



ШИФР: М 49

Ответы на олимпиадные задания

№1

$$\frac{1}{3} \operatorname{ctg}^2 x + \frac{12}{\cos^2 x} = 1 - 20 \operatorname{tg} x - \frac{10}{3} \operatorname{ctg} x$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \operatorname{ctg}^2 x + 12(1 + \operatorname{tg} x) = 20 \operatorname{tg} x + \frac{10}{3} \operatorname{ctg} x = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \operatorname{ctg}^2 x + 12 + 12 \operatorname{tg}^2 x + 20 \operatorname{tg} x + \frac{10}{3} \operatorname{ctg} x = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \operatorname{ctg}^2 x + 12 + 12 \operatorname{tg}^2 x + 10(2 \operatorname{tg} x + \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{ctg} x) = 1$$

Заменим:  $2 \operatorname{tg} x + \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{ctg} x = t$

$$(2 \operatorname{tg} x + \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{ctg} x)^2 = 4 \operatorname{tg}^2 x + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot \operatorname{tg} x \cdot \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{ctg} x + \frac{1}{9} \operatorname{ctg}^2 x = 4 \operatorname{tg}^2 x + \frac{4}{3} + \frac{1}{9} \operatorname{ctg}^2 x = t^2 / 3$$

$$12 \operatorname{tg}^2 x + 4 + \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{ctg}^2 x = 3t^2$$

$$12 \operatorname{tg}^2 x + \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{ctg}^2 x = 3t^2 - 4$$

$$3t^2 - 4 + 12 = 10t = 1$$

$$3t^2 + 10t + 7 = 0$$

$$D = 100 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 = \sqrt{16} = 4$$

$$t_1 = \frac{-10 + 4}{6} = -1; \quad t_2 = \frac{-10 - 4}{6} = \frac{-14}{6} = \frac{-7}{3}$$

$$2 \operatorname{tg} x + \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{ctg} x = -1$$

$$2 \operatorname{tg} x = \frac{1}{3 \operatorname{tg} x} = -1$$

Заменим:  $\operatorname{tg} x = y$

$$2y + \frac{1}{3y} = -1 \quad | \cdot 3y$$

$$6y^2 + 1 + 3y = 0$$

$$6y^2 + 3y + 1 = 0$$

$$D = 9 - 24 < 0$$

нет корней

Переходим к замене:

$$\operatorname{tg} x = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$x = -\frac{\pi}{4} + \pi n$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$x = -\arctg \frac{1}{6} + \pi n$$

$$2 \operatorname{tg} x + \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{ctg} x = -\frac{7}{3}$$

$$2 \operatorname{tg} x = \frac{1}{3 \operatorname{tg} x} = -\frac{7}{3}$$

Заменим:  $\operatorname{tg} x = y$

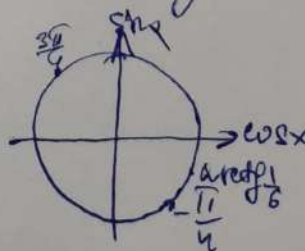
$$2y + \frac{1}{3y} = -\frac{7}{3} \quad | \cdot 3y$$

$$6y^2 + 1 + 7y = 0$$

$$6y^2 + 7y + 1 = 0$$

$$D = 49 - 24 = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

$$y_1 = \frac{-7 + 5}{12} = -\frac{1}{6}; \quad y_2 = \frac{-7 - 5}{12} = -1$$



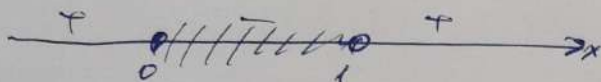
$$\frac{3\pi}{4} = 135^\circ$$

Ответ:  $135^\circ$

+



№2  $y^2 - (5^x - 1)(y - 1) > 0$  парабола  $a > 0$   $b > 0$   
 $y^2 - (5^x - 1)y + (5^x - 1) > 0$   
 $D = (5^x - 1)^2 - 4(5^x - 1) = (5^x - 1)(5^x - 1 - 4) < 0$   
 $5^x - 1 \leq 0$   $5^x - 1 - 4 = 0$   
 $5^x = 1$   $5^x = 5$   
 $x = 0$   $x = 1$



Длина  $(0; 1) = 1$

Ответ: 1

№3  $AM:MB = 2:3$   $BL = LC$   $\triangle BMC$  - равностор.  
 $R = 4$   $\angle B = 60^\circ$   $\frac{AC}{\sin B} = 2R$   
 $\angle BMC = 60^\circ$

$\frac{AC}{\sin 60^\circ} = 2R$   $AC = 2 \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 4\sqrt{3}$   
 $AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 - 2 \cdot AB \cdot BC \cdot \cos 60^\circ = (4\sqrt{3})^2 = (5x)^2 + (3x)^2 - 2 \cdot 5x \cdot 3x \cdot \frac{1}{2}$

$S = \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot BC \cdot \sin 60^\circ =$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5x \cdot 3x \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{15\sqrt{3}x^2}{4}$   
 $= \frac{15\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot \frac{48}{19} = \frac{15\sqrt{3} \cdot 12}{19} = 269,41$   
 $48 = 25x^2 + 9x^2 - 15x^2$   
 $48 = 34x^2 - 15x^2$   
 $48 = 19x^2$   
 $x^2 = \frac{48}{19} = 4\sqrt{\frac{3}{19}}$

Ответ: 269,41

№4 Доказать:  $a^2 + b^2 = 7ab$   
 Если  $\log_k \frac{m+n}{3} = \frac{\log_k m + \log_k n}{2}$

$(m+n)^2 = m^2 + 2mn + n^2 = 7mn + 2mn = 9mn$  ( $\because$ )

$\left(\frac{m+n}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{9mn}{9} = mn$ ;  $\left(\frac{m+n}{3}\right)^3 = mn$

$\log_k \left(\frac{m+n}{3}\right)^2 = \log_k mn$

$2 \log_k \left(\frac{m+n}{3}\right) = \log_k m + \log_k n$   $\cdot 2$

$\log_k \left(\frac{m+n}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \log_k m + \frac{1}{2} \log_k n$  ч.т.д.