



## CONCURSUL DE MATEMATICĂ APLICATĂ „ADOLF HAIMOVICI”

Etapă locală – Constanța, 15.02.2015

**Clasa a XII-a**

filiera teoretică: profil umanist, toate specializările

### Barem de corectare și notare

#### SUBIECTUL 1

a) Verificare prin calcul direct ..... **3p**

$$b) A \cdot X = X \cdot A \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x+2z & y+2t \\ -x+z & -y+t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x-y & 2x+y \\ z-t & 2z+t \end{pmatrix} \dots\dots\dots \mathbf{2p}; \quad \begin{cases} x+2z = x-y \\ y+2t = 2x+y \\ -x+z = z-t \\ -y+t = 2z+t \end{cases} \Rightarrow x=t, y=-2z, z \in \mathbb{R} \dots\dots \mathbf{1p}$$

Finalizare  $X = \begin{pmatrix} x & -2z \\ z & x \end{pmatrix}, x, z \in \mathbb{R} \dots\dots\dots \mathbf{1p}$

#### SUBIECTUL 2

a)  $A \cdot B = (ax + by + cz) \dots\dots\dots \mathbf{1p}; B \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} ax \\ by \\ cz \end{pmatrix} \dots\dots\dots \mathbf{1p}$

$$b) C^2(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & x^2 \\ x^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x^2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \dots\dots\dots \mathbf{1p}; (2 \ 2 \ 2) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & x^2 \\ x^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x^2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = (2x^2 \ 2x^2 \ 2x^2) \dots\dots\dots \mathbf{1p}$$

$$(2x^2 \ 2x^2 \ 2x^2) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = (18x^2) \dots\dots\dots \mathbf{1p}; (18x^2) = (24) \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \dots\dots\dots \mathbf{1p}$$

Cum  $x > 0, \Rightarrow x = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \dots\dots\dots \mathbf{1p}$

#### SUBIECTUL 3

a) Prin calcul direct rezultă  $A^3 = O_3$ , deci  $n = 3 \dots\dots\dots \mathbf{3p}$

b) Din  $A^3 = O_3$  deducem  $A^4 = A^5 = \dots = A^{2015} = O_3 \dots\dots\dots \mathbf{2p}$

$$S = 2 \cdot A + 3 \cdot A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \dots\dots\dots \mathbf{2p}$$

#### SUBIECTUL 4

a) Prin calcul direct se găsește  $A^2 + B^2 - 2A \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \dots\dots\dots \mathbf{2p}$

$$b) M_t \cdot M_v = \frac{tv}{4} \cdot A^2 + \frac{t}{4v} \cdot A \cdot B + \frac{v}{4t} \cdot B \cdot A + \frac{1}{4tv} \cdot B^2 = \frac{tv}{2} \cdot A + \frac{1}{2tv} \cdot B = M_{t-v} \dots\dots\dots \mathbf{2p}$$

$$c) M_1 \cdot M_2 + M_2 \cdot M_3 + M_3 \cdot M_4 + M_4 \cdot M_5 = M_2 + M_6 + M_{12} + M_{20} \dots\dots\dots \mathbf{1p}$$

$$= 20 \cdot A + \frac{2}{5} \cdot B \dots\dots\dots \mathbf{2p}$$