

Concursul interjudețean de matematică
 "Memorialul Alexandru Cojocaru"
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Clasa a VIII a

1. a) Sa se determine multimile $D \subseteq R$ astfel incat functiile $f, g : D \rightarrow R$, $f(x) = x^3 + x^2 + 1$ si $g(x) = 2x + 1$ sa fie egale

$$f(x) = g(x) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x^3 + x^2 + 1 = 2x + 1 \Leftrightarrow x^3 + x^2 - 2x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x(x^2 + x - 2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x(x-1)(x+2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in \{-2, 0, 1\}$$

(1p)

(1p)

$$D \in \{\{-2, 0, 1\}, \{-2, 0\}, \{-2, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{-2\}, \{0\}, \{1\}\} \dots (1p)$$

- b) Fie n un numar natural impar. Demonstrati ca fractia $\frac{n^3 + 2n^{2+3n+4}}{n^2 + 2}$ este ireductibila.

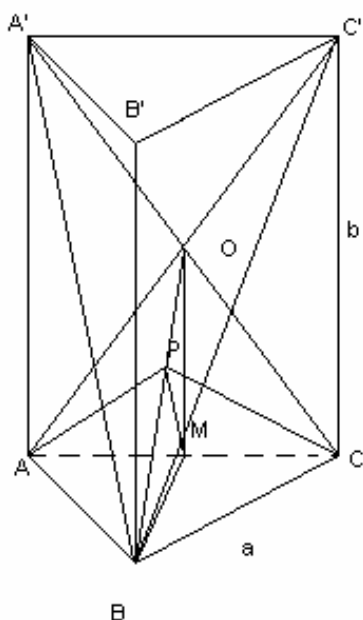
$$\text{Fie } (n^3 + 2n^2 + 3n + 4, n^2 + 2) = d \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} d \mid n^3 + 2n^2 + 3n + 4 \\ d \mid n^2 + 2 \Rightarrow d \mid n^3 + 2n \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} d \mid 2n^2 + n + 4 \\ d \mid n^2 + 2 \Rightarrow d \mid 2n^2 + 4 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$d \mid n \Rightarrow \frac{d \mid n^2}{d \mid n^2 + 2} \Rightarrow d \mid 2 \dots (2p)$$

$$\Rightarrow d = 1 (1p)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} d \mid n^2 + 2 \\ n_{\text{impar}} \Rightarrow n^2 + 2_{\text{impar}} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow d \text{ impar } (1p)$$

2. Se considera prisma triunghiulara regulata $ABCA'B'C'$. Sa se demonstreze ca planele (ABC') si (BCA') sunt perpendiculare, daca si numai daca $AA' = AB \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$.



$$\text{Fie } \{O\} = AC' \cap A'C \text{ si } OM \perp AC \text{ (1p)}$$

$$AC \perp (BOM) \quad (1p)$$

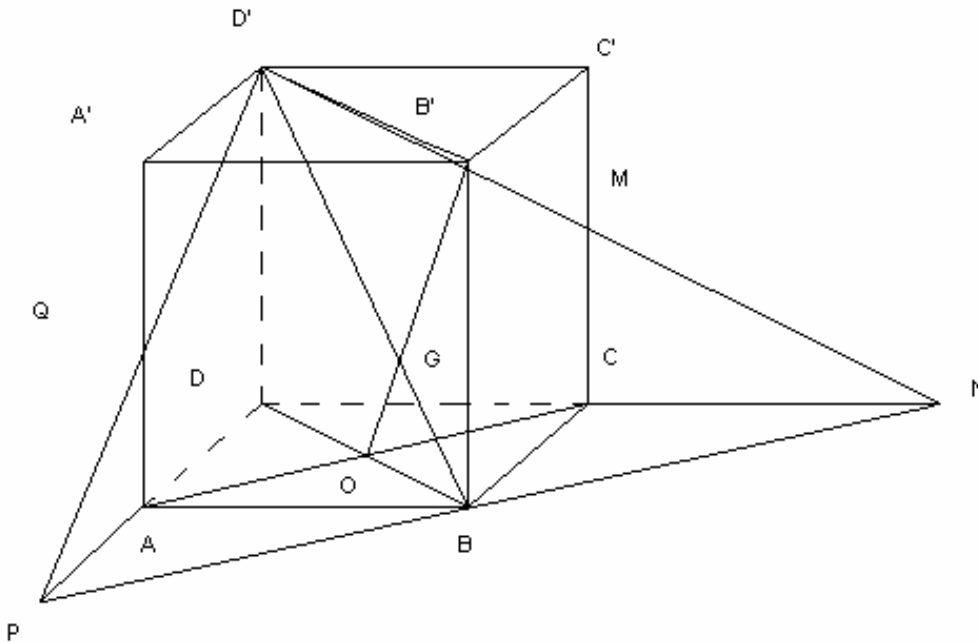
$$\text{Fie } MP \perp OB \quad (1p)$$

$$\angle(ABC'), \angle(BCA') = \angle APC \quad (1p)$$

$$\angle APC = 90^\circ \text{ (1p)} \quad \text{si } MP = \frac{AC}{2} \quad \text{si } \frac{OM \cdot BM}{OB} = \frac{AC}{2} \text{ (1p)} \quad \text{si}$$

$$\text{si } \frac{\frac{b}{2} \cdot \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{b^2 + 3a^2}}{2}} = \frac{a}{2} \Leftrightarrow b = \frac{a\sqrt{6}}{2} \quad (1p)$$

3. Fie cubul ABCD A'B'C'D' si M mijlocul medianei CC'. Planul (BMD') intersecteaza DC si DA in N respectiv P. a) Demonstrati ca triunghiurile D'NP si ACB' au acelasi centru de greutate. b) Stabiliti raportul volumelor determinate de planul (MBD') in cubul ABCDA'B'C'D' si studiatii cum se modifica acest raport daca $M \in CC'$ dar nu este mijlocul segmentului CC'.



a. Daca notam muchia cubului cu a

$DN=2a$, $DP=2a$1p.

N,B,P coliniare, $BP=BN \Rightarrow D'B$ mediana $DD'PN$...1p.

$BD \cap AC = \{O\}$, $BD \cap B'D = \{G\}$ B'O mediana triunghi B'AC1p.

triunghiul OBG ~ triunghi B'D'G $\Rightarrow \frac{OG}{GB'} = \frac{BG}{GD'} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow G$ centr de greutate coincid1p.

b. Fie $D'P \cap AA' = \{Q\} \Rightarrow V_{D'QABCMD} = V_{D'DPN} - V_{QAPB} - V_{MCBN} = \frac{a^3}{2} \Rightarrow \text{raportul} = 1$1p.

-daca $M \in [CC']$ demonstratie identica....1p.

-daca $M \in CC'$ si $M \notin [CC']$ planul taie alte doua muchii opuse ca la punctul anterior deci demonstratia nu se modifica.....1p.