

числовик

$$\sqrt{4x^2+12x+9} + \sqrt{9x^2+12x+4} - (\sqrt{2-(x+1)})^2 = \sqrt{7+12x} - \sqrt{7-12x}$$

$$\sqrt{(2x+3)^2} + \sqrt{(3x+2)^2} - (-(x+1)) = \sqrt{(6+1)^2} - \sqrt{(6-1)^2}$$

$$(-(x+1)) \geq 0$$

$$|2x+3| + |3x+2| + (x+1) = \sqrt{6} + 1 - \sqrt{6} + 1$$

$$x+1 \leq 0$$

$$|2x+3| + |3x+2| + (x+1) = 2$$

$$x \leq -1$$

$$x \leq -\frac{3}{2}$$

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

$$-\frac{3}{2} < x \leq -\frac{2}{3}$$

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

$$x > -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$2x+3+3x+2+x+1=2$$

$$x \leq -1$$

$$x \leq -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$-4x=6$$

$$-\frac{3}{2} < x \leq -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$0=0$$

$$x > -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$6x=-4$$

$$x \leq -1$$

$$\begin{cases} x \leq -\frac{3}{2} \\ x = -\frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$

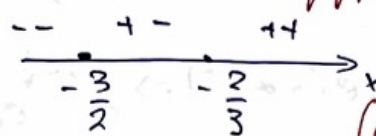
$$-\frac{3}{2} < x \leq -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x > -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$x \leq -1$$



75

(сумма не)

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -\frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{3}{2} < x \leq -\frac{2}{3} \\ x \leq -1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -\frac{3}{2} \leq x \leq -\frac{2}{3} \\ x \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

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

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

исходные

№2 $2^{5-\frac{1}{x}} \geq a + \sin(2^x)$ для всех $x > 0$, $a \rightarrow \min$

исходные: найдем мин. значения a , $a \rightarrow \min$

при $x > 0$ $2^{5-\frac{1}{x}} < a + \sin(2^x)$ (1)

при $x > 0$ $5 - \frac{1}{x} \in (-\infty; 5) \Rightarrow 2^{5-\frac{1}{x}} \in (-\infty; 32)$

$\Rightarrow 2^{5-\frac{1}{x}} < 32$

$\sin(2^x) \in [-1; 1] \Rightarrow a + \sin(2^x) \geq a - 1$

тогда (1) выполняется при $x > 0$, нужно найти:

$2^{5-\frac{1}{x}} < 32 < a - 1 \leq a + \sin(2^x)$, в.д. $32 < a - 1 \Rightarrow a \geq 33$

в.д. мин значение $a = 33$

Ответ: 33

Поэтому AB равен $4\sqrt{3}$

№3 A в.н. $u^2 + u^2 = (4\sqrt{3})^2$ от верш. u рав.

он. по стороне AB равен 90°

в.н. u равен $4\sqrt{3}$ по теореме Пифагора

и AB равен $4\sqrt{3}$ по теореме Пифагора

где u равна 4 , u равна $4\sqrt{3}$ по теореме Пифагора

и u равна 4 , u равна $4\sqrt{3}$ по теореме Пифагора

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и u равна 4 , u равна $4\sqrt{3}$ по теореме Пифагора



30-10-61-34
(161.8)

исходные

№3 уравнение

2) найти сторону AB и не найти BC и AC

по u и $4\sqrt{3}$, u равна 4 , u равна $4\sqrt{3}$ по теореме Пифагора

и u равна 4 , u равна $4\sqrt{3}$ по теореме Пифагора

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и u равна 4 , u равна $4\sqrt{3}$ по теореме Пифагора

Ответ: $12 + 2\sqrt{3}$

№4

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

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

$(a-b)(a^2+ab+b^2) = (a-b)(a-b+e)^2 + e(a-b+e) + e^2$

$a-b = 0$

$a-b = 0$

$a-b = 0$

$a-b = 0$

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$a-b = 0$

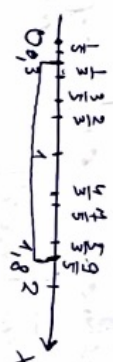
$a-b = 0$

$u \in \mathbb{Z}$

уравнение

$$\begin{cases} x = 2x + 2k \\ x = -2x + 2k \\ 2x = 4x + 2k \\ 2x = -4x + 2k \\ x = 1 - 4x + 2k \\ x = -(1 - 4x) + 2k \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -2k \\ x = \frac{2}{3}k \\ x = -\frac{k}{3} \\ x = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5}k \\ x = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{3}k \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = 0, 2, 4, \dots \\ x = 0, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3}, 2, \dots \\ x = 0, 1, 2, \dots \\ x = 0, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, 1, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{5}{3}, 2, \dots \\ x = \frac{1}{5}, \frac{3}{5}, 1, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{6}{5}, \frac{7}{5}, 2, \dots \\ x = \frac{1}{3}, 1, \frac{5}{3}, \frac{7}{3}, 3, \dots \end{cases}$$



найдем, что $[0, 3; 1, 8]$ принимаем решение:

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{5}{3}, \frac{7}{3}, \frac{8}{3} \right\}$$

$$\text{Решим: } \left\{ \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{5}{3}, \frac{7}{3}, \frac{8}{3} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(x) &= (x+a_1)(x^2+b_1x+12) & f_1(x) &= f_2(x) = f_3(x) \\ f_2(x) &= (x+a_2)(x^2+b_2x+15) & a_1, b_1 &> 0 \\ f_3(x) &= (x+a_3)(x^2+b_3x+20) & a_1+b_1+a_2+b_2+a_3+b_3 &=? \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(x) &= x^3 + (a_1+b_1)x^2 + (12+a_1b_1)x + 12a_1 \\ f_2(x) &= x^3 + (a_2+b_2)x^2 + (15+a_2b_2)x + 15a_2 \\ f_3(x) &= x^3 + (a_3+b_3)x^2 + (20+a_3b_3)x + 20a_3 \\ \text{т.н. } f_1(x) &= f_2(x) = f_3(x) \text{ при } x=0: \\ f_1(0) &= f_2(0) = f_3(0) \text{ при } x=0: \\ a_1+b_1 &= a_2+b_2 = a_3+b_3 \\ 12+a_1b_1 &= 15+a_2b_2 = 20+a_3b_3(2) \\ 12a_1 &= 15a_2 = 20a_3(1) \\ \text{т.н. } f_1(1-a_1) &= 0, f_2(1-a_2) = 0, f_3(1-a_3) = 0, \text{ то} \\ \text{т.н. } f_1(x) &= f_2(x) = f_3(x), \text{ то } \{-a_1, -a_2, -a_3\} \end{aligned}$$

30-10-61-34
(161.8)

уравнение

$$\text{Решим: } \begin{cases} a_1+b_1 = a_2+b_2 = a_3+b_3 = -(1-a_1)(1-a_2)(1-a_3) = a_1+a_2+a_3. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{найдем, что } & \begin{cases} b_1 = a_2 + a_3 \\ b_2 = a_1 + a_3 \\ b_3 = a_1 + a_2 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_3(1) : & \begin{cases} a_2 = \frac{12}{15}a_1 = \frac{4}{5}a_1 \\ a_3 = \frac{12}{20}a_1 = \frac{3}{5}a_1 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_1 &= a_2 + a_3 = \frac{4}{5}a_1 + \frac{3}{5}a_1 = \frac{7}{5}a_1 \\ b_2 &= a_1 + a_3 = a_1 + \frac{3}{5}a_1 = \frac{8}{5}a_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{т.н. } u_3(2) : \begin{cases} b_1 = a_2 + a_3 \\ b_2 = a_1 + a_3 \\ b_3 = a_1 + a_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 12+a_1 &= \frac{4}{5}a_1 + \frac{3}{5}a_1 = 15 + \frac{4}{5}a_1 + \frac{3}{5}a_1 \\ \left(\frac{35}{25} - \frac{32}{25} \right) a_1^2 &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{3}{25}a_1^2 = 3$$

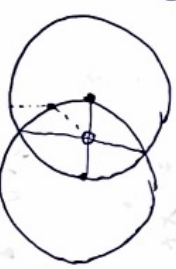
$$a_1^2 = 25, a_1 = 5, a_1 > 0, \text{ то } a_1 = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow a_2 = \frac{4}{5} \cdot 5 = 4, a_3 = \frac{3}{5} \cdot 5 = 3$$

$$(a_1+b_1)(a_2+b_2)(a_3+b_3) = 3(a_1+a_2+a_3) =$$

$$= 3(3+4+5) = 3 \cdot 12 = 36$$

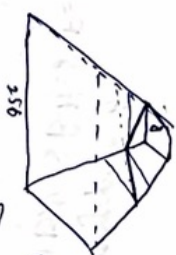
$$\text{Решим: } 36$$



т.н. найдем, чтобы получить
большую, принимающую
все значения и ед. наклон
и ед. высоту, то
наклон и высоту
окажутся равными

Microbium

22



~~Ques~~

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$$x^2 = 2(4-2\sqrt{2})^2(1-\cos\delta) = 8(2-\sqrt{2})^2(1-\cos\delta)$$

2)

$$b^2 = (4-2\sqrt{2})^2 + \left(\frac{4-2\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 - 2(4-2\sqrt{2})\left(\frac{4-2\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\cos 42^\circ$$

$$\frac{5(2\sqrt{2})^2 - 4(2\sqrt{2})^2}{(1 - \frac{5}{4(2\sqrt{2})^2})} =$$

Д.н. на пречислене глуми б уметност 62 про диверс,

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

$$\frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= 4 - 2\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{2} + 4 + 2 - 4\sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 9 = 10 - \frac{1}{2} + 9 - 6\sqrt{2}$$

6

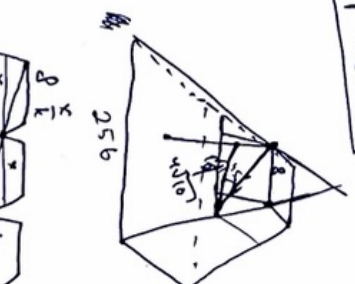
Подписывать лист-вкладыш запрещается. Писать на полях листа-вкладыша запрещается.

reproducible

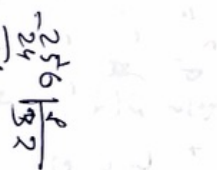
2

4

$$14^9 x = 256$$



256 =



21



$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} = \sqrt{\frac{28+32}{32}}$$



решение

$$b_1 = \frac{4}{5}a_1 + \frac{3}{5}a_2 = a_1 + \frac{4}{5}a_2$$

$$b_2 = a_1 + \frac{3}{5}a_2 = \frac{8}{5}a_1$$

$$12 + a_1 + \frac{4}{5}a_2 = 15 + \frac{4}{5}a_1 + \frac{8}{5}a_2$$

$$12 + \frac{4}{5}a_1 + \frac{4}{5}a_2 = 15 + \frac{3}{5}a_2$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{5} - \frac{3}{5}\right)a_1 + \frac{4}{5}a_2 = 3$$

$$\frac{3}{5}a_1 + \frac{4}{5}a_2 = 3 \quad a_1^2 = 25 \Rightarrow a_1 = \pm 5$$

$$a_2 = \frac{4}{5}a_1 = \pm 4$$

$$a_3 = \frac{3}{5}a_1 = \pm 3$$

$$X = 31a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = \pm 3(31 + 4 + 3) = \pm 120$$

$$R = 4 - 2\sqrt{2}$$

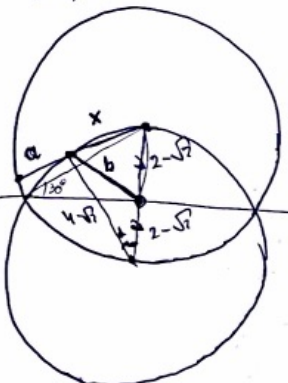
$$a + 2b \rightarrow \min$$

$$X = \sqrt{(4-2\sqrt{2})^2 + (12-2\sqrt{2})^2} = \sqrt{13(12-2\sqrt{2})^2} = 2\sqrt{13(12-2\sqrt{2})}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{13(12-2\sqrt{2})}$$

$$x \in [0, R] \quad x \in [0, R]$$

$$a = (R - x)$$



$$x^2 = 2 \cdot (4-2\sqrt{2})^2 - 2(4-2\sqrt{2})^2 \cos \alpha$$

$$x^2 = 2(4-2\sqrt{2})^2(1 - \cos \alpha)$$

$$x^2 = 2(16 + 8 - 16\sqrt{2})(1 - \cos \alpha)$$

$$x^2 = 2(24 - 16\sqrt{2})(1 - \cos \alpha)$$

$$1 - \cos \alpha = \frac{x^2}{2(24 - 16\sqrt{2})}$$

$$\cos \alpha = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2(24 - 16\sqrt{2})}$$

$$b^2 = (4-2\sqrt{2})^2 + (12-2\sqrt{2})^2 - 2(4-2\sqrt{2})(12-2\sqrt{2}) \cos \alpha$$

$$= (2-2\sqrt{2})^2 \cdot 5 - 2(8 - 4\sqrt{2} - 4\sqrt{2} + 4) \cos \alpha = (2-2\sqrt{2})^2 \cdot 5 - 2(8 - 8\sqrt{2}) \cos \alpha$$

$$= (2-2\sqrt{2})^2 \cdot 5 - 2(8 - 8\sqrt{2}) \cos \alpha$$

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решение 1 $e \in [0, 3], 1, 8]$

$$\cos^3(\sqrt{a}x) - \cos^3(\sqrt{b}x) + \cos^3(\sqrt{c}x) = (\cos^3(\sqrt{a}x) - \cos^3(\sqrt{b}x) + \cos^3(\sqrt{c}x))^3$$

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

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

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

$$a^2 + ab + b^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 3c^2 + 2ab + 3ac + 3bc$$

$$a = b \quad \begin{cases} a = b \\ 0 = 3c^2 - 3ab + 3ac - 3bc \\ 1a - b + c(a - b + c) = \frac{a^2 - ab + ac - ab + b^2 - bc +}{+ ac - bc + c^2 + c^3} \end{cases}$$

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$$a = b \quad \begin{cases} a = b \\ 0 = 3c^2 - 3ab + 3ac - 3bc \\ 1a - b + c(a - b + c) = \frac{a^2 - ab + ac - ab + b^2 - bc +}{+ ac - bc + c^2 + c^3} \end{cases}$$

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

$$x = -1 + 4x + 2k$$

$$3x = 1 - 2k$$

$$x = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{3}k$$

$$f_1(x) = (x + a_1)(x^2 + b_1x + 12)$$

$$f_2(x) = (x + a_2)(x^2 + b_2x + 15)$$

$$f_3(x) = (x + a_3)(x^2 + b_3x + 20)$$

$$f_1(x) = x^3 + b_1x^2 + 12x + a_1x^2 + a_1b_1x + 12a_1 = x^3 + x^2(b_1 + a_1) + x(12 + a_1b_1) + 12a_1$$

$$f_2(x) = x^3 + (a_2 + b_2)x^2 + (12 + a_2b_2)x + 15a_2 = x^3 + x^2(a_2 + b_2) + x(12 + a_2b_2) + 15a_2$$

$$f_3(x) = x^3 + (a_3 + b_3)x^2 + (20 + a_3b_3)x + 20a_3 = x^3 + x^2(a_3 + b_3) + x(20 + a_3b_3) + 20a_3$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 + b_1 = a_2 + b_2 = a_3 + b_3 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 \\ 12a_1 = 15a_2 = 20a_3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} b_1 = a_2 + a_3 \\ b_2 = a_1 + a_3 \\ b_3 = a_1 + a_2 \end{cases}$$

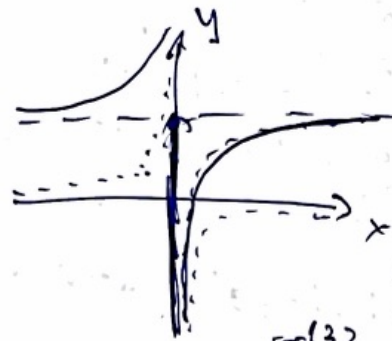
$$a_2 = \frac{12}{15}a_1 = \frac{4}{5}a_1 \quad a_3 = \frac{12}{20}a_1 = \frac{3}{5}a_1$$

черкевин

$$\sqrt{(2x+3)^2} + \sqrt{(3x+2)^2} - \underbrace{(-(x+1))}_{=0} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{6}+1)^2} - \sqrt{(\sqrt{6}-1)^2}$$

$$\sqrt{24} = \sqrt{6 \cdot 4} = 2\sqrt{6} \quad 2 \cdot \sqrt{6}$$

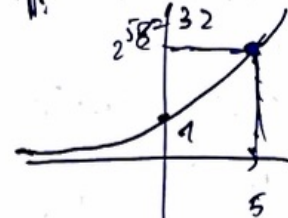
$$6+1 \quad (\sqrt{6}+1)^2 = 6+1+2\sqrt{6}$$



$$2^{5-\frac{1}{x}} \geq a + \sin(2^x)$$

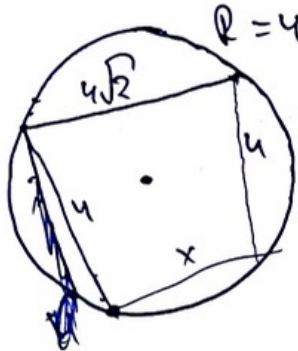
$\in [-1; 1]$

$a \rightarrow \min$
и реш $x > 0$



наши a при $x > 0$: $2^{5-\frac{1}{x}} < a + \sin(2^x)$

$\downarrow \in (-\infty; 5) \quad \in [-1; 1]$

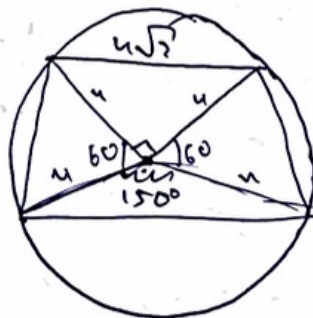
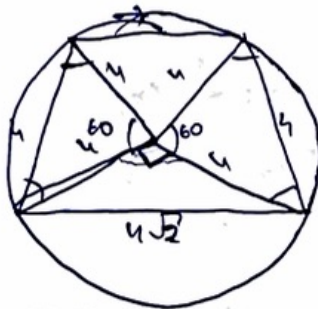


$$\in (-\infty; 32)$$

$$2^{5-\frac{1}{x}} < 32 \quad a-1 < a + \sin(2^x)$$

$$32 < a-1 \quad \boxed{a \geq 33}$$

$$(4\sqrt{2})^2 + 4^2 = 16 \cdot 2 + 16 = 48$$



$$360 - 90 - 120 = 240 - 90 = 150^\circ$$

