

Popuniti odmah!

IME I PREZIME:

STIPE KATALIŠIĆ

BROJ INDEKSA:

6

DATUM: 2.5.2011.

VRIJEME: OD

DO

MATEMATIKA 1: Trajanje 100 minuta. Ispit se održava sukladno objavljenim pravilima. Na snazi je Pravilnik o stegovnoj odgovornosti studenata.

xxoo  
Broj ↓  
bodova

1. Odrediti determinantu matrice  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

2. Odrediti domenu i sve asimptote funkcije  $f(x) = x + \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}$

3. Ispitati konvergenciju reda  $\sum \left( \frac{3n^2 + 3n + 3}{\frac{1}{n} + n^3 + 3n^2} \right)^n$

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

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

6

~~0~~  
~~0~~

u

2.  $f(x) = x + \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}$

$x^2 + x + 1 \geq 0$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

$= \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{-3}}{2}$

$D(f) \neq \mathbb{R}$

$\Rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

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- NEMA VERTIKALNE ✓

- HORIZONTALNA

~~$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x} = \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x} = x + 1 + \frac{1}{x}$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} = \dots$   
 HORIZONTALNA ASIMPTOTA JE~~

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

~~KOSA HORIZONTALNA~~

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

$y = 1$

~~HORIZONTALNA ASIMPTOTA JE~~

KOSA

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

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

~~KOSA~~

KOSA ASIMPTOTA JE

$c = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} =$

$y = x + 1$

4.  $g(x) = \ln(\sin(2x))$

$D(g(x)) = \mathbb{R} \times$

PERIODIČNOST

$g(x) = \ln(\sin(2x))$

$g(x) = \ln(\sin(2 \cdot 3p))$   
 $= \ln(\sin(6p))$

$6p = 2\pi$

$p = \frac{2\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{3}$

$p = \frac{\pi}{3}$

PARNOST

$g(x) = \ln(\sin(2x))$

$g(-x) = \ln(\sin(-2x))$

$g(x) = \ln(\sin(2x))$

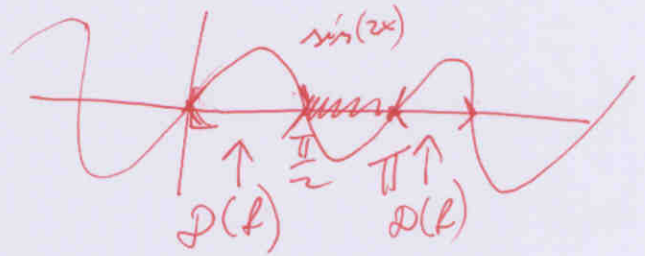
TO JE PARNI FUNKCIJA

(NE) PARNOST:

Sin je neparna  $\sin(-x) = -\sin(x)$

$D(\ln) = \langle 0, +\infty \rangle$

$\Rightarrow \sin(2x) > 0$



$D(f) = \langle 0, \frac{\pi}{2} \rangle$  NA OSNOVNOM PERIODU  $= \langle 0, \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \rangle$

PERIODIČNOST:  $f(x) = f(x+p)$

sin je periodičan:  $\sin(x) = \sin(x+2\pi)$

$x \leftrightarrow 2x \rightarrow \sin(2x) = \sin(2x+2\pi) = \sin(2 \cdot (x+\pi))$

$\Rightarrow \ln(\sin(2x)) = \ln(\sin(2 \cdot (x+\pi)))$

$\Rightarrow f(x) = f(x+\pi)$

$\Rightarrow P = \pi$

DERIVACIJA

$g(x) = \ln(\sin(2x))$

$g'(x) = \ln(\sin(2x)) \cdot \cos(2x) + 1$

$g'(x) = \ln(\sin(2x)) \cdot \cos(2x)$

$f(g(x))' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$   
 $\left. \begin{aligned} f(x) = \ln x, f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}, f'(g(x)) = \frac{1}{g(x)} \\ g(x) = \sin(2x), g'(x) = \cos(2x) \cdot 2 \end{aligned} \right\} =$

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

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

DOMENA

$$x^2 + 1 > 0$$

$$x^2 = -1 \quad \times$$

$$x_1 = -1$$

$$x_2 = 1$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} x^2 \geq 0 \\ x^2 + 1 \geq 1 > 0 \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \end{array}$$

$$D(h) = \{-1, 1\} \times$$

$$D(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

VERTIKALNA ASIMPTOTA

TO SU TOČKE = -1, 1

HORIZONTALNA

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

$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{x^2} \rightarrow 0 \\ \frac{1}{x^2} \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1} = 1 \quad \left| \frac{0}{0} \text{ je neodređena oblika} \right.$$

NEMA HORIZONTALNA

VE KOSA

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

$$y = kx + l$$

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

$$l = f(x) - kx$$

NEMA KOSU

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BROJ INDEKSA:

Sjecišta s osi x

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

$$x^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 = 1$$

$$x_1 = -1$$

$$x_2 = 1$$

Sjecišta s osi y  
 $x=0$

$$h(x) = \frac{0 - 1}{0 + 1} = \frac{-1}{1} = -1$$

Sjecišta je  $y = -1$

DERIVACIJA

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

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

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

$$= \frac{4x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{f' \cdot g + f \cdot g'}{g^2}$$

BODUJE SE SAMO GRAF

NETA GRAFA



	$-\infty$	$0$	$+\infty$
$h'(x)$	-		+
$h(x)$		↓	↗

LOK  
MIN  
 $h(0) = -1$

