

Popunite odmah!

IME I PREZIME: ANTONIO MUŽANOVIC

BRJ INDEKSA: 14-2-0031-2010

DATUM: 22.9.2011. VRIJEME: OD

DO

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

65

Broj bodova
15

Izračunati $\int \frac{x^2 + 2x + 2}{x^2 + x - 2} dx$.

Izračunati $\int x^2 \sin(x) dx$.

Nekom od metoda numeričke integracije (Simpsonova ili trapezna formula) približno odrediti vrijednost integrala:

$$\int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{\arctan x}{x} dx$$

~~15~~

Istražiti ekstremane funkcije $f(x, y) = y^3 - 3xy + x^2$.

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5. Riješiti diferencijalnu jednačbu. Uvrstiti rješenje u jednačbu i provjeriti zadovoljenje jednakosti.

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$$x^2 + x^2y + y^2y' = 0$$

Odrediti početak (prva 4 člana) Taylorovog razvoju funkcije $f(x) = 2x \cos x$ oko točke $x_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

15 / 10

$$\textcircled{2} \int x^2 \sin(x) dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = x^2 \\ du = 2x dx \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} dv = \sin(x) dx \\ v = -\cos(x) \end{array} \right\} = \underbrace{-x^2 \cos x}_I - \underbrace{\int 2x \cdot (-\cos x) dx}_{II} = -x^2 \cos x - (-2x \sin x - 2 \cos x + C) = -x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x - C$$

$$II = \int 2x \cdot (-\cos x) dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = 2x \\ du = 2 dx \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} dv = -\cos x dx \\ v = -\sin x \end{array} \right\} = -2x \sin x - \int -2 \sin x dx = -2x \sin x + 2 \int \sin x dx = -2x \sin x - 2 \cos x + C_1$$

6. PRVA 4 ČLANA $x_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(m)}(x_0)}{m!} (x-x_0)^m$$

$$f(x) = 2x \cos x \quad f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \pi \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$$

$$f'(x) = 2 \cos x - 2x \sin x \quad f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - 2 \frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = -\pi$$

$$f''(x) = -2 \sin x - (2 \sin x - 2x \cos x) = -2 \sin x - 2 \sin x + 2x \cos x = -4 \sin x + 2x \cos x$$

$$f''\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -4 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} + 2 \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = -4$$

$$f'''(x) = -4 \cos x + (2 \cos x - 2x \sin x) = -4 \cos x + 2 \cos x - 2x \sin x = -2 \cos x - 2x \sin x$$

$$f'''\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\pi$$

$$2x \cos x = 0 - \frac{\pi}{1!} (x - \frac{\pi}{2})^1 - \frac{4}{2!} (x - \frac{\pi}{2})^2 - \frac{\pi}{3!} (x - \frac{\pi}{2})^3 = 0 - \pi (x - \frac{\pi}{2}) - 2 (x - \frac{\pi}{2})^2 - \frac{\pi}{6} (x - \frac{\pi}{2})^3$$

$$2x \cos x = -\pi (x - \frac{\pi}{2}) - 2 (x - \frac{\pi}{2})^2 - \frac{\pi}{6} (x - \frac{\pi}{2})^3$$

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$$\textcircled{1} \int \frac{x^2+2x+2}{x^2+x-2} dx = \underbrace{\int 1 dx}_I + \underbrace{\int \frac{x+4}{x^2+x-2}}_{II} = x + 4 \ln|x^2+x-2| - C //$$

$$x^2+x-2 = u$$

$$2x+1 = du \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{DOBITI U} \\ \text{BROJNIKU} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (x^2+2x+2) : (x^2+x-2) = 1 + \frac{x+4}{x^2+x-2} \checkmark \\ -(x^2+x-2) \\ \hline x+4 \end{array}$$

$$II = \int \frac{x+4}{x^2+x-2} dx = \int \frac{x+4-3+3+x-x}{x^2+x-2} dx = \int \frac{2x+1+3-x}{x^2+x-2} dx = \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x-2} dx + \int \frac{3-x}{x^2+x-2} dx \checkmark$$

$$x^2+x-2 = u$$

$$du = (2x+1)dx = \int \frac{du}{u} \checkmark + 3 \int \frac{dx}{x^2+x-2} - \int \frac{x}{x^2+x-2} dx$$

$$= \ln|u| + 3 \ln|x^2+x-2| - \int \frac{x}{x^2+x-2} dx$$

$$= \ln|x^2+x-2| + 3 \ln|x^2+x-2| - \int \frac{x}{x^2+x-2} dx$$

$$= 4 \ln|x^2+x-2| - \int \frac{x}{x^2+x-2} dx = 4 \ln|x^2+x-2| - C$$

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

$$u = x^2+x-2$$

$$du = (2x+1)dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{u} - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+x-2| =$$

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

④ $f(x,y) = y^3 - 3xy + x^2$

$\frac{d}{dx} = -3y + 2x$

$\frac{d}{dy} = 3y^2 - 3x$

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

$3y^2 - 3x = 0$

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

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

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

$y\left(3y - \frac{9}{2}\right) = 0$

$y_1 = 0$

$x_1 = 0$

$3y - \frac{9}{2} = 0$

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

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

$x_2 = \frac{9}{4}$

$T_1(0,0)$

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

$d_{xx} = 2$

$d_{xy} = -3$

$d_{yy} = 6y$

$T_1(0,0)$

$A = 2$

$B = -3$

$C = 0$

$\Delta = AC - B^2 = 0 - 9 = -9$

$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow T_1(0,0)$ JE SEDLASTA TOČKA FUNKCIJE ✓

$d_{xx} = 2$

$A = 2$

$d_{xy} = -3$

$B = -3$

$C = 6 \cdot \frac{3}{2} = 9$

$d_{yy} = 6y$ \rightarrow

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

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$\Delta = AC - B^2 = 18 - 9 = 9$

$\Delta > 0$

$A > 0$

$T_2\left(\frac{9}{4}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$ JE LOKALNI MINIMUM FUNKCIJE ✓

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

$$\frac{x}{y} + x + \frac{yy'}{x} = 0$$

$$\frac{yy'}{x} = -\frac{x}{y} - x \quad / \cdot x$$

$$yy' = -\frac{x^2}{y} - x^2$$

$$yy' = \frac{-x^2 - yx^2}{y} \quad / \cdot y$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

DRUGA STRANA
C = -\frac{1}{3}x^3

$$u = \ln|1-y| \quad du = -\frac{1}{1-y} dy$$

$$\int \frac{y^2}{1-y} dy = \int \frac{u=y^2}{du=2y dy} \quad dv = \frac{1}{1-y} dy \quad v = \int \frac{1}{1-y} dy = \ln|1-y|$$

$$= y^2 \ln|1-y| - (\ln|1-y|)y^2 - \int \frac{1}{1-y} y^2 dy = y^2 \ln|1-y| - \ln|1-y| y^2 - \int \frac{y^2}{1-y} dy$$

$$\int \frac{y^2}{1-y} dy = y^2 \ln|1-y| - (\ln|1-y|)y^2 - \int \frac{y^2}{1-y} dy = 1 - \int \frac{y^2}{1-y} dy$$

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14-2-0031-2010

$$\int \frac{y^2 dy}{1-y} = \int -y dy - \int 1 dy + \int \frac{1}{1-y} dy = -\frac{y^2}{2} - y + \ln|1-y| + C \quad \checkmark$$

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

$$\frac{-(y^2-y)}{y}$$

$$\frac{-(-1+y)}{1} \quad \checkmark$$

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

$$-\frac{y^2}{2} - y + \ln|1-y| + C = -\frac{x^3}{3} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{-y^2-2y}{2} + \ln|1-y| + C = -\frac{x^3}{3}$$

$$\frac{-y^2-2y}{2} + \ln|1-y| + C + \frac{x^3}{3} = 0 \quad \underline{\underline{=}}$$

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Popuniti odmah!

IME I PREZIME: KRISTINA POŽARINA

BROJ INDEKSA: 17-2-0021-2010

DATUM: 22.09.2011. VRIJEME: OD 8:20

DO 9:10

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bodova

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2. Izračunati $\int x^2 \sin(x) dx$.

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3. Nekom od metoda numeričke integracije (Simpsonova ili trapezna formula) približno odrediti vrijednost integrala:

$$\int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{\arctan x}{x} dx$$

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

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$$x^2 + x^2y + y^2y' = 0$$

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6. Odrediti početak (prva 4 člana) Taylorovog razvoju funkcije $f(x) = 2x \cos x$ oko točke $x_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

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$$\textcircled{1} \int \frac{x^2+2x+2}{x^2+x-2} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} (x^2+2x+2) : (x^2+x-2) = 1 \\ \hline -x^2+x-2 \\ \hline -x+4 \\ \hline x+4 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\int \left(1 + \frac{-x+4}{x^2+x-2} \right) dx = \int 1 dx - \int \frac{x-4}{x^2+x-2} dx =$$

$$= x + I_1$$

$$I_1 = \int \frac{x-4}{x^2+x-2} dx = \int \frac{x}{x^2+x-2} dx - \int \frac{4}{x^2+x-2} dx =$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+x-2|}_{I_2} - I_3$$

$$I_2 = \int \frac{x}{x^2+x-2} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} x^2+x-2 = t \\ 2x+1 = dt \\ \hline \end{array} \right.$$

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2(x+1)-1}{x^2+x-2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t} = \frac{1}{2} \int \ln|t| = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+x-2|$$

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x-2} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2+x-2}$$

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

$$I_3 = \int \frac{4}{x^2 + x - 2} dx = ?$$

~~$\frac{1}{3} \arctan$~~

$$\textcircled{2} \int x^2 \sin(x) dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} x^2 = u \\ 2x dx = du \\ \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} dv = \sin x dx \\ v = \int \sin x dx \\ v = -\cos x \end{array} \right|$$

$$I = x^2 \cdot (-\cos x) - \int (-\cos x) 2x dx$$

$$I = -x^2 \cos x + 2 \int \cos x \cdot x dx$$

$$I = -x^2 \cos x + 2(x \cdot \sin x + \cos x) + C \quad \checkmark$$

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$$I_1 = \int \cos x \cdot x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} x = u \\ dx = du \\ \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} dv = \cos x dx \\ v = \int \cos x dx \\ v = \sin x \end{array} \right|$$

$$I_1 = x \cdot \sin x - \int \sin x dx$$

$$I_1 = x \cdot \sin x + \cos x$$

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

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = -3y + 2x$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 3y^2 - 3x$$

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

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

$$2x = 3y$$

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

$$y^2 = x$$

$$x = y^2$$

A $\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} = 2$

C $\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2} = 6y = 6 \cdot \frac{3}{2}$

B $\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial y} = -3$

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y \partial x} = -3$$

$$10 \frac{1}{8}$$

$T_1(0,0)$ ✓

$$2y = 3 \quad | :2$$

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

$T_2(\frac{9}{4}, \frac{3}{2})$ ✓

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

$T_1(0,0)$ SEDLASTA TOČKA ✓

$$A = 2 > 0$$

$$B = -3$$

$$C = 9$$

$$-\frac{11}{16}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ B & C \end{vmatrix} = AC - B^2 = 2 \cdot 9 - (-3)^2 = 18 - 9 = 9$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^3 - 3 \cdot \frac{9}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{2} + \left(\frac{9}{4}\right)^2 =$$

$$= \frac{27}{8} - \frac{81}{8} + \frac{81}{16} = -\frac{27}{16}$$

$$\Delta = 9 > 0 \quad \text{LOKALNI MINIMUM}$$

MIN $\left(\frac{9}{4}, \frac{3}{2}, -\frac{27}{16}\right)$ ✓

$T_1(0,0)$

$$A = 2 > 0$$

$$B = -3$$

$$C = 0$$

$$\Delta = 0 - 9 = -9 < 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$(5) \quad x^2 + x^2 y + y^2 y' = 0$$

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{(y+1)^2}{2} = -\frac{x^3}{3} + C \quad \times$$

$$\int \frac{y^2}{y+1} dy = \left| \begin{array}{l} y+1=t \\ dy=dt \end{array} \right.$$

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

$$= \frac{(y+1)^2}{2}$$

5

$$(6) f(x) = 2x \cos x \quad x_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \\ = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$f'(x) = 2 \cos x + 2x \cdot (-\sin x) \\ = 2 \cos x - 2x \sin x$$

$$f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \\ = 2 \cdot 0 - \pi \cdot 1 \\ = -\pi \quad \checkmark$$

$$f''(x) = -2 \sin x - (2 \sin x + 2x \cos x) \\ = -2 \sin x - 2 \sin x - 2x \cos x \\ = -4 \sin x - 2x \cos x$$

$$f''\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -4 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \\ = -4 \cdot 1 - \pi \cdot 0 \\ = -4 \quad \checkmark$$

$$f'''(x) = -4 \cos x - (2 \cos x - 2x \sin x) \\ = -4 \cos x - 2 \cos x + 2x \sin x \\ = -6 \cos x + 2x \sin x \quad \checkmark$$

$$f'''\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -6 \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \\ = -6 \cdot 0 + \pi \cdot 1 \\ = \pi \quad \checkmark$$

$$y = 0 + (x - \frac{\pi}{2})(-\pi) + \frac{(x - \frac{\pi}{2})^2}{2!}(-4) + \\ + \frac{(x - \frac{\pi}{2})^3}{3!} \pi \quad \checkmark$$

$$y = (x - \frac{\pi}{2})(-\pi) + \frac{(x - \frac{\pi}{2})^2}{2 \cdot 1}(-4) + \\ + \frac{(x - \frac{\pi}{2})^3}{3!} \pi$$

$$y = (x - \frac{\pi}{2})(-\pi) + (x - \frac{\pi}{2})^2 \cdot (-2) + \\ + \frac{(x - \frac{\pi}{2})^3}{3!} \cdot \pi$$

15

Popunite odmah!

IME I PREZIME:

LUKA KURILIĆ

BROJ INDEKSA:

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DATUM:

VRIJEME: OD 09 15

DO

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$$\textcircled{1} \int \frac{x^2 + 2x + 2}{x^2 + x - 2} dx = \int \frac{x^2 + x + x - 2 + 4}{x^2 + x - 2} dx = \int \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x^2 + x - 2} dx + \int \frac{x + 4}{x^2 + x - 2} dx$$

$$I_1 = \int dx = x$$

$$I_2 = \int \frac{x + 4}{x^2 + x - 2} dx = \int \frac{x + 4}{x(x+1)-2} dx$$

~~#I2E~~

$$\int \frac{x + 4}{x(x+1)-2} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+1}$$

$$\int x + 4 = A(x+1) + B(x-2)$$

$$\int x + 4 = Ax + A + Bx - 2B$$

$$1 = A + B \Rightarrow -A = +B - 1 = A = -B + 1$$

$$4 = A - 2B \Rightarrow 2B = A - 4 \quad | :2$$

$$B = \frac{A}{2} - 2$$

$$B = \frac{1}{2}A - 2 \Rightarrow A = -\frac{1}{2}A + 2 + 1 \quad | :2$$

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

$$B = 1 - 2$$

$$B = -1$$

$$A = 2$$
$$B = -1$$

$$2A = -1A + 4 + 2$$

$$3A = 4 + 2$$

$$3A = 6 \quad | :3$$

$$A = 2$$

① Nastavak

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

$$= 2 \int \frac{dx}{x-2} - \frac{1}{2} \int x+1 dx \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} x-2=t \\ dx=dt \end{array} \right]$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{dt}{t} - \frac{1}{2} \int x+1 dx$$

$$= 2 \ln(t) - \frac{1}{2} \int x+1 dx$$

$$\underline{\underline{I_2 = 2 \ln(x-2) - \frac{1}{2}x + C}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{I = I_1 + I_2}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{I = x + 2 \ln(x-2) - \frac{1}{2}x + C}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{I = \frac{1}{2}x + 2 \ln(x-2) + C}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int x^2 \sin(x) dx \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} u \cdot v = \int v du \\ x^2 = u \quad | \quad v = \sin(x) dx \\ 2x dx = du \quad | \quad v = -\cos(x) + C \end{array} \right.$$

$$\int x^2 \cdot (-\cos(x)) dx = \int -(\cos x) \cdot 2x dx$$

$$\bar{I} = -\cos(x) x^2 + \int 2x dx \cos x$$

$$\bar{I} = -\cos(x) x^2 + 2 \int x dx \cos x$$

$$\bar{I} = -\cos(x) x^2 + 2 \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \sin x + C$$

$$\bar{I} = -\cos(x) x^2 + x^2 \cdot \sin x + C$$

$$\boxed{\bar{I} = -\cos(x) 2x^2 \sin x + C}$$

VIDI POZARINA

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

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

$z_y = 3y^2 - 3x$

$2x = 3y / :2$

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

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

$3y^2 - 3x = 0$

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

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

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

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

$3y^2 = \frac{9}{2}y / :y$

$3y = \frac{9}{2} / :3$

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

$A \rightarrow z_{xx} = 2$

$B \rightarrow z_{xy} = -3$

$C \rightarrow z_{yx} = 6$

$\Delta = AC - B^2$

$\Delta = 2 \cdot 6 - (-3)^2$

$\Delta = 12 - 9$

$|\Delta = 3|$

$y = 0$
 $T_2(0,0)$

Ima ekstreme

~~...~~ KAKAV?

~~$z_{MAX} = 2 \cdot \frac{9}{4} + 6 \cdot \frac{3}{2} - \left(\frac{9}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{9}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{2} - \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2$~~

~~$z_{MAX} = \frac{18}{4} + \frac{18}{2} - \frac{81}{16} + \frac{27}{8} - \frac{9}{4}$~~

~~$z_{MAX} = \frac{9}{2} + 9 - \frac{81}{16} + \frac{27}{8} - \frac{9}{4}$~~

$z_{MAX} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^3 - 3 \cdot \frac{9}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{2} + \left(\frac{9}{4}\right)^2 = -\frac{27}{16} = -1,68$

~~$z_{MAX} = \frac{27}{8} - \frac{27}{8} + \frac{81}{16} - \frac{27}{8} = \frac{27}{16} = 1,68$~~

10

Popuniti odmah!

IME I PREZIME:

FRANE JOKAN

BROJ INDEKSA:

55161

DATUM:

VRIJEME: OD

DO

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

Broj ↓
bodova

1. Izračunati $\int \frac{x^2 + 2x + 2}{x^2 + x - 2} dx$.

15

2. Izračunati $\int x^2 \sin(x) dx$.

15

3. Nekom od metoda numeričke integracije (Simpsonova ili trapezna formula) približno odrediti vrijednost integrala:

$$\int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{\arctan x}{x} dx$$

15

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

20

5. Riješiti diferencijalnu jednadžbu. Uvrstiti rješenje u jednadžbu i provjeriti zadovoljenje jednakosti.

20

$$x^2 + x^2y + y^2y' = 0$$

6. Odrediti početak (prva 4 člana) Taylorovog razvoju funkcije $f(x) = 2x \cos x$ oko točke $x_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

15

Popunite odmah!

IME I PREZIME: MATE BALJAK

BROJ INDEKSA: 57115

DATUM: VRIJEME: OD

DO

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

5

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

$$\frac{df}{dx} = -3y + 2x = 0$$

$$2x = 3y$$

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

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

$$3y^2 - \frac{9}{2}y = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{9}{2} + \frac{8}{2}$$

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

$$3y - \sqrt{\frac{9}{2}}y = 0 \quad \times$$

$$T_2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$T_1 = (0, 0)$$

$$T_3 =$$

$$\frac{d^2f}{dx dy} = \frac{df}{dy} (f(x)) = -3$$

$$B = -3$$

VIDI POJAVINA

$$\frac{d^2f}{dx^2} = 2 \quad A = 2$$

5

$$\frac{d^2f}{dy^2} = 6y = 0 \quad C = -\frac{4}{6} \quad \times$$

Nema ekstreme funkcije

$$\Delta = AC - B^2 = -\frac{2}{6} - 9$$

$$2) \int x^2 \sin(x) dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} u = x^2 \quad du = 2x dx \\ du = 2x \quad v = \int \sin x \\ v = -\cos x \end{array} \right| \quad u \cdot v - \int v \cdot du$$

$$= -x^2 \cos x + \int \cos x \cdot 2x$$

$$= -x^2 \cos x + 2 \cdot \int \cos x \cdot x$$

$$= -x^2 \cos x - \left(\sin x \cdot \frac{2x^2}{2} \right) \times$$

$$= -x^2 \cos x - \sin x \cdot x^2$$

$$= -x^2 \cos x - \sin x \cdot x^2$$

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

$$= \int \left(\frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x^2 + x - 2} + \frac{x + 4}{x^2 + x - 2} \right) dx = \int 1 \cdot dx + \int \frac{x + 4}{x^2 + x - 2} dx = \int \frac{x + 4}{x^2 + x - 2} dx =$$

$$\frac{x + 4}{(x - 1)(x + 2)} dx = \int \frac{A}{x - 1} + \int \frac{B}{x + 2} = x + \int \frac{x + 4}{x^2 + x - 2} dx$$

$$x^2 + x - 2$$

$$x^2 - x + 2x - 2$$

$$x(x - 1) + 2(x - 1)$$

$$(x - 1)(x + 2)$$

DALJE ...



Popunite odmah!

IME I PREZIME:

JURICA GOLEM

BROJ INDEKSA:

DATUM:

VRIJEME: OD

DO

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