

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

$$\cos 5x - \cos 5x - \sqrt{2} \cos 4x + \sin 3x + \sin 5x = 0$$

$$2 \sin 2x \sin 2x - \sqrt{2} \cos 4x + 2 \sin 2x \cos 2x = 0$$

$$2 \sin 2x (\sin 2x + \cos 2x) - \sqrt{2} \cos 4x = 0 \quad | : 2 (\cos 2x + \sin 2x)$$

$$\sin 2x \cos 2x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos 4x (\cos 2x - \sin 2x) = 0$$

$$\cos 4x (\sin^2 2x - (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin 2x)) = 0$$

$$\cos 4x = 0 \quad \text{или} \quad \sin^2 2x - (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin 2x) = 0$$

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

$$2 \sin (3.5x - \frac{\pi}{8}) \cdot \cos (3.5x + \frac{\pi}{8}) = 0 \quad \text{Взбер:}$$

$$\sin (3.5x - \frac{\pi}{8}) = 0 \Rightarrow 3.5x - \frac{\pi}{8} = \pi k \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{3.5} + \frac{2}{3} \pi k, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\cos (3.5x + \frac{\pi}{8}) = 0 \Rightarrow 3.5x + \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k \Rightarrow x = \frac{3\pi}{20} + \frac{2}{5} \pi k$$

$$\cos 4x = 0 \Rightarrow 4x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi k}{4}$$

N=5

$$|x+y+3| + |y-x+5| = 0; \quad \text{Нули каждой выраж.: } x+y+5=0$$

$$|x-12|^2 + |y-5|^2 = 0$$

Нули каждой выраж.:

$$x=0 \Rightarrow \text{раскроем } | \dots | \text{ где}$$

$$y=0 \Rightarrow \text{раскроем } | \dots | \text{ где}$$

(1) каждая четверть:

$$\begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases} : (x-12)^2 + (y-5)^2 = 0; \quad \begin{cases} x < 0 \\ y > 0 \end{cases} : (x+12)^2 + (y-5)^2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ y < 0 \end{cases} : (x-12)^2 + (y+5)^2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x < 0 \\ y < 0 \end{cases} : (x+12)^2 + (y+5)^2 = 0$$

раскроем |...| где

$$a) y=0$$

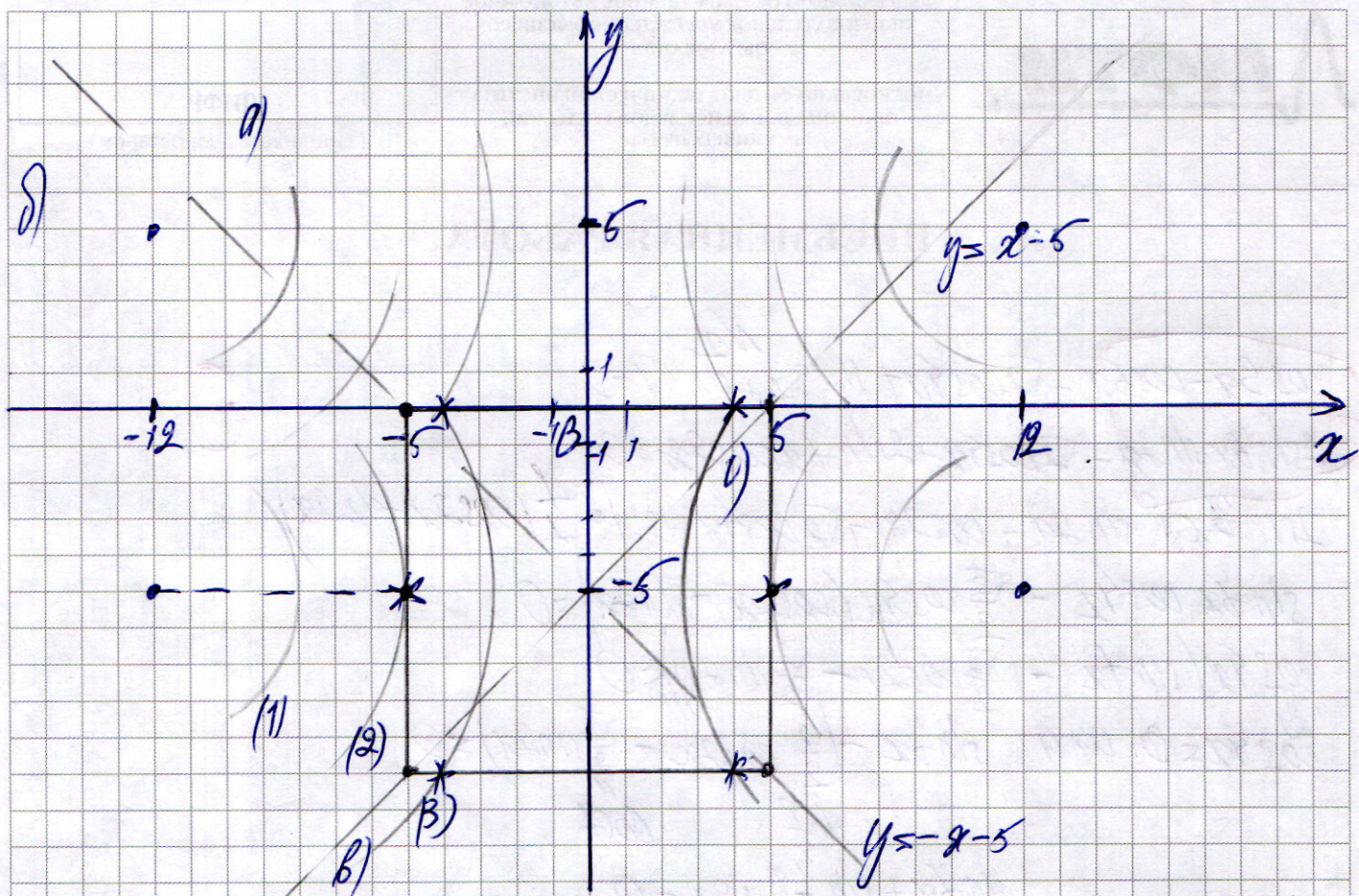
$$b) x=-5$$

раскроем |...| где

$$b) y=-10$$

$$y=5$$

Возьмем сектора, ограниченные этими лучами, буквами а, б, в, и



Уравнение пункта (1) - урав. окр. в чье центре $R = \sqrt{a}$, $a \geq 0$
 Отметим их на плоскости (как пом. в виде дуг.)

Обсудим, какие случаи, возможны (1) - нет корней

$\Rightarrow$ Они нам не подходят.

В случае (2) - 2 корня - подходят

это единственный подходящий

вар. $\Rightarrow$ Ответ: $a = 45$

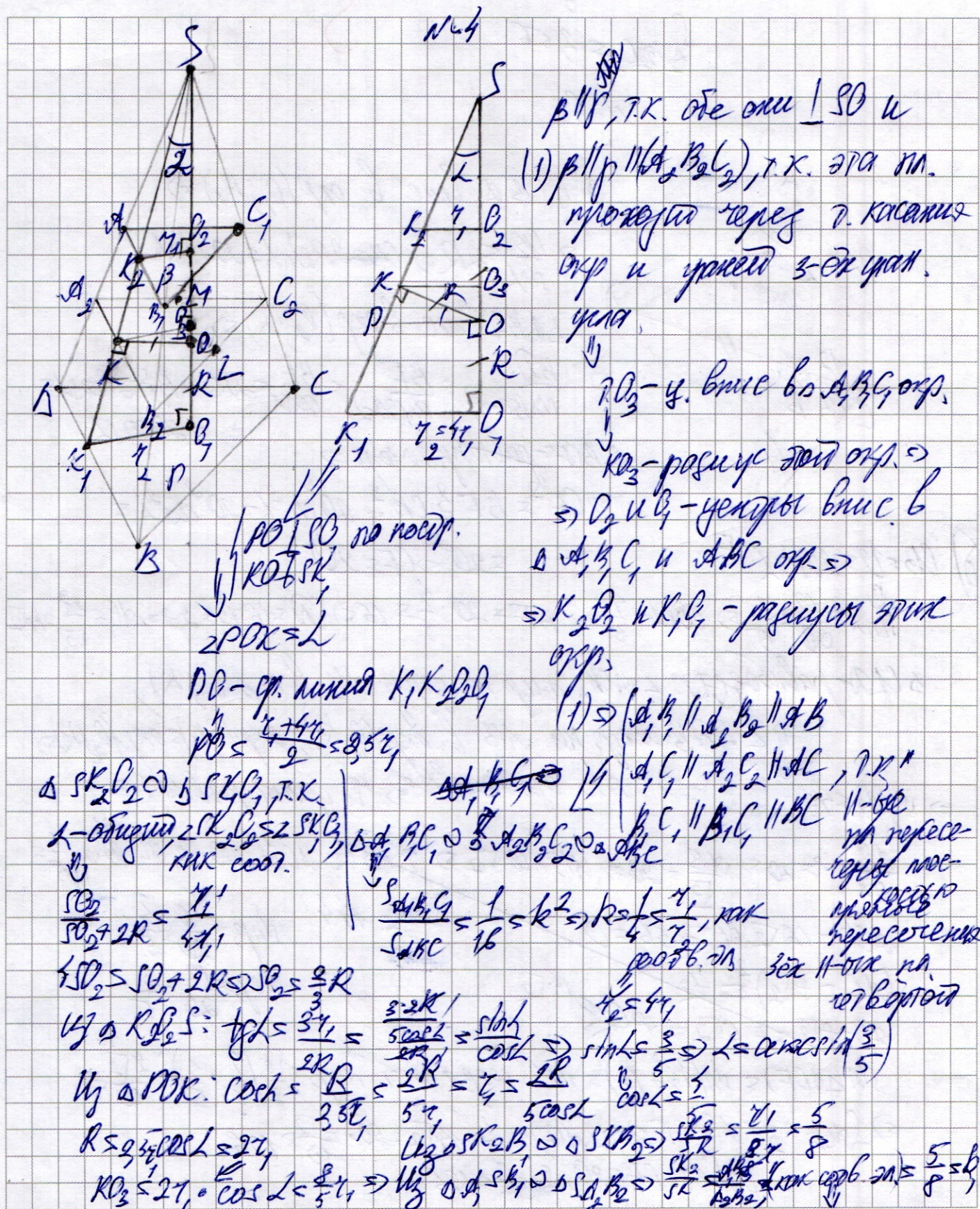
(2) - 2 корня, $\left. \begin{array}{l} (3) - 4 \text{ корня} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$

$$R_2 = 12 - 5 = 7 \leq \sqrt{a} \Rightarrow a = 49$$

м ба

3

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

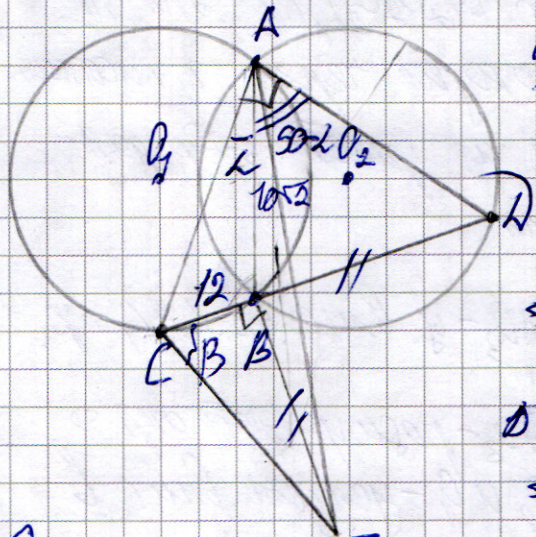


$$\frac{P_{A_2 B C_2}}{P_{A_2 B_2 C_2}} = k_1 \cdot \frac{2}{64} = \frac{25}{64} \Rightarrow \frac{P_{A_2 B C_2}}{P_{A_2 B_2 C_2}} = \frac{1}{8} \Rightarrow \int_{A_2 B_2 C_2} P_{A_2 B_2 C_2} = \frac{64}{25} = 2,56$$

Orbit; $L = arc \sin \frac{3}{5}$

$$\int_{L_2} \mathbf{B}_2 \cdot d\mathbf{L}_2 = 356$$

$$N=6$$



d) $\exists$ CB α base β $\exp(Q, R_{\alpha}) \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{C_B}{\sin h} \leq 2R \Rightarrow C_B = 2R \sin h = 20 \text{ mm}$$

$$\Delta \Delta B D \text{ впис в } \exp(\mathbb{R}_2; \mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{BZ}{\sin(90^\circ - \alpha)} = \frac{BF}{\sin(90^\circ - \gamma)} = \frac{BF}{\cos \gamma} = 2R \Rightarrow BF = 2R \cos \gamma = 20 \cos 5^\circ$$

ΔBCF -рационален ли?

$$\Rightarrow CF \stackrel{1}{=} BF \stackrel{1}{=} CB \stackrel{1}{=} 20 \sin \frac{2}{4} + 20 \cos \frac{2}{4} = 20 \Rightarrow CF = 20$$

d) $CB = 125 \text{ Last/h}$ F

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{12}{20} = \frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5} \Rightarrow BF = 20 \cdot \frac{4}{5} = 16 \Rightarrow AD = 16 + 2 = 18 \Rightarrow AC = \frac{18}{\sqrt{2}} = 9\sqrt{2}$$

$\hookrightarrow \angle CAD$ равнобедр. $\triangle CAD$ описан на дугу AB в $\text{окр}(O_1, R)$,
 $\alpha \angle DAB$ описан на AB в $\text{окр}(O_2, R)$, $\text{окр}(O_1, R) \neq \text{окр}(O_2, R)$

$\Rightarrow \alpha_1(A) = 45^\circ \Rightarrow \Delta B$ прямоугольный и углы равны. $\Rightarrow$

$$\frac{AB}{\sin 46^\circ} = 20 \Rightarrow \frac{AB}{\sqrt{3}} = 20 \Rightarrow AB = 10\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow 2 \cos 46^\circ = AC \approx 200 - 2 \cdot 90 \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$dc^2 - 16 \sqrt{2} dc + 56 = 0$$

~~$(dL - 8\sqrt{2})^2 \leq 72$~~ $14\sqrt{2}$

~~AC-AE $\pm 6\sqrt{2}$ m~~

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin(45^\circ + \beta) = \sin 45^\circ \cos \beta + \cos 45^\circ \sin \beta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(\frac{4}{5} + \frac{3}{5} \right) = \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10}$$

$$5) \int_{AC} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot dC \cdot CF \sin(\angle C) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 14\sqrt{2} \cdot 20 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10} = 196$$

Order: $CF = 20$; $S_{rel} CF = 196$

№1

$$9261 = 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7$$

8-значное число будет состоять из 3-х 3, 3-х 7 и 2-х 9

⇒ Находим число размещений их по 8 местам:

$$P = \frac{8!}{3! \cdot 3! \cdot 2!} = 560 \Rightarrow \text{будет существовать 560 таких чисел.}$$

Ответ: 560

1 вариант ⇒ (1)

$$\begin{cases} y^2 - xy - 2x^2 + 8x - 4y = 0 \\ (x^2/4) - \ln x \ln(y/4) = y \end{cases}$$

$$x \ln^2 x \ln y^3 = y \ln y \quad x \ln^2 x \cdot y \ln^3 y = y \ln y$$

$$x \ln x \cdot x \ln y^3 = y \ln y$$

$$x \ln(x y^3) = y \ln y$$

$$\ln(x \ln(x y^3)) = \ln(y \ln y)$$

$$\ln x \cdot \ln(y^3 x) = \ln^2 y$$

$$3 \ln x \ln y - 2 \ln^2 x = \ln^2 y$$

$$\ln^2 y - 3 \ln x \ln y + 2 \ln^2 x = 0$$

$$(\ln y - \ln x)(\ln y - 2 \ln x) = 0$$

$$(\ln y - 2 \ln x)(\ln y - \ln x) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \ln y = 2 \ln x \Rightarrow y = x^2 \\ \ln y = \ln x \Rightarrow y = x \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 - x^2 - 2x^2 + 8x - 4x = 0$$

$$2x^2 - 4x = 0$$

$$2x(x-2) = 0$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0$$

$$x = 2 \Rightarrow y = 2$$

$$x < 0 \Rightarrow y < 0$$

$$x^2 - x^2 - 6x + 8 \leq 0 \quad x \leq 2 - \text{корень}$$

$$(x-2)(x^2-4) = 0$$

$$x \leq 2 \Rightarrow y \leq 4$$

$$x^2 - x^2 - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow 2 \leq 1 + 16 = 17$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - x^2 - 6x + 8 \quad | \quad x-2 \\ x^2 - 2x^2 \quad | \quad x^2 + x - 4 \\ \hline -x^2 - 6x \quad | \\ -x^2 - 2x \quad | \\ \hline -4x + 8 \quad | \\ -4x + 8 \quad | \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

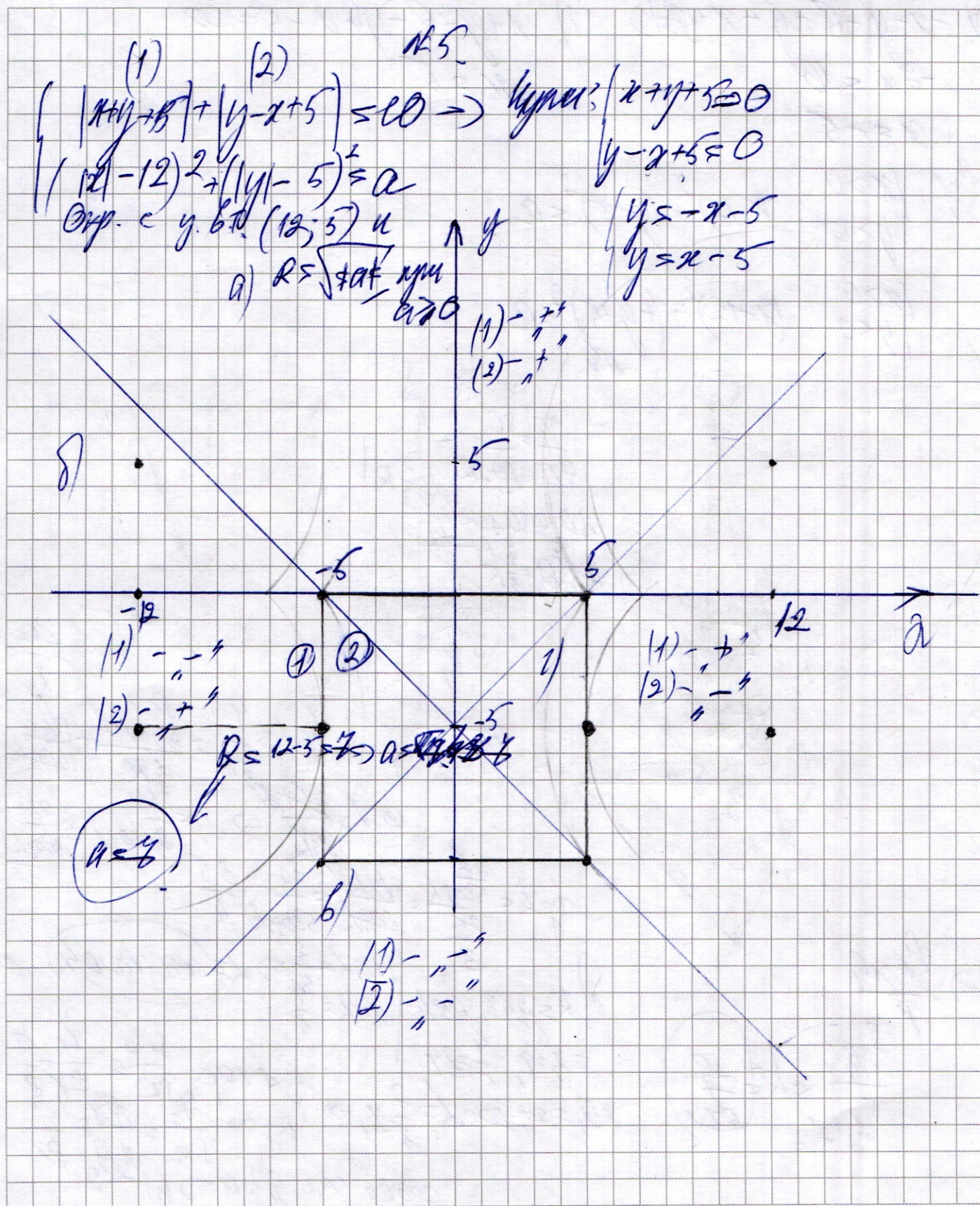
$$y = \frac{(\pm\sqrt{4} - 1)^2}{4} = \frac{18 - 2\sqrt{4} + 1}{4} = \frac{18 - 2\sqrt{4}}{4} = 4.5 - \frac{\sqrt{4}}{2}$$

$$\frac{18 + 2\sqrt{4} + 1}{4} = 4.5 + \frac{\sqrt{4}}{2}$$

Ответ: $x(0; 0); (2; 2); (2; 4); (-\frac{12\sqrt{4}}{2}, 4.5 \pm \frac{\sqrt{4}}{2})$

2 минута $\Rightarrow$ 3

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА



$$a) x+y+5+y-x+5 \leq 10$$

$$2y \leq 0$$

$$y \leq 0$$

$$b) -x-y-5-y+x-5 \leq 10$$

$$-2y \leq 20$$

$$y \geq -10$$

$$d) -x-y-5+y-x+5 \leq 10$$

$$-2x \leq 10$$

$$x \geq -5$$

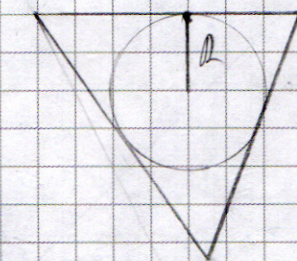
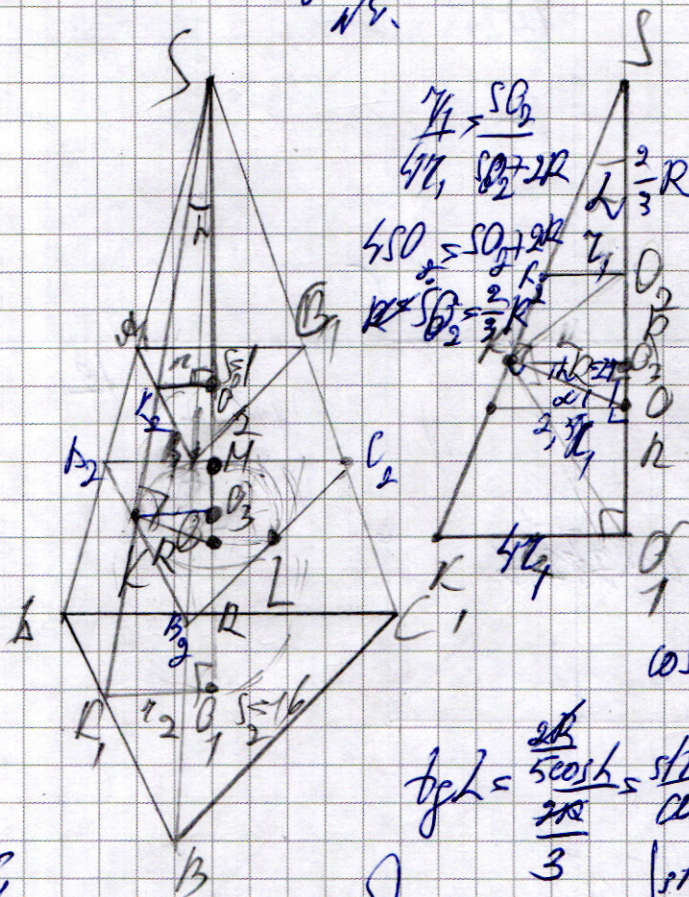
$$v) x+y+5-y+x-5 \leq 10$$

$$2x \leq 10$$

$$x \leq 5$$

Окр; $x > 0$
 $y > 0$: $(x-12)^2 + (y-5)^2 \leq a$

$x > 0$
 $y < 0$: $(x-12)^2 + (y+5)^2 \leq a$



$$\frac{r_1}{r_2} = \frac{S_1}{S_2} \Rightarrow k = \frac{r_1}{r_2} = \frac{1}{5} \frac{r_1}{r_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{5} \frac{r_1}{r_2} = \frac{R}{\frac{R}{5}} = \frac{5R}{R} = 5$$

$$\cos h = \frac{25R}{25R} \Rightarrow h = \frac{25R}{25R} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{5} \frac{r_1}{r_2} = \frac{R}{\frac{R}{5}} = \frac{5R}{R} = 5$$

$$\cos h = \frac{25R}{25R} \Rightarrow h = \frac{25R}{25R} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{5} \frac{r_1}{r_2} = \frac{R}{\frac{R}{5}} = \frac{5R}{R} = 5$$

$$\cos h = \frac{25R}{25R} \Rightarrow h = \frac{25R}{25R} = 1$$

$$R = 25R \cdot \cos h \Rightarrow \cos h = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$\cos h = \frac{1}{25} \Rightarrow h = \arccos \frac{1}{25}$$

$$R = 25R \cdot \cos h \Rightarrow \cos h = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$\cos h = \frac{1}{25} \Rightarrow h = \arccos \frac{1}{25}$$

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

$$\begin{aligned} & \cos 5x - \cos 5x - \sqrt{2} \cos 4x + \sin 3x + \sin 5x = 0 \\ & 2 \sin 7x \sin 2x - \sqrt{2} \cos 4x + 2 \sin 7x \cos 2x = 0 \\ & 2 \sin 7x (\sin 2x + \cos 2x) - \sqrt{2} \cos 4x = 0 \\ & \sin 7x (\sin 2x + \cos 2x) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos 4x = 0 \quad \left| \cdot (\cos x + \sin x) \right. \\ & \quad \left. \frac{2 \sin 7x \cos x \cos 2x + 2 \sin 7x \sin x \cos 2x}{(\cos^2 2x - \sin^2 2x)} \right. \rightarrow \sin 7x \cos 4x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos 4x (\cos 2x + \sin 2x) = 0 \\ & \sin 7x \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos 2x \right) - \frac{1}{2} \cos 4x = 0 \quad \cos 4x \left(\sin 7x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos 2x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin 2x \right) = 0 \\ & \quad \sin \frac{7}{4} \quad \cos \frac{7}{4} \quad \cos 4x = 0 \\ & \sin 7x \cdot \cos \left(2x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \cos 4x = 0 \\ & \sin 7x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin 2x = 0 \\ & \sin 7x - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin x \right) = 0 \\ & \quad \sin \frac{7}{4} \quad \cos \frac{7}{4} \\ & \sin 7x - \sin \left(\frac{7}{4} - x \right) = 0 \\ & -2 \cos \frac{7x}{2} \cos \frac{7x - \frac{7}{4} + x}{2} = 0 \\ & \left[\cos \left(3x + \frac{\pi}{8} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow 3x + \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right. \\ & \left. + \sin \left(4x - \frac{\pi}{8} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow 4x - \frac{\pi}{8} = \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right. \\ & \left. \cos 4x = 0 \Rightarrow 4x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right. \\ & 3x = \frac{3\pi}{8} + \pi k \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi k}{3} \\ & 4x = \frac{\pi}{8} + \pi k \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi k}{4} \\ & x = \frac{3\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi k}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} (x^2 y^4) - \ln x \ln \left(\frac{y}{x^2}\right) \\ y^2 - xy - 2x^2 + 8x - 4y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{y}{x^2} > 0 \\ x > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y > 0 \\ x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x^{-2} \ln x + \ln x^{-4} \ln y - \ln x^4 = \frac{y \ln y}{y \ln x^4}$$

$$x \ln x^{-2} \ln x + \ln x^4 \ln y \leq y \ln y$$

$$x \ln x^{-2} \left(\frac{y}{x^2}\right) \ln y$$

$$x \ln x^{-2} y \ln x^3 \ln y$$

$$y^2 - xy - 2x^2 + 8x - 4y = 0$$

$$y^2 - xy + \frac{x^2}{2} \left(y - \frac{x}{2}\right)^2$$

$$(y^2 - 4y + 4) - (2x^2 - 8x + 8) - xy - 4 + 8 = 0$$

$$(y-2)^2 - (\sqrt{2}x + 2\sqrt{2})^2 - xy = -6$$

$$(y-2)^2 - 2(x-2)^2 - xy = -4$$

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

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

$$16 - 4 + 4 =$$

$$\begin{aligned} y^2 - xy - 2x^2 + 8x - 4y &= 0 \\ y(y-x) - 2x^2 - 4(y-x) + 8x &= 0 \\ y(y-x) - 4(y-x) + 2x^2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$x \ln x^{-2} \ln y^3 \ln y$$

$$x \ln(y^3 x^2) \ln y$$

$$\ln x \cdot \ln y^3 \cdot 2 = \ln y^2$$

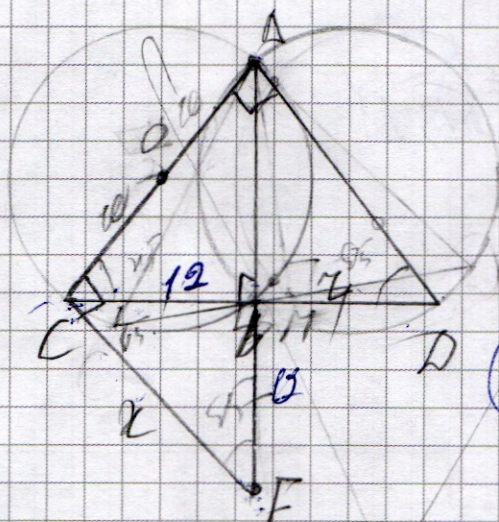
$$3 \ln x \ln y + 2 \ln^2 x = \ln^2 y$$

$$\ln^2 y - 3 \ln x \ln y + 2 \ln^2 x = 0$$

$$(\ln y - \frac{1}{3} \ln x)^2 - \frac{8}{9} \ln^2 x = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\ln y - 2 \ln x)(\ln y - \ln x) &= 0 \\ \ln y &= 2 \ln x \Rightarrow y = x^2 \\ \ln y &= \ln x \Rightarrow y = x \end{aligned}$$

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА



1.6.

$$\frac{AB}{\sin \angle C} = \frac{AC}{\sin \angle B} \Rightarrow \frac{10}{\sin 45^\circ} = \frac{20}{\sin \angle C} \Rightarrow \sin \angle C = \frac{20 \cdot \sin 45^\circ}{10} = 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$\angle C = 90^\circ$

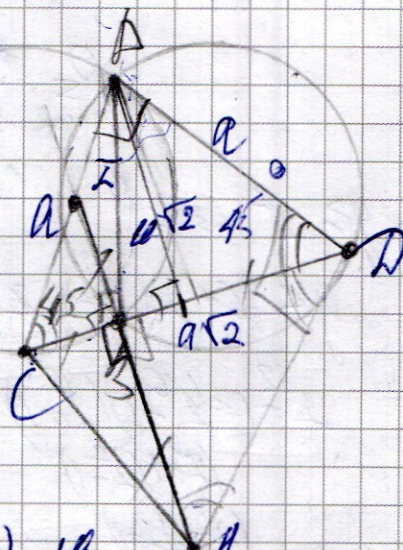
$$AC = 20 = CD \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow CD = 20\sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{CD}{x} = \frac{AC}{CB}$$

$$a) x = \frac{CD \cdot CB}{AC} = \frac{20\sqrt{2} \cdot 10\sqrt{2}}{20} = 20$$

б) $S =$

$$\begin{aligned} y &\geq 2^2 + 3 \cdot 2^{\frac{3}{4}} \\ y &\leq 16 + 2(2^{\frac{3}{4}} - 1)x \\ 16 + 2(2^{\frac{3}{4}} - 1)x &\leq 2^2 + 3 \cdot 2^{\frac{3}{4}} \end{aligned}$$



$$a) \frac{AB}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \leq 2 \cdot 10 = 20$$

$$AB \leq 10\sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{CB}{\sin \angle A} \leq \frac{AB}{\sin(90^\circ - \angle A)} = 20$$

$\cos \angle A$

$$CB \leq 20 \sin \angle A$$

$$DB = 20 \cos \angle A$$

$$CM = \sqrt{20^2 \sin^2 \angle A + 20^2 \cos^2 \angle A} = 20$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 9261 & 3 \\ 3084 & 3 \\ 1025 & 3 \\ 543 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9261 \overline{) 3} \\ - 5 \\ \hline 26 \\ - 18 \\ \hline 8 \\ - 5 \\ \hline 3 \\ - 2 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

643/13
18/9
53

3/8/25

8-8-8-3-3-3

$\begin{array}{r} 68 \\ 65 \\ \hline 133 \end{array}$

$$n! = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!k!}$$

$P_{\Sigma} = \frac{2 \cdot 8}{32 \cdot 8 \cdot 2} = \frac{2 \cdot 8}{512} = \frac{1}{64}$

$$y \geq 2^x + 3 \cdot 2^{3x}$$

$$y \leq 36 + 2(2^{32} - 1)x$$

$$1 - P \leq \frac{\binom{16}{2}}{\binom{16}{2}} \leq 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 15 \cdot 14 \cdot 25 \cdot 14 \cdot 25 \cdot 14 \cdot 25 \cdot \left(\frac{16}{2}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (2^3-1)(2^3+1) \\ & (2^4-1)(2^4+1) \\ & (2^5-1)(2^5+1) \\ & (2^6-1)(2^6+1) \end{aligned}$$

$$76 \approx 2 \cdot 38, 2 \cdot 19, 2$$

