

ШИФР

70-10-15

24037

Класс 10 Вариант 31 Дата Олимпиады 10.02.18

Площадка написания ТПУ

Задача	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Σ		Подпись
											Цифрой	Прописью	
Оценка	4	4	4	8	8	-	-	10	-	-	(38)	тридцать восемь	<i>Михаил</i>

$$\sqrt{1.} \quad \frac{(20,18)^0 \cdot x}{10,5 \cdot \left(\frac{5^2}{6}\right)^{-1} - 15,15 : \left(\frac{2}{15}\right)^{-1}} = \frac{(-3)^2 \cdot \left(1\frac{11}{20} - 0,945 : 0,9\right)}{1\frac{3}{40} - 4\frac{3}{8} : (7^{-1})^{-1}}$$

$$\frac{1 \cdot x}{\frac{105^2 \cdot 6}{10} - \frac{1515}{25} - \frac{1515}{50} \cdot \frac{2}{15}} = \frac{9 \cdot \left(\frac{31}{20} - \frac{945}{1000} \cdot \frac{10}{9}\right)}{\frac{43}{40} - \frac{35^5}{8 \cdot 7}}$$

$$\frac{x}{\frac{126}{50} - \frac{101}{50}} = \frac{9 \cdot \left(\frac{31}{20} - \frac{105}{100}\right)}{\frac{43}{40} - \frac{5}{8}}$$

$$\frac{50x}{25} = \frac{9 \cdot \left(\frac{155 - 105}{100}\right)}{\frac{43 - 25}{40}}$$

$$2x = \frac{9 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 40}{18}$$

$$2x = \frac{40}{4} = 10$$

$$x = \frac{10}{2} = 5$$

Ответ: $x = 5$



$$(ab)c = a(bc)$$

$$E = mc^2$$



Использовать только эту сторону листа,
обратная сторона не проверяется!

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$\sqrt{2}$.

$$x^2 - 5 + \frac{2x^2}{x-1} = \frac{2(x-1)}{x^2 - 2x + 1}$$

$$x^2 - 5 + \frac{2x^2}{x-1} = \frac{2(x-1)}{(x-1)^2}$$

ОДЗ:
 $x \neq 1$

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

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

$$x^2 - 5 = \frac{-2(x-1)(x+1)}{x-1}$$

$$x^2 - 5 = -2(x+1)$$

$$x^2 - 5 = -2x - 2$$

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

$$x = 1 (\neq \text{ОДЗ})$$

$$x = -3$$

Ответ: $x = -3$

$\sqrt{4}$. $(\sin 2x + \cos 2x + 1) \sqrt{(\pi - x)(\pi/2 + x)} = 0$

ОДЗ:

$$\begin{cases} x \leq \pi \\ x \geq -\pi/2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [-\pi/2; \pi] \checkmark$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin 2x + \cos 2x + 1 = 0 \\ \pi - x = 0 \\ \pi/2 + x = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \sqrt{2} \sin(2x + \pi/4) = -1 \\ x = \pi \\ x = -\pi/2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin(2x + \pi/4) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ x = \pi \\ x = -\pi/2 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 2x + \pi/4 = (-1)^{n+1} \cdot \pi/4 + \pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x = \pi \\ x = -\pi/2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = (-1)^{n+1} \pi/8 - \pi/8 + \pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x = \pi \\ x = -\pi/2 \end{cases}$$

$\Leftrightarrow$

$$\begin{cases} n = 2k: \\ x = -\pi/4 + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ n = 2k+1: \\ x = \pi/2 + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x = \pi \\ x = -\pi/2 \end{cases}$$



$$(ab)c = a(bc)$$

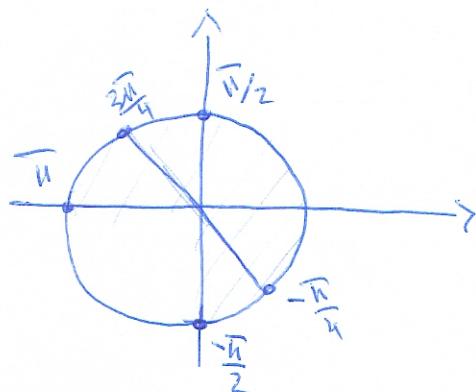
$$E = mc^2$$



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с учетом ОДЗ:

$$x = -\pi/2$$

$$x = -\pi/4$$

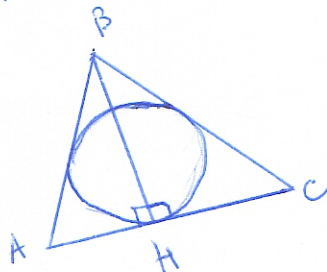
$$x = \pi/2$$

$$x = 3\pi/4$$

$$x = \pi$$

Ответ: $x = -\pi/2$; $x = -\pi/4$; $x = \pi/2$; $x = 3\pi/4$; $x = \pi$ ✓

√5



Дано: $\triangle ABC$ - остроуг. $\triangle$

$BH \perp AC$

$BH = 12 \text{ cm}$

$\sin A = \frac{12}{13}$

$\sin C = \frac{4}{5}$

Найти: ✓

Решение:

$$\cos A = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 A} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{144}{169}} = \sqrt{\frac{25}{169}} = \frac{5}{13}$$

$$\cos C = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 C} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{25}} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{25}} = \frac{3}{5}$$

Рассмотрим прямоуго. $\triangle ABH$:

$$\sin A = \frac{BH}{AB} = \frac{12}{13}$$

$$\cos A = \frac{AH}{AB} = \frac{5}{13}$$

Рассмотрим прямоуго. $\triangle BHC$

$$\sin C = \frac{BH}{BC} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\cos C = \frac{HC}{BC} = \frac{3}{5}$$



$$(ab)c = a(bc)$$

$$E = mc^2$$



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$$1) \sin A = \frac{BH}{AB} = \frac{12}{13} \Rightarrow AB = \frac{13 BH}{12}$$

$$\cos A = \frac{AH}{AB} = \frac{5}{13}$$

$$\frac{12 AH}{13 BH} = \frac{5}{13} ; 12 \frac{AH}{BH} = 5 ; BH = \frac{12}{5} AH$$

$$\sin C = \frac{BH}{BC} = \frac{4}{5} \Rightarrow BC = \frac{5 BH}{4}$$

$$\cos C = \frac{HC}{BC} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{4 HC}{5 BH} = \frac{3}{5} ; 4 \frac{HC}{BH} = 3$$

$$4 \frac{5 HC}{12 AH} = 3 ; \frac{HC}{AH} = \frac{9}{5}$$

$$\underline{AC = HC + AH = 9 + 5 = 14}$$

$$2) \sin A = \frac{BH}{AB} = \frac{12}{13} ; BH = \frac{12 AB}{13}$$

$$\sin C = \frac{BH}{BC} = \frac{12 AB}{13 BC} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$60 AB = 52 BC$$

$$\frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{13}{15}$$

3) по т. синусов:

$$\frac{AC}{\sin B} = \frac{AB}{\sin C} = \frac{13 \cdot 5}{4} = \frac{65}{4}$$

$$\sin B = \frac{4 AC}{65} = \frac{4 \cdot 14}{65} = \frac{56}{65}$$

$$4) S_{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot AB \cdot BC \cdot \sin B = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 13 \cdot 15 \cdot \frac{56}{65} = 84$$

$$5) S = pr \Rightarrow r = \frac{S}{p} = \frac{84}{\frac{13+14+15}{2}} = \frac{168}{42} = 4(\text{cm})$$

Ответ: $r = 4 \text{ cm}$





$$(ab)c = a(bc)$$

$$E = mc^2$$



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№8.

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{3}{4}\pi - \frac{1}{4}\arcsin\left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)\right) = A$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} < \arcsin\left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) < 0$$

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{1}{4}(3\pi + \arcsin \frac{4}{5})\right) = A$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{3}{4}\pi - \frac{1}{4}\arcsin\left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) < \pi$$

$$3\pi + \arcsin \frac{4}{5} \stackrel{\text{од.}}{=} x$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \frac{1}{4}x = \frac{1 + \cos \frac{1}{2}x}{\sin \frac{1}{2}x} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos x}{2}}}{\sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{2}}}$$

$$A < 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos x &= \cos(3\pi + \arcsin \frac{4}{5}) = -\cos(\arcsin \frac{4}{5}) = -\sqrt{1 - \sin^2(\arcsin \frac{4}{5})} = \\ &= -\sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{25}} = -\sqrt{\frac{9}{25}} = -\frac{3}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \frac{1}{4}x = \frac{1 - \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{3}{5}}{2}}}{\sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{3}{5}}{2}}} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{\frac{2}{10}}}{\sqrt{\frac{8}{10}}} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{5}}}{\sqrt{\frac{4}{5}}} = \frac{(1 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{5}}) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{4}{5}}}{\frac{4}{5}} =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\frac{4}{5}} - \sqrt{\frac{4}{25}}}{\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} - \frac{2}{5}) \cdot 5}{4} = \frac{(2\sqrt{5} - 2) \cdot 5}{4} = \frac{2(\sqrt{5} - 1)}{4} =$$

Ошибка
в знаке

$$= \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2}$$

Ответ: $A = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2}$

№3.

$$S = 295 \text{ м}$$

$$v_1 = 15 \text{ м/с}$$

$$v_{n,2} = v_{n,1} + (v - 1) \cdot 3 = 1 + (n - 1) \cdot 3$$

$$15t + (1 + (n - 1) \cdot 3)t = 295$$

$$15t + t + 3t(t - 1) = 295$$

$$3t^2 - 3t + 16t - 295 = 0$$

$$3t^2 + 13t - 295 = 0$$

$$t = 10 \text{ с}$$

$$\frac{10}{60} = \frac{1}{6} = 60^\circ = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

Ответ: $60^\circ = \frac{\pi}{3}$



$$(ab)c = a(bc)$$

$$E = mc^2$$



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№10.

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+2\sqrt{2x-1}}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x-2\sqrt{2x-1}}} > 2$$

$$2\sqrt{2x-1} = t$$

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{2x-t} + \sqrt{2x+t}}{\sqrt{2x-t} \cdot \sqrt{2x+t}} \right)^2 > (2)^2$$

$$\frac{2x-t+2x+t+2\sqrt{(2x-t)(2x+t)}}{(2x-t)(2x+t)} > 4$$

$$\frac{4x+2\sqrt{4x^2-t^2}}{4x^2-t^2} > 4$$

$$\frac{4x+2\sqrt{4x^2-4(2x-1)}}{4x^2-4(2x-1)} > 4$$

$$\frac{4x+2\sqrt{4x^2-8x+4}}{4x^2-8x+4} > 4$$

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

$$\frac{4x+2(2x-2)}{(2x-2)^2} > 4 ; \quad \frac{4x+4x-4}{(2x-2)^2} > 4 ; \quad \frac{4(2x-1)}{(2x-2)^2} > 4$$

ДР3:
 $2x-2 \neq 0$
 $x \neq 1$

$$\text{Корни: } 4(2x-1) = 0$$

$$2x-1=0$$

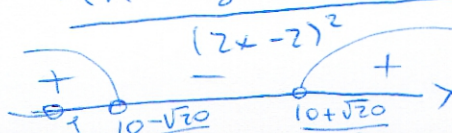
$$x = 1/2$$

$$\frac{4(2x-1) - 4(2x-2)^2}{(2x-2)^2} > 0$$

$$\frac{4(2x-1-4x^2+8x-4)}{(2x-2)^2} > 0$$

$$\frac{4(-4x^2+10x-5)}{(2x-2)^2} > 0$$

$$\frac{4(x + \frac{10-\sqrt{20}}{8})(x + \frac{10+\sqrt{20}}{8})}{(2x-2)^2} > 0$$



Ответ: $(1/2; 1) \cup (1; +\infty)$

$$\text{Корни: } x = \frac{10-\sqrt{20}}{8} ; x = \frac{10+\sqrt{20}}{8}$$