

alfa klasė

Matematikos VBE II atsakymai (A kursas, 2026)





I dalis

Pateikiami atsakymai yra preliminarūs.

1. $A/B = \{8\}$

2. $m^{2\sqrt{2}-1}$

3. $a = 6$

4. $\frac{8 + 2\sqrt{a}}{16 - a}$

5. 648

6. $\operatorname{tg}\alpha = -\frac{4}{3}$

7. $S_{\text{pagr.}} = 9\pi$

8. $m + p = 1\frac{1}{2}$

9. $F(x) = x^4 + 1$

10. $x = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 2$ arba $x = -\frac{\sqrt{2} + 4}{2}$



II dalis

11.

11.1

$$|x - 5| > 2$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x - 5 > 2 \\ x > 7 \end{array} \quad \text{arba} \quad \begin{array}{l} -(x - 5) > 2 \\ -x + 5 > 2 \\ -x > -3 \quad | : (-1) \\ x < 3 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Ats. : } x \in (-\infty; 3) \cup (7; +\infty)$$

11.2.

$$\begin{array}{l} 10 \cdot \lg(100^x) - 1000 < 0 \\ 10 \cdot \lg(100^x) < 1000 \quad | : 10 \\ \lg(10^{2x}) < 100 \\ 2x \cdot \lg(10) < 100 \\ 2x < 100 \\ x < 50 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Ats. : } x \in (-\infty; 50)$$

12.

12.1

$$b_n = b_1 q^{n-1}$$

$$b_n = 10 \cdot 4^{n-1}, n - \text{paros}$$

$$b_{11} = 10 \cdot 4^{11-1} = 5 \cdot 2 \cdot 4^{10} = 5 \cdot 2 \cdot 2^{20} = 5 \cdot 2^{21}$$

$$\text{Ats. : } 5 \cdot 2^{21}$$

12.2

$b_1 = 100^{100}$ - tai pirmasis geometrinės progresijos narys (bakterijų skaičius pačioje pradžioje, kai praėję 0 valandų).

$q = 1 - \frac{9}{10} = \frac{1}{10}$ - sąlyga sako, kad kas valandą sunyksta $\frac{9}{10}$ bakterijų. Mums rūpi, kiek bakterijų lieka, todėl iš pilnos dalies (1) atimame sunykusią dalį.

$$b_n = 10^{100} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^{n-1}$$

$$10^{100} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^{n-1} = 1 \quad | : 10^{100}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{10^{100}}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^{n-1} = \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^{100}$$

$$n - 1 = 100$$

$$n = 101.$$

$$\text{Ats. : Valandų skaičius} = n - 1 = 101 - 1 = 100.$$



Il dalis

13.

$$\begin{cases} a^2 \cdot b^3 \cdot c^4 = 5^{10} \\ a^2 \cdot b = 5^6 \end{cases} \quad a, b, c > 0$$

$$\frac{a^2 \cdot b^3 \cdot c^4}{a^2 \cdot b} = \frac{5^{10}}{5^6}$$

$$b^2 \cdot c^4 = 5^4 \uparrow \frac{1}{2}$$

$$b \cdot c^2 = 5^2 \mid \cdot (a^2 \cdot b) = 5^6$$

$$(a^2 \cdot b) \cdot (b \cdot c^2) = 5^2 \cdot 5^6$$

$$a^2 \cdot b^2 \cdot c^2 = 5^8 \uparrow \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a \cdot b \cdot c = 5^4 = 625$$

Ats. : 625

14.

$$s(t) = 5t^2 + 40t$$

$$v(t) = s'(t)$$

$$v(t) = 10t + 40$$

$$v(2) = 10 \cdot 2 + 40 = 60 \text{ km/h}$$

Ats. : 60 km/h



Il dalis

15.

15.1

$$\overrightarrow{AD} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BD}$$

$$\overrightarrow{AD} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{BC}$$

$$\overrightarrow{BC} = \overrightarrow{AC} - \overrightarrow{AB}$$

$$\overrightarrow{BC} = \vec{b} - \vec{a}$$

$$\overrightarrow{AD} = \vec{a} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\vec{b} - \vec{a})$$

$$\overrightarrow{AD} = \frac{1}{2}\vec{a} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{b}$$

15.2

$$\overrightarrow{AD} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC}$$

$$\overrightarrow{AD} = \frac{1}{2}\vec{a} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{b}$$

$$\overrightarrow{BC} = \vec{b} - \vec{a}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{AD} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\vec{a} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{b}\right) \cdot (\vec{b} - \vec{a}) = \frac{1}{2}\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} - \frac{1}{2}(\vec{a})^2 + \frac{1}{2}(\vec{b})^2 - \frac{1}{2}\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{b})^2 - \frac{1}{2}(\vec{a})^2 = \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(|\vec{b}|^2 - |\vec{a}|^2) = \frac{1}{2}(9^2 - 5^2) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 56 = 28\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Ats. : } \overrightarrow{AD} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = 28$$



II dalis

16.

16.1

$$\sqrt{x+1} = 2 \uparrow^2$$

$$x+1 = 4$$

$$x = 3 = a$$

$$y = \sqrt{3+1} = 2 = b$$

$$A(3; 2)$$

$$y = f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$$

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

$$x_0 = 3$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$f'(3) = \frac{1}{2}(3+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f(3) = \sqrt{3+1} = 2$$

$$y = \frac{1}{4} \cdot (x-3) + 2 = \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{3}{4} + 2 = \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{5}{4}$$

Ats. : Parodyta



II dalis

16.2

$$a = -1$$

$$b = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_{-1}^3 (f(x))^2 dx = \pi \int_{-1}^3 (\sqrt{x+1})^2 dx = \pi \int_{-1}^3 (x+1) dx = \pi \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x \right) \Big|_{-1}^3 = \\ &= \pi \left(\left(\frac{3^2}{2} + 3 \right) - \left(\frac{(-1)^2}{2} - 1 \right) \right) = 8\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Ats. : } V = 8\pi$$



II dalis

17.

17.1

$$AC = l = 6$$

$$\frac{AO}{AC} = \sin\alpha$$

$$AO = R = AC \cdot \sin\alpha = 6\sin\alpha$$

$$\frac{CO}{AC} = \cos\alpha$$

$$CO = H = AC \cdot \cos\alpha = 6\cos\alpha$$

$$V_{kūg.} = \frac{1}{3} S_{pagr.} \cdot H$$

$$V_{kūg.} = \frac{1}{3} \pi \cdot R^2 \cdot H$$

$$V(\alpha) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot (6\sin\alpha)^2 \cdot 6\cos\alpha$$

$$V(\alpha) = 72\pi \cdot \sin^2\alpha \cdot \cos\alpha$$

Ats. : Parodyta

17.2

$$\begin{aligned} V'(\alpha) &= 72\pi \cdot \left((\sin^2\alpha)' \cdot \cos\alpha + \sin^2\alpha \cdot (-\sin\alpha) \right) = 72\pi \cdot (\sin(2\alpha) \cdot \cos\alpha - \sin^3\alpha) = \\ &= 72\pi \cdot (2\sin\alpha \cdot \cos\alpha \cdot \cos\alpha - \sin^3\alpha) = 72\pi (2\sin\alpha \cdot \cos^2\alpha - \sin^3\alpha) = \\ &= 72\pi \cdot \sin\alpha \cdot (2\cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha) \end{aligned}$$

Ats. : $V'(\alpha) = 72\pi \cdot \sin\alpha \cdot (2\cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha)$

17.3

$V'(\alpha) = 0$, $\alpha \in \left(0; \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ – I ketvirtis.

$$72\pi \cdot \sin\alpha \cdot (2\cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha) = 0 \quad | : 72\pi$$

$$\sin\alpha \cdot (2\cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha) = 0$$

$$\sin\alpha = 0$$

arba

$$2\cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha = 0$$

$$2\cos^2\alpha - (1 - \cos^2\alpha) = 0$$

$x = \emptyset$, nes $\sin\alpha$ neįgyja 0 reikšmės intervale $\alpha \in \left(0; \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$.

$$3\cos^2\alpha = 1 \quad | : 3$$

$$\cos^2\alpha = \frac{1}{3} \quad \uparrow \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos\alpha = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$\cos\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$, nes I ketvirtis, tai $\cos\alpha > 0$.

$$\alpha = \arccos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$$

Ats. : Parodyta

18.**18.1**

Įvykis A – pirmoji ištraukta knyga matematikos

Įvykis B – antroji ištraukta knyga matematikos

Įvykis C – abi ištrauktos knygos matematikos

$$P(A) = \frac{m}{n} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$m = 4$$

$$n = 8$$

$$P(B) = \frac{m}{n} = \frac{3}{7}$$

$$m = 4 - 1 = 3$$

$$n = 8 - 1 = 7$$

$$P(C) = P(A) \cdot P(B) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{7} = \frac{3}{14}$$

$$\text{Ats. : } \frac{3}{14}$$

18.2

Įvykis A – abiejų ištrauktos knygos matematikos

Įvykis B – abiejų ištrauktos knygos fizikos

Įvykis C – abiejų ištrauktos knygos istorijos

Įvykis D – viso knygos to paties mokomojo dalyko

$$P(A) = \left(\frac{m}{n}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{4}{8}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$m = 4$$

$$n = 8$$

$$P(B) = \left(\frac{m}{n}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{3}{8}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{64}$$

$$m = 3$$

$$n = 8$$

$$P(C) = \left(\frac{m}{n}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{64}$$

$$m = 1$$

$$n = 8$$

$$P(D) = P(A) + P(B) + P(C)$$

$$P(D) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{9}{64} + \frac{1}{64} = \frac{13}{32}$$

$$\text{Ats. : } \frac{13}{32}$$



II dalis

18.3

Įvykis A – paimtos 1 arba 2 arba 3 matematikos knygos

Įvykis \bar{A} – paimta nė viena matematikos knyga

$$P(A) = 1 - P(\bar{A})$$

$$P(\bar{A}) = \frac{m}{n} = \frac{4}{56} = \frac{1}{14}$$

$$m = C_4^3 = 4$$

$$n = C_8^3 = 56$$

$$P(A) = 1 - \frac{1}{14} = \frac{13}{14}$$

$$\text{Ats. : } \frac{13}{14}$$



Il dalis

19.1.

$$SA^2 = SH^2 + AH^2$$

$$a^2 = SH^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2$$

$$SH^2 = a^2 - \frac{a^2}{4}$$

$$SH^2 = \frac{3}{4}a^2 \uparrow^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$SH = \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{4}, \text{ nes } SH > 0.$$

$$\text{Ats. : } \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

19.2.

$$CH^2 = HK^2 + CK^2$$

$$\left(\frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 = HK^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\frac{3}{4}a^2 = HK^2 + \frac{1}{4}a^2$$

$$HK^2 = \frac{3}{4}a^2 - \frac{1}{4}a^2$$

$$HK = \frac{a\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\text{Ats. : } \frac{a\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

20

20.1.

a - geltonų kamuoliukų skaičius

b - mėlynų kamuoliukų skaičius

n - visų kamuoliukų skaičius

Įvykis A - abu ištraukti kamuoliukai yra geltoni.

$$n = a + b$$

Būdai išsirinkti iš dėžės 2 kamuoliukus:

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

Būdai išsirinkti 2 geltonus kamuoliukus:

$$C_a^2 = \frac{a(a-1)}{2}$$

$$P(A) = \frac{C_a^2}{C_n^2} = \frac{\left(\frac{a(a-1)}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{(a+b)(a+b-1)}{2}\right)} = \frac{a(a-1)}{(a+b)(a+b-1)}$$

$$P(A) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{a(a-1)}{(a+b)(a+b-1)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(a+b)(a+b-1) = 2a(a-1).$$

Ats. : Parodyta.



II dalis

20.2.

$$2a(a - 1) = (a + b)(a + b - 1)$$

$$2a^2 - 2a = a^2 + ab - a + ab + b^2 - b$$

$$2a^2 - 2a - a^2 - ab + a - ab - b^2 + b = 0$$

$$a^2 - 2ab - 2a - b^2 + b = 0$$

$$a^2 - a(2b + 1) - (b^2 - b) = 0$$

$$D = (2b + 1)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-(b^2 - b)) = 4b^2 + 4b + 1 + 4b^2 - 4b^2 = 8b^2 + 1$$

Kamuoliukų skaičius yra natūralusis skaičius, tai diskriminantas irgi natūralusis skaičius.
 $b \geq 2$.

Jei $b = 2$, tai $D = 8^2 + 1 = 33$, $\sqrt{D} = \sqrt{33} \approx 5,7$ – netinka.

Jei $b = 4$, tai $\sqrt{D} \approx 11,4$ – netinka.

Jei $b = 5$, tai $\sqrt{D} \approx 14,1$ – netinka.

Jei $b = 6$, tai $\sqrt{D} = 17$ – tinka.

$$a_{1,2} = \frac{(2b + 1) \pm \sqrt{D}}{2} = \frac{(2 \cdot 6 + 1) \pm 17}{2} = \frac{13 \pm 17}{2}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{13 + 17}{2} = 15 \text{ – tinka}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{13 - 17}{2} = -2 \text{ – netinka, nes } a > 0.$$

Vadinasi, mėlynų kamuoliukų yra 6.

Ats. : 6

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