

Московский государственный технический университет имени Н.Э. Баумана

111563

Шифр _____
(заполняется ответственным
секретарем приемной комиссии)

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА
на олимпиаде «Шаг в будущее»

соревнования по образовательному предмету математике
(наименование дисциплины)

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Регистрационный номер ЦИМ 5164

Вариант задания н 19

+1 шаг Таб
+1 шаг Таб

Дата проведения “11” 03 2018 г.

С рабочей оценкой

16.03.2018 Лора

Подпись участника

Лора

68 (члены десет на в) №

Московский государственный технический университет имени Н. Э. Баумана

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6	9	-	20	10	20				65	

Шифр

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Вариант № 19

$$\frac{2}{3}g\left(\frac{g(x)}{2}\right) + \sqrt{2 - \frac{2}{g(x)}} \stackrel{N^4.}{=} 13g(g^3(x))$$

$$g(x) = \frac{6}{x^2 - 4x + 7}$$

$$\frac{g(x)}{2} = t; \quad g(x) \rightarrow 2t; \quad t = \frac{6}{(x^2 - 4x + 7) \cdot 2} = \frac{3}{x^2 - 4x + 7}; \quad s(x) = 2t.$$

$$\frac{2}{3}g(t) + \sqrt{2 - \frac{1}{t}} \stackrel{?}{=} 13g((2t)^3); \quad \frac{4}{3}t(t) + \sqrt{2 - \frac{1}{t}} \stackrel{?}{=} 26t - (8t^3)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{6}{x^2 - 4x + 7}$$

$$\text{OBS: } x^2 - 4x + 7 \neq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = 2 - 7 < 0 \\ a > 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 7 > 0 \text{ для } x. \end{cases} \Rightarrow s(x) > 0 \text{ для } x.$$

$$g(x) = 6(x^2 - 4x + 7)^{-1}$$

$$g'(x) = -6(x^2 - 4x + 7)^{-2} \cdot (2x - 4)$$

$$g' = 6(x^2 - 4x + 7)^{-2} \cdot (-2x + 4) = 0.$$

$$-2x + 4 = 0. \quad x = 2. \quad \text{+} \quad \text{-} \quad \text{max.}$$

$$g(x) \leq 2$$

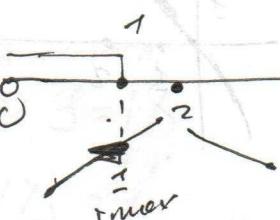
$$\Rightarrow t \leq 1.$$

$$g(2) = \frac{6}{4 - 8 + 7} = \frac{6}{3} = 2$$

~~$$t(8t^3) = t(8t^3 \cdot \frac{g(x)}{2}) \stackrel{?}{=} 8s(t^2)$$~~

$$\Rightarrow \frac{s(x)}{2} \leq 1.$$

$$g\left(\frac{s(x)}{2}\right) \leq \frac{3}{2}$$



$$\frac{g(x)}{2}$$

$$g(-z) = \frac{6}{1 - 4z + 7} = \frac{6}{1 - 4z} = \frac{6}{4z} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{2}{3}s(s(\frac{x}{2})) \leq 1.$$

$$\begin{cases} s(x) > 0 \\ g(x) \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

npg. N4.

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{g(x)} \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{2}{g(x)} \geq 1 \cdot | \cdot (-1)$$

$$-\frac{2}{g(x)} \leq -1 \cdot | + 2.$$

$$2 - \frac{2}{g(x)} \leq 1.$$

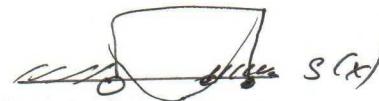
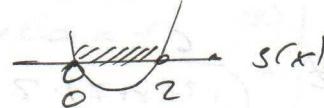
~~St. L. 1.~~

$$\begin{cases} 2 - \frac{2}{g(x)} \geq 0 \\ 2 - \frac{2}{g(x)} \leq 1. \end{cases} \quad (\Rightarrow)$$

$$\frac{g(x) - 1}{g(x)} \geq 0$$

$$1 - \frac{2}{g(x)} \leq 0.$$

$$\frac{s(x) - 2}{s(x)} \leq 0.$$



$$\begin{cases} s(x) \geq 1 \\ s(x) \leq 2 \end{cases} \quad (\text{opp})$$

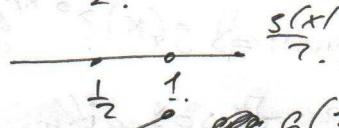
$$\begin{cases} g(x) \geq 1 \\ g(x) \leq 2 \end{cases} \quad (\Rightarrow)$$

+ npg. LCA.

$$g(x) \leq 2, \quad s(x) \geq 1.$$

$$\frac{s(x)}{2} \leq 1, \quad \frac{s(x)}{2} \geq \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$g\left(\frac{s(x)}{2}\right) \leq \frac{3}{2}.$$



$$\frac{2}{3} g\left(\frac{s(x)}{2}\right) \geq 1.$$

$$\bullet \quad g\left(\frac{s(x)}{2}\right) \geq \frac{8}{7}.$$

$$\frac{2}{3} g\left(\frac{s(x)}{2}\right) \geq \frac{16}{21}.$$

13) $g(g^3(x))$ - ?

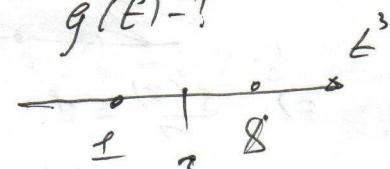
~~$$g(t^3) = \sqrt[3]{t^3 + 7}$$~~

$$g(x) = t; \quad \begin{cases} t \leq 2 \\ t \geq 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{uz npg.}$$



$$t^3 \in [1, 8].$$

$$g(t^3) - ?$$



$$13) g(t^3) \leq 26.$$

$$13) g(t^3) \geq \frac{6}{32} \cdot 13 = 2.$$

$$g(1) = \frac{6}{1-4+7} = \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$g(8) = \frac{6}{64-32+7} = \frac{6}{33} = \frac{6}{33}$$

herren

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{3}g\left(\frac{s(x)}{2}\right) + \sqrt{2 - \frac{2}{s(x)}} = 13 \cdot g(s(x)) \quad \text{npoq. N4.}$$

≤ 1 ≤ 1 ≥ 2 ≥ 2

npoq. trecos 2

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3}g\left(\frac{s(x)}{2}\right) + \sqrt{2 - \frac{2}{s(x)}} = 13 \cdot g(s(x)) \\ \text{OP3.} \end{cases}$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} g(x) = 2 \\ \text{OP3.} \end{cases}$

$$\frac{6}{x^2 - 4x + 7} = 2; \quad 3 = x^2 - 4x + 7.$$

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

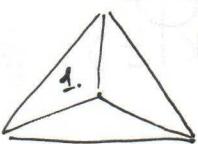
$$(x-2)^2 = 0.$$

$$\text{Dabei: } x = 2. \quad x = 2.$$

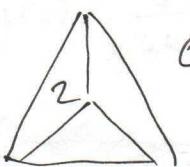
(20)

1, 2, ... - ybere

N1.



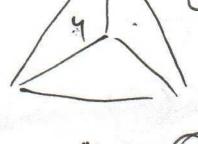
①



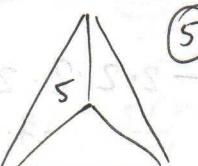
②



③



④



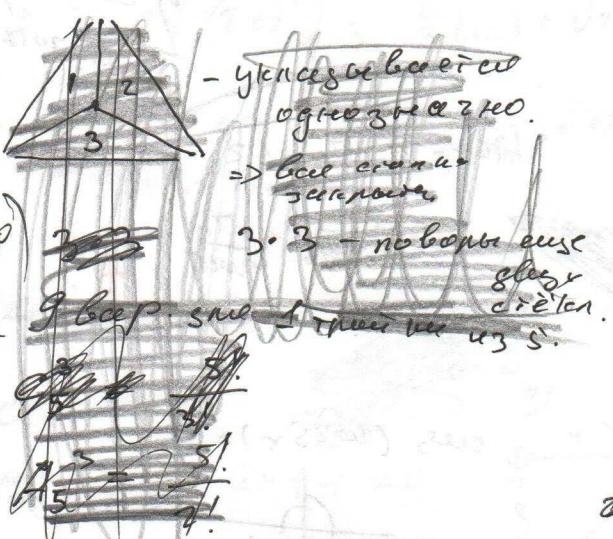
⑤

3). gue noch e npeqnoa.
cîè'k. $2 \cdot 9 = 18$.

4) bceoo $360 \div 18 =$

$$\begin{array}{r} 360 \\ 18 \\ \hline 1288 \\ 136 \\ \hline 6480 \end{array}$$

Dabei: 6480.



(6)

1) bceepeni riu
cîè'ken
u 3 s e gze'om neper.
 $A_5^3 = \frac{5!}{2!} = 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 =$
60
- ex mernco
meculic mrecicue
y rau.

$$3! \quad 2! \quad 3!$$

$$3! - ylnee, 2! \text{ ex mernco kys reet,}$$

$$60 \cdot 3! = 60 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 =$$

$$= 360$$

2) glaqoci. cîè'ken
npeqti jaclonar.
mej kock grecies.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} 4 & & 5 & & \\ & 5 & & 4 & \\ & 4 & & 5 & \\ & & 4 & & \\ & & & 5 & \\ & & & 4 & \\ & & & & 5 \end{array} \quad \text{Znoccob}$$

y. (ylbei nobenx yldele).
3 bap. +
3 bap. +
3 bap. +
3 bap. +

3 bap.

$$\sin^4(2016x) + \cos^{2017}(2025x) \cdot \cos^{2018}(2016x) = 1.$$

$$-(1 - \sin^4(2016x)) + \dots = 0$$

$$-(1 - \sin^2(2016x))(1 + \sin^2(2016x)) + \dots = 0.$$

$$\cos^2(2016x) (-1 + \sin^2(2016x)) + \cos^{2017}(2025x) \cos^{2018}(2016x) = 0$$

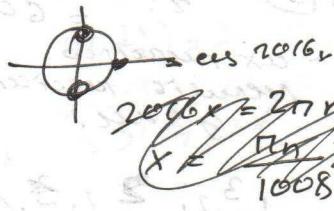
$$\cos^2(2016x) (-1 + \sin^2(2016x)) + \cos^{2017}(2025x) \cos^{2018}(2016x) = 0.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos(2016x) = 0 \\ \cos^{2017}(2025x) \cos^{2018}(2016x) = \sin^2(2016x) + 1. \end{cases}$$

$\leq 1 \cdot \text{npur } kx$ $\geq 1 \cdot \text{npur } kx$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos(2016x) = 0 \\ 1 \text{ npur } kx = n \text{ npur } kx = 1. \end{cases}$$

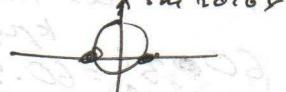
$$(1) \cos(2016x) = 0$$



$$2016x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2 \cdot 2016} + \frac{\pi n}{2016} +$$

$$(2) \sin(2016x) = 0$$



$$2016x = \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2016} k$$

~~$$\frac{\pi}{2016} k = \frac{2\pi l}{2025}$$~~

$$\cos(2025x) = 1.$$



$$2025x = 2\pi l, l \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x = \frac{2\pi l}{2025}$$

~~$$2025l = 2 \cdot 2016 \cdot l$$~~

$$2025l - 2 \cdot 2016l = 0.$$

~~$$\frac{k_0 = 0}{670} k \geq$$~~

$$\text{Other: } \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{2 \cdot 2016} + \frac{\pi n}{2016}, n \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x = \frac{2\pi}{2025} (225 + 448t), t \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

$$x = \frac{2\pi}{2025} (225 + 448t), t \in \mathbb{Z}$$

9

$$25 \cdot 9k - 2^6 \cdot 7 \cdot l = 0. \quad = 0$$

$$25 \cdot 9l - 2^6 \cdot 7 \cdot l = 0. \quad = 0$$

$$25 \cdot 9l = 2^6 \cdot 7 \cdot l$$

$$l = 25 \cdot 9 + 2^6 \cdot 7, t \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$= 225 + 448t, t \in \mathbb{Z}$$

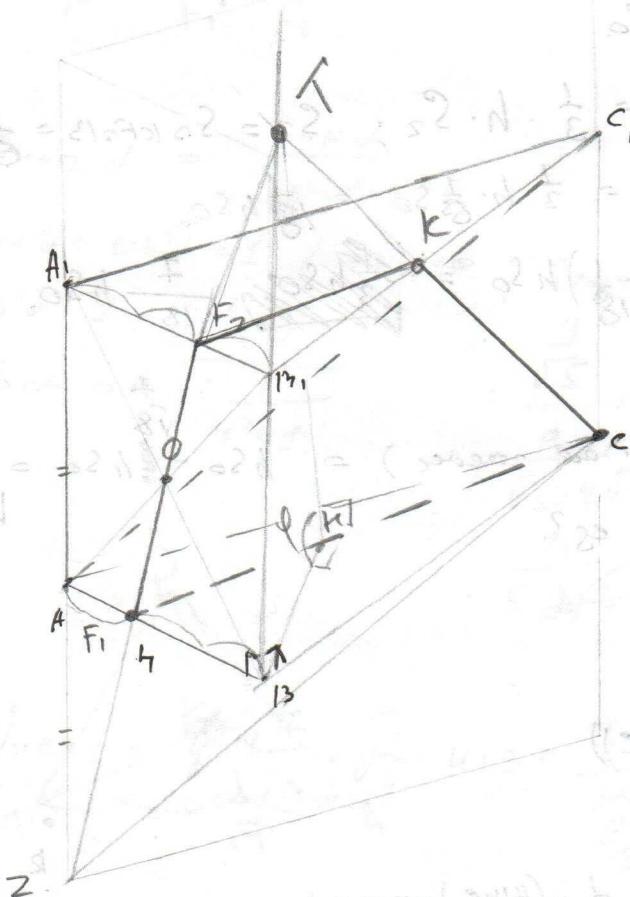
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Вариант № 19

№ 6.



5) $(m_1, m_2): (l, c)$

$\angle = (F_1, F_2 | CC)$ - исключаем

но ~~непр.~~ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ZC \perp c \\ ZC \parallel AC_1 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \angle \parallel AC_1$,
придан.

прав. признак.

$\angle = C \parallel AC_1, C; O$

O-у. симметрии (A, H_1, B_1) .

$$\operatorname{Scer} \angle = \frac{9}{\sqrt{5}}$$

Решение:

1) $(A, C, C): ZC \parallel AC_1;$

$ZC \subset A_1Z_1$,
A-серп A_1Z_1 ,

2) $(H_1, A_1B_1): (Z_1) \cap (A_1B_1) = F_1$
 $(Z_1) \cap (H_1B_1) = F_2$

$\Delta Z_1H_1F_1 \sim \Delta A_1F_2$

~~но обе. грани~~
но глядят угла не.

$$\frac{Z_1}{Z_1H_1} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{A_1F_2}{A_1F_1}$$

т.к. O-у. симм. (A_1, H_1B_1, B_1) ,

$$\text{т.о. } \frac{A_1F_2}{F_2B_1} = \frac{F_1B_1}{A_1F_1}$$

3). $(AC_1B_1): (F_1, C)$

4) но об. непр. плоскости.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (A_1H_1C_1) \parallel (H_1B_1C_1) - \text{т.к. призм.} \\ (F_1, C) \subset (A_1B_1C_1) \end{array} \right.$

$(F_2K) \subset (A_1H_1C_1)$

$F_1C \parallel F_2K$

$C_1 \perp F_2K$

из позиции
k-серп C_1B_1



6) $S_{\Delta ABC} = S_0$.

$$C, C = h$$

7) Рассмотрим фигуру $F_1MCF_2B_1B$ до наименования.

$$(F_1F_2) \cap (B_1B) \cap (CC) \rightarrow T. V_{F_1MCF_2B_1B} = V_{uack}$$

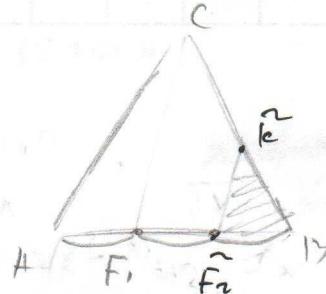
 $\Delta F_1B_1T \sim \Delta F_2B_1T$ по 2-й теореме сходства.

$$\Rightarrow B_1T = B_1B_2 = h$$

Последовательно $V_1 = V_2 = V$

$$V_1 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2h \cdot S_1; S_1 = S_{\Delta F_1B_1C}$$

$$S_1 = \frac{2}{3} \cdot S_0$$



$$V_1 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2h \cdot \frac{2}{3} S_0 = \frac{4}{9} h S_0$$

$$V_2 = V_{F_1C_1B_1T}; V_2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot h \cdot S_2; S_2 = S_{\Delta F_2B_1B} = \frac{1}{6} S_0$$

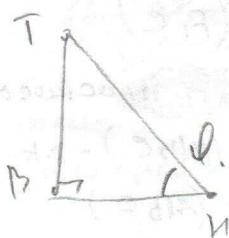
$$V_2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot h \cdot \frac{1}{6} S_0 = \frac{1}{18} h S_0$$

$$\text{тогда } V_{uack} = V_1 - V_2 = \left(\frac{4}{9} - \frac{1}{18}\right) h S_0 = \boxed{\frac{7}{18} h S_0}$$

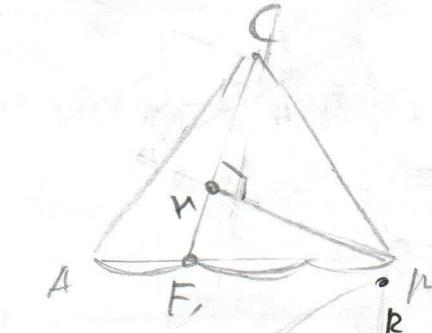
8) $V_{uack} = V_0 = h \cdot S_0$

$$\Rightarrow V_{uack} (\text{последовательное вычитание}) = h S_0 - \frac{1}{18} h S_0 = \boxed{\frac{17}{18} h S_0}$$

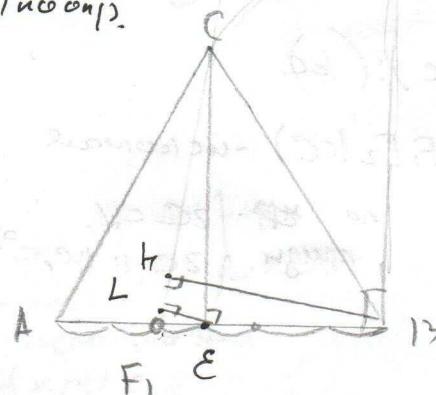
9) $S_0 = \frac{a \sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{4 \cdot 4 \sqrt{3}}{4} = 4\sqrt{3}$ ес?

10) h ? $TB \perp (ABC)$ $BH \perp FIC$ ($F, C = \Delta(ABC)$)но T о B \exists \perp . $TH \perp FIC$. $\varphi = \angle THB$ — given measure & $\angle(ABC)$ unknown.

$$\operatorname{tg} \varphi = \frac{TB}{BH} = \frac{2h}{BH}$$

11) $BR \perp AB$. MH — проекция RF_1 на AB $\angle B = 50^\circ$.

$$B \Delta F_1CE, CE \perp AB; \angle E = \frac{CE \cdot F_1E}{\sqrt{CE^2 + F_1E^2}}$$



$$CE = \frac{a \sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{4 \sqrt{3}}{2} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

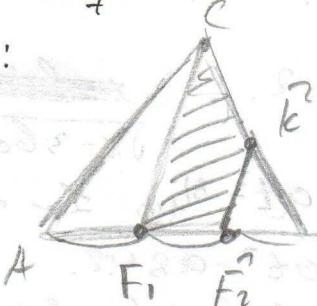
$$F_1E = \frac{a}{c} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$n_{\text{erg}} \cdot n_6 \\ LE = \frac{\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3}}{\sqrt{3 + \frac{1}{9}}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3} \cdot 3}{3\sqrt{3 \cdot 9 + 1}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{28}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{7}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{7}}$$

$$\frac{Bk}{LE} = \frac{m_{F_1}}{EF_1} = \frac{4}{1}; \quad m_{F_1} = 4 \cdot LE = 4\sqrt{\frac{3}{7}}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \varphi = \frac{2h}{4\sqrt{\frac{3}{7}}} = \frac{h}{2}\sqrt{\frac{7}{3}}$$

12) $\sin \alpha$:



$$\sin \alpha = S_{\text{cl}}^2 F_2 F_1$$

$$\sin \alpha = \cancel{S_{\text{cl}}}$$

$$S_1 - S_2 = \frac{2}{3} S_0 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} S_0 =$$

$$= S_0 \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{6} \right) = S_0 \cancel{\left(\frac{3}{6} \right)} = \\ = \frac{1}{2} S_0 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4\sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3} \text{ es?}$$

$$13) \operatorname{Seer} \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \quad | : \cos^2 \alpha$$

$$\tan^2 \alpha + 1 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha}}$$

$$\operatorname{Seer} \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \alpha}}$$

$$\frac{9}{\sqrt{5}} = 2\sqrt{3} \sqrt{\frac{h^2 \cdot 7}{4 \cdot 3} + 1}$$

$$\frac{9}{\sqrt{5} \cdot 2\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{\frac{7h^2 + 12}{12}} \quad |^2$$

$$\frac{81}{5 \cdot 2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{7h^2 + 12}{12} ; (7h^2 + 12) \cdot 5 = 81 \\ 35h^2 + 12 \cdot 5 - 81 = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{\text{Uck}_1} = \cancel{\frac{7}{18}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} \cdot 4\sqrt{3} = \frac{7 \cdot \cancel{4} \cdot \cancel{3}}{18 \cdot \sqrt{5}} = \frac{14}{3\sqrt{5}} \text{ es}^3 \quad h^2 = \frac{81 - 60}{35} \\ h^2 = \frac{21}{35} = \cancel{\frac{3}{5}} \quad h = + \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}$$

$$= \frac{14\sqrt{5}}{15} \text{ es}^3$$

$$V_{\text{Uck}_2} = \frac{11}{18} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} \cdot 4\sqrt{3} = \frac{11 \cdot \cancel{4} \cdot \cancel{3}^2}{18 \cdot \sqrt{5}} = \frac{22}{3\sqrt{5}} = \frac{22\sqrt{5}}{15} \text{ es}^3$$

$$\text{Ober: } V_{\text{Uck}_1} = \frac{14\sqrt{5}}{15} \text{ es}^3$$

$$V_{\text{Uck}_2} = \frac{22\sqrt{5}}{15} \text{ es}^3$$

20

n5.

$$8a + 3abc\ln x + 2\sqrt{2(x+x-3bc\ln x) - 3bc\ln x} = 12+cx.$$

$$x \geq 3bc\ln x$$

$$8a + 3abc\ln x + 2\sqrt{2(x+x-3bc\ln x) - 3bc\ln x} = 12+cx$$

$$8a + 3abc\ln x + 2\sqrt{2(2x - 2 \cdot 3bc\ln x)} = 12+cx.$$

$$8a + 3abc\ln x + 4\sqrt{x-3bc\ln x} = 12+cx$$

$$4\sqrt{x-3bc\ln x} = a(x-8-3bc\ln x) + 12, \quad \text{but } x > 0.$$

~~$$\sqrt{t} = a(t-8) + 12$$~~

~~$$16t^2 = a^2(t-8)^2 + 16a^2t + 2 \cdot 12 \cdot a(t-8)$$~~

$$\sqrt{x-3bc\ln x} = t.$$

$$4t = a(t^2 - 16) + 12, \quad t \mapsto t^2.$$

$$4t = ct^2 - 16c + 12.$$

$$ct^2 - 4t - 16c + 12 = 0.$$

$$\frac{D}{a} = 4 + 8c^2 - 12c = 4(c-3)(c+1).$$

$$x < 3bc\ln x$$

$$8a + 3abc\ln x + 2\sqrt{2(x-x+3bc\ln x) - 3bc\ln x} = 12+cx.$$

~~$$8a + 3abc\ln x = 12+cx, \quad \text{but } a \neq 0$$~~

$$x = \frac{8a + 3abc\ln x - 12}{a} < 3bc\ln x.$$

\Rightarrow keinige $a \in \mathbb{R}$ und $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$8+3bc\ln x - \frac{12}{a} < 3bc\ln x$$

$$8 - \frac{12}{a} < 0, \quad \frac{8a-12}{a} < 0$$

$$\frac{a-3}{a} < 0.$$

$$0 < \frac{3}{2} \quad a \in (0, \frac{3}{2}).$$

~~$$x = 8+3bc\ln x - \frac{12}{a}$$~~

~~$$x = 8+3bc\ln x - \frac{12}{a}$$~~

x_0 -nach.

$$8a + 3abc\ln x_0 = 12+cx_0.$$

$$8a + 3abc\ln x_0 = 12 - cx_0 \Rightarrow x_0 = -x_0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_0 = 0.$$

$$\text{nach. In } a \in (0, \frac{3}{2})$$

cn. nologonnie.

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Шифр 111563

(заполняется ответственным секретарем приёмной комиссии)

Вариант № 19

предолжение NS.

$$\begin{aligned} & \cancel{x - 3 \operatorname{ctgx} x = t.} \\ & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} t \geq 0, \\ x - 3 \operatorname{ctgx} x = t^2 \geq 0. \end{array} \right. \quad (1) \\ & \Leftrightarrow t \geq 0 \\ & \cancel{\alpha t^2 + 4t - 8\alpha + 12 = 0.} \\ & \frac{D}{a} = 4(12\alpha^2 - 3\alpha + 1) = 4 \cancel{2(\alpha-1)(\alpha-\frac{1}{2})} = 4(\alpha-1)(2\alpha-1). \\ & 7\alpha^2 - 3\alpha + 1 = 0. \\ & D = 9 - 8 = 1. \\ & \alpha_{1,2} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{3+1}{4} = 1 \\ \frac{3-1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}. \end{array} \right. \quad (2) \\ & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha \in (0; \frac{3}{2}) \\ x < 3 \operatorname{ctgx} x \end{array} \right. \\ & \cancel{\alpha \operatorname{ctg} x = 1^2 + \operatorname{ctgx} x - 8\alpha \operatorname{ctgx} x \text{ реш при } \alpha \in (0; \frac{3}{2})} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 1) \begin{cases} (1) - \exists! \text{ реш.} \\ (2) \cancel{\alpha} \end{cases} \quad (1) \exists! \text{ реш.} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{D}{a} = 0, \quad 4(\alpha-1)(2\alpha-1) = 0, \\ t = \frac{2}{\alpha} \end{array} \right. \\ & \cancel{\alpha \in (-\infty; 0) \cup [\frac{3}{2}; +\infty)} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cancel{\alpha = 1}, \quad t = 2, \\ \cancel{\alpha = \frac{1}{2}}, \quad t = 4 \end{array} \right. \\ & \Rightarrow \cancel{\phi} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x - 3 \operatorname{ctgx} x = 4 \\ x - 3 \operatorname{ctgx} x = 16 \end{array} \right. \\ & \cancel{\alpha \in (0; \frac{3}{2})} \quad \cancel{\alpha \in (\frac{1}{2}; 1)} \\ & \cancel{\alpha \in (0; 1)} \quad \cancel{\alpha \in (1; \frac{3}{2})} \end{aligned}$$

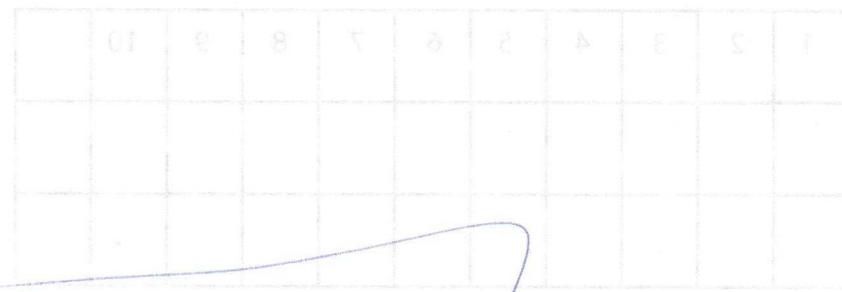
10

$\alpha \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$.
Быстро
быстрее!

Модульное уравнение с параметром

Задача

Найти все решения



Доказательство

Пусть x_0 — решение уравнения

$$x = \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 2}$$

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

$$(x-1)^2(x-2)^2 = (x-1)(x-2) \geq 0 \Rightarrow (x-1)(x-2) = 0$$

$$x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2$$

$$x_1 = 1$$

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