



69-08-95-27

(161.10)

N1) 65 (шестьдесят пять)

$$\sqrt{4x^2+12x+9} + \sqrt{9x^2+12x+4} - \sqrt{-(x+1)} = \sqrt{7+2\sqrt{6}} + \sqrt{7-2\sqrt{6}}$$

$$\sqrt{(2x+3)^2} + \sqrt{(3x+2)^2} - \sqrt{-(x+1)} = \sqrt{7+2\sqrt{6}} + \sqrt{7-2\sqrt{6}}$$

$$= \sqrt{7+2\sqrt{6}} + \sqrt{7-2\sqrt{6}}$$

$$= 1+\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{6}-1 = 2\sqrt{6}$$

$$\begin{cases} |2x+3| + |3x+2| - (-(x+1)) = 2\sqrt{6} \\ -(x+1) \geq 0 \quad x+1 \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} |2x+3| + |3x+2| + x+1 = 2\sqrt{6} \\ x \leq -1 \quad \text{т.к. } x \leq -1, 3x+2 \leq -1 < 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} |2x+3| - (3x-2) + x+1 = 2\sqrt{6} \quad (I) \\ x \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

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

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

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

если  $2x+3 \geq 0$ , то  $|2x+3| - (2x+3) = 0 \neq 2\sqrt{6} - 2$ .

значит  $2x+3 < 0$ ,  $x < -\frac{3}{2}$

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

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

$$x = \frac{-2-\sqrt{6}}{2} = -1 - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} x < -\frac{3}{2} \\ x \leq -1 \\ x = -1 - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \leftarrow -2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \sqrt{6} > 2 \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} > 1 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} < -1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{Ответ: } \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}} \cdot \frac{-2-\sqrt{6}}{2} \quad -1 - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} < -2$$

$2^{5-\frac{1}{x}} \geq a + \log_2(2^x)$  при всех  $x > 0$ .  
 $f(x) = 2^{5-\frac{1}{x}} - \log_2(2^x)$

$f(x) \geq a$  при всех  $x > 0$ ,  
 минимум  $f(x) < a$  брать при  $x > 0$ .  $(-\frac{1}{x})' = -(-1) \frac{1}{x^2}$

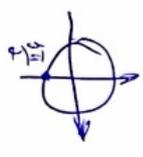
$f'(x) = 2^{5-\frac{1}{x}} \ln 2 \cdot (0 + \frac{1}{x^2}) - \cos(\log_2 2^x) \cdot 2^x \ln 2$

$f'(x) = 2^{5-\frac{1}{x}} \ln 2 \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} - \cos(\log_2 2^x) \cdot 2^x \ln 2$   
 при  $x > 0, \frac{1}{x} > 0, -\frac{1}{x} < 0$   
 $5-\frac{1}{x} < 5$   
 $2^{5-\frac{1}{x}} < 32$

$-1 \leq \sin(2^x) \leq 1$   
 $-1 \leq -\sin(2^x) \leq 1$   
 $\Rightarrow f(x) = 2^{5-\frac{1}{x}} - \sin(2^x) < 32 + 1 = 33$

Найти наиб. значение  $a = 33$  тогда верно.  
 Пусть, если  $a < 33$ , тогда верно  $f(x) < a$  при  $x > 0$ .

Рассмотрим  $x: \sin(\log_2 2^x) = -1$   
 $2^x = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\pi n, n \in \mathbb{N}$   
 $x = \log_2(\frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\pi n), n \in \mathbb{N}$   
 при таких  $x$  макс.  $f(x) = 1 + 2^{5-\frac{1}{x}}$



рассмотрим, что  $f(x) \geq a$  верно при  $a < 33$ .

$f(x) \geq a$   
 $1 + 2^{5-\frac{1}{x}} \geq a$   
 $2^{5-\frac{1}{x}} \geq a - 1$   
 $5 - \log_2(a-1) \geq \frac{1}{x}$   
 и  $a < 33, \log_2(a-1) < 5, 5 - \log_2(a-1) > 0$

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$x \geq \frac{1}{5 - \log_2(a-1)}$

$\log_2(\frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\pi n) \geq \frac{1}{5 - \log_2(a-1)} > 0$   
 $\frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\pi n \geq 2^{\frac{1}{5 - \log_2(a-1)}}$

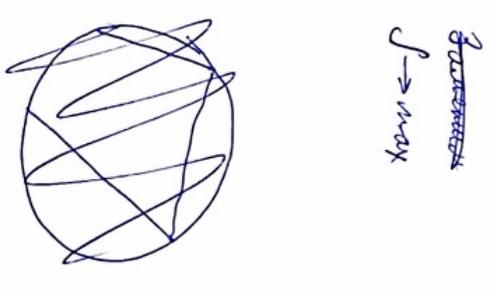
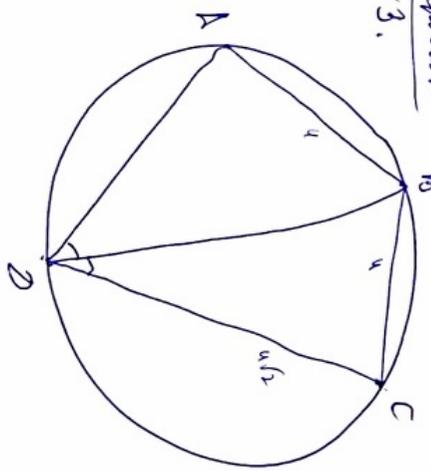
$n \geq \frac{2^{\frac{1}{5 - \log_2(a-1)}} - \frac{3\pi}{2}}{2}$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  (II)

при  $n$  определенном найдем минимальное  $x$  для  $x = \log_2(\frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\pi n)$   
 тогда верно  $f(x) \geq a$ .

Ответ:  $a = 33$   $\Rightarrow$  значение! если в уравнении  $np$   $a \leq 1$ , то  $x = 1$  год. Нет гранич.  $np$ . Тогда  $a \leq 1$  не рассматриваются.

Ответ:  $a = 33$ .

Теорема 13.



Умножить.

4.  $\cos(2x) - \cos(2x) + \cos(2x) = \cos(2x) - \cos(2x) + \cos(2x)$

$\cos(2x) = a$   $a^3 - a^2 + a^3 = (a - a + a)^3$   $x \in [0, 2\pi]$

$\cos(2x) = a$   $a^3 - a^2 + a^3 = (a - a + a)^3$   $x \in [0, 2\pi]$

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

$(c-b)(c^2+bc+b^2) - (a-b)(a+b)(a-a-b+c) - a^2 = 0$

м.к.  $c = b$ ,  $(A) \dots$

м.к.  $c = \cos(2x)$ ,  $c \in \cos(2x) = \cos(2(2x))$ ,  $c = 2b - 1$

$2b^2 - b - 1 = 0$

$b = 1$   $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}n, f \in \mathbb{Z}$

$b = -\frac{1}{2}$   $x = \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{3}n, y \in \mathbb{Z}$

$a = \cos(2x)$ ,  $b = \cos(2x)$ ,  $b = ga^{-1}$

$c^2 - bc + b^2 - a^2 = (a-b+c)(a-b+c) - a^2 = 0$

получили уравнение  $bc - a^2 = (c-b)(a-(b+c) - (c-b))$

получили уравнение  $b - a^2 = (c-b)(a-(b+c) - (c-b))$

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получили уравнение:  $\begin{cases} a=b & (b) \\ a=-c & (b) \\ c=b & (A) \end{cases}$

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б)  $a = b$

$a = 2a^{-1} - 1$

$2a^{-1} - a - 1 = 0$

$\begin{cases} a \leq 1 \\ a = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$

$\cos \pi x = 1$

$\pi x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$x = \frac{1}{2} + n$

б)  $a = -c$

$a + c = 0$

$\cos(\pi x) + \cos(4\pi x) = 0$

$-2 \sin(-\frac{3\pi x}{2}) \sin(\frac{5\pi x}{2}) = 0$

$\frac{3\pi x}{2} = \pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\frac{5\pi x}{2} = \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$x = \frac{2}{3}n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$x = \frac{2}{5}k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$0.3 \leq \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} \leq 1.8$

$0.2 \leq \frac{1}{5} \leq 1$

$0.1 \leq f \leq 3$

$x = \frac{1}{3} + n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$x = \frac{1}{3} + p, p \in \mathbb{Z}$

$x = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{15}, f \in \mathbb{Z}$

$x = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5}, f \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{7}{12} \leq \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \leq 1.8$

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~~$x = 3$~~   
 ~~$x = 1$~~   
 ~~$x = 2$~~   
 ~~$x = 1.2$~~   
 $0.3 < \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \leq 1.8$   
 $-\frac{2}{30} < y_1 \leq 3.6 - \frac{2}{3} = 2.93$   
 $y_1 \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow y_1 = 0, 1, 2$

$0.3 \leq -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \leq 1.8$   
 $0.3 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{18}{30} \leq \frac{12}{10} \leq 1.8 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{32}{15}$   
 $\frac{32}{30} \leq y_2 \leq \frac{36}{15} = 2.4$   
 $y_2 \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow y_2 = 2, 3, 4$

$x = \frac{5}{3}, \frac{5}{4}, \frac{5}{6}$   
 $x = \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{4}, \frac{2}{6}$   
 $x = 0.4, 0.5, 0.6$   
 $x = \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{6}$   
 $x = \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{4}, \frac{2}{6}$   
 $x = \frac{5}{3}, \frac{5}{4}, \frac{5}{6}$   
 $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{4} = \frac{2+3}{6}$   
 $-\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2-3}{6}$

Answers:  $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{5}{3}; \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{4}{6}, \frac{5}{6}; 0.4, 0.5, 1.2, 1.6$

$f_1(x) = (x+a_1)(x^2+b_1x+12)$   
 $f_1(x) = (x+a_1)(x^2+b_1x+15)$   
 $f_3(x) = (x+a_3)(x^2+b_3x+10)$   
 $a_1, b_1 > 0$

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

put  $x=0: a_1 \cdot 12 = a_2 \cdot 15 = a_3 \cdot 20$

$a_1 = a_2 \cdot \frac{15}{12} = \frac{5}{4}a_2$   
 $a_3 = \frac{15 \cdot 12}{20} = 9a_2$

put  $x = -a_1 + f_1(x) = f_2(x) = f_3(x) = 0$

$f_1(x) = 0 \Rightarrow a_1^2 + b_1 a_1 + 12 = 0$

$b_1 = \frac{12-a_1^2}{a_1} = \frac{15}{a_1} - a_1$

$f_3(x) = -0.4a_3(a_3^2 - b_3 a_3 + 10) = 0$   
 $a_3^2 - b_3 a_3 + 10 = 0$   
 $b_3 = \frac{a_3^2 + 10}{a_3}$

$f_2(-a_2) = 0 = f_1(a_2) = (a_2 - a_2)(a_2^2 - b_1 a_2 + 12) = 0$   
 $a_2 a (a_2 - b_1 a_2 + 12) = 0$   
 $a_2 > 0$ , "minimally"  $b_1 = \frac{12+a_2^2}{a_2} = \frac{12}{a_2} + a_2 = \frac{4}{a} + \frac{12 \cdot 5}{4a} = \frac{4}{a} + 15$

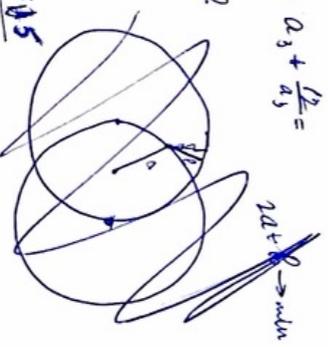
$a_1 + a_1 + a_3 + b_1 + b_1 + b_3 = f(a) = a + 0.8a + 9.6a + a + \frac{15}{a} + a + \frac{12}{a} + 9a + \frac{15}{a}$   
 $+ 9a + \frac{15}{a} = 3a + 2.2a + \frac{30}{a} + \frac{15}{a} = 5.2a + \frac{50}{a}$

~~$f_1(x) = (x+a_1)(x^2+b_1x+12)$~~   
 ~~$f_1(x) = (x+a_1)(x^2+b_1x+15)$~~   
 ~~$f_3(x) = (x+a_3)(x^2+b_3x+10)$~~   
 ~~$5a + \frac{15}{a} + 1 = 0 \mid \cdot a$~~   
 ~~$5a^2 + 15 + a = 0$~~   
 ~~$5a^2 + a + 15 = 0$~~

$f_1(x) = f_3(x) = (a - a_3)(a_3^2 - b_1 a_3 + 10) = 0$

$b_1 = \frac{a_3^2 + 10}{a_3} = a_3 + \frac{10}{a_3}$

$9.6a + \frac{15}{a} = 9.6a + \frac{20}{a}$   
 $9.6a + \frac{20}{a} = 9.8a + \frac{15}{a}$   
 $\frac{0.2a}{a} = \frac{5}{a}$   
 $0.2a = 5$   
 $a = 25$



$f(a) = 5.2 \cdot 25 + \frac{50}{25} = 130 + 2 = 132$

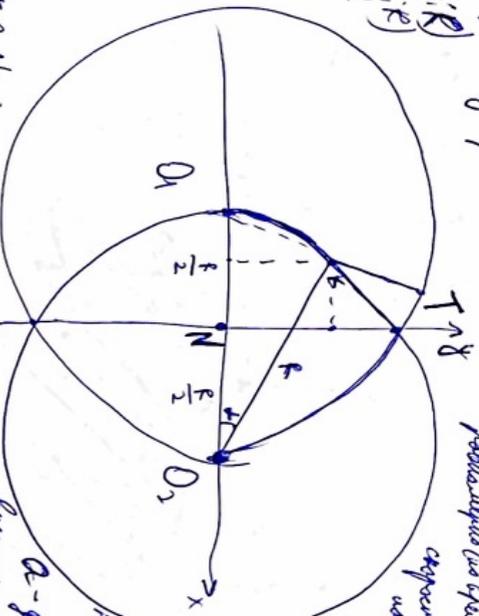
Answers: 36.



№6. Задача на максимум & минимум абсолютных значений

Берега ир кыры  $R = 4 - 2\sqrt{5}$ . Тик калканын шкан бийиктигинин (а) функциясынын  $u$

$u(t, R)$   
 $N = N(t, R)$   
 $0 \leq R$



$\angle K O_1 N = \alpha$   
 Ич сыйрагында  $O_1 N = O_1 N = \frac{R}{2}$  менен  $h$  арасындагы  $\alpha$  бурчунун синусу  $\sin \alpha = \frac{h}{R}$  болот.

$y = R \sin \alpha$   
 $x = \frac{R}{2} - R \cos \alpha$   
 $O_1(-\frac{R}{2}, R \cos \alpha)$

AM  $O_1 K \vec{e} (R(1-\cos \alpha), R \sin \alpha)$   
 $\vec{AN} = (R \sin \alpha, 1) + (\frac{R}{2} - R \cos \alpha, 0) = (R(\frac{1}{2} - \cos \alpha) + R \sin \alpha, 1)$   
 $|\vec{AN}|^2 = (R(\frac{1}{2} - \cos \alpha) + R \sin \alpha)^2 + 1 = R^2(1 - 2\cos \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha + 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha) + 1 = R^2(2 - 2\cos \alpha) + 1$   
 $\sqrt{R^2(2 - 2\cos \alpha) + 1} = a$   
 $0. k = R \sqrt{2 - 2\cos \alpha} \neq \sqrt{1}$   
 $2a + b \rightarrow \min$

$2\sqrt{\frac{5}{4} - \cos \alpha} + 1 - \sqrt{1 - 2\cos \alpha}$   
 $2\sqrt{\frac{5}{4} - \cos \alpha} + 1 - \sqrt{1 - 2\cos \alpha}$   
 $2\sqrt{\frac{5}{4} - \cos \alpha} + 1 - \sqrt{1 - 2\cos \alpha}$

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

$f'(t) = \frac{-4}{2\sqrt{5-4t}} + \frac{-2}{\sqrt{1-2t}} < 0$

$f(t) \rightarrow \min$  при  $t \rightarrow \max$   
 $t = \cos^2 \alpha$   
 $\sin \alpha = \frac{h}{R} \leq \frac{R}{2} \leq \frac{R}{2}$   
 $\cos \alpha = 1$   
 $\alpha = 0$   
 $R(\frac{1}{2} + 0) = R \cdot \frac{1}{2}$

$R \sin \alpha = h = 2a + b = R(\frac{1}{2} - 1 + \sqrt{1 - 2t}) = R(\frac{1}{2} + 0) = R \cdot \frac{1}{2}$   
 $2a + b \rightarrow \min$   
 $2\sqrt{\frac{5}{4} - \cos^2 \alpha} + 1 - \sqrt{1 - 2\cos^2 \alpha} \rightarrow \min$   
 $2\sqrt{\frac{5}{4} - \cos^2 \alpha} + 1 - \sqrt{1 - 2\cos^2 \alpha} \rightarrow \min$   
 $2\sqrt{\frac{5}{4} - \cos^2 \alpha} + 1 - \sqrt{1 - 2\cos^2 \alpha} \rightarrow \min$   
 $2\sqrt{\frac{5}{4} - \cos^2 \alpha} + 1 - \sqrt{1 - 2\cos^2 \alpha} \rightarrow \min$

$f(t) = 2\sqrt{5-4t} \sqrt{1-2t}$   
 $f'(t) = \frac{-4}{2\sqrt{5-4t}} \sqrt{1-2t} + 2\sqrt{5-4t} \cdot \frac{-2}{2\sqrt{1-2t}} = \frac{-4}{\sqrt{5-4t}} \sqrt{1-2t} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-2t}} = \frac{-4(1-2t) - 2(5-4t)}{\sqrt{(5-4t)(1-2t)^2}}$   
 $= \frac{-4 + 8t - 10 + 8t}{\sqrt{(5-4t)(1-2t)^2}} = \frac{-6 + 16t}{\sqrt{(5-4t)(1-2t)^2}}$   
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 $= \frac{-4 + 8t - 10 + 8t}{\sqrt{(5-4t)(1-2t)^2}} = \frac{-6 + 16t}{\sqrt{(5-4t)(1-2t)^2}}$   
 $\sqrt{5-4t} = \sqrt{3-8t}$   
 $\sqrt{1-2t} = \sqrt{1-2t}$   
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 $\sqrt{1-2t} = \sqrt{1-2t}$   
 $\sqrt{5-4t} = \sqrt{3-8t}$   
 $\sqrt{1-2t} = \sqrt{1-2t}$

$f(t) = 2\sqrt{5-4t} \sqrt{1-2t}$   
 $f'(t) = \frac{-4}{2\sqrt{5-4t}} \sqrt{1-2t} + 2\sqrt{5-4t} \cdot \frac{-2}{2\sqrt{1-2t}} = \frac{-4}{\sqrt{5-4t}} \sqrt{1-2t} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-2t}} = \frac{-4(1-2t) - 2(5-4t)}{\sqrt{(5-4t)(1-2t)^2}}$   
 $= \frac{-4 + 8t - 10 + 8t}{\sqrt{(5-4t)(1-2t)^2}} = \frac{-6 + 16t}{\sqrt{(5-4t)(1-2t)^2}}$   
 $\sqrt{5-4t} = \sqrt{3-8t}$   
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 $\sqrt{5-4t} = \sqrt{3-8t}$   
 $\sqrt{1-2t} = \sqrt{1-2t}$

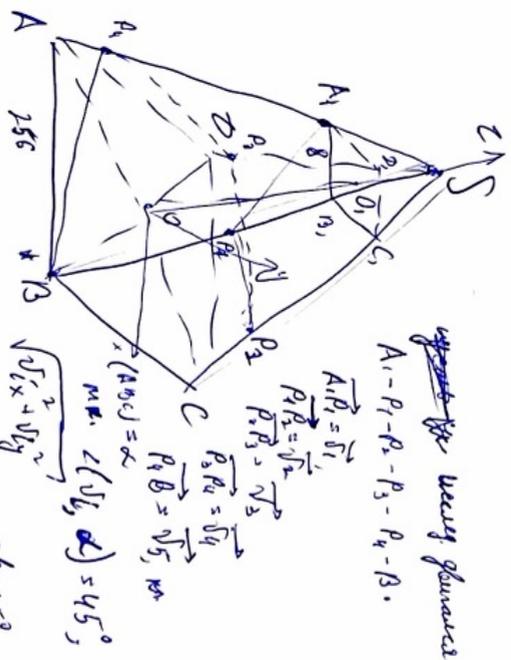
Подписывать лист-вкладыш запрещается! Писать на полях листа-вкладыша запрещается!

Значит  $\angle A_1 P_1 B_1 = 60^\circ$ . Значит,  $\angle A_1 P_1 B_1 = 60^\circ$ .  
 Значит,  $\angle A_1 P_1 B_1 = 60^\circ$ . Значит,  $\angle A_1 P_1 B_1 = 60^\circ$ .  
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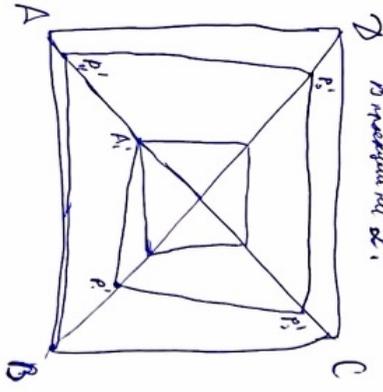
$a \geq NK$ ,  $b \geq KT$  и  $a \leq NK$  гарантируется. Значит,  $a = NK$ ,  $b = KT$ .  
 Значит,  $a = NK$ ,  $b = KT$ . Значит,  $a = NK$ ,  $b = KT$ .

Значит,  $4 - 2\sqrt{2}$ .

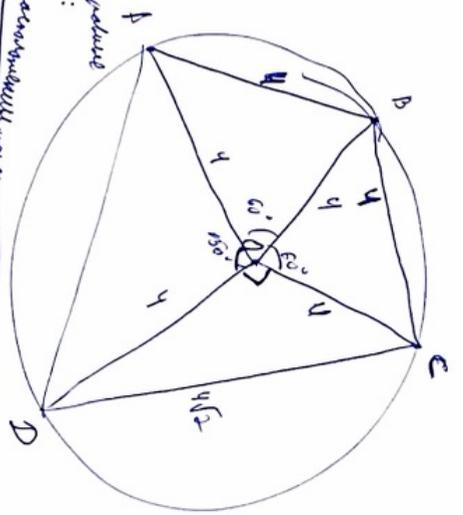
4) ~~укажите~~ ~~для~~ ~~каждого~~ ~~плоскостного~~



$$k = \sum_{i=1}^5 |S_i z| = \sum_{i=1}^5 \sqrt{S_i^2 x^2 + S_i^2 y^2} = \sqrt{S_1^2 x^2 + S_1^2 y^2} = \sqrt{S_1^2} = S_1$$

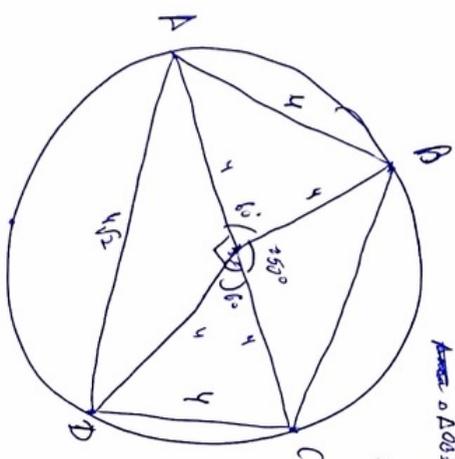


№3.) I)



Если стороны, радиусы и хорды равны:  $AB=BC=CD=DA=R$ .  
 Если стороны, радиусы и хорды равны:  $AB=BC=CD=DA=R$ .

$$S_{ABCD} = S_{AOC} + S_{BOC} + S_{COD} + S_{AOD} = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot R^2 \cdot \sin 90^\circ = 2R^2$$



Значит,  $8\sqrt{3} + 12$

№4. ~~(задача)~~ (решите уравнение)

$$c^2 + bc + b^2 - \cancel{a^2} (a-b+c)^2 - \cancel{a^2} a(a-b+c) - a^2 = 0$$

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

$$\cancel{c^2} - 3a^2 + 3bc - \cancel{a^2} - 3ac + 3ab = 0$$

$$a^2 - bc + ac - ab = 0$$

$$a(a+c) - b(a+c) = 0 \quad (a-b)(a+c) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} (a-b) = 0 \\ (a+c) = 0 \end{cases}$$

основная часть решения на стр. 4.

№8.

