

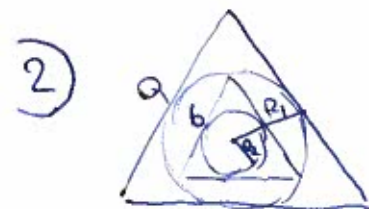


Вариант № 2

① $129 \leftarrow 1296 = 36^2 \leftarrow 36 \leftarrow 361 = 19^2 \leftarrow 19 \leftarrow 196 = 14^2 \leftarrow 14$

Ответ: 14

± 4



$$R_1 = \frac{3a \cdot R_1}{2} = \frac{a \cdot a}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$R_1 = \frac{a}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$S_b = \frac{b^3}{4R_1} = \frac{b \cdot b}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$b = R_1 \cdot \sqrt{3}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{b}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{R_1 \cdot \sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{R_1}{2}$$

$$\Sigma S = \frac{\pi R_1^2}{2} + \pi \frac{R_2^2}{2} + \dots = \frac{\pi}{2} \left(R_1^2 + \frac{R_1^2}{4} + \dots \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\frac{R_1^2}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{3} R_1^2$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} \cdot \frac{a^2}{4 \cdot 3} = \frac{\pi a^2}{18}$$

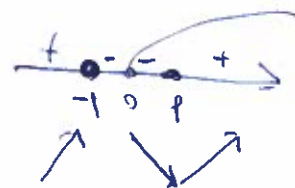
± 6

③ $2 + \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin^2 y} + \frac{\sin^2 y}{\sin^2 x} = 2 + t + \frac{1}{t}$

$$t \geq 0 \quad t \neq 0$$

$$\frac{d(2t + \frac{1}{t})}{dt} = 0 = 1 - \frac{1}{t^2} = \frac{(t-1)(t+1)}{t^2} = 0$$

$$t = 1 \Rightarrow 2 + t + \frac{1}{t} = 4$$



достигается при ~~x=y~~ $\sin x = \pm \sin y$

например $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$; $y = \frac{\pi}{6}$

$+ 8$



④ $3m + pq = 2019$ m, p, q — целые, положит.,

$m + \frac{pq}{3} = 673$ одно из p или $q : 3$

но т.к. простые числа то либо $p=3$ либо $q=3$

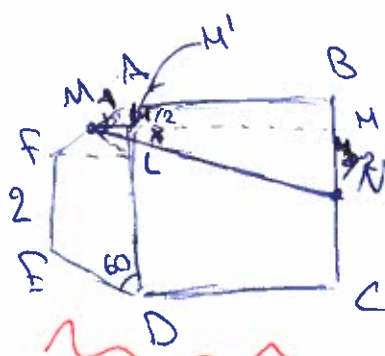
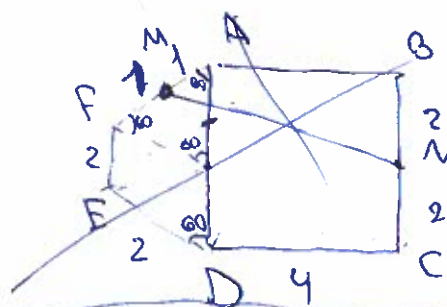
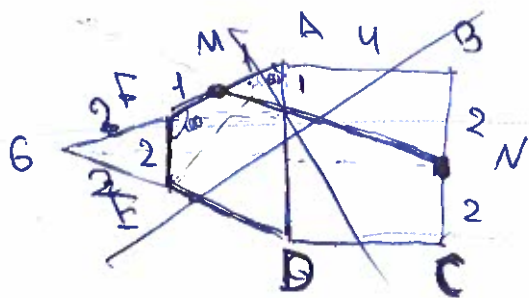
$m + p/q = \left. \begin{array}{l} q=3 \\ m+p=673 \end{array} \right\}$

$p=3$ $m+q=673$ 673 — простое, нечетное
 m и p одно из них четное и простое это 2

но 671 не простое $671 : 11$
 $\Rightarrow$ нет решений

+12

⑤



$$MN = \sqrt{NM^2 + (MM')^2}$$

$$BM = \frac{1}{2} \quad MN = \frac{7}{2} = 4 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$BM = AM' = MA \cdot \sin 30 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$MM = MM' + M'M = 4 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$MN = \sqrt{\left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 + \left(4 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{49}{4} + 16 + \frac{9}{4} + 4\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{\frac{52}{4} + 16 + 4\sqrt{3}} =$$

$$= \sqrt{29 + 4\sqrt{3}} \quad ?$$



Вариант № 2

X - точка пересечения

$$\triangle MN'X \sim \triangle MNM$$

$$\frac{MX}{MN} = \frac{MN'}{MM}$$

$$MX = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{16 + 2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$AX = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{16 + 2\sqrt{3}}$$

-0

6

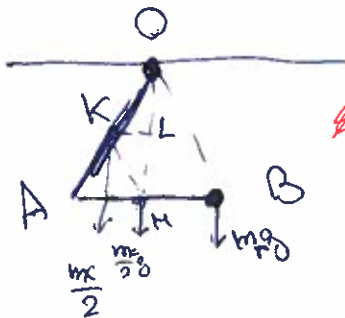


рисунок не ясен.

$\triangle OAB$ - прямоугольный

K - середина OA

$$KL = \frac{a}{4}$$

$$NB = \frac{a}{2}$$

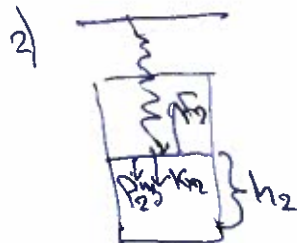
4 P.

момент $\Sigma M = 0$ Т.О. *все моменты?*

$$g \frac{mc}{2} \cdot \frac{a}{4} - m \cdot g \cdot \frac{a}{2} + \frac{mc}{2} g \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$m = \frac{m}{4}$$

7



$$\vec{F}_1 + Kx_1 + mg = 0$$

$$\vec{F}_2 + Kx_2 + mg = 0$$

$$1) P_1 S = Kx_1 + mg$$

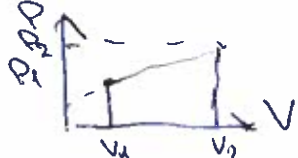
$$(P_2 - P_1) S = Kx_2$$

$$2) P_2 S = Kx_2 + mg$$

$$P_2 - P_1 =$$

давление меняется пропор. координате смещения поршня

A - численно равна площади под графиком

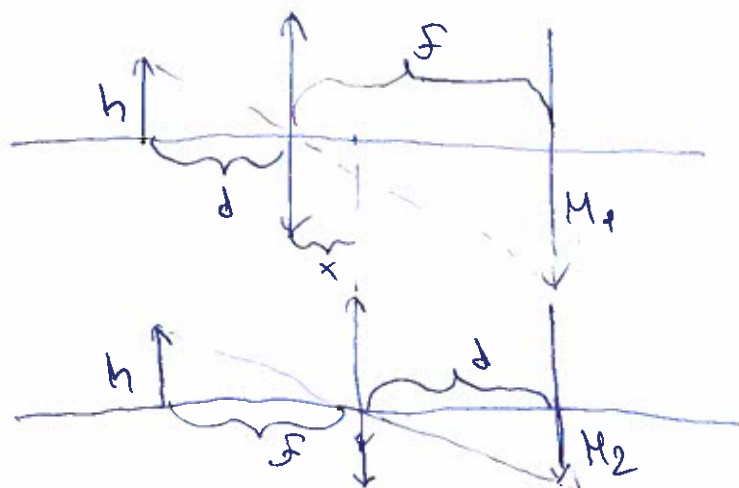


$$A = \frac{P_1 + P_2}{2} (V_2 - V_1)$$

8 P.



8



$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{f} &= \frac{1}{f} \\ \frac{1}{d+x} + \frac{1}{f-x} &= \frac{1}{f} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} \frac{h}{M_1} &= \frac{d}{f} \\ \frac{h}{M_2} &= \frac{d+x}{f-x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{h}{d} = \frac{M_1}{f}$$

$$\frac{h}{d+x} = \frac{M_2}{f-x}$$

$$\frac{hM_1}{d} + \frac{hM_1}{f} = \frac{hM_1}{f} = \frac{h}{d}(M_1+h)$$

$$\frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{d+x} + \frac{1}{f-x}$$

$$\frac{hM_2}{d+x} + \frac{hM_2}{f-x} = \frac{hM_2}{f} = \left(\frac{h}{d+x}\right)(M_2+h)$$

$$\frac{hM_1M_2}{d} + \frac{hM_1M_2}{f} = \frac{hM_1M_2}{d+x} + \frac{hM_1M_2}{f-x}$$

$$\frac{h}{d} \left(M_1M_2 + \frac{1}{f(f-x)} \right)$$

Выведем из 2-х первых

108.

$$\frac{1}{d+x} - \frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{f-x} - \frac{1}{f} = 0$$

$$\frac{d+x-d}{(d+x)d} = \frac{f-x-f}{(f-x)f}$$

$$\frac{d-(d+x)}{(d+x)d} = \frac{f-x-f}{f(f-x)}$$

$$\frac{-x}{(d+x)d} = \frac{-x}{(f-x)f}$$

$$\frac{d-x}{f-x} = \frac{f-x}{f-x}$$

$$d^2 + dx = f^2 - fx \quad * =$$

$$\boxed{(d+x)d = (f-x)f}$$

$$\boxed{(d+x)=f \quad (f-x)=d}$$

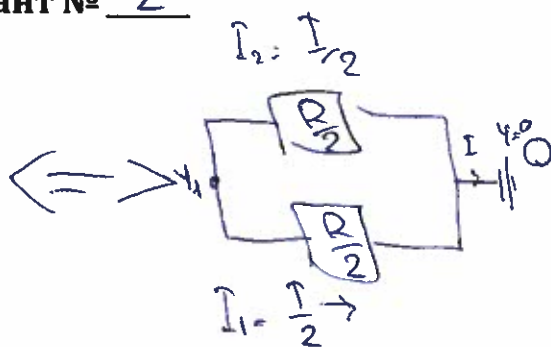
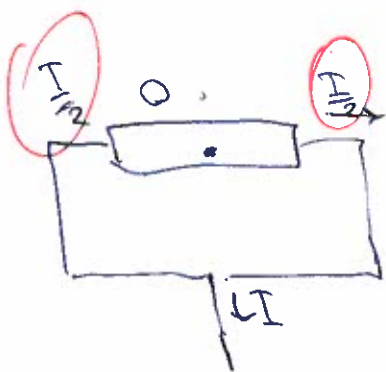
$$\frac{h}{M_1} = \frac{d}{f} \quad \frac{h}{M_2} = \frac{f}{d}$$

$$\frac{h}{M_1} = \frac{M_2}{h} \Rightarrow h = \sqrt{M_1M_2} = \sqrt{4 \cdot 9} = 2 \cdot 3 = 6 \text{ cm} = h$$



Вариант № 2

9



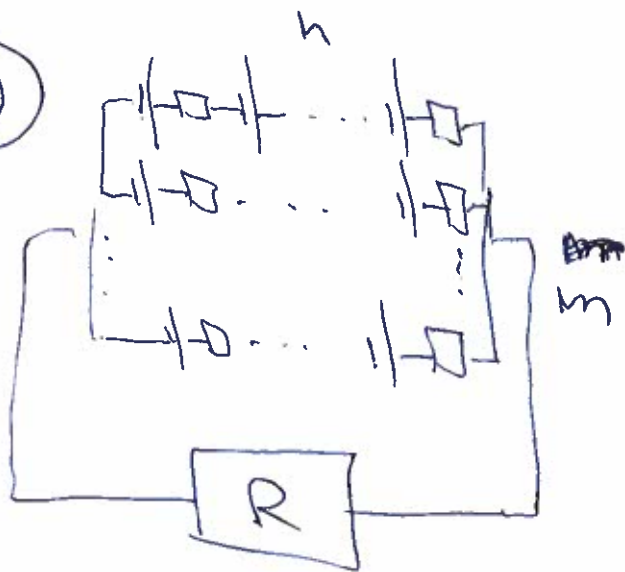
4 p.

из симметрии так же $I_1 = I_2$ $I_1 + I_2 = I$ $I_1 = I_2 = \frac{I}{2}$

$$R = \rho \frac{L}{S} \quad R_1 = R_2 = \frac{\rho L}{2S} = \frac{R}{2}$$

$$\varphi_1 - 0 = I_1 \cdot \frac{R}{2} = \frac{I}{2} \cdot \frac{R}{2} = \boxed{\frac{IR}{4} = \Delta \varphi}$$

10



$$m \cdot h = 400$$

$$\Gamma = g D h$$

т.к. элементы одинаковы

$$\text{то } \mathcal{E}_{\text{экв}} = \frac{\sum \mathcal{E}_i}{\sum \frac{1}{\Gamma_i}} = h \mathcal{E}$$

$h \mathcal{E}$ - h последоват

15 p.

$$\Gamma_{\text{экв}} = \frac{h \Gamma}{m}$$



$$I) \mathcal{E} = I(\Gamma + R)$$

$$P_R = I^2 R = \mathcal{E} I - I^2 \Gamma$$

$$\frac{dP_R}{dI} = \mathcal{E} - 2I\Gamma \Rightarrow I = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{2\Gamma} \quad P_R = \frac{\mathcal{E}^2}{2\Gamma} - \frac{\mathcal{E}^2}{4\Gamma} = \frac{\mathcal{E}^2}{4\Gamma} = P_{\text{ум}}$$



Олимпиада школьников «Гранит науки»
БЛАНК ОЛИМПИАДНОЙ РАБОТЫ

$$\frac{h\gamma}{m} = R$$

$$h \cdot m = K$$

$$\frac{h}{m} = \frac{R}{\gamma}$$

$$\frac{h \cdot m}{m^2} = \frac{R}{\gamma} = \frac{k}{m^2}$$

$$m^2 = \frac{K \cdot \gamma}{R} = \frac{400 \cdot 9}{16}$$

$$m = \sqrt{\frac{400 \cdot 9}{16}} = \frac{20 \cdot 3}{4} = 15$$

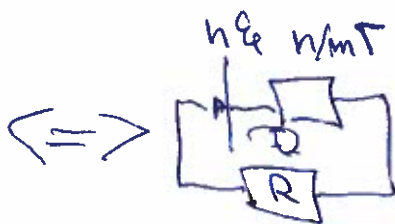
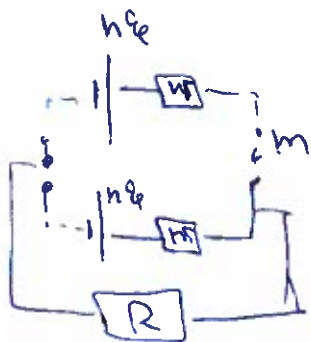
$$h = \frac{K}{m} = \frac{400}{15} = 26.67$$

$$R = \epsilon I - I^2 \cdot \gamma = h \epsilon I - I^2 \frac{h\gamma}{m}$$

$$\frac{dR}{dI} = h \epsilon - 2I \frac{h\gamma}{m} = 0 \quad I = \frac{\epsilon m}{2\gamma}$$

$$R_R = \left(\frac{\epsilon m}{2\gamma} \right)^2 \cdot \gamma \frac{h}{m} = \frac{\epsilon^2}{4\gamma} m \cdot h$$

$$K = 400$$



$$I h \epsilon = I \left(R + \frac{h\gamma}{m} \right)$$

$$I = \frac{h \epsilon}{\left(R + \frac{h\gamma}{m} \right)} = \frac{\epsilon \cdot \frac{K}{m}}{(mR + h\gamma)} = \frac{K \epsilon}{(mR + h\gamma)}$$

$$P_R = I^2 \cdot R = \frac{(K \epsilon)^2}{(mR + h\gamma)^2} \cdot R = (K \epsilon)^2 R \cdot \frac{1}{(mR + \frac{K}{m} \gamma)^2} = (K \epsilon)^2 R \cdot \frac{m^2}{(m^2 R + K \gamma)^2}$$

$$\frac{dP_R}{dm} = \frac{2m(m^2 R + K \gamma)^2 - m^2 (2(m^2 R + K \gamma) \cdot 2m)}{(m^2 R + K \gamma)^4} = (K \epsilon)^2 R \cdot \left(\frac{m}{m^2 R + K \gamma} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{dP_R}{dm} = (K \epsilon)^2 R \cdot 2 \frac{m}{m^2 R + K \gamma} \cdot \frac{m^2 R + K \gamma - 2m \cdot m R}{m^2 R + K \gamma} = 0 \quad \boxed{m^2 R = K \gamma}$$

$$m = \sqrt{\frac{K \gamma}{R}} = \sqrt{\frac{400 \cdot 9}{16}} = \frac{30}{2} = 15$$

$$m \cdot h = 400$$

$$h = \frac{400}{15} = 26.67$$