

Popuniti odmah!

IME I PREZIME: **ANDREA SAVIĆ**

BROJ INDEKSA:

DATUM:

VRIJEME: OD

8:30

DO

9:40

MATEMATIKA 2: Trajanje 120 minuta. Ispit se održava sukladno objavljenim pravilima. Na snazi je Pravilnik o stegovnoj odgovornosti studenata.

41

Broj bodova

15 ~~0~~

15 ~~0~~

1. Izračunati $\int_0^1 \sin^3 y \, dy$.

2. Izračunati $\int e^{2x} x^2 \, dx$.

3. Grafički prikazati funkciju $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2}{y}$ pomoću razinskih krivulja. Koja je domena i kodomena ove funkcije? Strelicama označiti smjer rasta funkcije. Da li i zašto postoji limes $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y)$?

15 **6**

4. Istražiti domenu i ekstreme funkcije $f(x, y) = x^3 - 3xy + y^2$.

20 **15**

5. Pronaći opće rješenje problema: $y' + xy^2 + x = 0$.

20 **20**

6. Odrediti početak (prva 4 člana) Taylorovog razvoju funkcije $f(x) = e^{x^2}$ oko točke $x_0 = 0$.

15 ~~0~~

7. $\int \sin^3 y \, dy = \int \sin y \sin^2 y \, dy = \int \sin y (1 - \cos^2 y) \, dy$ ✓

$\sin y = t$
 $\cos y \, dy = dt$

$\int \sin y \, dy - \int \sin y \cos^2 y \, dy$ ✓

~~cos y~~ $\int \cos y - \int t \, dt$ ✗

$= -\cos y + \cos 0 = \dots$?

~~.....~~

SUBSTITUCIJA

$\begin{cases} t = \cos y \\ dt = -\sin y \, dy \end{cases}$
 $\int \sin y \cos^2 y \, dy = \int t^2 \, dt$

~~.....~~
~~.....~~
~~.....~~

$$2. \int e^{2x} x^2 dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = x^2, du = 2x dx \\ dv = e^{2x} dx \Rightarrow v = e^{2x} \end{array} \right.$$

VIDI PEROVIĆ

$$uv - \int v du = x^2 e^{2x} - 2 \int x e^{2x} dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = x, du = dx \\ dv = e^{2x} dx, v = e^{2x} \end{array} \right.$$

$$= x^2 e^{2x} - 2 \cdot (x e^{2x} - \int e^{2x} dx) =$$

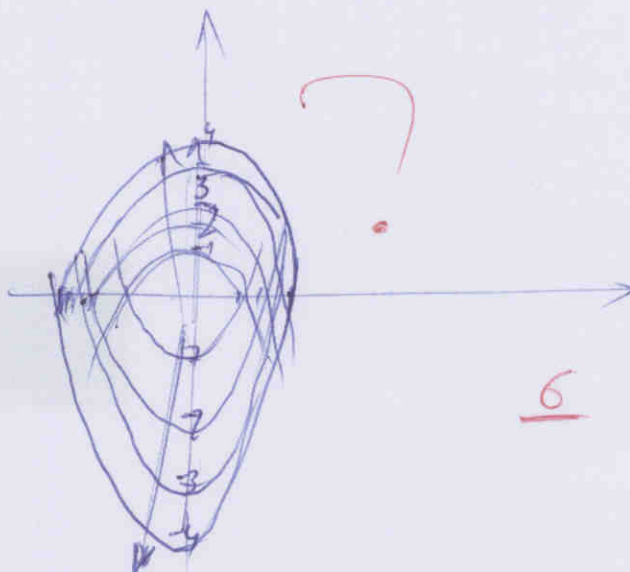
$$= x^2 e^{2x} - 2x e^{2x} + \int e^{2x} dx + C$$

$$3. f(x, y) = \frac{x^2}{y} \quad y \neq 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$J(f) = y \neq 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{x^2}{y} = c$$

$$y = \frac{x^2}{c} \quad \text{Im}(f) = \mathbb{R} \quad \checkmark$$



ne postoji linija jer se križaju u sjeknu u ishodištu

$$c = 1 \quad y = x^2$$

$$c = -1 \quad y = -x^2$$

$$c = 4 \quad y = \frac{x^2}{4}$$

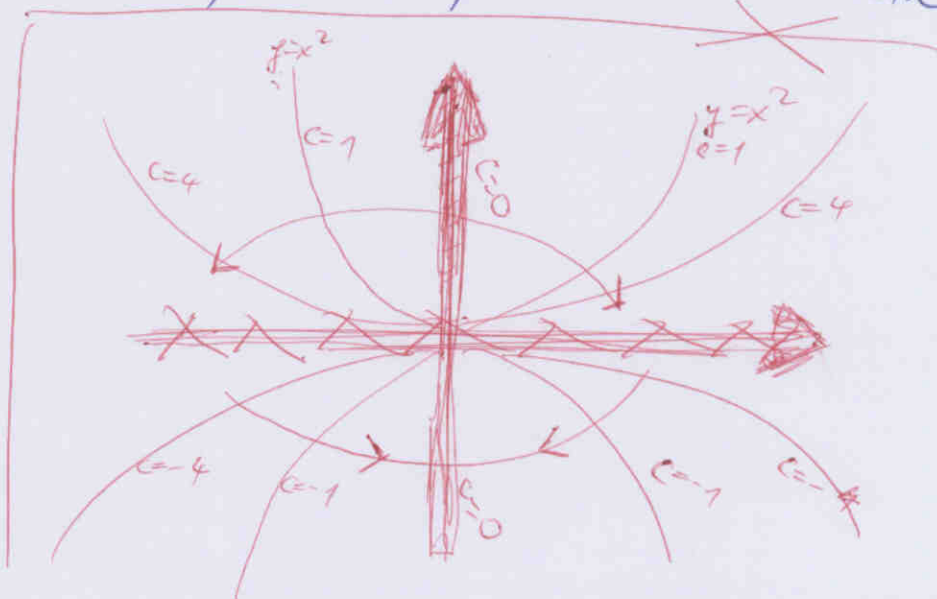
$$c = -4 \quad y = -\frac{x^2}{4}$$

$$c = 2 \quad y = \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$c = -2 \quad y = -\frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$c = 3 \quad y = \frac{x^2}{3}$$

$$c = -3 \quad y = -\frac{x^2}{3}$$



4. $f(x,y) = x^3 - 3xy + y^2$

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

$dx f = 3x^2 - 3y$

$dy f = -3x + 2y$

$3x^2 - 3y = 0$

$-3x + 2y = 0 \Rightarrow 3y = 2y$

$3x^2 - 3 \cdot \frac{3}{2}x = 0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{3}{2}x$

$3x^2 - \frac{9}{2}x = 0$

$x^2(3x - \frac{9}{2}) = 0$

$x = 0 \quad 3x - \frac{9}{2} = 0$

$y = 0 \quad 3x = \frac{9}{2} \quad | : 2$

$6x = 9 \quad | : 6$

$x = \frac{9}{6} = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow y = \frac{9}{4}$ ✓

$T_1(0,0) \quad T_2(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{9}{4})$

6. $f(x) = e^{x^2} \quad x_0 = 0$

$f(x) = e^{x^2} \Rightarrow f(x_0) = e^0 = 1$

$f'(x) = e^{x^2} \cdot 2x \Rightarrow f'(x_0) = 0$

$f''(x) = 2e^{x^2} + 2x \cdot 2x \cdot e^{x^2} = 2e^{x^2} + 4x^2 e^{x^2} \Rightarrow f''(x) = 2$

$f'''(x) = 4xe^{x^2} + 8xe^{x^2} + 8x^3 e^{x^2} \Rightarrow f'''(x) = 0$ ✓

$A = dx^2 f = 6x$

$B = dx y f = 6x - 3$ ✗

$C = dy y f = 2$

$T(0,0) \quad A = 0 \quad B = -3 \quad C = 2$

$\Delta = 0 - 9 = -9 < 0$ ✓
svelesta točka

$T(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{9}{4}) \quad A = 6 \cdot \frac{3}{2} = 9$

$B = 6$

$C = 2$

$\Delta = 9 \cdot 2 - 6^2 = 18 - 36$

$\Delta = -18 < 0$

VIDI PEROVIC

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$f(x) = 1 + \frac{0}{1!}(x) + \frac{2}{2}(x-x_0)^2 + \frac{0}{3}(x-x_0)^3$
 $= 1 + 0 + 2x + 0$ ✗
 $= 1 + 2x$ ✗

$$5. \quad y' + xy^2 + x = 0$$

$$y' = -xy^2 - x = -x(y^2 + 1)$$

$$g(y) = (y^2 + 1) \quad f(x) = -x$$

$$\frac{dy}{(y^2 + 1)} = -x dx \quad \checkmark$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y^2 + 1} = - \int x dx$$

$$\arctg y = -\frac{x^2}{2} + c \quad \checkmark \quad \underline{20}$$

Popuniti odmah!

IME I PREZIME:

RIKARDO TEROVIC

BROJ INDEKSA:

57346

40

DATUM: 30.06.

VRJEME: OD 8:30

DO

9:45

MATEMATIKA 2: Trajanje 120 minuta. Ispit se održava sukladno objavljenim pravilima. Na snazi je Pravilnik o stegovnoj odgovornosti studenata.

Broj bodova

1. Izračunati $\int_0^1 \sin^3 y \, dy$.

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2. Izračunati $\int e^{2x} x^2 \, dx$.

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3. Grafički prikazati funkciju $f(x,y) = \frac{x^2}{y}$ pomoću razinskih krivulja. Koja je domena i kodomena ove funkcije? Strelicama označiti smjer rasta funkcije. Da li i zašto postoji limes $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$?

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4. Istražiti domenu i ekstreme funkcije $f(x,y) = x^3 - 3xy + y^2$.

20 15

5. Pronaći opće rješenje problema: $y' + xy^2 + x = 0$.

20

6. Odrediti početak (prva 4 člana) Taylorovog razvoju funkcije $f(x) = e^{x^2}$ oko točke $x_0 = 0$.

15 15

$$2.) \int e^{2x} x^2 \, dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} u = x^2 \\ du = 2x \, dx \\ dv = e^{2x} \\ v = \int e^{2x} \, dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} t = 2x \\ dt = 2 \, dx \\ dx = \frac{dt}{2} \end{array} \right\} = \int e^t \cdot \frac{dt}{2} = \frac{1}{2} e^t = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} - \int \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \cdot 2x \, dx = \checkmark$$

$$= x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} - \int e^{2x} \cdot x \, dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} u = x \\ du = dx \\ dv = e^{2x} \\ v = \int e^{2x} = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} = \checkmark \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} - \left(x \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2} \int e^{2x} \, dx \right) = \times$$

$$= x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} - x \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{2x}$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} e^{2x} - \frac{x}{2} e^{2x} + \frac{1}{4} e^{2x} + C = \times$$

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VIDI SAVIC

4.) $f(x,y) = x^3 - 3xy + y^2$

DOMENA ?

$f_x = 3x^2 - 3y$ ✓

$f_y = -3x + 2y$

$3x^2 - 3y = 0 \Rightarrow 3x^2 = 3y$

$-3x + 2y = 0 \quad x^2 = y$

$\Rightarrow 2y = 3x \quad x^2 = \frac{3}{2}x$

$y = \frac{3}{2}x \quad x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x = 0$

$x(x - \frac{3}{2}) = 0$

$x_1 = 0 \quad x - \frac{3}{2} = 0$

$y_1 = 0 \quad x_1 = \frac{3}{2}$

$y_2 = (\frac{3}{2})^2 = \frac{9}{4}$

$f_{xx} = 6x$ ✓

$f_{xy} = -3$

$f_{yy} = 2$

T1 (0,0)

T2 ($\frac{3}{2}, \frac{9}{4}$)

A = 0

$\Delta = 0 - 2 - (-3)^2$

B = -3

$\Delta = -9$

C = 2

SEDIŠTA TA TOČKA ✓

A = 9

A > 0 ⇒ minimum

B = -3

$\Delta = 9 \cdot 2 - (-3)^2$

C = 2

$\Delta = 18 - 9 = 9 > 0$ ekstrem postoji ✓

$f_{2min} = (\frac{3}{2})^3 - 3 \cdot (\frac{3}{2}) \cdot (\frac{9}{4}) + (\frac{9}{4})^2 = -1,6875$ ✓ 15

6.) $f(x) = e^{x^2} \quad x_0 = 0$

$f'(x) = e^{x^2} \cdot 2x = 2x \cdot e^{x^2}$ ✓

$f''(x) = 2 \cdot e^{x^2} + 2x \cdot e^{x^2} \cdot 2x = 2 \cdot e^{x^2} + 4x^2 \cdot e^{x^2}$ ✓

$f'''(x) = 2 \cdot e^{x^2} \cdot 2x + [8x \cdot e^{x^2} + 4x^2 \cdot e^{x^2} \cdot 2x]$ ✓
 $= 4x \cdot e^{x^2} + 8x \cdot e^{x^2} + 8x^3 \cdot e^{x^2}$ ✓

$f(0) = e^{0^2} = 1$ ✓

$f'(0) = e^{0^2} \cdot 2 \cdot 0 = 0$ ✓

$f''(0) = 2 \cdot e^{0^2} + 4 \cdot 0^2 \cdot e^{0^2} = 2$ ✓

$f'''(0) = 4 \cdot 0 \cdot e^{0^2} + 8 \cdot 0 \cdot e^{0^2} + 8 \cdot 0^3 \cdot e^{0^2} = 0$ ✓

$e^{x^2} = 1 + (x-0) \cdot 0 + \frac{(x-0)^2}{2} \cdot 2 + \frac{(x-0)^3}{6} \cdot 0$

$e^{x^2} = 1 + (x-0)^2$ ✓

$\approx 1 + x^2$

15

IME I PREZIME:

RIKARDO PEROVIC

BROJ INDEKSA:

57346

$$1.) \int_0^1 \sin^3 y \, dy = \int_0^1 \sin y \cdot \sin^2 y \, dy = \int_0^1 \sin y \cdot (1 - \cos^2 y) \, dy =$$

$$= \int_0^1 (\sin y - \sin y \cdot \cos^2 y) \, dy =$$

$$\int_0^1 \sin y \, dy - \int_0^1 \sin y \cos^2 y \, dy$$

$$dy = -\cos y \, d(\cos y)$$

$$= -\cos y \int_0^1 (1 - \cos^2 y) \cdot (-\frac{dy}{\cos y}) = -\cos y \int_0^1 (1 - \cos^2 y) \, dy$$

Popuniti odmah!

IME I PREZIME: Mateja Pečarić

BROJ INDEKSA: 17-0032-2010

DATUM: _____

VRIJEME: OD

8:20

DO

9:30

MATEMATIKA 2: Trajanje 120 minuta. Ispit se održava sukladno objavljenim pravilima. Na snazi je Pravilnik o stegovnoj odgovornosti studenata.

30

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4. Istražiti domenu i ekstreme funkcije $f(x, y) = x^3 - 3xy + y^2$.

20 10

5. Pronaći opće rješenje problema: $y' + xy^2 + x = 0$.

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15 0

1. $\int_0^1 \sin^3 y \, dy = \int \sin^2 y \sin y \, dy$

$= \int (1 - \cos^2 y) \sin y \, dy \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos y = t \\ -\sin y \, dy = dt \end{array} \right. \checkmark$

$= \int (1 - t^2) \, dt \checkmark$

$= \int 1 \, dx - \int t^2 \, dx$

$= x - \frac{t^3}{3}$

$= x - \frac{\cos^3 y}{3} + C \quad \text{0}$

$= - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} t^2 \, dt$

$= \left(-t + \frac{t^3}{3} \right)_{t_1}^{t_2}$

$= \left(-\cos y + \frac{\cos^3 y}{3} \right)_0^1$

$= -\cos 1 + \frac{\cos^3 1}{3} - \left(-\cos 0 + \frac{\cos^3 0}{3} \right)$

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

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

ZADAN JE ODREĐENI
INTEGRAL KOJI ZA
REZULTAT IMA BROJ

IME I PREZIME:

Matija Pecarić

BROJ INDEKSA:

17-0032-2010

$$2. \int e^{2x} x^2 dx = \begin{cases} e^{2x} = u \\ 2^{2x} dx = du \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{matrix} x^2 dx = dv \\ 2x = v \end{matrix}}$$

$$e^{2x} = e^{2x} \cdot 2$$

$$u \cdot v - \int v \cdot du$$

$$e^{2x} \cdot 2x - \int 2x \cdot 2^{2x} dx$$

$$e^{2x} \cdot 2x - \int 2x dx \cdot \int 2^{2x} dx$$

$$e^{2x} \cdot 2x - 2x \cdot \int 2^{2x} dx$$

$$e^{2x} \cdot 2x - 2x \cdot 4x^2$$

$$e^{2x} \cdot 2x - 6x^3$$

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

$$4. f(x, y) = x^3 - 3xy + y^2$$

$$\frac{df}{dx} = 3x^2 - 3(x' \cdot y + x \cdot y') + 0$$

$$= 3x^2 - 3(y + 0) + 0$$

$$= 3x^2 - 3y \Rightarrow 3(x^2 - y)$$

$$\frac{df}{dy} = 0 - 3(x' \cdot y + x \cdot y') + 2y$$

$$= -3(0 + x) + 2y$$

$$= -3x + 2y$$

$$3x^2 - 3y = 0 \quad | :3$$

$$-3x + 2y = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2y = 0$$

$$-3x + 2y = 0 \Rightarrow -3x = -2y$$

$$3x = 2y$$

$$x = \frac{2}{3}y$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{3}y\right)^2 - 3y = 0$$

$$\frac{4}{9}y^2 - 3y = 0 \quad | \cdot 9$$

$$4y^2 - 27y = 0$$

$$y(4y - 27) = 0$$

$$y = 0$$

$$4y = 27$$

$$y = \frac{27}{4} = 6.75$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{3} \cdot 6.75\right)^2 - 3 \cdot 6.75$$

$$= 20.25 - 20.25$$

$$= 0$$

$$-3x^2 - 3y = 0 \quad / :3$$

$$-3x + 2y = 0 \Rightarrow -3x + 2x^2 = 0$$

$$x^2 - y = 0$$

$$x^2 = y$$

$$y = x^2$$



$$s_1(0, 0)$$

$$s_2\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{9}{4}\right)$$

$$3x^2 - 3y$$

$$r = 6x + 0 = 6x$$

$$s = 0 - 3 = -3$$

$$-3x + 2y$$

$$t = -3 \quad \times$$

$$s_1(0, 0)$$

$$r \cdot t - s^2 = 6 \cdot 0 \cdot (-3) - (-3)^2$$

$$= 0 - 9$$

$$= -9$$

$$r = 0$$

$$s = -3$$

$$t = -3$$

$$r \cdot t - s^2 < 0$$

neodlučan slučaj

SEDLASTA TOČKA

$$s_2\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{9}{4}\right) \quad \checkmark$$

$$r \cdot t - s^2 = 6 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot (-3) - (-3)^2$$

$$= -\frac{54}{2} - 9$$

$$= -27 - 9 = -36$$

$$r = \frac{18}{2} \quad \times \quad r > 0$$

$$s = -3 \quad \times$$

$$t = -3 \quad \checkmark$$

$$r \cdot t - s^2 < 0$$

maximum \times

$$5. \quad y' + xy^2 + x = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + xy^2 + x = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -xy^2 - x \quad / \cdot dx$$

$$dy = (-xy^2 - x) dx$$

$$dy = -x(y^2 + 1) dx \quad / : y^2 + 1$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y^2 + 1} = \int -x dx$$

$$\frac{1}{1} \arctan \frac{y}{1} + c = -\frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$\arctan y + c = -\frac{x^2}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

20

$$6. \quad f(x) = e^{x^2}$$

$$x_0 = 0$$

$$f(x) = e^{x^2}$$

$$f'(x) = (e^{x^2})' \cdot (x^2)'$$

$$= e^{x^2} \cdot 2x \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow f(0) = e^0 \cdot 2 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$f''(x) = (e^{x^2})' \cdot 2x - e^{x^2} \cdot 2x'$$

$$= e^{x^2} \cdot 2x - 2e^{x^2} \Rightarrow f(0) = e^0 \cdot 2 \cdot 0 - 2e^0 = -2$$

$$f'''(x) = (e^{x^2})' \cdot 2x - e^{x^2} \cdot 2x' - 2(e^{x^2})' \cdot (x^2)'$$

$$= e^{x^2} \cdot 2x - 2e^{x^2} - 4e^{x^2} \Rightarrow f(0) = e^0 \cdot 2 \cdot 0 - 2e^0 - 4e^0 = 2 - 4 = -2$$

TAYLOROV RAZVOJ ?

Popuniti odmah!

IME I PREZIME: STIPE ŠPANJA

BROJ INDEKSA: 0269045267

DATUM: 30.06.2011. VRIJEME: OD 9:20

DO 10:00

MATEMATIKA 2: Trajanje 120 minuta. Ispit se održava sukladno objavljenim pravilima. Na snazi je Pravilnik o stegovnoj odgovornosti studenata.

Broj ↓
bodova

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4. Istražiti domenu i ekstreme funkcije $f(x, y) = x^3 - 3xy + y^2$.

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6. Odrediti početak (prva 4 člana) Taylorovog razvoju funkcije $f(x) = e^{x^2}$ oko točke $x_0 = 0$.

15

6. $f(x) = e^{x^2} \quad x_0 = 0$

$f'(x) = e^{x^2} \cdot 2x \quad \checkmark$

$f''(x) = e^{x^2} \cdot 2x \cdot 2x + e^{x^2} \cdot 2 - e^{x^2} \cdot 4x^2 + 2e^{x^2} \quad \checkmark$

$f'''(x) = e^{x^2} \cdot 2x \cdot 4x^2 + e^{x^2} \cdot 8x + 2e^{x^2} \quad \times$

$f'(0) = 2 \times \quad f(0) = 1 \quad \checkmark$

$f''(0) = 2 \times$

$f'''(0) = 2 \times$

$f(x) = 1 + \frac{2}{1} (x-0)^1 + \frac{2}{2} (x-0)^2 + \frac{2}{6} (x-0)^3 \quad \times$

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

$e^{x^2} = 1 + 2x + x^2 + \frac{1}{3} x^3 \quad \times$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \int_0^1 \sin^3 y \, dy &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sin y = t \\ dt = \cos y \end{array} \right\} \\
 &= \int_0^1 t^3 \cos y = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = t^3, \, du = 3t^2 \\ dv = \cos y, \, v = \sin y \end{array} \right\} \\
 &= t^3 \sin y + 3 \int \sin y t^2 \\
 &= t^3 \sin y + 3(-\cos y) \cdot \frac{t^3}{3} \\
 &= t^3 \sin y - 3 \cos y \cdot \frac{t^3}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \int e^{2x} x^2 \, dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = e^{2x}, \, du = e^{2x} \cdot 2 \\ dv = x^2 \, dx, \, v = \int x^2 \, dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= e^{2x} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \int x^3 \cdot e^{2x} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = e^{2x}, \, du = e^{2x} \cdot 2 \\ dv = x^3, \, v = \frac{x^4}{4} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= e^{2x} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2}{3}$$