

Popuniti odmah!

IME I PREZIME:

MATEO ŠKOBLAR

BRJ INDEKSA:

DATUM:

VRIJEME: OD

DO

45
x0x0
Broj ↓
bodova

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

- Da li postoji i ako postoji koji je inverz dane matrice? Ako postoji inverz provjeriti da je dobro izračunat matričnim množenjem.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

20

- Pronaći sve kompleksne brojeve z takve da je $z^3 + |3 + 4i| = \frac{5}{i}$.
- Odrediti domenu i sve asimptote funkcije $f(x) = \ln(2 - 3x)$.
- Ispitati periodičnost, (ne)parnost i drugu derivaciju funkcije $g(x) = \sin(2x)$.
- Na temelju ispitivanja toka funkcije napraviti skicu grafa funkcije $h(x) = x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$.

10

0

15

①

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{deta}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} = (-1)^{1+4} \cdot 1 \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} =$$

(1. · (-2) + 14) 102. pu el. 1. stup. 102 pu el. 3. stup.

$$= -1 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \cdot (-1)^{3+1} \cdot (-3) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \cdot (-3) (2 \cdot 2 - 1 \cdot 1) = 3 \cdot (4 - 1)$$

$$= 3 \cdot 3 = 9 \quad \det A \neq 0 \quad \det A = 9$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\det A} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$r_1 \cdot (-2) + r_4$ $r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3$ $r_2 \cdot (-2) + r_3$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2/3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1/3 & 2/3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2/3 & 0 & 0 & -1/3 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/3 & 0 & 0 & 2/3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2/3 & -1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1/3 & 2/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2/3 & 0 & 0 & -1/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$r_3 \cdot (-3)$ $r_4 \cdot (-2) + r_1$ $r_3 \cdot (-2) + r_2$ $-\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = 0$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1/3 & 0 & 0 & 2/3 \\ 0 & 2/3 & -1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1/3 & 2/3 & 0 \\ 2/3 & 0 & 0 & -1/3 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \cdot (-1) + 0 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 2 & 1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 2 + 0 \cdot (-1) + 2 \cdot 0 & 1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot (-1) + 0 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 0 & 1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot (-1) \\ 0 \cdot (-1) + 2 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 2 & 0 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot (-1) + 0 \cdot 0 & 0 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot (-1) + 1 \cdot 2 & 0 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot (-1) \\ 0 \cdot (-1) + 1 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 2 & 0 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot (-1) + 0 \cdot 0 & 0 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot (-1) + 2 \cdot 2 & 0 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 0 \cdot (-1) \\ 2 \cdot (-1) + 0 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 1 & 2 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 2 + 0 \cdot (-1) + 1 \cdot 0 & 2 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot (-1) + 0 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 0 & 2 \cdot 2 + 0 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot (-1) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \checkmark \quad \underline{20}$$

2.) Pronađi sve kompleksne brojeve z takve da je $z^3 + |z+4i| = \frac{5}{i}$

$$z^3 + |z+4i| = \frac{5}{i}$$

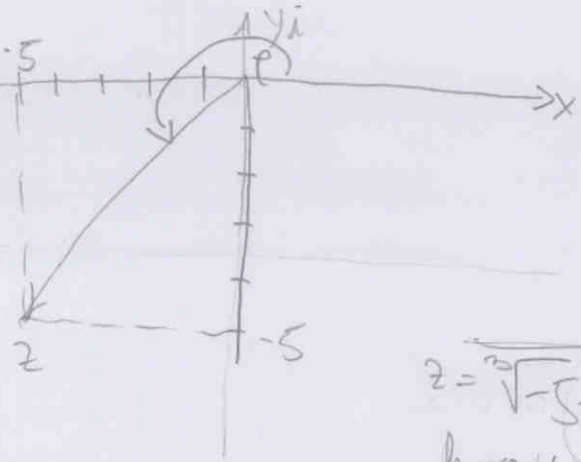
$$\frac{5}{i} \cdot \frac{-i}{-i} = \frac{-5i}{i^2} = \frac{-5i}{-1} = 5i$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{9+16} = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

$$z^3 + 5 = -5i$$

$$z^3 = -5 - 5i$$

$$z = \sqrt[3]{-5 - 5i}$$



$$|z| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{(-5)^2 + (-5)^2} = \sqrt{25+25} = \sqrt{50}$$

$$\text{tg } \rho = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{-5}{-5} = 1 \quad \text{tg } 1 = 45^\circ$$

$$\rho = 180^\circ + 45^\circ = 225^\circ$$

$$z = \sqrt[3]{-5 - 5i} = \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{50}} \left(\cos \frac{225^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ}{3} + i \sin \frac{225^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ}{3} \right)$$

a) k=0

$$z_1 = \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{50}} \left(\cos \frac{225^\circ + 0 \cdot 360^\circ}{3} + i \sin \frac{225^\circ + 0 \cdot 360^\circ}{3} \right)$$

$$z_1 = \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{50}} \left(\cos 75^\circ + i \sin 75^\circ \right) \quad \checkmark$$

b) k=1

$$z_2 = \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{50}} \left(\cos \frac{225^\circ + 1 \cdot 360^\circ}{3} + i \sin \frac{225^\circ + 1 \cdot 360^\circ}{3} \right)$$

$$z_2 = \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{50}} \left(\cos 15^\circ + i \sin 15^\circ \right)$$

$$z_2 = \sqrt[6]{50} \left(\cos 15^\circ + i \sin 15^\circ \right) = \sqrt[6]{50} \left(0.965 + i \sin \dots \right)$$

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$$e) = k=2$$

$$z_3 = \sqrt[3]{50} \left(\cos \frac{225 + 2 \cdot 360}{3} + i \sin \left(\frac{225 + 2 \cdot 360}{3} \right) \right)$$

$$z_3 = \sqrt[3]{50} \left(\cos 44^\circ 59' + i \sin 44^\circ 59' \right)$$

$315^\circ \qquad 315^\circ$

4. Ispitati periodičnost, parnost, i drugu derivu od

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

a) periodičnost

$$P = \frac{2\pi}{b} = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi \quad \checkmark$$

b) parnost

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

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

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

Funkcija nije parna \checkmark

NEPARNA!

c) druga derivacija

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

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

$$g'(x) = \cos(2x) \cdot 2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$g'(x) = 2\cos(2x) \quad \checkmark$$

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$$g''(x) = 2(-\sin(2x)) \cdot (2x)'$$

$$g''(x) = 2(-\sin(2x)) \cdot 2$$

$$g''(x) = 4(-\sin(2x))$$

$$g''(x) = -4\sin(2x) \quad \checkmark$$

3. Odredi domenu i sve asimptote funkcije
 $f(x) = \ln(2-3x)$

$$2-3x > 0$$

$$-3x = -2 \quad | :(-1)$$

$$3x = 2$$

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

\emptyset	$-\infty$	\emptyset	$\frac{2}{3}$	2	∞
		2	$\frac{2}{3}$	-4	
$\ln(2-3x)$		$+$		$-$	

$$D(f) = \left\langle -\infty, \frac{2}{3} \right\rangle$$

Popuniti odmah!

IME I PREZIME: LUKA BORZIC

BRJ INDEKSA:

DATUM:

VRIJEME: OD

DO

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

xooxo
Broj ↓
bodova

1. Da li postoji i ako postoji koji je inverz dane matrice? Ako postoji inverz provjeriti da je dobro izračunat matričnim množenjem.

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

3. $f(x) = \ln(2 - 3x)$

$$2 - 3x > 0$$

$$-3x > -2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$x > \frac{2}{3} \quad \times$$

$$D = \left\langle \frac{2}{3}, +\infty \right\rangle \times$$

PROVJERI $f(1) = ?$

$$D(f) = \left\langle -\infty, \frac{2}{3} \right\rangle \quad \emptyset$$

ASIMPTOTE?

1. $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 0 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} =$

5. $h(x) = x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$?

$$\sqrt{x^2 - 1} \geq 0$$

\emptyset

Popuniti odmah!

IME I PREZIME: Antonio Sekula

BROJ INDEKSA: A-2-0023

DATUM:

VRIJEME: OD 09:00

DO 09:45

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

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$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \cdot 2 \\ \cdot 2 \\ \cdot 1 \end{matrix} - 2 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \cdot 0 \\ \cdot 2 \\ \cdot 2 \end{matrix} =$$

$$= 1 \cdot (4-1) = 2 \cdot (8-2) = 3 - 12 = -9 \quad 1 - 12 = -11$$

Stupac I.

$$+ A_{11} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \cdot 2 \\ \cdot 1 \\ \cdot 1 \end{matrix} = 2+1 = 1 //$$

$$- A_{21} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \cdot 0 \\ \cdot 1 \\ \cdot 0 \end{matrix} = 0 //$$

$$+ A_{31} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \cdot 0 \\ \cdot 2 \\ \cdot 0 \end{matrix} = 0 //$$

$$- A_{41} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \cdot 0 \\ \cdot 2 \\ \cdot 1 \end{matrix} = 8-2 = 6 = -6 //$$

Stupac II.

$$- A_{12} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \cdot 0 \\ \cdot 0 \\ \cdot 2 \end{matrix} = 0 //$$

$$+ A_{22} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \cdot 1 \\ \cdot 0 \\ \cdot 2 \end{matrix} = 2-8 = -6 //$$

$$- A_{32} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \cdot 1 \\ \cdot 0 \\ \cdot 2 \end{matrix} = 1-4 = -3 //$$

$$+ A_{42} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \cdot 1 \\ \cdot 0 \\ \cdot 0 \end{matrix} = 0 //$$

Stupac III.

$$+ A_{13} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \cdot 0 \\ \cdot 0 \\ \cdot 2 \end{matrix} = 0 //$$

$$= 0 //$$

$$- A_{23} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \cdot 1 \\ \cdot 0 \\ \cdot 2 \end{matrix} = 1-4 = -3 //$$

$$= 1-4 = -3 //$$

$$+ A_{33} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \cdot 1 \\ \cdot 0 \\ \cdot 2 \end{matrix} = 2-8 = -6 //$$

$$= 2-8 = -6 //$$

$$- A_{43} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \cdot 1 \\ \cdot 0 \\ \cdot 0 \end{matrix} = 0 //$$

$$= 0 //$$

→

$$- A_{14} \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} 8-2=6 \\ -6 \end{array}$$

$$+ A_{24} \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{array} \right| 0$$

$$- A_{34} \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{array} \right| 0$$

$$+ A_{44} \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right| 4-1=3$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{2}{3} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{2}{3} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

memor inver ~~X~~

2.

$$z^3 + |3 + 4i| = \frac{5}{i}$$

$$z^3 + 3 - 4i = \frac{5}{i}$$

$$z^3 = \frac{5}{i} + 4i - 3$$

UDI SKOBLAK

~~0~~

Popuniti odmah!

IME I PREZIME: IVAN STUJANOV

BROJ INDEKSA: 17-2-0062-2010

DATUM: 15.9.2011 VRIJEME: OD

DO

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

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$$\textcircled{1} A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot (-2) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \cdot (-1/2) \\ \cdot (-1) \\ \cdot (2) \end{matrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \cdot (-4) \\ \cdot (1/2) \\ \cdot (8) \end{matrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -81 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \cdot (-2) \\ \cdot (3) \\ \cdot (-3) \\ \cdot (81) \\ \cdot (1/81) \end{matrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I$$

drugi način
 $A = 4$

INVERZ $A^{-1} = ?$

$A^{-1} = A$ ~~X~~ $A = (-1) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = (-1) \cdot \left[1 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \right]$

$$0 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + 0 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - 0 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = (-1) \cdot \left[1 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \right]$$

$$\left[1 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - 0 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + 0 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right] = (-1) \cdot \left[1 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right]$$

$$= (-1) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = (-1) \cdot 1 = \underline{\underline{-1}}$$

drugi način

$$A = (-1) \cdot 4 = -4$$

$A^{-1} = A$ ~~X~~

20) $z^3 + |3+4i| = \frac{5}{i} \quad / \cdot i$

$z^3 + 3i + 4i^2 = 5$ ~~5~~

$z^3 + 3i + 4 \cdot (-1) = 5$

$z^3 + 3i - 4 = 5$

$a=1$
 $b=3$
 $c=-4$

VIDI SKOBLAR

$z_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 + 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{3^2 + 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-4)}}{2 \cdot 1}$

$z_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9 + (-16)}}{2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{-7}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm (-7i)}{2}$

$z_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm 7i}{2}$

~~$z_1 = -\frac{3}{2} + 7i, z_2 = -\frac{3}{2} - 7i$~~

$z_1 = -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{7}{2}i$, $z_2 = -\frac{3}{2} - \frac{7}{2}i$

31) $f(x) = \ln(2-3x)$

~~$f(x) = \ln(2-3x)$~~

~~$f(x) = \ln 2 - \ln 3x$~~

$x = \ln 2 = 2$

$y = -\ln 3x = -13$

$y = -\ln 3 \cdot \ln 2 = -6$