



МОСКОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
имени М.В.ЛОМОНОСОВА

Вариант 11

Место проведения Санкт-Петербург
город

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

Олимпиада школьников Ломоносов
наименование олимпиады

по математике
профиль олимпиады

Шаченковой Екатерины Дмитриевны
фамилия, имя, отчество участника (в родительном падеже)

Дата

«13» апреля 2025 года

Подпись участника

Екатерина Шаченкова

[illegible]

$$* -(x-2) \geq 0$$

$$x \leq 2$$

$$1. \sqrt{4x^2-12x+9} + \sqrt{x^2-6x+9} + (\sqrt{-(x-2)})^2 = \sqrt{3+\sqrt{8}} - \sqrt{3-\sqrt{8}}$$

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

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

$$x \leq 2 \Rightarrow x-3 < 0$$

$$|2x-3| + 3 - x - x = 0$$

$$|2x-3| = 2x-3$$

$$2x-3 \geq 0 \quad x \geq \frac{3}{2}$$

$$O_{\text{твет}}: [\frac{3}{2}; 2]$$

$$4. \sin^3(\pi x) - \sin^3(2\pi x) + \sin^3(4\pi x) = (\sin(\pi x) - \sin(2\pi x) + \sin(4\pi x))^3 \quad x \in [\frac{3}{10}; \frac{8}{5}] - ?$$

$$[\sin(\pi x) = a, -\sin(2\pi x) = b, \sin(4\pi x) = c$$

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

$$a^3 + b^3 + c^3 = a^3 + 3a^2(b+c) + 3a(b+c)^2 + b^3 + 3b^2c + 3bc^2 + c^3$$

$$a^2b + a^2c + ab^2 + b^2c + ac^2 + bc^2 + 2abc = 0$$

$$(a+b)(b+c)(a+c) = 0$$

$$(\sin(\pi x) - \sin(2\pi x))(\sin(4\pi x) - \sin(2\pi x))(\sin(\pi x) + \sin(4\pi x)) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin(\pi x) - \sin(2\pi x) = 0 \\ \sin(4\pi x) - \sin(2\pi x) = 0 \\ \sin(\pi x) + \sin(4\pi x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin \frac{\pi x}{2} \cos \frac{3\pi x}{2} = 0 \\ \sin(\pi x) \cos(3\pi x) = 0 \\ \sin \frac{5\pi x}{2} \cos \frac{3\pi x}{2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\pi x}{2} = \pi k \\ \frac{3\pi x}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k \\ \pi x = \pi k \\ 3\pi x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k \\ \frac{5\pi x}{2} = \pi k \end{cases}$$

$$k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \begin{cases} x = 2k \\ x = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3}k \\ x = k \\ x = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{k}{3} \\ x = \frac{2}{5}k \end{cases}$$

числа в отрезке: $1; \frac{1}{3}; \frac{1}{2}; \frac{5}{6}; \frac{7}{6}; \frac{3}{2}; \frac{2}{5}; \frac{4}{5}; \frac{6}{5}; \frac{8}{5}$

$$O_{\text{твет}}: \frac{1}{3}; \frac{2}{5}; \frac{1}{2}; \frac{4}{5}; \frac{5}{6}; 1; \frac{7}{6}; \frac{6}{5}; \frac{3}{2}; \frac{8}{5}$$

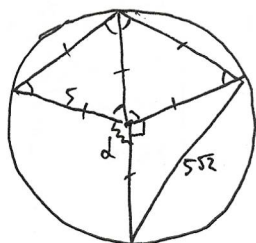
2. $3^{5-\frac{1}{x}} \geq a + \sin 4^x$ $a - ? \quad \forall x > 0$

герновик

$$x > 0 \Rightarrow 3^{5-\frac{1}{x}} < 3^5$$

$$a \leq 3^{5-\frac{1}{x}} - \sin 4^x < 3^5 - \sin 4^x \leq 3^5 + 1$$

3. I.

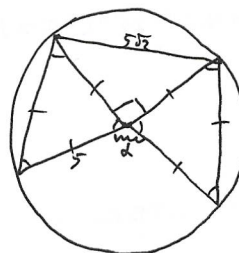


$$\alpha = 360^\circ - 2 \cdot 60^\circ - 30^\circ = 150^\circ$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 25 (2 \sin 60^\circ + \sin 30^\circ + \sin 150^\circ) =$$

$$= \frac{25}{2} \left(2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 1 + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{25(2\sqrt{3}+3)}{4}$$

II.



$$\alpha = 150^\circ$$

$$4. a^3 - b^3 + c^3 = (a - b + c)^3$$

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

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

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

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

$$(\sin(\pi x) - \sin(2\pi x))(\sin(\pi x) + \sin(4\pi x))(\sin(2\pi x) - \sin(4\pi x)) = 0$$

$$\sin(\pi x) = \sin(2\pi x)$$

$$\sin(\pi x) = -\sin(4\pi x)$$

$$\sin(2\pi x) = \sin(4\pi x)$$

$$\pi x = 2\pi x + 2\pi k$$

$$\pi x + 2\pi x = \pi + 2\pi k$$

$$\pi x = 4\pi x - \pi - 2\pi k$$

$$\sin \frac{\pi x}{2} \cos \frac{3\pi x}{2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\pi x}{2} = \pi k$$

$$\sin \frac{5\pi x}{2} \cos \frac{3\pi x}{2} = 0$$

$$\sin(\pi x) \cos(3\pi x) = 0$$

$$\frac{\pi x}{2} = \pi k$$

$$\frac{3\pi x}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k$$

$$\frac{5\pi x}{2} = \pi k$$

$$\pi x = \pi k$$

$$3\pi x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k$$

$$x = 2k$$

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

$$x = \frac{2}{5}k$$

$$x = k$$

$$x = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3}k$$

$$x \in \left[\frac{3}{10}; \frac{8}{5}\right] - ?$$

$$\emptyset \quad \frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\emptyset \quad \frac{2}{5} \quad \frac{4}{5} \quad \frac{6}{5} \quad \frac{8}{5}$$

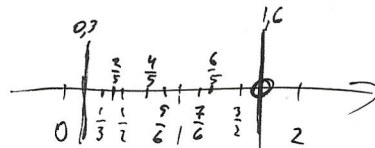
$$\emptyset \quad \frac{1}{6} \quad \frac{5}{6} \quad \frac{7}{6} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{11}{6}$$

$$\emptyset \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{5}{6} \quad \frac{7}{6} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{11}{6}$$

$$\emptyset \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{5}{6} \quad \frac{7}{6} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{11}{6}$$

$$\emptyset \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{5}{6} \quad \frac{7}{6} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{11}{6}$$

$$\frac{1+2k}{6}$$



$$\text{Ответ: } \frac{1}{3}; \frac{2}{5}; \frac{1}{2}; \frac{4}{5}; \frac{5}{6}; 1; \frac{7}{6}; \frac{6}{5}; \frac{3}{2}; \frac{8}{5}$$

$$5. \begin{cases} (x+a_1)(x^2+b_1x+6) = (x+a_2)(x^2+b_2x+8) \\ (x+a_1)(x^2+b_1x+6) = (x+a_3)(x^2+b_3x+12) \end{cases}$$

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

перновик

$$x^3 + (a_1+b_1)x^2 + (a_1b_1+6)x + 6a_1 = x^3 + (a_2+b_2)x^2 + (a_2b_2+8)x + 8a_2$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1+b_1 = a_2+b_2 = a_3+b_3 = c \\ a_1b_1+6 = a_2b_2+8 = a_3b_3+12 \\ 6a_1 = 8a_2 = 12a_3 \end{cases}$$

$$a_1 = 2a_3$$

$$a_2 = 1,5a_3$$

$$\begin{cases} 2a_3(c-2a_3)+6 = 1,5a_3(c-1,5a_3)+8 \\ 2a_3(c-2a_3)+6 = a_3(c-a_3)+12 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0,5ca_3 - 1,75a_3^2 - 2 = 0 \\ ca_3 - 3a_3^2 - 6 = 0 \\ -ca_3 + 3,5a_3^2 + 4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$ca_3 - 3a_3^2 - 6 = 0$$

$$-ca_3 + 3,5a_3^2 + 4 = 0$$

$$0,5a_3^2 - 2 = 0$$

$$a_3^2 = 4$$

$$a_3 = \pm 2$$

~~$a_3 = 2$~~
 ~~$a_3 = -2$~~

$$I. a_3 = 2: \begin{cases} 2c - 12 - 6 = 0 \\ c = 9 \end{cases}$$

$$a_1 = 4$$

$$b_1 = 5$$

$$S = 27$$

$$a_2 = 3$$

$$b_2 = 6$$

$$a_3 = 2$$

$$b_3 = 7$$

II. $a_3 = -2$: не подх. по условию.

$$5. f_1(x) = (x+a_1)(x^2+b_1x+6)$$

$$f_2(x) = (x+a_2)(x^2+b_2x+8)$$

$$f_3(x) = (x+a_3)(x^2+b_3x+12)$$

$$a_1, a_2, a_3, b_1, b_2, b_3 > 0 \text{ натурал}$$

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

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}: f_1(x) = f_2(x) = f_3(x) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (x+a_1)(x^2+b_1x+6) = (x+a_2)(x^2+b_2x+8) \\ (x+a_1)(x^2+b_1x+6) = (x+a_3)(x^2+b_3x+12) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^3 + (a_1+b_1)x^2 + (a_1b_1+6)x + 6a_1 = x^3 + (a_2+b_2)x^2 + (a_2b_2+8)x + 8a_2 \\ x^3 + (a_1+b_1)x^2 + (a_1b_1+6)x + 6a_1 = x^3 + (a_3+b_3)x^2 + (a_3b_3+12)x + 12a_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\uparrow \text{верно } \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1+b_1 = a_2+b_2 = a_3+b_3 \\ a_1b_1+6 = a_2b_2+8 = a_3b_3+12 \\ 6a_1 = 8a_2 = 12a_3 \end{cases} \quad] a_1+b_1 = c$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = 2a_3 \\ a_2 = 1.5a_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1(c-a_1)+6 = a_3(c-a_3)+12 \\ a_2(c-a_2)+8 = a_3(c-a_3)+12 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2a_3(c-2a_3) = a_3(c-a_3)+6 \\ 1.5a_3(c-1.5a_3) = a_3(c-a_3)+4 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a_3c - 3a_3^2 - 6 = 0 \\ 0.5a_3c - \frac{5}{4}a_3^2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$0.5a_3^2 = 2$$

$$a_3^2 = 4$$

$$a_3 = 2, \text{ ~~2~~ } a_3 = -2$$

$$a_3 = -2 \leftarrow \text{не подходит по условию, что } a_3 > 0$$

$$a_3 = 2, c = 9$$

$$S = 3c = 27$$

проверяем это

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = 4 \\ a_2 = 3 \\ a_3 = 2 \\ b_1 = 5 \\ b_2 = 6 \\ b_3 = 7 \end{cases} \quad f_1(x) = f_2(x) = f_3(x)$$

Ответ: 27

гермавик
гермавик

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{2343}{2}$$

$$a^2 = 1344^2 + \frac{x^2}{16} - 1344 \cdot \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{2343}{x} = 21458^2$$

$$a^2 = 1344(1344 - \frac{2343}{2}) + \frac{x^2}{16}$$

$$16a^2 - 8 \cdot 1344(2 \cdot 1344 - 2343) = x^2$$

$$(\frac{781}{162})^2 a^2 + 781^2 \cdot 72$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 256 \\ + 192 \\ \hline 448 \\ + 144 \\ \hline 592 \\ + 108 \\ \hline 700 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 21 \\ \times 81 \\ \hline 168 \\ 168 \\ \hline 6561 \\ \times 72 \\ \hline 45927 \\ 13122 \\ \hline 472392 \end{array}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \cos \beta \cos \delta$$

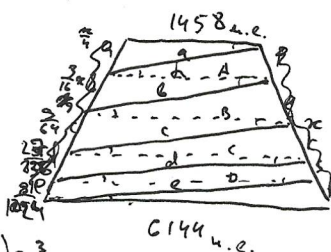
$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{16} + \frac{3}{64} + \frac{27}{256} + \frac{81}{1024} =$$

$$\frac{256 + 3 \cdot 64 + 9 \cdot 16 + 27 \cdot 4 + 81}{1024} =$$



$$\tan \delta = \frac{2343}{3801} = \frac{781}{1267}$$

$$\cos \delta =$$



$$\frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{16} \right) = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$A = k \cdot 1458 = h \cdot 1458$$

$$6144 = k^5 \cdot 1458$$

$$k^5 = \frac{6144}{1458} = \frac{3072}{729} = \frac{1024}{243} = \left(\frac{4}{3} \right)^5$$

$$k = \frac{4}{3}$$

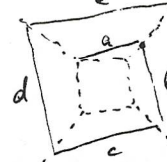
$$a^2 = p^2 + 1344^2 - 2 \cdot p \cdot 1344 \cdot \frac{243}{p}$$

$$2H = a \cdot \frac{(1024 - 243)3}{243} = a \cdot \frac{781}{81}$$

$$H = \frac{781}{162} a$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{a^2 + 1458^2 - \frac{x^2}{16}}{2 \cdot 1458a} = \frac{1344^2 - 1344 \cdot \frac{2343}{2} + 1458^2}{2 \cdot 1458a}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 1344 \\ 2 \\ \hline 3888 \\ - 2343 \\ \hline 1533 \\ \times 1344 \\ \hline 8656 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{H}{a} = \frac{h}{b} = \frac{h}{c} = \frac{h}{d} = \frac{h}{e} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a + b + c + d + e = 2H$$

$$\frac{6144}{1458} = \frac{4686}{781}$$

$$\frac{1458}{12} = \frac{1944}{781}$$

$$\frac{744}{6} = \frac{1248}{14}$$

$$\frac{1344}{1458} = \frac{486}{781}$$

$$1344(1344 - 486)$$

$$\tan \beta = \frac{H}{4686\sqrt{2}}$$

$$a + b + c + d + e = x$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$$

$$x^2 = H^2 + 4686^2 \cdot 2$$

5 маленьких трап.

~ гр. гр. $\Rightarrow a, b, c, d, e$ - геом. прогр.

$$b = na, c = n^2a, d = n^3a, e = n^4a$$

$$a \frac{n^5 - 1}{n - 1} = 2H$$

$$\frac{1344}{243} = \frac{17081}{17081}$$

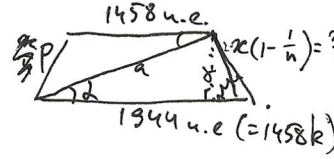
$$\cos \gamma = \frac{243 \cdot 4}{x}$$

$$\cos \delta = \frac{482 \cdot 4}{2x}$$

$$\cos \epsilon = \frac{243 \cdot p}{x}$$

$$\cos \delta = \frac{243 \cdot p}{x}$$

$$p = \frac{2343}{241}$$



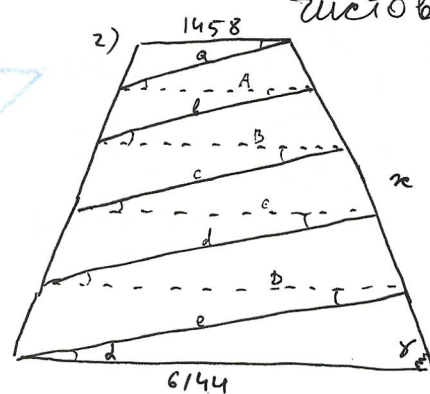
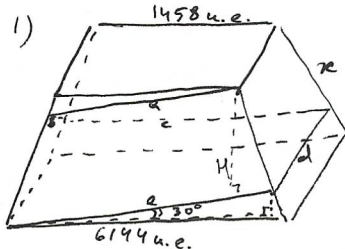
$$\cos \alpha = \frac{17081}{a}$$

$$x^2 = \frac{781^2}{162^2} a + 781^2 \cdot 72$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{a^2 + 1458^2 - \frac{x^2}{16}}{2 \cdot 1458a} = \frac{a^2 + 1344^2 - \frac{x^2}{16}}{2 \cdot 1344a}$$

$$1344a^2 + 1344 \cdot 1458^2 - 1344 \cdot \frac{x^2}{16} = 1458a^2 + \dots$$

7.



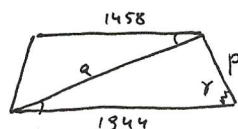
нарисуем путь первооткрывателя на гранях пирамиды, а потом отобразим все получившиеся линии на одной грани (рис. 2). Очевидно, начало одной линии будет совпадать с концом предыдущей, т.к. все грани одинаковы

Получаются 5 маленьких трапеций, все из которых подобны друг другу $\Rightarrow \{1458, A, B, C, D, 6144\}$ и $\{a, b, c, d, e\}$ - геометрические прогрессии с одинаковым множителем, который назовём n

$$A = 1458n, B = 1458n^2, \dots, 6144 = 1458n^5$$

$$n^5 = \frac{6144}{1458} = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^5 \quad n = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$A = \frac{4}{3} \cdot 1458 = 1944$$



$$2a + b + c + d + e = 2H$$

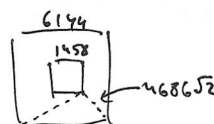
$$a \frac{n^5 - 1}{n - 1} = 2H \quad H = a \cdot \frac{(1024 - 243) \cdot 3}{243 \cdot 2} = \frac{781}{162} a$$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{6144 - 1458}{2a} = \frac{2343}{a}$$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{1944 - 1458}{2p} = \frac{243}{p}$$

$$p = \frac{2343}{243} \cdot \frac{243}{2343} a = \frac{81}{781} a$$

Т. Пиф.: $a^2 = H^2 + 4686^2 \cdot 2$



$$a^2 = 4686^2 \cdot 2 + \left(\frac{781}{81}\right)^2 p^2$$

Т. кос: $a^2 = 1944^2 + p^2 - 2 \cdot 1944 \cdot p \cdot \frac{243}{p}$

$$a^2 = 1944^2 - 1458 + p^2$$

$$\left(\frac{162}{781}\right)^2 H^2 = 1944 \cdot 1458 + \left(\frac{81}{781}\right)^2 H^2 + 81^2 \cdot 72$$

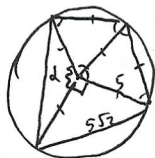
$$3 \cdot \left(\frac{81}{781}\right)^2 H^2 = 3306744$$

$$\left(\frac{81}{781}\right)^2 H^2 = 1102248$$

$$H = \sqrt{1102248 \cdot \frac{781}{81}}$$

3.

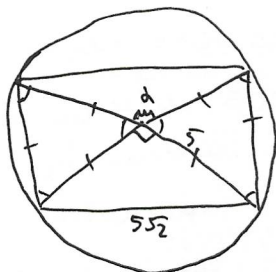
I.



$$2 \text{ р/с } \Delta \text{ и } 1 \text{ н/ч } \Delta \Rightarrow \alpha = 360^\circ - 2 \cdot 60^\circ - 90^\circ = 150^\circ$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 25 (\sin 150^\circ + \sin 90^\circ + 2 \cdot \sin 60^\circ) = \frac{25}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + 1 + \sqrt{3} \right) = \frac{25(2\sqrt{3} + 3)}{4}$$

II.



аналогично

$$S = \frac{25(2\sqrt{3} + 3)}{4}$$

Ответ: $\frac{25(2\sqrt{3} + 3)}{4}$

2. $3^{5-\frac{1}{x}} \geq a + \sin 4^x$? min $a > 0$: $\forall x > 0$

$$a \leq 3^{5-\frac{1}{x}} - \sin 4^x$$

$$x > 0 \Rightarrow 3^{5-\frac{1}{x}} < 3^5$$

$$\sin 4^x \in [-1; 1]$$

$$3^{5-\frac{1}{x}} - \sin 4^x \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} -\sin 1$$