



**МОСКОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ  
имени М.В.ЛОМОНОСОВА**

Вариант С-3

Место проведения Москва  
город

**ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА**

Олимпиада школьников "Тохори Воробьёва коря!"  
наименование олимпиады

по математике  
профиль олимпиады

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фамилия, имя, отчество участника (в родительном падеже)

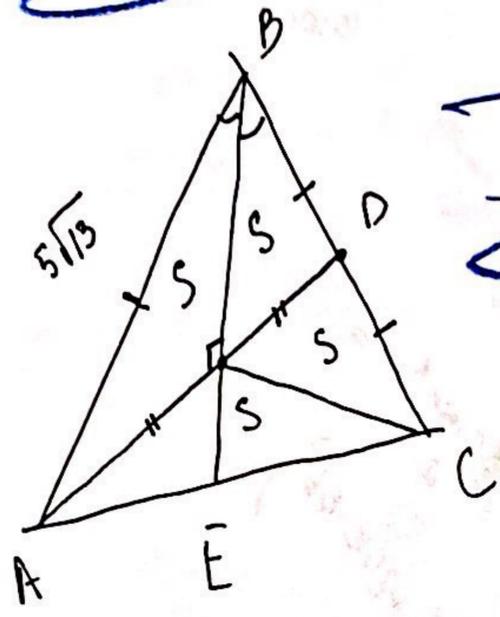
Шифр	Сумма	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
70-77-81-19 123.5	85	20	20	20	20	0	5		

*Меня*  
*Черновик*

$$1 + \sqrt{2} \sin x (\cos x - 2 \sin x) + \sqrt{2} \cos x (2 \cos x + \sin x) = 2 \cos^2(x + \frac{\pi}{8})$$

$$1 + 2\sqrt{2}(\sin x \cos x + \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) = 2 \cos^2(x + \frac{\pi}{8})$$

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



$$\cos x - 2 \sin x$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = 2 \cos^2 x - 1$$

$$\cos(x + \frac{\pi}{8})$$

$$= \cos(2x + \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$2\sqrt{2}(\cos 2x - \sin 2x)$$

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

$$x^3 - 6x^2 + 7x - 1 = 0$$

$$(x - x_1)(x - x_2)(x - x_3)$$

$$x_1 x_2 x_3 = 1$$

$$x_1 x_2 + x_2 x_3 + x_1 x_3 = 7$$

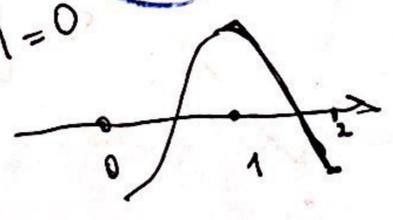
$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 6$$

$$x_1^2 x_2 + x_2^2 x_1 = x_2 x_1 (x_1 + x_2)$$

$$(x_1 + x_2 + x_3)(x_1 x_2 + x_2 x_3 + x_1 x_3) =$$

$$= x_1^2 x_2$$

$$x^3 - 6x^2 + 7x - 1 = 0$$



$$f(0) = -1$$

$$f(1) = 1$$

$$f(2) = 8 + 14 - 24 - 1 = -3$$

$$f(3) = 27 - 54 + 21$$

$$f(4) = 64 - 60 - 36 + 28$$

$$x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$-a = 2x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 = 12$$

$$b = (x_1 + x_2)(x_2 + x_3) + (x_1 + x_2)(x_1 + x_3)$$

$$+ (x_2 + x_3)(x_1 + x_3) = x_2^2 + (x_1 x_2 + x_1 x_3 + x_2 x_3)$$

$$= (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2 + (x_1 x_2 + \dots + x_2 x_3) = 36 + 7$$

$$-c = (x_1 + x_2)(x_1 + x_3)(x_2 + x_3) =$$

$$= (x_1^2 + x_2 x_1 + x_1 x_3 + x_2 x_3)(x_2 + x_3) =$$

$$= x_1^2 x_2 + x_1^2 x_3 + x_2^2 x_1 + 2x_1 x_2 x_3 + x_1 x_3^2 + x_2^2 x_3 + x_3^2 x_2 =$$

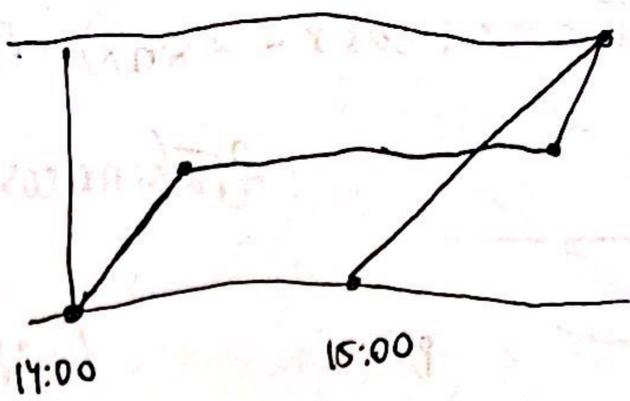
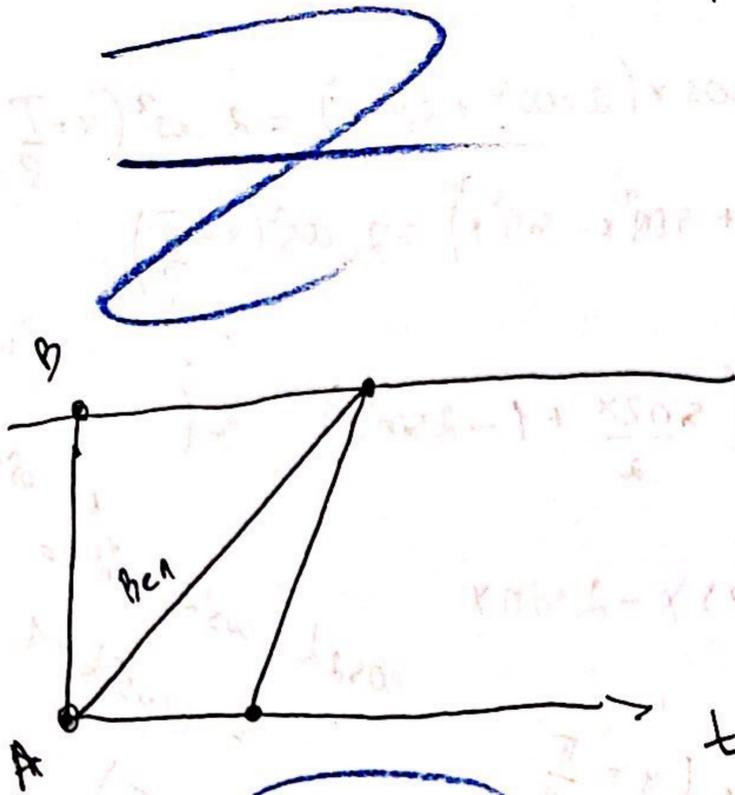
$$= 2x_1 x_2 x_3 + x_1 x_2 x_3$$

$$f(5) = 125 - 120 - 30 + 35 - 1$$

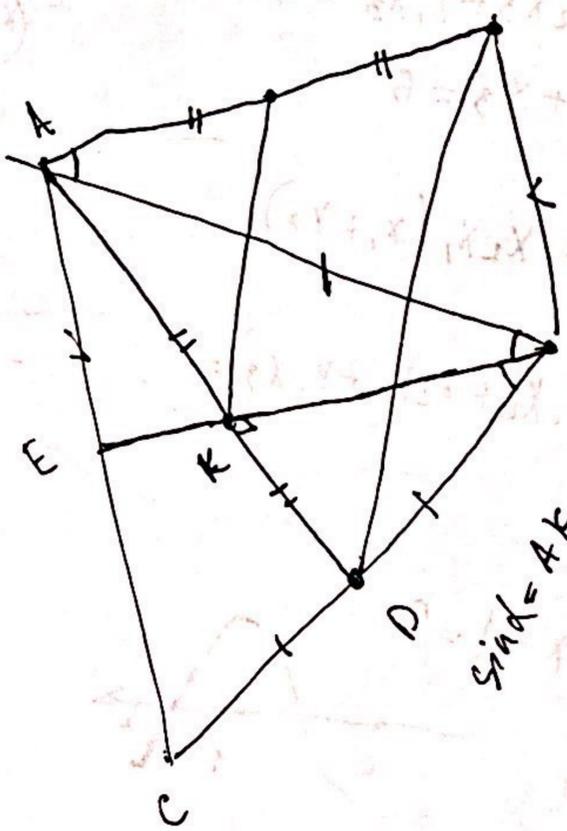
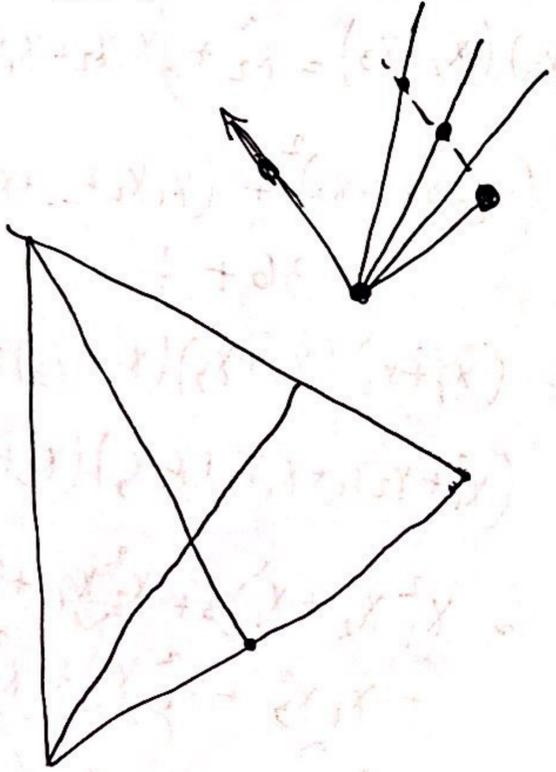
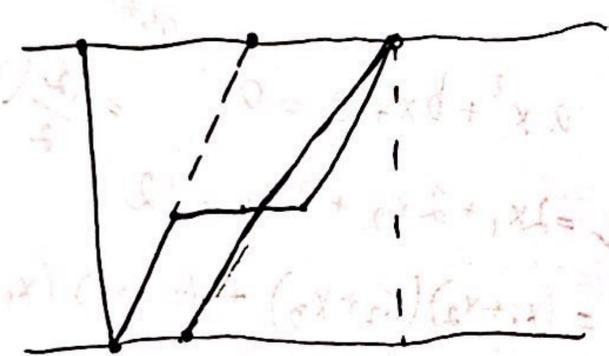
$$4(\frac{\sin 2x}{2} + \cos 2x) = \cos 2x - \sin 2x$$

$$3 \sin 2x + 5 \cos 2x = 0$$

Черновик



$$S = \frac{AB \cdot BE \cdot \sin \alpha}{2} + \frac{BE \cdot BC \cdot \sin \alpha}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{AK}{AB} \cdot BE + 2DK \cdot BE \right)$$



$$\sin \alpha = \frac{AK}{AB} = \frac{KB}{BC}$$

$$P_1 \cdot P_2 \cdot \dots \cdot P_k$$

$$P_i \cdot P_{k-i} = N$$

$$P_0 \cdot P_{k-3} = N$$

$$P_4 \cdot P_{k-7} = N$$

$$P_1 \cdot P_2 \cdot P_3 \cdot P_4$$

$$(2k+1) \cdot \dots \cdot (2k+2)$$

$$(3k+1) \cdot \dots \cdot (3k+2)$$

Чистовик

Задача 3.

$$f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 7x - 1$$

$$f(0) = -1$$

$$f(1) = 1$$

$$f(2) = -3$$

$$f(5) = 9$$

По лемме о промежуточных значениях  
 $\Rightarrow$  в силу непрерывности  $f(x)$ , есть корни  
 между 0 и 1, 1 и 2, 2 и 5.

Тогда эти корни и будут  $x_1, x_2, x_3$

По Th Виета для  $f(x)$ :

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 6 \\ x_1x_2 + x_2x_3 + x_1x_3 = 7 \\ x_1x_2x_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$x^3 + ax$$

$$g(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

Если  $x_1 + x_2, x_2 + x_3, x_3 + x_1$  - его корни

$\Rightarrow$  по Th Виета:

$$-a = 2(x_1 + x_2 + x_3) = 12$$

$$b = (x_1 + x_2)(x_2 + x_3) + (x_1 + x_2)(x_1 + x_3) + (x_2 + x_3)(x_1 + x_3) =$$

$$= x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 3(x_1x_2 + x_2x_3 + x_1x_3) =$$

$$= (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2 + (x_1x_2 + x_2x_3 + x_1x_3) = 6^2 + 7 =$$

$$= 43$$

$$-c = (x_1 + x_2)(x_2 + x_3)(x_1 + x_3) = 2x_1x_2x_3 +$$

$$(x_1x_2 + x_2x_3 + x_1x_3)(x_1 + x_2 + x_3) - 3x_1x_2x_3 =$$

$$= 7 \cdot 6 - 1 = 41$$

$$g(x) = x^3 - 12x^2 + 43x - 41$$

Ответ:  $a = -12, b = 43, c = -41$ .

Чистовик.

Задача 1.

$$1 + \sqrt{2} \sin x (\cos x - 2 \sin x + \sqrt{2} \cos x (2 \cos x + \sin x)) = 2 \cos^2 \left( x + \frac{\pi}{8} \right)$$

$$2\sqrt{2} (\sin x \cos x + \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) = 2 \cos^2 \left( x + \frac{\pi}{8} \right) - 1$$

$$2\sqrt{2} \left( \frac{\sin 2x}{2} + \cos 2x \right) = \cos \left( 2x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

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

$$3 \sin 2x + 3 \cos 2x = 0$$

$$\sin 2x + \cos 2x = 0$$

$$\sqrt{2} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin 2x + \frac{\cos 2x}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = 0$$

$$\sqrt{2} \sin \left( 2x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = 0$$

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

$$2x + \frac{\pi}{4} = \pi k, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

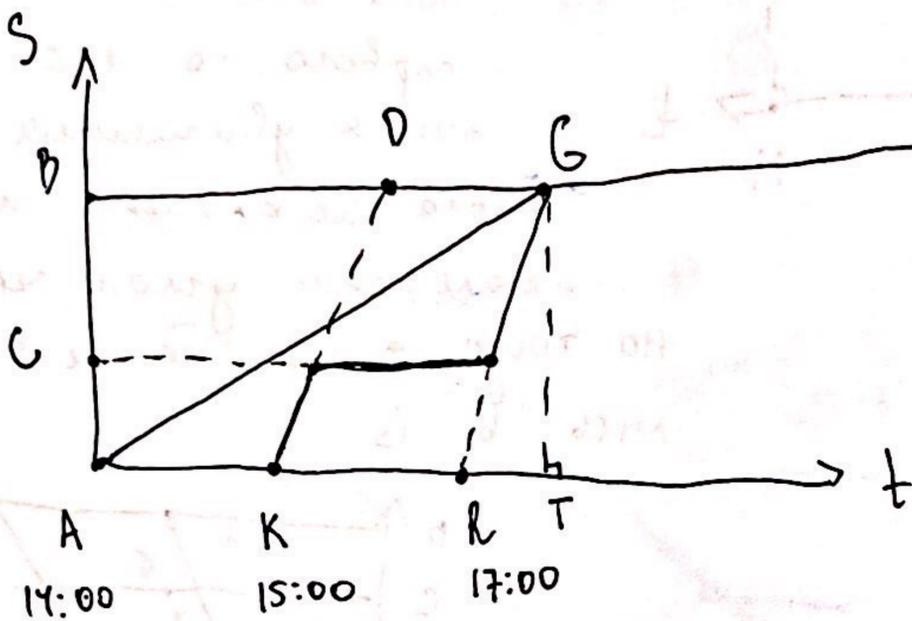
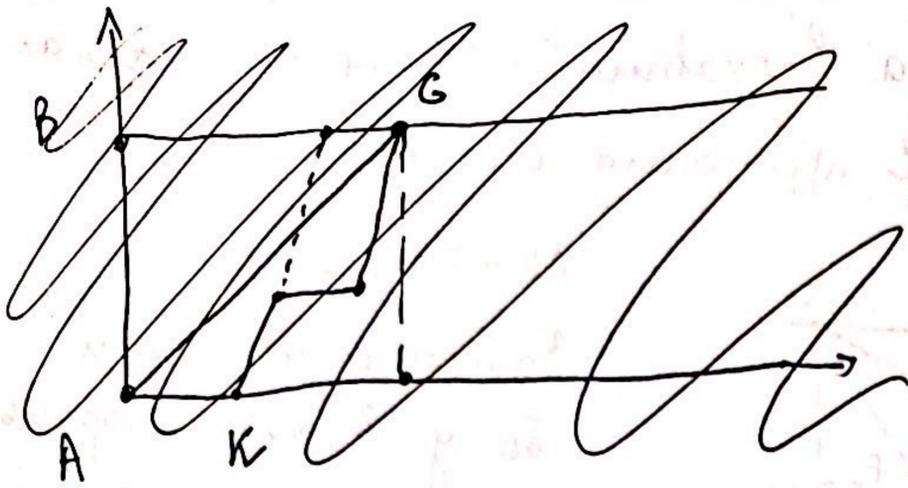
$$x = \frac{\pi k}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$\text{Ответ: } x = \frac{\pi k}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$



Задача 2.

Рассмотрим вариант, когда Чистовик второй сделал остановку. Тогда скорость второго больше первую.



$$V_1 = \frac{AB}{AT} = v$$

$$V_2 = \frac{AB}{RT} = 2v$$

$$\Rightarrow 2RT = AT \Rightarrow AR = RT$$

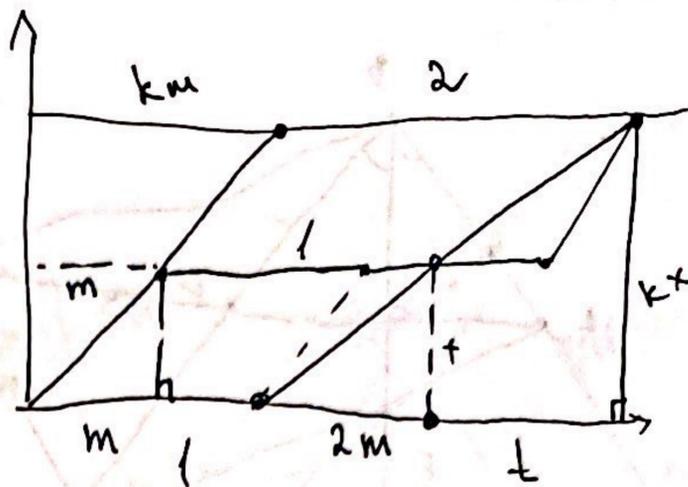
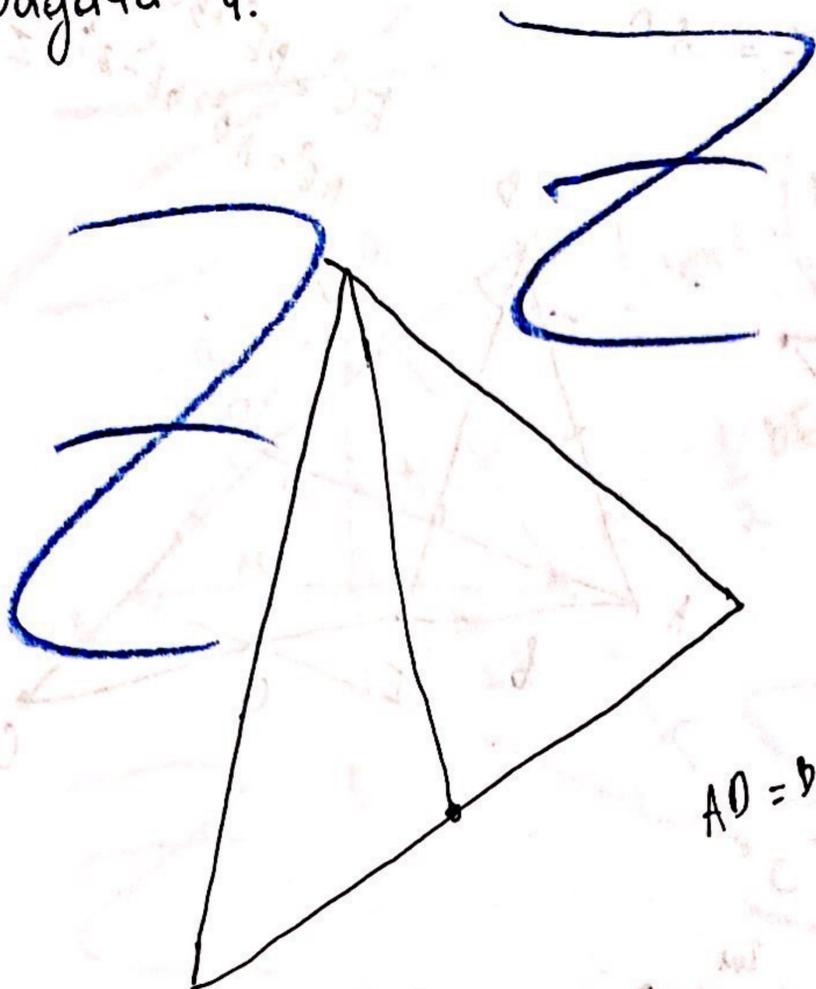
$$AR = 3 \Rightarrow AT = 6.$$

В этом случае они прибави ба в 20:00.

Ответ: 17:00, 20:00.

Черновик

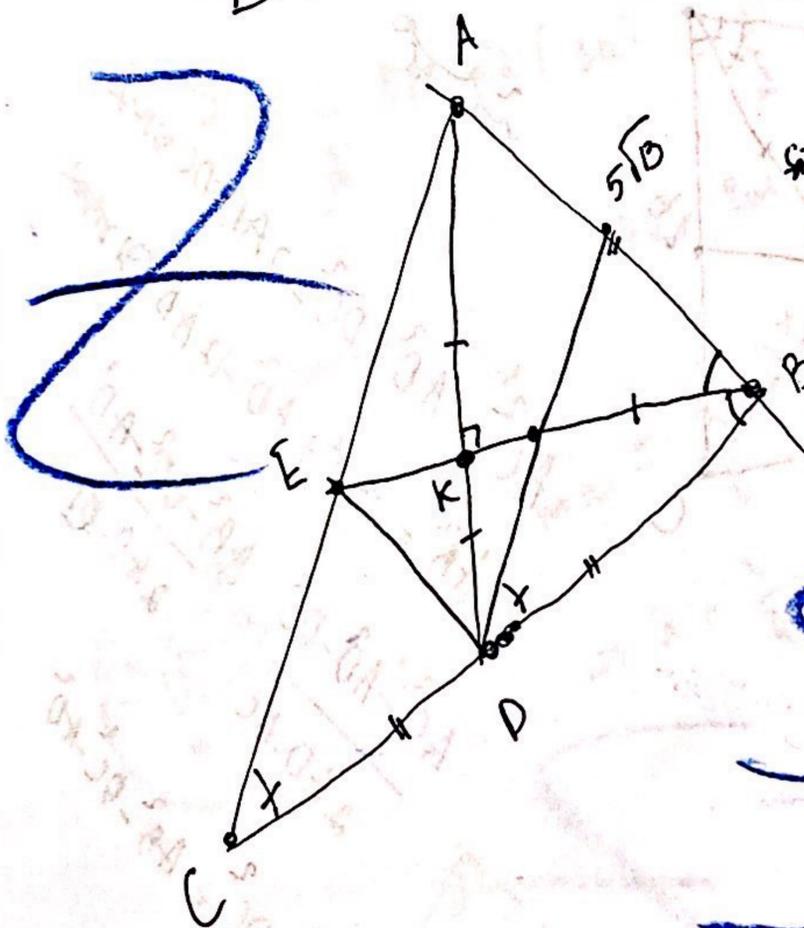
Задача 4.



$AD = DE$

$\frac{2m}{2m+t} = \frac{1}{k}$

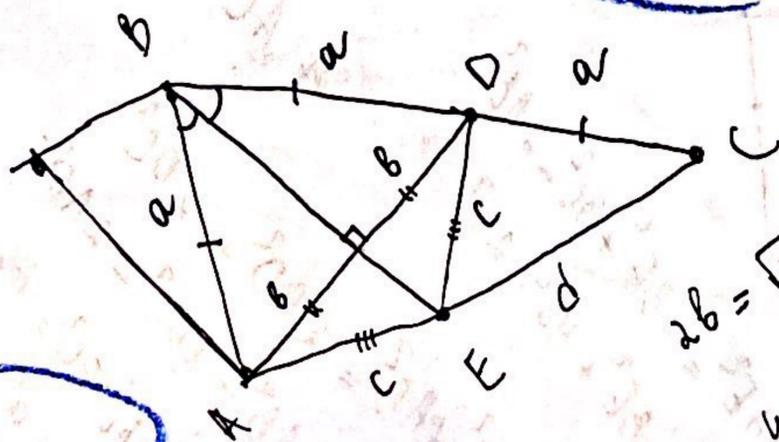
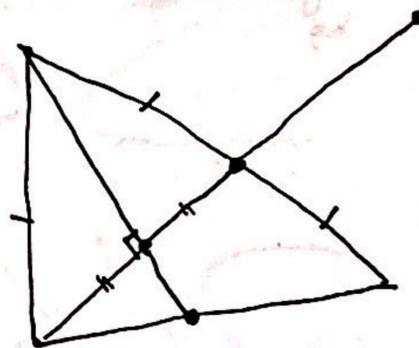
$2km = 2m+t$



$\sin \alpha = \frac{BL}{AD}$   
 $\cos \alpha = \frac{BK}{AD}$

~~$2 + 2m +$~~   
 ~~$1 + 2km = km + 2$~~   
 $km = 0$

$km + 2 = 1 + 2mk$   
 $mk = 1$

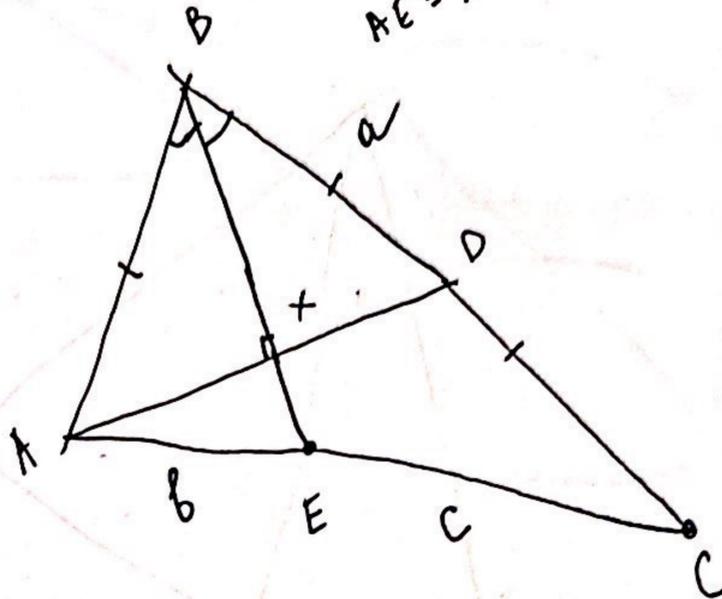
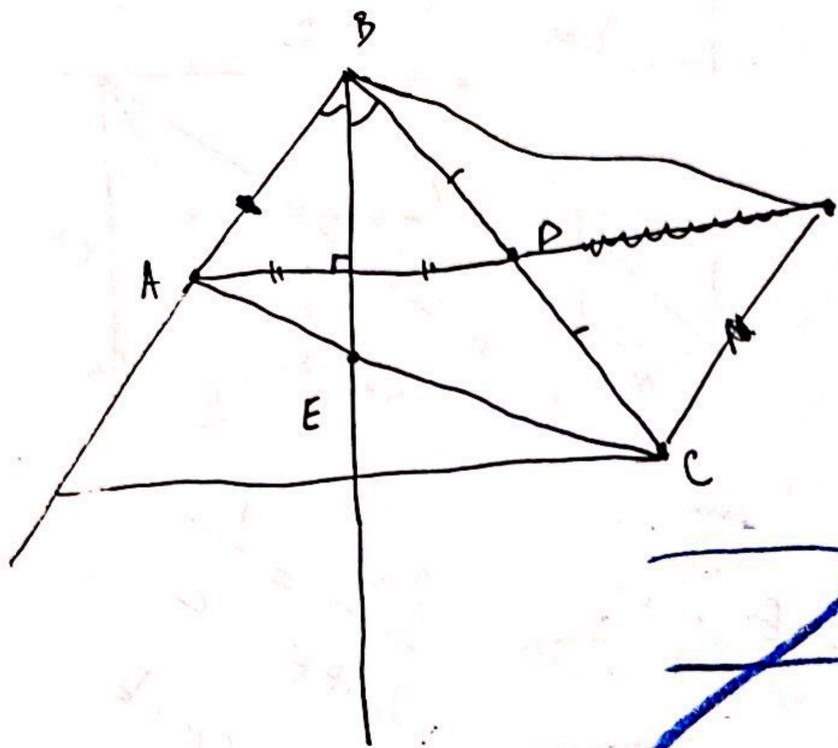


$2b = \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} + \sqrt{c^2 - b^2}$   
 $4b^2 = a^2 - b^2 + c^2 - b^2 + 2\sqrt{a^2 - b^2} \sqrt{c^2 - b^2}$

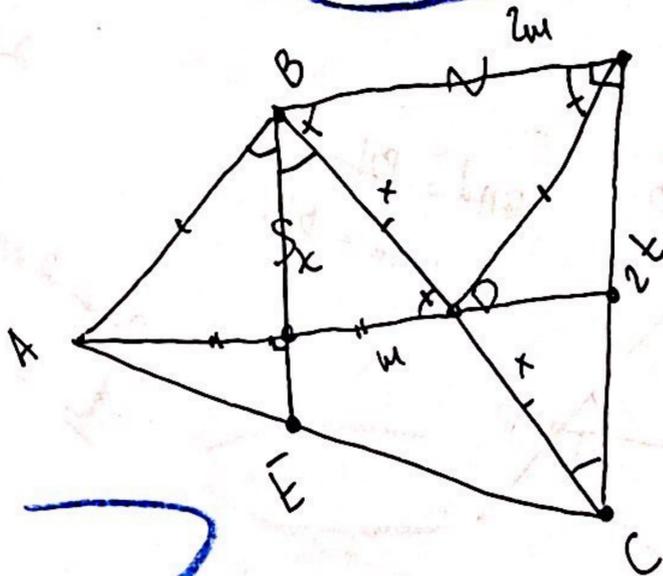
Черновик

$BE = AD$

$EC^2 = BE^2 + BC^2 - 2BC \cdot BE \cdot \cos \angle C$   
 $AE^2 = AD^2 + AC^2 - 2AD \cdot AC \cdot \cos \angle A$

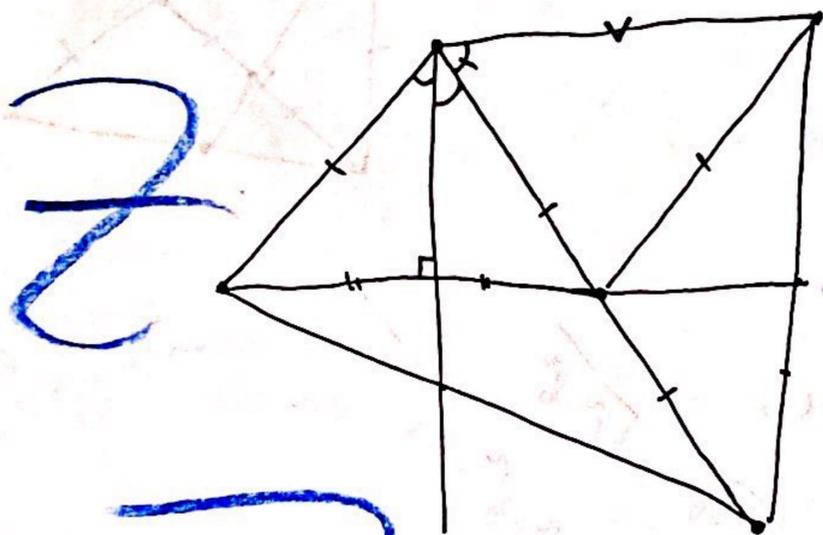


$3a^2 + 4b^2 - 2c^2 = b^2 + c^2 + 2bc - a^2$   
 $7a^2$



$A^2 + AC^2$

$AC^2 = AD^2 + DC^2 - 2AD \cdot DC \cdot \cos \angle C$   
 $AB^2 = BD^2 + AD^2 - 2AD \cdot BD \cdot \cos \angle B$   
 $\frac{AC^2 - AD^2 - DC^2}{2AD \cdot DC} = \frac{AB^2 - AD^2 - BD^2}{2AD \cdot BD}$



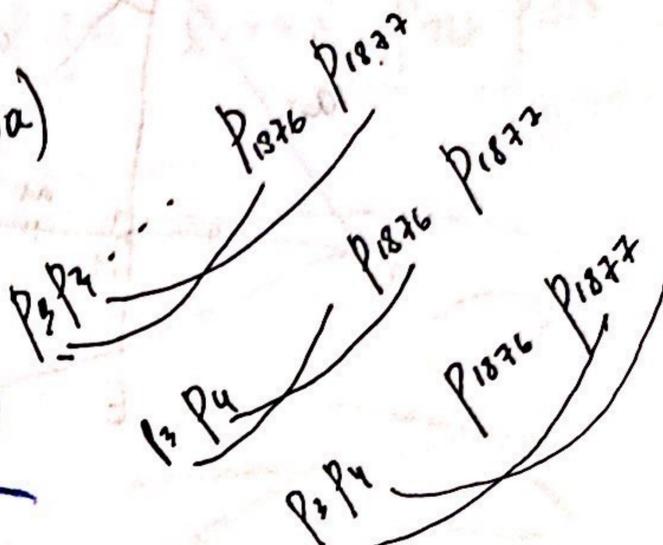
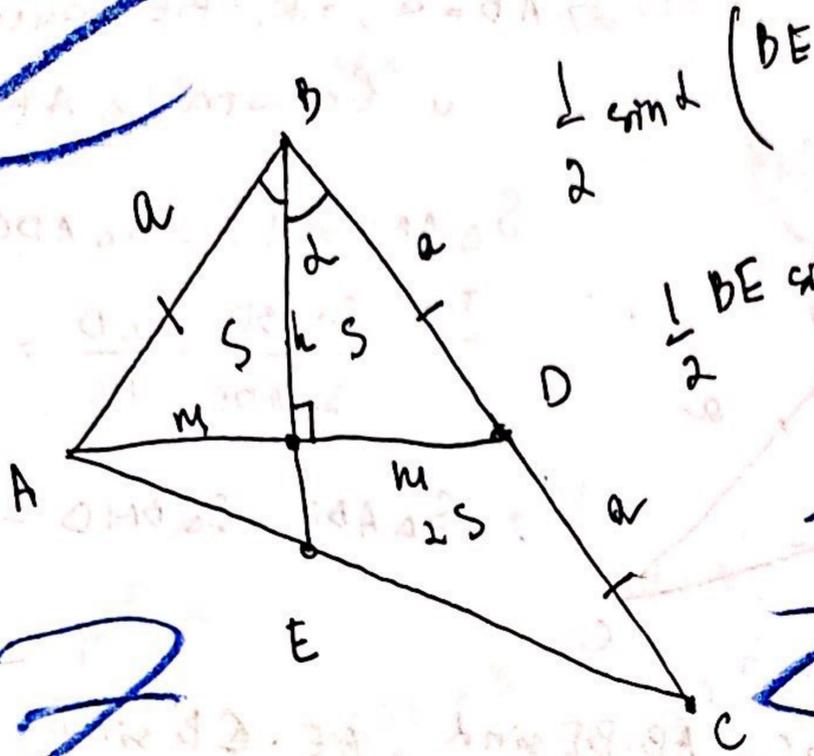
$EC^2 = AE^2 = -BE^2 + BC^2 - 2AB^2$   
 $= -BE^2 + 4a^2 - 2a^2$

$AC^2 - AD^2 - DC^2 = AB^2 - DC^2 - AD^2$

$AC^2 + AB^2 = 2AD^2 + 2DC^2$   
 $4a^2 - 2a^2 + 2AE^2 - EC^2 = 2AD^2$   
 $\frac{AC^2 + a^2 - 2a^2}{2}$

Черновик

$$a = 5\sqrt{13}$$



$$S = \frac{1}{2} DE \sin(\alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m^2}{a} (3a) = 3m^2$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{m}{a}$$

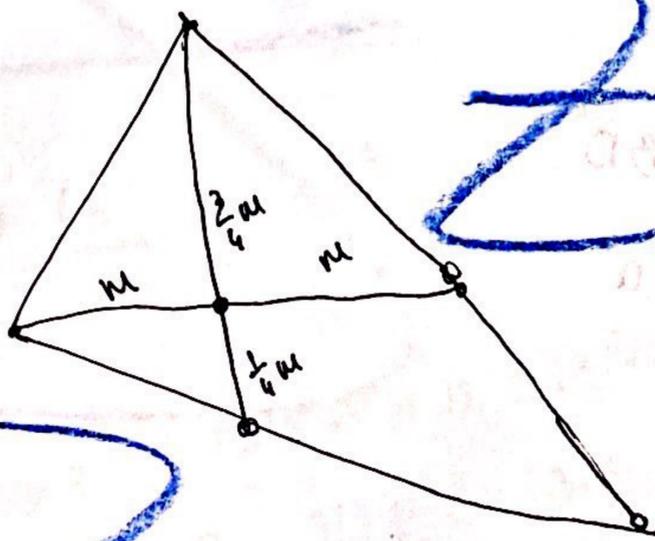
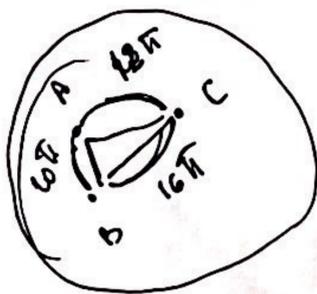
$$mh = \frac{3}{4} m^2$$

$$\Rightarrow h = \frac{3}{4} m$$

$$N = p_1 \cdot p_2 \cdot \dots \cdot p_k$$

$$(d_1+1) \cdot \dots \cdot (d_k+1)$$

$$(3d_1+1) \cdot \dots \cdot (3d_k+1)$$



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 25 \\ 12 \\ \hline 250 \\ 250 \\ \hline 300 \end{array}$$

$$p_3 p_{1976} = N$$

$$p_4 p_{1976} = N$$

$$p_{1876} p_{1977} p_{1988} p_{1989}$$

$$p_1 p_2 p_3 p_4$$

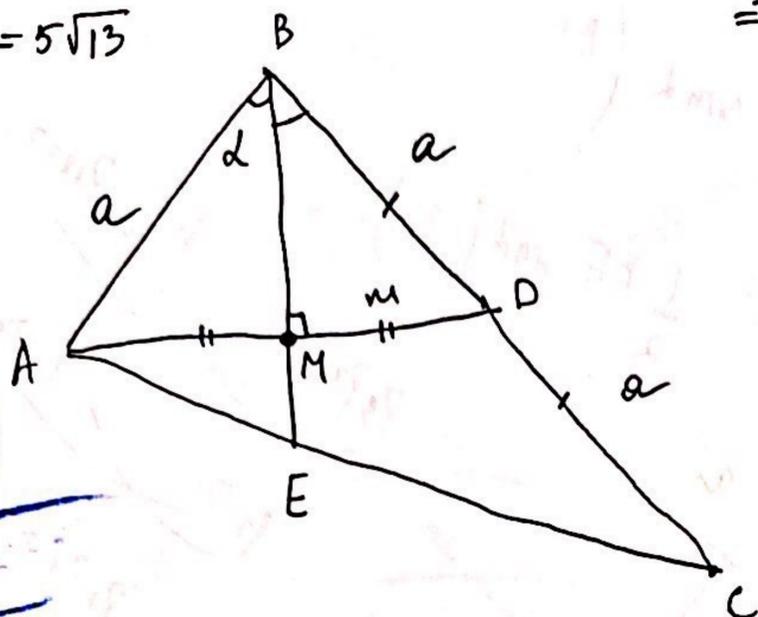
$$p_1 p_2 p_3 p_4$$

$$p p_i p_o$$

Чистовик

Задача 4.

$$AB = a = 5\sqrt{13}$$

Пусть  $BD = DC = a$ ,  $AD = 2m$   
 $BM = h$  $\Rightarrow AB = a$ , т.к.  $BE$  — биссектрисаи высота  $\triangle ABD$ 

$$S_{\triangle ABD} = 2S = S_{\triangle ADC},$$

$$\text{т.к. } \frac{S_{\triangle ABD}}{S_{\triangle ADC}} = \frac{BD}{DC} = 1.$$

$$S_{\triangle ABM} = S_{\triangle BMD} = S.$$

$$S_{\triangle ABC} = S_{\triangle ABE} + S_{\triangle EBC} = \frac{AB \cdot BE \sin \alpha}{2} + \frac{BE \cdot EC \sin \alpha}{2}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{m}{a} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m}{a} (3a) 2m = 3m^2 = 4S$$

$$BE = AD = 2m$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{\triangle BMD} = \frac{h \cdot m}{2} = \frac{1}{4} S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{4} 3m^2$$

$$4hm = 6m^2$$

$$h = \frac{3}{2} m$$

$$\text{Из } \triangle BMD: BM^2 + MD^2 = BD^2$$

$$\frac{9}{4} m^2 + \frac{4}{4} m^2 = a^2$$

$$m^2 = \frac{4}{13} a^2$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{\triangle ABC} = 3m^2 = 3 \cdot \frac{4}{13} a^2 = \frac{3 \cdot 4}{13} 25 \cdot 13 = 25 \cdot 12 = 300$$

Ответ: 300

Черновик

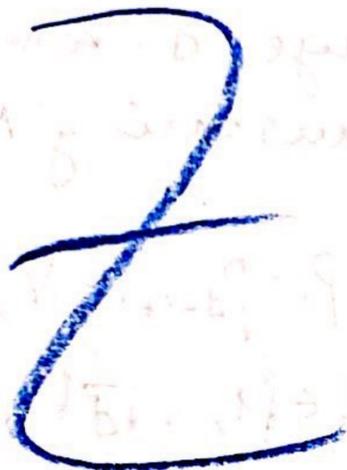
$$N = q_1^{d_1} \cdot \dots \cdot q_n^{d_n}$$

$$(d_1+1) \cdot \dots \cdot (d_n+1) \geq 1878$$

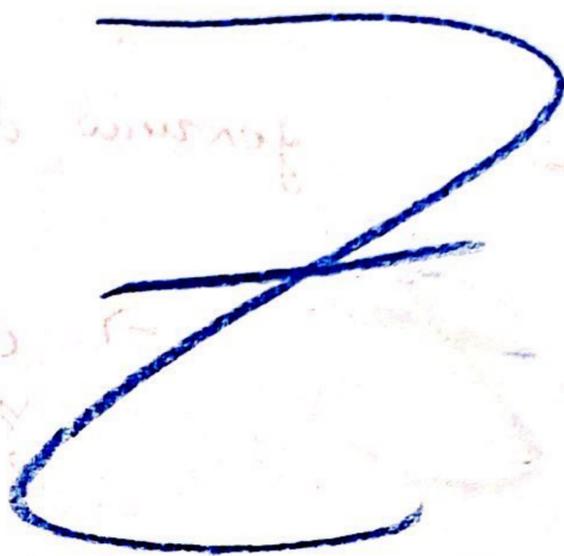
$$N^3 = q_1^{3d_1} \cdot \dots \cdot q_n^{3d_n}$$

$p_3 p_4$   $p_{1876}$   $p_{1877}$   $p_{1888}$   $p_{1889}$

$p_1$   $p_0$



$$3 + N$$
$$1876 + 3 \geq N + 1$$
$$d \leq 1878$$



$$\begin{array}{r} \hat{1878} \ 2 \\ \hline 939 \\ 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \hat{999} \ 3 \\ \hline 313 \\ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

1 2 3 4

1876 1877 1878 1879 ~~1880~~

~~1881~~ ~~1882~~

2.3...313

1 2 3 4

✓ 1874 1875 1876 1877

✓ 1875 1876 1877 1878

$p_1$   $p_2$   $p_3$   $p_4$



1 2 3 4

$p_{2000}$

1 2 3 4

1876 1877 1878 1879

17 17 289

2000  
133  
1900 23

$$\begin{array}{r} \hat{1879} \ 3 \\ \hline 62 \\ 7 \\ \hline 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

1879

1880-1

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

$$\begin{array}{r} \hat{313} \ 7 \\ \hline 4 \\ 28 \\ \hline 93 \end{array}$$

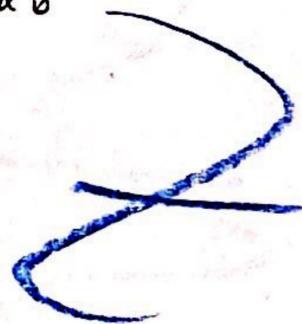
313

$$\begin{array}{r} \hat{313} \ 13 \\ \hline 2 \\ 26 \\ \hline 53 \end{array}$$

313

$$\begin{array}{r} \hat{1877} \ 7 \\ \hline 26 \\ 14 \\ \hline 47 \\ 42 \\ \hline 57 \end{array}$$

28



Чистовик

Задача 6.

Заметим, что кол-во делителей  $\gamma^N$  хотя бы 1877.

С другой стороны чтобы выполнялось, что  $p_3 p_4 p_{1876} p_{1877} \geq N^2$

должно быть  $3 + 1876 \geq \sqrt{d}$ , где  $d$  - кол-во делителей  $\gamma^N$

$\Rightarrow d \leq 1879$   
 $\forall 1877.$

Т.к.  $p_i \cdot p_{d-i+1} = N$ ,  
 где  $i \in \{1, \dots, \sqrt{d}\}$

1 вар:  $d = 1877$

$N = q_1^{d_1} \dots q_n^{d_n}$

$\Rightarrow d = (d_1 + 1) \dots (d_n + 1) = 1877$

$N^3 = q_1^{3d_1} \dots q_n^{3d_n} \Rightarrow \gamma = (3d_1 + 1) \dots (3d_n + 1)$

2 вар:  $d = 1878 = 2^1 \cdot 3^1 \cdot 313^1$ , 313 - простое число

$N = q_1^{d_1} \dots q_n^{d_n}$

$d = (d_1 + 1) \dots (d_n + 1) = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 313$

$\Rightarrow d_1 = 1 \quad d_2 = 2 \quad d_3 = 312$

$\gamma = 4 \cdot 7 \cdot 937$

$\gamma = 4 \cdot 7 \cdot 937$

3 вар:  $d = 1879$

$d_1$