



Olimpiada de Matematică – Etapa Locală
Maramureș – 29 februarie 2020
Clasa a VII - a
Barem de corectare și notare

1. a) $\frac{1}{2^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{2^n} = \frac{2}{2^n} - \frac{1}{2^n} = \frac{1}{2^n} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^* . \dots\dots\dots 2p$

b) $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} + \dots + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^n} = \frac{1}{3} \left(2 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \dots\dots\dots 1p$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(3 + \frac{1}{2^0} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{2^3} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \dots\dots\dots 2p$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(3 + \frac{1}{2^0} - \frac{1}{2^n} \right)$$

$\dots\dots\dots 1p$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(4 - \frac{1}{2^n} \right) = \frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^n} < \frac{4}{3} \dots\dots\dots 1p$$

2. a) $a = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{6}} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6}} + \dots + \frac{\sqrt{100}}{\sqrt{9900}} - \frac{\sqrt{99}}{\sqrt{9900}} \dots\dots\dots 1p$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{99}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{100}} = 1 - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{9}{10} \dots\dots\dots 1p$$

$b = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^1 - \frac{|\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}|}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2} \dots\dots\dots 1p$

$n = \sqrt{30 \cdot \frac{9}{10} - (\sqrt{2})^2} = \sqrt{27 - 2} = \sqrt{25} = 5 \in \mathbb{N} \dots\dots\dots 1p$

b) Obsevăm că $(a, b) = 1, (a, c) = 1, (c, d) = 1. \dots\dots\dots 1p$

Rezultă că $[a, b] + [a, c] = (n+3)(2n+7) + (n+3)(2b+5) = 4(n+3)^2 \dots\dots\dots 1p$

Deci $A = \sqrt{\frac{4(n+3^2)}{1}} = 2(n+3). \dots\dots\dots 1p$

3. $[OM]$ linie mijlocie în $\triangle DOC \Rightarrow OM \parallel AD \Rightarrow OM \perp DC . \dots\dots\dots 2p$

$A_{\triangle OMC} = 18 \text{ cm}^2 \dots\dots\dots 1p$

În $\triangle ADC$, $[AM]$ și $[DO]$ sunt mediane cu $AM \cap DO = [N]. \dots\dots\dots 1p$

$$A_{\triangle MON} = \frac{NO \cdot d(M, NO)}{2} = \frac{\frac{1}{3} DO \cdot d(M, DO)}{2} = \frac{1}{3} A_{\triangle MOD} = 6 \text{ cm}^2 \dots\dots\dots 2p$$



$$A_{\Delta CONM} = A_{\Delta OMC} + A_{\Delta MON} = 24 \text{ cm}^2 \dots\dots\dots 1\text{p}$$

4. Fie N simetricul punctului C față de punctul $\dots\dots\dots 1\text{p}$
 $[BE] \equiv [BN]$ din $BECD$ paralelogram și $[BE] \equiv [DC] \dots\dots\dots 1\text{p}$
 $\angle FBE \equiv \angle FBN \dots\dots\dots 1\text{p}$
 $\Delta FBE \equiv \Delta FBC$ (L.U.L.) $\dots\dots\dots 1\text{p}$
 $[FE] \equiv [EN] = [FN]$, deci ΔEFN este echilateral $\dots\dots\dots 1\text{p}$
 $m(\angle BEN) = 45^\circ \dots\dots\dots 1\text{p}$
 $m(\angle FEB) = 60^\circ - 45^\circ = 15^\circ \dots\dots\dots 1\text{p}$