



UDHËZIME PËR VLERËSIM

PROVIMI I MATURËS/PROVIMI PROFESIONAL – MATEMATIKË (NIVELI I LARTË)

24.05.2024

Zgjidhjet e detyrave me zgjedhje të shumëfishtë

Numri rendor i detyrës	Përgjigjja e saktë
1.	D
2.	C
3.	B
4.	D
5.	A
6.	C
7.	C
8.	B
9.	B
10.	D

11.

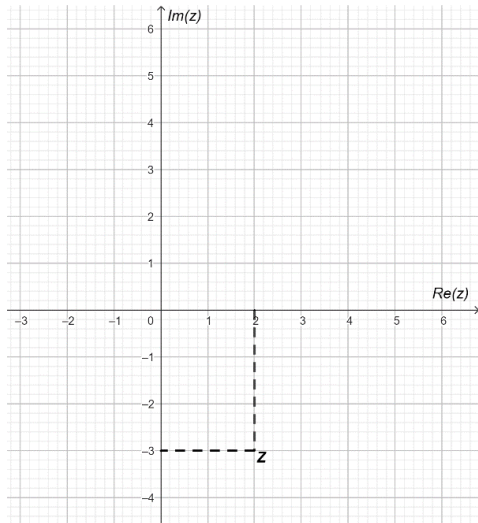
$2x^2 + 12x + 18 = 2(x+3)^2$ ose $2x^2 - 18 = 2(x+3)(x-3)$ 1 pikë

$\frac{2x^2 + 12x + 18}{2x^2 - 18} = \frac{2(x+3)^2}{2(x-3)(x+3)} = \frac{x+3}{x-3}$ 1 pikë

12.

$z = \frac{3+2i}{i} \cdot \frac{i}{i}$ 1 pikë

$z = 2 - 3i$ 1 pikë



..... 1 pikë

13.

$$\begin{cases} 2x^2 + 2y^2 + 3y - 2 = 0 \\ -2x + y + 2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$2x^2 + 2(2x - 2)^2 + 3(2x - 2) - 2 = 0 \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ pikë}$$

$$2x^2 + 8x^2 - 16x + 8 + 6x - 8 = 0 \Rightarrow 10x^2 - 10x = 0 \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ pikë}$$

$$10x^2 - 10x = 0 \Rightarrow x(x - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \vee x = 1 \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ pikë}$$

$$(0, -2), (1, 0) \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ pikë}$$

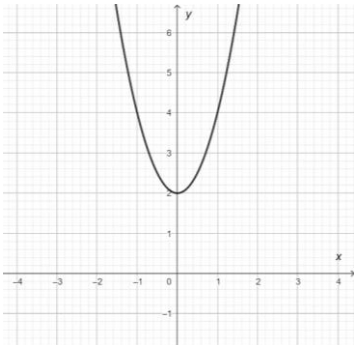
14.

$$a = 2k, \quad b = 1 - k, \quad c = 3 - k$$

$$T(\alpha, \beta), \alpha = -\frac{b}{2a} = 0 \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ pikë}$$

$$1 - k = 0 \Rightarrow k = 1$$

$$y = 2x^2 + 2 \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ pikë}$$



..... 1 pikë

15.

$\log \frac{200}{2} + 98 = 10^x$ 1 pikë

$100 = 10^x$ 1 pikë

$x = 2$ 1 pikë

16.

$\sin 4\alpha = 2 \sin 2\alpha \cos 2\alpha$ 1 pikë

$\cos^4 \alpha - \sin^4 \alpha = (\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha)(\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha) = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha$ 1 pikë

$$\frac{\sin 4\alpha}{\cos^4 \alpha - \sin^4 \alpha} = \frac{2 \sin 2\alpha (\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha)}{(\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha)(\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha)} = \frac{2 \sin 2\alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha} = 4 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

..... 1 pikë

17.

$p: k = \operatorname{tg} 45^\circ = 1, (-3, 0) \in p$

$y - 0 = 1 \cdot (x + 3) \Rightarrow y = x + 3$ 1 pikë

$q: k = \operatorname{tg} 135^\circ = -1, (-3, 0) \in q$

$y - 0 = -1 \cdot (x + 3) \Rightarrow y = -x - 3$ 1 pikë



18.

$$V_{i\text{ kubit}} = (4\text{ cm})^3 = 64\text{ cm}^3 \dots\dots\dots 1\text{ pikë}$$

$$\text{Brinjët e kuadrit: } a : b : c = 1 : 2 : 4 \Rightarrow a = k, b = 2k, c = 4k \dots\dots\dots 1\text{ pikë}$$

$$V_{i\text{ kubit}} = V_{i\text{ kuadrit}} = 64\text{ cm}^3 \Rightarrow 8k^3 = 64 \Rightarrow k^3 = 8 \Rightarrow k = 2 \dots\dots\dots 1\text{ pikë}$$

$$S_{e\text{ kuadrit}} - S_{e\text{ kubit}} = 2(2 \cdot 4 + 2 \cdot 8 + 4 \cdot 8) - 6 \cdot 16 = 16\text{ cm}^2 \dots\dots\dots 1\text{ pikë}$$

19.

Prerja e diagonaleve është pika $O(-1,3)$ e cila është mesi i segmentit AC , por edhe i segmentit BD

$$k_{AC} = \frac{6-0}{-2-0} = -3 \dots\dots\dots 1\text{ pikë}$$

$$k_{BD} = k_{BO} = \frac{2-3}{-\frac{3}{2}+1} = 2 \dots\dots\dots 1\text{ pikë}$$

$$\text{tg}\varphi = \left| \frac{-3-2}{1-6} \right| = 1 \dots\dots\dots 1\text{ pikë}$$

$$\varphi = 45^\circ \dots\dots\dots 1\text{ pikë}$$

20.

$$x - 2y - 5 = 0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{2}, n = -\frac{5}{2} \dots\dots\dots 1\text{ pikë}$$

$$\text{Kushti i prekjes: } r^2(k^2 + 1) = n^2$$

$$r^2(k^2 + 1) = n^2 \Rightarrow r^2 \left(\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + 1 \right) = \left(-\frac{5}{2} \right)^2 \Rightarrow r^2 = 5 \dots\dots\dots 1\text{ pikë}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 5 \dots\dots\dots 1\text{ pikë}$$



21.

$$a_1 = 5p, a_2 = 20, a_3 = 3p$$

$$a_3 - a_2 = a_2 - a_1 \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ pikë}$$

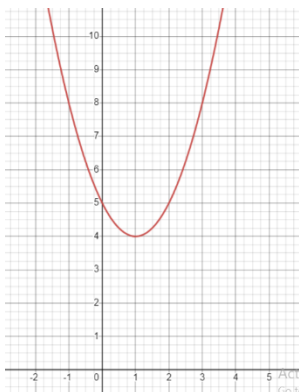
$$3p - 20 = 20 - 5p \Rightarrow 8p = 40 \Rightarrow p = 5 \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ pikë}$$

$$a_1 = 25, a_2 = 20, a_3 = 15$$

$$d = -5 \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ pikë}$$

22.

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x + 15 \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ pikë}$$



..... 1 pikë

$$f'(x) > 0 \text{ për } x \in R \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ është rritës për çdo } x \in R \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ pikë}$$

23.

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 = (x_1 + x_2)^2 - 2x_1x_2 \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ pikë}$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = 2(5 - m), x_1x_2 = m^2 - 6 \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ pikë}$$

$$(2(5 - m))^2 - 2(m^2 - 6) > 10 \Rightarrow m^2 - 20m + 51 > 0 \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ pikë}$$

$$m_1 = 3, m_2 = 17 \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ pikë}$$

$$m \in (-\infty, 3) \cup (17, +\infty) \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ pikë}$$



24.

$C(x, x-2)$ 1 pikë

$S = \frac{1}{2} |1(5 - (x-2)) + 0 + x(0-5)|$ 1 pikë

$|7 - 6x| = 11$ 1 pikë

$7 - 6x = 11$ për $x \leq \frac{7}{6} \Rightarrow x = -\frac{2}{3}$ nuk është zgjidhje sepse pika nga kuadranti i parë

ka abshisë pozitive 1 pikë

$7 - 6x = -11$ për $x > \frac{7}{6} \Rightarrow x = 3, y = 1, C(3,1)$ 1 pikë

25.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+3} - \sqrt{2x}}{x^2 - 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+3} - \sqrt{2x}}{x^2 - 3x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+3} + \sqrt{2x}}{\sqrt{x+3} + \sqrt{2x}}$ 1 pikë

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{3-x}{x(x-3)} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+3} + \sqrt{2x}}$ 1 pikë

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{-1}{x(\sqrt{x+3} + \sqrt{2x})} = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{36}$ 1 pikë

26.

Nga kushti i detyrës fitohet ekuacioni $(n+2)! = 90 \cdot n!$ 1 pikë

$(n+2)(n+1) = 90 \Rightarrow n^2 + 3n - 88 = 0$ 1 pikë

$n_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{361}}{2} = \begin{cases} 8, \\ -11 < 0 \end{cases}$ prandaj $n = 8$ 1 pikë

