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МОСКОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ имени М.В.ЛОМОНОСОВА

Вариант А-4

Место проведения Москва
город

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

Олимпиада школьников Покори Воробьевы горы
наименование олимпиады

по математике
профиль олимпиады

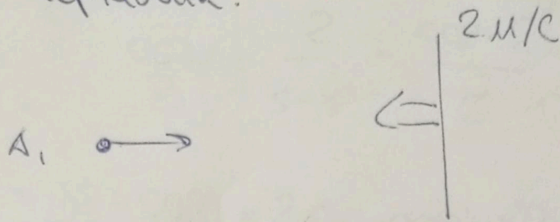
Хоба Артемие Юрьевича
фамилия, имя, отчество участника (в родительном падеже)

Дата
«1» апреля 2024 года

Подпись участника
[Signature]

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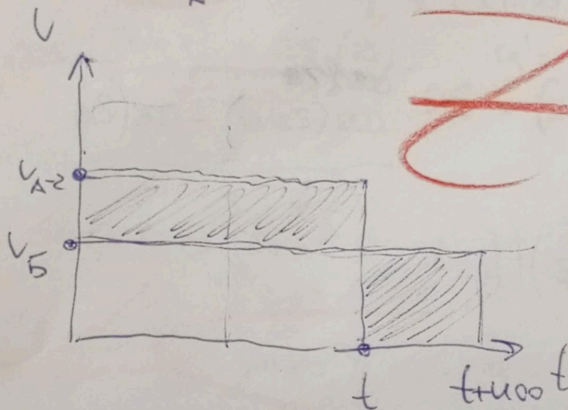
Термовик.



V_A	V	t	S		$\frac{S}{V}$	S
A_1	V_{A-2}	t	$(V_{A-2})t$	V_{A-2}	$\frac{S}{V_{A-2}}$	S
B_1	V_B	$t+400$	$V_B(t+400)$	V_B	$\frac{S-900}{V_B}$	$S-900$

$$(V_A - 2)t - V_B(t + 400) = 900$$

$$V_A t - 2t - V_B t - V_B \cdot 400 = 900$$



$$\frac{S}{V_{A-2}} - \frac{S-900}{V_B} = 900$$

$$S V_B - (S-900) V_{A-2} = 900 V_B V_{A-2}$$

$$V_A \cdot \frac{S}{V_B}$$

$$\frac{S}{V_A} - \frac{S}{V_B}$$

$$\frac{S}{V_{A-2}} + \frac{-(S-900)}{V_B} = -400$$

$$S V_B - V_A S + 900 V_A + 2S - 1800 = -400(V_{A-2}) V_B$$

	V	t	S
A ₁	x-2	$\frac{2}{x-2}$	S
B ₂	y	$\frac{5-900}{2y}$	S-900

$$\frac{5-900}{y} - \frac{S}{x-2} = 400$$

$$5x - 900x - 2S + 1800 - Sy = 400y(x-2)$$

$$5x - 900x - 2S + 1800 - Sy = 400xy - 800y$$

$$\cos(\alpha) - \cos(\beta) = -2 \sin \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}$$

$$x + \sin x = \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \quad 2x + 2\sin x = \alpha + \beta$$

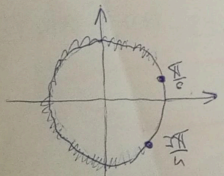
$$x - \sin x = \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} \quad 2x - 2\sin x = \alpha - \beta$$

$$\sqrt{3} \sin(x + \sin x) \sin(x - \sin x) = \sqrt{3} \frac{\cos(2x)}{\cos(2\sin x)} - \cos(2x)$$

$$\sqrt{3} (\cos(2\sin x) - \cos(2x)) = (\sqrt{11}-3)(\sqrt{11}+3) = 73 \neq 0 > 0$$

$$\sqrt{3} (\cos^2(\sin x) - \sin^2(\sin x) - \cos^2(x) + \sin^2(x)) = (\sqrt{11}-3)(\sqrt{11}+3)$$

$$\sqrt{3} ((\cos(\sin x) - \cos(x))(\cos(\sin x) + \cos(x)) + (\sin x - \sin(\sin x))(\sin x + \sin(\sin x)))$$

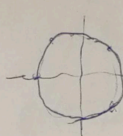


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Чередование

$$3(4 \sin(x + \sin x) \sin(x - \sin x) + 1) = \sqrt{11}^2$$

$$3(2(\cos(2\sin x) - \cos(2x)) + 1) = \sqrt{11}^2$$



$$\cos \sqrt{2} - \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \cos(\frac{\pi}{3}) - \cos(\frac{2\pi}{3})$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \cos$$

$$y = \cos(2\sin x) - \cos(2x) \quad y' = -\sin(2\sin x) + \sin(2x) = 0$$

$$\sin x < x \Rightarrow$$

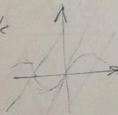
$$\sin(2\sin x) < \sin(2x)$$

$$2\sin x = \pi - 2x + 2\pi k$$

$$2\sin x = 2x + 2\pi k$$

$$\sin x = \frac{\pi}{2} - x + \pi k$$

$$\sin x = x + \pi k$$



$$\sin x \neq x$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \cos \frac{\pi}{6} - \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}$$



$$S(-2) = \begin{vmatrix} -6+4 & -1-6+2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -5$$

$$S(-1) = \begin{vmatrix} -3+4 & -1-3+2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

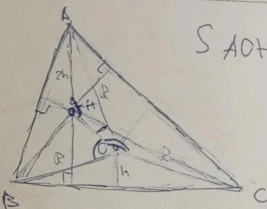
$$S(0) = 0$$

$$S(x+3) - 6 \leq S(x) \quad S(x+3) - 6 \leq S(x+2) - 4$$

$$S(x+2) - 4 \geq S(x) \quad S(x+3) \leq S(x+2) + 2$$

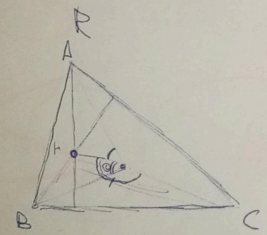
$$S(x+3) \leq S(x+2) + 2 \leq S(x+1) + 4 \leq S(x) + 6$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} S(x+2) \geq S(x) + 4 \\ S(x+2) \leq S(x) + 6 \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow S(x+2) = S(x) + 5$$



$$S_{AON} = 9 \quad S_{BOH} = 5$$

$$S_{OCH} = ? \quad h + p = d \quad d = h + b$$



$$S = OH \cdot R \cdot \sin d \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 9$$

$$S = OH \cdot R \cdot \sin \frac{d}{2} = 5$$

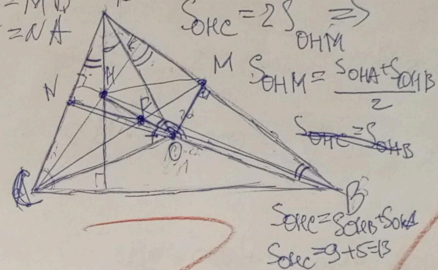
$$S = OH \cdot R \cdot \sin \frac{d}{2}$$

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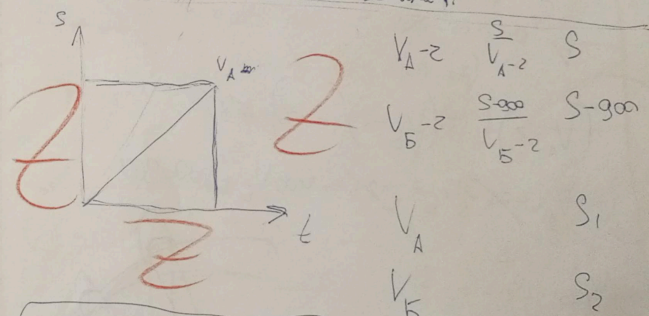
$$\frac{\sin d}{\sin \frac{d}{2}} = 2 \quad ON \parallel BH \quad ON = \frac{1}{2} BH$$

$$AM = MD \quad CN = NA$$

$$S_{OHC} = 2S_{OHM} \Rightarrow S_{OHC} = S_{OHB}$$



Окруж. 13 ум. 4.



$$\frac{S-900}{V_{B-2}} - \frac{S}{V_{A-2}} = 400$$

$$V_A \cdot \frac{S}{V_{A-2}} - V_B = \frac{S-900}{V_{B-2}} \dots$$

$$(V_A - z) \cdot t = S$$

$$(V_B - z) \cdot (t + 400) = S - 900$$

$$V_A t - zt = S$$

$$V_B t - zt + 400V_B - 800 = S - 900$$

$$V_A t - V_B t - 400V_B + 800 = 900$$

$$V_A t - V_B \cdot (t + 400) = 100$$

$$(V_A - z)t - (V_B - z)(t + 400) = 900$$

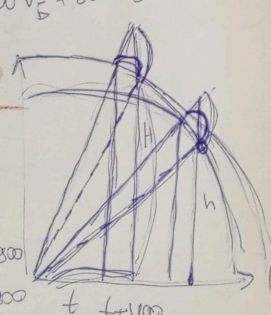
$$V_A t - zt - V_B t + zt - 400V_B + 800 = 900$$

$$V_{A-z} \quad V_{A-z} \quad S$$

$$V_{B-z} \quad \frac{S-900}{V_{B-z}} \quad S-900$$

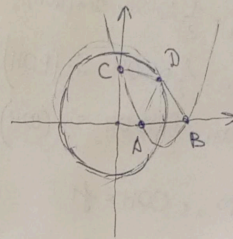
$$Ht - h(t+400) = 900$$

$$Ht - ht - 400h = 900$$



Задача 5

$$y = x^2 + px + q$$



Учитывая:
 $A \{x_1; 0\}, B \{x_2; 0\},$
 $C \{0; q\}, D(a; b)$
 $a^2 + b^2 = 2021$

Точка D лежит на окружности с центром $\{0; 0\}$ и радиусом $\sqrt{2021}$

$$|DA| = \sqrt{(a-x_1)^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{a^2 - 2ax_1 + x_1^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{2021 - 2ax_1 + x_1^2}$$

$$|DB| = \sqrt{(a-x_2)^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{a^2 - 2ax_2 + x_2^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{2021 - 2ax_2 + x_2^2}$$

$$|DC| = \sqrt{a^2 + (b-q)^2} = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 2bq + q^2} = \sqrt{2021 - 2bq + q^2}$$

$$|DA| = |DB| \Rightarrow 2021 - 2ax_1 + x_1^2 = 2021 - 2ax_2 + x_2^2$$

$$2a(x_2 - x_1) - (x_2 - x_1)(x_2 + x_1) = 0$$

$$(x_1 - x_2)(2a - x_1 - x_2) = 0$$

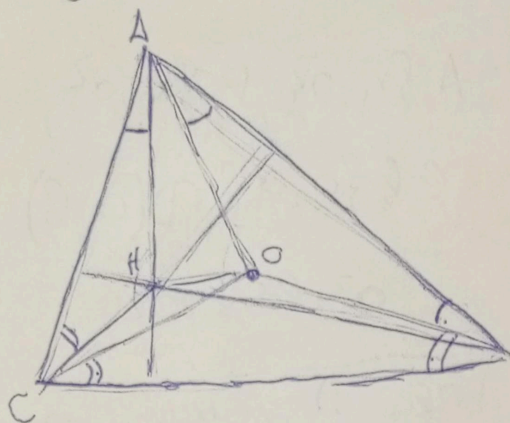
невозможно по усл.

$$2a - x_1 - x_2 = -\frac{p}{2} \quad (\text{по т. Виета})$$

$$b = \sqrt{2021 - \frac{p^2}{4}}$$

$$\text{Тогда } |DC| = \sqrt{2021 - 2q\sqrt{2021 - \frac{p^2}{4}} + q^2}$$

Задача 4



$$AO = OB = OC = R$$

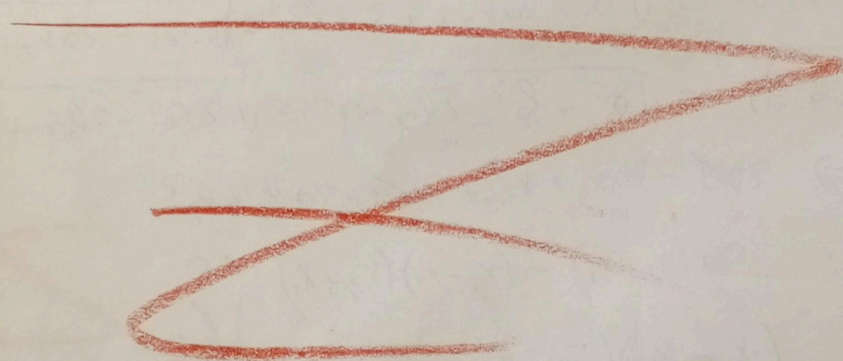
$$S_{AOH} = \frac{1}{2} AO \cdot OH \cdot \sin(\angle AOH)$$

$$S_{BOH} = \frac{1}{2} BO \cdot OH \cdot \sin(\angle BOH)$$

$$S_{COH} = \frac{1}{2} CO \cdot OH \cdot \sin(\angle COH)$$

Пусть $\angle AOH = \alpha$, $\angle BOH = \beta$, $\angle COH = \gamma$

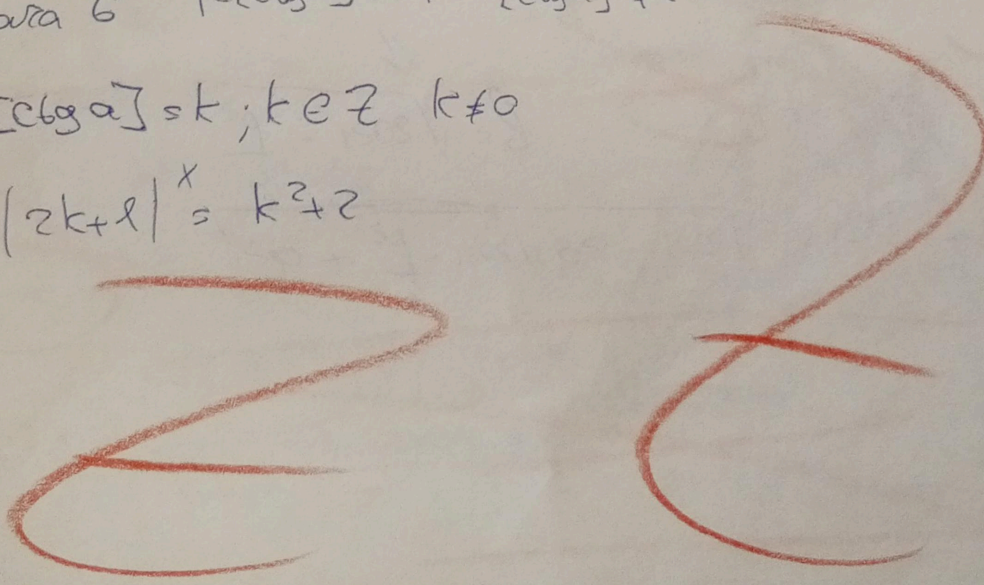
тогда ~~$\sin \alpha$~~ $\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} = \frac{a}{b}$



Задача 6 $|2[\operatorname{ctg} \alpha] + 1|^x = [\operatorname{ctg} \alpha]^2 + 2$

$$[\operatorname{ctg} \alpha] = k; k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad k \neq 0$$

$$|2k + 1|^x = k^2 + 2$$



$$\left(\frac{H}{t} + 2\right)t - \left(\frac{h}{t} + 2\right)(t+400)$$

$$H + 2t - h - 2t + \frac{400h}{t} - 800 = x$$

$$H - h = \frac{800 + 400h}{t}$$

$$\left(\frac{H}{t} + 2\right)t - Ht - \left(\frac{h}{t} + 2\right)(t+400) + h(t+400)$$

$$\left(\frac{H}{t} + 2\right)t$$

$$H + 2t - Ht - h - 2t - \frac{400h}{t} - 800 + ht = 2x$$

$$H - h = \frac{400h}{t} + 100 = 2x$$

$$\frac{H}{t} + 2$$

$$\frac{900}{t} + 100 = 2x$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1012 \\ \times \quad 4 \\ \hline 4048 \\ + \quad 9 \\ \hline 4057 \end{array}$$

$$V_1 \cdot t = V_2 \cdot (t+400) = 900$$

$$(V_1 + 2)t - (V_2 + 2)(t+400) = ?$$

$$t(V_1 - V_2 - 2) - (t+400)(V_2 - V_2 - 2) = 900 - x$$

$$-2t + 2t =$$

$\cos a = k$

$|2k+1|^x = k^2+2$

$x=1: k^2-2k+1=0 \quad k=1$

$2k+1 \geq 0$

$x=2: 4k^2+4k+1 = k^2+2$

$4k^2+2k \geq 0 \quad 3k^2+4k < 0$

$t(3k+4) < 0$

$x=0: 1 = k^2+2 \quad \text{не имеет}$

$\frac{\pi}{4} \cos(\sqrt{2}) - \cos(\frac{\pi}{2})$

$\frac{\pi}{2} \vee \sqrt{2}$
 $(1,6) > 1,4 \quad \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} = \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

Числовик:

Задача 1

Пусть скорости $A_1 = V_1 + z, B_2 = V_2 + z$, тогда

$V_1 \cdot t - V_2 \cdot (t+400) = 900$

$(V_1+z)t - (V_2+z)(t+400) = x$

Вычтем из верхнего нижнее, тогда:

$t(V_1-V_1-z) - (t+400)(V_2-V_2-z) = 900 - x$

$-zt + zt + 800 = 900 - x \Rightarrow x = 100$

\Rightarrow Первый (А-1) пролетит на 100 метров раньше.

Задача 2.

$\begin{cases} f(x+3) - 6 \leq f(x) \\ f(x+2) - 4 \geq f(x) \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(x+2) - 4 \geq f(x+3) - 6$

$f(x+3) \leq f(x+2) + 2 \leq f(x+1) + 4$

$\leq f(x) + 6$

$f(x+2) \leq f(x) + 4$

Но из условия:

$f(x+2) - 4 \geq f(x)$

$f(x+2) \geq f(x) + 4$

Следовательно:

$f(x+2) = f(x) + 4$

$f(0) = 9 \Rightarrow f(2) = 13, f(4) = 17, \dots, f(2024) = 9 + 4 \cdot 1012 = 4057. \text{ Ответ: } 4057.$

Задача 3 Числовик.

$$36 \sin(x + \sin x) \sin(x - \sin x) + 9 = \pi^2$$

$$9(4 \sin(x + \sin x) \sin(x - \sin x) + 1) = \pi^2$$

$$\sin(x + \sin x) \sin(x - \sin x) = \frac{1}{2} (\cos(2 \sin x) - \cos(2x))$$

$$\Rightarrow 9(2(\cos(2 \sin x) - \cos(2x)) + 1) = \pi^2$$

$$\cos(2 \sin x) - \cos(2x) = \frac{\pi^2}{18} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$\sin x \in x$ при $x \in \mathbb{R}$ тогда $2 \sin x \in 2x$
 $a \in [-1, 1]$ $1 - 2 \sin^2 x = \cos 2a - 1 + 2a^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{18} - \frac{1}{2}$

$\sin \arcsin \frac{\pi}{6}$
 $\frac{\pi}{6}$ при $a > 0$
 \cos
 $\frac{\pi}{6}$ при $a < 0$
 $\Rightarrow f(a) \uparrow a > 0$
 $-2a$ $f(a) \downarrow a < 0$
 $a = \frac{\pi}{6}$
 $\Rightarrow 2x = \frac{\pi}{6} - \text{верно}$
 $-2ax + x_1^2 = -2bq + a^2$
 $2(x_2 - bq) = a^2 - x_2^2$

тогда: $\arcsin \frac{\pi}{6}$
 $\frac{\pi}{6} - \arcsin \frac{\pi}{6}$
 $\frac{\pi}{6} + \arcsin \frac{\pi}{6}$
 Ответ: $2x + \arcsin \frac{\pi}{6}$

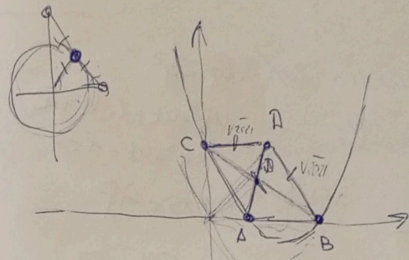
Точка

$$y^2 = px + q$$

$$C = \{0, q\}$$

$$A = \{x_1, 0\}$$

$$B = \{x_2, 0\}$$



$$D(a; b) \quad a^2 + b^2 = 2021$$

$$DA = \sqrt{(a - x_1)^2 + (b - y_1)^2} = \sqrt{a^2 - 2ax_1 + x_1^2 + b^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{2021 - 2ax_1 + x_1^2}$$

$$DB = \sqrt{(a - x_2)^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{2021 - 2bx_2 + x_2^2}$$

$$DC = \sqrt{(a - 0)^2 + (b - q)^2} = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 2bq + q^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{2021 - 2bq + q^2}$$

$$2021 - 2ax_1 + x_1^2 = 2021 - 2bx_2 + x_2^2$$

$$x_1(2b - 2a) = 0 \Rightarrow a = b \quad \text{или} \quad x_1 = 0$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = -p \in b$$

$$x_1 x_2 = q \neq p$$

$$q = 0 \quad \text{или} \quad 2021$$

