



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

Вариант 11 1^класс

Место проведения Москва
город

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

Олимпиада школьников "Ломоносов" по математике

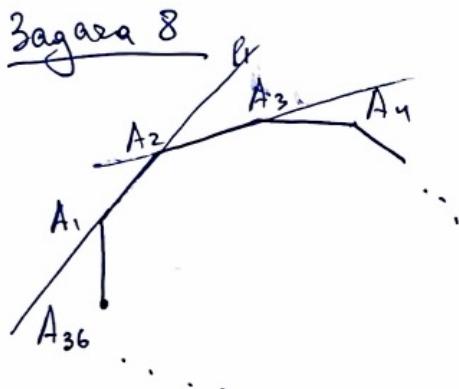
по математике профиль олимпиады

Миронюк Екатерина Станиславовна

фамилия, имя, отчество участника (в родительном падеже)

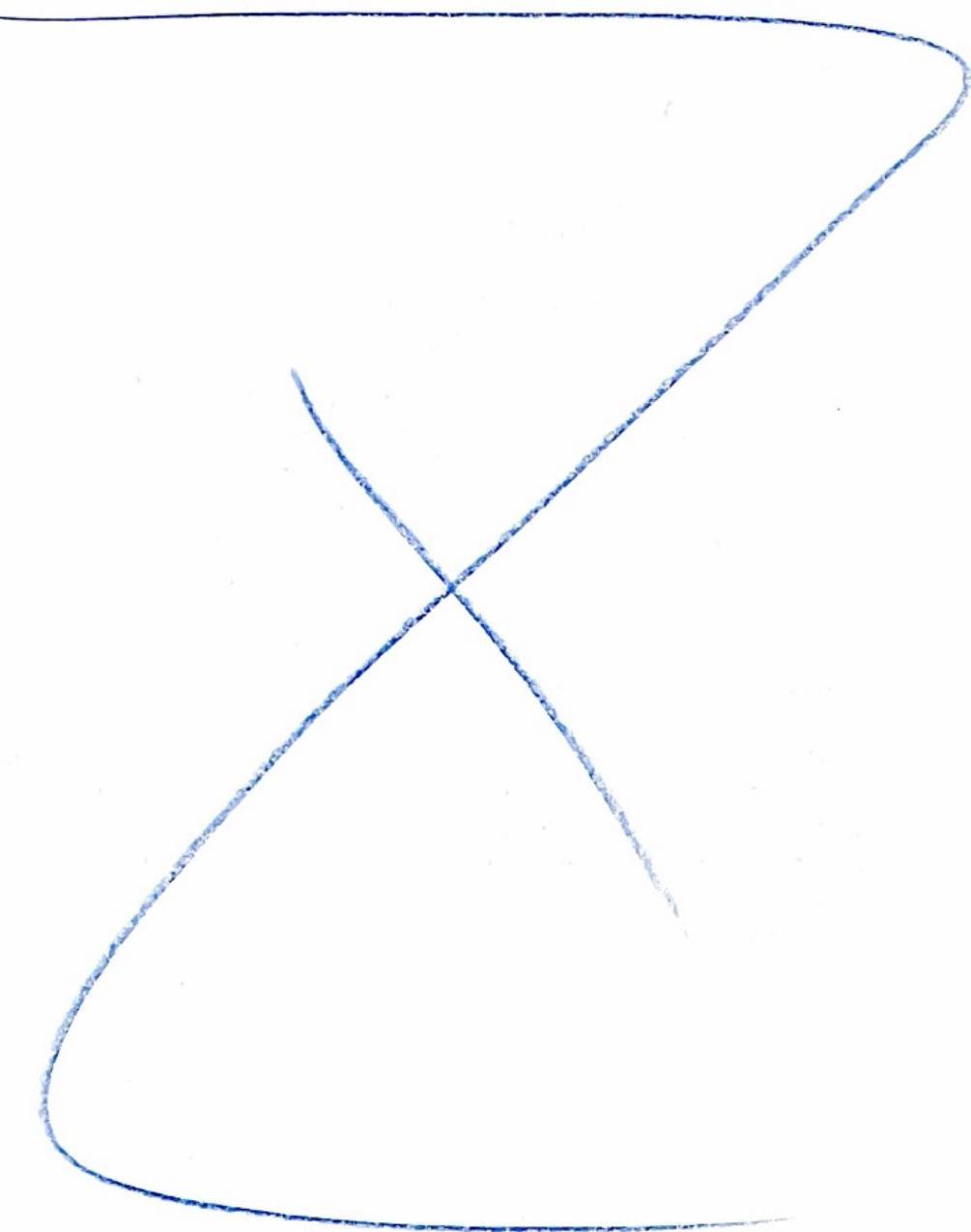
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ЛИСТ-ВКЛАДЫШ

21-25-70-81
(16112)ЧИСТОВИК

пусть многоугольник $- A_1A_2 \dots A_{36}$,
 l_1 - прямая, проходящая
 через A_1, A_2 . найдём
 как-то способов провести
 l_2 и l_3 , чтобы
 получились различные треуг.

1. пусть $l_2 \supset A_2A_3$, тогда способы выбрать l_3 -



ЧИСТОВИКЗадача 1

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{4x^2 + 12x + 9} + \sqrt{x^2 + 6x + 9} \neq (\sqrt{x+2})^2 = \sqrt{4 + \sqrt{12}} - \sqrt{4 - \sqrt{12}} \\ & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |2x+3| + |x+3| + x+2 = \sqrt{3+2\sqrt{3}+1} - \sqrt{3-2\sqrt{3}+1} \\ x \geq -2 \end{array} \right. \\ & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \geq -2 \\ |2x+3| + 2x+5 = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3}+1)^2} - \sqrt{(\sqrt{3}-1)^2} \end{array} \right. \quad : \sqrt{3} > 1 \\ & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \geq -2 \\ |2x+3| + 2x+5 = \sqrt{3} + 1 - \sqrt{3} + 1 \end{array} \right. \\ & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \geq -2 \\ |2x+3| + 2x+5 = 2 \end{array} \right. \\ & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \geq -2 \\ x \geq -\frac{3}{2} \\ 4x = -6 \\ x < -\frac{3}{2} \\ 2=2 \end{array} \right. \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \geq -2 \\ x = -\frac{3}{2} \\ x < -\frac{3}{2} \end{array} \right. \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad x \in [-2; -\frac{3}{2}] \\ & \text{Ответ: } [-2; -\frac{3}{2}] \end{aligned}$$

Задача 2

$$\frac{2^{5-\frac{1}{x}}}{f(x)} \geq \frac{a + \sin 2^x}{g(x)} \quad \text{нет реш. при } x > 0$$

$a > 0$
 $\min(a) = ?$

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

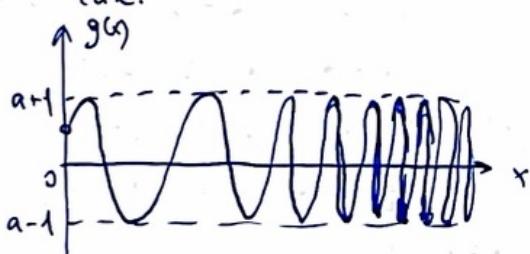
при $x \rightarrow 0$ $\left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \rightarrow \infty$, значит $\left(5 - \frac{1}{x} \right) \rightarrow -\infty$ значит, $\left(2^{5 - \frac{1}{x}} \right) \rightarrow 0$ при $x \rightarrow \infty$ $\left(2^{5 - \frac{1}{x}} \right) \rightarrow 32$

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

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

граф. ф-ии $f(x)$ выглядят примерно

так!



ЧИСТОВЫЙ

Задача 5

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

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(x) &= (x+a_1)(x^2+b_1x+6) \\ f_2(x) &= (x+a_2)(x^2+b_2x+14) \\ f_3(x) &= (x+a_3)(x^2+b_3x+21) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} x=0: \quad f_1(0) &= a_1 b_1 \\ f_2(0) &= a_2 b_2 \\ f_3(0) &= a_3 b_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Берно } g \wedge \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \\ (a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + b_1 + b_2 + b_3) = ? \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x=0: \quad f_1(0) &= a_1 b_1 \\ f_2(0) &= a_2 b_2 \\ f_3(0) &= a_3 b_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_1 \neq a_2 \\ a_2 \neq a_3 \\ a_1 \neq a_3 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{т.к. } a_1, a_2, a_3 > 0 \\ & \cancel{f_1=f_2=f_3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 = a_2 - a_3 = 0, \quad \text{но не получим} \\ x=-a_1: \quad f_1(x) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_2(x) &= (a_2 - a_1)(a_2^2 - a_1 b_2 + 14) = 0 \\ f_3(x) &= (a_3 - a_1)(a_2^2 - a_1 b_3 + 21) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_1^2 - a_1 b_2 + 14 = 0 \\ a_1^2 - a_1 b_3 + 21 = 0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow a_1(b_3 - b_2) = 7 \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3} a_2(b_3 - b_2) = 7 \\ & \Rightarrow \cancel{(a_2(b_3 - b_2)) = 3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x=-a_2: \quad f_1(x) &= (a_1 - a_2)(a_2^2 - a_2 b_1 + 6) = 0 \\ f_2(x) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_3(x) &= (a_3 - a_2)(a_2^2 - a_2 b_3 + 21) = 0 \\ \Rightarrow & a_2^2 - a_2 b_1 + 6 = a_2^2 - a_2 b_3 + 21 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow & a_2^2 - a_2 b_1 + 6 = a_2^2 - a_2 b_3 + 21 = 0 \\ & \cancel{(a_2(b_3 - b_1)) = 15} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x=-a_3: \quad f_1(x) &= (a_1 - a_3)(a_2^2 - a_3 b_1 + 6) = 0 \\ f_2(x) &= (a_2 - a_3)(a_3^2 - a_3 b_2 + 14) = 0 \\ f_3(x) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow & a_3^2 - a_3 b_1 + 6 = a_3^2 - a_3 b_2 + 14 = 0 \\ & \cancel{(a_3(b_2 - b_1)) = 8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x=1: \quad f_1(x) &= (a_1 + 1)(b_1 + 2) \\ f_2(x) &= (a_2 + 1)(b_2 + 5) \\ f_3(x) &= (a_3 + 1)(b_3 + 22) = f_1(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{исключая нулевые} \quad & \text{уравнения. Находим } a_1, a_2, a_3 \text{ и } b_1, b_2, b_3 \\ (a_1 + 1)(b_1 + 2) &= (\frac{2}{3}a_2 + 1)(b_1 + 2) \Leftrightarrow a_1 b_1 + b_1 + 15a_2 = \frac{2}{3}a_2 b_1 + \frac{49}{3}a_2 + b_1 + 7 \\ \text{и } a_1 &= \frac{12}{a_2} + b_1 \Rightarrow a_1 b_1 = 60 + \frac{36}{a_2} - 4a_2 \\ \Rightarrow & b_1 = \frac{15}{a_2} + \frac{9}{a_2} - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{a_2} = -\frac{a_2^2 + 15a_2 + 9}{a_2^2} \Rightarrow b_1 = \frac{-a_2^2 + 22a_2 + 9}{a_2^2} \end{aligned}$$

21-25-70-81
(161.12)

Задача 5. продолж.

ЧИСТОВЫЙ

$$\begin{aligned} x=1: \quad f_1(x) &= (a_1 + 1)(b_1 + 2) \\ f_2(x) &= (a_2 + 1)(b_2 + 5) \\ f_3(x) &= (a_3 + 1)(b_3 + 22) = f_1(x) = f_2(x) = f_3(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (a_2 + 1)(b_2 + 5) &= (\frac{2}{3}a_2 + 1)(b_2 + 5) \\ (a_2 + 1)(b_2 + 5) &= (\frac{2}{3}a_2 - 1)(b_2 + 5) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 15a_2 - a_2 b_2 - (5 + b_2) &= \frac{49}{3}a_2 - \frac{2}{3}a_2 b_2 - 7 + b_1 \\ 15a_2 - 3a_2 b_2 + \frac{12}{a_2} + b_1 - 15 + 3 &= 48a_2 - 7a_2 b_1 - 7 + b_1 \\ -3a_2^2 - 3a_2 b_2 + (\frac{36}{a_2} + 2b_1) &= 4a_2 - 7a_2 b_1 + 24 + 2b_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\cancel{4a_2 - 7a_2 b_1 + 24 + 2b_1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{наш избыточно, это } a_2^2 - a_2 b_1 + 6 = 0. \\ \text{получаем } b_1: \quad a_2^2 - a_2 \cdot \frac{-a_2^2 + 15a_2 + 9}{a_2^2} + 6 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$= a_2^2 - \frac{-a_2^2 + 15a_2 + 9}{a_2} + 6 = 0$$

$$a_2^3 + a_2^2 - 15a_2 - 9 + 6a_2 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_2^3 + a_2^2 - 9a_2 - 9 &= 0 \\ \cancel{a_2^3 + a_2^2 - 9a_2 - 9} &\Rightarrow \cancel{a_2^3 + a_2^2 - 9a_2 - 9} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_2^2(a_2 + 1) - 9(a_2 + 1) &= 0 \\ a_2 &= \pm 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_2 = \pm 3 & \quad \text{но } a_2 > 0, \quad \text{значит } a_2 = 3 \\ \text{находим отдельно: } & \begin{cases} a_1 = \frac{2}{3}a_2 = 2 \\ a_3 = \frac{2}{3}a_2 = 2 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

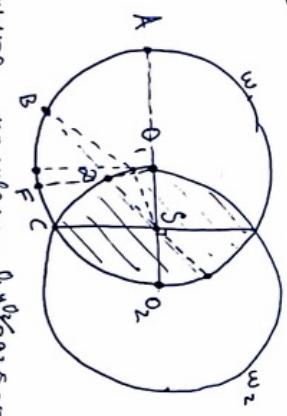
$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= \frac{-9 + 15 \cdot 3 + 9}{9} = \frac{15 \cdot 3}{9} = 5 \\ \Rightarrow b_2 &= \frac{12}{a_2} + b_1 = \frac{12}{3} + 5 = 9 \\ \Rightarrow b_3 &= \frac{15}{a_2} + b_1 = \frac{15}{3} + 5 = 10 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + b_1 + b_2 + b_3 &= 7 + 3 + 2 + 5 + 9 + 10 = 40 + 7 + 9 + 10 = \\ &= 20 + 16 = 36 \end{aligned}$$

Order: 36

ЛИСТ-ВКЛАДЫШ

Задача 6
 $R=1-2\sqrt{2}$



ГАЛОНОМЕ
С КРУГАХ ω_1 , ω_2 С РАДИУСАМИ $R=1-2\sqrt{2}$

S - середина O_1O_2
но замкнутой области между
противоположными радиусами
и радиусом $R=1-2\sqrt{2}$

а значит на неё будет минимум

$$W = \sqrt{\frac{R^2 + R^2}{2}} = \sqrt{2}R$$

$$W = \sqrt{\frac{R^2}{2}}, \text{ где } \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}} = \text{const}$$

б) ось x имеет более большую
длину и она ограничена по
правой границей областю. (т.к. иначе
быть бы это было). \Rightarrow брать ее
все же можно + убрать.

г) ясно, будем считать, что
она наименее в т. S .

и. т. D на прямые
заштрихованные области. Далее

будет искаться кратчайший путь
из F в т. C :
 $F = w_1 \cap w_2 \Rightarrow$ маршрут задается
 $F = R - 0, D \Rightarrow W_{FD} = \frac{V}{\sqrt{2}}(R - 0, D)$

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

$$\text{последнее } DS = \sqrt{R^2 - 0, D^2} = \sqrt{R^2 - \frac{V^2}{2}} = \frac{V\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow DS \geq \frac{V\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow DS \geq \frac{R\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow R\sqrt{3} \geq 2DS \geq R \Rightarrow \frac{V}{\sqrt{2}}(R - 0, D) \geq \frac{V}{\sqrt{2}}(R - 0, D)$$

$$W_{DS} \rightarrow \min \Leftrightarrow 0, D \rightarrow \max \text{ и при } 0, D \uparrow DS$$

Чистовик

макс $\sqrt{-\text{скорость}}$
разбрзгивания $\log \mu$
 (Δt)

σ - скорость шашки
на шашки

$\sqrt{-\text{кор.-коэф.}} \log \left(\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}\right)$

$$\Rightarrow DS = \sqrt{\frac{0, D^2}{2} + \frac{R^2}{2} - \frac{R^2}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{0, D^2}{2} + \frac{R^2}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}R, D^2 + R^2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow DS = \sqrt{2R, D^2 + R^2} - 0, D^2$$

$$\text{Благодарим } f(x) = \sqrt{2x^2 + R^2} - x$$

$$\text{Найдём } x, \text{ при котором } f(x) \rightarrow \min$$

$$f'(x) = -1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x^2 + R^2}} \cdot (2x) =$$

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

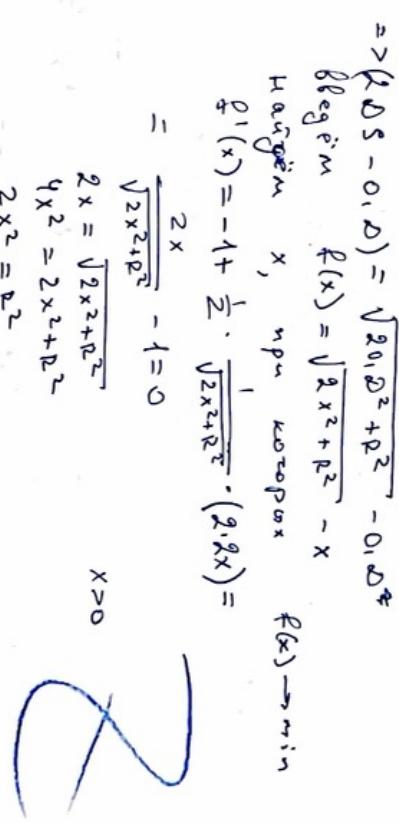
$$2x = \sqrt{2x^2 + R^2}$$

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

$$2x^2 = R^2$$

$$x = \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$x > 0$$



$$f'(x) = \frac{4x}{\sqrt{2x^2 + R^2}} - 1$$

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Чистовик

задача 6 . продолж.

δS - величина $\delta \approx 0,002$

$$\Rightarrow DS = \sqrt{\frac{0, D^2}{2} + \frac{R^2}{2} - \frac{R^2}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{0, D^2}{2} + \frac{R^2}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}R, D^2 + R^2}{2}$$

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ЧЕРНОВИК

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = \frac{2}{3}a_2 \\ a_3 = \frac{2}{3}a_2 \\ a_2(\beta_3 - \beta_1) = 15 \\ a_2(\beta_2 - \beta_1) = 12 \\ a_2(\beta_2 - \beta_3) = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{3}a_2 + 1 \right)(\beta_1 + 7) = (a_2 + 1)(\beta_2 + 15)$$

$$4a_2 + 8\beta_1 + \frac{4}{3}a_2 + 7 = a_2\beta_2 + 15a_2 + \beta_2 + 15$$

$$\frac{7a_2\beta_1 + 4a_2 + 3\beta_1 + 21}{7a_2\beta_1 + 4a_2 + 3\beta_1 + 21} = 3a_2\beta_2 + \frac{45a_2 + 3\beta_2 + 45}{45}$$

$$7a_2\beta_1 + 4a_2 + 3\beta_1 + 21 = 3a_2\beta_2 + 3\beta_2 + 21$$

$$7a_2\beta_1 + 4a_2 + 3\beta_1 = 3a_2\left(\frac{12}{a_2} + \beta_1\right) + 3\left(\frac{12}{a_2} + \beta_1\right) + 24$$

$$7a_2\beta_1 + 4a_2 + 3\beta_1 = 3a_2\left(\frac{12}{a_2} + \beta_1\right) + 3\beta_1 + 24$$

$$7a_2\beta_1 + 4a_2 + 3\beta_1 = 36 + 3a_2\beta_1 + \frac{36}{a_2} + 3\beta_1 + 24$$

$$7a_2\beta_1 = 60 + \frac{36}{a_2} - 4a_2$$

$$a_2\beta_1 = 15 + \frac{9}{a_2} - a_2$$

$$\beta_1 = \frac{15}{a_2} + \frac{9}{a_2^2} - 1 = \frac{-a_2^2 + 15a_2 + 9}{a_2^2}$$

$$a_2^2 - a_2\beta_1 + 6 = 0$$

$$a_2^2 + a_2\beta_1 + 6 = 0$$

6.

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

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

$$S = N + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}R \quad \text{таким}$$

$$N = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot (R + R) = 2R > R\sqrt{3}$$

$$N = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot (R + R) = 2R > R\sqrt{3}$$

ЧЕРНОВИК

$$f_1(x) = (x + a_1)(x^2 + \beta_1x + 6)$$

$$a_1, a_2, a_3, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3 > 0$$

$$f_2(x) = (x + a_2)(x^2 + \beta_2x + 6)$$

$$f_3(x) = (x + a_3)(x^2 + \beta_3x + 6)$$

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

$$x = -a_1:$$

$$f_1(x) = 0$$

$$f_2(x) = (a_2 - a_1)(a_1^2 - a_1\beta_2 + 6) = 0$$

$$f_3(x) = (a_3 - a_1)(a_1^2 - a_1\beta_3 + 6) = 0$$

$$x = -a_2:$$

$$f_1(x) = (a_1 - a_2)(a_2^2 - a_2\beta_1 + 6) = 0$$

$$f_2(x) = 0$$

$$f_3(x) = (a_1 - a_2)(a_3^2 - a_3\beta_2 + 6) = 0$$

$$x = -a_3:$$

$$f_1(x) = (a_1 - a_3)(a_3^2 - a_3\beta_1 + 6) = 0$$

$$f_2(x) = (a_2 - a_3)(a_2^2 - a_2\beta_3 + 6) = 0$$

$$f_3(x) = 0$$

$$x = 0:$$

$$f_1(0) = a_1 \cdot 6$$

$$f_2(0) = a_2 \cdot 6$$

$$f_3(0) = a_3 \cdot 6$$

$$6a_1 = 14a_2 = 21a_3$$

$$a_1 \neq a_2$$

$$a_2 \neq a_3$$

$$a_3 \neq a_1$$

ЛИСТ-ВКЛАДЫШ

ЧЕРНОВИК

$$4. \frac{\cos^3(\pi x) - \cos^3(4\pi x)}{t} + \cos^3(4\pi x) = (\cos t - \cos 2t + \cos 4t)^3$$

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

$$= (\cos 4t - \cos 2t)(\cos^2 4t + \cos 4t \cdot \cos 2t + \cos^2 2t) =$$

$$= (\cos 4t - \cos 2t)((\cos t - \cos 2t + \cos 4t)^2 + (\cos t - \cos 2t + \cos 4t) \cdot \cos t + \cos^2 t)$$

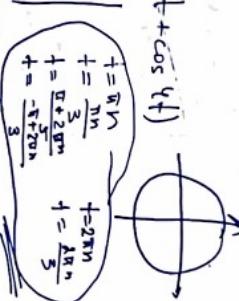
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos 4t = \cos 2t \\ \cos^2 4t + \cos 4t \cdot \cos 2t + \cos^2 2t = \cos^2 t + \cos^2 2t + \cos^2 4t \\ - 2 \cos t \cdot \cos 2t + 2 \cos t \cdot \cos 4t - 2 \cos 2t \cdot \cos 4t + \cos^2 t - \cos t \cdot \cos 2t + \cos^2 t \cdot \cos 4t + \cos^3 t \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos 4t = \cos 2t \\ \cos 4t \cdot \cos 2t = 3 \cos^2 t - 3 \cos t \cdot \cos 2t + 3 \cos t \cdot \cos 4t \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos 4t = \cos 2t \\ \cos 2t \cdot \cos 4t = \cos^2 t - \cos t \cos 2t + \cos t \cos 4t \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos 2t (\cos 4t + \cos t) = \cos t (\cos t + \cos 4t) \\ \cos 4t = \cos 2t \\ \cos 4t = -\cos t \\ \cos 2t = \cos t \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos 4t = \cos 2t \\ \cos 4t = -\cos t \\ \cos 2t = \cos t \end{array} \right.$$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \cos^2 2t - 1 = \cos 2t \\ 2 \cos^2 2t - 1 + \cos t = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$D = 1 + 8 = 9$$

$$P_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}, 1$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos 2t = 1 \\ \cos 2t = -\frac{1}{2} \\ \cos t = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos 4t = \cos(\pi - t) \\ \cos 4t = \frac{1}{2} + 2\sqrt{3} \\ 4t = \pi - t + 2\pi n \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos 4t = \cos(\pi - t) \\ \cos 4t = \frac{1}{2} + 2\sqrt{3} \\ 4t = \pi - t + 2\pi n \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos 4t = \cos(\pi - t) \\ \cos 4t = \frac{1}{2} + 2\sqrt{3} \\ 4t = \pi - t + 2\pi n \end{array} \right.$$

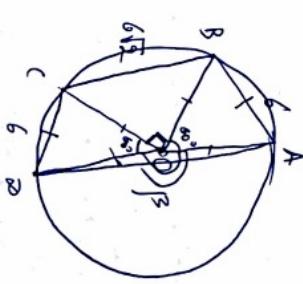
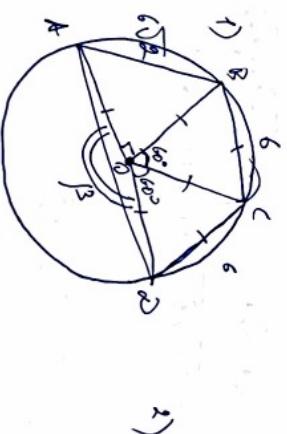
Подписывать лист-вкладыш запрещается! Писать на полях листа-вкладыша запрещается!

ЛИСТ-ВКЛАДЫШ

ЧЕРНОВИК

$$R = 6 \quad S = ?$$

$$\frac{S}{R} = m_1 x$$



$$S = d \cdot 2 \sin \alpha$$

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

$$= 90^\circ + 120^\circ = 210^\circ$$

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

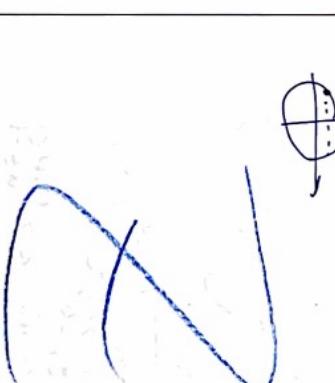
расшифруя
изображение
нет.

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{1}{2} (OC \cdot OD \cdot \sin 60^\circ + \\ &+ OC \cdot OB \cdot \sin 90^\circ + OB \cdot OD \cdot \sin 150^\circ) = \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= 18 \cdot \left(\sqrt{3} + \frac{3}{2} \right) = 18\sqrt{3} + 9 \cdot 3 = 27 + 18\sqrt{3}$$

-1	1	1	1	1
1	6	-21	-15	-9
1	-7	-16	-10	-4
1	3	8	15	24
5	10	15	10	4
-3	1	1	1	1



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

Черновик

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

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} |2x+3| + |x+3| + x+2 = \sqrt{3+2\sqrt{3}+1} - \sqrt{3-2\sqrt{3}+1} \\ x+2 \geq 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \geq -2 \\ |2x+3| + x+3 + x+2 = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3}+1)^2} - \sqrt{(\sqrt{3}-1)^2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \geq -2 \\ |2x+3| + 2x+5 = \sqrt{3}+1 - \sqrt{3}-1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \geq -2 \\ |2x+3| + 2x+5 = 2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \geq -2 \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x > -\frac{3}{2} \\ 4x+8=2 \\ x < -\frac{3}{2} \\ 2=2 \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \geq 2 \\ x < -\frac{3}{2} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \geq -\frac{3}{2} \\ x = -\frac{6}{4} = -\frac{3}{2} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow x = -\frac{3}{2}$$

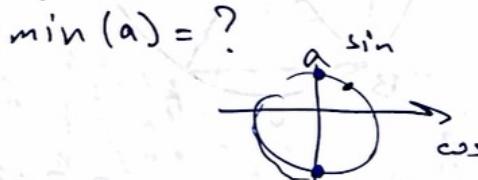
$x \in [-2; -\frac{3}{2}]$

2.

$$2^{5-\frac{1}{x}} \geq a + \sin 2^x \quad \text{нет реш.: } x > 0 \quad a > 0$$

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

~~$(2^x) \uparrow \uparrow$~~

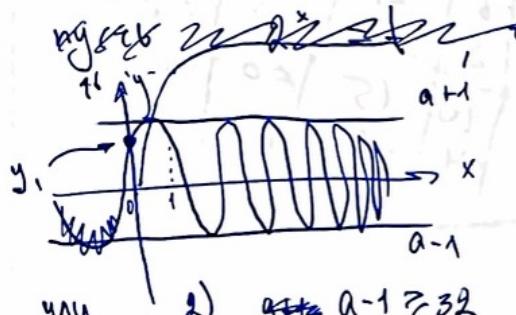


$$2^x > 1 \quad (\rightarrow \sin 2^x \uparrow \uparrow \text{нет замкн.})$$

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

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

~~аналогично~~



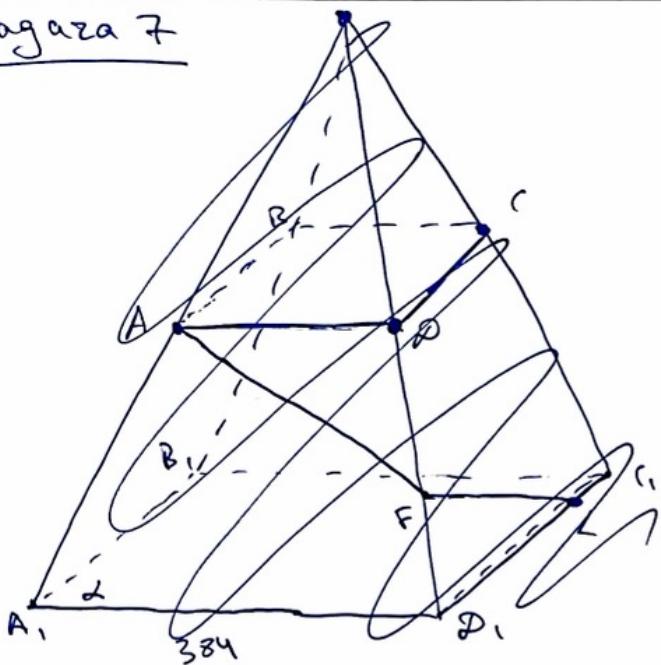
при $x \rightarrow 0$ $(2^{5-\frac{1}{x}}) \rightarrow 0$
при $x \rightarrow \infty$ $(2^{5-\frac{1}{x}}) \rightarrow 32$

\Rightarrow нет
 $a > 32$

нер-чт
 $a = 33$ $\Leftrightarrow 1) a+1 \leq 0$
 $a \leq -1$

ЛИСТ-ВКЛАДЫШ

Zagaza 7



~~48000 Btu~~

Чистовик

$$h = ?$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{nyccb} & AP_1 \perp (A, B, C), \\ \text{wrga} & AP_1 = h \end{array}$$

$$\angle(AE, \alpha) = \angle(FL, \alpha) = 60^\circ$$

AEIIHI

EFII工丁

$$GF \parallel B, J$$

$nyc \in b \quad JP_2 \perp (\Delta, B, C)$

$$\Rightarrow B_1 P_2 \angle = 2 B_1 P_2$$

$$\omega_{\text{rig}} < (\text{IJ}, P_2 P_3) = 60^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow IJ = 2 \cdot P_2 P_3,$$

$$\frac{IP_3 - IP_2}{IJ} = \frac{53}{2}$$

