

ROZE

CLASA XI - C.

①

15.04.

PROF. SOHNAKOWSKI P.

TEST BAC (3)

I. 1. Fie $z = 1 + i$. Arătați că $2z - z^2 = 2$.

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{R}: \quad 2z - z^2 &= 2(1+i) - (1+i)^2 = 2 + 2i - (1 + 2i + i^2) = \\ &= 2 + 2i - 1 - 2i + 1 = 2. \quad \textcircled{A} \end{aligned}$$

2. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = x^2 - mx + 2m$, $m \in \mathbb{R}$. $m \in \mathbb{R} = ?$ ai. $f(x) > 0$, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$. \square $f(x) > 0$ dacă $\Delta < 0$ și $a > 0$

$$a = 1 > 0$$

$$\Delta = m^2 - 8m \Rightarrow m^2 - 8m > 0$$

$$m(m-8) > 0$$

$$m = 0$$

$$m-8 = 0 \Rightarrow m = 8$$

m	\mathbb{R}	8							
Δ	+	0	-	-	0	+	+	+	$\Rightarrow m \in (0, 8)$

3. $x \in \mathbb{R} = ?$

$$\log_5(\sqrt{x}+1) + \log_5(\sqrt{x}-1) = 2$$

$$\text{Cond. } \sqrt{x}+1 > 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} > -1$$

$$\sqrt{x}-1 > 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} > 1 \Rightarrow x > 1$$

$$\log_5(\sqrt{x}+1)(\sqrt{x}-1) = 2$$

$$x-1 = 2 \Rightarrow x-1 = 5^2$$

$$\log_a x = y \Leftrightarrow a^y = x$$

$$a > 0, a \neq 1$$

$$x > 0$$

$$\log_a(b \cdot c) = \log_a b +$$

$$+ \log_a c$$

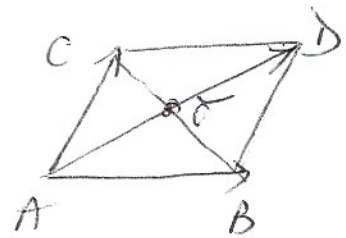
4. Determinați numărul de elemente ale unei mulțimi știind că aceasta are exact 32 submulțimi.

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O mulțime cu n elemente are 2^n submulțimi.
 $2^n = 32 \Rightarrow 2^n = 2^5 \Rightarrow n = 5$

5. În xOy se consideră punctele $A(0,1)$, $B(2,5)$, $C(6,1)$.
Det. coordonatele punctului D , știind că $\vec{AB} + \vec{AC} = \vec{AD}$

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 $\vec{AB} + \vec{AC} = \vec{AD} \Rightarrow ABDC = \text{paralelogram}$

$\Rightarrow AD$ și BC au același mijloc



$$\Rightarrow \frac{x_C + x_B}{2} = \frac{x_A + x_D}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{6+2}{2} = \frac{0+x_D}{2}$$

$$\frac{y_C + y_B}{2} = \frac{y_A + y_D}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1+5}{2} = \frac{1+y_D}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 = \frac{x_D}{2} \Rightarrow x_D = 8$$

$$\frac{6}{2} = \frac{1+y_D}{2} \Rightarrow 1+y_D = 6 \Rightarrow y_D = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow D(8,5)$$

6. $x = ?$ $x \in (0; \frac{\pi}{2})$ pentru care:

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \sin x - \cos x$$

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 $\cos x - \sin x = \sin x - \cos x$

$$2 \cos x = 2 \sin x \Rightarrow \cos x = \sin x \left. \vphantom{\cos x = \sin x} \right\} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} (45^\circ)$$

$$x \in (0; \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\text{II: 4. } I_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ și } A(a) = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 2-a \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2-a & 0 & a \end{pmatrix}, a \in \mathbb{R}.$$

a) Arătați că $\det(A(2)) = 8$

$$\det(A(2)) = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot (-1)^{1+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= 2 \cdot 1 \cdot (4 - 0) = 8.$$

b) Dem. că $A(a) \cdot A(b) = 2 \cdot A(ab - a - b + 2)$, $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$A(a) \cdot A(b) = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 2-a \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2-a & 0 & a \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} b & 0 & 2-b \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2-b & 0 & b \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} ab + 0 + (2-a)(2-b) & 0 & a(2-b) + 0 + b(2-a) \\ a(2-b) & 4 & ab + ab & 0 \\ b(2-a) + a(2-b) & 0 & (2-a)(2-b) + ab \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} ab + 4 - 2b - 2a + ab & 0 & 2a - ab + 2b - ab \\ 2a - 2b & 4 & 0 \\ 2b - ab + 2a - ab & 0 & 4 - 2b - 2a + ab + ab \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2ab - 2a - 2b + 4 & 0 & 2a + 2b - 2ab \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 2a + 2b - 2ab & 0 & 4 - 2a - 2b + 2ab \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2(ab - a - b + 2) & 0 & 2[2 - (ab - a - b + 2)] \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= 2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} ab-a-b+2 & 0 & 2-(ab-a-b+2) \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2-(ab-a-b+2) & 0 & ab-a-b+2 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= 2 \cdot A(ab-a-b+2), (\forall) a, b \in \mathbb{R}.$$

c) Determinati perechile de nr. întregi p, q ptr. care $A(p) \cdot A(q) = 4 \cdot I_3$.

$$\text{Din b) } A(p) \cdot A(q) = 2 \cdot A(pq-p-q+2) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \cdot A(pq-p-q+2) = 4 \cdot I_3 \quad /:2$$

$$A(pq-p-q+2) = 2 \cdot I_3$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} pq-p-q+2 & 0 & 2-(pq-p-q+2) \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2-(pq-p-q+2) & 0 & pq-p-q+2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow pq-p-q+2 = 2$$

$$pq-p-q = 0 \quad /+1$$

$$\Rightarrow pq-p-q+1 = 1$$

$$p(q-1) - (q-1) = 1$$

$$(q-1)(p-1) = 1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow q-1=1 \Rightarrow q=2 \\ \Rightarrow p-1=1 \Rightarrow p=2 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$(-1) \cdot (-1) = 1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} q-1=-1 \Rightarrow q=0 \\ p-1=-1 \Rightarrow p=0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} q-1=-1 \Rightarrow q=0 \\ p-1=-1 \Rightarrow p=0 \end{array} \right\}$$

(0, 0) (2, 2) (1, 1) (1, 1)?

III. 4. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = 4x - \ln(x^2 + 1)$

a) Arătați că $f'(x) = \frac{2(2x^2 - x + 2)}{x^2 + 1}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \# \\ f'(x) &= (4x)' - [\ln(x^2 + 1)]' = 4 - \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \cdot (x^2 + 1)' = \\ &= 4 - \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} = \frac{4x^2 + 4 - 2x}{x^2 + 1} = \frac{2 \cdot (2x^2 - x + 2)}{x^2 + 1} \end{aligned}$$

b) Calculați: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x+1) - f(x)) = ?$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x+1) - f(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ 4(x+1) - \ln[(x+1)^2 + 1] - \right.$$

$$\left. - [4x - \ln(x^2 + 1)] \right\} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ 4x + 4 - \ln[(x+1)^2 + 1] - 4x + \ln(x^2 + 1) \right\} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(4 - \ln \frac{x^2 + 2x + 2}{x^2 + 1} \right) = 4 - \ln 1 = 4 - 0 =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(4 - \ln \frac{x^2 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}\right)}{x^2 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)} \right) = 4 - \ln 1 = 4 - 0 = 4,$$

c) Demonstrați că f este bijectivă.

$f'(x) > 0, (\forall)x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow f$ este strict crescătoare pe $\mathbb{R} \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow f$ - injectivă

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$$

f - continuă pe \mathbb{R}

$\Rightarrow f$ - bijectivă

} $\Rightarrow f$ - surjectivă

TEMĂ - TEST 4 de antrenament