

**MATEMATIKA 1:** Ispit se održava sukladno objavljenim pravilima. Na snazi je Pravilnik o stegovnoj odgovornosti studenata. **PIŠITE DVOSTRANO!** Obavezno popuniti sva polja ispod!!

POPUNJAVA  
NASTAVNIK  
Broj ↓  
bodova

IME I PREZIME: **MARINO ĐOSIĆ**

BRJ INDEKSA: **0269080599**

A3

1. Odrediti kompleksne brojeve  $z$  koji zadovoljava jednačbu  $\frac{|z|}{z+2i} = 3i$ . Na kraju provjeriti rješenja uvrštavanjem.

12+3

2. Riješi sustav Gaussovom metodom i obavezno provjeri rješenje:

10+5

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 - x_4 &= -1 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 &= 1 \\ 3x_1 - x_3 + x_4 &= -1 \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 - 2x_3 + 5x_4 &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

3. Ispitati domenu i sve asimptote funkcije  $g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} - 4x$ .

5+15

4. Ispitati tok i nacrtati graf funkcije:  $f(x) = \frac{x+2}{x^2-4}$ .

15(graf)

5. Ispitati domenu, periodičnost, (ne)parnost i drugu derivaciju funkcije:  $h(x) = \arctan(x^2)$ .

2+4+6+8

6. Zadana je funkcija  $f(x) = \sqrt{4+2x}$ . Kolika je derivacija  $f'(2)$ ? Koji su lokalni ekstremi?

10+5

Ukupno:

31

5)  $h(x) = \arctan(x^2)$

$D_h = \mathbb{R}$  ✓

$\arctan(x) \in \mathbb{R}$

$h(-x) = \arctan((-x)^2) = \arctan(x^2)$  ✓

$h'(x) = \frac{1}{1+(x^2)^2} \cdot (x^2)' = \frac{1}{1+x^4} \cdot 2x = \frac{2x}{1+x^4}$  ✓

$h''(x) = \frac{(2x)'(1+x^4) - (2x)(1+x^4)'}{(1+x^4)^2} = \frac{2(1+x^4) - 2x(4x^3)}{(1+x^4)^2} = \frac{2+2x^4-8x^4}{(1+x^4)^2} = \frac{2-6x^4}{(1+x^4)^2} = \frac{2(1-3x^4)}{(1+x^4)^2}$

1)

$\frac{|z|}{z+2i} = 3i$

$\frac{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{x+yi+2i} = 3i \quad | (x+yi+2i) \pm y = -3y-6$

$y = -3$  ✓

$\sqrt{x^2+y^2} = 3i(x+yi+2i)$

$y = -\frac{6}{4} = -\frac{3}{2}$  ✓

$\sqrt{x^2+y^2} = 3xi - 3y - 6$

$\sqrt{x^2+y^2} = -3y - 6$

$\sqrt{0+y^2} = -3y - 6$

$\sqrt{y^2} = -3y - 6$

$$\textcircled{1}^* \frac{|z|}{z+2i} = \frac{\sqrt{(-3)^2} \sqrt{9}}{-3i+2i -i} = \frac{3}{-i} \cdot \frac{i}{i} = \frac{3i}{-(-1)} = 3i \checkmark$$

$$\frac{|z|}{z+2i} = \frac{\sqrt{(-\frac{3}{2})^2}}{-\frac{3}{2}i+2i} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{-3i+4i}{2}} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{i}{2}} = 3i \checkmark$$

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POPUNJAVA  
NASTAVNIK  
Broj ↓  
bodova

IME I PREZIME: MATEJ SURIĆ

BROJ INDEKSA: 071253871

43

1. Odrediti kompleksne brojeve  $z$  koji zadovoljava jednadžbu  $\frac{|z|}{z+2i} = 3i$ . Na kraju provjeriti rješenja uvrštavanjem.

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10+5

Ukupno:

30

$$1. \frac{|z|}{z+2i} = 3i$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{x+yi+2i} = 3i \quad | \cdot (x+yi+2i)$$

$$\sqrt{x^2+y^2} = 3xi - 3y - 6$$

$$\sqrt{x^2+y^2} = -3y - 6$$

$$3x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$$

$$\sqrt{0^2+y^2} = -3y - 6$$

$$|y^2| = -3y - 6$$

$$y = -3y - 6$$

$$-y = -3y - 6$$

$$4y = -6$$

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

$$2y = -6$$

$$y = -3$$

PROVERA:

$$\frac{\sqrt{0^2+(-3)^2}}{0-3i+2i} = 3i$$

$$\frac{3}{-i} = 3i$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{0^2+(-\frac{3}{2})^2}}{0-\frac{3}{2}i+2i} = 3i$$

$$\frac{\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}i} = 3i$$

$$3i = 3i$$

$$z = -\frac{3}{2}i$$

$$\textcircled{2} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \times \\ \\ \text{III} - \text{II} \\ \\ \end{array} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \\ \text{II} - 2\text{I} \\ \text{III} - 2\text{I} \\ \text{IV} - 2\text{I} \end{array} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -3 & 2 & -3 & 5 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \text{III} - \text{II} \\ \\ \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -3 & 2 & -3 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \text{I} + \text{III} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & -3 & 2 & -3 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \text{II} + 4\text{I} \\ \\ \\ \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & -3 & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \downarrow \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 2 & -3 & -11 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

MATEJ SOUČÍ

3.  $g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} - 4x$

a) DOMÉNA



$$\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} \geq 0$$

$$x^2 + 4x + 4 \geq 0$$

$$x^2 + 4x + 4 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 16}}{2}$$

$$x = -2 //$$

Df:  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  ✓

b) ASIMPTOTE

V.A.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} - 4x = \sqrt{4 - 8 + 4} + 8 = 8 \neq \text{NEMA}$$

H.A.

D.H.A.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} - 4x \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} + 4x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} + 4x}$$

$$= \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4})^2 - (4x)^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} + 4x} = \frac{x^2 + 4x + 4 - 16x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} + 4x} = \frac{-15x^2 + 4x + 4}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} + 4x} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} = \frac{-1}{0} \text{ NEMA}$$



L.H.A.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} - 4x = \frac{-15x^2 - 4x + 4}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 4} - 4x} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} = \text{NEMA} \times$$

K.A.

D.K.A.

$$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} - 4x}{x} = \frac{0}{1} = 0 \text{ NEMA} \times$$

L.K.A.

$$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 4} + 4x}{-x} = \frac{2}{-1} = -2 \quad \boxed{k = -2}$$

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[ \sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 4} - 4x + 2x \right] = \sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 4} - 2x \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4x + 4} + 2x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 4} + 2x}$$

IME I PREZIME: MATEJ ŠOŠIĆ

BROJ INDEKSA:

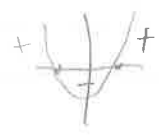
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+4x+4})^2 - (2x)^2}{\sqrt{x^2+4x+4} + 2x} = \frac{x^2+4x+4 - 4x^2}{\sqrt{x^2+4x+4} + 2x} = \frac{-3x^2-4x+4}{\sqrt{x^2+4x+4} + 2x} \cdot \frac{1}{1}$$

$y = -2x$  L.k.A. ~~X~~

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

a) DOM.

$x^2 - 4 \neq 0$   
 $x^2 = 4$   
 $x_1 = 2 \quad x_2 = -2$



DF  $1 < -\infty, -2 > \cup < 2, +\infty >$

b) ~~ŠEŠIĆ~~ NUL.

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

~~(-2, 0)~~

c) ŠEŠIĆ.

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

d) EKSTREMUMI

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

$f'(x) = \frac{x^2-4-2x^2-4x}{(x^2-4)^2} = \frac{-x^2-4x-4}{(x^2-4)^2}$

$f''(x) = \frac{(-2x-4)(x^2-4) - (-x^2-4x-4) \cdot 2(x^2-4) \cdot 2x}{(x^2-4)^4}$

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

$= \frac{(x^2-4) [(-2x-4)(x^2-4) - 4x(-x^2-4x-4)]}{(x^2-4)^4}$

$= \frac{-2x^3+8x-4x^2+16+4x^3+16x^2+16x}{(x^2-4)^3} = \frac{2x^3+12x^2+24x+16}{(x^2-4)^3}$

MATEJES SOLUCIÓ

$$6. f(x) = \sqrt{4+2x}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{4+2x}} \cdot 2$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{4+2x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4+2x}}$$

$$f'(2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4+4}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}} \checkmark$$

ⓐ ASIMPTOTE

MATEJ SORIC

V.A.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+2}{x^2-4} = \frac{2+2}{4-4} = \frac{4}{0} = \infty \quad \text{V.A.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x+2}{x^2-4} = \frac{-2+2}{4-4} = \frac{0}{0} = \infty \quad \text{V.A.}$$

H.A.

D.H.A.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+2/x^2}{x^2-4/x^2} = \frac{0}{1} = 0 \quad \text{NEMA X}$$

L.H.A.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x+2}{x^2-4} = \frac{-x+2/x^2}{x^2-4/x^2} = 0 \quad \text{NEMA X}$$

K.A.

D.K.A.

$$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+2}{x^2-4} = \frac{x+2/x^3}{x^2-4/x^2} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

L.K.A.

$$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-x+2/x^3}{-x^2+4/x^2} = 0 \quad ?$$

NI STE ISPITALI

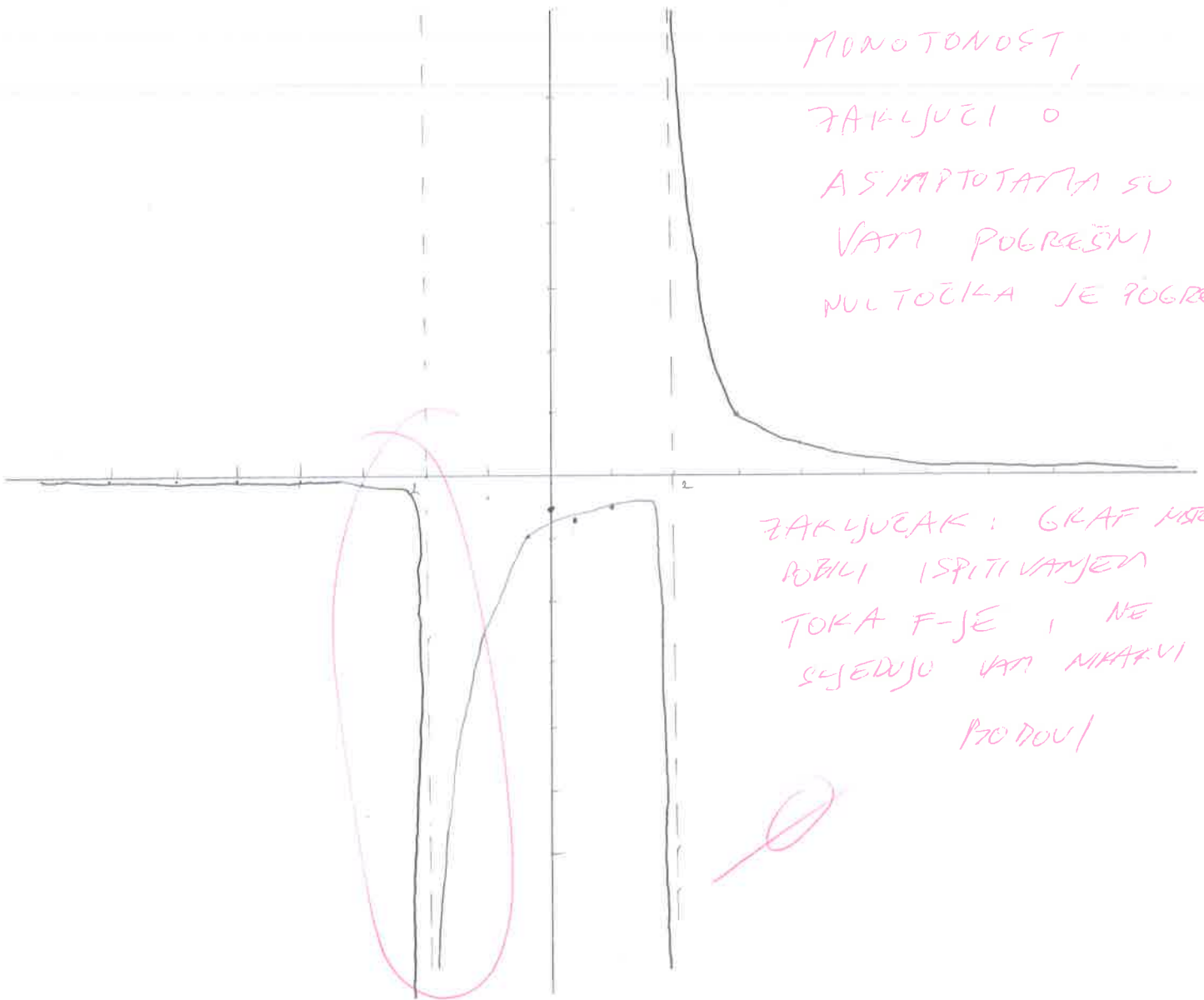
MONOTONOST,

ZAKLJUČI 0

ASIMPTOTAMA SU

VAM POGREŠNI

MULTOČKA JE POGREŠNA



ZAKLJUČAK: GRAF NISU

POBILI ISPITIVANJE

TOKA F-JE, NE

SEJEDUJU VAM NIKAKVI

PRODUK





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POPUNJAVA  
NASTAVNIK  
Broj ↓  
bodova

IME I PREZIME:

Antonio Begić

BROJ INDEKSA:

17-2-0374-14

A3

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$$2x_1 + 2x_2 - 2x_3 + 5x_4 = -1$$

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10+5

Ukupno:

25



Antonio Begić

$$|z| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

1.  $\frac{|z|}{z+2i} = 3i$

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

$x^2 - 4 \neq 0$   
 $x^2 \neq 4$   
 $x^2 \neq \pm 2$   
 $x \neq \pm 2$

$D(f) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2, +2\}$

$\langle -\infty, -2 \rangle \cup \langle -2, 2 \rangle \cup \langle 2, +\infty \rangle$

H.A.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x+2}{x^2-4} = \left[ \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] \xrightarrow{\cdot x^2} \frac{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}}{1 - \frac{4}{x^2}} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$

WMP H.A. = 0

V.A.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} \frac{x+2}{x^2-4} = \frac{-2+2}{4-4} = \frac{0^-}{0} = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} \frac{x+2}{x^2-4} = \frac{-2+2}{4-4} = \frac{0^+}{0} = 0$

V.P. 0  
NEMA

$f(x) = 0$   
 $x+2 = 0$   
 $x = -2$   
 $U(-2, 0)$   
 $\frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36-256}}{8}$   
 $f(0) = -\frac{1}{2}$   
 $(0, -\frac{1}{2}]$

H2  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x+2}{x^2-4} = \frac{2+2}{4-4} = \frac{4}{0} = +\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x+2}{x^2-4} = \frac{2+2}{4-4} = \frac{4}{0} = -\infty$

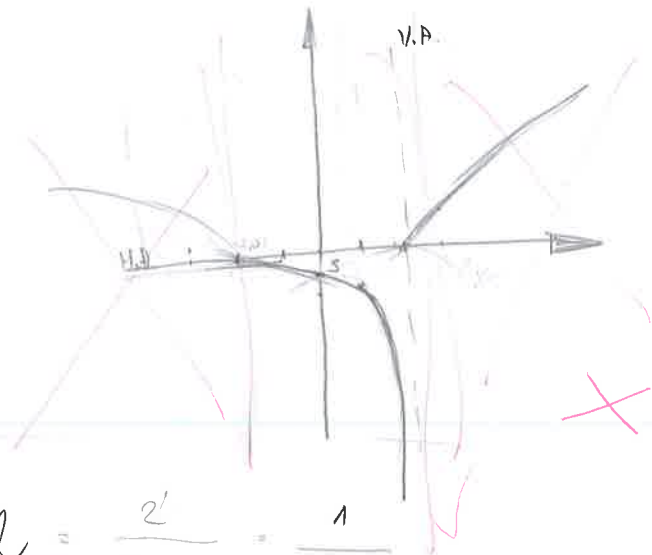
V.A. WMPA

$f'(x) = 0$   
 $-2x^2 - 4x = 0$   
 $f''(x) = 0$   
 $4x^2 + 6x + 16 = 0$   
 $x_{1,2} = 0$

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

$f''(x) = \frac{(-4x-4)(x^2-4) - (-2x^2-4x)(2x)}{(x^2-4)^3} = \frac{-4x^3 + 16x - 4x^2 + 16 + 4x^3 + 8x^2}{(x^2-4)^2} = \frac{16x + 16 + 4x^2}{(x^2-4)^2}$

	1	2	3
$f'(x)$	+	+	
$f''(x)$	+		
$f(x)$			



$$6. f(x) = \sqrt{4+2x} = \frac{1}{4+2x} \cdot 2 = \frac{2'}{4+2x} = \frac{1}{2+2x}$$

$$f'(2) = \frac{1}{2+2 \cdot 2} = \frac{1}{2+4} = \frac{1}{6} = 0,167$$

$$f'(x) = 0$$

$$1 = 0$$

lokali ekstrem

$$\frac{|z|}{z+2i} = 3i \quad | \cdot z+2i$$

$$|z| = 3i \cdot (z+2i)$$

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

Antonio bejti:

$$2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = -1$$

$$2x_1 - x_2 - 3x_4 = 1$$

$$3x_1 - x_3 + x_4 = -1$$

$$2x_1 + 2x_2 - 2x_3 + 5x_4 = -1$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot 2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & \frac{5}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} (-2) \cdot (-3) \cdot (-2) \\ \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & \frac{5}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -3 & 2 & -8 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 & 2 & -\frac{13}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & -6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & \frac{5}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 2 & -\frac{13}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -3 & 2 & -8 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & \frac{5}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot (-1)$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & \frac{5}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & \frac{5}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix} \cdot (-2) \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & \frac{5}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix} \cdot (-1)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{5}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} (-1) \\ (-\frac{5}{2}) \\ (-\frac{1}{2}) \end{matrix}$$

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

$$x_1 = 0$$

$$x_2 = 2$$

$$x_3 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$x_4 = -1$$

Provjera

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

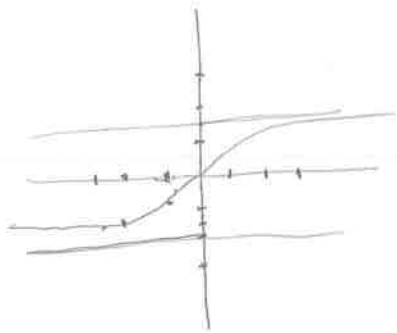
$$2 \cdot 0 - 2 - 3 \cdot (-1) = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$3 \cdot 0 - 0 + (-1) = -1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$2 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot 0 + 5 \cdot (-1) = -1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$5. h(x) = \arctan(x^2)$$

$D = [\mathbb{R}] \checkmark$ , neparan, nije periodičan  $\checkmark$



$$3. g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} - 4x$$

$$D(g) = x^2 + 4x + 4 \geq 0 \quad ?$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 16}}{2} = \frac{-4 \pm 0}{2}$$

**MATEMATIKA 1:** Ispit se održava sukladno objavljenim pravilima. Na snazi je Pravilnik o stegovnoj odgovornosti studenata. **PIŠITE DVOSTRANO!** Obavezno popuniti sva polja ispod!!

POPUNJAVA  
NASTAVNIK  
Broj ↓  
bodova

IME I PREZIME: ŠIME STOJAK

BROJ INDEKSA: 0269075789  
17-2-0273-2.003

A3

1. Odrediti kompleksne brojeve  $z$  koji zadovoljava jednadžbu  $\frac{|z|}{z+2i} = 3i$ . Na kraju provjeriti rješenja uvrštavanjem.

12+3

2. Riješi sustav Gaussovom metodom i obavezno provjeri rješenje:

10+5

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 - x_4 &= -1 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 - 3x_4 &= 1 \\ 3x_1 - x_3 + x_4 &= -1 \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 - 2x_3 + 5x_4 &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

3. Ispitati domenu i sve asimptote funkcije  $g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} - 4x$ .

5+15

4. Ispitati tok i nacrtati graf funkcije:  $f(x) = \frac{x+2}{x^2-4}$ .

15(graf)

5. Ispitati domenu, periodičnost, (ne)parnost i drugu derivaciju funkcije:  $h(x) = \arctan(x^2)$ .

2+4+6+8/6

6. Zadana je funkcija  $f(x) = \sqrt{4+2x}$ . Kolika je derivacija  $f'(2)$ ? Koji su lokalni ekstremi?

6/10+5

Ukupno:

25

1)  $\frac{|z|}{z+2i} = 3i$

5)  $h(x) = \arctan(x^2)$

DERIVACIJA

$h'(x) = \frac{2x}{x^4+1}$

$h''(x) = \frac{(2x)'(x^4+1) - (2x)(x^4+1)'}{(x^4+1)^2} = \frac{2(x^4+1) - 8x^3}{(x^4+1)^2} = h''(x) = \frac{2-6x^4}{(x^4+1)^2}$

DJIMENA

$D_f = \mathbb{R}$

PARNOST

$f(-x) = \arctan(-x^2)$

$f(-x) = -\arctan(x^2)$

$f(-x) = -f(x) \Rightarrow$  funkcija je parna

$$6) f(x) = \sqrt{4+2x} \Big|' \Big|^2$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{4-2x}} \cdot (4-2x)^2$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{4-2x}} \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-2x}}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4+2x}} \Big|^2$$

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

$$f''(2) = -\frac{1}{(4+4)(\sqrt{4+4})} = -\frac{1}{8 \cdot \sqrt{8}} = -\frac{1}{8\sqrt{2} \cdot 2} = -\frac{1}{16\sqrt{2}}$$

TRAŽI SE  $f'(2)$ !

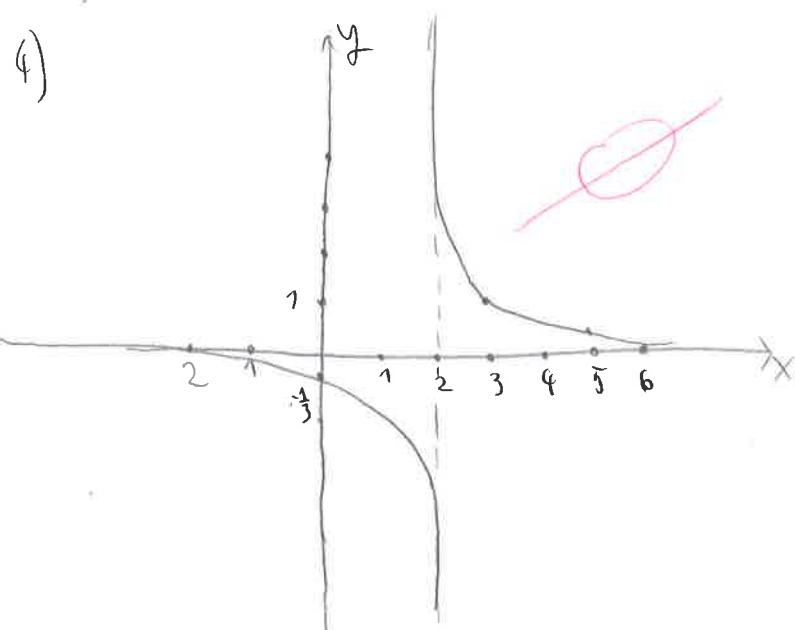
NE  $f''(2)$ !!

NEMA EKSTREMA

X

$$3) D_f \Rightarrow x^2 + 4x + 4 \geq 0$$

DOMENA JE SKUP  $\mathbb{R}$  ZBOG  $x^2$  I NEMA ASIMPTOTA JER JE DOMENA SKUP  $\mathbb{R}$



TOK:  $f$  PADA NA (CIJELO) DOMENI ODAKE?

$$\frac{x+2}{x^2-4}$$

x	0	-1	1	3	5
y	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	



SIME STOJAK 0269075784  
17-2-0273-2013

$$2) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$



**MATEMATIKA 1:** Ispit se održava sukladno objavljenim pravilima. Na snazi je Pravilnik o stegovnoj odgovornosti studenata. **PIŠITE DVOSTRANO!** Obavezno popuniti sva polja ispod!!

POPUNJAVA  
NASTAVNIK  
Broj ↓  
bodova

IME I PREZIME: DORA ŽUŽONJA

BROJ INDEKSA: 0269081190

A3

1. Odrediti kompleksne brojeve  $z$  koji zadovoljava jednadžbu  $\frac{|z|}{z+2i} = 3i$ . Na kraju provjeriti rješenja uvrštavanjem.

12+3

2. Riješi sustav Gaussovom metodom i obavezno provjeri rješenje:

10+5

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 - x_4 &= -1 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 &= 3x_4 = 1 \\ 3x_1 - x_3 + x_4 &= -1 \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 - 2x_3 + 5x_4 &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

3. Ispitati domenu i sve asimptote funkcije  $g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} - 4x$ .

5+15

4. Ispitati tok i nacrtati graf funkcije:  $f(x) = \frac{x+2}{x^2-4}$ .

15(graf)

5. Ispitati domenu, periodičnost, (ne)parnost i drugu derivaciju funkcije:  $h(x) = \arctan(x^2)$ .

2+4+6+8

6. Zadana je funkcija  $f(x) = \sqrt{4+2x}$ . Kolika je derivacija  $f'(2)$ ? Koji su lokalni ekstremi?

10+5

5)  $h(x) = \arctan(x^2)$

1) DOMENA

1)  $\arctan(x^2) = \mathbb{R}$  ✓

2) PARNOST I NEPARNOST

$h(-x) = \arctan(-x)^2 = \arctan(x^2) \Rightarrow$  F-JA JE PARNJA ✓

3)  $h'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\arctan(x^2))^2}} \cdot (x^2)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\arctan(x^2))^2}} \cdot 2x =$   
 $= \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1-(\arctan(x^2))^2}}$

$h''(x) = \frac{2x' \cdot (\sqrt{1-(\arctan(x^2))^2}) - 2x \cdot (\sqrt{1-(\arctan(x^2))^2})'}{(\sqrt{1-(\arctan(x^2))^2})^2} =$

$= \frac{2(\sqrt{1-(\arctan(x^2))^2}) - 2x \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-(\arctan(x^2))^2}} \cdot (1 - (\arctan(x^2))^2)' \right]}{1 - (\arctan(x^2))^2}$

$= \frac{2\sqrt{1-(\arctan(x^2))^2} - 2x \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-(\arctan(x^2))^2}} \cdot 2(1 - (\arctan(x^2))^2)' \right]}{1 - (\arctan(x^2))^2}$

Ukupno:

18

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{|z|}{z+2i} = 3i / \cdot (z+2i)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{z+2i} = 3i / \cdot (z+2i)$$

$$\sqrt{x^2+y^2} = 3i(z+2i)$$

$$\sqrt{x^2+y^2} = 3zi + 6i^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 9z^2 + 6i^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = -9z^2 + 6 \Rightarrow x^2 + 6 - y^2 + y^2 = -9z^2 + 6$$

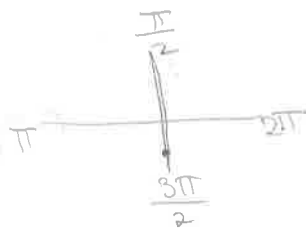
$$9z^2 = -x^2 - y^2 + 6 \quad / : 9$$

$$z^2 = \frac{-x^2 - y^2 + 6}{9} \quad / \sqrt{\quad}$$

$$z = \sqrt{\frac{-x^2 - y^2 + 6}{9}}$$

$$z = \sqrt{\frac{(-6)^2 + 6}{9}} = \sqrt{\frac{42}{9}}$$

$$\varphi = \pi$$



$$\sqrt{x^2+y^2} = 6$$

$$x^2 = 6 - y^2$$

$$-6 = -y^2$$

$$6 = y^2$$

$$y = \sqrt{6} i$$

$$x^2 + 6 - 6 = -9z^2$$

$$x^2 = -9z^2$$

$$6 - y^2 + y^2 = x^2 + 6$$

$$x^2 = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{x}{y} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{6}} = 0$$

$$\varphi = 0^\circ = \pi$$

(2)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & -3 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & 5 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} :2 \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \approx \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & -3 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & 5 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \\ -2 \cdot I \\ -3 \cdot I \\ -1 \cdot I \end{array} \approx$$

$$\approx \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -3 & -2 & -8 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{5}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & 8 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \\ :(-3) \\ \\ \end{array} \approx \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{8}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{5}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & 8 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} +\frac{1}{2} \cdot II \\ \\ -\frac{3}{2} \cdot II \\ -3 \cdot II \end{array} \approx$$

$$\approx \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{5}{6} & \frac{5}{6} & -\frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{8}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 0 & -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ :(\frac{3}{2}) \\ \end{array} \approx \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{5}{6} & \frac{5}{6} & -\frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{8}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 0 & -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} -\frac{5}{6} \cdot III \\ -\frac{2}{3} \cdot III \\ +4 \cdot III \end{array} \approx$$

$$\approx \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{10}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{20}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{12}{3} & -\frac{10}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ :(\frac{12}{3}) \end{array} \approx \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{5}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{5}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} -\frac{2}{3} \cdot IV \\ -\frac{5}{3} \cdot IV \\ \frac{1}{3} \cdot IV \end{array} \approx$$

$$\approx \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{5}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \end{array}$$

$x_1 = \frac{1}{6}$   
 $x_2 = \frac{2}{3}$   
 $x_3 = \frac{1}{6}$   
 $x_4 = -\frac{5}{6}$

$2 \cdot \frac{1}{9} - \frac{23}{9} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{5}{6} = -0.8$   
 $2 \cdot \frac{1}{9} - \frac{23}{9} - 3 \cdot (-\frac{5}{6}) = \frac{1}{6}$   
 $3 \cdot \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{6} - \frac{5}{6} = -1.4$   
 $2 \cdot \frac{1}{9} + 2 \cdot \frac{23}{9} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 5 \cdot (-\frac{5}{6}) =$

$$(4) \quad f''(x) = \frac{(-2x-4)(x^2-4)^2 - (-x^2-4x-4)(2(x^2-4)(2x))}{(x^2-4)^4} = \frac{(-2x-4)(x^2-4)^2 - (-x^2-4x-4)(4x(x^2-4))}{(x^2-4)^4}$$

$$= \frac{(x^2-4) [(-2x-4)(x^2-4) - 4(-x^2-4x-4)x]}{(x^2-4)^4} = \frac{(x^2-4) [-2x^3 + 8x]}{(x^2-4)^4}$$

$$(2) \quad 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = -1 \Rightarrow 2 \cdot \frac{157}{51} - \frac{81}{17} + \frac{277}{102} + \frac{21}{34}$$

$$2x_1 - x_2 - 3x_4 = 1$$

$$3x_1 - x_3 + x_4 = -1$$

$$2x_1 + 2x_2 - 2x_3 + 5x_4 = -1$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & 5 & -1 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} /: 2 \\ \\ \\ \end{array}$$

$$\approx \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & 5 & -1 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \\ /-IV. \\ /+3 \cdot I. \\ /-2 \cdot I. \end{array} \approx$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -3 & -2 & -8 & 2 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{5}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & 6 & 0 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \\ /: (-3) \\ \\ \end{array}$$

$$\approx \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{8}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{5}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & 6 & 0 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} /+\frac{1}{2} \cdot II. \\ \\ /+\frac{3}{2} \cdot II. \\ /-3 \cdot I. \end{array} \approx$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & -\frac{3}{4} & \frac{5}{6} & -\frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{8}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & -2 & -2 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ /: (-\frac{3}{2}) \\ \end{array}$$

$$\approx \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{5}{6} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{8}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & -2 & -2 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} /-\frac{1}{6} \cdot III. \\ /-\frac{2}{3} \cdot III. \\ \\ /+5 \cdot III. \end{array} \approx$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{4}{3} & \frac{4}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{34}{3} & -7 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ /: \frac{34}{3} \end{array}$$

$$\approx \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{4}{3} & \frac{4}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{21}{34} \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} /-\frac{1}{6} \cdot IV. \\ /-\frac{4}{3} \cdot IV. \\ /+\frac{1}{3} \cdot IV. \\ \\ \end{array} \approx$$

$$\approx \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{157}{51} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{81}{17} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{277}{102} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{21}{34} \end{array} \right]$$

$$x_1 = \frac{157}{51}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{81}{17}$$

$$x_3 = \frac{277}{102}$$

$$x_4 = -\frac{21}{34}$$

3.  $g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} - 4x$

DORA BUŽONJA

1) DOMENA

$x^2 + 4x + 4 \geq 0$

$x^2 + 4x \geq -4$

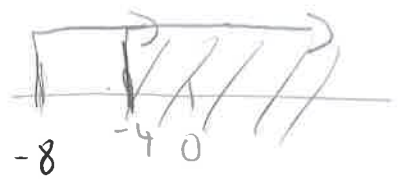
$x(x+4) \geq -4$

$x \geq -4$

$x+4 \geq -4$

$x \geq -4-4$

$x \geq -8$



$D_f = [-4, +\infty)$

2) ASIMPTOTE

a) H.A.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \left( \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} - 4x \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} + 4x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} + 4x} \right) =$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4})^2 - (4x)^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} - 4x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{x^2 + 4x + 4 - 16x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} - 4x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{-15x^2 + 4x + 4}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} - 4x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{-15x^2 + 4x + 4}{:x^2}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{-15}{0} = \pm \infty \Rightarrow$  nema H.A.

b) K.A.  $y = kx + l$

$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} - 4x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1} - 4}{1} = -3$

$l = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} (f(x) - kx) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} - 4x - 3x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} - 7x)$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \left( \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4}} \cdot (x^2 + 4x + 4)' - (7x)' \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \left( \frac{2x + 4}{2\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4}} - 7 \right) =$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{1}} - 7 = -5$

$y = -3x - 5$   
 $y = -3 \cdot 5 = -8$   
 $y = -5$

x	1	0
y	-8	-5



3) c) v. A.

DORA BUŽONJA

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} (\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} - 4x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -4} (\sqrt{16 - 16 + 4} + 16) = 18$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -8} (\sqrt{64 - 32 + 4} + 32) = 38 \quad \text{nema v. A.}$$

6

$$f(x) = \sqrt{4 + 2x}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{4+2x}} \cdot (4+2x)' = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{4+2x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4+2x}}$$

$$f'(2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4+4}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1 \cdot \sqrt{2}}{8 \cdot 4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{(4+2x)\sqrt{4+2x}}$$

$$f''(x) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{(4+2x)\sqrt{4+2x}} = 0 \quad | \cdot (4+2x)\sqrt{4+2x}$$

$$1 = 0$$

↓  
nemoguće

$$f'(x) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{4+2x}} = 0 \quad | \cdot (\sqrt{4+2x})$$

$$1 = 0$$

↓  
nemoguće

F-JA NEHA LOKALNIH EKSTREMA!

~~TOČKA 2~~

LOKALNI MINIMUM 0

POSTIŽE SE ZA  $x = -2$

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

1) DOHENA :

$x^2 - 4 \neq 0$

$x^2 \neq 4$

$x \neq \pm 2$

$D_f \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{\pm 2\}$

2) NULTOČKE

$x+2 = 0 \quad A(-2, 0)$

$x = -2$

3) PARNOST I NEPARNOST

$f(-x) = \frac{-x+2}{(-x)^2-4} = \frac{-x+2}{x^2-4} \Rightarrow$  F-JA NIJE NI PARNNA NI NEPARNA

4) MONOTONOST

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

$f'(x) = 0$

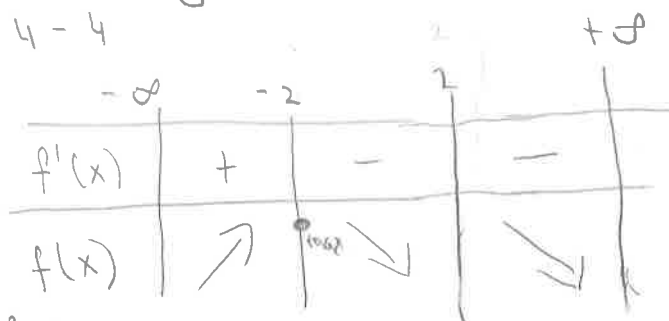
$-x^2-4x-4 = 0 \quad | \cdot (-1)$

$x^2+4x+4 = 0$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16-16}}{2} = \frac{-4}{2} = -2$

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

$B(-2, 0)$



5) EKSTREMI

$f''(x) = \frac{(-2x-4)(x^2-4)^2 - (-x^2-4x-4) \cdot 2(x^2-4)(2x)}{(x^2-4)^4} = \frac{(-2x-4)(x^4-8x^2+16) - (-x^2-4x-4)(4x^3-8x)}{(x^2-4)^4}$

$= \frac{(-2x^5+16x^3-32x-4x^4+32x^2-64) - (-4x^4+16x^3-16x^4+64x^2-16x^3+64x)}{(x^2-4)^4}$

$= \frac{-2x^5 + 16x^4 + 16x^3 + 32x^2 - 64x^2 - 32x - 64x + 64x}{(x^2-4)^4} = \frac{-2x^5 + 16x^4 + 16x^3 - 64x^2 - 64x}{(x^2-4)^4}$

SKICA ?

**MATEMATIKA 1:** Ispit se održava sukladno objavljenim pravilima. Na snazi je Pravilnik o stegovnoj odgovornosti studenata. **PIŠITE DVOSTRANO!** Obavezno popuniti sva polja ispod!!

POPUNJAVA  
NASTAVNIK  
Broj ↓  
bodova

IME I PREZIME: **VLADIMIR ŠKAFAR**

BROJ INDEKSA: **17-1-0215-2013**

1. Odrediti kompleksne brojeve  $z$  koji zadovoljava jednačbu  $\frac{|z|}{z+2i} = 3i$ . Na kraju provjeriti rješenja uvrštavanjem.

12+3

2. Riješi sustav Gaussovom metodom i obavezno provjeri rješenje:

10+5

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 - x_4 &= -1 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 &= 1 \\ 3x_1 - x_3 + x_4 &= -1 \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 - 2x_3 + 5x_4 &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

3. Ispitati domenu i sve asimptote funkcije  $g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} - 4x$ .

5+15

4. Ispitati tok i nacrtati graf funkcije:  $f(x) = \frac{x+2}{x^2-4}$ .

15(graf)

5. Ispitati domenu, periodičnost, (ne)parnost i drugu derivaciju funkcije:  $h(x) = \arctan(x^2)$ .

2+4+6+8

6. Zadana je funkcija  $f(x) = \sqrt{4+2x}$ . Kolika je derivacija  $f'(2)$ ? Koji su lokalni ekstremi?

10+5

Ukupno:

**3**

②

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & -3 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{1 \cdot (-1)} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & -3 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

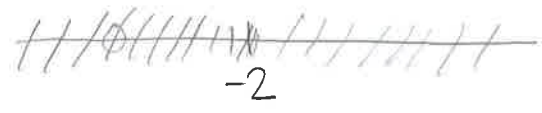
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{1 \cdot (-2)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & -4 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{1 \cdot (-2)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & 5 & -3 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 7 & -5 \\ 0 & 6 & -4 & 13 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{1 \cdot (-3)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & 5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{1 \cdot (-2)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & 5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{1 \cdot (-1)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & 5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{1 \cdot (-1)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & 5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{1 \cdot (-2)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & 5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{1 \cdot (-1)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{1 \cdot (-1)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

③  $g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} - 4x$   
 $a=1 \quad b=4 \quad c=4$

$Df: \langle -\infty, +\infty \rangle$  ✓

I.  $x^2 + 4x + 4 \geq 0$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{4^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 4}}{2 \cdot 1}$$



$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm 0}{2} \quad x_1 = -2 \quad x_2 = -2$$

N. A. - NE Postos!

H. A.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} - 4x}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} - 4x}{1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} + 4x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} + 4x} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4})^2 - (4x)^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} + 4x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x^2 + 4x + 4 - 16x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} + 4x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{-15x^2 + 4x + 4}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} + 4x} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{-15 \frac{x^2}{x^2} + \frac{4x}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^2}}{\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{x^4} + \frac{4x}{x^4} + \frac{4}{x^4}} + \frac{4x}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{-15 + \frac{4}{x} + \frac{4}{x^2}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3} + \frac{4}{x^4}} + \frac{4}{x}} = \frac{-15 + 0 + 0}{\sqrt{0 + 0 + 0} + 0} = -15$$

K. A.

$$K = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} - 4x}{x} =$$

**MATEMATIKA 1:** Ispit se održava sukladno objavljenim pravilima. Na snazi je Pravilnik o stegovnoj odgovornosti studenata. **PIŠITE DVOSTRANO!** Obavezno popuniti sva polja ispod!!

POPUNJAVA  
NASTAVNIK  
Broj ↓  
bodova

IME I PREZIME: **LUKA STRIKA**

BROJ INDEKSA: **0269092432**

A3

1. Odrediti kompleksne brojeve  $z$  koji zadovoljava jednačbu  $\frac{|z|}{z+2i} = 3i$ . Na kraju provjeriti rješenja uvrštavanjem.

12+3

2. Riješi sustav Gaussovom metodom i obavezno provjeri rješenje:

10+5

$$\begin{array}{rccccrcr} 2x_1 & - & x_2 & + & x_3 & - & x_4 & = & -1 \\ 2x_1 & - & x_2 & & & - & 3x_4 & = & 1 \\ 3x_1 & & & - & x_3 & + & x_4 & = & -1 \\ 2x_1 & + & 2x_2 & - & 2x_3 & + & 5x_4 & = & -1 \end{array}$$

3. Ispitati domenu i sve asimptote funkcije  $g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} - 4x$ .

5+15

4. Ispitati tok i nacrtati graf funkcije:  $f(x) = \frac{x+2}{x^2-4}$ .

15(graf)

5. Ispitati domenu, periodičnost, (ne)parnost i drugu derivaciju funkcije:  $h(x) = \arctan(x^2)$ .

2+4+6+8

6. Zadana je funkcija  $f(x) = \sqrt{4+2x}$ . Kolika je derivacija  $f'(2)$ ? Koji su lokalni ekstremi?

10+5

Ukupno:

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{|z|}{z+2i} = 3i$$

$$3i = \frac{|z|}{z+2i}$$

$$3i =$$

$$\textcircled{3} g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} - 4x$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4}$$

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

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{400}}{2}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{4 \cdot 1 \cdot 4}}{2}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm 4}{2}$$

$$x_1 = 0$$

$$x_2 = -4$$

~~Ukupno:~~



**MATEMATIKA 1:** Ispit se održava sukladno objavljenim pravilima. Na snazi je Pravilnik o stegovnoj odgovornosti studenata. **PIŠITE DVOSTRANO!** Obavezno popuniti sva polja ispod!!

POPUNJAVA  
NASTAVNIK  
Broj ↓  
bodova

IME I PREZIME:

IVAN BUBIĆ

BROJ INDEKSA:

17-2-0244-2012

43

1. Odrediti kompleksne brojeve  $z$  koji zadovoljava jednačbu  $\frac{|z|}{z+2i} = 3i$ . Na kraju provjeriti rješenja uvrštavanjem.

12+3

2. Riješi sustav Gaussovom metodom i obavezno provjeri rješenje:

10+5

$$2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = -1$$

$$2x_1 - x_2 - 3x_4 = 1$$

$$3x_1 - x_3 + x_4 = -1$$

$$2x_1 + 2x_2 - 2x_3 + 5x_4 = -1$$

3. Ispitati domenu i sve asimptote funkcije  $g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} - 4x$ .

5+15

4. Ispitati tok i nacrtati graf funkcije:  $f(x) = \frac{x+2}{x^2-4}$ .

15(graf)

5. Ispitati domenu, periodičnost, (ne)parnost i drugu derivaciju funkcije:  $h(x) = \arctan(x^2)$ .

2+4+6+8

6. Zadana je funkcija  $f(x) = \sqrt{4+2x}$ . Kolika je derivacija  $f'(2)$ ? Koji su lokalni ekstremi?

10+5

Ukupno:

~~43~~

$$\textcircled{2} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 & 5 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{|z|}{z+2i} = 3i$$





**MATEMATIKA 1:** Ispit se održava sukladno objavljenim pravilima. Na snazi je Pravilnik o stegovnoj odgovornosti studenata. **PIŠITE DVOSTRANO!** Obavezno popuniti sva polja ispod!!

POPUNJAVA  
NASTAVNIK  
Broj ↓  
bodova

IME I PREZIME: **LOVRE BARIĆ**

BROJ INDEKSA: **17-2-0341-2013**

A3

1. Odrediti kompleksne brojeve  $z$  koji zadovoljava jednadžbu  $\frac{|z|}{z+2i} = 3i$ . Na kraju provjeriti rješenja uvrštavanjem.

12+3

2. Riješi sustav Gaussovom metodom i obavezno provjeri rješenje:

10+5

$$\begin{array}{rccccrcr} 2x_1 & - & x_2 & + & x_3 & - & x_4 & = & -1 \\ 2x_1 & - & x_2 & & & - & 3x_4 & = & 1 \\ 3x_1 & & & - & x_3 & + & x_4 & = & -1 \\ 2x_1 & + & 2x_2 & - & 2x_3 & + & 5x_4 & = & -1 \end{array}$$

3. Ispitati domenu i sve asimptote funkcije  $g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} - 4x$ .

5+15 -

4. Ispitati tok i nacrtati graf funkcije:  $f(x) = \frac{x+2}{x^2-4}$ .

15(graf) -

5. Ispitati domenu, periodičnost, (ne)parnost i drugu derivaciju funkcije:  $h(x) = \arctan(x^2)$ .

2+4+6+8

6. Zadana je funkcija  $f(x) = \sqrt{4+2x}$ . Kolika je derivacija  $f'(2)$ ? Koji su lokalni ekstremi?

10+5 -

Ukupno:



①  $\frac{|z|}{z+2i}$

② 
$$\begin{array}{rccccrcr} 2x_1 & - & x_2 & + & x_3 & - & x_4 & = & -1 \\ 2x_1 & - & x_2 & & & - & 3x_4 & = & -1 \\ 3x_1 & & & - & x_3 & + & x_4 & = & -1 \\ 2x_1 & + & 2x_2 & - & 2x_3 & + & 5x_4 & = & -1 \end{array}$$



**MATEMATIKA 1:** Ispit se održava sukladno objavljenim pravilima. Na snazi je Pravilnik o stegovnoj odgovornosti studenata. **PIŠITE DVOSTRANO!** Obavezno popuniti sva polja ispod!!

POPUNJAVA  
NASTAVNIK  
Broj ↓  
bodova

IME I PREZIME: *Aren Misković*

BROJ INDEKSA:

A3

1. Odrediti kompleksne brojeve  $z$  koji zadovoljava jednadžbu  $\frac{z}{z+2i} = 3i$ . Na kraju provjeriti rješenja uvrštavanjem. 12+3

2. Riješi sustav Gaussovom metodom i obavezno provjeri rješenje: 10+5

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = -1 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 - 3x_4 = 1 \\ 3x_1 - x_3 + x_4 = -1 \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 - 2x_3 + 5x_4 = -1 \end{cases}$$

3. Ispitati domenu i sve asimptote funkcije  $g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} - 4x$ . 5+15

4. Ispitati tok i nacrtati graf funkcije:  $f(x) = \frac{x+2}{x^2-4}$ . 15(graf)

5. Ispitati domenu, periodičnost, (ne)parnost i drugu derivaciju funkcije:  $h(x) = \arctan(x^2)$ . 2+4+6+8

6. Zadana je funkcija  $f(x) = \sqrt{4+2x}$ . Kolika je derivacija  $f'(2)$ ? Koji su lokalni ekstremi? 10+5

Ukupno:

*Handwritten student work for problem 2:*

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{a} \quad \text{b} \quad \text{c} \quad \text{d} \\ \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 2 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & /:2 & 1 & /:2 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & -3 & 1 & & & \\ 3 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & & & \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & 5 & -1 & & & \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & -0,5 & 0,5 & -0,5 & -0,5 & & & \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & -3 & 1 & & & \\ 3 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & & & \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & 5 & -1 & & & \end{array} \right) \end{array}$$

*Further steps showing row operations:*

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{a} \quad \text{b} \quad \text{c} \quad \text{d} \\ \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & -0,5 & 0,5 & -0,5 & -0,5 & & & \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 4 & 2 & /:(-1) & & \\ 0 & 1,5 & -2,5 & 1,5 & 0,5 & & & \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & 6 & 0 & & & \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & -0,5 & 0,5 & -0,5 & -0,5 & & & \\ 0 & 1,5 & -2,5 & 1,5 & 0,5 & & & \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & 6 & 0 & & & \end{array} \right) \end{array}$$

*Final result for problem 2:*

$$\begin{array}{l} x = -3,05 \\ y = 11,1 \\ z = 1,7 \\ w = 7,55 \end{array}$$

PROVJERILA?



**MATEMATIKA 1:** Ispit se održava sukladno objavljenim pravilima. Na snazi je Pravilnik o stegovnoj odgovornosti studenata. **PIŠITE DVOSTRANO!** Obavezno popuniti sva polja ispod!!

POPUNJAVA  
NASTAVNIK  
Broj ↓  
bodova

IME I PREZIME:

SANDRO VELIĆ

BROJ INDEKSA:

17-2-0281-2013

A3

1. Odrediti kompleksne brojeve  $z$  koji zadovoljava jednačbu  $\frac{|z|}{z+2i} = 3i$ . Na kraju provjeriti rješenja uvrštavanjem.

12+3

2. Riješi sustav Gaussovom metodom i obavezno provjeri rješenje:

10+5

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 - x_4 &= -1 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 &= 3x_4 = 1 \\ 3x_1 &= x_3 + x_4 = -1 \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 - 2x_3 + 5x_4 &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

3. Ispitati domenu i sve asimptote funkcije  $g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} - 4x$ .

5+15

4. Ispitati tok i nacrtati graf funkcije:  $f(x) = \frac{x+2}{x^2-4}$ .

15(graf)

5. Ispitati domenu, periodičnost, (ne)parnost i drugu derivaciju funkcije:  $h(x) = \arctan(x^2)$ .

2+4+6+8

6. Zadana je funkcija  $f(x) = \sqrt{4+2x}$ . Kolika je derivacija  $f'(2)$ ? Koji su lokalni ekstremi?

10+5

Ukupno:

2.

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & 5 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

~~Ukupno:~~



**MATEMATIKA 1:** Ispit se održava sukladno objavljenim pravilima. Na snazi je Pravilnik o stegovnoj odgovornosti studenata. **PIŠITE DVOSTRANO!** Obavezno popuniti sva polja ispod!!

POPUNJAVA  
NASTAVNIK  
Broj ↓  
bodova

IME I PREZIME: MIŠEL GOŠIĆ

BROJ INDEKSA: 14-1-0034-1010

A3

1. Odrediti kompleksne brojeve  $z$  koji zadovoljava jednadžbu  $\frac{|z|}{z+2i} = 3i$ . Na kraju provjeriti rješenja uvrštavanjem.

12+3

2. Riješi sustav Gaussovom metodom i obavezno provjeri rješenje:

10+5

$$\begin{array}{rccccrcr} 2x_1 & - & x_2 & + & x_3 & - & x_4 & = & -1 \\ 2x_1 & - & x_2 & & & - & 3x_4 & = & 1 \\ 3x_1 & & & - & x_3 & + & x_4 & = & -1 \\ 2x_1 & + & 2x_2 & - & 2x_3 & + & 5x_4 & = & -1 \end{array}$$

3. Ispitati domenu i sve asimptote funkcije  $g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} - 4x$ .

5+15

4. Ispitati tok i nacrtati graf funkcije:  $f(x) = \frac{x+2}{x^2-4}$ .

15(graf)

5. Ispitati domenu, periodičnost, (ne)parnost i drugu derivaciju funkcije:  $h(x) = \arctan(x^2)$ .

2+4+6+8

6. Zadana je funkcija  $f(x) = \sqrt{4+2x}$ . Kolika je derivacija  $f'(2)$ ? Koji su lokalni ekstremi?

10+5

Ukupno:

