

IME I PREZIME: Čvrst Siljavan

BROJ INDEKSA: 17-2-0066-2010

DATUM:

VRJEME: OD 17:40

DO 14:20

MATEMATIKA 1: Trajanje 100 minuta. Zabranjen je razgovor sa drugim studentima. Na klupama je dozvoljen samo pišaći pribor, 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 JEDNOSTRANO NA PAPIRE KOJE DOBIJETE OD NASTAVNIKA.

000x

10

Broj ↓
bodova

1. Među kompleksnim brojevima izračunati: $\sqrt[5]{\frac{1}{1-i}}$.

2. Gaussovom metodom eliminacije riješiti sustav linearnih jednadžbi i provjeriti da dobiveno rješenje doista rješava sustav:

$$x + y + 2z = 2$$

$$x + 2y - z = 0$$

$$2x + 4y + 2z = 3$$

$$2x + 3y + 5z = 5$$

3. Odrediti sve asimptote funkcije $g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - x}$.

4. Ispitati domenu, periodičnost, parnost i prvu derivaciju funkcije $h(x) = \ln(\cos(2x))$.

5. Na temelju ispitivanja toka funkcije napraviti skicu grafa funkcije $h(x) = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 2}$.

2) $x + y + 2z = 2$
 $x + 2y - z = 0$
 $2x + 4y + 2z = 3$
 $2x + 3y + 5z = 5$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

3x4 1x3
1x4 2

ŠTETA!

Augmented matrix steps:
1. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 & | & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 & | & 5 \end{pmatrix}$
2. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & -\frac{9}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & \frac{5}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & -\frac{10}{4} \end{pmatrix}$

sustav nema rješenja zbog nula na lijevoj strani.

$$\frac{15}{5} - \frac{2}{1} = \frac{15-8}{4} = \frac{7}{4}$$
$$-\frac{25}{4} + \frac{15}{1} = \frac{-25+60}{4} = \frac{35}{4}$$
$$-\frac{30}{4} + \frac{5}{1} = \frac{-30+20}{4} = -\frac{10}{4}$$

PROVJERA

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{10}{5} \\ \frac{5}{5} \\ \frac{10}{5} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{10}{5} + \frac{10}{5} + \frac{10}{5} \\ -\frac{10}{5} + \frac{10}{5} - \frac{10}{5} \\ -\frac{18}{5} + \frac{20}{5} + \frac{10}{5} \\ -\frac{18}{5} + \frac{15}{5} + \frac{25}{5} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -8+7+10 \\ -9+14-5 \\ -18+28+10 \\ -18+24+25 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 5 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

3) ASIMPTOTE

$$g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - x}$$

$$x^2 - x \geq 0$$

$$x^2 \geq x / x^2$$

$$x \geq \pm x$$

D.f. $x \in \mathbb{R}$

NEJEDNADŽBA SE MOŽE RIJEŠITI TAKO DA SE PRVO RIJEŠI JEDNADŽBA, A ZATIM ODREĐIMO PREDZNAKE NA INTERVALIMA IZMEĐU NULTOČAKA (I PREKIPA DOMENE)

$$x^2 - x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x(x-1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \text{ ili } x = 1$$

$$x^2 - x \begin{matrix} \infty & 0 & -1 & \infty \\ \oplus & & \oplus & \end{matrix} \Rightarrow D(f) = \{-\infty, 0\} \cup [1, +\infty)$$

H.A.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x) \sqrt{x^2 - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{1} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (g(x) \sqrt{x^2 - x}) = |x \rightarrow (-x)| = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{(-x)^2 - (-x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}} = 1$$

H.A. $y = 1$

$$\lim \sqrt{x^2 - x} \neq \lim \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - x}}{x}$$

V.A.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{x^2 - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{0^2 - 0} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \sqrt{x^2 - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \sqrt{0^2 - 0} = 0$$

N.V.A.

KAKO MOŽEMO IMATI I HORIZONTALNE I KOSE ASIMPTOTE.

NEMOGUĆE - OVO TREBA ZNATI

U.A.

$$k_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x}}}{1} = 1$$

$$l_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - k_1 x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - x} - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - x} + x}{\sqrt{x^2 - x} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 - x})^2 - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - x} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x}{\sqrt{x^2 - x} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x}} + 1} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1+1}} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$y_1 = k_1 x + l_1 \quad \boxed{y_1 = x - \frac{1}{2}} \text{ D.V.A.}$$

$$k_2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - x}}{x} = |x \rightarrow (-x)| = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{(-x)^2 - (-x)}}{-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + x}}{-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}}}{-1} = -1$$

$$l_2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (f(x) - k_2 x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - x} + x) = |x \rightarrow (-x)| = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{(-x)^2 - (-x)} + (-x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + x} - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 + x})^2 - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + x} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + x - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + x} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + x} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}} + 1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+1}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + x} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}} + 1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+1}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\boxed{y_2 = -x + \frac{1}{2}} \checkmark$$

IME I PREZIME: Ovar Silujau
I DER/DOME / PERIOD / PARITET

BROJ INDEKSA: 17.2-0000-2010

a) $h(x) = \ln(\cos(2x))$

$$h'(x) = [\ln(\cos(2x))]'$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{1}{\cos(2x)} \cdot (\cos(2x))' = \frac{1}{\cos(2x)} \cdot (-\sin(2x) \cdot 2) = -2 \sin(2x)$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{1}{\cos(2x)} \cdot -2 \sin(2x)$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{-2 \sin(2x)}{\cos(2x)} \quad // \quad \checkmark \quad \underline{\underline{5}}$$

b) DOMENA

$$h(x) = \ln(\cos(2x))$$

$$\cos(2x) > 0$$

$$\text{Df: } x \in \mathbb{R} > 0 \quad \times$$



VIDI ŠPANJA

c) FUNKCIJA JE PERIODIČNA (zbog trigon. f.) KOJI PERIOD?

d) PARITA

$$h(-x) = \ln(\cos(2 \cdot (-x)))$$

$$h(-x) = \ln(\cos(-2x))$$

$$h(-x) = \ln(\cos(2x)) = h(x) \rightarrow \text{f. parna} \quad \checkmark \quad \underline{\underline{5}}$$

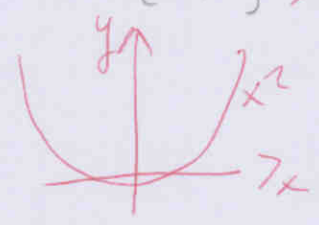
$\neq -h(x)$

$$\cos(-x) = \cos(x + P)$$

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

$x^2 + 2 \neq 0$ Df: $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2, 2\}$ X

$x^2 \neq -2 \mid^2$
 $x \neq \pm 2$



$x^2 \geq 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$
 $\Rightarrow x^2 \neq -2, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$h(-x) = \frac{(-x)^2 + 1}{(-x)^2 + 2} = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 2} = h(x) \rightarrow$ funkcija parna \checkmark
 $\neq -h(x)$

- nije periodična (nema trgo. f.) \checkmark

H.A

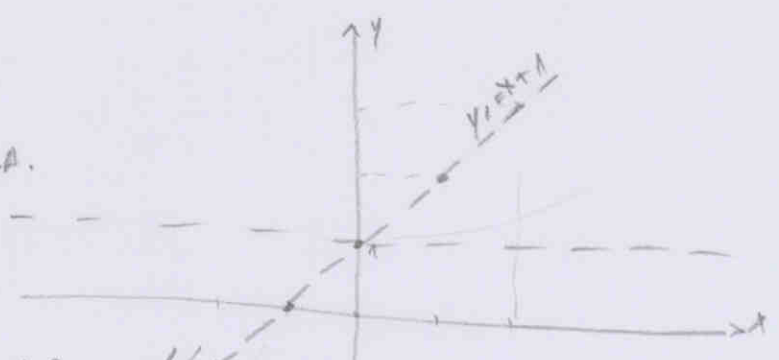
$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 2} \stackrel{/:x^2}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}{1 + \frac{2}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1} = 1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 2} = |x \rightarrow (-x)| = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(-x)^2 + 1}{(-x)^2 + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 2} \stackrel{/:x^2}{=} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}{1 + \frac{2}{x^2}} = 1$ H.A. \checkmark
 $\boxed{y=1}$

V.A

TOČKE PREKIDA $x = -2$
 $x = 2$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 2} = \frac{2^2 + 1}{2^2 + 2} = \frac{5}{6}$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 2} = \frac{2^2 + 1}{2^2 + 2} = \frac{5}{6}$ N.V.A.



$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 2}}{\frac{x}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x(x^2 + 2)} \stackrel{/:x^2}{=} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{x}(1 + \frac{2}{x^2})}$ X
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1} = 1 \Rightarrow k_1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x^2 + 1) \cdot x^2}{x(x^2 + 2) \cdot x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{x(x^2 + 2)}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}{x + \frac{2}{x}} = \frac{1}{+\infty} = 0$

$h = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - k_1 x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 2} - \frac{x}{1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - x(x^2 + 2)}{x^2 + 2} \stackrel{/:x^2}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x}(1 + \frac{2}{x^2})}{1 + \frac{2}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1} = 1$ X

$y_1 = x + 1$ D.K.A

NE MOŽE BITI ~~VERTICAL~~ HORIZONTALNA I KOSA ASIMPTOTA NA ISTOJ STRANI

2	-1
-1	0
0	1
1	2
2	3

① $k_2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2+1}{x^2+2} = |x \rightarrow (-x)| = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(-x)^2+1}{(-x)^2+2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x}{-x}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+1}{x^2+2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+1}{-x(x^2+2)} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+\frac{1}{x^2}}{-\frac{1}{x}(1+\frac{2}{x^2})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1} = 1$

$l_2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (f(x) - k_2x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{x^2+1}{x^2+2} - x \right) = |x \rightarrow (-x)| = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{(-x)^2+1}{(-x)^2+2} - (-x) \right)$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+1}{x^2+2} + x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+1+x(x^2+2)}{x^2+2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+\frac{1}{x^2}+\frac{1}{x}(1+\frac{2}{x^2})}{1+\frac{2}{x^2}}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1} = 1$

$l_2 = k_2x + l_2$

$l_2 = x + 1, \text{ l.k.o.}$

DERIVACIJE

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

$h''(x) = \frac{(6x)' \cdot (x^2+2)^2 - 6x \cdot [(x^2+2)^2]'}{[(x^2+2)^2]^2}$

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

$h''(x) = \frac{6 \cdot (x^2+2)^2 - 6x \cdot 4x}{(x^2+2)^4}$

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

$h''(x) = \frac{6(x^2+2)^2 - 24x^2}{(x^2+2)^4}$

$h'(x) = \frac{2x^3+4x-2x^3+2x}{(x^2+2)^2} = \frac{6x}{(x^2+2)^2} \parallel h'(x) > 0 \rightarrow \text{funkcija rasteća}$

$(2x+0)^2 = 4x^2$

- Nema Mq
- Nema mG

$h''(x) \geq 0$ - funkcija konveksna

GRAF ?

$f(0) = \frac{0^2+1}{0^2+2} = \frac{0+1}{0+2} = \frac{1}{2}$

IMATE DOSTA ZNAMJA, ALI TREBA POPUNITI PRAZINE.

VJEŽBATI ODREĐIVANJE DOMENE I LIMESSE, TE CRTANJE GRAFA.

NALČITI KOMPLEKSNE BROJEVE. VIDI ŠPANJA.