

SUBIECTUL I

1.  $(\sqrt{5}+1)^2 + (\sqrt{5}-1)^2 = 5 + 2\sqrt{5} + 1 + 5 - 2\sqrt{5} + 1 = 12$
2.  $f(1) \cdot f(2) \cdot f(3) \cdot f(4) = 0$  pt c $\bar{a}$   $f(3) = 0$
3.  $\log_2(x^2 - 4x + 4) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \log_2(x-2)^2 = 0$   
 cum  $(x-2)^2 > 0$  pt  $x \neq 2 \Rightarrow (x-2)^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow |x-2| = 1 \Leftrightarrow x \in \{1, 3\}$
4. abc impar  $\Leftrightarrow c$  impar  $\Leftrightarrow c = 3$   
 $\Rightarrow a, b \in \{2, 4\}$  distincte  $\Rightarrow P_2$  numere  
 deci 2 numere
5. panta dreptei AB este  $m_{AB} = \frac{y_B - y_A}{x_B - x_A} = 1$   
 dreptele sunt perpendiculare deci  $m \cdot m_{AB} = -1$   
 $\Rightarrow m = -1$   
 ec dreptei a carei A $\bar{n}$  are panta m  
 este  $y - y_A = m(x - x_A)$   
 deci  $y - 2 = -1(x - 1) \Leftrightarrow y = -x + 3$
6.  $\sin(\pi - x) + \sin(\pi + x) = \sin x - \sin x = 0$

SUBIECTUL II

1. a)  $B(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = I_3 \Rightarrow \det B(0) = \det I_3 = 1$
- b)  $B(x) + B(y) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & x+y \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 3x+2y & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} =$   
 $= 2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{x+y}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{3}{2}(x+y) & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2 B\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)$

II 1. c)

$$B(x^2+1) \cdot B(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & x^2+1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3(x^2+1) & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3x & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 + 3x(x^2+1) & 0 & x + x^2 + 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3(x^2+1) + 3x & 0 & 3x(x^2+1) + 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

ecuația derivă

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 + 3x^3 + 3x & 0 & x^2 + x + 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3x^2 + 3x + 3 & 0 & 3x^3 + 3x + 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & x^2 + x + 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3(x^2 + x + 1) & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

de unde  $3x^3 + 3x + 1 = 1 \Leftrightarrow 3x(x^2 + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$   
 $x \in \mathbb{R}$

II 2. a)  $(-3) \circ 3 = \frac{1}{2} (-3-3)(3-3) + 3 = 3$

b)  $m \circ m = 11 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} (m-3)^2 + 3 = 11 \Leftrightarrow (m-3)^2 = 16$

$\Leftrightarrow |m-3| = 4 \mid m \in \mathbb{N}$

deci  $m = 7$

c)  $3 \circ x = x \circ 3 = 3 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$102 \circ 3 \circ \dots \circ 2015 = (a \circ 3) \circ b = 3 \circ b = 3$

unde  $a = 102$

$b = 4050 \dots 02015$

III 1. a)  $f'(x) = \frac{(x+2)'(x-1) - (x+2)(x-1)'}{(x-1)^2} =$

$$= \frac{x-1 - (x+2)}{(x-1)^2} = -\frac{3}{(x-1)^2}$$

1. b)  $f'$  derivabilă pt că este comp de funcții elementare

$$f''(x) = -3 \cdot \frac{-2(x-1)}{(x-1)^4} = \frac{6}{(x-1)^3}$$

deci  $x > 1 \Rightarrow x-1 > 0 \Rightarrow (x-1)^3 > 0$

$$\Rightarrow f''(x) > 0, \forall x \in (1; +\infty)$$

$\Rightarrow f$  convexă pe  $(1; +\infty)$

1. c) tangente la graficul funcției este paralelă cu dreapta  $y = -3x$  deci punctele lor sunt egale

panta tangentei este  $f'(a)$ ;  $a \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq 1$   
 panta dreptei  $y = -3x$  este  $-3$

deci  $f'(a) = -3 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{3}{(a-1)^2} = -3 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow (a-1)^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow |a-1| = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a \in \{0; 2\}$$

$(a, f(a))$  sunt punctele cerute

adică  $A(0; -2); B(2; 4)$

(4)

$$\text{II 2.a)} \quad \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} f(x) dx = \int_1^2 e^x dx = e^x \Big|_1^2 = e^2 - e = e(e-1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b)} \quad \int x e^x dx &= \int x (e^x)' dx = x e^x - \int x' e^x dx \\ &= x e^x - \int e^x dx = x e^x - e^x + K; K \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow F(x) = x e^x - e^x + K$$

$$F(1) = 0 \Rightarrow e - e + K = 0 \Rightarrow K = 0$$

$$\text{denn } F(x) = x e^x - e^x = e^x(x-1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c)} \quad I_n &= \int_0^1 x^n \cdot x e^x dx = \int_0^1 x^{n+1} e^x dx = \\ &= \int_0^1 x^{n+1} (e^x)' dx = x^{n+1} e^x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 (x^{n+1})' e^x dx = \\ &= e - 0 - \int_0^1 (n+1) x^n e^x dx = e - (n+1) \int_0^1 x^n e^x dx = \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_n = e - (n+1) I_{n-1} \quad \Rightarrow I_n + (n+1) I_{n-1} = e$$