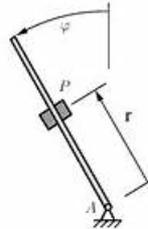


TM3 Vorbereitung & TM3 Prüfungsmaterialien

Aufgabe 1.22

DA,av

Eine Stange dreht sich um den Punkt A mit der Winkelgeschwindigkeit $\omega(t) = bt$ wobei $b = \text{const.}$. Auf ihr wird ein Punkt P mit der radialen Geschwindigkeit $\dot{r} = v_0 - at$ verschoben ($a = \text{const.}$).



- Bestimmen Sie die Bahnlinie $r(\varphi)$ von P [Anfangsbedingung: $r(\varphi = 0) = 0$]
- Welchen größten Abstand r_1 erreicht der Punkt P und wieviele Umdrehungen hat die Stange dann ausgeführt?

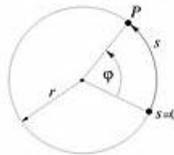
Aufgabe 1.24

DA,ax

Ein Punkt P wandert auf einer Kreisbahn (Radius r) gemäß

$$s = 2r^2 + 0,5t^3$$

mit s [m] als zurückgelegter Weg und t [s] als Zeit.



Gegeben: $r = 5 \text{ m}$
 $t = 2 \text{ s}$

- Welche Geschwindigkeit $v(t)$ und Beschleunigung $a(t)$ nach Betrag und Richtung hat der Punkt P nach $t = 2 \text{ s}$?
- Wie groß sind zu diesem Zeitpunkt die Winkelgeschwindigkeit $\omega(t)$ und Winkelbeschleunigung $\dot{\omega}(t)$?
- Welchen Winkel φ hat der Punkt bis zu diesem Zeitpunkt durchlaufen?

Mit der Ankunft der Flut des Informationszeitalters im 21. Jahrhundert müssen die Menschen ihre Kenntnisse verbessern, um sich dem Zeitalter anzupassen. Aber das ist noch nicht genügend. In der IT-Branche ist BCS TM3 Zertifizierungsprüfung ganz notwendig. Aber diese Prüfung ist ganz schwierig. Sie können auch internationale Anerkennung und Akzeptanz erhalten, eine glänzende Zukunft haben und ein hohes Gehalt beziehen. Zertprüfung verfügt über die weltweit zuverlässigsten IT-Schulungsmaterialien und mit ihm können Sie Ihre wunderbare Pläne realisieren. We garantieren Ihnen 100%, die Prüfung zu bestehen. Bewerber, die an der BCS TM3 Zertifizierungsprüfung teilnehmen, warum zögern Sie noch. Schnell, bitte!

BCS TM3 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing the Test Activities: This section focuses on the role of Test Managers and how testing is planned, monitored, controlled, and completed across different software development contexts. It covers the overall test process, including defining test plans, tracking progress, and ensuring proper closure. Candidates are expected to understand how testing fits within various lifecycle models, test levels, and types, while engaging stakeholders effectively. The syllabus emphasizes risk-based testing to identify quality risks, assess impacts, and select suitable mitigation activities. It also highlights formulating project-level test strategies, selecting appropriate test approaches, setting measurable objectives, and improving processes through models like IDEAL. Additionally, candidates should be able to evaluate and introduce test tools based on business needs, risks, and return on investment.

Thema 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing the Product: This section emphasizes understanding and managing the product under test, focusing on controlling and assessing testing activities. It covers test metrics, reporting, and defect management across sequential, Agile, and hybrid environments. Candidates should be able to select and apply appropriate test estimation techniques and establish defect workflows suited to the project context. The syllabus also includes preparing business cases for testing activities that justify costs, benefits, and the value of testing within the overall project.
Thema 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing the Team: This section addresses the role of Test Leads in analyzing team needs, identifying required skills, and coordinating efforts using a whole-team approach. Candidates are expected to understand how to align team capabilities with project goals and ensure effective collaboration. The syllabus highlights techniques for team management, resource allocation, and fostering continuous improvement through retrospectives and knowledge sharing to optimize testing performance.

>> TM3 Vorbereitung <<

TM3 Prüfungsmaterialien - TM3 Exam

Die Fragenkataloge zur BCS TM3 Prüfung von Zertpruefung sind die besten im Vergleich zu den anderen Materialien. Wenn Sie Fragenkataloge suchen, wählen Sie doch die Fragenkataloge zur BCS TM3 Prüfung von Zertpruefung. Und Sie würden viel davonprofitieren. Sonst würden Sie bereuen.

BCS ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Management v3.0 TM3 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q44-Q49):

44. Frage

The stakeholders matrix is a strategic tool to be used by test managers and is composed of four quadrants.

Which quadrant is described by the following statements?

Typically do not have a strong interest in day-to-day tasks

Their decisions are critical for resource allocation and high-level project direction

- A. Defenders
- **B. Latents**
- C. Promoters
- D. Apathetics

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager v3.0 syllabus:

In the stakeholder power-interest matrix used by test managers, stakeholders with high power but low interest are categorized as Latents. They generally "do not have a strong interest in day-to-day tasks," yet their decisions are critical for resources and strategic direction. Promoters are high power/high interest; Defenders are low power/high interest; Apathetics are low power/low interest. This mapping guides how test managers engage and communicate with each stakeholder group (CTAL-TM v3.0 Syllabus, chapter on organizational aspects of test management and stakeholder engagement).

45. Frage

For which type of testing would a test manager be involved with establishing benchmarks?

- A. Functional Testing
- B. White-box Testing
- C. Testing Black-box
- **D. Non-Functional Testing**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager v3.0 syllabus:

Within Test Planning (Chapter: Test Planning, Monitoring, and Control), the syllabus describes that the test manager defines the test approach for non-functional quality characteristics (e.g., performance, load, scalability, reliability). For these, the test manager often sets or references benchmarks/baselines and success criteria (e.g., response-time thresholds, throughput targets) to evaluate system behavior under specified conditions. Establishing and using benchmarks is a hallmark of non-functional testing, particularly performance testing.

(Reference: CTAL-TM v3.0 Syllabus - Chapter "Test Planning, Monitoring, and Control", subsections on defining the test approach for non-functional testing and specifying success criteria/benchmarks.)

46. Frage

Which of the following is not something you should do when performing a Belbin assessment with an Agile team?

- A. Team members use a self-assessment questionnaire to identify their own strengths and weaknesses in relation to nine Belbin roles.
- B. Feedback is provided to the individual team members by another team member using the observer assessment questionnaire.
- C. The team member roles should be balanced with the Belbin team roles model to identify any missing or overrepresented roles and adjust accordingly.
- **D. The team should not align the team's roles with the team's goals and expectations. These should be kept independent.**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager v3.0 syllabus:

The syllabus introduces Belbin team roles as a tool to balance roles in a team and improve collaboration. It notes the use of self-assessment and observer feedback and stresses aligning team composition and role usage with the team's goals and context. Therefore, statement D is incorrect: teams should align roles with team goals and expectations; keeping them "independent" runs counter to the intended use of Belbin roles in Agile teams.

(ISTQB CTAL-TM v3.0 - Chapter "People Skills - Team Composition": Belbin roles, use of self/observer assessments, and aligning role mix with team goals.)

47. Frage

You have recently been employed as a test manager for a software company producing Human Resource (HR) systems... You have been asked to write a test strategy for the project and have chosen to implement a flexible and change-related reactive test strategy. Which of the following would be an essential part of your test approach?

- **A. Using defect-based attacks and exploratory testing**
- B. Implementing ISO/IEC 29119 as a testing framework
- C. Using decision table testing, equivalence partitioning and boundary value analysis
- D. Performing a detailed product risk analysis

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager v3.0 syllabus:

In a reactive (change-driven) test strategy, appropriate when requirements are evolving and flexibility is essential, the syllabus highlights exploratory testing and defect/experience-based techniques (defect-based attacks) as key elements because they adapt rapidly to change and emerging information.

A (product risk analysis) is central to risk-based/analytical strategies.

B (standard-compliant framework) aligns with standard/process-compliant strategies.

References: ISTQB CTAL-TM v3.0 Syllabus - Chapter 4 (Approaches for test prioritization and effort allocation: strategy/approach types including reactive strategies; emphasis on exploratory and defect-based approaches under change-driven contexts).

