

Annex

$$y = mx + n, \quad m = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x}, \quad n = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) - mx)$$
$$(x^\alpha)' = \alpha x^{\alpha-1}, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)' = \frac{f'g - fg'}{g^2}$$

$$y = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

$$\int x^\alpha dx = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\mathcal{A}_\Delta = \frac{1}{2} ah_a$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{\text{parallelogram}} = ah_a$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{\text{parallelogram}} = \frac{1}{2} d_1 d_2 \sin \varphi$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{\text{lat.surf.cone}} = \pi R G$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \varphi$$

$$\sin(2\alpha) = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

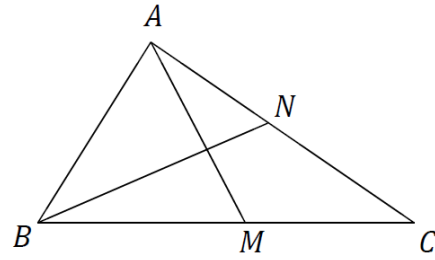
$$(a + b)^n = C_n^0 a^n + C_n^1 a^{n-1} b + C_n^2 a^{n-2} b^2 + \dots + C_n^k a^{n-k} b^k + \dots + C_n^n b^n$$

$$T_{k+1} = C_n^k a^{n-k} b^k, \quad k \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n\}$$

$$C_n^k = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}, \quad 0 \leq k \leq n$$

GEOMETRY

6. In the triangle ABC the medians AM and BN are perpendicular and have the length of 9 cm și 12 cm respectively. Determine the length of the side AB .

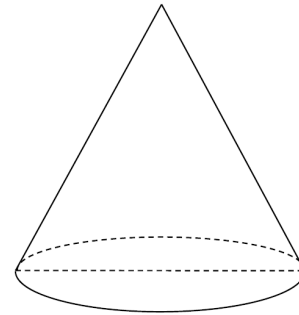


Solution:

Answer: _____.

L	L
0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5

7. The area of the axial section of a right circular cone is equal to 60 cm^2 . Determine the area of the lateral surface of the cone, if it is known that the diameter of the base is of 10 cm.



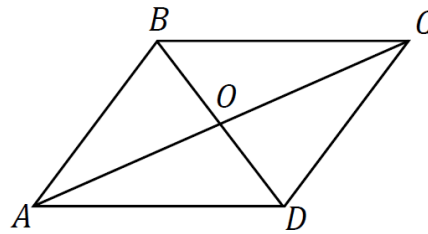
Solution:

Answer: _____.

L	L
0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8

8.

In the parallelogram $ABCD$, O is the point of intersection of the diagonals, so that $m(\angle AOB) = 60^\circ$. Determine the length of the altitude of the parallelogram, corresponding to the side AB , if it is known that $AC = 16$ cm and $BD = 10$ cm.



Solution:

L
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8L
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8

Answer: _____.

MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS

9.

Determine the maximum value of the function $f: [0; +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = 2 - \sqrt{x}$.

Solution:

L
0
1
2
3
4
5L
0
1
2
3
4
5

Answer: _____.

10.	Consider the function $f: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \frac{x^2-1}{x+2}$. a) Write the equation of the tangent line to the graph of the function f at the point with the abscissa $x_0 = -1$. <i>Solution:</i> <i>Answer:</i> _____ .	L 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	L 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
	b) Determine the oblique asymptote of the graph of the function f , as $x \rightarrow +\infty$. <i>Solution:</i> <i>Answer:</i> _____ .	L 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	L 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
	c) Calculate: $\int_0^2 f(x) dx.$ <i>Solution:</i> <i>Answer:</i> _____ .	L 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	L 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

