

MATEMATIKA 2

14. lipnja 2012.

Ime i prezime: JURGE SVILIČIĆ Broj indeksa: 17-2-0043-2010

Vrijeme: od 08:45 do 10:03 ♣3 Broj bodova: 10

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

1. ~~(15)~~ Integriraj

$$\int_1^2 \frac{\sin(\ln x)}{x} dx$$

2. ~~(20)~~ Integriraj

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

3. ~~(20)~~ Odredi površinu koju zatvaraju krivulja  $x = y^2 - 2y + 2$  i pravac  $2x + y = 9$ .

4. (10+10)

- a) Ispitaj ekstreme funkcije

$$f(x, y) = x^3 + y^3 - 15xy$$

- b) Odredi domenu funkcije:

$$f(x, y) = \arcsin(x + y)$$

5. ~~(10+15)~~ Riješi sljedeće diferencijalne jednadžbe:

- a)

$$xy' - 4y = x^3$$

- b)

$$y'' + 9y = 2e^{-3x}$$

VIDI RJEŠENJE 3

PISATI JEDNOSTRANO!

NA SVAKI LIST PAPIRA NAPISATI IME I PREZIME

5.  $x = y^2 - 2y + 2$       $2x + y = 9$

$y^2 - 2y + 2 = x$

$2x = 9 - y$

$y^2 = x + 2y - 2$

$x = \frac{9-y}{2}$

$y = \sqrt{x + 2y - 2}$

$x = y^2 - 2y + 2$

$$\begin{aligned} y^2 - 2y + 2 &= \frac{9-y}{2} \\ y^2 - 2y + 2 - \frac{9-y}{2} &= 0 \quad | \cdot 2 \\ 2y^2 - 4y + 4 - 9 + y &= 0 \\ 2y^2 - 3y - 5 &= 0 \\ y_{1,2} &= \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-5)}}{4} \\ y_{1,2} &= \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 + 40}}{4} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{49}}{4} = \frac{3 \pm 7}{4} \\ y_1 &= \frac{5}{2} \quad y_2 = -1 \end{aligned}$$

P=7

5. a)  $xy' - 4y = x^3 \quad | : x$

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

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

$y' - \frac{4}{x} \cdot y = 0$

$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{4}{x} \cdot y = 0 \quad | \cdot dx$

$dy = \frac{4}{x} \cdot y \cdot dx \quad | : y$

$\frac{dy}{y} = \frac{4}{x} dx \quad || \int$

$\int \frac{dy}{y} = 4 \int \frac{dx}{x}$

$\ln|y| = 4 \cdot \ln|x| + \ln|c|$

$\ln|y| = \ln|x^4| + \ln|c|$

$\ln|y| = \ln|x^4 \cdot c|$

$y = x^4 \cdot c$ , ✓

$y = x^4 \cdot C(x) \quad |'$

$$y' = 4x^3 \cdot C(x) + x^4 \cdot C'(x)$$

$$4x^3 \cdot C(x) + x^4 \cdot C'(x) - \frac{4x^4 \cdot C(x)}{x} = x^2$$

$$4x^3 \cdot C(x) + x^4 \cdot C'(x) - 4x^3 \cdot C(x) = x^2$$

$C'(x) + x^4 = x^2$

$C'(x) = x^2 - x^4$

$C'(x) = x^{-2}$

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

$dc = x^{-2} dx \quad || \int$

$C(x) = \int x^{-2} dx$

$C(x) = -x^{-1} + D$ , ✓

$y = x^4 \cdot [(-x^{-1}) + D]$

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①  $\int_1^2 \frac{\sin(\ln x)}{x} dx = \left. \begin{matrix} \ln x = t \\ \frac{1}{x} dx = dt \end{matrix} \right\}$

$= \int_1^2 \sin t dt = -\cos t \Big|_1^2 + C = -\cos(\ln x) \Big|_1^2 + C = \checkmark$

~~$= -\cos(\ln 2 - \ln 1) - C$~~

②  $\int \frac{x}{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)} dx =$  RASTAV NA PARCIJALNE RAZLOMKE

$\frac{x}{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+x+1} \quad | \cdot (x-1)(x^2+x+1)$

$x = A(x^2+x+1) + (Bx+C)(x-1)$

$x = Ax^2 + Ax + A + Bx^2 - Bx - Cx - C$

$x = x^2(A+B) + x(A-B-C) + (A-C)$

$A+B=0 \Rightarrow A=-B$   
 $A-B-C=1 \Rightarrow B=A-C-1$   
 $A-C=0 \Rightarrow C=A$

$A = -(A-C-1) \quad -B=A$

$A = -(A-A-1) \quad -B=1$

$A = -(-1)$

$A=1 \Leftrightarrow C=1$

$B=-1$

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

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

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$$\int \frac{dx}{x-1} = \int \frac{dx}{(\sqrt{x})^2 - 1^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+\sqrt{x}}{1-\sqrt{x}} \right| + C$$

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

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