



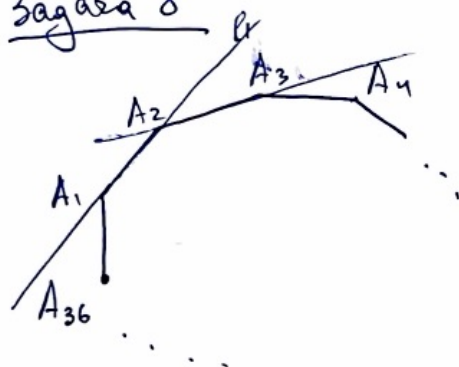
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21-25-70-81
(161.12)

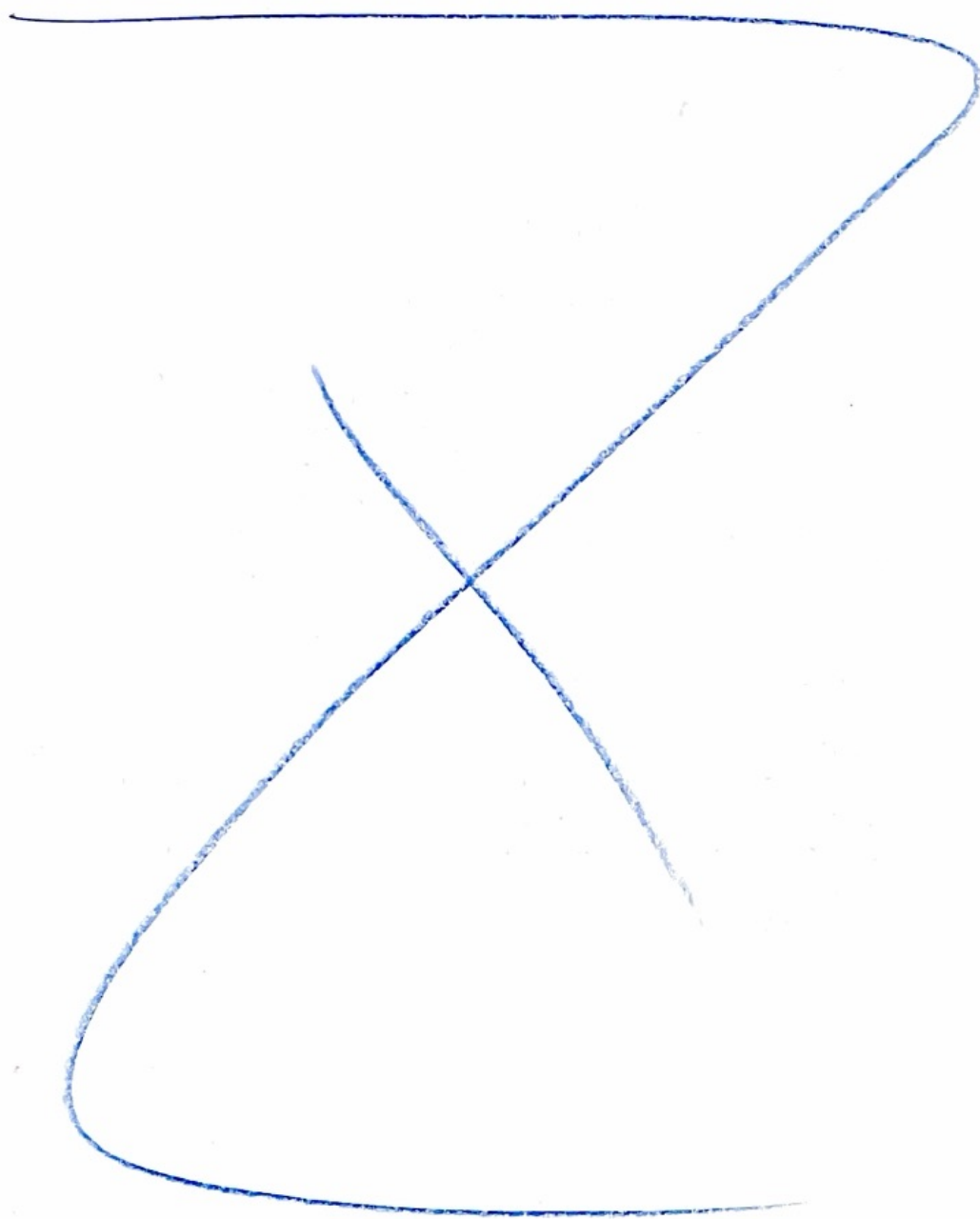
ЧИСТОВИК

Задача 8



пусть многоугольник $A_1 A_2 \dots A_{36}$,
 l_1 - прямая, проходящая
 через $A_1 A_2$. найдём
 кол-во способов провести
 l_2 и l_3 , чтобы
 получились разные тр-ки.

1. пусть $l_2 \supset A_2 A_3$, тогда способов выбрать l_3 -



ЧИСТОВУКЗадача 1

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

$$\begin{cases} |2x+3| + |x+3| + x+2 = \sqrt{3+2\sqrt{3}+1} - \sqrt{3-2\sqrt{3}+1} \\ x \geq -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} |2x+3| + 2x+5 = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3}+1)^2} - \sqrt{(\sqrt{3}-1)^2} \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \vdots \\ \sqrt{3} > 1 \\ \vdots \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} |2x+3| + 2x+5 = \sqrt{3}+1 - \sqrt{3}+1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} |2x+3| + 2x+5 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq -\frac{3}{2} \\ 4x = -6 \\ x < -\frac{3}{2} \\ 2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

 $\Leftrightarrow$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq -2 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in [-2; -\frac{3}{2}]$$

$$\text{Ответ: } [-2; -\frac{3}{2}]$$

Задача 2

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

нет реш. при $x > 0$

$$a > 0$$

$$\min(a) = ?$$

при $x > 0$:

$$\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \downarrow \quad \left(5-\frac{1}{x}\right) \uparrow \uparrow \quad \left(2^{5-\frac{1}{x}}\right) \uparrow \uparrow$$

$$0 < 2^{5-\frac{1}{x}} < 2^5 = 32$$

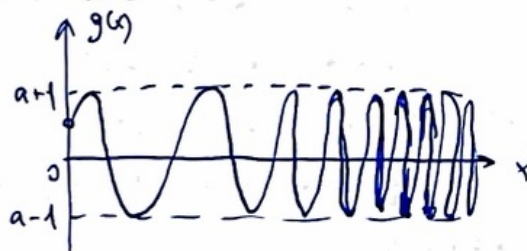
$$\text{при } x \rightarrow 0 \quad \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \rightarrow \infty, \text{ значит } \left(5-\frac{1}{x}\right) \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$a \text{ значит, } \left(2^{5-\frac{1}{x}}\right) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{при } x \rightarrow \infty \quad \left(2^{5-\frac{1}{x}}\right) \rightarrow 32$$

$$-1 \leq \sin 2^x \leq 1$$

$$a-1 \leq \sin 2^x + a \leq 1+a$$

граф. ф-ий $f(x)$ выглядят примерно так:

Order: $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{5}{3}, \frac{7}{3}, 1$

Задача 5

$a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2, a_3, b_3 > 0$

$$f_1(x) = (x+a_1)(x^2+b_1x+6)$$

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

$$f_3(x) = (x+a_3)(x^2+b_3x+24)$$

$$f_1(x) = f_2(x) = f_3(x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$x=0: \quad f_1(0) = a_1 \cdot 6$$

$$f_2(0) = a_2 \cdot 14$$

$$f_3(0) = a_3 \cdot 24$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 6a_1 = 14a_2 = 24a_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 \neq a_2 \\ a_2 \neq a_3 \\ a_1 \neq a_3 \end{cases}$$

$$a_1, a_2, a_3 > 0$$

$$a_1, a_2, a_3 > 0$$

$$x=1: \quad f_1(1) = a_1(1+b_1+6)$$

$$f_2(1) = a_2(1+b_2+14)$$

$$f_3(1) = a_3(1+b_3+24)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1(1+b_1+6) = a_2(1+b_2+14) = a_3(1+b_3+24) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1(1+b_1+6) = a_2(1+b_2+14) = a_3(1+b_3+24) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1(1+b_1+6) = a_2(1+b_2+14) = a_3(1+b_3+24) \end{cases}$$

$$x=-a_2: \quad f_1(-a_2) = (a_1-a_2)(a_2^2-a_2b_1+6)$$

$$f_2(-a_2) = 0$$

$$f_3(-a_2) = (a_3-a_2)(a_2^2-a_2b_3+24)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_2^2-a_2b_1+6 = a_2^2-a_2b_3+24 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_2^2-a_2b_1+6 = a_2^2-a_2b_3+24 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x=-a_3: \quad f_1(x) = (a_1-a_3)(a_3^2-a_3b_1+6)$$

$$f_2(x) = (a_2-a_3)(a_3^2-a_3b_2+14)$$

$$f_3(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_3^2-a_3b_1+6 = a_3^2-a_3b_2+14 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_3^2-a_3b_1+6 = a_3^2-a_3b_2+14 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x=1: \quad f_1(1) = (a_1+1)(b_1+7)$$

$$f_2(1) = (a_2+1)(b_2+15)$$

$$f_3(1) = (a_3+1)(b_3+22) = f_1(1) = f_2(1)$$

$$(a_2+1)(b_2+15) = (a_3+1)(b_3+22) \Rightarrow a_2b_2+15a_2 = a_3b_3+22a_3$$

$$a_2b_2 = a_3b_3 + 22a_3 - 15a_2$$

$$\Rightarrow b_1 = \frac{15}{a_2} + \frac{9}{a_2} - \frac{1}{a_2} = \frac{23a_2+9}{a_2}$$

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(161.12)

Задача 5. продолжение.

$$f_1(x) = (x-1)(x^2+b_1x+6)$$

$$f_2(x) = (x-1)(x^2+b_2x+15)$$

$$f_3(x) = (x-1)(x^2+b_3x+24)$$

$$f_1(x) = f_2(x) = f_3(x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$x=0: \quad f_1(0) = -1 \cdot 6$$

$$f_2(0) = -1 \cdot 15$$

$$f_3(0) = -1 \cdot 24$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -6 = -15 = -24 \end{cases}$$

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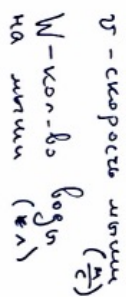
$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -6 = -15 = -24 \end{cases}$$

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ЧУСТОБУК

нужна V-скорость
разбрызгивания $\log_{10}$
($\frac{V}{C}$)



но задржаността обаче е
много по-голяма от тази
а заедно с нея и броят на мушкет

$$\sum_{\parallel} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

gas jagoscdq byger ccutatay, zto masiv
ug'er u3 kapon. toga oha kazera i T. S.

ухо не ~~так~~ в паучу 7. F:

$$W_{DS} = \frac{V}{2} \cdot DS \cdot g \Rightarrow W_D = W_{FD} + W_{DS} = \frac{V}{2} (R - 0, D + 2DS)$$

$$SC = \sqrt{0.1^2 - 0.15^2} = \sqrt{R^2 - \frac{R^2}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} R > \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} R > \frac{R}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow R\sqrt{3} \gg 2D \gg R \Rightarrow \frac{\gamma}{\sigma} (R - 0, 2 + R\sqrt{3}) W_0 \gg \frac{\gamma}{\sigma} (R - 0, 2)$$

$$N_3 \rightarrow \min \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad 0,2 \rightarrow \max \quad \text{KO} \quad \text{npu} \quad \rightarrow \text{ad} \quad \rightarrow \text{ds}$$

44C 20344

$$= 2 \Delta S = \sqrt{\frac{0.02^2}{2} + \frac{0.02 \Delta^2}{2} - \frac{0.02^2}{4}} \quad \text{KO} \quad 0.02 \Delta = 0.02 = \Delta$$

$$\Rightarrow (k\Delta S - 0, \Delta) = \sqrt{20, \Delta^2 + 2^2} - 0, \Delta^2$$

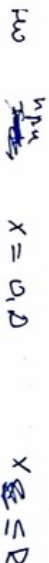
Handeln, x , nur Kosten $K(x) \rightarrow \min$

$$= \frac{2x}{\sqrt{2x^2 + p^2}} - 1 = 0$$

$$4x^2 = 2x^2 + 2x^2$$

$$\frac{x}{11} \quad \frac{5}{21} P$$

,



[illegible]

~ 220 g NH₄Cl:

$$= (2 - \sqrt{2})\sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{6}$$

Über: $2\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{6}$

успеховик

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = \frac{2}{3}a_2 \\ a_2 = \frac{2}{3}a_1 \\ a_2(b_2 - a_1) = 15 \\ a_2(b_2 - a_1) = 12 \\ a_2(b_2 - a_1) = 3 \end{cases} \rightarrow b_2 = \frac{12}{a_2} + b_1$$

$$\frac{2}{3}a_2b_1 + \frac{12}{3}a_2b_1 + 7 = a_2b_2 + 15a_2 + b_2 + 15$$

$$\frac{7a_2b_1 + 9a_2 + 3b_1 + 21}{7a_2b_1 + 4a_2 + 3b_1 + 4} = \frac{3a_2b_2 + 45a_2 + 3b_2 + 45}{3a_2b_2 + 3b_2 + 24}$$

$$7a_2b_1 + 4a_2 + 3b_1 = 3a_2\left(\frac{12}{a_2} + b_1\right) + 3\left(\frac{12}{a_2} + b_1\right) + 24$$

$$7a_2b_1 + 4a_2 + 3b_1 = 36 + 3a_2b_1 + \frac{36}{a_2} + 3b_1 + 24$$

$$4a_2b_1 = 60 + \frac{36}{a_2} - 4a_2$$

$$a_2b_1 = 15 + \frac{9}{a_2} - a_2$$

$$b_1 = \frac{15}{a_2} + \frac{9}{a_2^2} - 1 = \frac{-a_2^2 + 15a_2 + 9}{a_2^2}$$

$$a_2^2 - a_2b_1 + 6 = 0$$

$$b_1 = \frac{a_2^2 + 6}{a_2} = \frac{-a_2^2 + 15a_2 + 9}{a_2^2}$$

$$a_2^3 + 6a_2^2 - a_2^2 + 15a_2 + 9$$

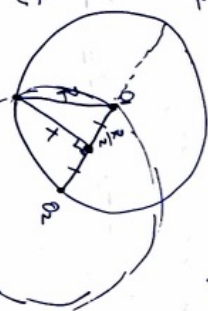
$$a_2^3 + a_2^2 - 9a_2 + 9$$

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

$$\frac{b_1}{2\sqrt{2}} = 1$$

$$W = \sqrt{\frac{2P}{2}}$$

$$W = \sqrt{\frac{2}{2}} \cdot (P + 2) = 2\sqrt{2}$$



Успеховик

$$x = \sqrt{R^2 - \frac{R^2}{4}} = R \cdot \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$= R \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = (2 - \sqrt{2})\sqrt{3} \quad W_1 = \frac{1}{2}R\sqrt{3}$$

$$t = \frac{x}{v}$$

$$S = vt = \frac{1}{2} \frac{v}{v} \cdot \frac{R\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \frac{v}{v} \cdot \frac{R\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$S_{\text{получен}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{v}{v} \cdot \frac{R\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{формула на } (P + 2)$$

успеховик

б.

$$f_1(x) = (x + a_1)(x^2 + b_1x + 6)$$

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

$$f_3(x) = (x + a_3)(x^2 + b_3x + 24)$$

$$f_1(x) = f_2(x) = f_3(x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$x = -a_1: f_1(x) = 0$$

$$f_2(x) = (a_2 - a_1)(a_1^2 - a_1b_2 + 14) = 0$$

$$f_3(x) = (a_3 - a_1)(a_1^2 - a_1b_3 + 24) = 0$$

$$f_2(x) = (a_3 - a_2)(a_2^2 - a_2b_2 + 21) = 0$$

$$f_1(x) = (a_1 - a_3)(a_3^2 - a_3b_1 + 6) = 0$$

$$f_2(x) = (a_1 - a_3)(a_3^2 - a_3b_2 + 14) = 0$$

конечно:

$$\begin{cases} a_2 = a_1 \\ a_1^2 - a_1b_2 + 14 = 0 \\ a_3 = a_1 \\ a_1^2 - a_1b_3 + 24 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = a_2 \\ a_2^2 - a_2b_1 + 6 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = a_3 \\ a_3^2 - a_3b_1 + 6 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_2 = a_3 \\ a_3^2 - a_3b_2 + 14 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = a_2 \\ a_2^2 - a_2b_3 + 21 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = a_2 \\ a_2 = a_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a_1 = a_2 = a_3$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = a_2 \\ a_2 = a_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a_1 = a_2 = a_3$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = a_2 \\ a_2 = a_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a_1 = a_2 = a_3$$

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$$\begin{cases} a_1 = a_2 \\ a_2 = a_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a_1 = a_2 = a_3$$

ЧЕРТОВАК

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

$\cos^3 \varphi - \cos^3 2\varphi = (\cos \varphi - \cos 2\varphi) \cdot (\cos^2 \varphi + \cos \varphi \cos 2\varphi + \cos^2 2\varphi) =$

$= (\cos \varphi - \cos 2\varphi) \cdot (\cos^2 \varphi + \cos \varphi \cos 2\varphi + \cos^2 2\varphi) =$

$\cdot (\cos \varphi + \cos 2\varphi)$

$\begin{cases} \cos \varphi = \cos 2\varphi \\ \cos^3 \varphi + \cos \varphi \cdot \cos 2\varphi + \cos^2 2\varphi = \cos^2 \varphi + \cos^2 2\varphi + \cos^2 \varphi \cos 2\varphi + \cos^2 2\varphi \cos \varphi + \cos^2 2\varphi \cos^2 \varphi \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} \cos 2\varphi = \cos \varphi \\ 3 \cos^2 \varphi - 3 \cos^2 2\varphi - 3 \cos \varphi \cdot \cos 2\varphi + 3 \cos \varphi \cdot \cos \varphi \end{cases}$

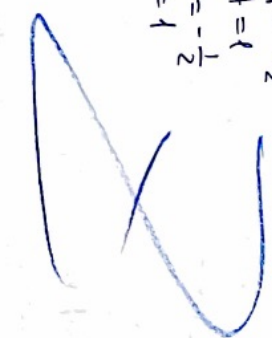
$\begin{cases} \cos 2\varphi = \cos \varphi \\ \cos 2\varphi \cdot \cos \varphi = \cos^2 \varphi - \cos \varphi \cos 2\varphi + \cos \varphi \cdot \cos \varphi \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} \cos 2\varphi = \cos \varphi \\ \cos 2\varphi (\cos \varphi + \cos \varphi) = \cos^2 \varphi (\cos \varphi + \cos \varphi) \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} \cos 2\varphi = \cos \varphi \\ \cos 2\varphi = \cos \varphi \end{cases}$

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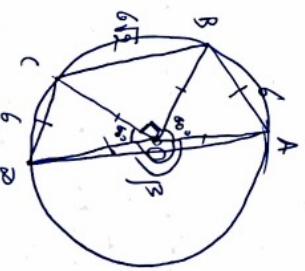
$\begin{cases} \cos \varphi = \cos(\pi - \varphi) \\ \varphi = \pi - \varphi + 2\pi n \end{cases}$

ЧЕРТОВАК

3.



2)

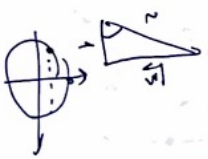
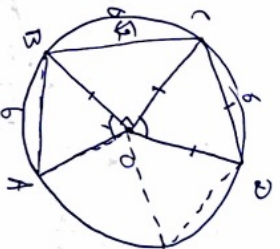


$R=6$
 $S=?$

$S = d \cdot z \cdot \sin \alpha$

$\beta = 360^\circ - 210^\circ = 150^\circ$

$\angle AOD = 90^\circ + 2 \cdot 60^\circ = 90^\circ + 120^\circ = 210^\circ$



$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 36 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 1 + \frac{1}{2} \right) = 18 \cdot \left(\sqrt{3} + \frac{3}{2} \right) = 18\sqrt{3} + 27$

разные метки
выражен мет.

$\theta = \frac{1}{2} (OC \cdot OD \cdot \sin 60^\circ + OC \cdot OB \cdot \sin 90^\circ + OB \cdot OA \cdot \sin 60^\circ + OA \cdot OD \cdot \sin 150^\circ) =$

1	7	-15	-9
-1	1	6	-21
1	1	8	-7
5	1	10	15
-3	1	4	-24
			≠ 0

Черновик

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

$$\begin{cases} |2x+3| + |x+3| + x+2 = \sqrt{3+2\sqrt{3}+1} - \sqrt{3-2\sqrt{3}+1} \\ x+2 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq -2 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} x \geq -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} |2x+3| + 2x+5 = \sqrt{3}+1 - \sqrt{3}+1 \end{cases}$$

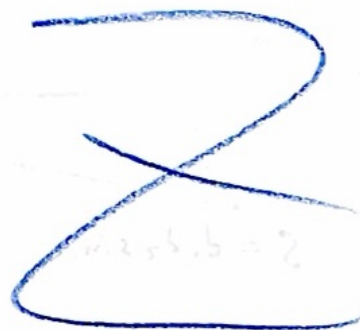
$$\begin{cases} x \geq -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} |2x+3| + 2x+5 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq -2 \\ \begin{cases} x \geq -\frac{3}{2} \\ 4x+8=2 \\ x < -\frac{3}{2} \\ 2=2 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq 2 \\ \begin{cases} x < -\frac{3}{2} \\ x \geq -\frac{3}{2} \\ x = -\frac{6}{4} = -\frac{3}{2} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

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



2.

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

нет реш.: $x > 0$ $a > 0$

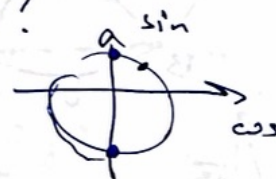
$\min(a) = ?$

при $x > 0$ $(2^{5-\frac{1}{x}}) \uparrow \uparrow$

$(2^x) \uparrow \uparrow$

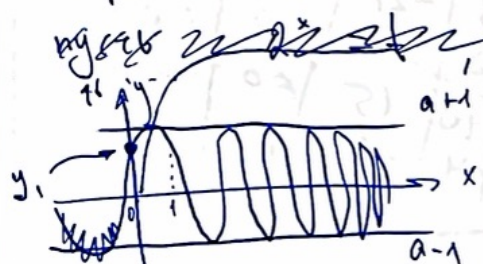
$2^x > 1 \rightarrow \sin 2^x$ ~~не~~ $\uparrow \uparrow$ ~~на~~ зам. $\downarrow \downarrow$

при $x > 0$ $0 < 2^{5-\frac{1}{x}} \leq 2^5 = 32$



$$a - 1 \leq \sin 2^x + a \leq 1 + a$$

~~Анализ~~



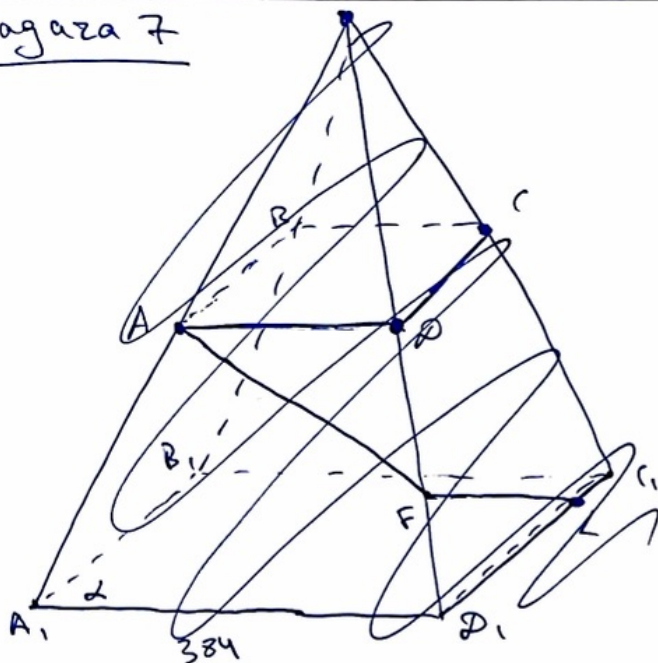
при $x \rightarrow 0$ $(2^{5-\frac{1}{x}}) \rightarrow 0$

при $x \rightarrow \infty$ $(2^{5-\frac{1}{x}}) \rightarrow 32$

$\Rightarrow$ нет пер-ий $\Leftrightarrow 1) a+1 \leq 0$
 $a \geq 63$ $a \leq -1$

$a = 33$

Задача 7



$$\angle(AE, \text{plane}) = \angle(PF, \text{plane}) = 60^\circ$$

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чистовик



$$h = ?$$

пусть $AP_1 \perp (A_1B_1C_1)$,
тогда $AP_1 = h$

$$AE \parallel HI$$

$$EF \parallel IJ$$

$$GF \parallel B_1I$$

пусть $JP_2 \perp (A_1B_1C_1)$

$$\text{тогда } \angle JB_1P_2 = 60^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow B_1P_2 = J = 2B_1P_2$$

пусть $IP_3 \perp (A_1B_1C_1)$,

$$\text{тогда } \angle(IJ, P_2P_3) = 60^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow IJ = 2 \cdot P_2P_3,$$

$$\frac{IP_3 - JP_2}{IJ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

