



ग्रुप १२

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

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

ПО математике
профиль олимпиады

Бездольной Ирини Юрьевны
фамилия, имя, отчество участника (в родительном падеже)

[illegible]

Условие:

80 (Космегенет) *[Signature]*

$$\sim 1 \sqrt{4x^2 - 12x + 9} + \sqrt{9x^2 - 12x + 4} - (\sqrt{x-1})^2 = \sqrt{6+5\sqrt{5}} - \sqrt{6-\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\sqrt{(2x-3)^2} + \sqrt{(3x-2)^2} - x+1 = \sqrt{(5)^2 + 2\sqrt{5}+1} - \sqrt{(5)^2 - 2\sqrt{5}+1}$$

$$|2x-3| + |3x-2| - x+1 = \sqrt{5}+1 - (\sqrt{5}-1)$$

Ограничение

$$x-1 \geq 0$$

$$x \geq 1$$

$$|2x-3| + |3x-2| - x+1 = 2$$

$$|2x-3| + |3x-2| = 1+x$$

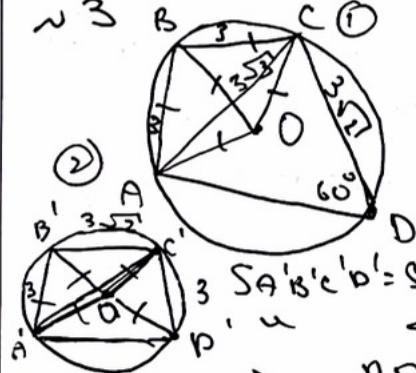
Так как $1+x = 3x-2-2x+3 \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{cases} 2x-3 \leq 0 \\ 3x-2 \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 2x \leq 3 \\ 3x \geq 2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x \leq \frac{3}{2} \\ x \geq \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in \left[\frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{2} \right]$$

Ответ: $x \in \left[1; \frac{3}{2} \right]$

~ 3 B C D



Пусть O - центр окружности.

AO = OB = OC - радиусы AO = 3

AB = BC = 3 и CD = $3\sqrt{2}$

Так как AO = OB = AB = BC = CO

$\Rightarrow \triangle ABO$ и $\triangle BOC$ - равнобедренные

$\angle ABC = 60^\circ \cdot 2 = 120^\circ \Rightarrow \angle ADC = 180^\circ - 120^\circ = 60^\circ$

$\Rightarrow$ по теореме косинусов найдем

AC. $AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 - 2 \cdot AB \cdot BC \cdot \cos 120^\circ$

$$AC^2 = 9 + 9 + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 27 \Rightarrow AC = 3\sqrt{3}$$

По теореме синусов найдем $\angle CAD$

$$\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\sin \angle CAD} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{\sin 60^\circ} \Rightarrow \sin \angle CAD = \frac{\sqrt{3} \cdot 3\sqrt{2}}{2 \cdot 3\sqrt{3}} =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3} \cdot 3 \cdot \sqrt{2}}{2 \cdot 3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow \angle CAD = 45^\circ \Rightarrow \angle ACD = 75^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{ABCD \max} = S_{ABC \max} + S_{ACD \max} = AB \cdot BC \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin \angle ABC + AC \cdot CD \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sin \angle ACD = 3 \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 3\sqrt{3} \cdot 3\sqrt{2} \cdot \sin 75^\circ$$

①

23 (proposed)

$$\sin 75^\circ = \sin 150^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos 150^\circ}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos(90^\circ + 30^\circ)}}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos 30^\circ}{2}}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{\frac{2}{\sqrt[n]{2} + \sqrt[n]{4} + \sqrt[n]{8} + \dots + \sqrt[n]{2^{n-1}}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{\text{acidmax}} = S_{\text{alkmax}} + S_{\text{acidmax}}$$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$= \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{3 \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{2+3}}{4} = \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{4} \left(1 + \sqrt{2+3} \right)$$

$$\text{Area}_{\max} = \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{4} (1 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}} \cdot \sqrt{2})$$

$$\frac{Q + \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$$

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

~~$\frac{y^3}{y} = y^2$~~

~~Py 53~~

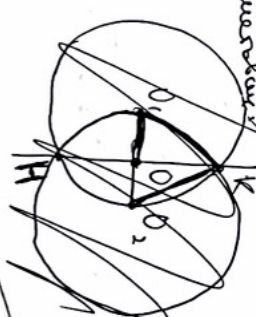
~~11.6 - a-sin θ $\approx$ 0~~

~~00751570~~

Подписывать лист-вкладыш запрещается! Писать на полях листа-вкладыша запрещается!

06-06-34-35
(161.3)

ЛИСТ-ВКЛАДЫШ



Решаю - по формуле

$$D_1, D_2 - \text{корни уравнения}$$
$$D_1, D_2 - \text{пары}$$
$$D_1, D_2 = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2 + \sqrt{5}} = 18$$

Угол между сторонами

~~meu nome é em português e eu não
falo no galego, o que é, e eu
gostei muito de ir ao
galego para estudar o galego~~

~~0,0 - verduidelijkend voor de komende jaren
om de economie te helpen opstaan uit de
recessie. Hetgeen omringd wordt door~~

~~$q_0 = 0$ is not a solution.~~

~~$\theta_2 \neq \theta_1$ as $\sin \theta_1 < 0, \theta_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow \theta_1 < 0, \theta_2 = 30^\circ$
 sum of co-sines $\frac{30}{360} = \frac{1}{12}$ each of them~~

~~Loop = $\frac{2\sqrt{a} \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}$~~

~~$$\text{Page } \text{Problem } 10.10 \text{ } 0 = \frac{12(2+5)}{2(20)}$$~~

$$= \frac{(n+3)}{2(2+\sqrt{2})}$$

$x \rightarrow \infty$

$$\sin 2 \in [-1, 1]$$

$$f(x) = a + \sin x$$

$$y(x) = y_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha - 1 > y^5 \Rightarrow \alpha > y^5 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = y^5 + 1 \neq 1024 + 1 = 1025 \quad \text{Proof: } \alpha = 1024 + 1 = 1025 \quad \textcircled{3}$$

Подписывать, лист-вкладыш запрещается! Писать на полях листа-вкладыша запрещается

$$\sim 5 \quad f_1(x) = f_2(x) = f_3(x) \quad \text{Числовые:}$$

$$(x+a_1)(x^2+b_1x+12) = (x+a_2)(x^2+b_2x+18)$$

$$x^3 + b_1x^2 + 12x + a_1x^2 + a_1b_1x + 12a_1 = x^3 + b_2x^2 + 18x + a_2x^2 + a_2b_2x + 18a_2$$

$$x^3 + (b_1 + a_1)x^2 + (12 + a_1b_1)x + 12a_1 = x^3 + (b_2 + a_2)x^2 + (18 + a_2b_2)x + 18a_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$12a_1 = 18a_2 = 24a_3 \Rightarrow 2a_1 = 3a_2 = 4a_3$$

$$b_1 + a_1 = b_2 + a_2 = b_3 + a_3 \Rightarrow b_1 = 18 + 2a_1$$

$$b_2 = 18 + a_1$$

$$18 + a_2b_2 = 12 + a_1b_1 = 24 + a_3b_3 \Rightarrow b_3b_3 = 18 + \frac{5a_1}{2}$$

$$3 + a_2b_2 = 2 + a_1b_1 = 4 + a_3b_3 \Rightarrow$$

$$a_1 + b_1 + a_2 + b_2 + a_3 + b_3 =$$

$$= a_1 + \frac{2a_1}{3} + \frac{a_1}{2} + b_2 + b_1 + b_3 =$$

$$=$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_1 &= 18 + 2a_1 \\ b_2 &= 18 + a_1 \\ b_3 &= 18 + \frac{5a_1}{2} \\ a_1 &= -6.2 \\ b_1 &= 6.4 \\ b_2 &= 9 \\ b_3 &= 10 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{2}{3}(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)^3 - (\alpha^3 + \beta^3 + \gamma^3) = 3\alpha^2\beta + 3\alpha\beta^2 + 3\alpha^2\gamma + 3\alpha\gamma^2 + 3\beta^2\gamma + 3\beta\gamma^2 + 3\alpha\beta\gamma$$

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

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

Равенство верно и слева, и справа - левая часть выражения функции имеет у нас одну единственную точку пересечения и один корень, который равен $x = 1$

Ответ: 2

4

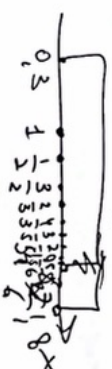
Verapamil:

$$\begin{aligned}\sin x + \sin 2x &= 0 \\ \sin 2x - \sin x &= 0 \\ \sin x - \sin 2x &= 0\end{aligned}$$

Hausge wäpne
wagde wäpne:

Σ

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$$25 \text{ (spogaxaxaxax)} \quad (x+a) \quad (x^2+bx+12) = 0$$

[illegible]

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 2}{x^2 + 18x + 20}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + 2x + 1 = (x+1)^2$$

$$X^2 - a_2 X + a_3 \text{ no prime } X^2 + b_1 X + 12 \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$f_1(x) = f_2(x) = f$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \overline{\chi \chi} \\ \chi \chi \\ \chi \chi \\ \chi \chi \\ \chi \chi \\ \chi \chi \end{array}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_3 & a_2 & a_1 \\ a_3 & a_2 & a_1 \end{bmatrix} = -b$$

Phonomenon: X_0, X_1 kaputt $X_2 + b_2 X + 24 = 0$

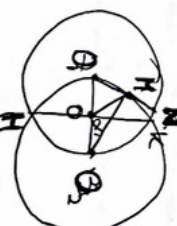
$$\begin{aligned} x_0 + x_2 &= -b_2 \\ x_0 - x_2 &= 18 \end{aligned}$$

$$[-a_2 - a_1, -b_3]$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} a_1 + a_3 = b_2 & \Rightarrow & b_2 = 9 \\ a_2 + a_1 = b_3 & & b_3 = 10 \\ a_3 + a_2 = b_1 & & b_1 = 7 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + b_1 + b_2 + b_3 = 6 + 4 + 3 + 9 + 10 + 2 = 34$$

Page: 39

[illegible]

$$K_{O_2} = O_2 + NO_2 - 2 \cdot H_2O_2 \cdot CO_2 \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$MO = \sqrt{R^2 + \frac{R^2}{3} - \frac{2R \cdot R \cdot \cos \alpha}{3}}$$

$$r_0 = \sqrt{R^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{\mu} - \cos \alpha \right)} = R \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\mu + 1 - \cos \alpha}{\mu}}$$

$$M_N = N O_1 - R O_1 = R - R O_1$$

Черновик:

 ~~$(a_1 + a_2)$~~

$$(a_1 + a_2)(a_1^2 + b_1 a_1 + 16) = 2a_1(a_1^2 + b_1 a_1 + 12)$$

$$a_1^3 + b_1 a_1 + 16a_1 + a_1^2 a_2 + b_1 a_1 a_2 + 16a_2 = 2a_1^3 + 2a_1^2 b_1 + 24a_1$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = -b_1, \quad \frac{1}{b_1} = 8$$

$$x_1 - x_2 = 12$$

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 2x_1 x_2 = b_1^2$$

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 24 = b_1^2$$

$$b_3 = 16 + 3a_1 - a_3 = 16 + 3a_1 - \frac{a_1}{2} = 16 + \frac{5a_1}{2}$$

Упроблеми:

$$\Delta QNH \sim \Delta BC$$

$$\frac{QH}{PB} = \frac{QH}{PC}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

100°

$$\frac{2048}{\sin(135^\circ - \alpha)} = \frac{AB}{\sin 45^\circ} = \frac{BC}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$AB = \frac{2048 \cdot \sin 45^\circ}{\sin(135^\circ - \alpha)}$$

$$BC = \frac{2048 \cdot \sin \alpha}{\sin(135^\circ - \alpha)}$$

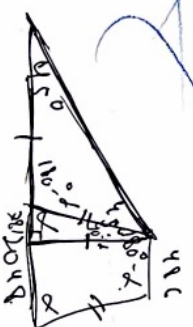
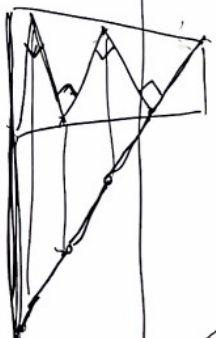
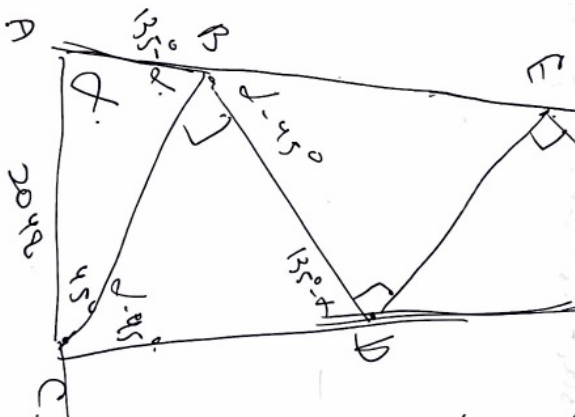
$$DC = \frac{BC}{\sin(35^\circ - \alpha)} = \frac{2048 \cdot \sin \alpha}{\sin(135^\circ - \alpha) \sin(35^\circ - \alpha)}$$

$$\frac{BC}{\sin(135^\circ - \alpha)} = \frac{BD}{\sin(\alpha - 45^\circ)}$$

$$\frac{2048 \cdot \sin \alpha}{\sin(135^\circ - \alpha)} = \frac{BD}{\sin(\alpha - 45^\circ)}$$

$$\sin(135^\circ - \alpha) = \sin(180^\circ - 45^\circ - \alpha) = \sin(45^\circ + \alpha)$$

$$\sin(135^\circ - \alpha) = \sin(45^\circ + \alpha)$$



$$\frac{241}{\cos \alpha}$$

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Упроблеми:

$$b_1 + a_1 = b_2 + a_2$$

$$12 + b_1 a_1 = 18 + a_1 b_2$$

$$|a_1| = \frac{3a_1}{2}$$

$$b_1 a_1 = 6 + a_2 b_2$$

$$b_1 = 6 + \frac{2b_2}{3}$$

$$6 + \frac{2b_2}{3} + a_1 = b_2 + \frac{2a_1}{3}$$

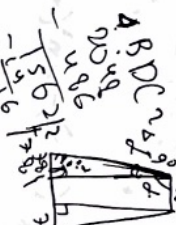
$$6 + \frac{a_1}{3} = \frac{b_2}{3} \Rightarrow b_2 = 18 + a_1$$

$$(x + a_1)(x^2 + b_1 x + 12) = (x + a_2)(x^2 + b_2 x + 1)$$

$$b_2 + a_2 = a_2 + a_3$$

$$18 + a_2 b_2 = 2a_2 + a_3 b_3$$

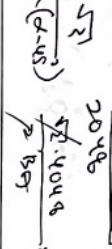
$$\cos \alpha = \frac{12}{12} = 1$$



$$\frac{BH}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{BC}{\sin(180^\circ - 45^\circ)}$$

$$\frac{BH}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{BC}{\sin(180^\circ - 45^\circ)}$$

$$BH = \frac{2048 \cdot \sqrt{2}}{2 \sin(\alpha - 45^\circ)}$$

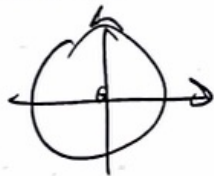


$$BC = \frac{2048 \cdot \sin(180^\circ - \alpha)}{\sin(\alpha - 45^\circ)}$$

$$QH = \frac{486 \cdot \sin \alpha}{\sin(135^\circ - \alpha)}$$

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Черновик:



$$\sin \alpha = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

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

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

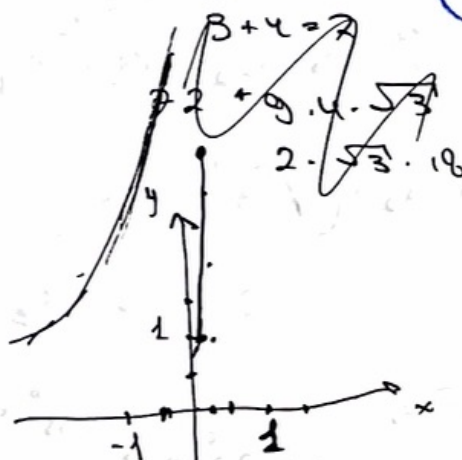
$$1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \cos \alpha$$

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

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

$$\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}} \cdot \sqrt{2}$$

$$= \sqrt{8 + 4\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{3}}$$

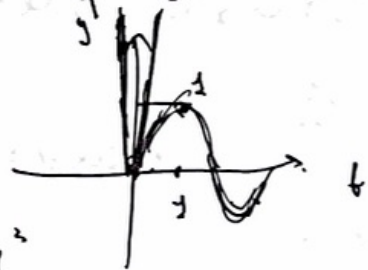


при $x = \min$

$$4^5 = 1024 \approx 2^{10} = 8^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 22 \\ 256 \\ 4 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 4^{2.5} \\ 16 \\ 96 \\ 16 \\ 256 \end{array}$$

$$4^4 \cdot t^2 \geq a + \sin t$$



$$y^5 \geq a + \sin^2 t$$

$$y^5 \geq a + 1$$

$$\sin^3(\pi x) + \sin^3(2\pi x) - \sin^3(4\pi x) = (\sin(\pi x) + \sin(2\pi x) - \sin(4\pi x))^3$$

$$(x + a_1)(x^2 + b_1x + 12) = (x + a_2)(x^2 + b_2x + 18)$$

$$x^3 + b_1x^2 + 12x + 12a_1 = x^3 + b_2x^2 + 18x + 18a_2$$

$$(b_1 + a_1 - b_2 - a_2)x^2 + (-6 + b_1a_1 - a_2b_2)x + 12a_1 - 18a_2 = 0$$

$$x = -a_1 \quad D = b_1^2 - 4 \cdot 12$$

$$x_{1/2} = \frac{-b_1 \pm \sqrt{b_1^2 - 4 \cdot 12}}{2}$$

$$12a_1 = 18a_2$$

$$2a_1 = 3a_2$$

$$x^3 + (b_1 + a_1)x^2 + (12 + b_1a_1)x + 12a_1 = x^3 + (b_2 + a_2)x^2 + (18 + a_2b_2)x + 18a_2$$