$$

$$B = \frac{3}{1 \cdot 4} + \frac{5}{4 \cdot 9} + \frac{7}{9 \cdot 16} + \frac{9}{16 \cdot 25} + \dots + \frac{119}{59^2 \cdot 60^2}$$