

Popunite odmah!

IME I PREZIME: ZIKO KOLEGA

BROJ INDEKSA: 55849

DATUM: 22.09.2011. VRIJEME: OD

DO

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

40

Broj bodova  
15

1. Izračunati  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 6x + 3}}$

2. Izračunati  $\int_{-1}^0 3x e^{x+1} dx$

15

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

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

20

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

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

$Df(x,y) = \mathbb{R} \cdot \mathbb{R} = \mathbb{R}^2$

$f'(x,y)|_x = 3x^2 - 3y$

$f'(x,y)|_y = -3x + 2y$

$3x^2 - 3y = 0$

$3x^2 = 3y / :3$

$x^2 = y$

$-3x + 2y = 0$

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

$2x^2 - 3x = 0$

$x(2x - 3) = 0$

$x_1 = 0$

$y_1 = x^2 = 0$

$2x - 3 = 0$

$2x = 3$

$x_2 = \frac{3}{2}$

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

$A(0,0)$

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

20

$f''(x,y)|_{xx} = 6x$

$f''(x,y)|_{xy} = -3$

$f''(x,y)|_{yx} = -3$

$f''(x,y)|_{yy} = 2$

$H_A = \begin{vmatrix} 6x & -3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 6 \cdot 0 & -3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 - (-3 \cdot -3) = 0 - 9 = -9 < 0$

✓ u točki A  
NIJE EKSTREM

$H_B = \begin{vmatrix} 6x & -3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 6 \cdot \frac{3}{2} & -3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 9 & -3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 9 \cdot 2 - (-3 \cdot -3) = 18 - 9 = 9 > 0$

TOČKA B  
JE EKSTREM

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

$$1. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x^2+6x+3}} = \left| \begin{array}{l} 4x^2+6x+3=t \\ (8x+6)dx=dt \\ dx = \frac{dt}{8x+6} \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{\frac{dt}{8x+6}}{\sqrt{t}} = \int \frac{dt}{8x+6} \cdot t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt = \frac{t^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \int \frac{dt}{8x+6} =$$

$$2. \int_{-1}^0 3xe^{x+1} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} 3x=4 \quad u=e^{x+1} \quad | \quad x+1=t \\ 3dx=du \quad v=\int e^t dt \\ v=e^t \end{array} \right| = \int u \cdot v dx = u \cdot v - \int v du$$

$$= (3x \cdot e^t - \int e^t 3 dx) \Big|_{-1}^0 = (3x \cdot e^t - 3 \int e^t dx) \Big|_{-1}^0 = (3x \cdot e^t - 3e^t \cdot 3x) \Big|_{-1}^0 \quad \times$$

$$= (3xe^t - 9xe^t) \Big|_{-1}^0 = (-6xe^t) \Big|_{-1}^0 = (-6xe^{x+1}) \Big|_{-1}^0 = (-6 \cdot 0 \cdot e^{0+1}) - (-6 \cdot (-1) \cdot e^{-1+1})$$

$$= 0 - (6e^0)$$

$$= 0 - (6 \cdot 1) = 0 - 6 = -6$$

5

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

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!} (x-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!} (x-x_0)^2 + \frac{f'''(x_0)}{3!} (x-x_0)^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(x_0)}{4!} (x-x_0)^4 + \dots$$

$$f(x_0) = e^0 = e^0 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

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

$$f'(0) = 1 \cdot 0 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

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

$$= e^{x^2} \cdot 4x^2 + 2e^{x^2} \quad \checkmark$$

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

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

$$= e^{x^2} \cdot 8x^3 + e^{x^2} \cdot 8x + e^{x^2} \cdot 4x$$

$$f'''(0) = 1 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = e^{x^2} \cdot 2x \cdot 8x^3 + e^{x^2} \cdot 24x^2 + e^{x^2} \cdot 2x \cdot 8x + e^{x^2} \cdot 8 + e^{x^2} \cdot 2x \cdot 4x + e^{x^2} \cdot 4$$

$$= e^{x^2} \cdot 16x^4 + e^{x^2} \cdot 24x^2 + e^{x^2} \cdot 16x^2 + 8e^{x^2} + e^{x^2} \cdot 8x^2 + 4e^{x^2}$$

$$f^{(4)}(0) = 1 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 0 + 8 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 0 + 4 \cdot 1$$

$$= 8 + 4 = 12$$

$$f(x) = 1 + 0 + \frac{2}{2} (x-0)^2 + 0 + \frac{12}{24} (x-0)^4 + \dots \quad \checkmark$$

$$= 1 + x^2 + \frac{1}{2} x^4 + \dots \quad \checkmark$$

$$(e^{x^2} \cdot 2)' = e^{x^2} \cdot 2x \cdot 2 + e^{x^2} \cdot 0$$

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

Popunite odmah!

IME I PREZIME: IVAN LONIC

BROJ INDEKSA: 57104

DATUM: VRIJEME: OD

DO

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

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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  $x_0 = 0$ .

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4.  $f(x,y) = x^3 - 3xy + y^2$  U  $T_1$  NEMA EKSTREMA ZATO ŠTO JE  $\Delta < 0$

U  $T_2$  IMA MINIMUM I IZNOSI  $(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{9}{4}, \frac{-27}{16})$

$\partial_x f = 3x^2 - 3y$

$\partial_{xx} f = 6x$

$\partial_{xy} f = -3$

$\partial_y f = -3x + 2y$

$\partial_{yy} f = 2$

$\partial_{yx} f = -3$

$\partial_x f = 0$

$\partial_y f = 0$

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

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

$6x^2 - 6y = 0$

$-9x + 6y = 0$

$6x^2 - 9x = 0$

$x(6x - 9) = 0$

$x_1 = 0$

$6x - 9 = 0$

$6x = 9$

$x = \frac{9}{6} = \frac{3}{2}$

$x_2 = \frac{3}{2}$

$3 \cdot 0^2 - 3y = 0$

$-3y = 0$

$y = 0$

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

$3 \cdot \frac{9}{4} - 3y = 0$

$\frac{27}{4} - 3y = 0$

$-3y = -\frac{27}{4} / :(-3)$

$3y = \frac{27}{4}$

$y = \frac{27}{4 \cdot 3} = \frac{9}{4}$

$y_2 = \frac{9}{4}$

20

$T_1(0, 0)$  ✓

$T_2(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{9}{4})$  ✓

$A = |\partial_{xx} f| = 6x = 6 \cdot \frac{3}{2} = 9 > 0$  FUNKCIJA IMA MIN

$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} \partial_{xx} f & \partial_{xy} f \\ \partial_{yx} f & \partial_{yy} f \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 6x & -3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 12x - 9 = 12 \cdot \frac{3}{2} - 9 = 9$

$(\frac{3}{2})^3 - 3 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{9}{4} + (\frac{9}{4})^2 = \frac{27}{8} - \frac{81}{8} + \frac{81}{16} = \frac{54 - 162 + 81}{16} = \frac{-27}{16}$

$$\begin{aligned} & (4x^2 + 6x + 9) - 9 + 3 \\ & (2x+3)^2 + \\ & 4x^2 + 6x + 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -9 + 3 \\ & - (3+1)^2 \left( \frac{6}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 = \frac{36}{3} = 12 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 6x + 3}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(4x^2 + 6x + 9) - 9 + 3}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(2x+3)^2 - \left(\frac{6}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2 \cdot \frac{6}{\sqrt{3}}} \ln \left| \frac{(2x+3) - \frac{6}{\sqrt{3}}}{(2x+3) + \frac{6}{\sqrt{3}}} \right| = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12} \ln \left| \frac{2x+3 - \frac{6}{\sqrt{3}}}{2x+3 + \frac{6}{\sqrt{3}}} \right| + C$$



$$2. \int 3x e^{x+1} dx = \int \begin{matrix} 3x = u \\ 3 dx = du \end{matrix} \left[ \begin{matrix} dv = e^{x+1} dx & x+1 = t \\ v = \int e^{x+1} dx & dx = dt \\ v = \int e^t dt \\ v = e^t & v = e^{x+1} \end{matrix} \right]$$

$$3x \cdot e^{x+1} - \int e^{x+1} \cdot 3 dx$$

$$3x \cdot e^{x+1} - 3 \int e^{x+1} = 3x e^{x+1} - 3e^{x+1}$$

$$\int_0^1 3x e^{x+1} - 3e^{x+1} dx \quad \times$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \downarrow \\ -1 \end{array}$$

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$$\int_0^1 3x e^{x+1} dx - \int_0^1 3e^{x+1} dx$$

$$3 \int_0^1 x e^{x+1} dx - 3 \int_0^1 e^{x+1} dx = \left[ \begin{matrix} x = u & dv = e^{x+1} dx \\ dx = du & v = \int e^{x+1} dx \\ & v = e^{x+1} \end{matrix} \right]$$

$$3 \cdot (x \cdot e^{x+1}) - \int e^{x+1} dx - 3 \int e^{x+1} dx$$

$$3x e^{x+1} - e^{x+1} - 3e^{x+1} \Big|_0^1$$

$$3 \cdot 0 e^{0+1} - e^{0+1} - 3e^{0+1} - (3 \cdot 0 e^{-1+1} - e^{-1+1} - 3e^{-1+1})$$

$$-e^1 - 3e^1 - (-3e^0 - e^0 - 3e^0)$$

$$-e^1 - 3e^1 + 3e^0 + e^0 + 3e^0 = -4e^{-1} + 7e^0$$

$$= -1,47 + 7 = 5,53$$

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

$f(x_0) = e^{0^2} = 1$  ✓

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

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

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

$f''(x_0) = 2e^{0^2} + 4 \cdot 0^2 e^{0^2} = 2$  ✓

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

$f'''(x_0) = 4 \cdot 0 \cdot e^{0^2} + 8 \cdot 0 \cdot e^{0^2} + 8 \cdot 0^3 e^{0^2} = 0$  ✓

$f^{(4)}(x) = 4e^{x^2} + e^{x^2} \cdot 2x \cdot 4x + 8e^{x^2} + e^{x^2} \cdot 2x \cdot 8x + 24x^2e^{x^2} + e^{x^2} \cdot 2x \cdot 8x^3$

$f^{(4)}(x) = 4e^{x^2} + 8x^2e^{x^2} + 8e^{x^2} + 16x^2e^{x^2} + 24x^2e^{x^2} + 16x^4e^{x^2}$

$f^{(4)}(x) = 12e^{x^2} + 48x^2e^{x^2} + 16x^4e^{x^2}$

$f^{(4)}(x_0) = 12 \cdot e^{0^2} + 48 \cdot 0^2 e^{0^2} + 16 \cdot 0^4 e^{0^2} = 12$  ✓

$f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{(x-x_0)}{1!} f'(x_0) + \frac{(x-x_0)^2}{2!} f''(x_0) + \frac{(x-x_0)^3}{3!} f'''(x_0) + \frac{(x-x_0)^4}{4!} f^{(4)}(x_0)$

$f(x) = 1 + \frac{(x-0)}{1} \cdot 0 + \frac{(x-0)^2}{2} \cdot 2 + \frac{(x-0)^3}{6} \cdot 0 + \frac{(x-0)^4}{24} \cdot 12$

$f(x) = 1 + (x-0)^2 + (x-0)^4$

$f(x) = 1 + x^2 + \frac{(x-0)^4}{2}$

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→ 15

ODREĐENA SU PRVA 4 ČLANA

Popuniti odmah!

IME I PREZIME: JOSE KRALJEV

BROJ INDEKSA:

17-2-0015-2010

26

DATUM:

VRIJEME: OD

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$$1) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 6x + 3}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4(x + \frac{3}{4})^2 - \frac{3}{4}}}$$

$$5) y' + xy^2 + x = 0$$

separacija ✓

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

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

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

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

$$\ln|y^2 + 1| = -\frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

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

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

∅

$$2) \int_{-1}^0 3x e^{x+1} dx = \left( x \cdot 3e^{x+1} - 3e^{x+1} \right) \Big|_{-1}^0$$

$$= \left( -1 \cdot 3e^{-1+1} - 3e^{-1+1} - \left( 0 \cdot 3e^{0+1} - 3e^{0+1} \right) \right) = -3 - 3 - 0 + 3 = -3 //$$

$$\int 3x e^{x+1} dx = \left[ \begin{array}{l} x = u \\ dx = du \\ \left. \begin{array}{l} dv = 3e^{x+1} dx \\ v = \int 3e^{x+1} dx \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} x+1=t \\ dx=dt \end{array} \right] \\ v = 3 \int e^t dt \\ v = 3e^t \\ v = 3e^{x+1} \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= u \cdot v - \int v \cdot du = x \cdot 3e^{x+1} - \int 3e^{x+1} \cdot dx$$

$$= x \cdot 3e^{x+1} - 3 \int e^{x+1} dx = x \cdot 3e^{x+1} - 3e^{x+1} \quad \checkmark$$

ODREĐENI INTEGRAL? 8

$$1) f(x, y) = x^3 - 3xy + y^2$$

$$Df(x, y) = \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\partial_x f = 3x^2 - 3y$$

$$\partial_{xx} f = 6x$$

$$\partial_{xy} f = -3$$

$$\partial_y f = -3x + 2y$$

$$\partial_{yy} f = 2$$

$$\partial_x f = 0$$

$$\partial_y f = 0$$

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

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

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

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

$$6x^2 + 9x = 0$$

$$x(6x + 9) = 0$$

$$y_1 = -\frac{3}{2} \cdot 0$$

$$y_1 = 0$$

$$y_2 = -\frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$$y_2 = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$T_1(0, 0) \quad \checkmark$$

$$T_2\left(-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{9}{4}\right)$$

$$T_1(0, 0) \quad \checkmark$$

10

$$A = \partial_{xx} f = 6x = 6 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} \partial_{xx} f & \partial_{xy} f \\ \partial_{xy} f & \partial_{yy} f \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 - 9 = -9$$

$$A = 0$$

$$\Delta < 0$$

sedlasta točka  $\checkmark$

$$T_2 \left(-\frac{5}{2}, \frac{3}{4}\right)$$

$$A = \partial_{xx} f = 6x = 6 \cdot \left(-\frac{5}{2}\right) = -9$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} \partial_{xx} f & \partial_{xy} f \\ \partial_{yx} f & \partial_{yy} f \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -9 & -3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -18 - 9 = -27$$

$A < 0$  funkcija nema ekstrema

$\Delta < 0$

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

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

$$f'(x) = e^{x^2} \cdot 2x = e^0 \cdot 2 \cdot 0 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$f''(x) = e^{x^2} \cdot 2x \cdot 2x + e^{x^2} \cdot 2 = e^{x^2} \cdot (4x^2) + 2e^{x^2}, \quad f''(x_0) = e^0 \cdot 4 \cdot 0 + 2e^0 = 2$$

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

$$f'''(x_0) = e^0 \cdot 8 \cdot 0^2 + 4e^0 + 2 \cdot e^0 \cdot 2 \cdot 0 = 4$$

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

$$f(x) = 1 + (x-0) \cdot 0 + \frac{(x-0)^2}{2} \cdot 2 + \frac{(x-0)^3}{6} \cdot 4 + \dots$$

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

$$f(x) = 1 + \frac{(x-0)^2}{2!} \cdot 2 + \frac{(x-0)^3}{3!} \cdot 4 + \dots$$

8

Popuniti odmah!

IME I PREZIME: ANĐELA SMOLIĆ

BROJ INDEKSA: 572P3

30

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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15

3.  $f(x,y) = \frac{x^2}{y}$   $D_f = \{ (x,y) \mid x \neq 0, y \neq 0 \}$  KODOMENA

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

$C = -1$   
 $C = 0$   
 $C = 1$   
 $C = 2$   
 $C = 4$

$y = C \cdot x^2$   
 $y = -x^2$  ✓  
 $y = x$  ✓  
 $y = x^2$  ✓  
 $y = \frac{x^2}{2}$  ✓  
 $y = \frac{x^2}{4}$  ✓

$y = -x^2$

x	-1	0	1	2
y	1	0	1	4

$y = x^2$

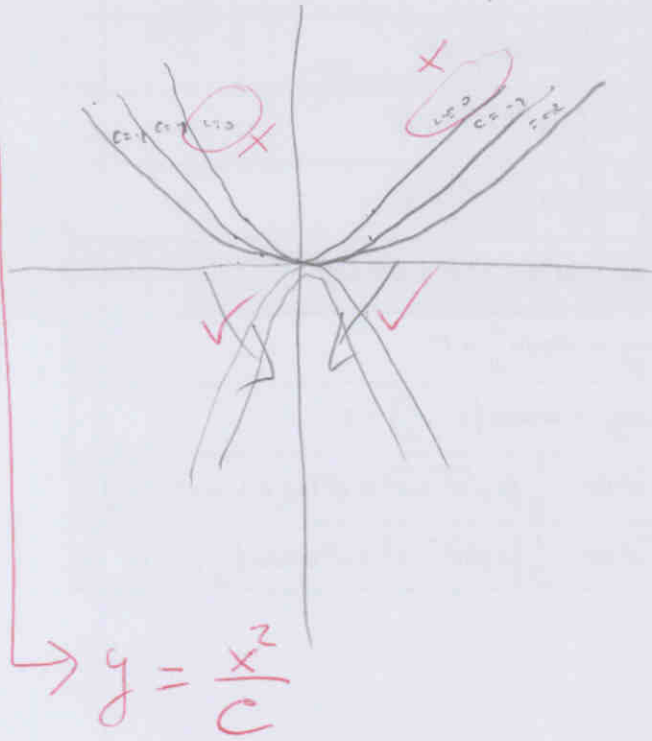
x	-1	0	1	2
y	1	0	1	4

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

x	-1	0	1	2
y	1/2	0	1/2	2

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

x	-1	0	1	2
y	1/4	0	1/4	1/2



LIMES NE POSTOJI JER SE U TOČKI T(0,0) SJEKU RAZLIČITE RAZINSKE KRIVULJE ✓

VIDI MILETIĆ

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$$1. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x^2+6x+3}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt{4x^2+6x+3} \\ dt = dx \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{---}$$

$$= \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} = t^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 2 \left( \sqrt{4x^2+6x+3} \right) + C$$

$$2. \int_{-1}^0 3x e^{x+1} dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = 3x \\ du = 3dx \\ dx = \frac{du}{3} \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} dv = e^{x+1} \\ v = \int e^{x+1} \\ v = e^{x+1} \end{array}$$

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

$3x \cdot e^{x+1} - \int e^{x+1} \cdot 3x$

$\int e^{x+1} \cdot 3x$  (circled in red with an X)

VIDI KRACJEV

✓ pronađi integral.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = 3x \\ du = 3dx \\ dx = \frac{du}{3} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} dv = e^{x+1} \\ du = e^{x+1} \end{array} \right\} = 3x \cdot e^{x+1} - \int e^{x+1} \cdot 3x$$

$$= 3x e^{x+1} + 3x e^{x+1} - \int e^{x+1} \cdot 3x$$

✓  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} t = 3x e^{x+1} \\ dt = 3dx \\ dx = \frac{dt}{3} \end{array} \right\} =$

$$3x e^{x+1} + 3x e^{x+1} - \int t \cdot dt$$

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

$$3x e^{x+1} + 3x e^{x+1} + e^{x+1} \cdot \frac{3}{2} x^2$$

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

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



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

$$D_f(x, y) = \{ \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \} \checkmark$$

$$f'_x = 3x^2 - 3y$$

$$f'_y = 2y - 3x$$

$$2y - 3x = 0$$

$$2y = 3x \quad | \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

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

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

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

$$6x^2 - 9x = 0$$

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

$$3x = 0$$

$$x_1 = 0$$

$$y = \frac{3}{2} \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$y = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$2x - 3 = 0$$

$$2x = 3 \quad | \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

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

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

$$A = f''_{xx} = 6x$$

$$B = f''_{xy} = -3$$

$$C = f''_{yy} = 2$$

$$T(0, 0)$$

$$6 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$= -3$$

$$= 2$$

$$\Delta \Delta AC - B^2 = 0 \cdot 2 - (-3)^2 = 0 - 9 = -9$$

SEDLASTA  
TOČKA

$$T_2\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{9}{4}\right)$$

$$6 \cdot \frac{3}{2} = 9 > 0 \quad \text{EKSTREM} \checkmark$$

$$= -3$$

$$= 2$$

$$\Delta \Delta AC - B^2 = 9 \cdot 2 - (-3)^2 = 18 - 9 = 9$$

u točki  $T_2\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{9}{4}\right)$  postoji  $\checkmark$  min. ekstrem.

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

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

$$dy = -x - xy^2 \quad dx \quad /: xy^2 \quad \int$$

$$\int \frac{y}{xy^2} dy = \int -x dx \quad \leftarrow \int dy \cdot xy^2 = -x \int dy$$

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

X

"

~~Ø~~

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

$$f(0) = e^{0^2} = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$= 4xe^{x^2} + 4e^{x^2} + 8xe^{x^2}$$

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

$$= 4$$

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

$$= 4e^{x^2} + 8xe^{x^2} + 6xe^{x^2} + 8e^{x^2} + 16xe^{x^2}$$

$$f^{(4)}(0) = 4 \cdot 0^2 + 8 \cdot 0 \cdot e^{0^2} + 6 \cdot 0 \cdot e^{0^2} + 8 \cdot e^{0^2} + 16 \cdot 0 \cdot e^{0^2}$$

$$= 4 + 8 = 12$$

Taylorov niz

$$f(x) = 0 + 0(x-0) + 2 \frac{(x-0)^2}{2!} + 4 \frac{(x-0)^3}{3!} + 12 \frac{(x-0)^4}{4!}$$

$$= 2 \frac{(x-0)^2}{2} + 4 \frac{(x-0)^3}{3} + 12 \frac{(x-0)^4}{24}$$

$$= (x-0)^2 + 2 \frac{(x-0)^3}{3} + 2 \frac{(x-0)^4}{2}$$

$$= (x-0)^2 + 2 \frac{(x-0)^3}{3} + \frac{(x-0)^4}{2}$$

PREVIŠE GREŠAKA



Popuniti odmah!

IME I PREZIME: DENI MIKETIĆ

BROJ INDEKSA: 57143

DATUM:

VRJEME: OD 09:15

DO

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

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Broj bodova  
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1. Izračunati  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 6x + 3}}$ .

2. Izračunati  $\int_{-1}^0 3x e^{x+1} dx$ .

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  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y)$ ?

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

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

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

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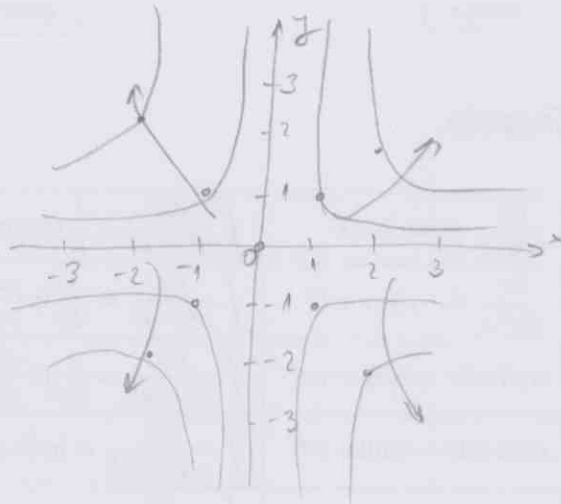
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$C_1 = -1$	$y_1 = x^2$	$x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow y_1 = 0$
$C_2 = 1$	$y_2 = -x^2$	$x_2 = 1 \Rightarrow y_2 = -1$
$C_3 = 2$	$y_3 = -\frac{x^2}{2}$	$x_3 = -1 \Rightarrow y_3 = -1$
$C_4 = -2$	$y_4 = \frac{x^2}{2}$	$x_4 = 2 \Rightarrow y_4 = -2$
		$x_5 = -2 \Rightarrow y_5 = 2$

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

$\frac{x^2}{y} + C = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{y} = -C$

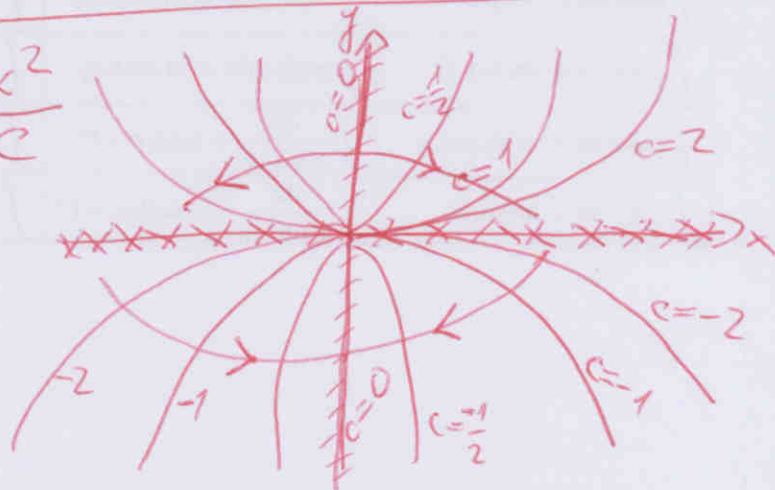
$y = -\frac{x^2}{C}$



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

$\frac{x^2}{y} = C \Rightarrow y = \frac{x^2}{C}$

$D(A) = \{ (x, y) : y \neq 0 \}$



$$1. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x^2+6x+3}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{u^2}} = \int \frac{1}{u^2} dx + \int dx = \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} du + \int dx$$

$$\sqrt{4x^2+6x+3} = \sqrt{4 \cdot x^2 + 6x + 9 - 6} = \sqrt{4 \cdot (x+3)^2 - 6} = \sqrt{4x^2 - 6} = \sqrt{u} = \sqrt{x^2}$$

~~dt = du~~      ~~dt = du~~

$$2. \int_{-1}^1 3x e^{x+1} dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} u = x+1 \quad du = 1 dx \\ dv = 3x dx \quad v = \frac{3}{2} x^2 \\ v = 3 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \end{array} \right\} = u \cdot v - \int v \cdot du$$

$$= (x+1) \left( 3 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \right) - \int 3 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} dx = (x+1) \left( \frac{3x^2}{2} \right) - \frac{x^3}{2}$$

$$= x \cdot \left( \frac{3x^2}{2} \right) + \frac{3x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{2} = \frac{3x^3}{2} + \frac{3x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{2} = \frac{2x^3}{2} + \frac{3x^2}{2}$$

$$3 \int \frac{x^2}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} = \frac{x^3}{2}$$

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

$\partial_x f = 3x^2 - 3y$

$\partial_y f = -3x + 2y$

$3x^2 - 3y \cdot 2$

$-3x + 2y \cdot 3$

$6x^2 - 6y = 0$

$-9x + 6y = 0$

$6x^2 - 9x = 0$

$3(2x - 3) = 0$

$\downarrow \Rightarrow x_1 = 0 \checkmark \Rightarrow 2x - 3 = 0$

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

$x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0$

$T(0, 0)$

sedlasta točka

$T_1$

$x = \frac{3}{2} = y = ? \Rightarrow T_2?$

$\partial_{xx} f = 6x$

$\partial_{xy} f = -3$

$\partial_{yy} f = 2$

$\Delta = AC - B^2$

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

$\Delta = -9$

$A = 6 \cdot x = 6 \cdot 0 = 0$

nema ekstremu jer je  $A = 0$

$f(0, 0) = 0$

~~$D(f) = \{ x^2 - 3xy + y^2 \}$~~

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

$$y' = -xy^2 - x$$

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

$$dy = -\frac{xy^2 - x}{y^2} \quad | : y^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{y^2} = - \quad \times \quad \emptyset$$

VIP! RIKO KOLEGA

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

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

$$f'(0) = 2 \cdot e^0 \cdot 2 \cdot 0 = 0 \quad \emptyset$$

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

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

$$= 2e^{x^2} + 2xe^{x^2} + 4e^{x^2}$$

$$f''(0) = 2 \cdot e^0 + 2 \cdot 0 + 4 \cdot e^0 = 6$$

$$f(x) = e^{x^2} = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!} (x-x_0)^1 + \frac{f''(0)}{2!} (x-x_0)^2 + \dots$$

$$= f(0) + \frac{0}{1} (x-0) + \frac{4}{2} (x-0)^2 + \frac{6}{6} (x-0)^3$$

$$= 0 + 2x + 2x^2 + 1x^3 = 1x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x$$

Popunite odmah!

IME I PREZIME:

Šime Tkalić

DATUM: 22. 9. 2011. VRIJEME: OD

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

BRJ INDEKSA: 55880

DO

Broj ↓  
bodova  
15

1. Izračunati  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 6x + 3}}$ .

2. Izračunati  $\int_{-1}^0 3x e^{x+1} dx$ .

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  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y)$ ?

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

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

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1.) 
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 6x + 3}} = \int \frac{dx}{(2x+3)^2 + 3} = \int \frac{dx}{(2x+3)^2 + 9} = \ln |2x+3 + \sqrt{(2x+3)^2 + 9}| + C$$
  
$$= \ln |2x+2 + \sqrt{4x^2 + 6x + 9 + 9}| + C$$
  
$$= \ln |2x+2 + \sqrt{4x^2 + 6x + 18}| + C$$
  
$$\times = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(2x+3)^2 + 3}}$$

2.) 
$$\int_{-1}^0 3x e^{x+1} dx = \left| 3x = 3t \right.$$

Popuniti odmah!

IME I PREZIME: JANILOVIĆ MARKO

BROJ INDEKSA: 17-2-0027-2010

DATUM: 22.09.2011. VRIJEME: OD 8.10 h DO

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

Broj ↓  
bodova  
15

1. Izračunati  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 6x + 3}}$ .

2. Izračunati  $\int_{-1}^0 3x e^{x+1} dx$ .

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  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y)$ ?

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

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1.  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 6x + 3}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 6x + 3}}$

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

$D = \mathbb{R}$