



**Barem de corectare-Olimpiada locala
24.februarie 2019
Clasa a VII-a**

$$1. a) \left| |2x-1| - \sqrt{7} \right| - 2, (3) = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} |2x-1| - \sqrt{7} = 3, (3) \Rightarrow |2x-1| = 3, (3) + \sqrt{7} \\ |2x-1| - \sqrt{7} = 1, (3) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} |2x-1| = 1, (3) + \sqrt{7} \\ |2x-1| = -1, (3) + \sqrt{7} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

.....2p

$$x \in \left\{ \frac{13}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}; -\frac{7}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}; \frac{7}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}; -\frac{1}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}; -\frac{1}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}; \frac{7}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} \right\} \dots\dots\dots 1p$$

b)

$$a = |1 - \sqrt{3}| - |\sqrt{3} - 2| - |3 - 2\sqrt{3}| - |5 - 3\sqrt{3}| - 3|\sqrt{3} - 3|$$

$$a = (\sqrt{3} - 1) - (2 - \sqrt{3}) - (2\sqrt{3} - 3) - (3\sqrt{3} - 5) - 3(3 - \sqrt{3})$$

$$a = -4$$

Discutia modulelor 2 p

Calculul algebric 2p

2. Fie s_i suma primită de angajații a_i , $i = \overline{1, n}$ în primul caz

$$\frac{s_1}{1} = \frac{s_2}{1} = \frac{s_3}{1} = \dots = \frac{s_n}{1} = \frac{S}{n} \dots\dots\dots 2p$$

$$\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} \quad \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} \quad \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4} \quad \dots \quad \frac{1}{n \cdot (n+1)} \quad \frac{S}{n+1}$$

Fie t_i suma primită de angajații a_i , $i = \overline{1, n}$ în al doilea caz

$$\frac{t_1}{2} = \frac{t_2}{4} = \frac{t_3}{6} = \dots = \frac{t_n}{2n} = \frac{S}{n \cdot (n+1)} \dots\dots\dots 2p$$

$$s_3 = \frac{2019^2}{72} \cdot t_3$$

$$\frac{n+1}{3 \cdot 4 \cdot n} \cdot S = \frac{2019^2}{72} \cdot \frac{6}{n \cdot (n+1)} \cdot S \dots\dots\dots 2p$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (n+1)^2 = 2019 \\ n \in \mathbb{N} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow n = 2018 \dots\dots\dots 1p$$

3. Fie $NP \cap MQ = \{A\}$, In triunghiul APQ , din unghiuri de la bază congr. $\Rightarrow \Delta QPA - \text{isoscel} \Rightarrow QP = PA$ 3p

$$m(\sphericalangle A) = 30^\circ \Rightarrow MN = \frac{AN}{2} = \frac{NP + QP}{2} = 8 \text{ cm} \quad 2p$$

$$QM = \frac{3}{4}MN = 6 \text{ cm} \quad 1p$$

$$P_{MNPQ} = 8 + 16 + 6 = 30 \text{ cm} \quad 1p$$

4.a) Fie A_2 mijlocul segmentului $[A_1B] \Rightarrow AA_1 = A_1A_2 = A_2B = \frac{AB}{3}$.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} [MM_1] \text{ linie mijlocie } \Delta A_1A_2B_1 \Rightarrow MM_1 \parallel A_2B_1 \\ \frac{BA_2}{AB} = \frac{BB_1}{BC} = \frac{1}{3} \stackrel{R.T.Thales}{\Rightarrow} A_2B_1 \parallel AC \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow MM_1 \parallel AC \dots\dots\dots 3p$$

b) Analog cu punctul a) $PP_1 \parallel AC \dots\dots\dots 1p$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} [MM_1] \text{ linie mijlocie } \Delta A_1A_2B_1 \Rightarrow MM_1 = \frac{A_2B_1}{2} \\ \Delta BB_1A_2 \stackrel{TFA}{\square} \Delta BCA \Rightarrow A_2B_1 = \frac{AC}{3} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow MM_1 = \frac{AC}{6} \dots\dots\dots 1p$$

$$\text{Analog } PP_1 = \frac{AC}{6} \dots\dots\dots 1p$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} PP_1 \parallel AC \parallel MM_1 \\ PP_1 = MM_1 = \frac{AC}{6} \\ MM_1PP_1 \text{ convex} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow MM_1PP_1 \text{ paralelogram} \Rightarrow [P_1M] \equiv [PM_1] \dots\dots\dots 1p$$