

2. TESZT

I. Feladat

1/ $40 - 20 : 5 = 40 - 4 = \boxed{36}$

2/ $\frac{x}{4} = 3 \Rightarrow x = 3 \cdot 4 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 12}$

3/ $\boxed{8}$

4/ $AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 \Rightarrow AC^2 = 8^2 + 6^2 \Rightarrow AC^2 = 64 + 36 \Rightarrow \boxed{AC = 10 \text{ cm}}$

5/ ACD_1 - egyenlő oldalú, $\Rightarrow m(\widehat{AC}, \widehat{D_1C}) = \boxed{60^\circ}$

6/ $25 - (-10) = \boxed{35^\circ \text{C}}$

II. Feladat

$$2) \quad x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{5} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{2}} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{5} \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{6} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{5} \cdot \left(\frac{3\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2}}{6} \right) =$$
$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{5} \cdot \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{6} = \frac{2^{\cancel{1}2}}{6} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$y = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{2}} \right) : \frac{1}{5\sqrt{2}} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{6} \right) \cdot 5\sqrt{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{2}}{6} \cdot 5\sqrt{2} =$$
$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} \cdot 5\sqrt{2} = \frac{5 \cdot 2^{\cancel{1}2}}{6} = \frac{5}{3} \Rightarrow y = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$m_a = \frac{x+y}{2} = \frac{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{5}{3}}{2} = \frac{\frac{6}{3}}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{m_a = 1}$$

3) Legyen x - Irina pénzösszege

Első nap: $\frac{3}{7} \cdot x = \frac{3x}{7}$

Második nap: 36 lej

$$\frac{3x}{7} + 36 = x \quad | \cdot 7$$

$$3x + 252 = 7x$$

$$3x - 7x = -252$$

$$-4x = -252 \quad | : (-4)$$

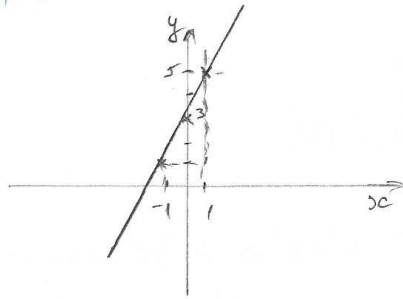
$$x = 63$$

Irina a két nap összesen 63 lej költ el.

2. Feladat 1/4

4.) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; f(x) = 2x + 3$

a.)
$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} x & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline f(x) & 1 & 3 & 5 \end{array}$$



$$f(-1) = 2 \cdot (-1) + 3 = -2 + 3 = 1$$

$$f(0) = 3$$

$$f(1) = 2 \cdot 1 + 3 = 5$$

b) $x = 2y$

$$x = 2 \cdot (2x + 3) \Rightarrow x = 4x + 6 \Rightarrow x - 4x = 6 \Rightarrow -3x = 6 \quad | :(-3)$$

$$x = -2$$

de $f(-2) = 2 \cdot (-2) + 3 = -4 + 3 = -1$

tehát $\boxed{M(-2; -1)}$

5.)
$$E(x) = \left(\frac{\frac{x+2}{1}}{x-2} - \frac{\frac{x-2}{1}}{x+2} - \frac{\frac{1}{1}}{(x-2)(x+2)} \right) : \left(\frac{x^2-1}{x^2-4} - 1 \right) =$$

$$= \frac{x+2 - (x-2) - 1}{(x-2)(x+2)} : \left(\frac{x^2-1}{(x-2)(x+2)} - 1 \right) =$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{x}+2 - \cancel{x}+2 - 1}{(x-2)(x+2)} : \frac{x^2-1 - (x-2)(x+2)}{(x-2)(x+2)} =$$

$$= \frac{3}{(x-2)(x+2)} : \frac{x^2-1 - (x^2-4)}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \frac{3}{(x-2)(x+2)} : \frac{\cancel{x^2}-1 - \cancel{x^2}+4}{(x-2)(x+2)} =$$

$$= \frac{3}{(x-2)(x+2)} : \frac{3}{(x-2)(x+2)} = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{E(x) = 1}$$

III. Tétel:

1) F: ABCD téglalap

$$AB = 600 \text{ m}$$

$$AD = 400 \text{ m}$$

$$AE = EB; E \in (AB)$$

$$DF = FC; F \in (DC)$$

$$EM = MC; M \in (EC)$$

K: a) $K_{ABCD} = 2000 \text{ m}$

b) B, M, F pontok kollinearitása

c) $T_{AEMF} = 3 \cdot T_{CFM}$

B: a) $K_{ABCD} = 2 \cdot (AB + BC) = 2 \cdot (600 + 400) = 2 \cdot 1000$
 $K_{ABCD} = 2000 \text{ m}$

b) FEBC - téglalap

$$FEC_{\Delta} \cong BCE_{\Delta}$$

FM - oldalfelező

BM - oldalfelező

\Rightarrow FB és CE átlók

$$FB \cap EC \Rightarrow M$$

\Rightarrow F, M, B kollinearitás

c) AECF paralelogrammában

$$T_{FEC_{\Delta}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot T_{AECF}$$

Mivel FM - oldalfelező az FEC_{Δ} -ban

$$\Rightarrow T_{FMC} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot T_{FEC_{\Delta}} \Rightarrow T_{FMC} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot T_{AECF} \Rightarrow T_{FMC} = \frac{1}{4} T_{AECF}$$

vagyis $T_{AMEF} = \frac{3}{4} T_{AECF}$

$$\Rightarrow T_{AEMF} = 3 \cdot T_{FMC}$$

2.) F: $ABCD A' B' C' D'$ - egyenes haszárú
 $A \cap BD = \{O\}$
 $AB = 8 \text{ cm}$
 $AA' = 8\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}$

K: a) $T_{ABCD} = 64 \text{ cm}^2$

b) $A' C \perp A C'$

c) $OB' \parallel (A' C' D)$

B: a) $T_{ABCD} = AB^2 \Rightarrow T_{ABCD} = 8^2 \Rightarrow T_{ABCD} = 64 \text{ cm}^2$

b) $A' C \cap A C' = \{P\}$ de ez $A C C' A'$ téglalap átlói

$A' P C' \Delta$ -ben - kiszámítjuk a háromszög oldalainak hosszát

$A' C' D' \Delta$ -ben $m(\hat{D}') = 90^\circ$

$A' C'^2 = A' D'^2 + D' C'^2$

$A' C'^2 = 64 + 64 \Rightarrow A' C' = 8\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}$

$A' P = \frac{A' C'}{2}$

de $A' C = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$

$A' C = \sqrt{8^2 + 8^2 + (8\sqrt{2})^2} = \sqrt{64 + 64 + 64 \cdot 2}$

$A' C = \sqrt{256}$

$A' C = 16 \text{ cm} \Rightarrow A' P = \frac{16}{2} \Rightarrow A' P = 8 \text{ cm}$

$C' P = \frac{C' A}{2}$ és $C' A = A' C \Rightarrow C' P = \frac{16}{2} \text{ cm} \Rightarrow C' P = 8 \text{ cm}$

Pitagorász, fordított Pitagorász tétel segítségével

$A' C'^2 = A' P^2 + P C'^2$

$(8\sqrt{2})^2 = 8^2 + 8^2$

$64 \cdot 2 = 64 + 64 \Rightarrow m(\hat{P}) = 90^\circ \Rightarrow A' C \perp A C'$

$128 = 128$

c) $A' C' \cap B' D' = \{O'\}$

$DB = O' B' \Rightarrow O' B' \cap O D$ paralelogramma $\Rightarrow O D' \parallel O B'$

$D' O' C (A' C' D)$

2. lépés

4/4

$O B' \parallel (A' C' D)$