

Popuniti odmah!

IME I PREZIME: KRISTINA POŽARINA

BROJ INDEKSA: 17-2-0021-2010

60

DATUM: VRIJEME: OD 9:50

DO 10:45

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

Broj ↓
bodova

1. Odrediti $\int x^3 \ln x dx$.

15

2. Zadano je $f(x) = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}$. Odrediti $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx$. Skicirati graf funkcije f i površinu koja je određena integralom.

15

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

4. Istražiti domenu i ekstreme funkcije $f(x, y) = \ln(x) + \ln(y) - xy - (x-1)^2$.

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5. Riješiti diferencijalnu jednačinu: $y'' + 3y' + 2 = e^{2x}$

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6. Pronaći partikularno rješenje koje zadovoljava sljedeće jednačine:

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$$y' + 4y = x, \quad y(0) = 0$$

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$$\textcircled{1} \int x^3 \ln x \, dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \ln x = u \\ \frac{1}{x} dx = du \\ dv = x^3 dx \\ v = \int x^3 dx \\ v = \frac{x^4}{4} \end{array} \right|$$

$$I = \ln x \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} - \int \left(\frac{x^4}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right) dx$$

$$I = \ln x \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} - \int \frac{x^3}{4} dx$$

$$I = \ln x \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \int x^3 dx$$

$$I = \ln x \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{x^4}{4}$$

$$I = \ln x \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^4}{16} + C \quad \checkmark \quad \underline{15}$$

$$\textcircled{4.} \quad F(x, y) = \ln(x) + \ln(y) - xy - (x-1)^2$$

$$\frac{0-1}{x^2} = -2$$

DF: $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$

$\mathcal{D}(F) = \{(x, y) : x > 0, y > 0\}$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x} - y - 2(x-1) \cdot 1$$

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

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{y} - x$$

$$B \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial x \partial y} = -1$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y \partial x} = -1$$

$$\frac{1}{x} - y - 2x + 2 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{y} - x = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{y} = x$$

$$A \quad \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} = \frac{0-1}{x^2} = -2$$

$$= \frac{-1}{x^2} = -2$$

$$C \quad \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2} = \frac{-1}{y^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} - y - 2x = 2$$

$$\frac{1}{y} = x$$

$$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{y}} - y - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{y} = 2$$

$$y - y - \frac{2}{y} = 2$$

$$-\frac{2}{y} = 2$$

$$-2 = 2y \quad | : (-2)$$

$$-1 = y$$

$$y = -1$$

$$x = -1$$

$$0 + 0 - (-1) \cdot (-1) - (-1 - 1)^2 =$$

$$= -1 - 4 = -5$$

$$A > 0 \quad \text{MIN}$$

$$A < 0 \quad \text{MAX}$$

$$-\frac{2}{y} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$-2 = 2y$$

$$A = \frac{-1}{x^2} - 2 = \frac{-1}{(-1)^2} - 2 = -1 - 2 = -3 < 0$$

$$C = \frac{-1}{y^2} = -1$$

$$B = -1$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ B & C \end{vmatrix} = AC - B^2 = (-3) \cdot (-1) - (-1)^2 = 3 - 1 = 2$$

$$\Delta = -3 \cdot (-1) - (-1)^2 = 3 - 1 = 2$$

$$\text{MAX}(-1, -1, -5)$$

$$(6) \quad y' + 4y = x \quad y(0) = 0$$

$$r + 4 = 0$$

$$r = -4 \quad \times$$

$$r = -4$$

$$y_0 = C_1 e^{4x} \quad \times$$

$$y_0 = C_1 e^{-4x}$$

$$r + n = 0 + 1 = 1$$

$$\eta = ?$$

$$\eta = a_1 x + a_0$$

$$\eta' = a_1$$

$$a_1 + 4a_1 x + 4a_0 = x$$

$$4a_1 = 1 \quad | :4$$

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$a_1 + 4a_0 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{4} + 4a_0 = 0$$

$$4a_0 = -\frac{1}{4} \quad | :4 \quad a_0 = -\frac{1}{16}$$

$$\eta = \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{1}{16}$$

$$y(0) = 0$$

$$y = C_1 e^{4x} + \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{1}{16}$$

$$0 = C_1 e^{4 \cdot 0} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot 0 - \frac{1}{16}$$

$$0 = C_1 - \frac{1}{16}$$

$$-C_1 = -\frac{1}{16}$$

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{16} e^{4x} + \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{1}{16}$$

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$$(5) \quad y'' + 3y' + 2 = e^{2x}$$

$$r^2 + 3r + 2 = 0$$

$$r_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9-8}}{2 \cdot 1}$$

$$r_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm 1}{2}$$

$$r_1 = \frac{-3+1}{2} = -\frac{2}{2} = -1$$

$$r_2 = \frac{-3-1}{2} = -\frac{4}{2} = -2$$

$$y_0 = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{-2x}$$

$$b \neq r_1 \neq r_2$$

$$\eta = \frac{k e^{bx}}{P(b)}$$

$$P(b) = b^2 + 3b + 2$$

$$P(2) = 4 + 6 + 2$$

$$P(2) = 12$$

$$\eta = \frac{e^{2x}}{12}$$

$$y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{-2x} + \frac{e^{2x}}{12} \quad \checkmark$$

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

$\frac{1}{4}$

KODOMENA I DOMENA: $\{x,y : \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0,0\}\}$ ✓

$\frac{1}{2}$ = $\frac{1}{2}$

x	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	
	4	1	$\frac{4}{9}$	

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

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} dx = \left| \begin{matrix} (x+1) = t \\ 2 dx = dt \end{matrix} \right|$$

$$= \int \frac{dt}{t^2} = \int t^{-2} dt = \frac{t^{-1}}{-1} = -\frac{1}{t}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x+1}$$

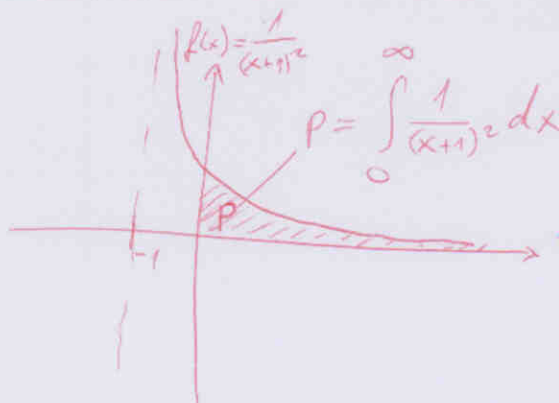
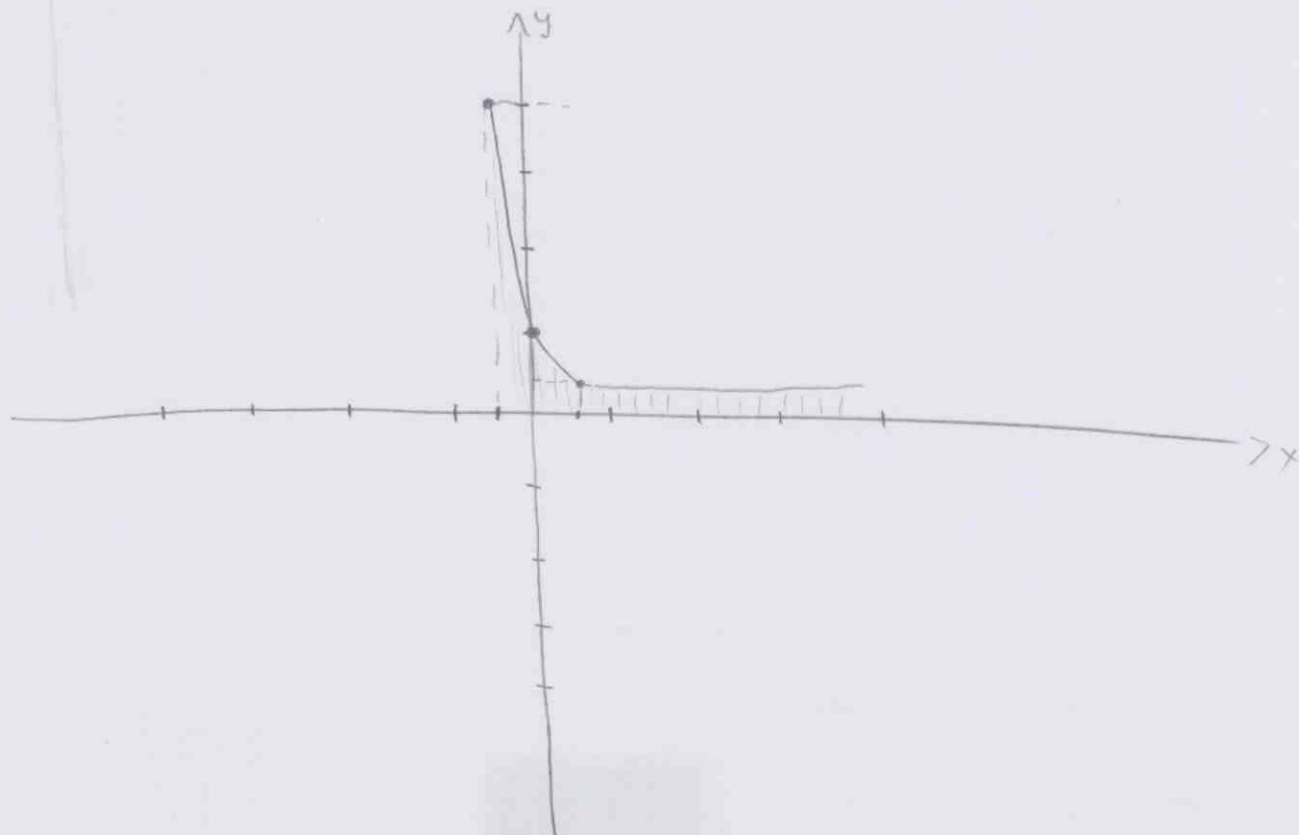
$$\left[-\frac{1}{x+1} \right]_0^{+\infty} = \left[-\frac{1}{+\infty+1} \right] - \left[-\frac{1}{0+1} \right]$$

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{+\infty} \right] - \left[-1 \right] =$$

$$= 0 + 1 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

15





Popuniti odmah!

IME I PREZIME: Toma Ilić

BROJ INDEKSA: 17-2-0032

40

DATUM: 08.09.2011. VRIJEME: OD 9:15

DO

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

Broj ↓
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4. Istražiti domenu i ekstreme funkcije $f(x, y) = \ln(x) + \ln(y) - xy - (x-1)^2$.
5. Riješiti diferencijalnu jednačinu: $y'' + 3y' + 2y = e^{2x}$
6. Pronaći partikularno rješenje koje zadovoljava sljedeće jednačine:

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~~15~~
5

$$y' + 4y = x, \quad y(0) = 0$$

4.) $\int x^3 \ln x dx$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \ln x = u \\ \frac{1}{x} dx = du \\ dv = x^3 dx \\ v = \int x^3 dx \\ v = \frac{x^4}{4} \end{array} \right.$

$$I = \ln x \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} - \int \left(\frac{x^4}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right) dx$$

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$$I = \ln x \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^4}{16} + C \quad \checkmark$$

6.) $y' + 4y = x$ $y(0) = 0$

$$r + 4 = 0$$

$$r = -4$$

$$r + 4 = a + 1$$

$$\eta = ?$$

$$\eta = a_1 x + a_0$$

$$\eta' = a_1$$

$$a_1 + 4a_1 x + a_0 = x$$

$$4a_1 = 1 \quad | :4$$

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$y(0) = 0$$

$$0 + a_0 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{4} + a_0 = 0$$

$$a_0 = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\eta = \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$y = C_1 e^{4x} + \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$0 = C_1 e^{4 \cdot 0} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot 0 - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$0 = C_1 - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$-C_1 = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{4} e^{4x} + \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{1}{4}$$

5

$$y_0 = C_1 e^{4x}$$

→ HOMOGENA JEDNAČINA

$$y' + 4y = 0 \Rightarrow y_H(x) = C e^{-4x}$$

→ PARTIKULARNO RJEŠ. NEHOMOGENE JEDNAČINE
DESNA STRANA JE X

DAKLE TRAŽIMO U OBLICI A+B

$$y_P(x) = A + B$$

$$y_P'(x) = A$$

$$A + 4(A+B) = x \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A + 4B = 0 \\ 4A = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$B = -\frac{A}{4} = -\frac{1}{16} \Rightarrow y_P(x) = \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{1}{16}$$

OPĆE RJEŠENJE NEHOMOGENE JEDNAČINE

$$y = y_H(x) + y_P(x) = C e^{-4x} + \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{1}{16}$$

TREBA ZADOVOLJITI UVJET $y(0) = 0$

$$y(0) = C \cdot \underbrace{e^{-4 \cdot 0}}_{=1} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot 0 - \frac{1}{16} = C - \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\Rightarrow C - \frac{1}{16} = 0 \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\text{RJEŠENJE: } y(x) = \frac{1}{16} e^{-4x} + \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{1}{16}$$

$$5.) y'' + 3y' + 2y = e^{2x}$$

$$r^2 + 3r + 2 = 0$$

$$r_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9-8}}{2}$$

$$r_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm 1}{2}$$

$$r_1 = -1$$

$$r_2 = -2$$

$$Y_0 = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{-2x}$$

$$b \neq r_1 \neq r_2$$

$$\eta = \frac{L e^{bx}}{P(b)}$$

$$P(b) = b^2 + 3b + 2$$

$$P(2) = 4 + 6 + 2$$

$$P(2) = 12$$

$$\eta = \frac{e^{2x}}{12}$$

$$Y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{-2x} + \frac{e^{2x}}{12} \quad \checkmark$$

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$$4.) J(x, y) = \ln(x) + \ln(y) - xy - (x-1)^2$$

$$Df: \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \quad D(A) = \{(x, y) : x > 0 \wedge y > 0\}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x} - y - 2(x-1) \cdot 1$$

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

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{y} - x$$

$$A \quad \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} = \frac{0-1}{x^2} = -2$$

$$= \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$C \quad \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2} = \frac{-1}{y^2}$$

$$B \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial x \partial y} = -1$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y \partial x} = -1$$

$$\frac{1}{x} - y - 2x - 2 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{y} - x = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{y} = x$$

0

Popunite odmah!

IME I PREZIME: LOURE KOLEGA

BROJ INDEKSA:

DATUM:

VRIJEME: OD

DO

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

35

Broj bodova
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1. Odrediti $\int x^3 \ln x \, dx$.
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3. Grafički prikazati funkciju $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$ pomoću razinskih krivulja. Koja je domena i kodomena ove funkcije? Strelicama označiti smjer rasta funkcije. Da li i zašto postoji limes $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y)$?
4. Istražiti domenu i ekstreme funkcije $f(x, y) = \ln(x) + \ln(y) - xy - (x-1)^2$.
5. Riješiti diferencijalnu jednadžbu: $y'' + 3y' + 2y = e^{2x}$
6. Pronaći partikularno rješenje koje zadovoljava sljedeće jednadžbe:

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$$y' + 4y = x, \quad y(0) = 0$$

$$1. \int x^3 \ln x \, dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \ln x = u \\ \frac{1}{x} dx = du \\ du = \frac{1}{x} dx \\ v = \int x^3 dx \\ v = \frac{x^4}{4} \end{array} \right. \quad \checkmark$$

$$= \ln x \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} - \int \frac{x^4}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= \ln x \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} - \int \frac{x^3}{4} dx = \ln x \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{x^4}{4}$$

$$= \ln x \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^4}{16} + C \quad \checkmark$$

15

$$5. y'' + 3y' + 2y = e^{2x}$$

$$r^2 + 3r + 2 = 0$$

$$r_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9-8}}{2} = \frac{-3 \pm 1}{2}$$

$$r_1 = \frac{-2}{2} = -1$$

$$r_2 = \frac{-4}{2} = -2$$

$$y_0 = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{-2x} \quad \checkmark$$

$$b^2 + 3b + 2 = P(b)$$

$$b \neq r_1 \neq r_2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$P(b) = 2^2 + 6 + 2$$

$$P(b) = 4 + 6 + 2$$

$$P(b) = 12$$

$$\eta = \frac{k e^{bx}}{P(b)}$$

$$\eta = \frac{e^{2x}}{12}$$

$$y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{-2x} + \frac{e^{2x}}{12} \quad \checkmark$$

20

Popuniti odmah!

IME I PREZIME:

Domagoj Velić

BROJ INDEKSA:

17-2-0028-2010

DATUM:

VRIJEME: OD

DO

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

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6. Pronaći partikularno rješenje koje zadovoljava sljedeće jednačine:

$$y' + 4y = x, \quad y(0) = 0$$

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15

6. $y' + 4y = x$

$$y(0) = 0$$

$$r + 4 = 0$$

$$r = -4$$

$$y_0 = C_1 e^{-4x}$$

$$0 = C_1 e^{-4 \cdot 0}$$

$$0 = C_1 \cdot 1$$

$$0 = C_1 \cdot 1$$

$$C_1 = 0$$

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

$$\begin{cases} x+1 = t \\ dx = dt \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{t^2}$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} t^{-2} \cdot dt = \left[\frac{t^{-1}}{-1} \right]_0^{+\infty} = \left[\frac{(x+1)^{-1}}{-1} \right]_0^{+\infty}$$

$$\left[\frac{(\infty+1)^{-1}}{-1} - \frac{(0+1)^{-1}}{-1} \right] = \infty + 1 = 1$$

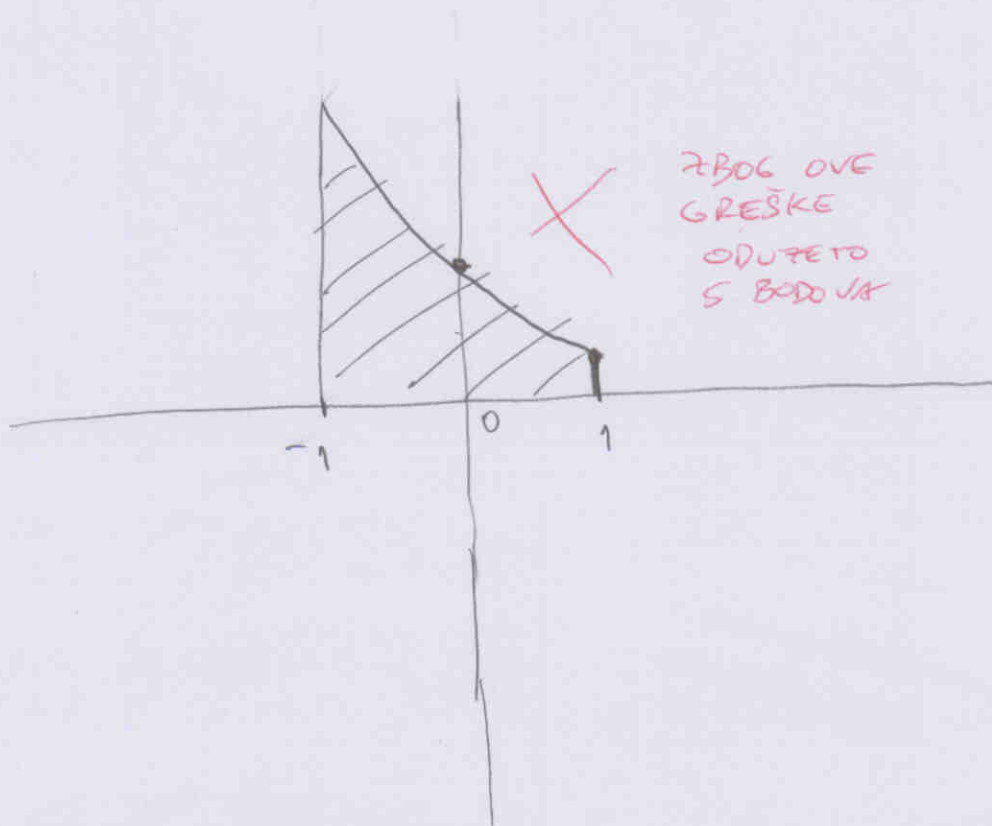
$$= \left(-\frac{1}{\infty} \right) + 1 = 1$$

= 0

ZBOG OVE
GRESKE ODUZETO
5 BODOVA

x	-1	-0	1
f(x)	∞	1	0.25

5



ZBOG OVE
GRESKE
ODUZETO
5 BODOVA

$$5. \quad y'' + 3y' + 2 = e^{2x}$$

$$b = 1 \quad c = 2$$

$$r^2 + 3r + 2 = 0$$

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

$$= \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 8}}{2}$$

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

$$r_1 = \frac{-3 - 1}{2} = -\frac{4}{2} = -2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$r_2 = \frac{-3 + 1}{2} = -\frac{2}{2} = -1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$y_0 = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{-2x}$$

$$P(u) = u^2 + 3u + 2$$

$$P(2) = 2^2 + 3 \cdot 2 + 2$$

$$P(2) = 4 + 6 + 2 = 12$$

$$\eta = \frac{b \cdot e^{bx}}{P(b)} = \frac{e^{2x}}{12}$$

$$y = y_0 + \eta = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{-2x} + \frac{e^{2x}}{12} \quad \checkmark$$

20

4 + 6 + 2 = 12

$$1) \int x^3 \ln x \, dx = u \cdot v - \int v \cdot du$$

$$u = \ln x$$

$$v = \int x^3 \, dx$$

$$du = \frac{1}{x} \, dx$$

$$v = \frac{x^4}{4} + c$$

$$\int x^3 \cdot \ln x \cdot dx = \ln x \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} - \int \frac{x^4}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \, dx$$

$$= \ln x \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} - \int \frac{x^3}{4} \, dx$$

$$= \ln x \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \int x^3 \, dx$$

$$= \ln x \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} + c \quad \checkmark$$

15

$$4. f(x, y) = \ln(x) + \ln(y) - xy - (x-1)^2$$

$$z_x = \frac{1}{x} - 1 \cdot y - x - 2x \stackrel{+}{=} -2$$

$$z_y = \frac{1}{y} - 1 \cdot x$$

$$\frac{1}{x} - y - 2x - 2 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{y} - 1 \cdot x = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{1}{y} = x}$$

$$\frac{1}{y} - y - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{y} - 2 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{y} - 2x - 2 = 0$$

$$y - y - \frac{2}{y} - 2 = 0$$

$$-y^2 - \frac{2}{y} - 2 = 0$$