

**CONCURSUL NAȚIONAL DE MATEMATICĂ APLICATĂ  
„ADOLF HAIMOVICI”**

**ETAPA LOCALĂ**

**SUCEAVA - 18 FEBRUARIE 2023**

**CLASA a IX-a**

**H2 Filiera Teoretică: Profilul Real – Specializarea Științe ale naturii**

**BAREM DE CORECTARE ȘI NOTARE**

**1. (7p)** Să se determine toate perechile de numere reale  $(x ; y)$  care verifică simultan relațiile:  $|x-2|+|y-5|=2$  și  $y=3+|x-2|$

**Rezolvare:**

$y=3+ x-2  \Rightarrow  x-2 =y-3 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y-3 \geq 0 \Rightarrow y \geq 3 \\ x=y-1 \text{ sau } x=5-y \end{cases}$	2p
$y-3+ y-5 =2 \Rightarrow  y-5 =-y+5 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -y+5 \geq 0 \Rightarrow y \leq 5 \\ y=5 \text{ sau } (\forall) y \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow y \leq 5 \end{cases}$	2p
$y \in [3, 5] \Rightarrow 0 \leq y-3 \leq 2 \Rightarrow  x-2  \leq 2 \Rightarrow -2 \leq x-2 \leq 2 \Leftrightarrow x \in [0, 4]$	2p
$S = \{(x, y) / x \in [0, 4], y \in [3, 5]\} \text{ sau } \{(y-1, y), (5-y, y) / y \in [3, 5]\}$	1p

**2.** Dacă  $a_n = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1+2} + \frac{1}{1+2+3} + \dots + \frac{1}{1+2+\dots+n} \right)$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ , atunci să se arate că:

a) **(3p)**  $\sum_{k=1}^n a_k^2 - a_{k+1}^2 < \frac{1}{4}$

b) **(4p)**  $\sum_{k=1}^n \left[ \frac{1}{(k+1)^2(k+2)^2} - \frac{2}{(k+2)^2} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{a_k^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{3}{2} \right]$

**Rezolvare:**

a) $a_n = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{2}{2 \cdot 3} + \dots + \frac{2}{n(n+1)} \right) = 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{n}{n+1}$	2p
$\sum_{k=1}^n (a_k^2 - a_{k+1}^2) = a_1^2 - a_{n+1}^2 = \frac{1}{4} - \left( \frac{n+1}{n+2} \right)^2 < \frac{1}{4}$	1p
b) $\frac{a_k^2 - a_{k+1}^2}{a_k^2} = 1 - \left( \frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k} \right)^2 = 1 - 1 - \frac{1}{k(k+2)} = -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+2} \right)$	2p

$\sum_{k=1}^n \left[ \frac{1}{(k+1)^2(k+2)^2} - \frac{2}{(k+2)^2} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{a_k^2} = \sum_{k=1}^n \left[ \frac{a_k^2 - a_{k+1}^2}{a_k^2} \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+2} \right)$	1p
$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{3}{2} \right)$	1p

3. Fie  $b_n = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{p^n}$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ , unde  $p$  - număr natural nenul. Să se arate că :

a) (5p) 
$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{p^k - 1}{p^{k+1} - 1} \cdot p \cdot b_{k+1} > \frac{n}{p^n}, p \neq 1$$

b) (2p) Dacă  $p = 1$  atunci : 
$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{p^{k-1} + p^{k-2} + \dots + p + 1}{p^k + p^{k-1} + \dots + p + 1} \cdot p \cdot b_{k+1} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

**Rezolvare:**

a)	2p
$b_n = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{p^n} \quad \Big  \cdot \frac{1}{p}$	
$\frac{1}{p} b_n = \frac{1}{p^2} + \frac{1}{p^3} + \dots + \frac{1}{p^{n+1}} \Rightarrow b_n \left( \frac{1}{p} - 1 \right) = \frac{1}{p^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow b_n = \frac{p^n - 1}{p^n(p-1)}$	
$\frac{b_k}{b_{k+1}} = \frac{p^k - 1}{p^k(p-1)} \cdot \frac{p^{k+1}(p-1)}{p^{k+1} - 1} = \frac{p(p^k - 1)}{p^{k+1} - 1} \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{p(p^k - 1)}{p^{k+1} - 1} \cdot b_{k+1} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{b_k}{b_{k+1}} \cdot b_{k+1}$	1p
$\sum_{k=1}^n b_k = b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_n = \frac{1}{p} + \left( \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p^2} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p^2} + \frac{1}{p^3} \right) + \dots + \left( \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{p^n} \right) =$	1p
$= \frac{n}{p} + \frac{n-1}{p^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{p^n} > \underbrace{\frac{1}{p^n} + \frac{1}{p^n} + \dots + \frac{1}{p^n}}_{n\text{-ori}} = \frac{n}{p^n}$	1p
b) $p = 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{k+1} \cdot (k+1) = \sum_{k=1}^n k = 1 + 2 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$	2p

4. (7p) Fie  $\Delta ABC$  în care  $AM$  - mediană ,  $BD$ - bisectoare . Să se arate că :

$$\overline{AM} + \overline{BD} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \overline{AB} + \frac{a+3c}{2(a+c)} \cdot \overline{AC} \quad (a=BC, b=AC, c=AB)$$

**Rezolvare:**

$AM$ - mediană , atunci : $\overline{AM} = \frac{1}{2}(\overline{AB} + \overline{AC})$	2p
$\overline{BD} = \frac{a}{a+c} \overline{BA} + \frac{c}{a+c} \overline{BC} = -\frac{a}{a+c} \overline{AB} + \frac{c}{a+c} (\overline{AC} - \overline{AB}) = -\overline{AB} + \frac{c}{a+c} \overline{AC}$	3p
$\overline{AM} + \overline{BD} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \overline{AB} + \frac{a+3c}{2(a+c)} \cdot \overline{AC}$	2p

**Notă: Orice altă soluție corectă se va puncta corespunzător.**