



ОЛИМПИАДНАЯ РАБОТА

ШИФР

5085

ТИТУЛЬНЫЙ ЛИСТ

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Номер варианта	6		
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ШИФР

5085

Класс 77

Вариант 6

Дата Олимпиады 11.02.2017

Площадка написания

УУЖЖУУ

Задача	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Σ		Подпись
											Цифрой	Прописью	
Оценка	5	5	5	5	10	10	10	15	15	20	100	сто	

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$$1x^2 + 2x + 2 \mid 1x^2 + 2x - 2 = 5$$

$$\text{Замечая: } x^2 + 2x = 0$$

$$0 + 2 \mid 0 - 2 = 5$$

$$x^2 - 4 = 5$$

$$x^2 = 9$$

$$x = \pm 3$$

$$x^2 + 2x = 3$$

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

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

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

$$x = 4 + 4 \cdot 3 = 16$$

$$x = 4 - 12 = -8 < 0$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-2 + 4}{2} = 1$$

$\emptyset$

$$x_2 = \frac{-2 - 4}{2} = -3$$

$$\text{Ответ: } x = -3; x = 1$$

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

$$\text{Реш: } \begin{cases} 2x+1 \geq 0 \\ x-3 \geq 0 \\ x \geq 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x \geq -0,5 \\ x \geq 3 \\ x \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \geq 3$$

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

$$2x+1 + 2\sqrt{(2x+1)(x-3)} + x-3 = 4x$$

$$3x-2 + 2\sqrt{(2x+1)(x-3)} = 4x$$

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

$$4(2x+1)(x-3) = x^2 + 4x + 4$$

$$4(2x^2 - 6x + x - 3) = x^2 + 4x + 4$$

$$4(2x^2 - 5x - 3) = x^2 + 4x + 4$$

$$8x^2 - 20x - 12 = x^2 + 4x + 4$$

$$7x^2 - 24x - 16 = 0$$

$$D = 576 + 4 \cdot 7 \cdot 16 = 1024$$

$$x_1 = \frac{24 + 32}{14} = \frac{56}{14} = 4$$

$$x_2 = \frac{24 - 32}{14} = -\frac{8}{14} = -\frac{4}{7} \neq 0,23$$

Ответ: $x = 4$

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$$\frac{x^2 - 2}{x^2 - 1} < -2 \quad ; \quad x \neq \pm 1$$

$$x^2 - 1$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 2}{x^2 - 1} + 2 < 0$$

$$x^2 - 1$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 2 + 2(x^2 - 1)}{x^2 - 1} < 0$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 2 + 2x^2 - 2}{x^2 - 1} < 0$$

$$\frac{3x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 1} < 0$$

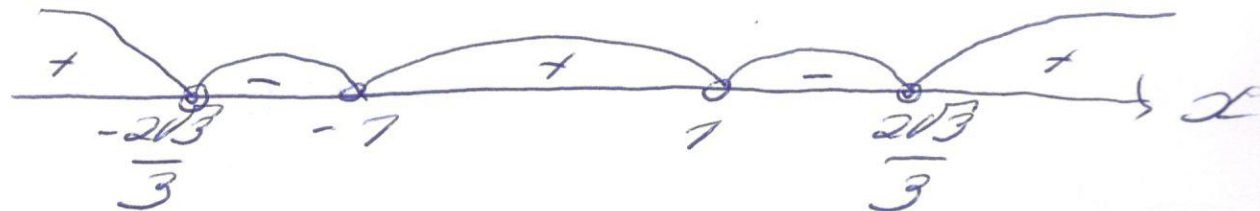
$$13x^2 - 4 \mid x^2 - 1 < 0$$

$$3x^2 = 4 \quad x^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 = \frac{4}{3} \quad x = \pm 1$$

$$x = \pm \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$(x - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3})(x + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3})(x - 1)(x + 1) < 0$$



Определим знак в крайних
и промежуточных промежутках
и продолжим, т.к. все
свойства в нечетной степени

$$\text{ответ: } x \in (-\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}; -1) \cup (1; \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3})$$

и 4

$$\log_4 (2x + 3) + \log_4 (x - 1) = 2 - \log_4 (\frac{16}{3})$$

$$\log_4 (2x + 3) + \log_4 (x - 1) = \log_4 16 - \log_4 (\frac{16}{3})$$

$$\text{свойства: } \log_a b + \log_a c = \log_a (b \cdot c)$$

$$\log_a b - \log_a c = \log_a (\frac{b}{c})$$

$$\log_4 (2x+3)(x-1) = \log_4 \frac{16 \cdot 3}{16}$$

$$\log_4 (2x^2 - 2x + 3x - 3) = \log_4 3$$

$$\log_4 (2x^2 + x - 3) = \log_4 3$$

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

$$2x^2 + x - 6 = 0$$

$$D = 1 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 6 = 49$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-1 \pm 7}{4} = 1.5$$

$$x_2 = -4$$

$$D \& Z: \begin{cases} 2x+3 > 0 \\ x-1 > 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x > -1.5 \\ x > 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x > 1$$

$$x = -4 \notin D \& Z$$

$$D \cap B \cap Z: x = 1.5$$

$$4.5$$

$$4x > 4 - 3 \cdot 2x$$

$$4x + 3 \cdot 2x - 4 > 0$$

$$12x + 3 \cdot 2x - 4 > 0$$

$$22x + 3 \cdot 2x - 4 > 0$$

$$12x + 2 + 3 \cdot 2x - 4 > 0$$

$$30x - 2 > 0$$

$$30x - 2 > 0$$

$$D = 9 - 16 = 25$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-3 \pm 5}{2} = 1$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-3 - 5}{2} = -4$$

$$c = a(bc)$$

$$E = mc^2$$



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$$a < -4; a > 7$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a < -4 \\ a > 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2x < -4 \\ 2x > 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \emptyset \\ 2x > 2^0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x > 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{ответ: } x \in (0; +\infty)$$

нз

$$S_{13} = ?$$

$$\begin{cases} b_5 + b_9 = 6 \\ b_7 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$b_n = b_7 \cdot q^{n-7}$$

$$b_5 + b_9 = 6$$

$$b_7 \cdot q^4 + b_7 \cdot q^8 = 6$$

$$b_7 = 1$$

$$q^8 + q^4 - 6 = 0$$

$$\text{замена: } q^4 = x$$

$$x^2 + x - 6 = 0$$

$$x = 1 \vee x = -6 = 25$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-1 + 5}{2} = 2$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-1 - 5}{2} = -3 \text{ не подходит (т.к. } q^4 \neq -3)$$

$$S_{13} = \frac{b_7 (q^{13} - 1)}{q - 1} = \frac{1 \cdot (2^{\frac{13}{4}} - 1)}{2^{\frac{1}{4}} - 1} =$$

$$= \frac{2^{\frac{13}{4}} - 1}{2^{\frac{1}{4}} - 1} = \frac{8 \cdot \sqrt[4]{2} - 1}{\sqrt[4]{2} - 1} = \frac{18 \sqrt[4]{2} - 1}{1 \sqrt[4]{2} - 1} =$$

$$c=a(\beta c)$$

$$E=mc^2$$



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$$\frac{8\sqrt{2} + 8\sqrt[4]{2} - \sqrt[4]{2} - 1}{1\sqrt{2} - 1} = \frac{8\sqrt{2} + 7\sqrt[4]{2} - 1}{1\sqrt{2} - 1} =$$

$$= \frac{18\sqrt{2} + 7\sqrt[4]{2} - 1)(1\sqrt{2} + 1)}{(1\sqrt{2})^2 - 1^2} =$$

$$= 16 + 8\sqrt{2} + 7\sqrt[4]{8} + 7\sqrt[4]{2} - \sqrt{2} - 1 =$$

$$= 15 + 7(2^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2^{\frac{1}{4}} + 2^{\frac{3}{4}}) \quad (\text{где } 2 = 2^{\frac{1}{2}})$$

$$S_{13} = \frac{67(2^{13} - 1)}{2 - 1} = \frac{67(1 - 2^{\frac{13}{4}})^{13} - 1}{-2^{\frac{1}{4}} - 1} =$$

$$= \frac{1 - 2^{\frac{13}{4}} - 1}{-2^{\frac{1}{4}} - 1} = -12^{\frac{13}{4}} + 1 =$$

$$= \frac{2^{\frac{13}{4}} + 1}{2^{\frac{1}{4}} + 1} = \frac{8\sqrt[4]{2} + 1}{\sqrt[4]{2} + 1} = \frac{18\sqrt[4]{2} + 1)(\sqrt[4]{2} - 1)}{(1\sqrt[4]{2})^2 - 1^2} =$$

$$= \frac{8\sqrt{2} - 8\sqrt[4]{2} + \sqrt[4]{2} - 1}{\sqrt{2} - 1} = \frac{8\sqrt{2} - 7\sqrt[4]{2} - 1}{\sqrt{2} - 1} =$$

$$= \frac{18\sqrt{2} - 7\sqrt[4]{2} - 1)(1\sqrt{2} + 1)}{1\sqrt{2} - 1)(1\sqrt{2} + 1)} =$$

$$= 8 \cdot 16 + 8\sqrt{2} - 7\sqrt[4]{2^3} - 7\sqrt[4]{2} - \sqrt{2} - 1 =$$

$$= 15 + 7\sqrt{2} - 7\sqrt[4]{2^3} - 7\sqrt[4]{2} =$$

$$= 15 + 7(2^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2^{\frac{3}{4}} - 2^{\frac{1}{4}}) \quad (\text{где } 2 = -2^{\frac{1}{2}})$$

ответ: $15 + 7(2^{\frac{1}{4}} + 2^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2^{\frac{3}{4}})$ $\oplus$

$$15 + 7(2^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2^{\frac{3}{4}} - 2^{\frac{1}{4}})$$

49

$$\begin{cases} \sin x + \cos y = \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \sin x \cos y = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin x = a \\ \cos y = b \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a + b = \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ ab = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$a = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4b}$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4b} + b = \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{3} + 4b^2}{4b} = \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$2(4b^2 - \sqrt{3}) = 4b(1 - \sqrt{3})$$

$$8b^2 - 2\sqrt{3} = 4b - 4\sqrt{3}b$$

$$8b^2 + 4\sqrt{3}b - 4b - 2\sqrt{3} = 0$$

$$8b^2 + (4\sqrt{3} - 4)b - 2\sqrt{3} = 0$$

$$\Delta = (4(\sqrt{3} - 1))^2 + 64\sqrt{3} = 16(3 - 2\sqrt{3} + 1) + 64\sqrt{3} =$$

$$= 16(4 - 2\sqrt{3}) + 64\sqrt{3} = 64 - 32\sqrt{3} + 64\sqrt{3} =$$

$$= 64 + 32\sqrt{3} = (4\sqrt{3} + 4)^2$$

$$b_1 = \frac{-4\sqrt{3} + 4 + 4\sqrt{3} + 4}{16} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$b_2 = \frac{-4\sqrt{3} - 4 - 4\sqrt{3} - 4}{16} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

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$$\alpha_1 = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{4 \cdot 0,5} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{-4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \cdot 2}{4\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \cos y = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = (-1)^n \arcsin(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) + \pi n; n \in \mathbb{Z} \\ y = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi n \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \\ \cos y = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi n \\ y = (-1)^k \arccos(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) + 2\pi k = \pm \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi k; k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

$$x = (-1)^n \cdot (-1)^n \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \pi n =$$

$$= (-1)^{n+1} \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi n$$

ответ: $((-1)^{n+1} \frac{\pi}{3} + \pi n; \pm \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi n);$
 $((-1)^n \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi n; \pm \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi k); n, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

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x - сторона параллелограмма
 $A : B : C = 4 : 3 : 6$

$$A = \frac{4x}{13}$$

$$B = \frac{3x}{13}$$

$$C = \frac{6x}{13}$$

$$\frac{4 \cdot \frac{9}{13} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{13} = \frac{98 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{13} = \frac{98}{13} x$$

$$\frac{4x}{13} + 4 + \frac{3x}{13} + 5 + \frac{6x}{13} + 6 = x + \frac{98x}{13}$$

$$\frac{4x + 52 + 3x + 65 + 6x + 78}{13} =$$

$$\frac{1398x}{1300}$$

$$\frac{13x + 195}{13} = \frac{1398x}{1300}$$

$$\frac{13(x + 15)}{13} = \frac{1398x}{1300}$$

$$1398x = 1300(x + 15)$$

$$98x = 1300 \cdot 15$$

$$49x = 650 \cdot 15$$

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$$x \cdot \frac{9}{13} \% = \frac{100}{13} \% = \frac{100}{13} x = \frac{1}{13} x$$

$$\frac{4x}{13} + 4 + \frac{3x}{13} + 5 + \frac{6x}{13} + 6 = x + \frac{1}{13} x$$

$$15 = \frac{x}{13}$$

$$x = 15 \cdot 13 = 195$$

$$A = 4 \cdot \frac{195}{13} + 4 = 64$$

$$B = 3 \cdot 15 + 5 = 50$$

$$C = 6 \cdot 15 + 6 = 96$$

$$A + B + C = 64 + 96 + 50 = 210$$

Ответ: 210

4 10

$$\sqrt[3]{20 + \sqrt{392}} + \sqrt[3]{20 - \sqrt{392}} =$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{20 + 14\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt[3]{20 - 14\sqrt{2}} =$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{2^3 + 3 \cdot 2^2 \cdot \sqrt{2} + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot (\sqrt{2})^2 + (\sqrt{2})^3}$$

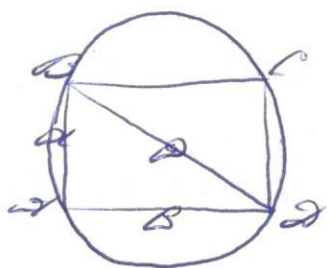
$$= \sqrt[3]{2^3 + 3 \cdot 2^2 \cdot \sqrt{2} + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot (\sqrt{2})^2 + (\sqrt{2})^3}$$

$$+ \sqrt[3]{2^3 - 3 \cdot 2^2 \cdot \sqrt{2} + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot (\sqrt{2})^2 + (\sqrt{2})^3} = \sqrt[3]{(2 + \sqrt{2})^3} +$$

$$+ \sqrt[3]{(2 - \sqrt{2})^3} = 2 + \sqrt{2} + 2 - \sqrt{2} = 4$$

Ответ: 4

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$$r = 10 \text{ см}$$

$$S_{\triangle ABC} = 25 \sqrt{3} \text{ см}^2$$

$$S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} r^2 = 100 \sqrt{3}$$

$$S_{\triangle ABC} = a \cdot b$$

$$100 \sqrt{3} = 2ab$$

$$ab = 50 \sqrt{3}$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

$$c^2 - \text{диаметр}^2 = 5c^2 = 2000$$

$$\begin{cases} ab = 50 \sqrt{3} & ; a = \frac{50 \sqrt{3}}{b} \\ a^2 + b^2 = 400 \end{cases}$$

$$\left(\frac{50 \sqrt{3}}{b} \right)^2 + b^2 = 400$$

$$\frac{2500 \cdot 3}{b^2} + b^2 = 400$$

$$\frac{b^4 + 2500 \cdot 3}{b^2} = 400$$

$$b^4 + 2500 \cdot 3 - 400b^2 = 0$$

$$b^2 = x$$

$$x^2 - 400x + 2500 \cdot 3 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{400 \pm \sqrt{400^2 - 4 \cdot 2500 \cdot 3}}{2} = \frac{400 \pm \sqrt{160000 - 30000}}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{400 + 100 \sqrt{16 - 3}}{2} = \frac{400 + 100 \sqrt{13}}{2}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{400 - 100 \sqrt{16 - 3}}{2} = \frac{400 - 100 \sqrt{13}}{2}$$

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$$B^2 = c$$

$$\left[\begin{aligned} B &= \sqrt{50/4 + \sqrt{16-12}} = 5\sqrt{8+2\sqrt{16-12}} \\ B &= \sqrt{50/4 - \sqrt{16-12}} = 5\sqrt{8-2\sqrt{16-12}} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left[\begin{aligned} \alpha_1 &= \frac{50\mu}{5\sqrt{8+2\sqrt{16-12}}} = \frac{10\mu}{5\sqrt{8+2\sqrt{16-12}}} \\ \alpha_2 &= \frac{10\mu}{\sqrt{8-2\sqrt{16-12}}} \end{aligned} \right.$$

ответ: $\alpha_1 = \frac{10\mu}{\sqrt{8+2\sqrt{16-12}}}$; $B_1 = 5\sqrt{8+2\sqrt{16-12}}$

$\alpha_2 = \frac{10\mu}{\sqrt{8-2\sqrt{16-12}}}$; $B_2 = 5\sqrt{8-2\sqrt{16-12}}$ ⊕