

# Примеры безусловных задач с параметрами

- ① Для каждого значения  $p$  решить уравнение  $(p^2+6)x = 5px + p - 3$
- ② Для каждого значения параметра  $b$  найти множество реш. нерав-ва  $4x^2 - (17x+4)b + 4x + 1 \geq 0$
- ③ При всех  $m$  решить урав-е  $\frac{mx}{3m-x} = 2$
- ④ При всех  $a$  решить ур-е.  $2|x| + |a| = x + 3$
- ⑤ При всех  $x$  найти все  $a$  удовлетворяющие неравенству  $|x-a| < x$
- ⑥ Для каждого  $c$  решить неравенство  $\forall c (x+c) \leq 2$ .

① Для каждого  $p$  решить уравнение

Решение:  $(p^2 + 6)x = 5px + p - 3$

1. Вопрос: как его решать если бы не было параметра? Ответ: как линейное ур-е.

2. Преобразуем его:  $(p^2 - 5p + 6)x = p - 3$

а) если  $p = 2$ , то  $0 \cdot x = -1 \Rightarrow$  нет решений

б) если  $p = 3$ , то  $0 \cdot x = 0 \Rightarrow x$  — любое значение

в) если  $p \neq 3$  и  $p \neq 2$ , то  $x = \frac{p-3}{(p-3)(p-2)} = \frac{1}{p-2}$

Ответ: если  $p = 2$ , то  $x \in \emptyset$ ; если  $p = 3$ , то  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

если  $p \neq 2, p \neq 3$ , то  $x = \frac{1}{p-2}$

3. Дополнительный вопрос: для каких  $p$  есть хотя бы 1 решение больше или равно 1?

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} p \neq 2 \\ p \neq 3 \\ \frac{1}{p-2} \geq 1 \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} p \neq 2 \\ p \neq 3 \\ \frac{p-3}{p-2} \leq 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{c} + \\ 2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} + \\ 3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} + \\ p \end{array} \quad p \in (2; 3)$$

# Примеры условных задач с параметрами, сводящиеся к безусловным

① Для каждого значения параметра  $a$  найти все корни уравнения

$$7(2x-1)a^2 - (23x-22)a + 3(x-1) = 0$$

② При всех допустимых  $a$  решить уравнение и определить знаки корней

$$4ax = \sqrt{a-2} + \sqrt{a} + 12x$$

③ При каких значениях  $a$  все корни уравнения удовлетворяют  $|x| < 1$ ?

$$3ax^2 + (3a^3 - 12a^2 - 1)x - a(a-4) = 0.$$

# Условные задачи с параметрами

*Общие методы и техники решения задач (не только с параметрами)*

- Расщепление большой задачи на несколько простых задач
- Замена переменных
- Переформулировка задачи
- Метод рационализации
- Обобщенный метод интервалов

$$\text{N18) } \sqrt{37x^2 - 12ax + 9} = 2x^2 - 2ax + 3$$

a? ровно 3 корня.

$$\sqrt{f} = g \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f = g^2 \\ g \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 37x^2 - 12ax + 9 = (2x^2 - 2ax + 3)^2 \\ 2x^2 - 2ax + 3 \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4x^4 - 8ax^3 + 4a^2x^2 - 25x^2 \\ 2x^2 - 2ax + 3 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x^2(4x^2 - 8ax + 4a^2 - 25) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0.$$

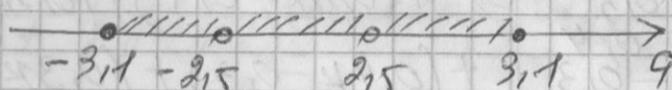
$$4(x-a)^2 - 25 = 0 \quad (x-a)^2 = \frac{25}{4} \quad x-a = \pm \frac{5}{2}$$

$$x = a + 2,5 \quad x = a - 2,5$$

Корни  $x_1 = 0$   $x_2 = a + 2,5$   $x_3 = a - 2,5$

$$\begin{cases} a + 2,5 \neq 0 \\ a - 2,5 \neq 0 \\ a + 2,5 \neq a - 2,5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \neq -2,5 \\ a \neq 2,5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2(a+2,5)^2 - 2a(a+2,5) + 3 \geq 0 \\ 2(a-2,5)^2 - 2a(a-2,5) + 3 \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \geq -3,1 \\ a \leq 3,1 \end{cases}$$



ответ:  $[-3,1; -2,5) \cup (-2,5; 2,5) \cup (2,5; 3,1]$

$$\text{N18) } \sqrt{4x^4 - 9x^2 + a^2} = 2x^2 - 3x + a \quad \text{"3"}$$

$$\sqrt{f} = g \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f = g^2 \\ g \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 4x^4 - 9x^2 + a^2 = (2x^2 - 3x + a)^2 \\ 2x^2 - 3x + a \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$4x^4 - 9x^2 + a^2 = 4x^4 + 9x^2 + a^2 - 12x^3 + 4x^2a - 6xa$$

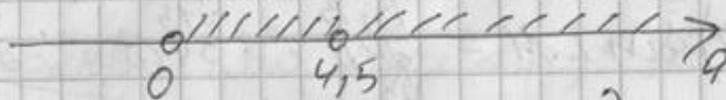
$$18x^2 - 12x^3 + 4x^2a - 6xa = 0$$

$$-2x(-9x + 6x^2 - 2ax + 3a) = 0 \quad x = 0!$$

$$6x^2 - x(2a+9) + 3a = 0 \quad D = (2a+9)^2 - 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 3a =$$

$$= (2a-9)^2 \quad x_1 = \frac{9}{3} \quad x_2 = 1,5 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{9}{3} \neq 0 \\ \frac{9}{3} \neq \frac{3}{2} \\ 2 \cdot (\frac{9}{3})^2 - 3 \cdot (\frac{9}{3}) + a \geq 0 \\ 2 \cdot (\frac{3}{2})^2 - 3 \cdot \frac{3}{2} + a \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \neq 0, a \neq \frac{9}{2} = 4,5 \\ a^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \forall a \\ a \geq 0 \end{cases}$$



ответ:  $(0; 4,5) \cup (4,5; +\infty)$

118)  $a - ? \quad \frac{a - (a^2 - 2a)\cos 2x + 2}{3 - \cos 4x + a^2} < 1$

соединить опоры  $[-2\pi; -\frac{\pi}{6}]$

$$3 - \cos 4x + a^2 > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$a - (a^2 - 2a)\cos 2x + 2 < 3 - \cos 4x + a^2$$

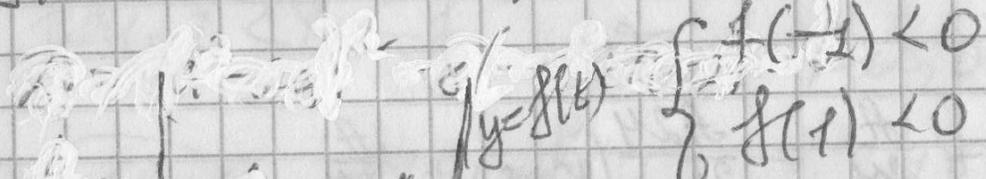
$$\cos 4x = 2\cos^2 2x - 1 \quad \cos 2x = t \quad |t| \leq 1$$

$$a - (a^2 - 2a)t + 2 < 3 - (2t^2 - 1) + a^2 \Rightarrow$$

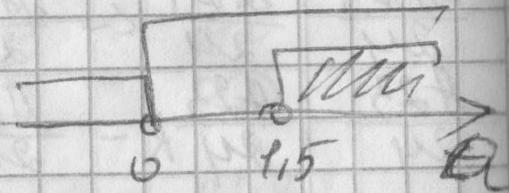
$$2t^2 - (a^2 - 2a)t - a^2 + a - 2 < 0$$

$$f(t) = 2t^2 - (a^2 - 2a)t - a^2 + a - 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} -2\pi < x < -\frac{\pi}{6} \quad | \cdot 2 \\ -4\pi < 2x < -\frac{\pi}{3} \\ -1 < t < 1 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{cases} f(-1) < 0 \\ f(1) < 0 \\ a > 0 \\ a(2a - 3) > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$



ответ:  $(1,5; +\infty)$

18 a.  $\begin{cases} x^2 - 8x + y^2 + 4y + 15 = 4|2x - y - 10| \\ x + 2y = 9 \end{cases}$  ищем точки пересечения.

I  $|2x - y - 10| = 2x - y - 10$ ,  $2x - y - 10 > 0$   $y < 2x - 10$

$\begin{cases} x^2 - 8x + y^2 + 4y + 15 = 8x - 4y - 40 \\ x + 2y = 9 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 - 16x + y^2 + 8y + 55 = 0 \\ x + 2y = 9 \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} (x-8)^2 + (y+4)^2 = 25 \\ x + 2y = 9 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{9}{2}$

II  $|2x - y - 10| = -2x + y + 10$   $y > 2x - 10$

$\begin{cases} x^2 - 8x + y^2 + 4y + 15 = -8x + 4y + 40 \\ x + 2y = 9 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 25 \\ x + 2y = 9 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{9}{2}$

a)  $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{9}{2}$   $A(5; 0) \Rightarrow a = 5$ ;  $B(3; 4) \Rightarrow a = -5$

b)  $\begin{cases} x^2 - 16x + y^2 + 8y + 55 = 0 \\ y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{9}{2} \end{cases}$

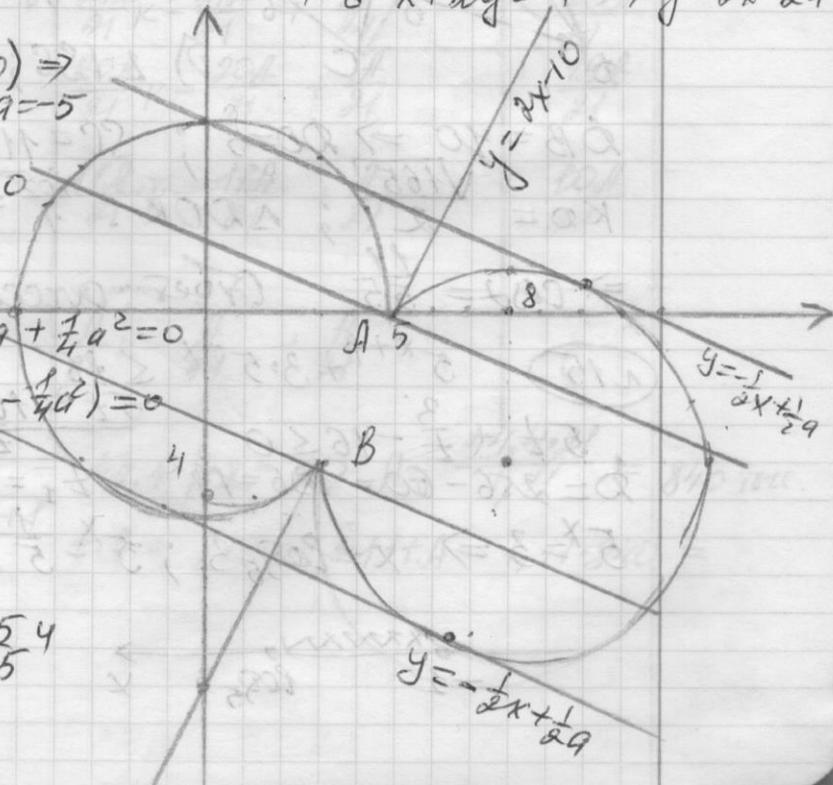
$\frac{5x^2}{4} + x(\frac{9}{2} - 20) + 55 - 40 + \frac{1}{4}a^2 = 0$

$D = (\frac{9}{2} - 20)^2 - 5(55 - 40 - \frac{1}{4}a^2) = 0$

$-a^2 + 125 = 0$

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

Ответ:  $-5\sqrt{5} < a < -5$   
 $5 < a < 5\sqrt{5}$



118) a-?

$$\begin{cases} y^2 - x - 2 = |x^2 - x - 2| \\ x - y = a \end{cases}$$

$|x^2 - x - 2| = x^2 - x - 2, x^2 - x - 2 \geq 0$   
 $= -(x^2 - x - 2), x^2 - x - 2 < 0$   
 Везде 2х точек (одна из них)

I  $|x^2 - x - 2| = x^2 - x - 2; x^2 - x - 2 \geq 0$



$$y^2 - x - 2 - x^2 + x + 2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} y^2 = x^2 \\ y = x - a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = x \\ y = -x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \text{ бесконечно много точек} \\ a \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

II  $|x^2 - x - 2| = -(x^2 - x - 2)$



$$y^2 - x - 2 + x^2 - x - 2 = 0$$

$$y^2 + x^2 - 2x + 1 - 5 = 0 \Rightarrow y^2 + (x-1)^2 = 5$$

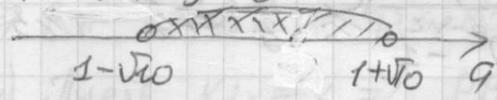
$$\begin{cases} y^2 + (x-1)^2 = (\sqrt{5})^2 \\ y = x - a \end{cases}$$

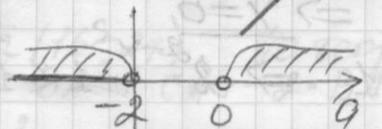
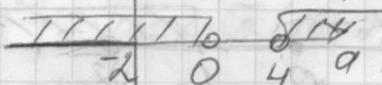
$$(x-a)^2 + (x-1)^2 = 5$$

$$2x^2 - x(2a+2) + a^2 - 4 = 0$$

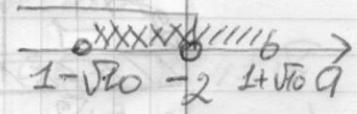
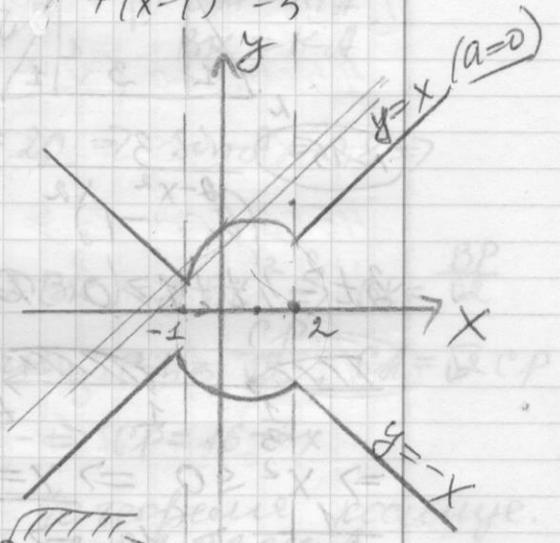
$$D = -4a^2 + 8a + 36 > 0$$

$$a^2 - 2a - 9 < 0$$



$$\begin{cases} x_1 > -1 & x_2 < 2 \\ \frac{2a+2-\sqrt{D}}{4} > -1 \Rightarrow \\ \frac{2a+2+\sqrt{D}}{4} < 2 \Rightarrow \end{cases}$$



ответ:  $1 - \sqrt{10} < a < -2$  и  $a = 0$



18 Найдите все  $a$ , עבורو  $\exists$   $x \in [0; 2]$  уравнение  $\ln(3x-1) \cdot \sqrt{x^2-4x+4a-a^2} = 0$

Решение

$$\ln(3x-1) \cdot \sqrt{x^2-4x+4a-a^2} = 0$$

$$x^2-4x+4a-a^2=0 \quad | \pm 4$$

$$\sqrt{x^2-4x+4+4a-a^2-4} = 0$$

$$(x-2)^2 - (a-2)^2 = 0 \quad (x-2-a+2)(x-2+a-2) = 0$$

$$(x-a)(x+a-4) = 0$$

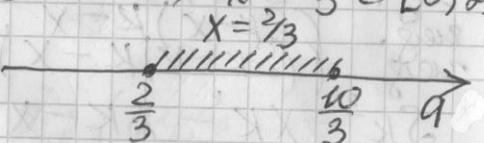
$$\ln(3x-1) \cdot \sqrt{(x-a)(x+a-4)} = 0$$

$$\text{I} \quad \ln(3x-1) = 0 \quad \text{II} \quad (x-a)(x+a-4) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} (x-a)(x+a-4) \geq 0 \\ 3x-1 > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{I} \quad \ln(3x-1) = 0 \quad 3x-1=1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{2}{3} \in [0; 2]$$

$$x_1 = a \quad x_2 = 4-a$$

$$x = \frac{2}{3}, a_1 = \frac{2}{3} \quad a_2 = \frac{10}{3}$$


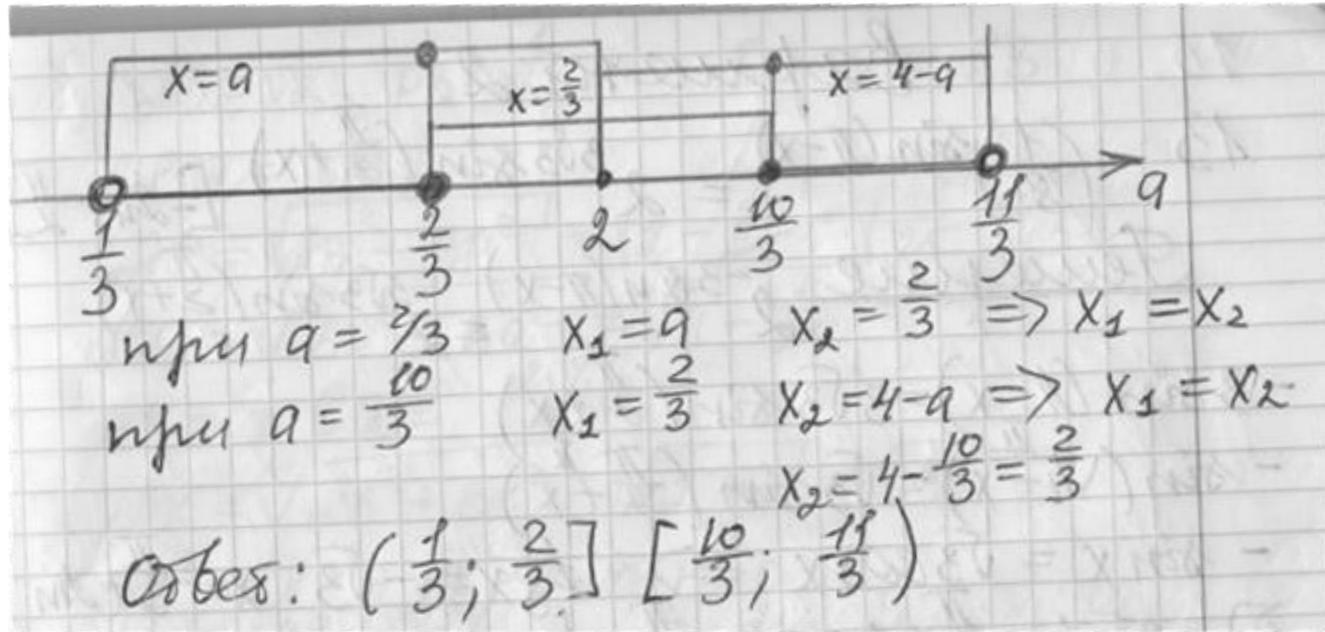
$$\left(\frac{2}{3}-a\right)\left(\frac{2}{3}+a-4\right) \geq 0 \quad \left(a-\frac{2}{3}\right)\left(a-\frac{10}{3}\right) \leq 0$$

$$\text{II} \quad (x-a)(x+a-4) = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = a \quad x_2 = 4-a$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x-1 > 0 & x > \frac{1}{3} \\ x \in [0; 2] \end{cases}$$

$$x_1 = a \Rightarrow a > \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow x = a \quad \frac{1}{3} < a \leq 2$$

$$x_2 = 4-a \Rightarrow a < \frac{11}{3} \Rightarrow x = 4-a \quad 2 \leq a < \frac{11}{3}$$



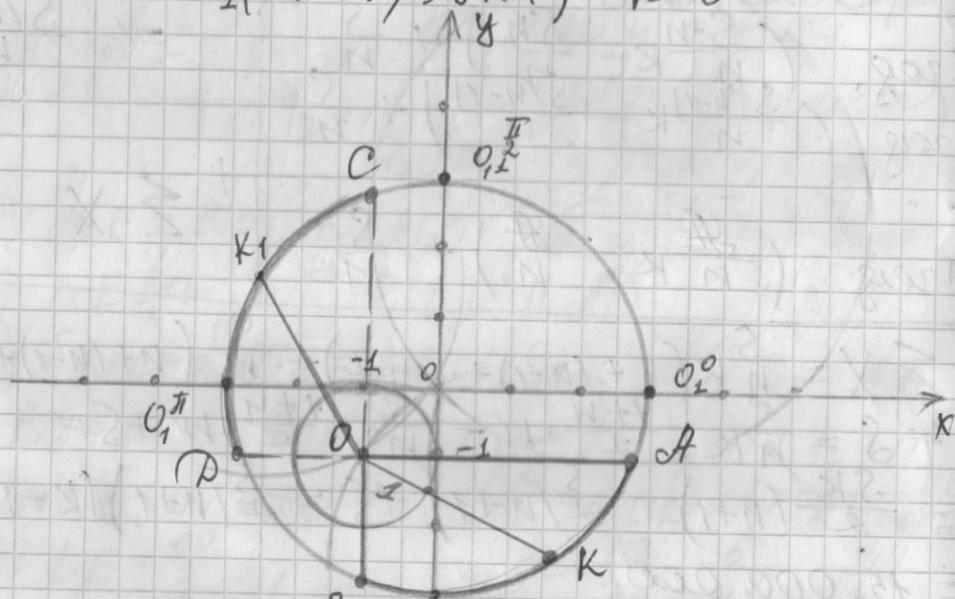
18 a?  $a \in [0; 2\pi]$  хорд  $OK_1$   $\perp$   $OK_2$

(1)  $\int (x+1)^2 + (y+1)^2 = 1$

(2)  $\int (x-3\cos a)^2 + (y-3\sin a)^2 = 9$

(1)  $OK - OB$   $O(-1; -1)$   $R=1$

(2)  $OK - OB$   $O_1(3\cos a; 3\sin a)$   $R=3$



$O_1(3\cos a; 3\sin a)$

$a \in [0; 2\pi]$

$a=0$   $O_1^0(3; 0)$

$a=\frac{\pi}{2}$   $O_1^{\frac{\pi}{2}}(0; 3)$

$a=\pi$   $O_1^{\pi}(-3; 0)$

$a=2\pi$   $O_1^{2\pi}(3; 0)$

Искать  $O_1$  внутри (2)  $OK_1$   $\perp$   $OK_2$  на окружности  $R=3$   $O(0; 0)$

$OA = 1 + 3 = 4 = d(O; O_1)$

$OD = 3 - 1 = 2 = d(O; O_1)$

$OK_1, OK_2$  - радиусы  $OK_1 \perp OK_2$

$2 \leq OK \leq 4$  и  $2 \leq OK_1 \leq 4$  найди  $\int (\ )^2$

$4 \leq OK^2 \leq 16$  и  $4 \leq OK_1^2 \leq 16$

$OK = d(O; O_1) = \sqrt{(3\cos a + 1)^2 + (3\sin a + 1)^2}$

$4 \leq (3\cos a + 1)^2 + (3\sin a + 1)^2 \leq 16$

$4 \leq 9\cos^2 a + 6\cos a + 1 + 9\sin^2 a + 6\sin a + 1 \leq 16$

$4 \leq 6\cos a + 6\sin a + 11 \leq 16$

$-7 \leq 6\cos a + 6\sin a \leq 5$   $\int : 6$

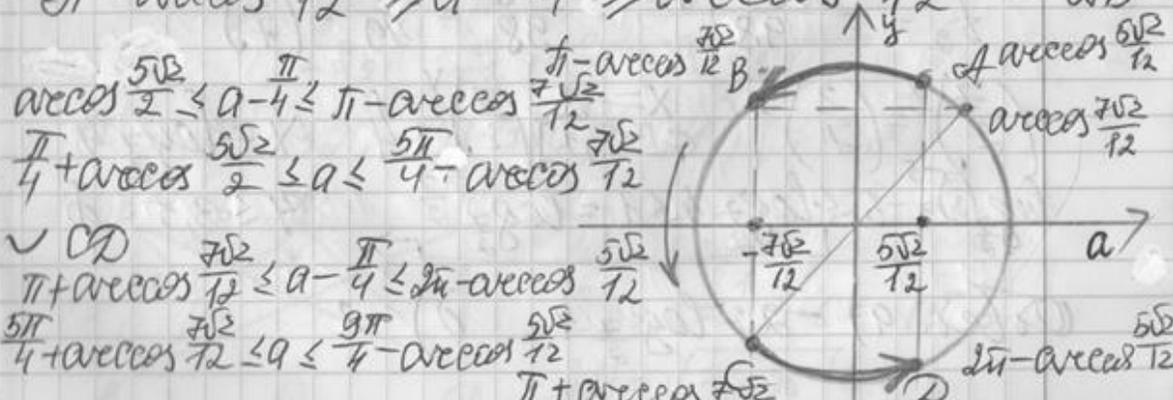
$-\frac{7}{6} \leq \cos a + \sin a \leq \frac{5}{6}$   $\int \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$-\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{12} \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos a + \sin a \leq \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{12}$

$-\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{12} \leq \cos(a - \frac{\pi}{4}) \leq \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{12}$   $\int \arccos$

$\arccos(-\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{12}) \leq \arccos(\cos(a - \frac{\pi}{4})) \leq \arccos(\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{12})$

$\pi - \arccos(\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{12}) \geq a - \frac{\pi}{4} \geq \arccos(\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{12})$   $\int AB$



$\arccos(\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{12}) \leq a - \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \pi - \arccos(\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{12})$

$\frac{\pi}{4} + \arccos(\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{12}) \leq a \leq \frac{5\pi}{4} - \arccos(\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{12})$

$\pi + \arccos(\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{12}) \leq a - \frac{\pi}{4} \leq 2\pi - \arccos(\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{12})$

$\frac{5\pi}{4} + \arccos(\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{12}) \leq a \leq \frac{9\pi}{4} - \arccos(\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{12})$

OK, OK - расстояние между  $O$  и  $O_1$   
 $2 \leq OK \leq 4$  и  $2 \leq OK_1 \leq 4$ . Нам  $|C|^2$

$$4 \leq OK^2 \leq 16 \quad \text{и} \quad 4 \leq OK_1^2 \leq 16$$

$$OK = d(O, O_1) = \sqrt{(3\cos\alpha + 1)^2 + (3\sin\alpha + 1)^2}$$

$$4 \leq (3\cos\alpha + 1)^2 + (3\sin\alpha + 1)^2 \leq 16$$

$$4 \leq 9\cos^2\alpha + 6\cos\alpha + 1 + 9\sin^2\alpha + 6\sin\alpha + 1 \leq 16$$

$$4 \leq 6\cos\alpha + 6\sin\alpha + 11 \leq 16$$

$$-7 \leq 6\cos\alpha + 6\sin\alpha \leq 5 \quad | :6$$

$$-\frac{7}{6} \leq \cos\alpha + \sin\alpha \leq \frac{5}{6} \quad | \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$-\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{12} \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\cos\alpha + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin\alpha \leq \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{12}$$

$$-\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{12} \leq \cos\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \leq \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{12} \quad | \arccos$$

$$\arccos\left(-\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{12}\right) \leq \alpha - \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \arccos\left(\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{12}\right)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} - \arccos\left(\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{12}\right) \geq \alpha - \frac{\pi}{4} \geq \arccos\left(\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{12}\right) \quad \checkmark AB$$

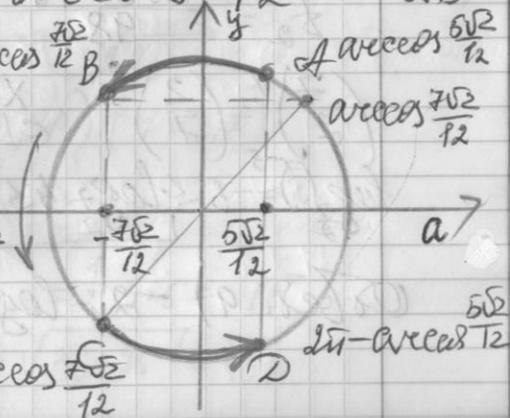
$$\arccos\left(\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{12}\right) \leq \alpha - \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \pi - \arccos\left(\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{12}\right)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} + \arccos\left(\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{12}\right) \leq \alpha \leq \frac{5\pi}{4} - \arccos\left(\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{12}\right)$$

$$\checkmark CD \quad \pi + \arccos\left(\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{12}\right) \leq \alpha - \frac{\pi}{4} \leq 2\pi - \arccos\left(\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{12}\right)$$

$$\frac{5\pi}{4} + \arccos\left(\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{12}\right) \leq \alpha \leq \frac{9\pi}{4} - \arccos\left(\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{12}\right)$$

$$\pi + \arccos\left(\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{12}\right)$$



$$\text{Ответ} \quad \frac{\pi}{4} + \arccos\left(\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{12}\right) \leq \alpha \leq \frac{5\pi}{4} - \arccos\left(\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{12}\right)$$

$$\frac{5\pi}{4} + \arccos\left(\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{12}\right) \leq \alpha \leq \frac{9\pi}{4} - \arccos\left(\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{12}\right)$$

18  $a \in [0; \frac{3\pi}{2})$  хэвсэг би өгнө бие бие

$$\begin{cases} (x-2)^2 + (y-5)^2 = 25 & (1) \\ (x-\cos a)^2 + (y-\sin a)^2 = 1 & (2) \end{cases}$$

(1) -ок-86  $O(2; 5)$   $R=5$

(2) -ок-86  $O_1(\cos a; \sin a)$   $R=1,0$

$a=0$   $O_1^0(1; 0)$

$a=\frac{\pi}{2}$   $O_1^{\frac{\pi}{2}}(0; 1)$

$a=\pi$   $O_1^{\pi}(-1; 0)$

$a=\frac{3\pi}{2}$   $O_1^{\frac{3\pi}{2}}(0; -1)$

$OO_1 = 6 = d$

Зөвхөн ок-86  
содорхой  
үзвэл  
өксрүү (2)  
радиус  $R=1$

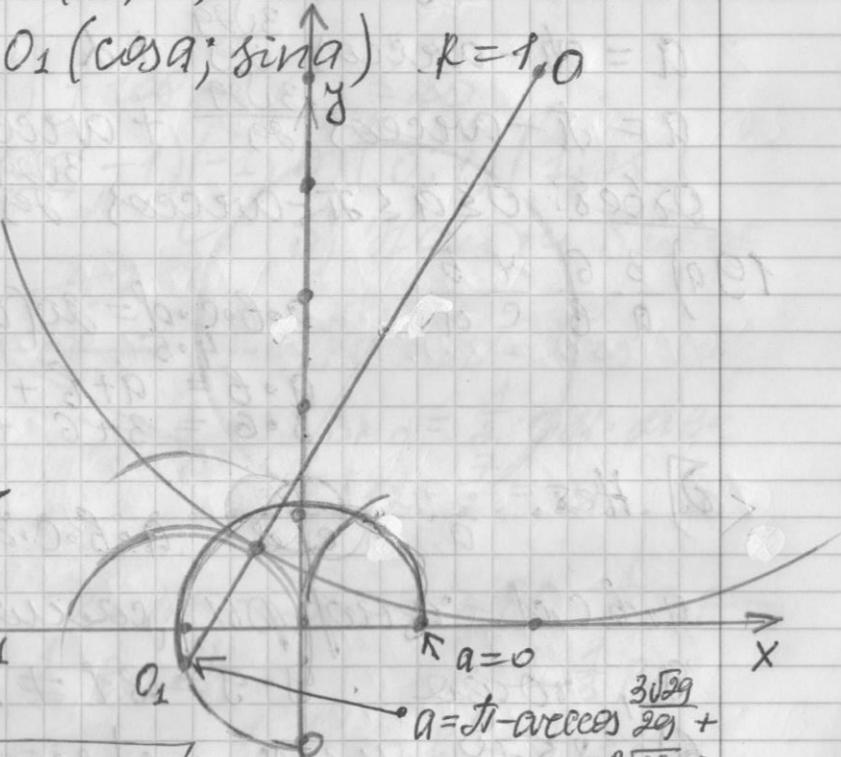
$$d = \sqrt{(\cos a - 2)^2 + (\sin a - 5)^2} = 6$$

$$\cos^2 a - 4\cos a + 4 + \sin^2 a - 10\sin a + 25 = 36$$

$$-4\cos a - 10\sin a = 6 \quad | : -2$$

$$2\cos a + 5\sin a = -3 \quad | : \sqrt{2^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{29}$$

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{29}} \cos a + \frac{5}{\sqrt{29}} \sin a = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{29}}$$



Хүндэ  $\cos \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{29}}$   $\sin \alpha = \frac{5}{\sqrt{29}}$

$$\cos \alpha \cos a + \sin \alpha \sin a = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{29}}$$

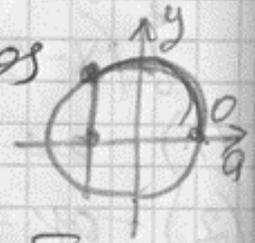
$$\cos(\alpha - a) = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{29}} \quad | \arccos$$

$$\alpha - a = \pi - \arccos \frac{3\sqrt{29}}{29}$$

$$a = \pi - \arccos \frac{3\sqrt{29}}{29} + \alpha$$

$$a = \pi - \arccos \frac{3\sqrt{29}}{29} + \arccos \frac{2\sqrt{29}}{29}$$

Орбес:  $0 \leq a \leq \pi - \arccos \frac{3\sqrt{29}}{29} + \arccos \frac{2\sqrt{29}}{29}$



18 a-?  $a \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{3\pi}{2}]$  хосра ош 1 перу

$$(x-3)^2 + (y-4)^2 = 16 \quad (1)$$

$$(x-\cos a)^2 + (y-\sin a)^2 = 1 \quad (2)$$

Үемере

(1) - окружность  $O(3; 4)$   $R=4$

(2) - окружность  $O_1(\cos a, \sin a)$   $R=1$

$$a = -\frac{\pi}{2} \quad O_1(0; -1) \quad a = \frac{3\pi}{2} \quad O_1(0; -1)$$

$$a = 0 \quad O_1(1; 0)$$

$$a = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad O_1(0; 1)$$

$$a = \pi \quad O_1(-1; 0)$$

$$d = OO_1 = \sqrt{(\cos a - 3)^2 + (\sin a - 4)^2}$$

$$d = 5$$

$$(\cos a - 3)^2 + (\sin a - 4)^2 = 25$$

$$\cos^2 a - 6\cos a + 9 + \sin^2 a - 8\sin a + 16 = 25$$

$$6\cos a + 8\sin a = 1 \quad | : \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2}$$

$$\frac{6}{10}\cos a + \frac{8}{10}\sin a = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\frac{3}{5}\cos a + \frac{4}{5}\sin a = \frac{1}{10} \quad \text{Үеер } \cos \alpha = \frac{3}{5}; \sin \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\cos(a - \alpha) = \frac{1}{10}$$

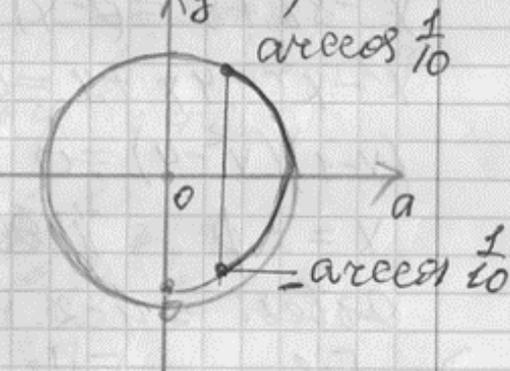
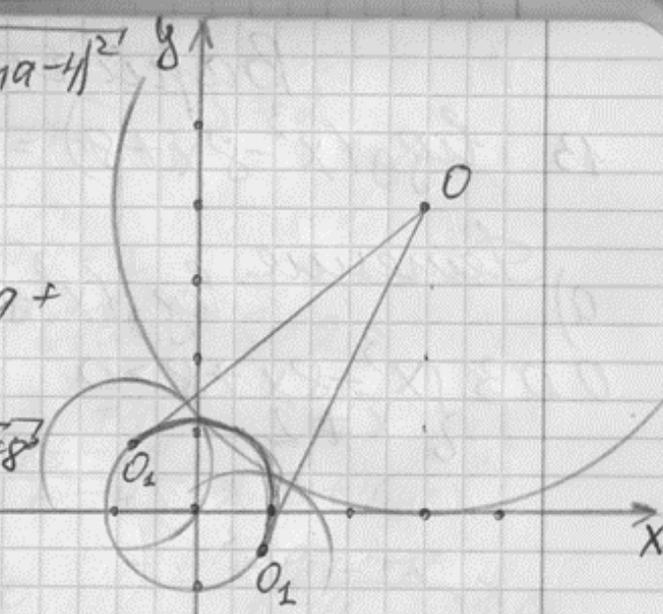
$$-\arccos \frac{1}{10} \leq a - \alpha \leq \arccos \frac{1}{10}$$

$$-\arccos \frac{1}{10} + \alpha \leq a \leq \arccos \frac{1}{10} + \alpha$$

$$\arccos \frac{3}{5} - \arccos \frac{1}{10} \leq a \leq$$

$$\arccos \frac{3}{5} + \arccos \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\text{Ош } \arccos \frac{3}{5} - \arccos \frac{1}{10} \leq a \leq \arccos \frac{3}{5} + \arccos \frac{1}{10}$$





$$\textcircled{18} \sqrt{x-3a} \cdot \ln(x+a) = (x-2) \ln(x+a)$$

ровно 1 корень на  $[0; 2]$

Решение  $\sqrt{x-3a} \cdot \ln(x+a) = (x-2) \ln(x+a)$

$$y z = t \cdot z$$

$$\text{I} \int z = 0 \quad \ln(x+a) = 0 \Rightarrow x+a=1 \quad x=1-a$$

$$\begin{cases} x-3a \geq 0 \Rightarrow 1-a-3a \geq 0 \Rightarrow \underline{a \leq \frac{1}{4}} \end{cases}$$

$$x \in [0; 2] \quad 0 \leq 1-a \leq 2 \Rightarrow -1 \leq a \leq 1$$

$$\begin{cases} a \leq \frac{1}{4} \\ -1 \leq a \leq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \underline{-1 \leq a \leq \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\text{II} \int y = t \Rightarrow \sqrt{x-3a} = x-2 \quad x \in [0; 2] \Rightarrow \underline{x=2}$$

$$\begin{cases} x+a > 0 \\ x > -a \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt{2-3a} = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{2}{3}$$

Ответ:  $a = \frac{2}{3}; -1 \leq a \leq \frac{1}{4}$

N20 K-? xosce oti 1 pemenne.  $[\frac{\pi}{2}; \pi]$

$$\frac{2(k+1)\cos t - k}{\sin t + \cos t} = 2 \quad | \cdot (\sin t + \cos t)$$

$$2(k+1)\cos t - k = 2\sin t + 2\cos t$$

$$2k \cdot \cos t + 2\cos t - k = 2\sin t + 2\cos t$$

$$k = \frac{2\sin t}{2\cos t - 1} \Rightarrow k(t) = \frac{2\sin t}{2\cos t - 1}$$

$$k'(t) = \frac{4 - 2\cos t}{(2\cos t - 1)^2} \Rightarrow k'(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4 - 2\cos t = 0 \\ 2\cos t - 1 \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos t = 2 \Rightarrow \emptyset \quad \text{u} \quad 4 - 2\cos t > 0 \Rightarrow$$

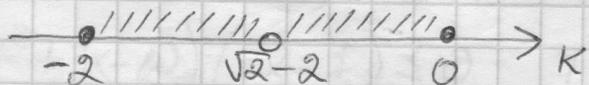
$$\Rightarrow k'(t) > 0 \Rightarrow k(t) \uparrow \text{ na } [\frac{\pi}{2}; \pi]$$

$$\min_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}} k(t) = -2 \quad \max_{t=\pi} k(t) = 0 \Rightarrow k \in [-2; 0]$$

0. D. 3.  $\cos t + \sin t \neq 0 \quad t \neq -1 \quad t \neq \frac{3\pi}{4}$

$$k\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{2\sin \frac{3\pi}{4}}{2\cos \frac{3\pi}{4} - 1} = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{-2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 1} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{-(\sqrt{2}+1)} = \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{2}-1)}{-(\sqrt{2}+1)(\sqrt{2}-1)} =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{2}-1)}{-(2-1)} = -\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{2}-1) = \sqrt{2}-2$$



otba:  $-2 \leq k < \sqrt{2}-2 \quad \text{u} \quad \sqrt{2}-2 < k \leq 0$

№20 a-?  $\forall x \in [2; 3]$  решение ур-я

$$|x-a-2| + |x+a+3| = 2a+5$$

1) Если  $2a+5 < 0 \Rightarrow$  Нет решений

2) Если  $a = -2,5 \Rightarrow |x+0,5| + |x+0,5| = 0$

$$\Rightarrow x = -0,5 \notin [2; 3]$$

3) Если  $2a+5 > 0 \Rightarrow a > -2,5$

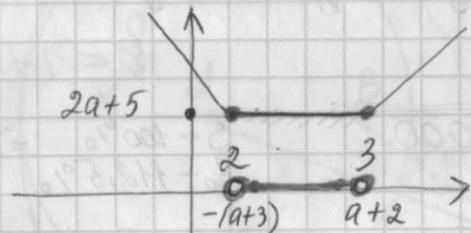
$$|x-(a+2)| + |x-(-a-3)| = 2a+5$$

$$x_1 = a+2 \Rightarrow a > -2,5 \Rightarrow a+2 > -0,5$$

$$x_2 = -(a+3) \Rightarrow a > -2,5 \Rightarrow -a < 2,5 \Rightarrow -a-3 < -0,5$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & & \\ -a-3 & & -0,5 & & a+2 & & a \end{array} \Rightarrow -a-3 < a+2$$

И.к.  $a+2 + a+3 = 2a+5$ , то



Найдем а если  $[2; 3] \subset [-a-3; a+2]$



$$\begin{cases} -a-3 \leq 2 \\ a+2 \geq 3 \end{cases} \begin{cases} -a \leq 5 \\ a \geq 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} a \geq -5 \\ a \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

Ответ:  $[1; +\infty)$

~ 20) a?  $\frac{a - (a^2 - 2a - 3)\sin x + 4}{1,5 + 0,5\cos 2x + a^2} < 1$

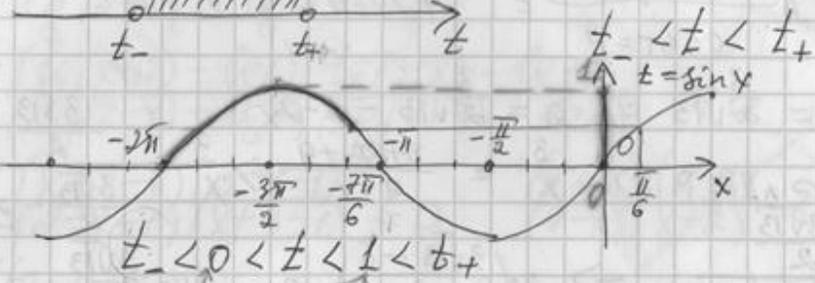
мы-во реш.  $C [-2\pi; -\frac{7\pi}{6}]$ ,  $\sin x = t$

$$a - (a^2 - 2a - 3)t + 4 < 1,5 + 0,5(1 - 2t^2) + a^2$$

$$t^2 - (a+1)(a-3)t - (a+1)(a-2) < 0$$

$$D = (a+1)^2(a-3)^2 + 4(a+1)(a-2)$$

$$t_+ = \frac{(a+1)(a-3) + \sqrt{D}}{2} \quad t_- = \frac{(a+1)(a-3) - \sqrt{D}}{2}$$



$$t_- < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{(a+1)(a-3)}{0 < 4 > 0} < \sqrt{(a+1) \cdot ((a+1)(a-3)^2 + 4(a-2))}^1$$

$$(a+1)^2(a-3)^2 < (a+1)((a+1)(a-3)^2 + 4(a-2))$$

$$(a+1)[(a+1)(a-3)^2 - (a+1)(a-3)^2 - 4(a-2)] < 0$$

$$(a+1)(a-2) > 0$$

$$t_+ > 1 \quad (a+1)(a-3) + \sqrt{D} > 2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{D} > 2 - (a+1)(a-3)$$

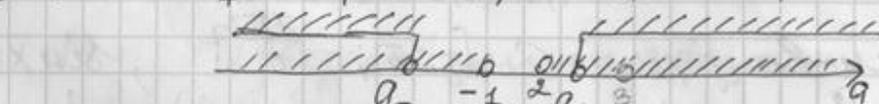
$$(a+1)((a+1)(a-3)^2 + 4a - 8) > (2 - (a+1)(a-3))^2$$

$$(a+1)((a+1)(a-3)^2 + 4a - 8) > 4 - 4(a+1)(a-3) + (a+1)^2(a-3)^2$$

$$(a+1)[(a+1)(a-3)^2 + 4a - 8 - (a+1)(a-3)^2 + 4(a-3)] - 4 > 0$$

$$(a+1)(8a - 20) - 4 > 0 \Rightarrow 2a^2 - 3a - 6 > 0$$

$$D = 57. \quad a_+ = \frac{3 + \sqrt{57}}{4} \approx 2,6 \quad a_- = \frac{3 - \sqrt{57}}{4} \approx -1,1$$

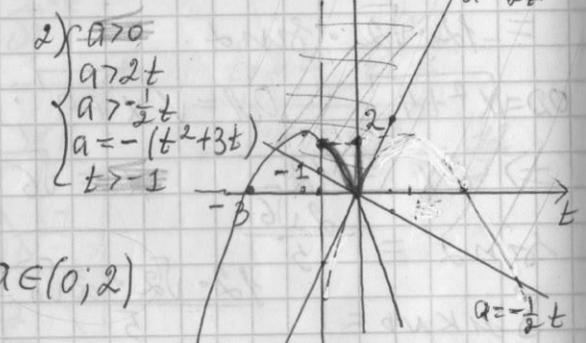
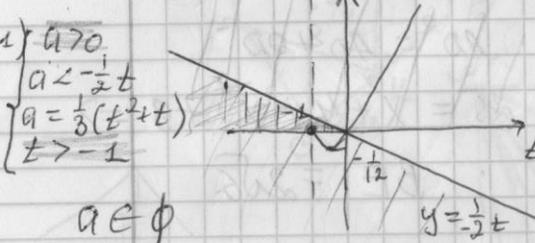
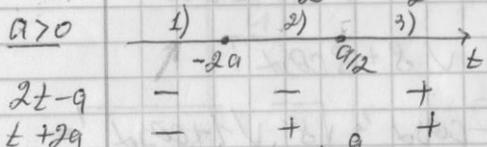


ответ:  $(-\infty; \frac{3 - \sqrt{57}}{4}) \cup (\frac{3 + \sqrt{57}}{4}; +\infty)$

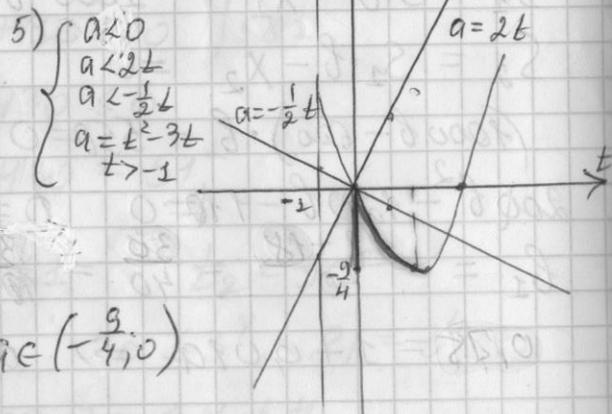
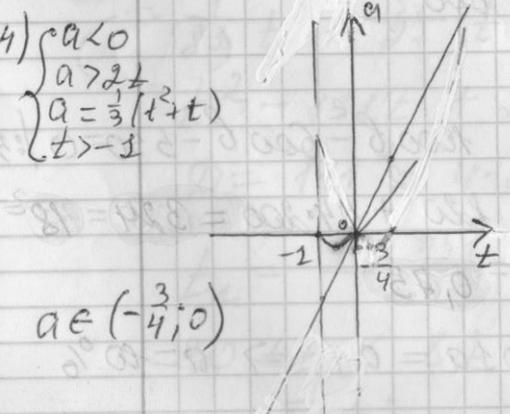
$\sqrt{20}$  a-? 1 параметр  $x < 2$ .

$$|\log_{0,5}(x^2) - a| - |\log_{0,5}x + 2a| = (\log_{0,5}x)^2$$

$$\log_{0,5}x = t \Rightarrow t > -1 \Rightarrow |2t - a| - |t + 2a| = t^2$$

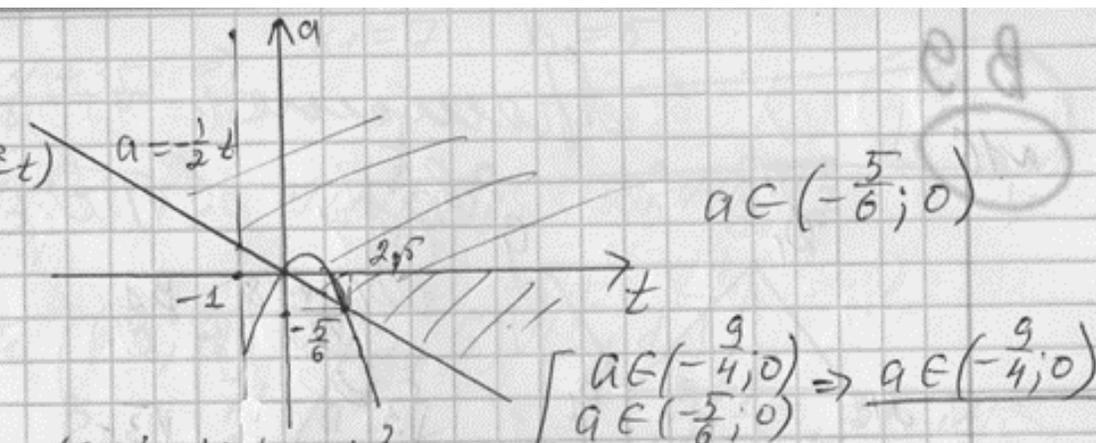


$$\begin{cases} a \in (0; 2) \\ a \in (0; \frac{1}{2}) \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \in (0; 2)$$



6)  $a < 0$

$$\begin{cases} a > -\frac{1}{2}t \\ a = -\frac{1}{3}(t^2 - t) \\ t > -1 \end{cases}$$



7)  $a = 0$   $|2t| - |t| = t^2$

$-1 < t < 0$   $-2t + t = t^2$   $t^2 + t = 0 \Rightarrow t = -1$  и  $t = 0 \Rightarrow$   
 $\log_{0,5}x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1 < 2$ ;  $\log_{0,5}x = -1 \Rightarrow x = 2$

$t > 0$   $2t - t = t^2$   $t - t = 0 \Rightarrow t = 1$  и  $t = 0 \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow x = 1 < 2$ ;  $\log_{0,5}x = 1 \Rightarrow x = 0,5 < 2$

Ответ:  $(-\frac{9}{4}; 2)$

~20  $a > 0$ ? 1 переменная

$$1 \leq \frac{a + x^2 + 2 \log_5(a^2 - 4a + 5)}{30\sqrt{17x^4 + 5x^2} + a + 1 + \log_5^2(a^2 - 4a + 5)} > 0$$

$$30\sqrt{17x^4 + 5x^2} + a + 1 + \log_5^2(a^2 - 4a + 5) \leq a + x^2 + 2 \log_5(a^2 - 4a + 5)$$

$$30\sqrt{17x^4 + 5x^2} + (\log_5(a^2 - 4a + 5) - 1)^2 \leq x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 30\sqrt{17x^4 + 5x^2} = 0 & \Rightarrow x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \log_5(a^2 - 4a + 5) - 1 = 0 & \Rightarrow a^2 - 4a + 5 = 5 & \begin{matrix} a = 0 \quad \phi \\ a = 4 \end{matrix} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 = 0 & \Rightarrow x = 0 \end{cases}$$

Ответ:  $a = 4$  и  $x = 0$