

MATEMATIKA 2: Trajanje 120 minuta. Zabranjen je razgovor sa drugim studentima. Na klupama je dozvoljen samo pisaci pribor, tablica osnovnih integrala, kalkulator, indeks ili iksica i prazni papiri koji nose ime studenta. Sav ostali pribor, formule, uređaji, bilješke i nepotpisane prazne papire zabranjeno je koristiti i trebaju ostati u torbi ili pohranjeni kod nastavnika (elektronički uređaji trebaju biti isključeni) tokom cijelog trajanja ispita. Studenti koji primijete zabranjene predmete dužni su ih prijaviti nastavniku. Nije dozvoljeno međusobno posuđivanje pribora tijekom trajanja ispita. Povreda ovih pravila može za posljedicu imati udaljavanje s ispita. ZADATKE RIJEŠAVATE NA OVAJ PAPIR.

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Broj ↓
bodova

IME I PREZIME: IGOR BRATICA

BROJ INDEKSA: 52803



STUDENT JE ZAMOLJEN PA SE IDENTIFICIRA NEKIM DOKUMENTOM ALI KOD SEBE NIJE IMAO NIKAKAV OSOBNI DOKUMENT

1. Riješiti integrale:

10 (a) $\int x \cos x dx$
10 (b) $\int \frac{x+2}{x^2+2x+1} dx$

20 2. Izračunati površinu lika omeđenog pravcem $y = x + 1$ i parabolom $y = x^2 - x - 2$.

5 3. Istražiti domenu i ekstreme funkcije $f(x, y) = x^2 + y + \frac{1}{y}$.

4. Riješiti diferencijalnu jednadžbu: $y'' + y = \cos x$

20 5. Razviti funkciju $f(x) = \frac{1}{x-2}$ u Taylorov red oko točke $x_0 = 1$. Izračunati i izraziti barem aproksimaciju sa prva 4 člana.

① a) $\int x \cos x dx = \left[\begin{matrix} u=x & du=dx \\ dv=\cos x & v=\sin x \end{matrix} \right] = x \sin x - \int \sin x dx =$
 $= x \sin x - \cos x + C$ ✓

b) $\int \frac{x+2}{x^2+2x+1} dx = (*) = \int \left(\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx + \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} dx$
 $x^2+2x+1 = (x+1)^2$
 $= \ln(x+1) + \left(-\frac{1}{x+1} \right) + C$
 $= \ln(x+1) - \frac{1}{x+1} + C$ ✓

$\frac{x+2}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{(x+1)^2} \quad | \cdot (x+1)^2$

$x+2 = A(x+1) + B$

$x+2 = Ax + (A+B)$

$\Rightarrow A=1 \quad A+B=2$

$\Rightarrow 1+B=2$

$B=1$ ✓

$\frac{x+2}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} (*)$

provjera:

$\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{x+1+1}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{x+2}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{x+2}{x^2+2x+1}$ ✓

②

$$y = x + 1$$

$$y = x^2 - x - 2$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-2)}}{2}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 8}}{2}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{2}$$

$$\boxed{x_1 = -1 \quad x_2 = 2} \text{ - multočke}$$

$$T\left(\frac{-b}{2a}, \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a}\right)$$

$$T\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-2) - (-1)^2}{4 \cdot 1}\right)$$

$$T\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{-8 - 1}{4}\right)$$

$$\boxed{T\left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{9}{4}\right)} \text{ - tjeme}$$

$$x^2 - x - 2 = x + 1$$

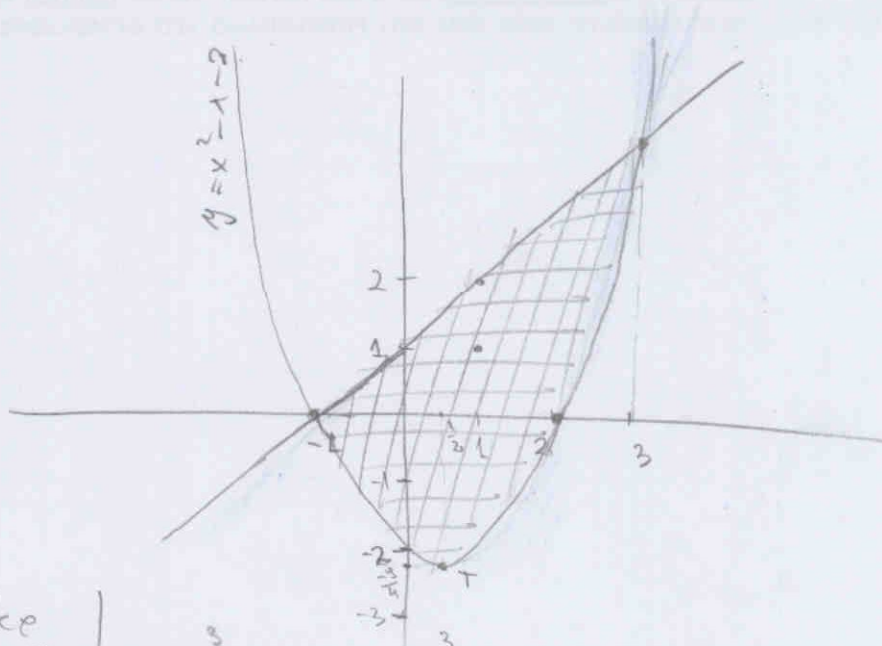
$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-3)}}{2}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 12}}{2}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm 4}{2}$$

$$\boxed{x_1 = -1 \quad x_2 = 3} \text{ - sjecišta krivulja}$$



$$P = \int_{-1}^3 (x+1) dx - \int_{-1}^3 (x^2 - x - 2) dx \quad \checkmark$$

$$= \int_{-1}^3 x dx + \int_{-1}^3 dx - \left[\int_{-1}^3 x^2 dx - \int_{-1}^3 x dx - \int_{-1}^3 2 dx \right]$$

$$= \left. \frac{x^2}{2} \right|_{-1}^3 + \left. x \right|_{-1}^3 - \left(\left. \frac{x^3}{3} \right|_{-1}^3 - \left. \frac{x^2}{2} \right|_{-1}^3 - 2 \left. x \right|_{-1}^3 \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{9}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) + (3 + 1) - \left[\left(\frac{27}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \right) - \left(\frac{9}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) - 2(3 + 1) \right]$$

$$= 4 + 4 - \left(9 + \frac{1}{3} - 4 - 8 \right)$$

$$= 8 - 9 - \frac{1}{3} + 12$$

$$\boxed{= 10 \frac{2}{3} = 10.66\bar{6}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$3. f(x, y) = x^2 + y + \frac{1}{y}$$

funkcija je kompozicija potenciranja, zbrajanja i djeljenja.
Jedino djeljenje ima uvjet da nazivnik mora biti različit od 0. Dakle:

$$D(f) = \{(x, y) \mid y \neq 0\} = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(x, y) \mid y = 0\} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \partial_x = 2x = 0 \\ \partial_y = 1 - \frac{1}{y^2} = 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{stacionarne} \\ \text{točke} \end{array} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} 2x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \\ 1 - \frac{1}{y^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{y^2} = 1 \Rightarrow y^2 = 1 \Rightarrow y = \pm 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

Stacionarne točke su

$$\underline{T_1(0, 1) \quad T_2(0, -1)} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \partial_{xx} = 2 \quad \partial_{xy} = 0 \\ \partial_{yx} = 0 \quad \partial_{yy} = \frac{2}{y^3} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{drugi} \\ \text{diferencijal} \end{array} \quad \begin{vmatrix} \partial_{xx} & \partial_{xy} \\ \partial_{yx} & \partial_{yy} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_1(0, 1) \Rightarrow |2| > 0, \quad \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{1^3} \end{vmatrix} = 4 - 0 = 4 > 0$$

T_1 je sedlasta točka! \times MINIMUM

$$\Rightarrow T_2(0, -1) \Rightarrow |2| > 0, \quad \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{(-1)^3} \end{vmatrix} = -4 - 0 = -4 < 0$$

$T_2(0, -1)$ je lokalni maksimum! \times SEDLASTA TOČKA

$$\textcircled{5} \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{x-2}, \quad x_0 = 1$$

$$f(1) = \frac{1}{1-2} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-1}{(x-2)^2} \Rightarrow f'(1) = \frac{-1}{(-1)^2} = -1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{1 \cdot 2(x-2) \cdot 1}{(x-2)^4} = \frac{2}{(x-2)^3} \Rightarrow f''(1) = \frac{2}{(-1)^3} = -2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$f'''(x) = \frac{-2 \cdot 3(x-2)^2 \cdot 1}{(x-2)^6} = \frac{-6}{(x-2)^4} \Rightarrow f'''(1) = \frac{-6}{(-1)^4} = -6 \quad \checkmark$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \frac{6 \cdot 4(x-2)^3 \cdot 1}{(x-2)^8} = \frac{24}{(x-2)^5} \Rightarrow f^{(4)}(1) = \frac{24}{(-1)^5} = -24 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= -1 - \frac{1}{1!} (x-x_0) - \frac{1}{2!} (x-x_0)^2 - \frac{2}{3!} (x-x_0)^3 - \frac{6}{4!} (x-x_0)^4 - \frac{24}{5!} (x-x_0)^5 \\ &= -1 - 1 \cdot (x-1) - \frac{1}{2} (x-1)^2 - \frac{1}{3} (x-1)^3 - \frac{1}{4} (x-1)^4 - \frac{1}{5} (x-1)^5 \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$