

## Annex

$$\log_a b^c = c \log_a b, \quad a \in \mathbb{R}_+^* \setminus \{1\}, \quad b \in \mathbb{R}_+^*, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\log_{a^c} b = \frac{1}{c} \log_a b, \quad a \in \mathbb{R}_+^* \setminus \{1\}, \quad b \in \mathbb{R}_+^*, \quad c \neq 0$$

$$(x^\alpha)' = \alpha x^{\alpha-1}, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$V = \pi \int_a^b f^2(x) dx$$

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

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

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

$$\frac{a}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{b}{\sin \beta} = \frac{c}{\sin \gamma}$$

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

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

$$\mathcal{V}_{pyr.} = \frac{1}{3} \mathcal{A}_b H$$

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

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

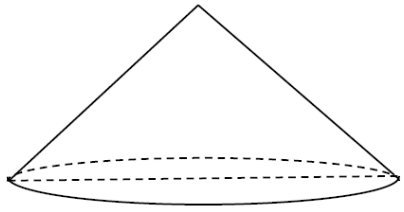
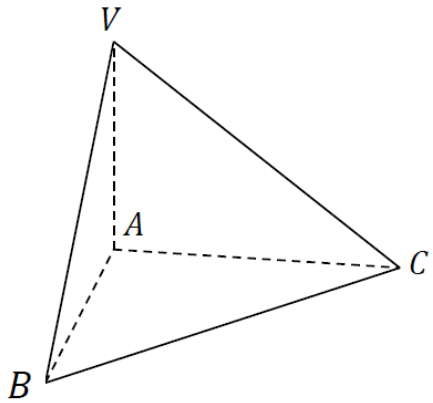
$$C_n^m = \frac{n!}{m!(n-m)!}, \quad 0 \leq m \leq n$$

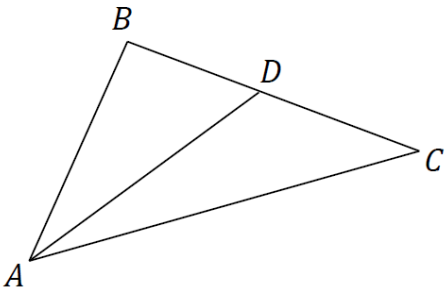
$$A_n^m = \frac{n!}{(n-m)!}, \quad 0 \leq m \leq n$$

No.	Items	Score	
<b>ALGEBRA</b>			
1.	Calculate the value of the expression: $1,5 + \log_2 \sqrt{8}$ . <i>Solution:</i>          <i>Answer:</i> _____ .	L 0 1 2 3 4 5	L 0 1 2 3 4 5
2.	Solve in the set $\mathbb{C}$ the equation $(2 + i)z = 5$ . <i>Solution:</i>          <i>Answer:</i> _____ .	L 0 1 2 3 4 5	L 0 1 2 3 4 5
3.	Consider $D(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 2^{x-1} & 4 \\ 8 & 4^x \end{vmatrix}$ . Solve in the set $\mathbb{R}$ the equation $D(x) = 0$ . <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

4.	<p>Consider the expression <math>E(\alpha) = (\cos \alpha + 1)^2 + (\cos \alpha - 1)^2 - 3</math>. Show that the value of the expression <math>2\sqrt{3} \cdot E(15^\circ)</math> is a natural number.</p> <p><i>Solution:</i></p>	L 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	L 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
5.	<p>Solve in the set <math>\mathbb{R}</math> the inequation <math>\frac{ x }{\log_{0,2}(2x+3)} \geq 0</math>.</p> <p><i>Solution:</i></p> <p><i>Answer:</i> _____.</p>	L 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	L 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

**GEOMETRY**

6.	<p>The axial section of a right circular cone represents a right-angled triangle with the cathetus of <math>\sqrt{2}</math> cm. Determine the area of the lateral surface of the cone.</p> <p><i>Solution:</i></p> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;">  </div>	L 0 1 2 3 4 5	L 0 1 2 3 4 5
<p><i>Answer:</i> _____.</p>			
7.	<p>The base of the pyramid <math>VABC</math> is the right-angled triangle <math>ABC</math>, where <math>m(\angle A) = 90^\circ</math>, <math>AB = 6</math> cm, <math>AC = 8</math> cm. The edge <math>VA</math> is perpendicular to the plane of the base of the pyramid and is congruent to the median from the vertex <math>A</math> of the triangle <math>ABC</math>. Determine the volume of the pyramid <math>VABC</math>.</p> <p><i>Solution:</i></p> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;">  </div>	L 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	L 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
<p><i>Answer:</i> _____.</p>			

8.	<p>Consider the triangle <math>ABC</math>, where <math>m(\angle A) = 60^\circ</math> and the bisector <math>AD</math> divides the side <math>BC</math> into the segments <math>BD = 2</math> cm and <math>CD = 4</math> cm. Determine the measure of the angle <math>C</math>.</p> <p><i>Solution:</i></p>		L 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	L 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
<b>MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS</b>				
9.	<p>Consider the function <math>f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \left(\frac{e}{3}\right)^x</math>. Establish the monotonicity of the function <math>f</math>.</p> <p><i>Solution:</i></p>		L 0 1 2 3 4 5	L 0 1 2 3 4 5
<p><i>Answer:</i> _____.</p>				



