

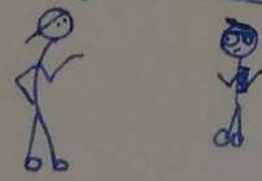
A. ⑥ Fie $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$. Notăm $1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot n = n!$ și citim "n factorial".

Asadar $n!$ este produsul tuturor numerelor naturale nenule, mai mici sau egale cu n .

Prin convenție $1! = 1$ și în plus

$$0! = 1$$

Si de cele ori scrie n
de mira!!!...



In aceste conditii calculati:

$$\alpha = 3! + 4! + \frac{7!}{5!}$$

$$\alpha = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 + \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7}{5!} = 6(1+4) + 6 \cdot 7 = 6 \cdot 12 = 72 \quad \square$$

temă: Demonstrați că: a) $\frac{1000!}{998!} = 999 \cdot 1000$

b) $1 + \frac{2!}{1!} + \frac{3!}{2!} + \frac{4!}{3!} + \dots + \frac{n!}{(n-1)!} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

T. ⑥ Demonstrați că, într-un triunghi oarecare ABC, are loc:

$$\cos A + \cos B + \cos C \leq \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\cos A + \cos B + \cos C = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + 2 \cos \frac{B+C}{2} \cos \frac{B-C}{2} = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B-C}{2} \leq 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \cdot 1 \leq 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} + 1$$

eg pt $\cos \frac{B-C}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow |B-C| = 0$

Suma ca $-2x^2 + 2x + 1 \leq -\frac{\Delta}{4a} = -\frac{12}{4 \cdot (-2)} = \frac{3}{2} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

eg pt $x = x_v = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{2}{2 \cdot (-2)} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow \cos A + \cos B + \cos C \leq -2 \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} + 1 \leq \frac{3}{2}$$

eg pt $B=C$

eg pt $\sin \frac{A}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{A}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow A = \frac{\pi}{3}$
 $\frac{A}{2} \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$

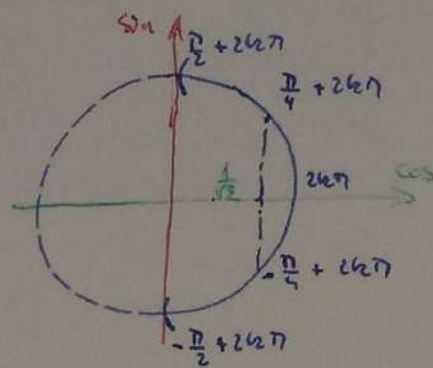
Asadar $\cos A + \cos B + \cos C \leq \frac{3}{2} \quad \forall \triangle ABC$ și egalitatea are loc pt $\left. \begin{matrix} A = \frac{\pi}{3} \\ B = C = \frac{\pi}{3} \end{matrix} \right\}$ deci pt $\triangle ABC$ echilateral! \square

A. 6) Rezolvați ecuația

$$\log_2 (\cos x) + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$\text{CE: } \cos x > 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \left(2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}, 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$\log_2 \cos x = -\frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \cos x = 2^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Leftrightarrow \cos x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Leftrightarrow x \in \left\{ \pm \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \quad \square$$

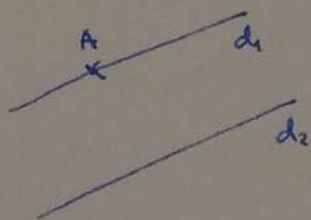


$$\text{Am\u0103: } 2x - \log_5 (25^x + 25 - 5^x) = 0$$

G. 6) Demonstrați c\u0103 dreptele $d_1: x - 2y + 5 = 0$? $d_2: x - 2y + 5 = 0$ sunt paralele ?

determinați distanța dintre acestea!

$$\begin{aligned} d_1: y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{2} &\Rightarrow m_1 = \frac{1}{2} \\ d_2: y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{2} &\Rightarrow m_2 = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow d_1 \parallel d_2 \Rightarrow \text{are sens s\u0103 vorbim} \\ \text{despre distan\u021ba dintre} \\ \text{cele dou\u0103 drepte} \end{array} \right.$$



$$\text{Aleg } A(-1, 1) \in d_1 \Rightarrow d(d_1, d_2) = d(A, d_2)$$

$$\text{Dar } d(A, d_2) = \frac{|-1 - 2 + 5|}{\sqrt{1^2 + (-2)^2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow d(d_1, d_2) = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \quad \square$$

Am\u0103: Determinați distanța dintre dreptele $d_1: x + 2y + 1 = 0$
 $d_2: 2x + 4y = 5$

A ⑥ Determinați, în funcție de m , numărul soluțiilor sistemului:

$$\begin{cases} mx + my + z + t = 0 \\ x + my + mz + t = 0 \\ x + y + mz + mt = 0 \\ mx + y + z + mt = 0 \end{cases}$$

Sist. e omogen \Rightarrow compatibil ($(0,0,0,0)$ e soluție)

$$= \left| \begin{array}{cccc|c} m & m & 1 & 1 & \\ 1 & m & m & 1 & \\ 1 & 1 & m & m & \\ m & 1 & 1 & m & \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{l_2+l_1+l_3+l_4} \left| \begin{array}{cccc|c} m & m & 1 & 1 & \\ 1 & m & m & 1 & \\ 1 & 1 & m & m & \\ 2m+2 & 2m+2 & 2m+2 & 2m+2 & \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= (2m+2) \left| \begin{array}{cccc|c} m & m & 1 & 1 & \\ 1 & m & m & 1 & \\ 1 & 1 & m & m & \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{C_2-C_1} 2(m+1) \left| \begin{array}{cccc|c} m & 0 & 1 & 1 & \\ 1 & m-1 & m & 1 & \\ 1 & 0 & m & m & \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= 2(m+1) \cdot (m-1) \cdot (-1)^{2+2} \cdot \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} m & 1 & 1 & \\ 1 & m & m & \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{l_1-l_3} 2(m+1)(m-1) \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} m-1 & 0 & 0 & \\ 1 & m & m & \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= 2(m+1)(m-1) \cdot (m-1) \cdot (m-m) = 0 \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \text{sistemul este}$$

compatibil nedeterminat \Rightarrow S e infinită. \square

Remă: Pentru sistemul de mai sus aflat în punctul care sistemul este compatibil dublu nedeterminat \odot

An ⑥ Calculați:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1+\sin x}{1-\sin x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} \stackrel{\frac{1}{\infty}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\underbrace{\left(1 + \frac{2\sin x}{1-\sin x} \right)}_{\sim e} \right]^{\frac{1-\sin x}{2\sin x} \cdot \frac{1}{x}} = e^1 \text{ unde}$$

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sin x}{1-\sin x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{2}{1-\sin x} \right) \stackrel{\frac{2}{1-0}}{=} 2 \Rightarrow \text{limite e } e^2 \quad \square$$

Remă: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1+\cos x}{1-\cos x} \right)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}} = ?$

An folosit: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$ și $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$