

$$f_2(x) = -x^2 + 2 \Rightarrow \text{pt de min} = 2$$

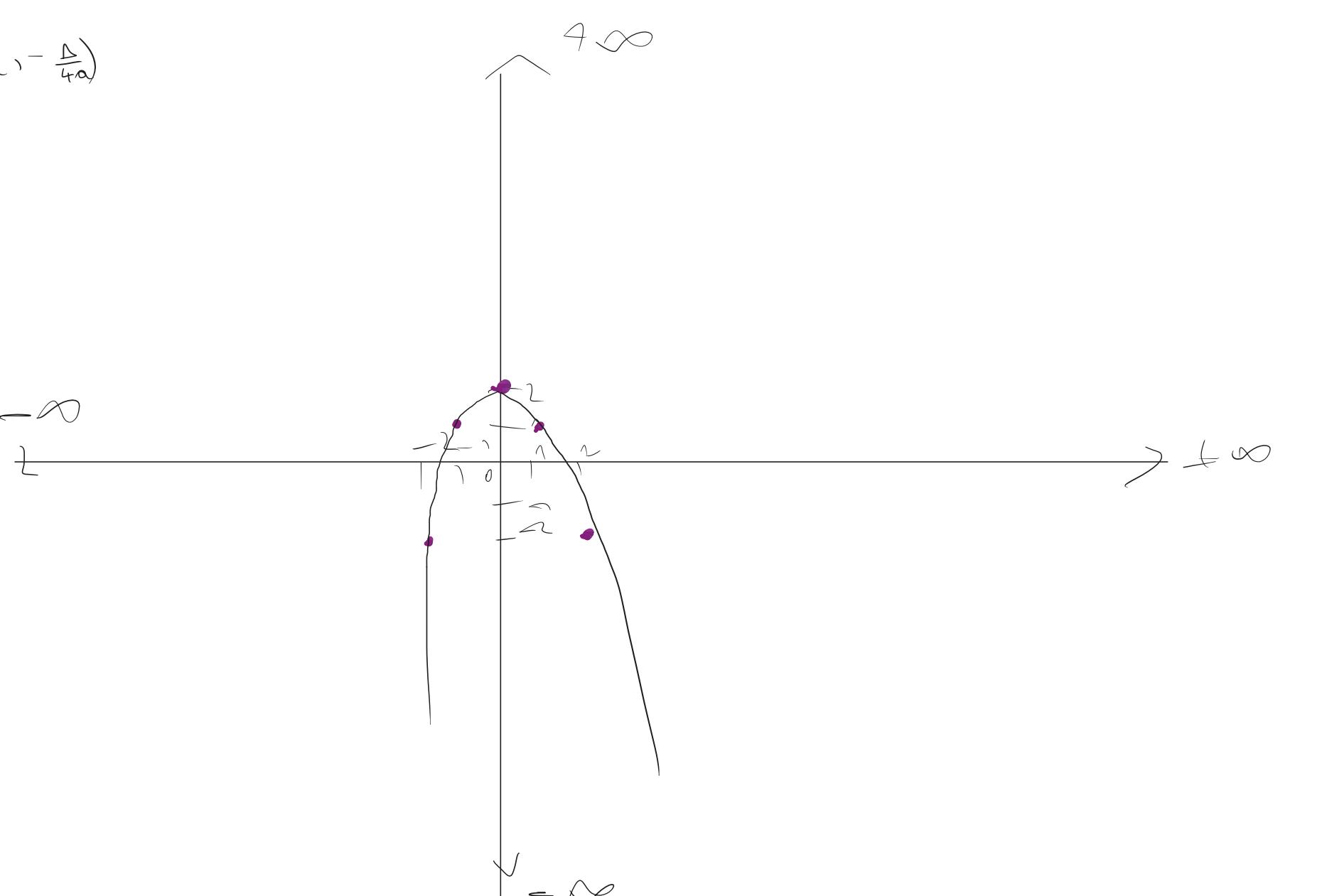
$$\text{pt de maxime} = \left(-\frac{\Delta}{2a}, -\frac{\Delta}{4a} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}f_2(0) &= 2 \\f_2(1) &= -1 + 2 = 1\end{aligned}$$

$$f(2) = -4 + 2 = -2$$

$$f(-1) = -1 + 2 = 1$$

$$f_2(-2) = -4 + 2 = -2$$



Considerăm sistemul omogen

$$\begin{cases} x-y=0 \\ x+z=0 \\ -y-z=0 \end{cases}$$

a cărui matrice este A. Demonstrați că acesta soluție (x_0, y_0, z_0) a acestui sistem, cu toate componentele numeroare, pt. care suma $(x_0-1)^2 + (y_0-1)^2 + (z_0-1)^2$ ia cea mai mică valoare posibilă.

\Rightarrow sistem camp nehomogenat

$$\exists \lambda \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda - y = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = y \Rightarrow y = \lambda \\ \lambda + z = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -z \Rightarrow z = -\lambda \\ -y - z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda - (-\lambda) = \lambda + \lambda = 2\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$\rightarrow f(x)$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x-y+z=0 \\ x+0=y+z=0 \\ 0=x-y-z=0 \end{array} \right| \Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(x_0-1)^2 + (y_0-1)^2 + (z_0-1)^2 - \text{minimum}$$

$$= (\lambda - 1)^2 + (\lambda - 1)^2 + (-\lambda - 1)^2 =$$

$$= 2(\lambda - 1)^2 + ((-1)(\lambda + 1))^2 = 2(\lambda - 1)^2 + (-1) \cdot (\lambda + 1)^2 = 2(\lambda - 1)^2 + (\lambda + 1)^2$$

$$= 2(\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1) + \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = 2\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 2 + \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = 3\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 3$$

Fie matricea $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$. Dacă $X(A) = I_2 + aA$

$$X(2^t) = X(1) \cdot X\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot X\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \cdots X\left(\frac{1}{1024}\right). \quad (9 \text{ pct})$$

$\therefore A^M = (I_2 - A) \cdot A^{M-1} + (I_2 - A) \cdot I_M = 0_M$

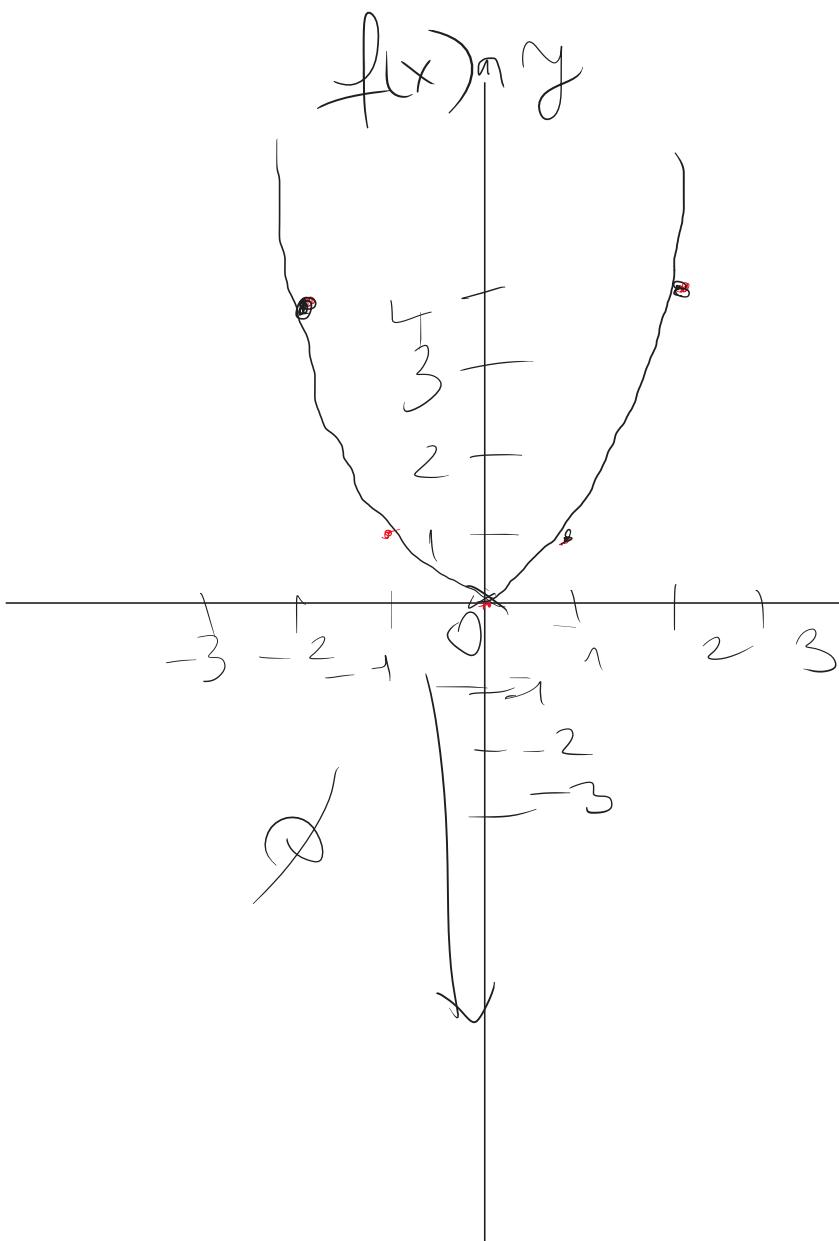
$\ln A = L \Rightarrow \det A = 0 \Rightarrow A^2 - A = 0_M \Rightarrow$

$$X(2^t) = X(1) \cdot X\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdots X\left(\frac{1}{1024}\right)$$

$M = X\left(\underbrace{(1+1/2) \cdots (1+1/1024)}_P\right)^{-1}$

$M = X(P^{-1}) = X(1024)$

$$X(2^t) = X(1024) \Rightarrow P = \infty$$



$$f_1(x) = x^2, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f_2(x) = -x, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$P(x) = -x_1 x_2$$

$$\begin{aligned}f_1(0) &= 0 \\f_1(1) &= 1 \\f_1(2) &= 4 \\f_1(-1) &= (-1)^2 = 1 \\f_1(-2) &= (-2)^2 = 4\end{aligned}$$

$$f_1(x) = x^2, f_2(x) = ax^2 + bx + c > 0$$

if f_2 do not have real roots $\Rightarrow \left(-\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 - \frac{\Delta}{4a} < 0$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{for } a=1 \\ b=0 \\ c=0 \end{array} f_1(x) = x^2 = x^2 + 0 \cdot 2x + 0.$$

$$370 \Rightarrow f\left(\frac{b}{2a}, -\frac{\Delta}{4a}\right)$$

$$-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{-2}{6} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow -\frac{\Delta}{4a} = -\frac{4-4 \cdot 9}{12} = -\frac{32}{12} = \frac{32}{12} = \frac{16}{6} = \frac{8}{3}$$

\downarrow Sd: $\{(1/3)(1/3), (-1/3)\}$ $f(x)$

$$f(x) = 3x^2 - 2x + 3$$

form of $\therefore ax^2 + bx + c = 0$.

Cas II: de $a > 0$ et de max + de
et de min ($-\frac{b}{2a}$, $-\frac{\Delta}{4a}$)

Case II: $dc < 0$

- pt de max: $\left(-\frac{b}{2a}, -\frac{c}{4a}\right)$ Vd min
- pt de min: $-\infty$

d) Dămărgirea că multimea $G = \{A, A^2, A^3\}$ este grup în raport cu operearea multimiții de matricele următoare:

G este grup datorită: $\forall x, y \in G, (x \circ y)^{-1} = x^{-1} \circ y^{-1}$

$\forall x, y \in G, x \circ y \in G$ și $x \circ y = y \circ x = x$

$\forall x, y \in G, x \circ y \in G$ și $x \circ y = x \circ x = e$

1) asociativitatea:

$$(X \circ Y) \circ Z = X \circ (Y \circ Z) = (A^x \circ A^y) \circ A^z = A^{x+y+z} = A^x \circ (A^y \circ A^z)$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} X = A^x, Y = A^y \\ \text{analog} \end{array} \right.$

$$\Rightarrow A^{x+y+z} \circ A^2 = A^x \circ A^{y+2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A^{x+y+2} \rightarrow A^{x+y+2} \text{ este asociativitatea (I)}$$

2) elementul neutru și cu n^{th} matrițială

$$I_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G.$$

3) $A \circ A^{-1} = A^4 \Rightarrow A^{-1} \in G$

1. $A^1 \circ A^3 = A^4 \Rightarrow x=3, A^3 \in G.$

2. $A^2 \circ A^2 = A^4 \Rightarrow x=2, A^2 \in G$

3. $A^3 \circ A^1 = A^4 \Rightarrow x=1, A^1 \in G$

4. $A^4 \circ A^0 = A^4 \Rightarrow x=0 \Rightarrow A^0 \in G$

$\exists A, \forall A \in G \quad (I)$

$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, A^3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$A^4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, A^0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^5 = A^2 \Rightarrow T=4$

$\Rightarrow A \circ A^0 = A^5 = A^2$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A^0 \in A^1 \\ A^1 \in A^2 \\ A^2 \in A^3 \\ A^3 \in A^4 \end{array} \right. \quad \# A^4 \in G - \text{element neutru}$

Numerele I, II, III sunt corecte.

Fie polinomul $f = X^3 - 3X^2 + 2X$. Dacă x_1, x_2, x_3 sunt rădăcinile polinomului f , atunci

$E = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2$ este egală cu: (5 pct.)

$S_1 = \frac{-b}{a} = 3$	\equiv	$x_1 + x_2 + x_3$	
$S_2 = \frac{c}{a} = -2$	\equiv	$x_1 x_2 + x_2 x_3 + x_1 x_3$	
$S_3 = \frac{d}{a} = -$	\equiv	$x_1 x_2 x_3$	

$$\begin{aligned} (x_1 - x_2)^2 &= x_1^2 - 2x_1 x_2 + x_2^2 \\ (x_1 - x_2)^2 &= x_1^2 - 2x_1 x_2 + x_2^2 \\ (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2 &= x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 2(x_1 x_2 + x_2 x_3 + x_1 x_3) \\ S_1^2 &\quad \underbrace{\qquad\qquad\qquad}_{E} \\ E &= S_1^2 - 2S_2 \\ &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

c) M: $m(n-1)+1 + m(n-1)+2 + \dots + m(n-1)+(m-2-1)$

$M: [m(n-1)] + 1+3+\dots+(2n-1)$

$$m^3 - m^2 + m^2 = m^3 - m \cdot n$$

$$2(m^2 + m) - m = m^2 + m - n$$

$$= m^2 - n$$

d) un se desvălu pe acasă și băieție

primul el $\frac{1}{2}m(n-1)+1 = \frac{n^2-n+1}{2}$

ultimul el $\frac{1}{2}m(n-1) + 2n-1 = \frac{m^2+m-1}{2}$

ultimul el $\frac{1}{2}m(n-1) + 2n-1 = \frac{m^2+m-1}{2}$

primul el $\frac{1}{2}m(n-1) + 2n-1 = \frac{m^2+m-1}{2}$

$\frac{n^2+n-1}{2} ? 2m^2 - 2n + 2$

$0 ? m^2 - 3m + 3$

$m = 1$

Ad către să văd că $0 < 1$

\Rightarrow ~~ad~~