

Popunite odmah!

IME I PREZIME: Silvija Anar

BROJ INDEKSA: 17-2-0060-2010

DATUM: _____ VRIJEME: OD _____ DO _____

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

100

Broj bodova
15

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15

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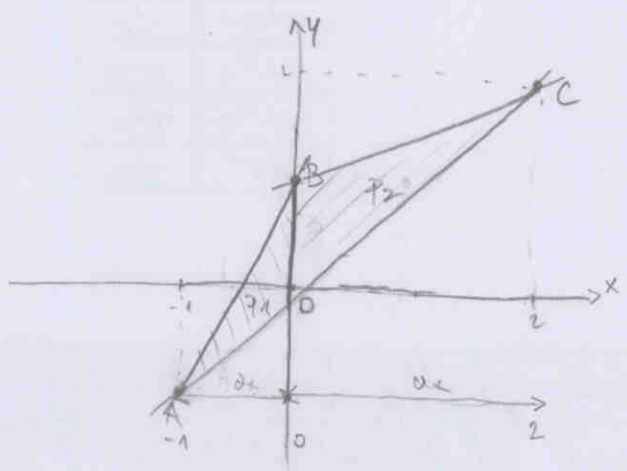
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- Integriranjem odrediti površinu trokuta koji je zadan točkama $A(-1, -1)$, $B(0, 1)$ i $C(2, 2)$.
- Zadano je $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}}$. Odrediti $\int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx$. Skicirati graf funkcije f i površinu koja je određena integralom $\int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx$.
- Grafički prikazati funkciju $f(x, y) = \frac{x^3}{y}$ pomoću razinskih krivulja. Koja je domena i kodomena ove funkcije? Strelicama označiti smjer rasta funkcije. Da li (i zašto) postoji limes $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y)$?
- Istražiti domenu i lokalne ekstreme funkcije $f(x, y) = x - y + \frac{1}{xy}$.
- Riješiti diferencijalnu jednačbu: $\sqrt[3]{x} y y' = 1 - x^2$
- Pronaći partikularno rješenje koje zadovoljava sljedeće jednačbe:

$$y'' + 4y = 0, \quad y(0) = 0, \quad y'(0) = 2$$

- ① $A(-1, -1)$
 $B(0, 1)$
 $C(2, 2)$



\overline{AB}
 \overline{BC}
 \overline{AC}

$$\overline{AB} = (y - y_1)(x_2 - x_1) = (x - x_1)(y_2 - y_1)$$

$$(y + 1)(0 + 1) = (x + 1)(1 + 1)$$

$$(y + 1) \cdot 1 = (x + 1) \cdot 2$$

$$y + 1 = 2x + 2$$

$$y = 2x + 2 - 1$$

$$y = 2x + 1$$

$$\overline{BC} = (y - 1)(2 - 0) = (x - 0)(2 - 1)$$

$$(y - 1) \cdot 2 = (x - 0) \cdot 1$$

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

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

$$2y = x + 2 \quad /: 2$$

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

$$\overline{AC} = (y + 1)(2 + 1) = (x + 1)(2 + 1)$$

$$(y + 1) \cdot 3 = (x + 1) \cdot 3$$

$$3y + 3 = 3x + 3$$

$$3y = 3x + 3 - 3$$

$$3y = 3x \quad /: 3$$

$$y = x$$

$$q = P_1 + P_2$$

$$P_1 = \int_{-1}^0 [(2x+1) - (x)] dx = \int (2x+1-x) dx = \int (x+1) dx$$

$$P_1 = \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x \right)_{-1}^0 = \left(\frac{0^2}{2} + 0 \right) - \left(\frac{(-1)^2}{2} + (-1) \right) = 0 - \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1 \right)$$

$$P_1 = 0 - \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) = 0 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} //$$

$$P_2 = \int_0^2 \left[\left(\frac{1}{2}x + 1 \right) - (x) \right] dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{2}x + 1 - x \right) dx = \int \left(-\frac{1}{2}x + 1 \right) dx$$

$$P_2 = \left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2}{2} + x \right)_{0}^2 = \left(-\frac{x^2}{4} + x \right)_{0}^2 = \left(-\frac{2^2}{4} + 2 \right) - \left(-\frac{0^2}{4} + 0 \right)$$

$$P_2 = \left(-\frac{4}{4} + 2 \right) - \left(-0 + 0 \right) = \left(-1 + 2 \right) - 0 = 1$$

$$P = \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{1+2}{2} = \frac{3}{2} // \checkmark \quad \underline{15}$$

② $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} \quad \int_1^2 f(x) = dx$

$$I = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx \quad \begin{cases} x+1 = t \\ dx = dt \end{cases}$$

$$I = \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} = \int \frac{dt}{t^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \int t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt = \left(\frac{t^{-\frac{1}{2}+1}}{-\frac{1}{2}+1} \right)_{-1}^1 = \left(2t^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)_{-1}^1$$

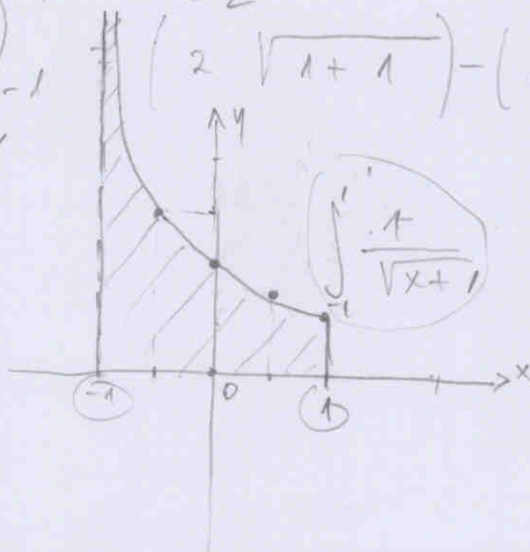
$$\left(2 \cdot (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)_{-1}^1 = \left(2 \sqrt{x+1} \right)_{-1}^1$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} - \left(2 \cdot 0 \right) = 2\sqrt{2} //$$

x	-1	-0.5	0	0.5	1
f(x)	+∞	1.41	1	0.81	0.7

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{0}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\quad}}$$



15

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

$Df = \{(x,y) : y \neq 0\}$ ✓

$f(x,y) = c$

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

$x^3 = c \cdot y \quad | \sqrt[3]{}$

$x = \sqrt[3]{c \cdot y}$

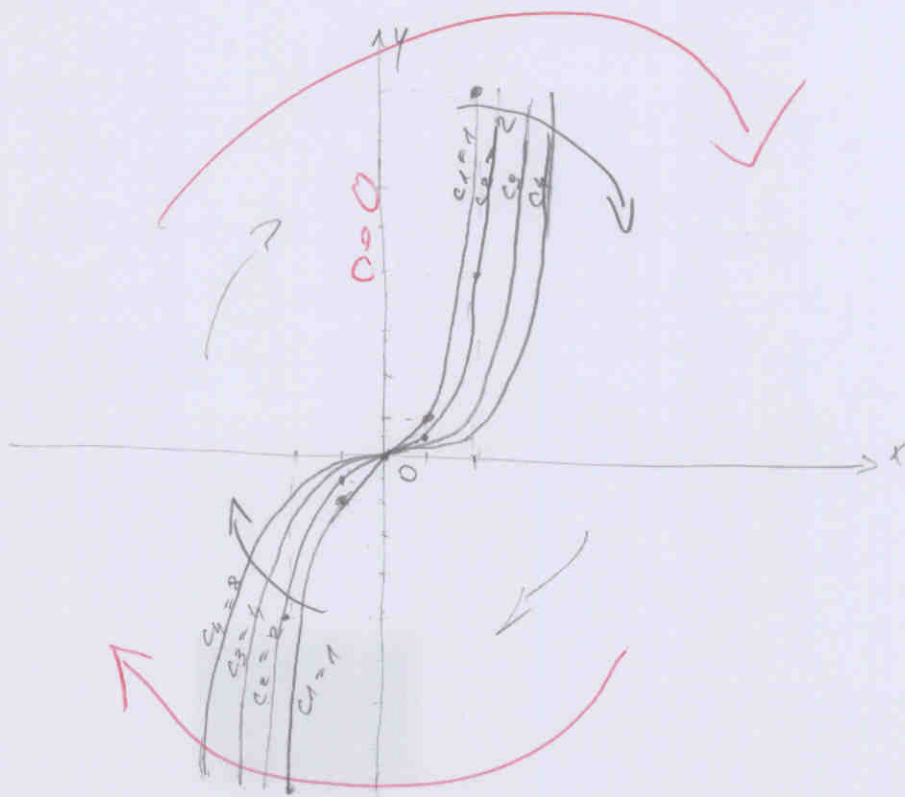
$\text{Dom } f = \mathbb{R} \quad \checkmark$

RAZINSKE KRIVICE

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

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

- $c_1 = 1 \quad y = x^3$
- $c_2 = 2 \quad y = \frac{x^3}{2} = \frac{1}{2}x^3$
- $c_3 = 4 \quad y = \frac{x^3}{4} = \frac{1}{4}x^3$
- $c_4 = 8 \quad y = \frac{x^3}{8} = \frac{1}{8}x^3$



x	-2	-1	0	1	2
f(x)	-8	-1	0	1	8
	-4	-1/2	0	1/2	4

LINES $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$ NE POSTOJI

JEK SE U TOČKI (0,0) NE MOGU RAZINSKE KRIVICE ✓

h. $f(x,y) = x - y + \frac{1}{xy}$

$Df = \{(x,y) : x \neq 0, y \neq 0\}$ ✓

P.D.I.

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 1 - \frac{1}{x^2 y}$ ✓

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -1 - \frac{1}{xy^2}$ ✓

$(\frac{1}{xy})' = (\frac{1}{x})' = (x^{-1})' = -1x^{-2} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$

STACIONARNE TOČKE

$df(T) = 0$

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

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

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

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

$-1 = -x^2 y$

$x^2 y = 1 / : x^2$

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

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

$T(-1, 1)$ ✓

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

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

$-\frac{1}{x \cdot (\frac{1}{x^2})^2} = 1$

$-\frac{1}{x \cdot (\frac{1}{x^2})} = 1$

$-\frac{1}{\frac{1}{x^3}} = 1$

$-x^3 = 1$

$-x^3 = 1 / \cdot (-1)$

$x^3 = -1 / \sqrt[3]{}$

$x = -1$ ✓



P.D.R

$$f_{xx}f = + \frac{2}{x^3y} \quad \checkmark$$

$$f_{xy}f = \frac{1}{x^2y^2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$f_{yy}f = \frac{2}{xy^3} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{x^2y}\right)' = \left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)' = (x^{-2})' = -2x^{-3} = -2x^{-3}$$

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

$$\left(\frac{1}{y^2}\right)' = -\frac{2}{y^3}$$

$T(-1,1)$

$$A = f_{xx}f(-1,1) = \frac{2}{(-1)^3 \cdot 1} = \frac{2}{-1} = -2 < 0$$

$$B = f_{xy}f(-1,1) = \frac{1}{(-1)^2 \cdot 1^2} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$C = f_{yy}f(-1,1) = \frac{2}{-1 \cdot 1^3} = \frac{2}{-1} = -2$$

$$D = AC - B^2$$

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

$$= 4 - 1$$

$$= 3 > 0$$

$D > 0$
 $A < 0$ } LOKALNI MAKSIMUM ✓

U tocki $T(-1,1)$ uvalani se lokalni maksimum ✓

$$f(-1,1) = (-1) - 1 + \frac{1}{(-1) \cdot 1}$$

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

$$= -1 - 1 - 1 = -3$$

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⑤ $\sqrt[3]{x} y y' = 1 - x^2 \quad / \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x} y}$

$$y' = \frac{1 - x^2}{\sqrt[3]{x} y}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1 - x^2}{\sqrt[3]{x} y} \quad / \quad \cdot dx \cdot y$$

$$y dy = \frac{1 - x^2}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx \quad / \quad \int \quad \checkmark$$

$$\int y dy = \int \frac{1 - x^2}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx \quad \checkmark$$

I_1

I_2

НАСМЯН
→ НА
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202.

$$I_1 = \int y \, dy$$

$$I_1 = \frac{y^2}{2}$$

$$I_2 = \int \frac{1-x^2}{\sqrt[3]{x}} \, dx \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x = t^3 \\ dx = 3t^2 \, dt \end{array} \right\}$$

$$I_2 = \int \frac{1-(t^3)^2}{\sqrt[3]{t^3}} \cdot 3t^2 \, dt$$

$$I_2 = \int \frac{1-t^6}{t} \cdot 3t^2 \, dt$$

$$I_2 = 3 \int (1-t^6) \cdot t \, dt$$

$$I_2 = 3 \int (t - t^7) \, dt$$

$$I_2 = 3 \int t \, dt - 3 \int t^7 \, dt$$

$$I_2 = 3 \frac{t^2}{2} - 3 \frac{t^8}{8}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{3}{2} t^2 - \frac{3}{8} t^8$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = t^3 \\ t = x^{\frac{1}{3}} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{3}{2} x^{\frac{2}{3}} - \frac{3}{8} x^{\frac{8}{3}} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{2} (\sqrt[3]{x^2}) - \frac{3}{8} (\sqrt[3]{x^8}) + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y^2}{2} = \frac{3}{2} (\sqrt[3]{x^2}) - \frac{3}{8} (\sqrt[3]{x^8}) + C$$

⊙ $y'' + 4y = 0$

$y(0) = 0$

$y'(0) = 2$

$\lambda^2 + 4 = 0$

$\lambda^2 = -4 / \sqrt{}$

$\lambda = \sqrt{-4}$

$\lambda = -2i$

$\lambda = \pm 2i$

$x \pm \beta i$

$y(x) = e^{\lambda x} (C_1 \cos \beta x + C_2 \sin \beta x)$

$y(x) = e^0 (-C_1 \cos 2x - C_2 \sin 2x)$

$y(x) = 1 \cdot (-C_1 \cos 2x - C_2 \sin 2x)$

$y(x) = -C_1 \cos 2x - C_2 \sin 2x$

$y(0) = -C_1 \cos 0 - C_2 \sin 0$

$y(0) = -C_1 - C_2 \cdot 0$

$(\cos 2x)' = -2 \sin 2x$

$y'(0) = -C_1$

$y'(x) = (-C_1 \cos 2x)' - (C_2 \sin 2x)'$

$y'(x) = C_1 2 \sin 2x - C_2 2 \cos 2x$

$y'(0) = C_1 2 \sin 2 \cdot 0 - C_2 2 \cos 2 \cdot 0$

$= C_1 2 \sin 0 - C_2 2 \cos 0$

$\therefore -C_2 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = -C_2 \cdot 2 = -2C_2$

$-C_1 = 0 \quad \checkmark$

$-2C_2 = 2$

$-2C_2 = 2 \quad | : (-2)$

$C_2 = -1 \quad \checkmark$

provjera ...

PROVJERA

$y'(x) = 2 \cos(2x)$

$y'(0) = 2$

DODIJELJENI SVI BODOVI U ZADATKU IAKO JE PREOSTALO UVRSTITI C_1, C_2 NATRAG U IZRAZ ZA $y(x)$ JER ASISTENT SMATRA TO FORMALNOŠĆU

NEPOTREBNI MINUS!

SVJEJEDNO ISPRAVNO

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

45

RJEŠENJE?

$y(x) = -(-1) \sin(2x)$
 $= \sin(2x)$

$y(0) = 0$

Popuniti odmah!

IME I PREZIME:

STIPE ŠPANJA

BROJ INDEKSA:

17-2-0012-2010

DATUM:

22. 9. 2011.

VRIJEME:

OD 10:00

DO

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

85

Broj ↓
bodova
15

1. Integriranjem odrediti površinu trokuta koji je zadan točkama $A(-1, -1)$, $B(0, 1)$ i $C(2, 2)$.
2. Zadano je $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}}$. Odrediti $\int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx$. Skicirati graf funkcije f i površinu koja je određena integralom $\int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx$.
3. Grafički prikazati funkciju $f(x, y) = \frac{x^3}{y}$ 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 lokalne ekstreme funkcije $f(x, y) = x - y + \frac{1}{xy}$.
5. Riješiti diferencijalnu jednadžbu: $\sqrt[3]{x} y y' = 1 - x^2$
6. Pronaći partikularno rješenje koje zadovoljava sljedeće jednadžbe:

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$$y'' + 4y = 0, \quad y(0) = 0, \quad y'(0) = 2$$

1. $A(-1, -1)$
 $B(0, 1)$
 $C(2, 2)$

$$(y - y_1)(x_2 - x_1) = (y_2 - y_1)(x - x_1)$$

AB:

$$(y + 1)(0 + 1) = (1 + 1)(x + 1)$$

$$y + 1 = 2x + 2$$

$$y = 2x + 1$$

BC:

$$(y - 1)(2 - 0) = (2 - 1)(x - 0)$$

$$2y - 2 = x$$

$$2y = x + 2$$

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

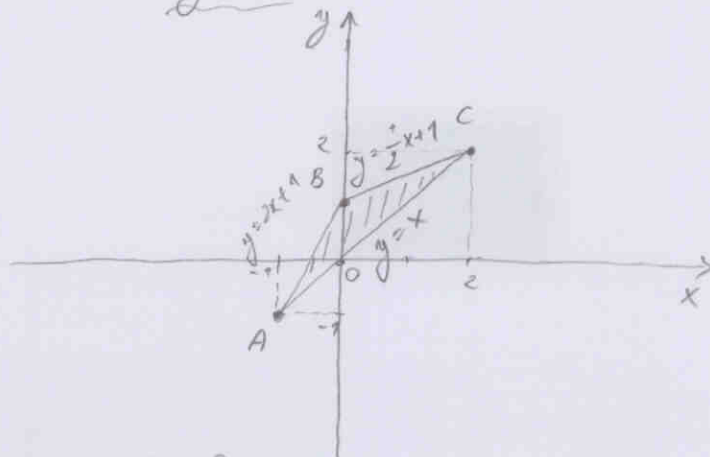
AC:

$$(y + 1)(2 + 1) = (2 + 1)(x + 1)$$

$$3y + 3 = 3x + 3$$

$$3y = 3x$$

$$y = x$$



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

$$P_1 = \int_{-1}^0 (2x + 1 - x) dx = \int_{-1}^0 (x + 1) dx = \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x \right)_{-1}^0 = \frac{0}{2} + 0 - \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P_2 = \int_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}x + 1 - x \right) dx = \int_0^2 \left(-\frac{1}{2}x + 1 \right) dx = \left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2}{2} + x \right)_0^2 = \left(-\frac{x^2}{4} + x \right)_0^2 = \left(-\frac{4}{4} + 2 \right) - \left(-\frac{0}{4} + 0 \right) = -1 + 2 + 0 = 1$$

$$P = P_1 + P_2$$

$$P = \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{3}{2} = 1,5 \checkmark$$

15

$$6. \quad y'' + 4y = 0$$

$$r^2 + 4 = 0$$

$$r^2 = -4 \quad | \sqrt{}$$

$$r = \pm 2i \quad \alpha = 0 \\ \beta = 2$$

$$y(0) = 0$$

$$y'(0) = 2$$

$$y_H = e^{0 \cdot x} (C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x)$$

$$y_H = C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x$$

$$0 = C_1 \cos 0 + C_2 \sin 0$$

$$0 = C_1$$

$$\boxed{C_1 = 0}$$

$$y'_H = -2C_1 \sin 2x + 2C_2 \cos 2x$$

$$2 = -2C_1 \sin 0 + 2C_2 \cos 0$$

$$2 = 2C_2$$

$$\boxed{C_2 = 1}$$

$$\underline{\underline{y = \sin 2x}}$$

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$$5. \quad \sqrt[3]{x} \cdot y \cdot y' = 1 - x^2 \quad | : \sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$y \cdot y' = \frac{1 - x^2}{\sqrt[3]{x}}$$

$$y \cdot y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} - \frac{x^2}{\sqrt[3]{x}}$$

$$2 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$y \frac{dy}{dx} = x^{-\frac{1}{3}} - x^{\frac{5}{3}} \quad | \cdot dx$$

$$\int y \, dy = \int (x^{-\frac{1}{3}} - x^{\frac{5}{3}}) \, dx \quad \checkmark$$

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$$\frac{y^2}{2} = \frac{x^{\frac{2}{3}}}{\frac{2}{3}} - \frac{x^{\frac{8}{3}}}{\frac{8}{3}} + C$$

$$\frac{y^2}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{x^2} - \frac{3}{8} \sqrt[3]{x^8} + C \quad | \cdot 2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$y^2 = 3 \sqrt[3]{x^2} - \frac{3}{4} \sqrt[3]{x^8} + C \quad \checkmark$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{3 \sqrt[3]{x^2} - \frac{3}{4} \sqrt[3]{x^8} + C}$$

4. $f(x, y) = x - y + \frac{1}{xy}$

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

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 1 + \frac{1}{y}(-\frac{1}{x^2}) = 1 - \frac{1}{x^2 y}$ ✓

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -1 + \frac{1}{x}(-\frac{1}{y^2}) = -1 - \frac{1}{xy^2}$ ✓

$1 - \frac{1}{x^2 y} = 0 \quad | \cdot x^2 y$
 $-1 - \frac{1}{xy^2} = 0 \quad | \cdot xy^2$

$x^2 y - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 y = 1, y = \frac{1}{x^2}$ ✓

$-xy^2 - 1 = 0$

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

$-x \cdot \frac{1}{x^4} - 1 = 0$

$-\frac{1}{x^3} - 1 = 0$ ✓

$-\frac{1-x^3}{x^3} = 0 \quad | \cdot x^3$ ✗

$-1+x^3 = 0$
 $x^3 = 1/\sqrt[3]{1}$
 $x = 1$

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

$T(1, 1)$ ✗

**OVJESTI I
PROVJERI**

5

$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(1, 1) = \frac{2}{1 \cdot 1} = \frac{2}{1} = 2 \quad A = 2$

$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(1, 1) = \frac{2}{1 \cdot 1} = \frac{2}{1} = 2 \quad C = 2$

$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(1, 1) = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 1} = 1 \quad B = 1$

$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 - 1 = 3 > 0$

∃ ekstrem
 $A > 0$, minimum

$Z_{min}(1, 1) = 1 - 1 + \frac{1}{1 \cdot 1} = 1 - 1 + 1 = \underline{\underline{1}}$

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

$Df = \{(x, y) : y \neq 0\}$ ✓

KODIMENA: $\frac{x^3}{y} = c \cdot y$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$

$x^3 = c y^2$

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

$\text{Im} f = \mathbb{R}$

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

$c = 1$

$y = x^3$

$c = 2$

$y = \frac{1}{2} x^3$

$c = -1$

$y = -x^3$

$c = -2$

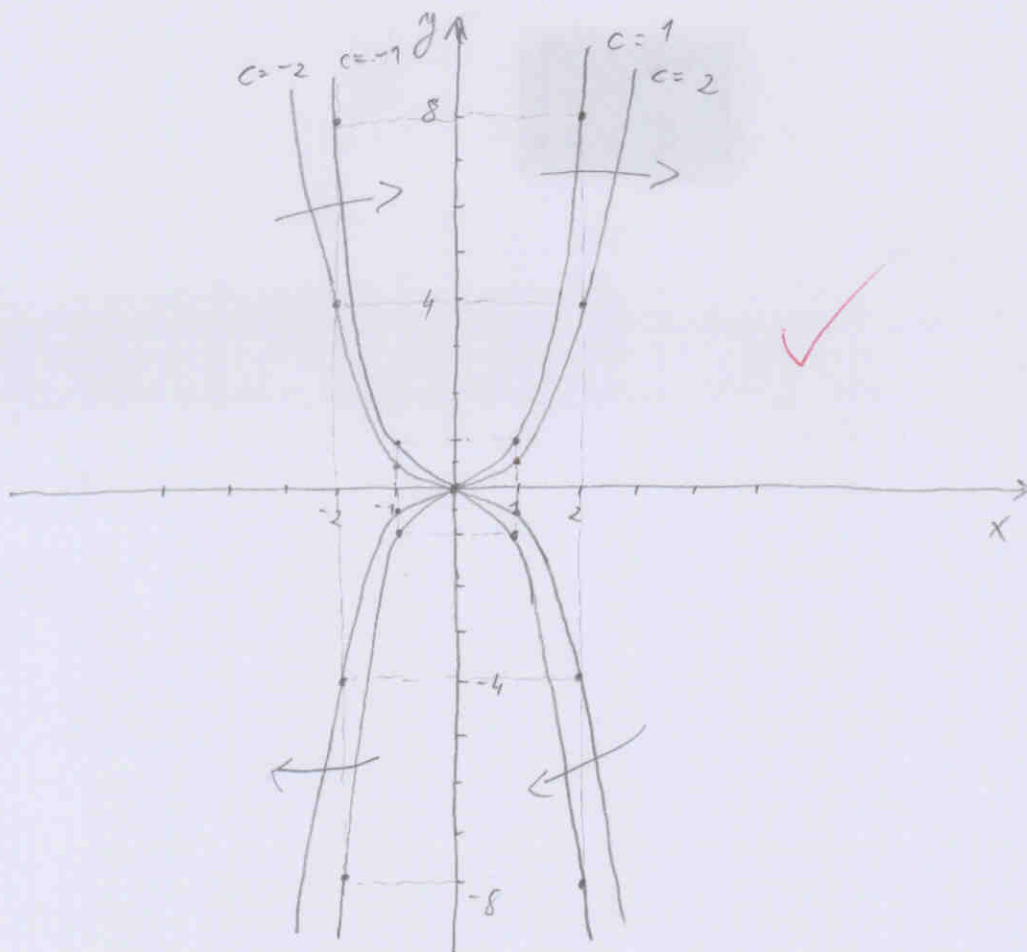
$y = -\frac{1}{2} x^3$

x	0	1	2	-2	-1
y	0	1	8	-8	-1

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

x	0	1	2	-2	-1
y	0	-1	-8	8	1

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



$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,a)} f(x,y)$ ne postoji jer se razinske krivulje zijeku u tački $T(a,a)$. ✓

$$2. \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx = \left[\begin{matrix} x+1=t \\ dx=dt \end{matrix} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} = \int t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt = \frac{t^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}}$$

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

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx = \left(2\sqrt{x+1} \right)_{-1}^1 = 2\sqrt{1+1} - (2\sqrt{-1+1}) = 2\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{0} = 2\sqrt{2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} \quad \begin{matrix} \sqrt{x+1} \neq 0 \quad |^2 & x+1 \geq 0 \\ x+1 \neq 0 & x \geq -1 \\ x \neq -1 \end{matrix}$$



$$D_f = \langle -1, +\infty \rangle$$

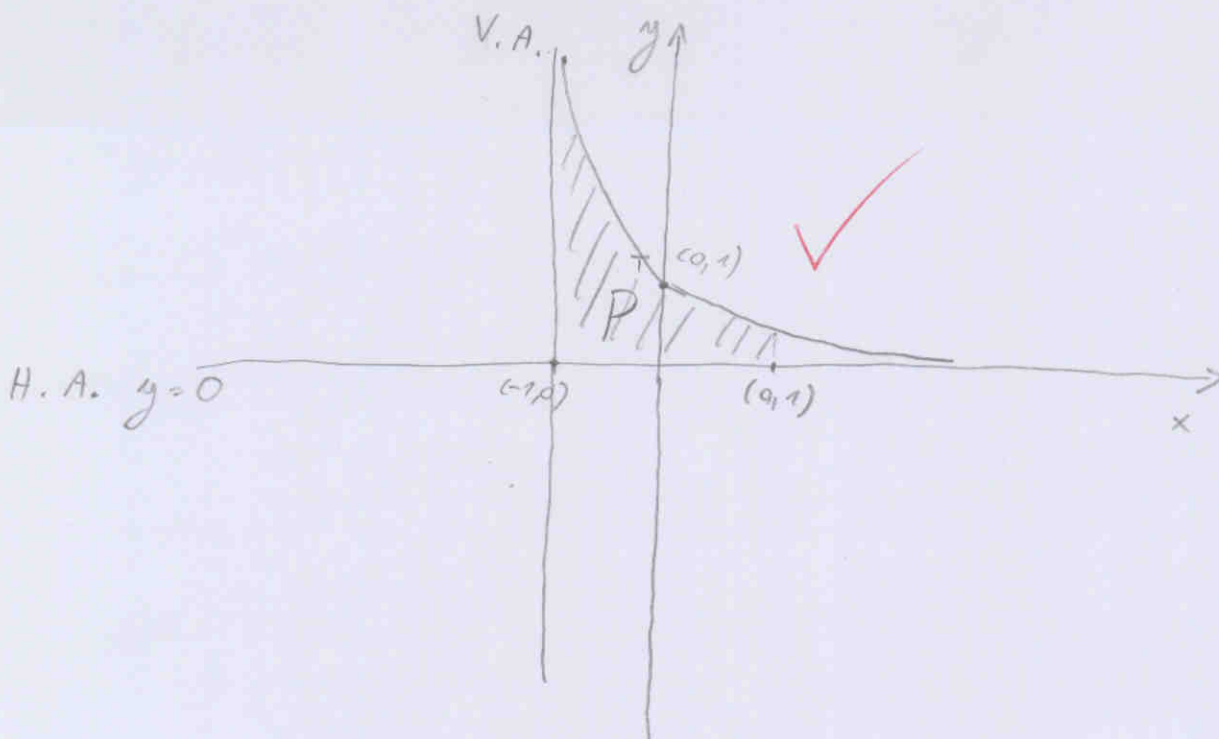
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{1}{\sqrt{-1+\alpha+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{1}{\sqrt{0}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{1}{0} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\infty+1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\infty}} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0$$

NULTOČKE: $f(x) = 0$
 $\sqrt{x+1} \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ NEMA NULTOČKA
 $1 \neq 0$

$$S_y: x=0 \quad y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{0+1}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \quad \tau(0,1)$$

15



Popuniti odmah!

IME I PREZIME: FRANE DUJAT

BROJ INDEKSA: 17-2-0020

DATUM: 22. 9. 2011. VRIJEME: OD 8:40

DO 9:55

35

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

Broj ↓
bodova

1. Integriranjem odrediti površinu trokuta koji je zadan točkama $A(-1, -1)$, $B(0, 1)$ i $C(2, 2)$. 15
2. Zadano je $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}}$. Odrediti $\int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx$. Skicirati graf funkcije f i površinu koja je određena integralom $\int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx$. 15
3. Grafički prikazati funkciju $f(x, y) = \frac{x^3}{y}$ 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 lokalne ekstreme funkcije $f(x, y) = x - y + \frac{1}{xy}$. 20
5. Riješiti diferencijalnu jednačinu: $\sqrt[3]{x} y y' = 1 - x^2$ 20
6. Pronaći partikularno rješenje koje zadovoljava sljedeće jednačine: 15

$$y'' + 4y = 0, \quad y(0) = 0, \quad y'(0) = 2$$

① $A(-1, -1), B(0, 1), C(2, 2)$

$x_1 \ y_1$

$A(-1, -1)$

$x_2 \ y_2$

$B(0, 1)$

$P = P_1 + P_2 \quad N = 2 \Rightarrow 1$

$P = \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \parallel P_3$

$$y - y_1 = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} (x - x_1)$$

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

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

$$y + 1 = 2x + 2$$

$$y = 2x + 2 - 1$$

$$y = 2x + 1 \Rightarrow P_1$$

$x_1 \ y_1$

$A(-1, -1)$

$x_2 \ y_2$

$C(2, 2)$

$$y - y_1 = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} (x - x_1)$$

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

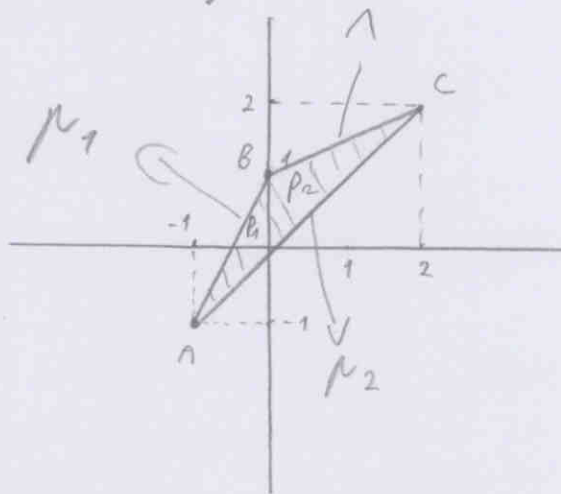
$$y + 1 = \frac{3}{3} (x + 1)$$

$$y + 1 = 1(x + 1)$$

$$y + 1 = x + 1$$

$$y = x + 1 - 1$$

$$y = x \Rightarrow P_2$$



$x_1 \ y_1$

$B(0, 1)$

$x_2 \ y_2$

$C(2, 2)$

$$y - y_1 = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} (x - x_1)$$

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

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

$$y = \frac{1}{2} x + 1 \Rightarrow P_3$$

$$P_1 = \int_{-1}^0 ((2x+1) - (x)) dx = \int_{-1}^0 (2x+1-x) dx = \int_{-1}^0 (x+1) dx =$$

$$= \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x \right) \Big|_{-1}^0 = \left(\frac{0}{2} + 0 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) = - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2} \right) = - \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P_2 = \int_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}x + 1 \right) - (x) dx = \int_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}x + 1 - x \right) dx = \int_0^2 \left(-\frac{1}{2}x + 1 \right) dx =$$

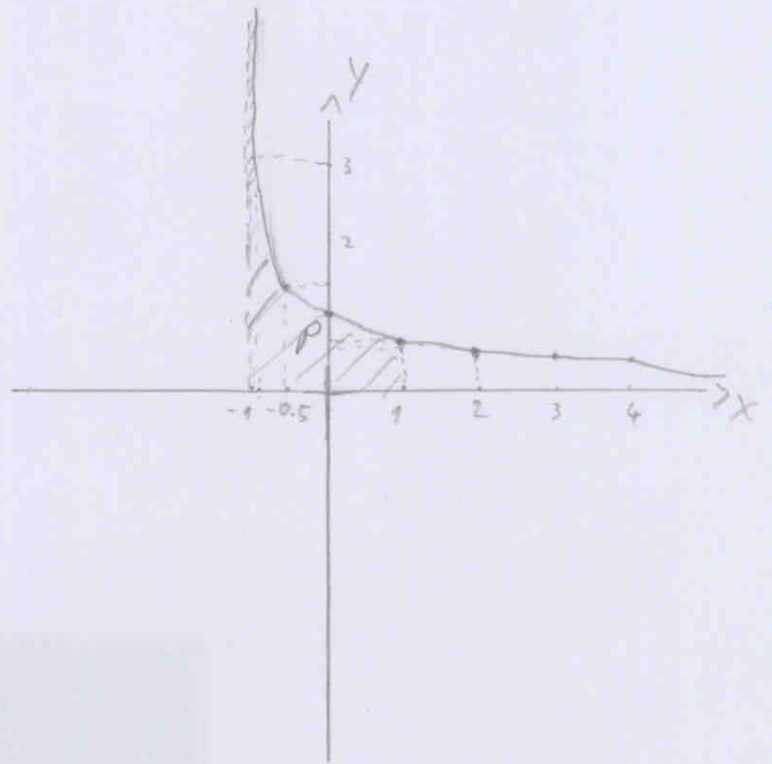
$$= \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + x \right) \Big|_0^2 = \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{2} + 2 \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{0}{2} + 0 \right) = -\frac{4}{4} + 2 = -1 + 2 = 1$$

$$P_1 + P_2 = \frac{3}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

15

② $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}}$

X	0	1	2	3	-0.9	-0.5	4
$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}}$	1	0.7	0.6	0.5	3.2	1.4	0.4



$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx = \left| \begin{matrix} x+1=t \\ dx=dt \end{matrix} \right| = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} dt = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{t^{\frac{1}{2}}} dt = \int_{-1}^1 t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt =$$

$$= \left(\frac{t^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \Big|_{-1}^1 = \left(\frac{(x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \Big|_{-1}^1 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \Big|_{-1}^1 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{1+1}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right) - \left(\frac{\sqrt{-1+1}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right) =$$

$$= \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right) - 0 = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{1} = 2\sqrt{2}$$



15

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

$$D_f \in \mathbb{R} : \mathbb{R} \setminus \{y \neq 0\} \quad \checkmark \quad \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \setminus \{(x,y) : y=0\}$$

KODOMENA JE \mathbb{R} \checkmark 5

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3}{y} = \frac{0^3}{0} = 0 \quad \text{LIMES POSTOJI}$$

$$④ f(x, y) = x - y + \frac{1}{xy}$$

$$f'(x, y)_x = 1 - 0 + \frac{1}{y} \quad \times$$

$$f'(x, y)_x = 1 + \frac{1}{y}$$

$$f'(x, y)_y = 0 - 1 + \frac{1}{x} \quad \times$$

$$f'(x, y)_y = -1 + \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f''(x, y)_{xx} = 0$$

$$f''(x, y)_{xy} = -\frac{1}{y^2}$$

$$f''(x, y)_{yx} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$f''(x, y)_{yy} = 0$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{y} = 0$$

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

$$\frac{1}{y} = -1 \quad | \cdot y$$

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

$$1 = -y \quad | : (-1)$$

$$1 = x$$

$$y = -1$$

$$x = 1$$

$$A(1, -1)$$

$$H_A = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{y^2} \\ -\frac{1}{x^2} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 - (-1 \cdot (-1)) = -1$$

TOČKA NIJE EKSTREM

$$D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 = \left\{ \begin{matrix} x \neq 0 \\ y \neq 0 \end{matrix} \right\}$$

Popuniti odmah!

IME I PREZIME:

MARIN MARAS

BROJ INDEKSA:

57651

10

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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$$y'' + 4y = 0, \quad y(0) = 0, \quad y'(0) = 2$$

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

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

$$D(x) = \left\{ \left(\frac{x}{y}, y \neq 0 \right) \right\}$$

$$C=1$$

$$y = \frac{x^3}{1}$$

$$C=2$$

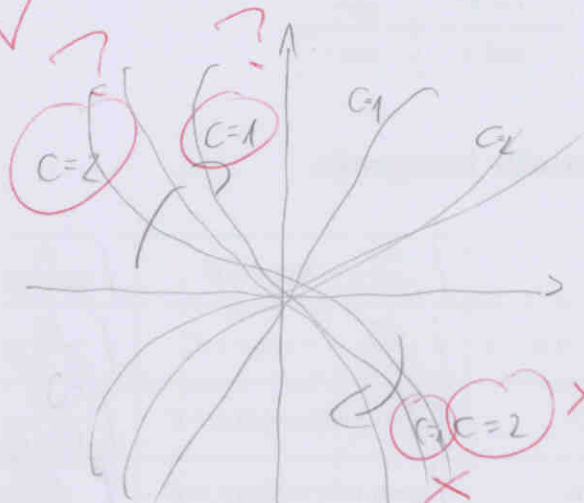
$$y = \frac{x^3}{2}$$

$$C=4$$

$$y = \frac{x^3}{4}$$

$$C=8$$

$$y = \frac{x^3}{8}$$



10

Limes ne postoji jer se u točki $(0,0)$ razlikuje različite razine krivulje

Popuniti odmah!

IME I PREZIME: KREJIMIR KERO

BROJ INDEKSA: 56321-2008 0209023378

DATUM: VRIJEME: OD

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$$y'' + 4y = 0, \quad y(0) = 0, \quad y'(0) = 2$$

$$1) A(-1, -1), B(0, 1) C(2, 2)$$

$$P = P_1 - P_2$$

$$y - y_1 = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} (x - x_1)$$

$$P_{BC} = y - y_1 = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \cdot (x - x_1)$$

$$P_{AB} = y - (-1) = \frac{1 - (-1)}{0 - (-1)} \cdot (x - (-1))$$

$$P_{BC} = y - 1 = \frac{2 - 1}{2 - 0} \cdot (x - 0)$$

$$P_{AB} = y + 1 = \frac{1 + 1}{0 + 1} \cdot (x + 1)$$

$$P_{BC} = y - 1 = \frac{1}{2} (x - 0)$$

$$P_{AB} = y + 1 = \frac{2}{1} (x + 1)$$

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

$$P_{BC} \quad y = \frac{1}{2} x + 1$$

$$P_{AB} = y + 1 = 2x + 2$$

$$P = P_{AB} - P_{BC} = \int_{-1}^0 2x + 1 - \int_0^2 \frac{1}{2} x + 1$$

$$P_{AB} = y = 2x + 2 - 1$$

$$P = 2 \int_{-1}^0 dx + 1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 dx + 1$$

$$P_{AB} = y = 2x + 1$$

$$P = 2 \cdot (0 + 1 - (-1) + 1) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot (2 + 1 - (0 + 1))$$

$$P = 2 \cdot (1 + 1 + 1) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot (3 - 1)$$

$$P = 6 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 = 6 - 1 = 5 \text{ kv. jed.}$$

VIDI DUNATI

Popuniti odmah!

IME I PREZIME: *Kristina Draguš*

BROJ INDEKSA:

DATUM: VRIJEME: OD

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$$y'' + 4y = 0, \quad y(0) = 0, \quad y'(0) = 2$$

Popuniti odmah!

IME I PREZIME:

Lova Mikićević

BROJ INDEKSA:

17-2-0025-2010

DATUM:

VRIJEME: OD

DO

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$$y'' + 4y = 0, \quad y(0) = 0, \quad y'(0) = 2$$

$$4. \quad f(x, y) = x - y + \frac{1}{xy}$$

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

$$\partial_x f = 1 - \frac{1}{x^2 y} \quad \checkmark$$

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

$$\partial_{xx} f = \frac{2}{x^3 y} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\partial_{xy} f = \frac{2}{x^2 y^2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\partial_y f = -1 - \frac{1}{x y^2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\partial_{yy} f = -1 + \frac{2}{x y^3} \quad \times$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{x^2 y} \rightarrow x^2 y = 1 / (x^2)$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 y = 1 / (x^2)$$

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

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

$$-x y^2 = 1$$

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

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

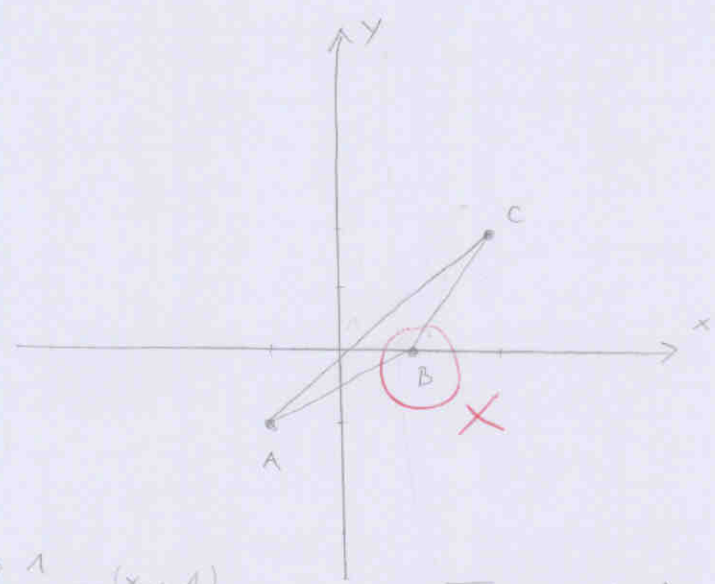
$$-\frac{x}{x^4} = 1$$

$$-\frac{1}{x^3} = 1$$

RJEŠENJE?



1. A(-1, -1) B(0, 1) C(2, 2)



$\overline{AB} \dots y+1 = \frac{1+1}{0+1} (x+1)$

$y+1 = 2(x+1)$

$y+1 = 2x+2$

$y = 2x+2-1$

$y = 2x+1$

$\overline{BC} \dots y-1 = \frac{2-1}{2-0} (x-0)$

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

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

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

$\overline{AC} \dots y+1 = \frac{2+1}{2+1} (x+1)$

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

$y+1 = 1.5(x+1)$

$y+1 = x+1.5$

$y = x+1.5-1$

$y = x+0.5$

$P_1 = \int_{-1}^1 [x - (2x+1)] dx = \int_{-1}^1 [x - 2x - 1] dx$

$P_1 = \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{2x^2}{2} - x \right]_{-1}^1$

$P_1 = \frac{1}{2} - 1 - 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1 + 1 \right)$

$P_1 = \frac{1}{2} - 1 - 1 - \frac{1}{2} + 1 - 1 = -2$ **NEGATIVNO?**

$P_2 = \int_{-1}^2 [x - (\frac{1}{2}x+1)] dx$ $P_1 = \int_{-1}^1 [x - \frac{1}{2}x+1] dx$

$P_2 = x^2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + 1 \Big|_{-1}^2$

$P_2 = 2^2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2^2}{2} + 1 - \left(1^2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1^2}{2} + 1 \right) = 4 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 + 1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 1 \right)$

$P = P_1 + P_2 = -2 + \frac{15}{4} = \frac{-8+15}{4} = \frac{7}{4} = 4 - 1 + 1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{4} + 1 \right)$

$P = 1.75 = 4 - 1 + 1 - 1 - \frac{1}{4} + 1 = \frac{16-1}{4} = \frac{15}{4}$

$$2. \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} \quad \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} = \int_{-1}^1 t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt \quad \checkmark = \frac{t^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_{-1}^1 \quad \times$$

$$= \sqrt{x+1} \Big|_{-1}^1 = \sqrt{1+1} - (\sqrt{-1+1})$$

$$= \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{0} = \sqrt{2} \quad \times$$

$$x+1=t$$

$$1 dx = dt$$

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

SKICA?

~~Ø~~