



МОСКОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ имени М.В.ЛОМОНОСОВА

Вариант 11 класс

Место проведения Москва
город

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

Олимпиада школьников Ломоносов
наименование олимпиады

по МАТЕМАТИКЕ
профиль олимпиады

Бахчеваной Валентины Дмитриевны

фамилия, имя, отчество участника (в родительном падеже)

Дата

«13» апреля 2025 года

Подпись участника

Черновик

$$\sqrt{4x^2 + 12x + 9} + \sqrt{x^2 + 6x + 9} + (\sqrt{(x+2)})^2 = \sqrt{4+12} - \sqrt{4-12}$$

$$(2x+3)^2 |2x+3| + |x+3| + x+2 = |\sqrt{3}+1| - |\sqrt{3}-1|$$

$$4+12=4\sqrt{3} \quad (4\sqrt{3})^2 = 4-2\sqrt{3}$$

$$x \geq -2 \text{ - опт. } |2x+3| + |x+3| + x+2 = \sqrt{3}+1 - \sqrt{3}-1$$

$$|2x+3| + |x+3| + x = 0 \quad x = -\frac{3}{2}; x = -3$$

$$\text{Б) 1) } x < -3 \Rightarrow$$

$$f(x) = 2x+3 - x-3 - a > 0 \quad a > \min$$

$$-3 \quad -2 \quad -\frac{3}{2} \rightarrow S^{3-\frac{1}{x}} > a + \sin 3^x \quad \text{нег реш } x > 0$$

$$g(x) \quad f(x)$$

$$x > 0 \quad S^{3-\frac{1}{x}} < a + \sin 3^x \quad \frac{12\pi}{5^{\frac{1}{x}}} < a + \sin 3^x$$

$$S^{3-\frac{1}{x}} < a + \sin 3^x \quad \oplus \quad \sin 3^x = -\sqrt{3}^x = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$3^x = \frac{3\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \sin 3^x = -1 \quad \sin 3^x = -1 \Rightarrow 3^x = a(2\cos 1 - 1)$$

$$a-1 > 5^{3-(\frac{3\pi}{2}+2\pi k)} \quad a + \sin 3^x > S^{3-\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$3^x = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\pi n \Rightarrow \sin 3^x = -1 \Rightarrow a-1 > 5^{3-\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\sin 3^x = 1 \Rightarrow a+1 > S^{3-\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{12\pi}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$x > 0 \quad a + \sin 3^x > S^{3-\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$a + \sin 3^x > S^{3-\frac{1}{x}} \quad \sin 3^x = \sin(3^x + t)$$

$$\cancel{a + \sin(3^x + t)}$$

$$3^x = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\pi n \Rightarrow a-1 > 5^{3-\frac{1}{x}} \quad (a > 1 + \frac{12\pi}{5^{\frac{1}{x}}})$$

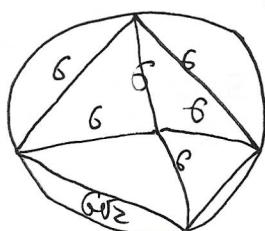
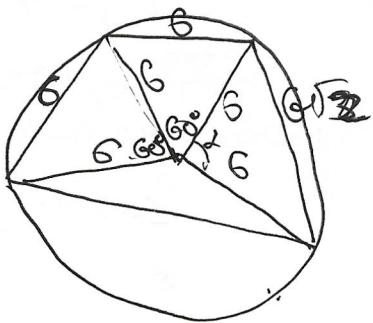
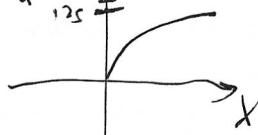
$$S^{3-\frac{1}{x}} \rightarrow \max \Rightarrow 3^{-\frac{1}{x}} \rightarrow \max \Rightarrow x \rightarrow \max$$

$$\text{Од} \quad a=126$$

$$126 + \sin 3^x > 5^{3-\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$R = 6$$

$$S \rightarrow \max ?$$



ЧистовикЗадача 1

$$\sqrt{4x^2+12x+9} + \sqrt{x^2+6x+9} + (\sqrt{x+2})^2 = \sqrt{4+\sqrt{12}} - \sqrt{4-\sqrt{12}} \Leftrightarrow$$

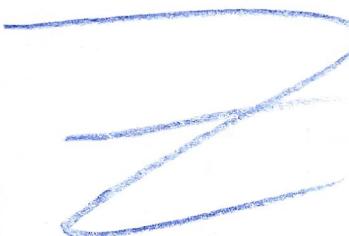
$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{(2x+3)^2} + \sqrt{(x+3)^2} + (\sqrt{x+2})^2 = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3}+1)^2} - \sqrt{(\sqrt{3}-1)^2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow |2x+3| + |x+3| + x+2 = \sqrt{3} + 1 - \sqrt{3} + 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |2x+3| + |x+3| + x = 0 \quad (*)$$

$$\text{Oдp: } \begin{cases} (2x+3)^2 \geq 0 \\ (x+3)^2 \geq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x \geq -2$$

$$x+2 \geq 0$$



$$1) x \in [-2; -\frac{3}{2}] \Rightarrow (*) \Leftrightarrow -2x-3+x+3+x=0 \Leftrightarrow 0=0 \Leftrightarrow 1$$

- весь отрезок - корни

$$2) x \in (-\frac{3}{2}; +\infty) \Rightarrow (*) \Leftrightarrow 2x+3+x+3+x=0 \Leftrightarrow 4x=-6 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{3}{2} \text{ - не лежит в интервале } (-\frac{3}{2}; +\infty)$$

Ответ: $[-2; -\frac{3}{2}]$.

Задача 2

$$a \rightarrow \min - ?$$

$$a > 0$$

$$5^{3-\frac{1}{x}} > a + \sin 3^x \text{ при } x > 0$$

$$\text{Это значит, что } \forall x > 0 \quad a + \sin 3^x < 5^{3-\frac{1}{x}} \quad g(x)$$

$$\nexists x > 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (5^{3-\frac{1}{x}}) = 125, \quad g(x) \uparrow$$

$$\exists x = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\pi n, n \in \mathbb{N}_0 \Rightarrow \sin 3^x = -1 \Rightarrow a-1 > 5^{3-\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a > 1 + 5^{3-\frac{1}{x}} \text{ - выполняется для } \forall x > 0$$

(затем выполн.)

$$g(x) \rightarrow \max \text{ при } x \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow a \geq \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + 5^{3-\frac{1}{x}}) = 126$$

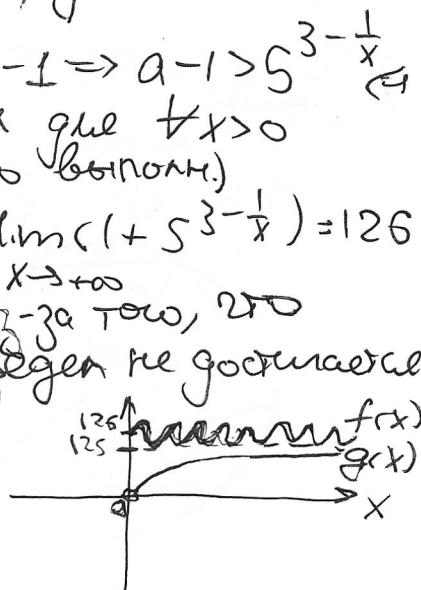
(переход к нестрогому равенству из-за того, что

$$\forall x > 0 \quad g(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x), \text{ т.е. на графике не достигается).}$$

$$a = 126 \Rightarrow f(x) \in [125; 127]$$

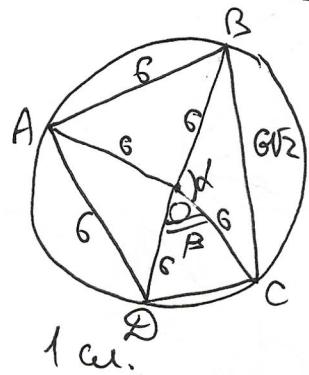
Ответ: $a = 126$.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{этих} \\ \text{где } x > 0 \end{array}$$

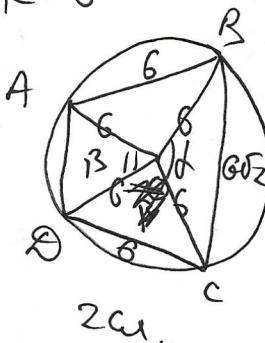


чертёжикЗадача 3

$R = 6$



1сл.



2сл.

1сл: $S_{\triangle ABO}, S_{\triangle AOD}$ - фиксиров., тк $\triangle ABO \sim \triangle AOD$ - p/c;
 $\angle \triangle BOC \cos \alpha$ ищется однозначно через β из условия
 $0 < \alpha < 180^\circ \Leftrightarrow \sin \alpha > 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin \alpha$ опред.
 $\Rightarrow S_{\triangle BOC}$ однозначна; $\beta = 360^\circ - 2 \cdot 60^\circ - \alpha$.
 $S_{\triangle DOC}$ - однозначно опред.

2сл: $S_{\triangle ABO}, S_{\triangle DOC}$ - однозначн.; α и β опред. Так же,
 как в 1сл; $S_{\triangle ABCD}$ не зависит от неподкрайних
 расположений сторон длинами 6, 6, $6\sqrt{2}$ ($S_{\triangle BOC}$ и $S_{\triangle AOD}$
 единств. через угол и преломление сторон).

$$S_{\triangle ABCD} = S_{\triangle ABO} + S_{\triangle BOC} + S_{\triangle DOC} + S_{\triangle AOD} \text{ по } \frac{1}{4} \text{ сл } \text{ (считано)}$$

$$S_{\triangle ABO} + S_{\triangle AOD} = \frac{6^2 \sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot 2 = 18\sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{тк } \cos \alpha: \cos \alpha = \frac{2 \cdot 6^2 - (6\sqrt{2})^2}{2 \cdot 6^2} = -\frac{36 \cdot 2}{36 \cdot 2} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

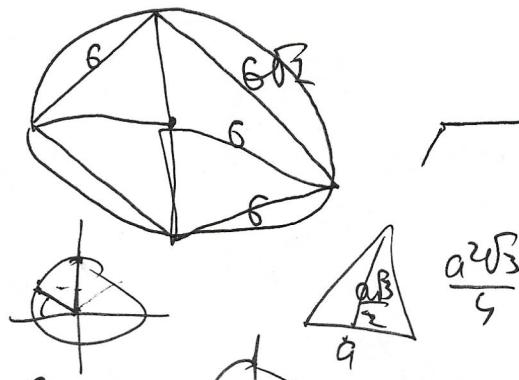
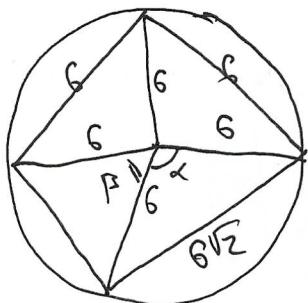
$$\alpha = 90^\circ \Rightarrow S_{\triangle BOC} = \frac{1}{2} BO \cdot OC \cdot \sin \alpha = \frac{6 \cdot 6}{2} = 18$$

$$\beta = 360^\circ - 2 \cdot 60^\circ - 90^\circ = 150^\circ$$

$$S_{\triangle DOC} = \frac{1}{2} OC \cdot OD \cdot \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 36 \cdot \sin 150^\circ = 18 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 9$$

$$S_{\triangle ABCD} = 18\sqrt{3} + 18 + 9 = 27 + 18\sqrt{3}.$$

Ответ: $27 + 18\sqrt{3}$.

Чертежи

$$\cos S_{\text{max}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\cos S_{\text{min}} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos S_{\text{mid}} = 0$$

$$a^3 + b^3 - c^3 = (a+b-c)^2(a+b-c) =$$

$$= (a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2ab - 2ac - 2bc)(a+b-c) =$$

$$= a^2 + b^2 - a^2c + ab^2 + b^2 - bc^2 + ac^2 + bc^2 + 2a^2b + 2ab^2 -$$

$$- 2abc - 2a^2c - 2abc + 2ac^2 - 2abc - 2b^2c + 2bc^2 =$$

$$= a^3 + b^3 - c^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - 3a^2c^2 - 6abc + 3ac^2 -$$

$$- 3b^2c + 3bc^2 \Rightarrow a^2b + ab^2 + ac^2 + bc^2 - a^2c - 2abc - b^3 =$$

$$ab(a+b) + c^2(a+b) = c(a^2 + 2ab + b^2)$$

$$(a+b)(ab+c^2) = c(a+b)^2 \Rightarrow (a+b)((a+b)c - ab - c^2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (a+b)(ac+bc - ab - c^2) = 0 \quad ac+bc = ab+c^2$$

$$c(a+b-c) = ab \quad ab+c^2 = (a+b)c$$

$$ab+c^2 \neq (a+b)c$$

$$ab - ac = bc - c^2$$

$$a(b-c) = c(b-c)$$

$$a(b-c) = c(b-c)$$

$$\frac{k}{3} \quad \frac{s}{3} = \frac{1}{3} = 1,66$$

$$3x = 2t \quad 6t = 2k \quad 3t = k$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)j \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)j \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)j \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)j \left(\frac{8}{3}\right)j \left(\frac{16}{3}\right)j \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)j \left(\frac{16}{5}\right)j$$

ЧисловикЗадача 4

$$\cos^3(\pi x) + \cos^3(2\pi x) - \cos^3(6\pi x) = (\cos(\pi x) + \cos(2\pi x) - \cos(6\pi x))^3$$

$$\cos(\pi x) = a, \quad \cos(2\pi x) = b, \quad \cos(6\pi x) = c$$

$$a^3 + b^3 - c^3 = (a+b-c)^3 \Leftrightarrow a^3 + b^3 - c^3 = (a^2b + b^2c + c^2a + ab^2 + b^2c + ac^2 +$$

$$+ b^2c - c^3 + 2a^2b + 2ab^2 - 2abc - 2a^2c - 2abc + 2ac^2 - 2abc -$$

$$- 2b^2c + 2bc^2 \Leftrightarrow a^3 + b^3 - c^3 = a^3 + b^3 - c^3 + 3a^2b - 3a^2c + 3ab^2 -$$

$$- 3b^2c + 3ac^2 + 3bc^2 - 6abc \Leftrightarrow a^2b - a^2c + ab^2 - b^2c +$$

$$+ ac^2 + bc^2 - 2abc = 0 \Leftrightarrow (a+b)ab + c^2(a+b) = c(a^2 + b^2 + 2ab)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (a+b)(ab+c^2) = (a+b)^2 \cdot c \Leftrightarrow (a+b)((a+b)c - ab - c^2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a+b=0 & (1) \\ ab+c^2=0 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$(1) : a+b=0 \Leftrightarrow \cos(\pi x) + \cos(2\pi x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2\cos\left(\frac{3\pi x}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos\left(\frac{3\pi x}{2}\right) = 0 \\ \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{3\pi x}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \frac{\pi x}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos(\pi x) = -\cos(2\pi x) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \pi x = \pi - 2\pi x + 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \pi x = \pi + 2\pi x + 2\pi k \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 - 2x + 2k \\ x = 1 + 2x + 2k \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3x = 2k + 1 \\ x = -2k - 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{2k+1}{3}, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x = \frac{-2t-1}{2}, t \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \quad ab + c^2 = (a+b)c \Leftrightarrow \cos(\pi x)\cos(2\pi x) + \cos(4\pi x) =$$

$$= (\cos(\pi x) + \cos(2\pi x)) / \cos(4\pi x) \quad (*)$$

$$\cos 2\pi x = 2\cos^2 \pi x - 1 = 2a^2 - 1 = b$$

$$\cos 4\pi x = 2\cos^2 2\pi x - 1 = 2b^2 - 1 = 2(2a^2 - 1)^2 - 1 = 2(4a^4 - 4a^2 + 1) - 1 =$$

$$= 8a^4 - 8a^2 + 2 - 1 = 8a^4 - 8a^2 + 1 = c$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a(2a^2 - 1) + (8a^4 - 8a^2 + 1) = (a + 2a^2 - 1)(8a^4 - 8a^2 + 1) \Leftrightarrow$$

Числовик

$$\Leftrightarrow 2a^3 - a + (8a^4 - 8a^2 + 1)^2$$

$$(2) ab + c^2 = ca + cb \Leftrightarrow a(b-c) = c(b-c) \Leftrightarrow (b-c)(a-c) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} b=c \\ a=c \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos(\pi x) = \cos(4\pi x) \\ \cos(\pi x) = \cos(4\pi x) \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2\pi x = 4\pi x + 2\pi k \\ 2\pi x = -4\pi x + 2\pi k \\ \pi x = 4\pi x + 2\pi k \\ \pi x = -4\pi x + 2\pi k \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x = 4x + 2k \\ 2x = -4x + 2k \\ x = 4x + 2k \\ x = -4x + 2k \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = t \\ x = \frac{k}{3} \\ x = \frac{2t}{3} \\ x = \frac{2k}{5} \end{cases}, \quad t \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

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Нуто решим:

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{2k+1}{3} - \text{если } b \\ x = \frac{k}{3} \end{cases}, \quad x = t$$

$x = 2t - 1$ - неравнене, если b $x = t$

$$\begin{cases} x = t \\ x = \frac{k}{3} \\ x = \frac{2t}{3} - \text{если } b \\ x = \frac{2k}{5} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = t & (1) \\ x = \frac{k}{3} & (2) \\ x = \frac{2t}{3} & (3) \\ x = \frac{2k}{5} & (4) \end{cases}$$

$$x \in [0, 3; 16]$$

$$(1) x \in \{1\}; \quad (2) x \in \left\{\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, 1, \frac{4}{3}\right\};$$

$$(3) x \in \left\{\frac{2}{5}, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{6}{5}, \frac{8}{5}\right\}.$$

Ответ: $\left\{\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, 1, \frac{4}{3}, 0.4, 0.8, 1.2, 1.6\right\}$.

Задача №1

$$f_1(x) = (x+a_1)(x^2+b_1x+6) \quad a_1, b_1 > 0$$

$$f_2(x) = (x+a_2)(x^2+b_2x+14)$$

$$f_3(x) = (x+a_3)(x^2+b_3x+21)$$

$$f_1(x) = f_2(x) = f_3(x)$$

$\Rightarrow f_1(x) = x^3 + \underline{b_1}x^2 + \underline{6x} + a_1x^2 + \underline{a_1b_1x} + a_1b_1 =$
 $= x^3 + (a_1+b_1)x^2 + (6+a_1b_1)x + a_1b_1$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha\beta\gamma = -6a_1 \\ \alpha\beta + \alpha\gamma + \beta\gamma = a_1b_1 + 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha\beta\gamma = -6a_1 \\ \alpha\beta + \alpha\gamma + \beta\gamma = a_1b_1 + 6 \\ a_1 + b_1 = -(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \end{cases}$$

$$f_2(x) = x^3 + b_2x^2 + 14x + a_2x^2 + a_2b_2x + a_2b_2 =$$

$$x^3 + (a_2+b_2)x^2 + (14+a_2b_2)x + a_2b_2$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha\beta\gamma = -14a_2 \\ \alpha\beta + \alpha\gamma + \beta\gamma = 14 + a_2b_2 \\ \alpha + \beta + \gamma = -a_2 - b_2 \end{cases}$$

$$f_3(x) = x^3 + b_3x^2 + 21x + a_3x^2 + a_3b_3x + 21a_3 =$$

$$x^3 + (a_3+b_3)x^2 + (21+a_3b_3)x + 21a_3$$

$$\begin{cases} -6a_1 = -14a_2 = -21a_3 \\ 6 + a_1b_1 = 14 + a_2b_2 = 21 + a_3b_3 \\ a_1 + b_1 = a_2 + b_2 = a_3 + b_3 \end{cases} \quad \sum = 3(a_1 + b_1)$$

$$-6a_1 = -14a_2 \Rightarrow a_2 = \frac{6}{14}a_1 = \frac{3}{7}a_1$$

$$6 + a_1b_1 = 14 + \frac{3}{7}a_1b_1 \Rightarrow -6a_1 = -21a_3 \Rightarrow a_3 = \frac{2}{7}a_1$$

$$a_2(a_1b_1 - \frac{3}{7}a_1b_2) = 8 \Rightarrow a_1(b_1 - \frac{3}{7}b_2) = 8$$

$$14 + \frac{3}{7}a_1b_2 = 21 + \frac{2}{7}a_1b_3 \Rightarrow 7 = a_1(\frac{3}{7}b_2 - \frac{2}{7}b_3)$$

$$\text{корни } -a_1, -a_2, -a_3$$

ЧисловикЗадача 5

$$f_1(x) = (x+a_1)(x^2+b_1x+6) = x^3 + b_1x^2 + 6x + a_1b_1x + 6a_1 = \\ = x^3 + (a_1 + b_1)x^2 + (6 + a_1b_1)x + 6a_1,$$

$$f_2(x) = (x+a_2)(x^2+b_2x+14) = x^3 + b_2x^2 + 14x + a_2b_2x + a_214 = \\ = x^3 + (a_2 + b_2)x^2 + (14 + a_2b_2)x + 14a_2$$

$$f_3(x) = (x+a_3)(x^2+b_3x+21) = x^3 + b_3x^2 + 21x + a_3b_3x + 21a_3 = \\ + 21a_3 = x^3 + (a_3 + b_3)x^2 + (21 + a_3b_3)x + 21a_3$$

$\forall x \ f_1(x) = f_2(x) = f_3(x) \Rightarrow$ если x_0 - корень $f_i(x)$,
 $\Rightarrow f_i(x) = 0 = f_2(x_0) = f_3(x_0) \Rightarrow$ корни $f_1(x), f_2(x), f_3(x)$
 собственное

и равны $-a_1, -a_2, -a_3$.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6a_1 = 14a_2 = 21a_3 = a_1a_2a_3 \\ 6 + a_1b_1 = 21 + a_2b_2 = 21 + a_3b_3 = a_1a_2a_3 \\ a_1 + b_1 = a_2 + b_2 = a_3 + b_3 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$6a_1 = a_1a_2a_3 \Rightarrow a_2a_3 = 6$$

$$14a_2 = a_1a_2a_3 \Rightarrow a_1a_3 = 14$$

$$21a_3 = a_1a_2a_3 \Rightarrow a_1a_2 = 21$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{a_2}{a_3} = \frac{21}{14} = \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{a_2}{a_1} = \frac{6}{14} = \frac{3}{7} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$a_3 = \frac{2}{3}a_2$$

$$a_1 = \frac{7}{3}a_2 \Rightarrow a_1a_3 = \frac{2}{3}a_2 \cdot \frac{7}{3}a_2 = 14 \Rightarrow \frac{14}{9}a_2^2 = 14 \Rightarrow$$

$$a_2 = \frac{3}{7}a_1$$

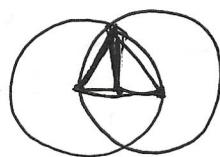
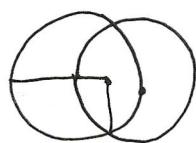
$$a_1 = \frac{7}{3}a_2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_2 = 3 \Rightarrow a_1 = \frac{7}{3} \cdot 3 = 7$$

$$a_3 = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 3 = 2$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b_1 = a_2 + a_3 \\ b_2 = a_1 + a_3 \\ b_3 = a_1 + a_2 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow a_1 + b_1 + a_2 + b_2 + a_3 + b_3 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \\ + 2(a_1 + a_2 + a_3) = 3(a_1 + a_2 + a_3) = 3(7 + 7 + 2) = \\ = 36$$

Ответ: 36.

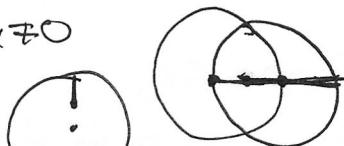
Чертежек $S_{\text{ общ}} + S_2$ $2S_2 \approx$

$S = 2S_2 + 1S,$

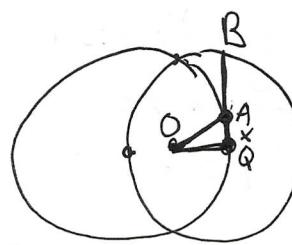
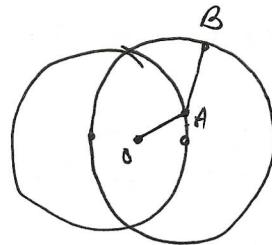
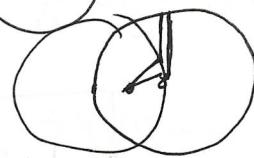
$\Rightarrow S_1 = 0$

$S_2 = \frac{R\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow S = 2S_2 = R\sqrt{3}$

$S_1 \neq 0$



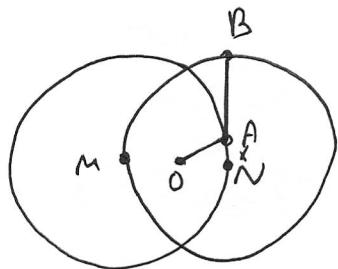
$S = 2 \cdot \frac{R}{2} + R = 2R >$



$$S_{\text{ общ}} = 2OA + AB = \\ = 2\sqrt{R^2 + x^2} + \sqrt{y^2} > 1635$$



$AO = \sqrt{R^2 + x^2}$

ЧетвертЗадача 6

$$R = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{5}$$

Из условия $S_{\text{нрв}} = S_{\text{круга}}$ получим
уравнение с углом наклона.

~~$$S_{\text{нрв}} = 2 \cdot OA + AB,$$~~

где $|AB| = |BN| - |AN| = R - AN$ (крайне низко лежит A на
половине круга).

$$\Rightarrow AN = x. \quad S_{\text{нрв}} = 2 \sqrt{ON^2 + x^2} + AB = 2 \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^2 + x^2} + R - x$$

$$S'_{\text{нрв}}(x) = \left(2 \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^2 + x^2} + R - x \right)' =$$

$$= 2 \frac{2x}{\sqrt{\frac{R^2}{4} + x^2}} - 1 = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{\frac{R^2}{4} + x^2}} - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{2x}{\sqrt{\frac{R^2}{4} + x^2}} = 1 \Leftrightarrow 2x = \sqrt{\frac{R^2}{4} + x^2} \Leftrightarrow 4x^2 = \frac{R^2}{4} + x^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x^2 = \frac{R^2}{4} \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{\frac{R^2}{12}} = \frac{R}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\neq x = R: \quad S'_{\text{нрв}}(R) = \frac{2R}{\sqrt{\frac{R^2}{4} + R^2}} - 1 = \frac{2R \cdot 2}{\sqrt{5R^2}} - 1 = \frac{4R}{R\sqrt{5}} - 1 = \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}} - 1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$= \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}} - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{R}{2\sqrt{3}} - \text{точка минимума}$$

(неподходящий кандидат)

$$S = OA + AB = \sqrt{\frac{R^2}{4} + x^2} + R - x = \sqrt{\frac{R^2}{4} + \frac{R^2}{12}} + R - \frac{R}{2\sqrt{3}} =$$

~~$$= \sqrt{\frac{4R^2}{12}} + \frac{2\sqrt{3}R - R}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2R + 2\sqrt{3}R - R}{2\sqrt{3}} = R + \frac{R}{2\sqrt{3}}$$~~

$$= \frac{R}{\sqrt{3}} + R - \frac{R}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{R}{2\sqrt{3}} + R = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{5 \cdot 2\sqrt{3}} R \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} + 1 \right) =$$

$$= \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{5} \cdot \frac{1 + 2\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2 + 4\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{6}}{10\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3} + 12 - \sqrt{6} - 6\sqrt{2}}{30}$$

~~$$\text{Ответ: } \frac{12 + 2\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{6} - 6\sqrt{2}}{30} \left(= \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{5} \cdot \frac{1 + 2\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{3}} \right).$$~~