



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

$$E = mc^2$$

$$n_1 \cdot \frac{1}{n_2} = n_2$$

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Площадка написания КНИТУ

Задача	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Σ		Подпись
											Цифрой	Прописью	
Оценка	5	3	5	0	8	4	5	15	10	0	58	шестьдесят восемь	Бесер-

① $(x^2 + 2x + 2)(x^2 + 2x - 2) = 5.$

$$[(x+1)^2 + 1][(x+1)^2 - 3] = 5.$$

$$(x+1)^2 = t \Rightarrow (t+1)(t-3) = 5 \Rightarrow t^2 - 3t + t - 3 = 5 \Rightarrow t^2 - 2t - 8 = 0.$$

$$D_1 = 1 + 8 = 9 \Rightarrow t_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm 3}{1} = 4; -2.$$

$$(x+1)^2 = 4, \quad (x+1)^2 \neq -2 \Rightarrow$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 1 - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$D_1 = 1 + 3 = 2^2$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm 2}{1} = 1; -3.$$

Ответ: $x_1 = 1, x_2 = -3.$

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 4x + 4 = 8x^2 - 20x - 12 \Rightarrow 7x^2 - 24x - 16 = 0$$

$$D_1 = 144 + 112 = 256 = 16^2$$

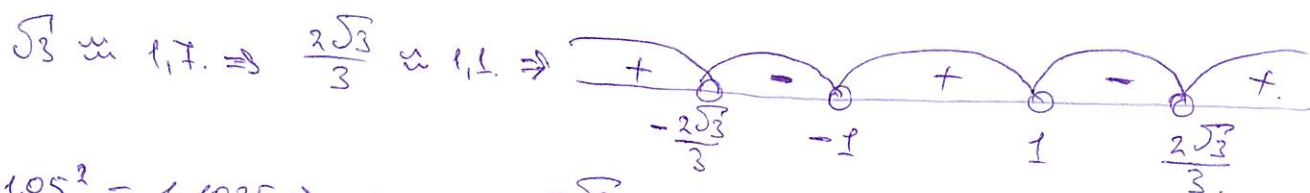
$$x_{1,2} = \frac{24 \pm 16}{7} = 4; -\frac{4}{7}.$$

Ответ: $x_1 = 4, x_2 = -\frac{4}{7}.$

$$(3) \frac{x^2-2}{x^2-1} < -2 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2-2}{x^2-1} + 2 < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2-2+2x^2-2}{x^2-1} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{3x^2-4}{x^2-1} < 0$$

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

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



$$1,05^2 = 1,1025 \Rightarrow x \in (-\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}; -1) \cup (1; \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3})$$

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

(6). A, B, C $A:B:C = 4:3:6$

$$A' = A + 4$$

$$B' = B + 5$$

$$C' = C + 6$$

$$\Rightarrow 4+5+6 = 15 \Rightarrow 1\% = 15 : \frac{100}{15} \Rightarrow 1\% = \frac{15 \cdot 15}{100} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 100\% = 15 \cdot 15 = 195 \Rightarrow 3x + 4x + 6x = 195$$

$$13x = 195 \Rightarrow x = 15 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A' = 4 \cdot 15 + 4 = 64 \\ B' = 3 \cdot 15 + 5 = 50 \\ C' = 6 \cdot 15 + 6 = 96 \end{cases}$$

Ответ: на счету A 64 ден., на счету B 50 ден., на счету C 96 ден.

(5).

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

$$(2^x)^2 > 4 - 3 \cdot 2^x, \quad 2^x = t \Rightarrow t^2 + 3t - 4 > 0$$

$$D = 9 + 16 = 5^2$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm 5}{2} = -4; 1 \Rightarrow 2^x \neq -4$$

$$t \in (-\infty; -4) \cup (1; +\infty)$$

$$2^x = 1 \Rightarrow x = 0 \Rightarrow x \in (0; +\infty)$$

Ответ: $x \in (0; +\infty)$

7. $b_5 + b_9 = 6$, $b_1 = 1$

$$b_n = b_1 q^{n-1} \Rightarrow b_1 q^4 + b_1 q^8 = 6.$$

$$q^4 = t \Rightarrow t^2 + t = 6$$

$$D = 5^2$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm 5}{2} = \pm 3; 2;$$

$$q = \sqrt[4]{2}!$$

$$S = \frac{b_1(q^n - 1)}{q - 1} \Rightarrow S_{30} = \frac{b_1(q^{30} - 1)}{q - 1} \Rightarrow S_{30} = \frac{2^{\frac{30}{4}} - 1}{2^{\frac{1}{4}} - 1}.$$

8. $R = r_0$

$$S_0 = 2S_{\square}$$



$$S_0 = \pi R^2 \quad S_{\square} = ab.$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = 4R^2$$

$$a = \sqrt{4R^2 - b^2} \Rightarrow \pi R^2 = \sqrt{4R^2 - b^2} \cdot b \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (\pi R^2)^2 = 4(4R^2 - b^2) \cdot b^2 \Rightarrow \pi^2 R^4 = 16R^2 b^2 - 4b^4.$$

$$b^2 = t \Rightarrow \pi^2 R^4 = 16R^2 t - 4t^2 \Rightarrow 4t^2 - 16R^2 t + \pi^2 R^4 = 0$$

$$D_1 = 64R^4 - 4\pi^2 R^4 = 4R^4(16 - \pi^2).$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{8R^2 \pm 2R^2 \sqrt{16 - \pi^2}}{4} \Rightarrow t = 2R^2 \pm \frac{R^2}{2} \sqrt{16 - \pi^2}.$$

$$b = R \sqrt{2 + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{16 - \pi^2}}$$

$$a = R \sqrt{2 + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{16 - \pi^2}}$$

$$a = \frac{\pi R}{\sqrt{2 + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{16 - \pi^2}}}$$

9.

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

$$\cos y = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{4 \sin x} \Rightarrow$$

$$\sin x = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{4 \cos y} \Rightarrow$$

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$$\Rightarrow -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4 \cos y} + \cos y = \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \cos^2 y = \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos y, \cos y = t.$$

$$t^2 - \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2} t - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} = 0.$$

$$D = \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + \sqrt{3} = \frac{1-2\sqrt{3}+3}{4} + \sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \sqrt{3} = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

упрости!

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{\frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2} \pm \sqrt{1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}}{2}$$

$$t = \cos y = \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{4} \pm \frac{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}}{2}$$

$$y = \arccos \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{4} \pm \frac{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}}{2} + 2\pi n.$$

$$\sin x + \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{4} \pm \frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}}{2} = \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\sin x = \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}}{2} \Rightarrow x = \arcsin \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}}{2} + 2\pi n.$$