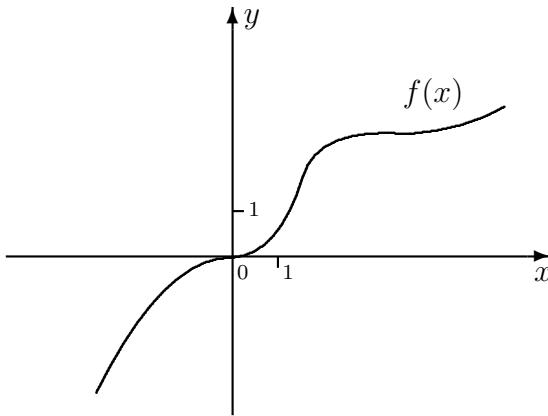


Ministerul Educatiei al Republicii Moldova
Examenul de bacalaureat la matematica, 16 iunie 2003
Profilul umanist

Timp alocat: 180 minute.

1. Determinati semnul valorii expresiei numerice $\sqrt[5]{3} - \sqrt[4]{2}$.
2. Pentru ce valori reale ale lui a punctul $M(a; 1)$ apartine elipsei de ecuatie $\frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$?
3. Folosind reprezentarea grafica a functiei $f(x)$ in acelasi plan cartezian de coordonate, reprezentati graficul functiei $|f(x)|$.



4. Explicati multimea $[-\sqrt{3}; e) \cap \mathbb{Z}$.
5. Rezolvati sistemul de ecuatii $\begin{cases} 2x + y = 1 \\ 3^{x+y} = 9. \end{cases}$
6. Rombul $ABCD$ are latura $AB = 6$ cm si $m(\angle ABC) = 120^\circ$. Daca $MA \perp (ABC)$ si $MA = 3$ cm, determinati distanta de la punctul M la dreapta BD .
7. Rezolvati sistemul de ecuatii matriciale $\begin{cases} X + Y = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \\ X - Y = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}. \end{cases}$
8. Fie functia $f : \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \frac{mx^2 + (m-1)x}{x+1}$. Determinati valorile parametru-lui real m , astfel incat functia f sa admita un extrem in punctul $x = -2$.
9. In triunghiul ABC , $AB = 6$ cm, $BC = 7$ cm, $AC = 5$ cm. Bisectoarea unghiului C intersecteaza latura AB in punctul D . Determinati aria triunghiului ADC .
10. Rezolvati ecuatia $\frac{\log_3 x - 1}{\log_3 \frac{x}{3}} + 2 \log_3 \sqrt{x} + \log_3^2 x = 3$.

Solutii

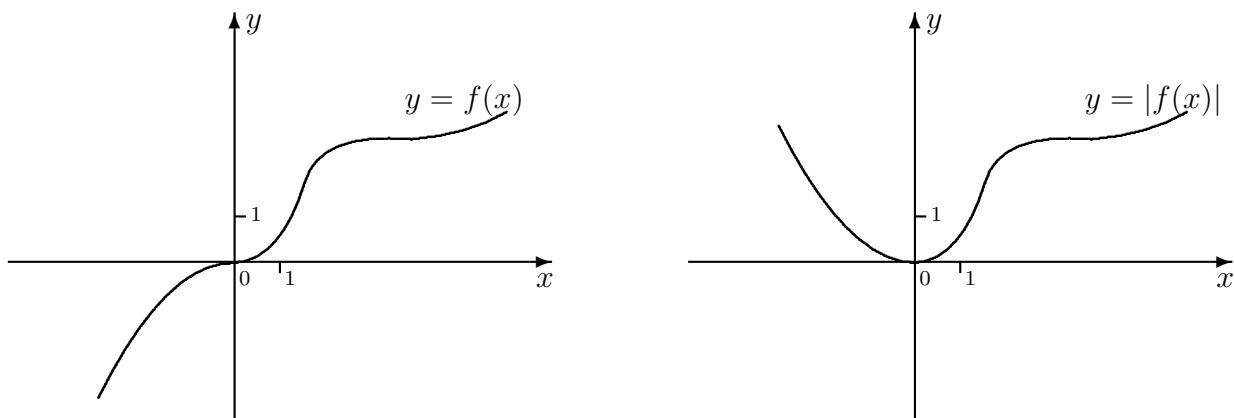
1. Cum $\sqrt[5]{3} = \sqrt[20]{81}$, $\sqrt[4]{2} = \sqrt[20]{32}$ si cum $\sqrt[20]{81} > \sqrt[20]{32}$, rezulta $\sqrt[5]{3} > \sqrt[4]{2}$ si $\sqrt[5]{3} - \sqrt[4]{2} > 0$. Raspuns: $\sqrt[5]{3} - \sqrt[4]{2} > 0$.

2. Punctul $M(a; 1)$ apartine elipsei de ecuatie $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$, daca si numai daca coordonatele lui verifică ecuația elipsei. Prin urmare,

$$\frac{a^2}{9} + \frac{1}{4} = 1, \quad \text{de unde} \quad a^2 = \frac{27}{4} \quad \text{si} \quad a = \pm \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

Raspuns: $a \in \left\{ \pm \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \right\}$.

3. Pentru a construi graficul functiei $y = |f(x)|$, este suficient ca toate portiunile graficului $y = f(x)$, pentru care $y \geq 0$ de lasat neschimbate, iar acele portiuni, pentru care $y < 0$ de reflectat simetric fata de axa Ox .



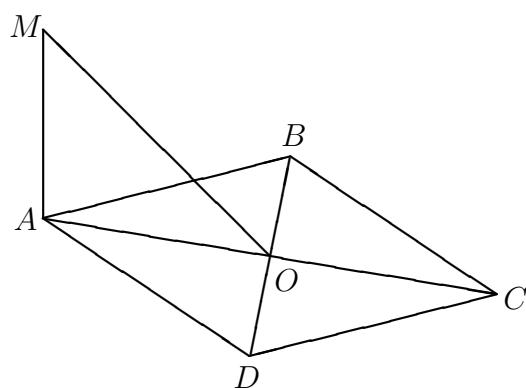
4. Cum $-\sqrt{3} < -1$ si $e < 3$, rezulta $[-\sqrt{3}, e] \cap \mathbb{Z} = \{-1; 0; 1; 2\}$.

Raspuns: $\{-1; 0; 1; 2\}$.

$$5. \begin{cases} 2x + y = 1, \\ 3^{x+y} = 9, \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x + y = 1, \\ 3^{x+y} = 3^2, \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x + y = 1, \\ x + y = 2, \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = -1, \\ y = 3. \end{cases}$$

Raspuns: $(-1; 3)$.

6.



Fie O – punctul de intersectie al diagonalelor rombului. Cum $MA \perp AO$, $AO \perp BD$ (diagonalele rombului sunt perpendiculare), rezulta, conform teoremei celor trei perpendiculare $MO \perp BD$ si, prin urmare, distanta de la punctul M la dreapta BD este lungimea segmentului MO .

Cum $\angle BAD = 180^\circ - \angle ABC = 60^\circ$, $AB = AD = 6$ cm, rezulta triunghiul ABD – echilateral si $BD = 6$ cm. Atunci $BO = \frac{1}{2}BD$, $BO = 3$ cm (inaltimea AO in $\triangle ABD$ este si mediana). Din $\triangle ABO$ – dreptunghic in O se determina conform teoremei Pitagora AO :

$$AO = \sqrt{AB^2 - BO^2} = \sqrt{6^2 - 3^2} = \sqrt{27},$$

iar din $\triangle MAO$, dreptunghic in A , se determina conform teoremei Pitagora MO :

$$MO = \sqrt{MA^2 + AO^2} = \sqrt{9 + 27} = \sqrt{36} = 6(\text{cm}).$$

Raspuns: 6 cm.

$$\begin{aligned} 7. \quad & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} X + Y = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \\ X - Y = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2X = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \\ 2Y = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \\ & \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ 2Y = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 5 \\ 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} X = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ Y = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 5 \\ 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} X = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{5}{2} \\ \frac{5}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \\ Y = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{2} & \frac{5}{2} \\ \frac{5}{2} & \frac{7}{2} \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

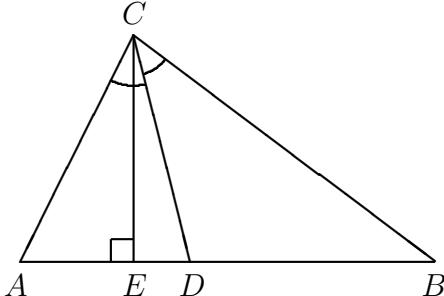
Raspuns: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} X = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{5}{2} \\ \frac{5}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \\ Y = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{2} & \frac{5}{2} \\ \frac{5}{2} & \frac{7}{2} \end{pmatrix}. \end{array} \right.$

$$\begin{aligned} 8. \quad & \text{Se determina derivata functiei } f: f'(x) = \left(\frac{mx^2 + (m-1)x}{x+1} \right)' = \\ & = \frac{[2mx + (m-1)](x+1) - [mx^2 + (m-1)x] \cdot 1}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{mx^2 + 2mx + m - 1}{(x+1)^2}, \\ & f'(-2) = \frac{4m - 4m + m - 1}{(-2+1)^2} = m - 1. \end{aligned}$$

Conditia necesara ca $x = -2$ sa fie punct de extrem: $f'(-2) = 0$, de unde $m = 1$. Pentru $m = 1$, $f''(x) = \frac{2}{(x+1)^3}$, $f''(-2) = -2 < 0$, adica $x = -2$ este punct de maxim.

Raspuns: $x = -2$ este punct de extrem al functiei f pentru $m = 1$.

9.



Fie $CE \perp AB$, $CE = h$ – inaltime in $\triangle ABC$ (si in acelasi timp, in $\triangle ACD$).

$$S_{\triangle ACD} = \frac{1}{2}AD \cdot CE.$$

Utilizand proprietatea bisectoarei $\frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{DB}{BC}$, determinam AD : $AD = \frac{DB \cdot AC}{BC}$. Notam $AD = x$, atunci $DB = 6 - x$ si se obtine ecuatia:

$$x = \frac{(6-x) \cdot 5}{7},$$

de unde $x = \frac{5}{2}$. Asadar, $AD = \frac{5}{2}$ (cm).

Utilizand formula Heron, $S = \sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}$, unde p – semiperimetru, a, b, c – laturile triunghiului, se determina aria $\triangle ABC$:

$$S_{\triangle ABC} = \sqrt{\frac{5+6+7}{2} \cdot \frac{5+6-7}{2} \cdot \frac{5+7-6}{2} \cdot \frac{6+7-5}{2}} = \sqrt{9 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} = 6\sqrt{6} \text{ (cm}^2\text{)}.$$

Cum $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}AB \cdot CE$, rezulta $CE = \frac{2S_{\triangle ABC}}{AB} = \frac{2 \cdot 6\sqrt{6}}{6} = 2\sqrt{6}$ (cm).

Prin urmare, $S_{\triangle ADC} = \frac{1}{2}AD \cdot CE = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{6} = \frac{5\sqrt{6}}{2}$ (cm²).

Raspuns: $S = \frac{5\sqrt{6}}{2}$ cm².

10. Domeniul valorilor admisibile (concis DVA) se determina din relatiile:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x > 0, \\ \sqrt{x} > 0, \\ \frac{x}{3} > 0, \\ \log_3 \frac{x}{3} \neq 0, \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x > 0, \\ \frac{x}{3} \neq 1, \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x > 0, \\ x \neq 3, \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow x \in (0; 3) \cup (3; +\infty).$$

In DVA avem

$$\frac{\log_3 x - 1}{\log_3 \frac{x}{3}} + 2 \log_3 \sqrt{x} + \log_3^2 x = 3 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\log_3 x - 1}{\log_3 x - 1} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \log_3 x + \log_3^2 x = 3 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log_3^2 x + \log_3 x - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \log_3 x = -2, \\ \log_3 x = 1, \end{cases}$$

de unde $x = 3^{-2} \in DVA$ si $x = 3^1 \notin DVA$.

Raspuns: $x = \frac{1}{9}$.

Schema de notare

Scor maxim

- Nr. 1 — 3 puncte
 - Nr. 2 — 4 puncte
 - Nr. 3 — 2 puncte
 - Nr. 4 — 2 puncte
 - Nr. 5 — 4 puncte
 - Nr. 6 — 5 puncte
 - Nr. 7 — 4 puncte
 - Nr. 8 — 5 puncte
 - Nr. 9 — 5 puncte
 - Nr. 10 — 6 puncte
- total: 40 puncte

Nota

- ”10” — 39-40 puncte
- ”9” — 36-38 puncte
- ”8” — 31-35 puncte
- ”7” — 24-30 puncte
- ”6” — 18-23 puncte
- ”5” — 13-17 puncte
- ”4” — 9-12 puncte
- ”3” — 5-8 puncte
- ”2” — 2-4 puncte
- ”1” — 0-1 punct