

BAREM DE CORECTARE
OLIMPIADA DE MATEMATICĂ
ETAPA LOCALĂ - 17 februarie 2018**Clasa a XI - a****SUBIECTUL I** (7p)

$$\det(xI_3 - A) = (x - 1)^3 \Rightarrow x = 1 \dots\dots\dots (2p)$$

$$A = I_3 + B \text{ unde } B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ și } B^k = O_3, (\forall) k \geq 3 \dots\dots\dots (2p)$$

$$I_3 \cdot B = B \cdot I_3 (= B) \dots\dots\dots (1p)$$

$$A^n = (I_3 + B)^n = I_3 + C_n^1 B + C_n^2 B^2 \Rightarrow \dots\dots\dots (1p)$$

$$A^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & n \\ n & 1 & \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \dots\dots\dots (1p)$$

SUBIECTUL II (7p)

$$\frac{1}{2}a \leq f(1) \leq a; \frac{1}{2}a^2 \leq f(2) \leq a^2; \dots; \frac{1}{2}a^n \leq f(n) \leq a^n \dots\dots\dots (2p)$$

$$\text{Prin sumare} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{a^{n+1} - a}{a - 1} \leq f(1) + f(2) + \dots + f(n) \leq \frac{a^{n+1} - a}{a - 1} \dots\dots\dots (1p)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{a^{n+1} - a}{a - 1}} \leq a_n \leq \sqrt[n]{\frac{a^{n+1} - a}{a - 1}} \dots\dots\dots (1p)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{a^{n+1} - a}{a - 1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{2}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{a^{n+1} - a}{a - 1}} = 1 \cdot a = a \dots\dots\dots (2p)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a \dots\dots\dots (1p)$$

SUBIECTUL III (7p)

a) $\det(X^2) = \det A \Rightarrow \det A = (\det X)^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow$ pentru $\det A < 0$ nu avem soluții (1p)

b) $\det A > 0 \Rightarrow \det X = \pm\sqrt{\det A} \Rightarrow X^2 - \operatorname{tr} X \cdot X \pm \sqrt{\det A} \cdot I_2 = O_2 \Rightarrow \operatorname{tr} X \cdot X = A \pm \sqrt{\det A} \cdot I_2 (*)$ (2p)

$\Rightarrow (\operatorname{tr} X)^2 = \operatorname{tr}(A \pm \sqrt{\det A} \cdot I_2) \Rightarrow (\operatorname{tr} X)^2 = \operatorname{tr} A \pm 2\sqrt{\det A}$ (1p)

dacă $\operatorname{tr} A > 2\sqrt{\det A} \Rightarrow \operatorname{tr} A \pm 2\sqrt{\det A} > 0 \Rightarrow \operatorname{tr} X = \pm\sqrt{\operatorname{tr} A \pm 2\sqrt{\det A}} (*)$ patru soluții..... (1p)

c) dacă $0 < \operatorname{tr} A < 2\sqrt{\det A} \Rightarrow \operatorname{tr} A - 2\sqrt{\det A} < 0$ și cum $(\operatorname{tr} X)^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow$ (1p)

$(\operatorname{tr} X)^2 = \operatorname{tr} A + 2\sqrt{\det A} \Rightarrow \operatorname{tr} X = \pm\sqrt{\operatorname{tr} A + 2\sqrt{\det A}} (*)$ două soluții..... (1p)

SUBIECTUL IV (7p)

$a_n = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2k}{(k^2 - k + 1)(k^2 + k + 1)} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2 + n + 1} \right)$ (2p)

$\Rightarrow 1 - 2a_k = \frac{1}{k^2 + k + 1}$ (1p)

$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{arctg}(1 - 2a_k) = \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{k^2 + k + 1} = \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{arctg} \frac{k+1-k}{k^2 + k + 1} = \sum_{k=1}^n (\operatorname{arctg}(k+1) - \operatorname{arctg} k)$ (2p)

$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{arctg}(1 - 2a_k) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\operatorname{arctg}(n+1) - \operatorname{arctg} 1) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}$ (2p)