

Barem de corectare OLM 2018 Clasa a VI-a

P1 – autor Iustina Albu

$d = (3n + 7, 7n + 12)$, atunci $d 3n + 5, d 7n + 12$	3p
$d 21n + 35, d 21n + 36 \Rightarrow d 1$	3p
$d = 1$, deci fracția este ireductibilă.	1p

P2 – autor Adina Oancea

a) $A_1 A_{2017} = A_1 A_2 + A_2 A_3 + \dots + A_{2016} A_{2017} = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{2016 \cdot 2017}$	2p
$A_1 A_{2017} = 1 - \frac{1}{2017} = \frac{2016}{2017}$	1p
b) $A_1 A_k = 1 - \frac{1}{k} = \frac{k-1}{k}$	2p
Dacă M este mijlocul lui $A_1 A_k$, atunci $MA_k = \frac{k-1}{2k}$.	1p
$\frac{k-1}{2k} = \frac{9}{20} \Leftrightarrow k = 10$	1p

P3 – autor Monica Guita

$A = \frac{2^{3k+3} - 2^{3k+2} - 2^{3k+1} + 2^{3k-1}}{2^{2018} - 2^{2017} + 2^{2015}} = \frac{2^{3k-1} \cdot (2^4 - 2^3 - 2^2 + 1)}{2^{2015} \cdot (2^3 - 2^2 + 1)} = \frac{2^{3k-1}}{2^{2015}}$	3p
$A \in \mathbb{N} \Leftrightarrow 3k - 1 \geq 2015$	2p
$3k \geq 2016$, deci valoare minimă a lui k este 672.	2p

P4 – autor Marius Șandru (GM)

$m(\angle AOB) = 2x > 0 \Rightarrow m(\angle AOC) = m(\angle COB) = x$	1p
$m(\angle AOD) = m(\angle DOC) = \frac{1}{2}x$	1p
$m(\angle DOE) = m(\angle EOB) = \frac{x + \frac{1}{2}x}{2} = \frac{3}{4}x$,	1p
$m(\angle EOF) = m(\angle FOA) = \frac{2x - \frac{3}{4}x}{2} = \frac{5}{8}x$	1p
$\frac{5}{8}x > \frac{1}{2}x$, deci $F \in \text{Int}(\angle DOB)$	1p
$m(\angle AOD) + m(\angle DOF) = m(\angle AOF)$; $\frac{1}{2}x + 5^\circ = \frac{5}{8}x \Leftrightarrow x = 40^\circ$	1p
$m(\angle AOB) = 80^\circ$	1p

