

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

25

POPUNJAVA  
NASTAVNIK  
Broj ↓  
bodova

IME I PREZIME: **TONI GRBIĆ**

VRIJEME POČETKA: **17:13**

MATIČNI BROJ STUDENTA (IZNAD SLIKE U INDEKSU): **17-1-0288-2014**

Želim ustmeni kod (zaokružiti):

prof. Uglešića

asistenta Kosora

1. Odrediti kada je  $\frac{15 + 8x + x^2}{9 - x^2} = \frac{1}{3}$ .

12

2. Za funkciju  $g(x) = \arctan(e^x)$  temeljem ispitivanja funkcijskog tijeka napraviti skicu grafa funkcije.

20 graf

3. Odrediti tok funkcije  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 9}{x - 4}$  i skicirati graf.

20 graf

4. Zadana je funkcija  $f(x) = 2x + \sqrt{x^2 + x}$ . Koji su lokalni ekstremi? Koji su globalni ekstremi? Skicirati graf. Pronaći tangentu za  $x = 2$  i skicirati je uz graf.

~~4+4+4+6~~

5. Gaussovom metodom riješi sustav linearnih jednažbi:

15+3

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

*Provjeri uvrštavanjem!*

6. Ispitati i na neki način provjeriti  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{2-x^2} - x}{x-1}$ .

10+2

Ukupno:

38

①  $\frac{15 + 8x + x^2}{9 - x^2} = \frac{1}{3}$

⑥  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{2-x^2} - x}{x-1} = \frac{0}{0}$



$$\begin{array}{c}
 \textcircled{5} \\
 \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c}
 2 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\
 2 & -1 & 0 & -3 & 1 \\
 3 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\
 2 & 2 & -2 & 5 & -1
 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c}
 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 & -1 \\
 0 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\
 -1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & -1 \\
 -2 & 2 & 2 & 5 & -1
 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \text{III} + \text{I} \\ \text{IV} + 2\text{I} \end{array} \sim
 \end{array}$$

PAZI!

$$\sim \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c}
 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 & -1 \\
 0 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\
 0 & -1 & 5 & 0 & -2 \\
 0 & 0 & 6 & 3 & -3
 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \text{III} - \text{II} \\ \\ \end{array} \sim \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c}
 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 & -1 \\
 0 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\
 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 & -3 \\
 0 & 0 & 6 & 3 & -3
 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \text{IV} - 2\text{III} \end{array}$$

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

Provera uvrstavanjem

$$\begin{aligned}
 2 \cdot 0 - 2 + 0 - (-1) &= -1 \\
 -1 &= -1 \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot 0 + 5 \cdot (-1) = 4 - 5 = -1 \checkmark$$

$$-3x_4 = 3$$

$$x_4 = -1$$

$$3x_1 + 3x_4 = -3$$

$$3x_1 = -3x_4 - 3$$

$$x_1 = 0$$

$$-x_2 - 3x_3 = 1$$

$$-x_2 = 1 - 3x_3$$

$$x_2 = 2$$

$$x_3 - x_2 - x_4 = -1$$

$$x_3 - 2 + 1 = -1$$

$$x_3 = -1 + 2 - 1$$

$$x_3 = 0$$



$$3) f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 9}{x - 4}$$

1. DOMENA

$$x - 4 \neq 0 \\ x \neq 4$$

$$Df: \mathbb{R} / \{4\}, \langle -\infty, 4 \rangle \cup \langle 4, +\infty \rangle$$

N.T.

$$x^2 + 9 = 0 \\ x^2 = -9 \quad | \sqrt{\quad}$$

NEMA N.T.

V.A.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 + 9}{x - 4} = +\infty$

H.A.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x^2 + 9}{x - 4} = \left[ \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2x + 9}{1} = \frac{\infty}{1} = \infty$  NEMA H.A.  $\nabla$

K.A.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{\frac{x^2 + 9}{x - 4}}{\frac{x}{9}} = \frac{x^2 + 9 \cdot 9}{x^2 - 4x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{\frac{x^2}{x^2} + \frac{9}{x^2}}{\frac{x^2}{x^2} - \frac{4x}{x^2}} = \frac{1 + 0}{1 - 0} = 1$

$$y = kx + l$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) - kx$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x^2 + 9}{x - 4} - x \quad \lim$$

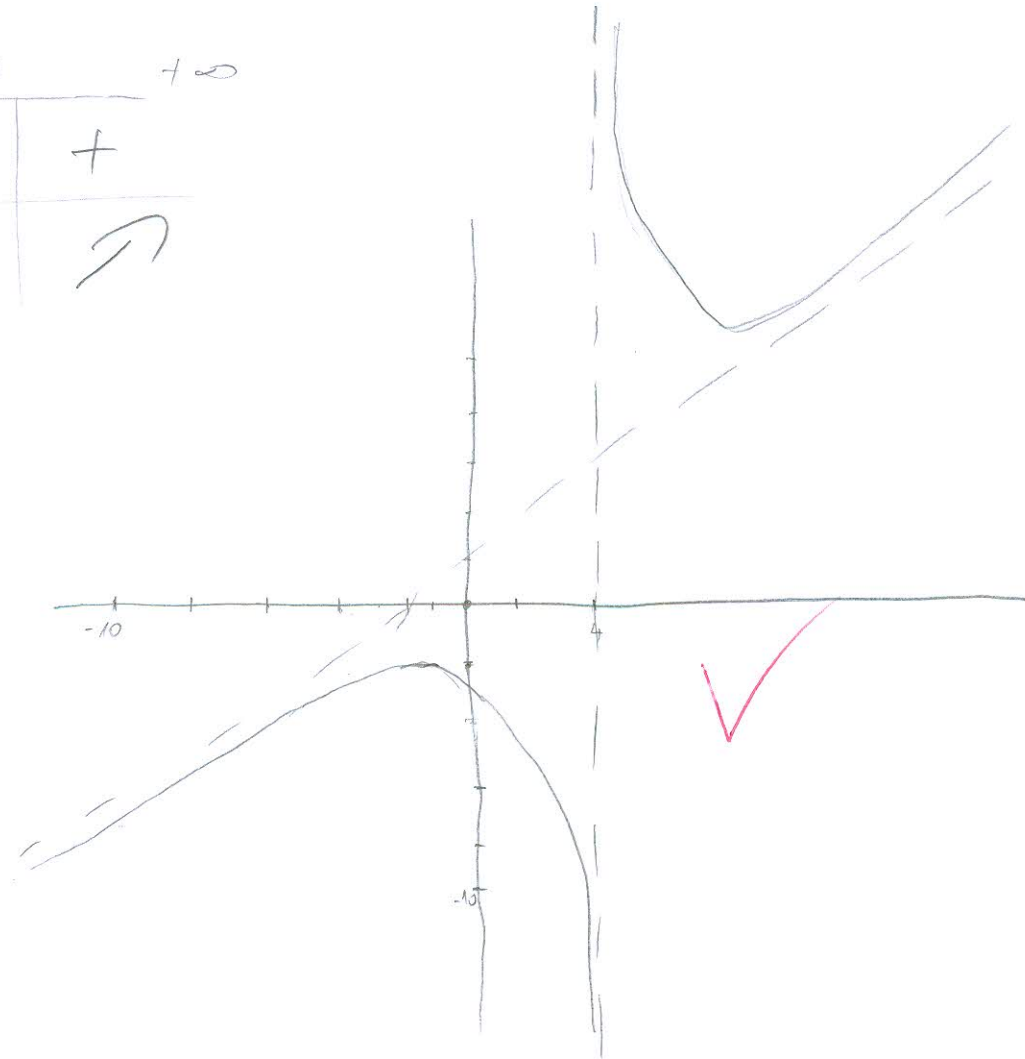
$$f'(x) = \frac{2x \cdot (x-4) - (x^2+9) \cdot 1}{(x-4)^2} = \frac{2x^2 - 8x - x^2 - 9}{(x-4)^2} = \frac{x^2 - 8x - 9}{(x-4)^2}$$

N.T.

$$x^2 - 8x - 9 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{8^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-9)}}{2} \quad \begin{matrix} x_1 = -1 \\ x_2 = 9 \end{matrix}$$

$\infty$	-1	4	9	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	+	-	-	+
$f(x)$	$\nearrow$	$\searrow$	$\searrow$	$\nearrow$



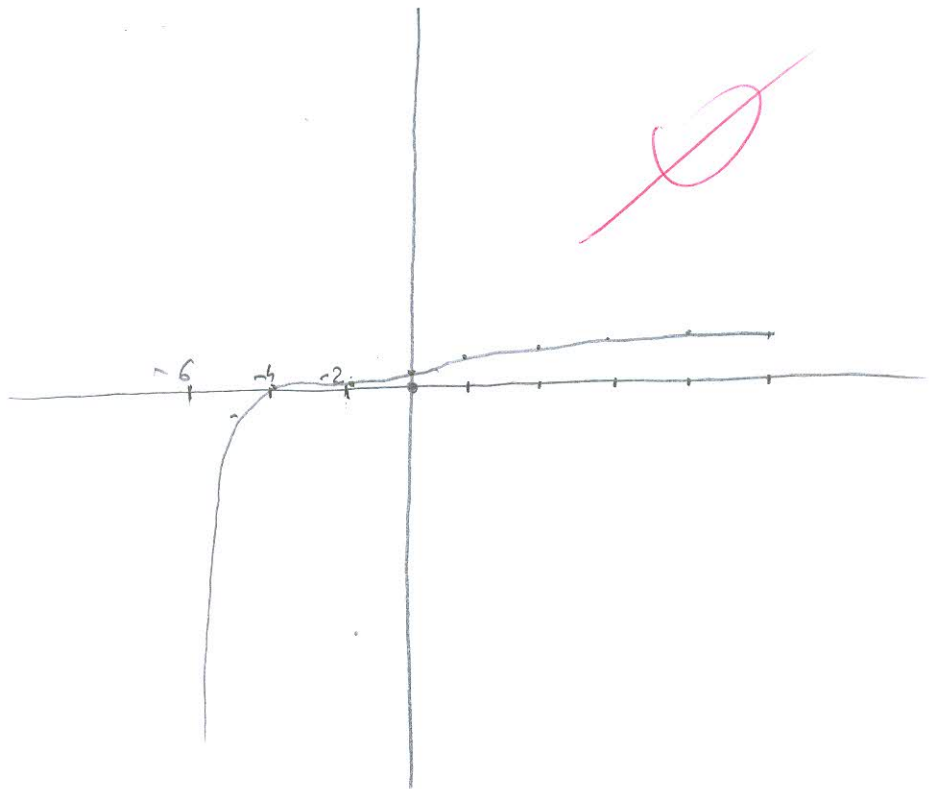
$$2) g(x) = \arctan(e^x)$$

$$Df: \mathbb{R}$$

N.T. NEMA

V.A  $\rightarrow$  NEMA jer je  $Df: \mathbb{R}$

$$g(x)' = \frac{1}{1+(e^x)^2} \cdot e^x \cdot 1 = \frac{e^x}{1+(e^x)^2} = \frac{1}{1+e^x}$$



$$④ f(x) = 2x + \sqrt{x^2 + x}$$

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

$$D_f: \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$y - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

$$x = 2$$

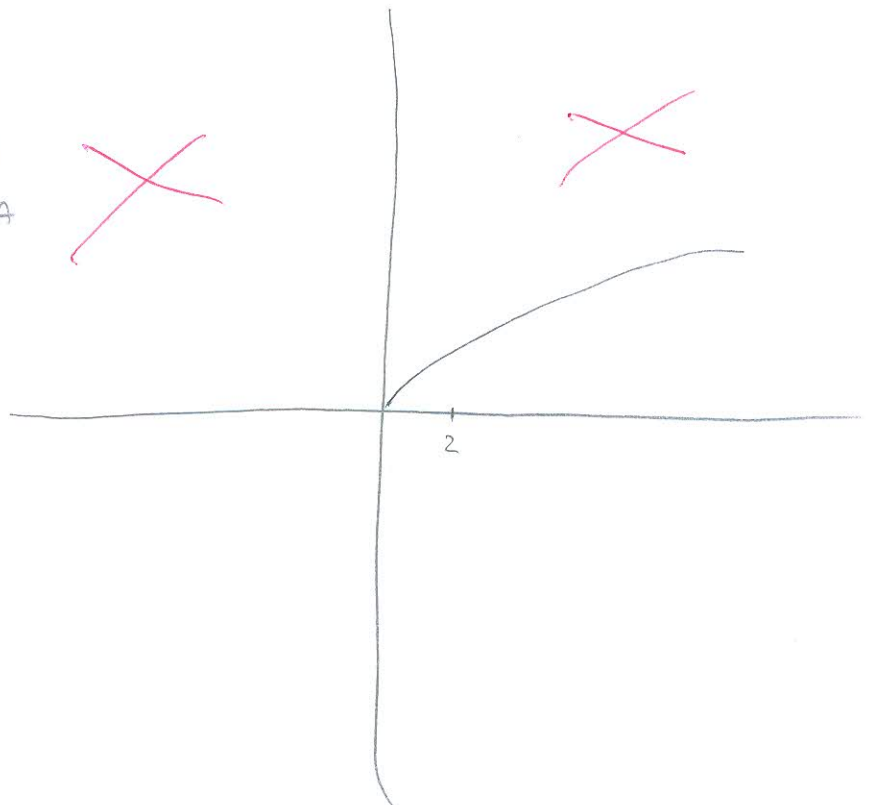
$$y - 4 + \sqrt{6} = \frac{4 + \sqrt{6}}{2}(x - 2)$$

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

$$y = 3,22x$$

$$f'(x_0) = \frac{4 + \sqrt{6}}{2}$$

NEMA LOKALNIH EKSTREMA  
NEMA GLOBALNIH EKSTREMA





**MATEMATIKA 1:** Ispit se održava sukladno objavljenim pravilima. Na snazi je Pravilnik o stegovnoj

POPUNJAVA

odgovornosti studenata. **PIŠITE DVOSTRANO!** Obavezno popuniti sva polja ispod!

25

NASTAVNIK

IME I PREZIME: JURE ŠUŠIĆ

VRIJEME POČETKA:

Broj ↓

MATIČNI BROJ STUDENTA (IZNAD SLIKE U INDEKSU): 14-1-0259-2014

bodova

Želim ustmeni kod (zaokružiti):

prof. Uglešića

asistenta Kosora

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20 graf

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5. Gaussovom metodom riješi sustav linearnih jednažbi:

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

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

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

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

Provjeri uvrštavanjem!

6. Ispitati i na neki način provjeriti  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{2 - x^2} - x}{x - 1}$ .

10+2

Ukupno:

40

PROVJERA:

$$2 \cdot \frac{-4}{7} + 2 \cdot \frac{-6}{7} - 2 \cdot \frac{-4}{7} + 5 \cdot \frac{1}{7} = \frac{-8 - 12 + 8 + 5}{7} = \frac{-7}{7} = -1$$



$$3.) f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 9}{x - 4}$$

$$x - 4 \neq 0$$

$$x \neq 4 \quad D(f) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{4\}$$

$$f(x) = 0$$

$$x^2 + 9 = 0$$

$$x^2 = -9 / \sqrt{\phantom{x}}$$

$$x = \pm 3$$

$$f(0) = \frac{0^2 + 9}{0 - 4} = -\frac{9}{4} = -2,25$$

$$S(0, -2,25)$$

$$NT_1(-3, 0)$$

$$NT_2(3, 0)$$

VA...

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} \frac{x^2 + 9}{x - 4} =$$

OVA...  $x = 4$

$$y = kx + l$$

HA...

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x^2 + 9 / : x^2}{x - 4 / : x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{9}{x^2}}{\frac{x}{x^2} - \frac{4}{x^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{0} = \infty$$

NEMA HA

KA...

$$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 + 9}{x - 4} = \frac{x^2 + 9 / : x^2}{\frac{x}{x^2} - \frac{4}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{9}{x^2}}{1 - \frac{4}{x^2}} = 1$$

$$l = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (f(x) - k \cdot x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 + 9}{x - 4} - \frac{x}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(x^2 + 9) - x / : x^2}{x - 4 / : x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{9}{x^2} - \frac{x}{x^2}}{\frac{x}{x^2} - \frac{4}{x^2}} = \frac{1}{0} = \infty$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x(x-4) - (x^2+9) \cdot 1}{(x-4)^2} = \frac{2x^2 - 8x - x^2 - 9}{(x-4)^2} = \frac{x^2 - 8x - 9}{(x-4)^2}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{(2x-8)(x-4)^2 - (x^2-8x-9)2(1)}{(x-4)^4} = \frac{(2x-8)(x-4)^2 - 2x^2 - 16x - 18}{(x-4)^4}$$

$$= \frac{(2x-8)(x^2-8x+16) - 2x^2 - 16x - 18}{(x-4)^4} = \frac{2x^3 - 16x^2 + 32x - 8x^2 + 16x - 128 - 2x^2 - 16x - 18}{(x-4)^4}$$

$$= \frac{2x^3 - 26x^2 + 32x - 146}{(x-4)^4}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 8x - 9 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{64 + 36}}{2} = \frac{8 \pm 10}{2}$$

$$x_1 = 9 \quad x_2 = -\frac{2}{2} = -1$$

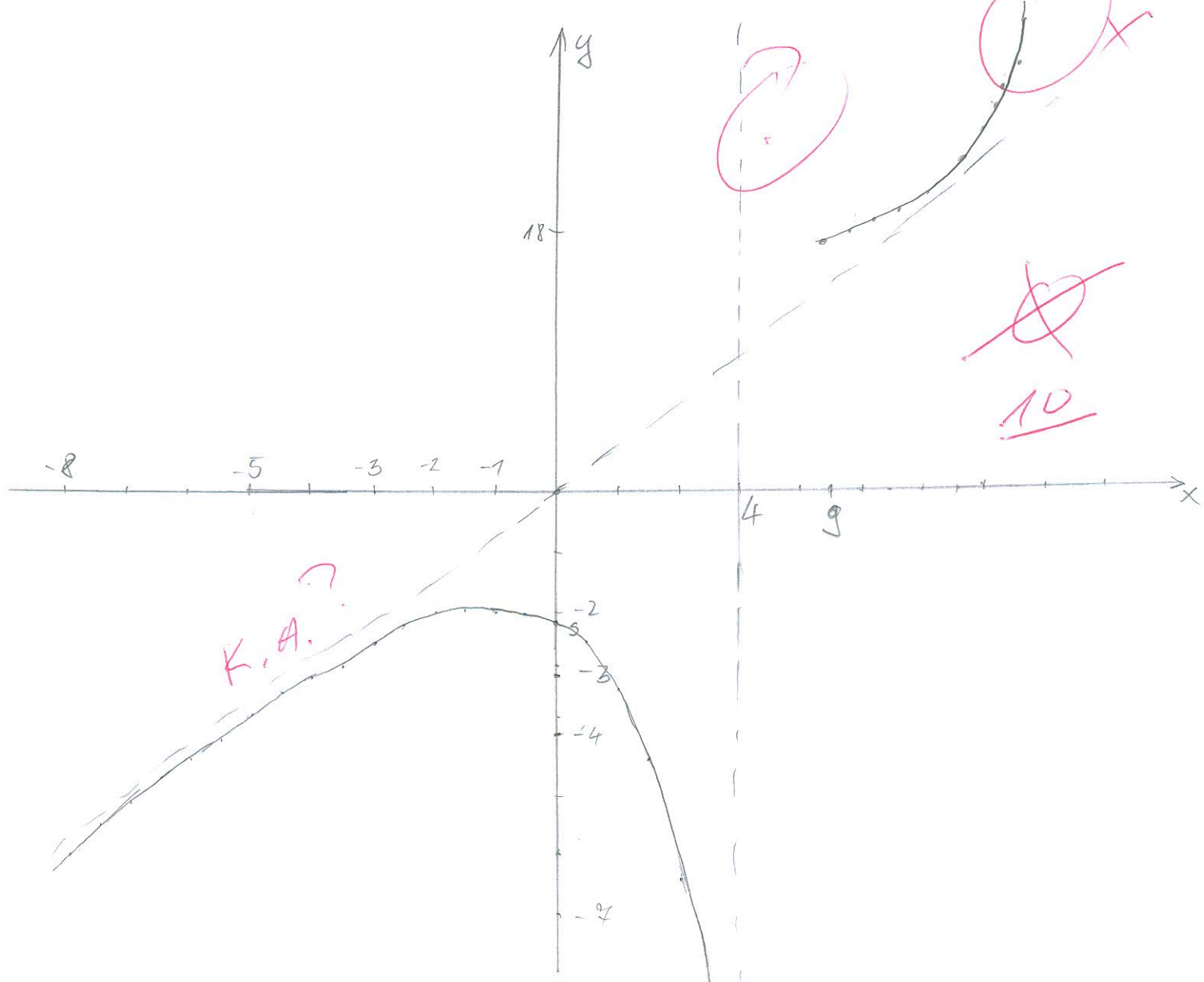
STACIONARNE TOČKE

MIN, MAX?

RAST, PAD?

$$f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 2x^3 - 26x^2 + 32x - 146 = 0$$

	$-\infty$	$-1$	$9$	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	+	-	+	
$f(x)$	$\nearrow$	$\searrow$	$\nearrow$	



5.)  $2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = -1$   $2 \cdot (-\frac{4}{7}) + \frac{6}{7} + (-\frac{4}{7}) - \frac{1}{7} = -1 \checkmark$   
 $2x_1 - x_2 - 3x_4 = 1$   $2 \cdot (-\frac{4}{7}) + \frac{6}{7} + 0 - 3 \cdot (\frac{1}{7}) = 1 \checkmark$   
 $3x_1 - x_3 + x_4 = -1$   $3 \cdot (-\frac{4}{7}) + \frac{4}{7} + \frac{1}{7} = -1 \checkmark$   
 $2x_1 + 2x_2 - 2x_3 + 5x_4 = -1$   $2 \cdot (-\frac{4}{7}) + 2 \cdot (-\frac{6}{7}) - 2 \cdot (-\frac{4}{7}) + 5 \cdot \frac{1}{7} = -1 \checkmark$

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{5}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{5}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow (\frac{1}{2}), \leftarrow (-\frac{3}{2}), \leftarrow (-3) \\ + \\ + \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{3}{4} & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{13}{4} & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{9}{2} & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot (-\frac{4}{13}) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{3}{4} & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{4}{13} & -\frac{8}{13} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{9}{2} & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow (-\frac{3}{4}), \leftarrow (-\frac{1}{2}), \leftarrow (\frac{9}{2}) \\ + \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{13} & -\frac{24}{13} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{15}{13} & -\frac{9}{13} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{4}{13} & -\frac{8}{13} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{21}{13} & \frac{3}{13} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{13}{21} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{13} & -\frac{24}{13} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{15}{13} & -\frac{9}{13} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{4}{13} & -\frac{8}{13} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ +, +, + \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{4}{7} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{6}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{4}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{7} \end{bmatrix} \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{4}{7} \\ -\frac{6}{7} \\ -\frac{4}{7} \\ \frac{1}{7} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} x_1 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ x_2 = -\frac{6}{7} \\ x_3 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ x_4 = \frac{1}{7} \end{matrix} \quad \text{PROJEKTA}$$

JUNE 5

$$6.) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{2-x^2} - x}{x-1} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2-x^2}} \cdot (-2x) - 1}{1}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{2x}{2\sqrt{2-x^2}} - 1}{1} = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

PROU:

$$1,1 \rightarrow \frac{2 \cdot 1,1}{2\sqrt{2 \cdot 1,1^2}} - 1 = 0,23$$

$$1,01 \rightarrow \frac{2 \cdot 1,01}{2\sqrt{2 \cdot 1,01^2}} - 1 = 0,02 \quad \checkmark$$

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

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

$$x(x+1) \geq 0$$

$$x \geq 0$$

$$x+1 \geq 0$$

$$x \geq -1$$



$$D(f) = [0, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 2x + \sqrt{x^2 + x} = 0$$

$$2x = -(\sqrt{x^2 + x}) \quad |^2$$

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

$$4x^2 = -x^2 - x$$

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

$$x(2x^2 + 1) = 0$$

$$x=0 \quad 2x^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + x} = -2x \quad |^2$$

$$x^2 + x = -4x^2$$

$$-3x^2 + x = 0 \quad | \cdot (-1)$$

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

$$x(2x^2 + 1) = 0$$

$$x=0$$

JURE



$$t_{1...} y = f'(x_0) \cdot (x - x_0) + y_0$$

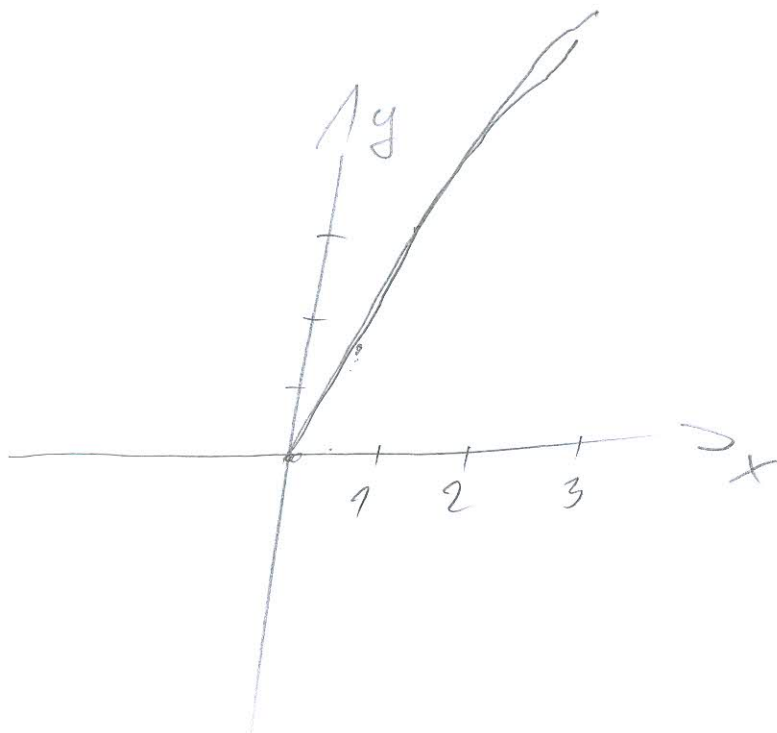
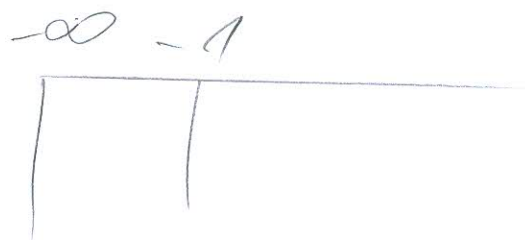
$$f'(x) = 2 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+x}} \cdot (2x+1) = 2 + \frac{2x+1}{2\sqrt{x^2+x}}$$

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

$$f'(x) = 0$$

$$x+1=0$$

$$x = -1$$





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IME I PREZIME: **MATKO DONADIĆ** VRIJEME POČETKA: **17:09**

MATIČNI BROJ STUDENTA (IZNAD SLIKE U INDEKSU):

Želim ustmeni kod (zaokružiti):

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Provjeri vrštavanjem!

6. Ispitati i na neki način provjeriti  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{2 - x^2} - x}{x - 1}$ .

①  $\frac{15 + 8x + x^2}{9 - x^2} = \frac{1}{3} \quad | \cdot (9 - x^2)$

$$15 + 8x + x^2 = \frac{1}{3} (9 - x^2)$$

$$15 + 8x + x^2 = 3 - \frac{1}{3} x^2$$

$$x^2 + \frac{1}{3} x^2 + 8x + 15 - 3 = 0$$

$$\frac{4}{3} x^2 + 8x + 12 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{8^2 - 4 \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdot 12}}{\frac{8}{3}} = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{0}}{\frac{8}{3}} = -\frac{8}{\frac{8}{3}} = -3$$

Domena  $f(x) = \frac{15 + 8x + x^2}{9 - x^2} \Rightarrow 9 - x^2 \neq 0$

$$-x^2 \neq -9$$

$$x^2 \neq 9$$

$$x \neq \pm 3$$

→ JEDNADŽBA NEMA RJEŠENJA ✓

$$x \in \langle -\infty, -3 \rangle \cup \langle -3, 3 \rangle \cup \langle 3, +\infty \rangle$$

12

20 graf

20 graf

4+4+4+6

15+3

10+2

Ukupno:

32

3

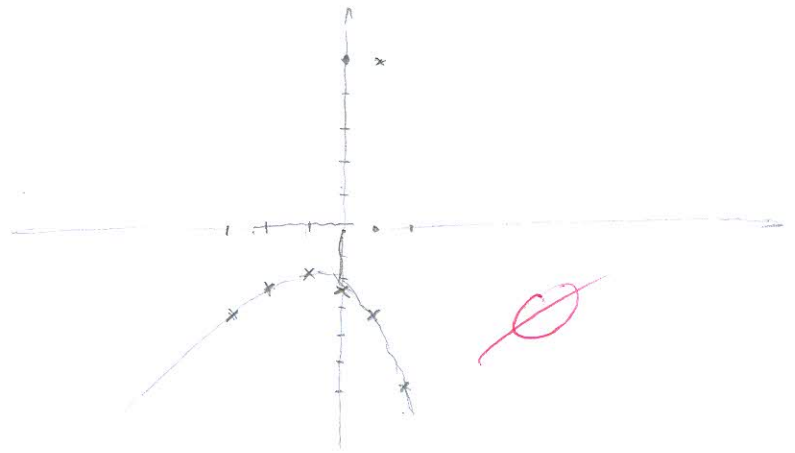
$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 9}{x - 4}$$

DOMENA

$$x - 4 \neq 0$$

$$x \neq 4$$

$$x \in \langle -\infty, 4 \rangle \cup \langle 4, +\infty \rangle \quad \text{X}$$



ASIMPTOTE

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 9 : x^2}{x - 4 : x^2} = \frac{\frac{x^2}{x^2} + \frac{9}{x^2}}{\frac{x}{x^2} - \frac{4}{x^2}} = \frac{1}{0 - 0} = \infty \quad \text{Nova D.H.A.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 + 9 : x^2}{-x - 4 : x^2} = \frac{\frac{x^2}{x^2} + \frac{9}{x^2}}{-\frac{x}{x^2} - \frac{4}{x^2}} = \infty \quad \text{Nova L.H.A.}$$

$$f(0) = \frac{0 + 9}{0 - 4} = -\frac{9}{4}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \frac{x^2 + 9}{x - 4} &= \frac{25}{4^+ - 4} = \frac{25}{0^+} = +\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} \frac{x^2 + 9}{x - 4} &= \frac{25}{4^- - 4} = \frac{25}{0^-} = -\infty \end{aligned} \right\} \text{V.A.} \rightarrow 4$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 9}{x - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 9}{\frac{x}{1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 9}{x^2 - 4x} = \left[ \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right]^{L.H.} = \frac{2x}{2x - 4} = \left[ \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right]^{L.H.} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \quad a = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) - a \cdot x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 9}{x - 4} - \frac{x}{1} = \frac{x^2 + 9 - x(x - 4)}{x - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 9 - x^2 + 4x}{x - 4} = \frac{4x + 9}{x - 4} \quad \text{L.H.}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4}{1} = 4$$

$$y = x + 4$$

x	0	1	2	3
y	4	5	6	7

L. i D.

KOSA

ASIMPTOTA

GRAF X

$$\textcircled{6} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{2-x^2} - x}{x-1} = \frac{\sqrt{2-1^2} - 1}{1-1} = \frac{1-1}{1-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

$$D \Rightarrow x^2 + x > 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1-4 \cdot 1 \cdot 0}}{2} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = -1 \end{matrix}$$

$$x \in \langle -\infty, -1 \rangle \cup [0, +\infty)$$

ASIMPTOTE

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2x + \sqrt{x^2 + x} = \infty \quad \text{Newa D.H.A.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 2x + \sqrt{x^2 + x} = \begin{cases} x \rightarrow -x \\ \infty \rightarrow +\infty \end{cases} = [-\infty + \infty] = -2x + \sqrt{x^2 - x} \cdot \frac{2x + \sqrt{x^2 - x}}{2x + \sqrt{x^2 - x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-4x^2 + x^2 - x}{2x + \sqrt{x^2 - x}} \stackrel{:x^2}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-3x^2 + x}{2x + \sqrt{x^2 - x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-3 \frac{x^2}{x^2} + \frac{x}{x^2}}{2 \frac{x}{x^2} + \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{x^2} - \frac{x}{x^2}}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1 + 0}{2 \cdot 0 + 0} = \infty \quad \text{Newa L.H.A.}$$

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

TANGENJA

$$y = f(x) - f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

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

$$y = 5,12(x-2) =$$

MATRO DONADIĆ

③ NASTAVAK

$$f'(x) = \left( \frac{x^2+9}{x-4} \right)' = \frac{(x^2+9)'(x-4) - (x^2+9)(x-4)'}{(x-4)^2} = \frac{2x(x-4) - (x^2+9) \cdot 1}{(x-4)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x^2 - 8x - x^2 - 9}{(x-4)^2} = \frac{x^2 - 8x - 9}{(x-4)^2}$$

D:  $x-4 \neq 0$   
 $x \neq 4$

$$x^2 - 8x - 9 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{8^2 + 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 9}}{2} = \frac{8 \pm 10}{2}$$

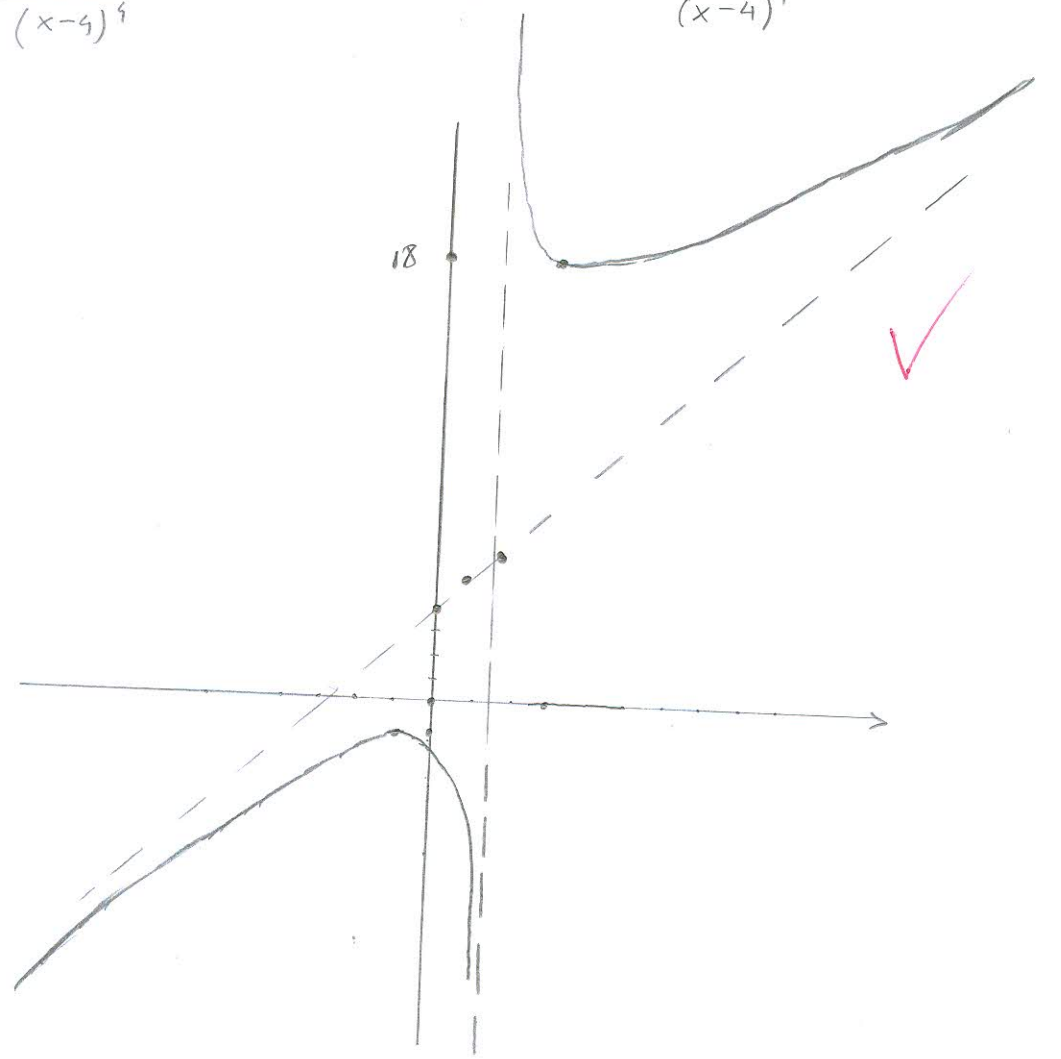
↗ 9  
↘ -1

	$-\infty$	$-2$	$-1$	$2$	$4$	$9$	$10$	$\infty$
$f'(x)$		+	-	0	-	+		
$f(x)$		↗	↘	0	↘	↗		

↗ LOK. MIN.  $(9, 18)$   
 ↘ LOK. MAX.  $(-1, -2)$

$$f''(x) = \frac{(x^2 - 8x - 9)'(x-4)^2 - (x^2 - 8x - 9)((x-4)^2)'}{(x-4)^4} = \frac{(2x-8)(x^2-8x+16) - (x^2-8x-9)(2(x-4) \cdot 1)}{(x-4)^4}$$

$f''(x) =$



5

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & -3 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & 5 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & -3 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & 5 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \\ -2R_1 \\ -3R_1 \\ -2R_1 \end{matrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{5}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{5}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \\ \\ \\ \cdot \frac{2}{3} \end{matrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{5}{3} & \frac{5}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \text{[Red scribble]}$$





odgovornosti studenata. **PIŠITE DVOSTRANO!** Obavezno popuniti sva polja ispod!!

25

IME I PREZIME: **MARKO MARASOVIĆ**

VRIJEME POČETKA:

MATIČNI BROJ STUDENTA (IZNAD SLIKE U INDEKSU): **0269084262 17-1-0242-2014**

Želim ustmeni kod (zaokružiti):

prof. Uglešića

asistenta Kosora

1. Odrediti kada je  $\frac{15 + 8x + x^2}{9 - x^2} = \frac{1}{3}$ .

12

2. Za funkciju  $g(x) = \arctan(e^x)$  temeljem ispitivanja funkcijskog tijeka napraviti skicu grafa funkcije.

20 graf

3. Odrediti tok funkcije  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 9}{x - 4}$  i skicirati graf.

20 graf

4. Zadana je funkcija  $f(x) = 2x + \sqrt{x^2 + x}$ . Koji su lokalni ekstremi? Koji su globalni ekstremi? Skicirati graf. Pronaći tangentu za  $x = 2$  i skicirati je uz graf.

4+4+4+6

5. Gaussovom metodom riješi sustav linearnih jednažbi:

15+3

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

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

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

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

Provjeri uvrštavanjem!

6. Ispitati i na neki način provjeriti  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{2-x^2} - x}{x-1}$ .

10+2

Ukupno:

Handwritten solution for problem 5 using Gaussian elimination:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{R_2 - R_1 \\ R_3 - R_1 \\ R_4 - R_1}} \begin{bmatrix} 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{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{R_2 \cdot (-2) \\ R_3 \cdot (-2) \\ R_4 \cdot (-2)}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{5}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3 - R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 \leftrightarrow R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{R_1 + \frac{1}{2}R_2 \\ R_3 - 2R_2 \\ R_4 - 3R_2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & \frac{5}{2} & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & \frac{17}{2} & -3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{4} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & \frac{17}{2} & -3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{R_1 + \frac{1}{2}R_3 \\ R_2 + \frac{3}{2}R_3 \\ R_4 + 2R_3}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{7}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{17}{4} & -\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{4} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{17}{2} & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_4 \cdot \frac{2}{17}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{7}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{17}{4} & -\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{4} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{17} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{R_1 - \frac{7}{4}R_4 \\ R_2 - \frac{17}{4}R_4 \\ R_3 - \frac{5}{4}R_4}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{11}{68} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{11}{68} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{17}{68} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{17} \end{bmatrix}$$

Final solution:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{53}{4} \\ x_2 = \frac{7}{4} \\ x_3 = -\frac{83}{4} \\ x_4 = 5 \end{cases}$$

Verification:

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \cdot \frac{53}{4} - \frac{7}{4} + \frac{-83}{4} - 5 &= -1 \\ (2) \cdot \frac{53}{4} - \frac{7}{4} - 3 \cdot \left(-\frac{83}{4}\right) &= 1 \\ (3) \cdot \frac{53}{4} - \left(-\frac{83}{4}\right) + 5 &= -1 \\ \left(\frac{53}{4} \cdot 2\right) + \left(2 \cdot \frac{7}{4}\right) - \left(2 \cdot -\frac{83}{4}\right) + (5 \cdot 5) &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

Final sum:  $\frac{53}{2} + \frac{7}{2} + \frac{83}{2} + 25 = \frac{168}{2} = 84$

LIST 1/2

$$④ f(x) = 2x + \sqrt{x^2 + 2}$$

$$f(x) = 0 \rightarrow 2x + \sqrt{x^2 + 2} = 0$$

$$-2x = \sqrt{x^2 + 2} \quad |^2$$

$$4 = x^2 + 2$$

$$-x^2 = 2 - 4$$

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

$$x^2 = 2$$

$$NIT(\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\sqrt{2}^+} (2\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2} + 2) = 1 \text{ NISE VA}$$

Wanna mi HA mi KA!!

$$x^2 \geq 0$$

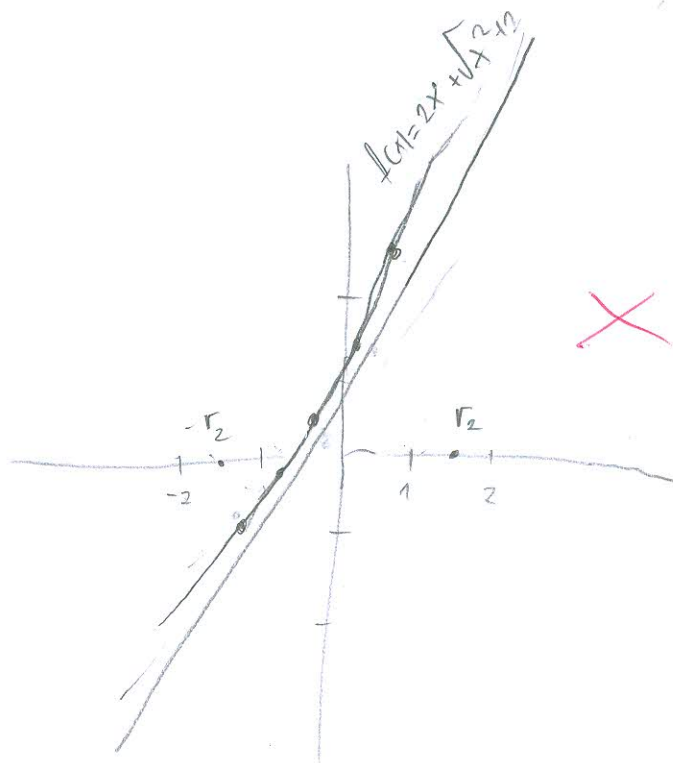
$$2x \geq 0$$

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

$$x^2 \geq -2$$

$$x \geq \sqrt{-2}$$

$$Df = [-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}]$$



$$\textcircled{3} f(x) = \frac{x^2+9}{x-4}$$

DOMENA

$$x-4 \neq 0$$

$$x \neq 4$$

$$x \neq -2$$

$$D(A) | R = \{-2, 2\}$$

MARCO MARASOVIĆ  
17-1-0242-2014

NUL TOČKE

$$\frac{x^2+9}{x-4} = 0$$

$$x^2+9=0$$

$$x^2 = -9$$

NEMA NUL

TOČKA!!!

V.A

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2-0} \frac{4+9}{2-4} = \frac{13}{-2} = -6,5$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2+0} \frac{4+9}{2-4} = \frac{13}{-2} = -6,5$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x(x-4) - (x^2+9) \cdot 2x}{(x-4)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x(2x-4-x^2-9)}{(x-4)^2}$$

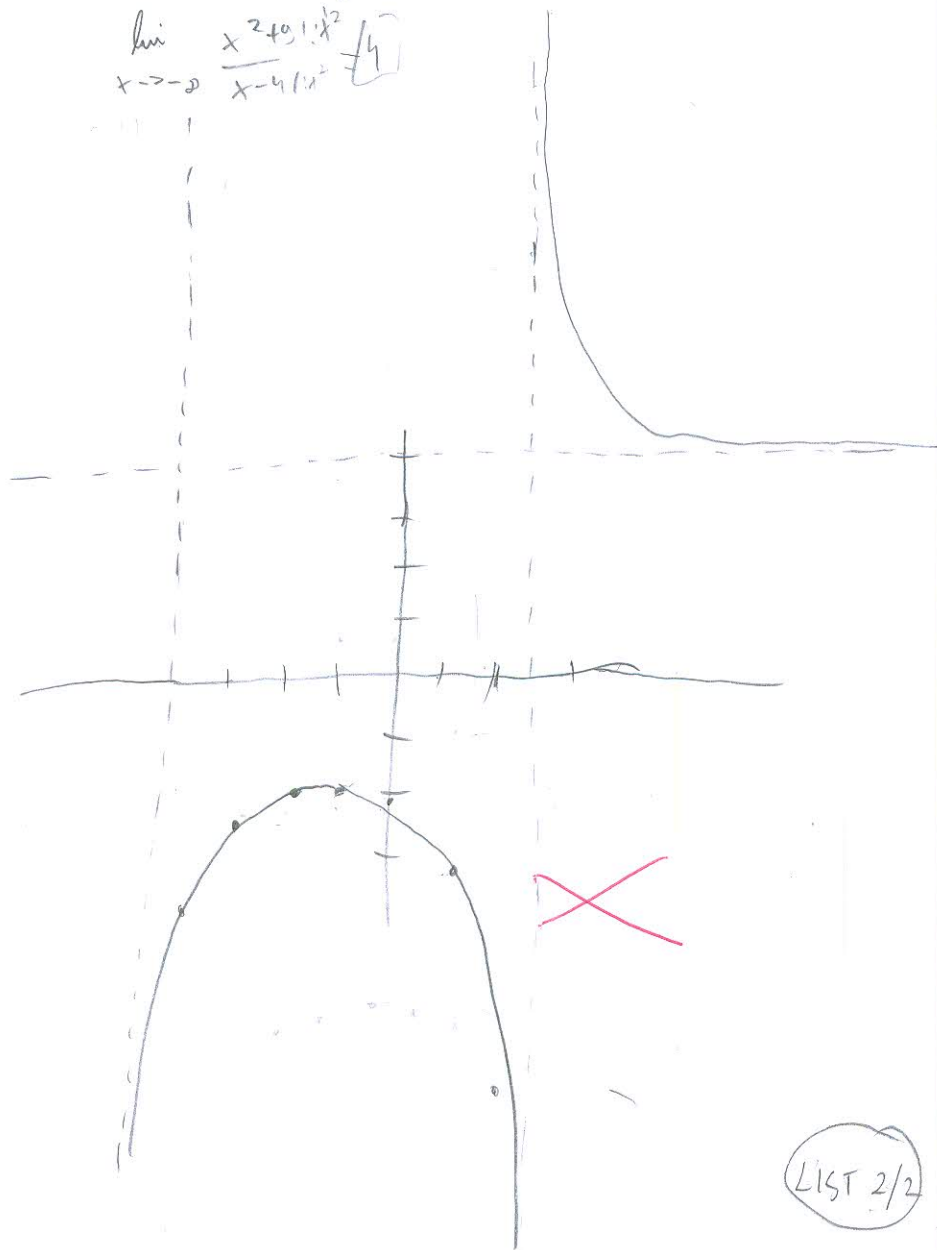
H.A

DHA

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+9/x^2}{x-4/x^2} = \frac{1+3}{1-2} = \frac{4}{-1} = -4$$

$Y=4=HA$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2+9/x^2}{x-4/x^2} = \frac{1+3}{1-2} = \frac{4}{-1} = -4$$





**MATEMATIKA 1:** Ispit se održava sukladno objavljenim pravilima. Na snazi je Pravilnik o stegovnoj

POPUNJAVA  
NASTAVNIK  
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odgovornosti studenata. **PIŠITE DVOSTRANO!** Obavezno popuniti sva polja ispod!!

25

IME I PREZIME: *Lucija Ivendić*

VRIJEME POČETKA: *17:15*

MATIČNI BROJ STUDENTA (IZNAD SLIKE U INDEKSU): *17-2-0109-2017*

Želim ustmeni kod (zaokružiti):

prof. Uglešića

asistenta Kosora

1. Odrediti kada je  $\frac{15 + 8x + x^2}{9 - x^2} = \frac{1}{3}$ .

12

2. Za funkciju  $g(x) = \arctan(e^x)$  temeljem ispitivanja funkcijskog tijeka napraviti skicu grafa funkcije.

20 graf

3. Odrediti tok funkcije  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 9}{x - 4}$  i skicirati graf.

~~20 graf~~

4. Zadana je funkcija  $f(x) = 2x + \sqrt{x^2 + x}$ . Koji su lokalni ekstremi? Koji su globalni ekstremi? Skicirati graf. Pronaći tangentu za  $x = 2$  i skicirati je uz graf.

4+4+4+6

5. Gaussovom metodom riješi sustav linearnih jednažbi:

15+3

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

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

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

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

Provjeri uvrštavanjem!

6. Ispitati i na neki način provjeriti  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{2 - x^2} - x}{x - 1}$ .

~~10+2~~

$$(3) f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 9}{x - 4}$$

DOMENA

$$x - 4 \neq 0$$

$$x \neq 4$$

NUL TOČKE

$$T_1 = \frac{0 + 9}{0 - 4} = -\frac{9}{4}$$

Ukupno:

~~10~~

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{15+8x+x^2}{9-x^2} = \frac{1}{3} \quad 9-x^2 \neq 0$$

$$45+24x+3x^2 = 9-x^2$$

$$4x^2+24x+36 = 9-x^2$$

(NEMARJESENJAV)

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

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36-36}}{2}$$

$$x_{1,2} = -3$$

$$\textcircled{6} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{2-x^2}-x}{x-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \underline{\underline{L'H}}$$

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

PROVJERA:

$$f(x) =$$

$$g(x) =$$

odgovornosti studenata. **PIŠITE DVOSTRANO!** Obavezno popuniti sva polja ispod!!

25

IME I PREZIME: *Josip Ergović*

VRIJEME POČETKA: *17:05*

MATIČNI BROJ STUDENTA (IZNAD SLIKE U INDEKSU): *17-2-0387-2014*

Želim ustmeni kod (zaokružiti):

prof. Uglešića

asistenta Kosora

1. Odrediti kada je  $\frac{15 + 8x + x^2}{9 - x^2} = \frac{1}{3}$ .

~~12~~

2. Za funkciju  $g(x) = \arctan(e^x)$  temeljem ispitivanja funkcijskog tijeka napraviti skicu grafa funkcije.

20 graf

3. Odrediti tok funkcije  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 9}{x - 4}$  i skicirati graf.

20 graf

4. Zadana je funkcija  $f(x) = 2x + \sqrt{x^2 + x}$ . Koji su lokalni ekstremi? Koji su globalni ekstremi? Skicirati graf. Pronaći tangentu za  $x = 2$  i skicirati je uz graf.

4+4+4+6

5. Gaussovom metodom riješi sustav linearnih jednadžbi:

~~15+3~~

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

Provjeri uvrštavanjem!

6. Ispitati i na neki način provjeriti  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{2-x^2} - x}{x-1}$ .

10+2

Ukupno:

~~12~~

~~$\frac{15+8x+x^2}{9-x^2} = \frac{1}{3}$~~   
 ~~$15+8x+x^2 = 3 - \frac{x^2}{3}$~~   
 ~~$x^2 + \frac{x^2}{3} = 8x - 15 + 3$~~

~~1~~

~~1~~  $\frac{15+8x+x^2}{9-x^2} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{(9-x^2)}$

$15+8x+x^2 = 3 \cdot \frac{x^2}{3}$

$15+8x+x^2 = \frac{9}{3} \cdot \frac{x^2}{3}$

$15+8x+x^2 = \frac{9x^2}{3}$

$15+8x+x^2 = x^2$   
 $8x = 15$   
 $x = \frac{15}{8}$

5

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

~~X~~





$$\frac{15+8x+x^2}{9-x^2} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 9$$

$$\frac{15+8x+x^2}{9-x^2} = \frac{1}{3} \int \cdot (9-x^2)$$

$$15+8x=3$$

$$8x=-12$$

$$x = \frac{-12}{8} = \frac{-3}{2}$$

Josip Ergović

$$15+8x+x^2 = 3 \cdot \frac{x^2}{3}$$

$$15+8x+x^2 = \frac{9}{3} \cdot \frac{x^2}{3}$$

$$15+8x+x^2 = \frac{9x^2}{9}$$

$$15+8x+x^2 = x^2$$

$$8x=15$$

$$x = \frac{15}{8}$$

⑤

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



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

POPUNJAVA  
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25

IME I PREZIME: VLADIMIR KOTAR

VRIJEME POČETKA: 17:10

MATIČNI BROJ STUDENTA (IZNAD SLIKE U INDEKSU):

Želim ustmeni kod (zaokružiti):

prof. Uglešića

asistenta Kosora

1. Odrediti kada je  $\frac{15 + 8x + x^2}{9 - x^2} = \frac{1}{3}$ . 12
2. Za funkciju  $g(x) = \arctan(e^x)$  temeljem ispitivanja funkcijskog tijeka napraviti skicu grafa funkcije. 20 graf
3. Odrediti tok funkcije  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 9}{x - 4}$  i skicirati graf. 20 graf
4. Zadana je funkcija  $f(x) = 2x + \sqrt{x^2 + x}$ . Koji su lokalni ekstremi? Koji su globalni ekstremi? Skicirati graf. Pronaći tangentu za  $x = 2$  i skicirati je uz graf. 4+4+4+6
5. Gaussovom metodom riješi sustav linearnih jednačbi: 15+3

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

Provjeri uvrštavanjem!

6. Ispitati i na neki način provjeriti  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{2-x^2} - x}{x-1}$ . 10+2

⑥  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{2-x^2} - x}{x-1} = \frac{\sqrt{2-1} - 1}{1-1} = \frac{0}{0} = \infty$  - sustav ima BESKONAČNO MNOGO RJEŠENJA.

①  $\frac{15 + 8x + x^2}{9 - x^2} = \frac{1}{3}$

$9 - x^2 \neq 0$   
 $x^2 < 9$   
 $x < 3$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{8^2 - 4 \cdot 15 \cdot 1}}{8^2} = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{64 - 60}}{64} = \frac{8 \pm 2}{64}$$

$\frac{2}{64} x_1 = \frac{5}{32} = 0.15625$   
 $\frac{2}{64} x_2 = \frac{3}{32} = 0.09375$

1.804 746 709

Ukupno:

~~0~~



KLAUSUR 2021/22

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 9}{x - 4}$$

© 2021/22

$$x - 4 \neq 0$$





**MATEMATIKA 1:** Ispit se održava sukladno objavljenim pravilima. Na snazi je Pravilnik o stegovnoj

POPUNJAVA

odgovornosti studenata. **PIŠITE DVOSTRANO!** Obavezno popuniti sva polja ispod!!

25

NASTAVNIK

IME I PREZIME: MATE PARAC

VRIJEME POČETKA:

Broj ↓

MATIČNI BROJ STUDENTA (IZNAD SLIKE U INDEKSU): 17-1-0179-2013

bodova

Želim ustmeni kod (zaokružiti):

prof. Uglešića

asistenta Kosora

1. Odrediti kada je  $\frac{15 + 8x + x^2}{9 - x^2} = \frac{1}{3}$ .

12

2. Za funkciju  $g(x) = \arctan(e^x)$  temeljem ispitivanja funkcijskog tijeka napraviti skicu grafa funkcije.

20 graf

3. Odrediti tok funkcije  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 9}{x - 4}$  i skicirati graf.

~~20 graf~~

4. Zadana je funkcija  $f(x) = 2x + \sqrt{x^2 + x}$ . Koji su lokalni ekstremi? Koji su globalni ekstremi? Skicirati graf. Pronaći tangentu za  $x = 2$  i skicirati je uz graf.

~~4+4+4+6~~

5. Gaussovom metodom riješi sustav linearnih jednačnji:

15+3

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

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

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

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

Provjeri uvrštavanjem!

6. Ispitati i na neki način provjeriti  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{2-x^2} - x}{x-1}$ .

~~10+2~~

Ukupno:

3.  $\frac{x^2 - 9}{x - 4}$

DOMENA

$D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{4\}$

GRAF?

$x - 4 \neq 0$

$x \neq -4$

ASIMPTOTE

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \cdot 9/x}{x-4/x} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$

NEMA D.K.A.

$$\textcircled{4} \quad 2x + \sqrt{x^2 + x}$$

$$\text{DOMENIA} \quad x^2 + x \geq 0$$

$$x(x+1) \geq 0$$

$$x \geq 0$$

$$x \geq -1$$

$$\textcircled{1} f: \quad \langle -\infty, -1 \rangle \cup [0, +\infty \rangle$$

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

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

$$f'(x) = 0$$

$$x^2 + x = 0$$

GRAF ?  
EKSTREMI ?

---

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{2-x^2} - x}{x-1} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{2-y} - 1}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{0}{0} = 0 \quad \times$$



odgovornosti studenata. **PIŠITE DVOSTRANO!** Obavezno popuniti sva polja ispod!!

25

IME I PREZIME: Aren Uršouić

VRIJEME POČETKA:

MATIČNI BROJ STUDENTA (IZNAD SLIKE U INDEKSU): 17-2-0057-2010

Želim ustmeni kod (zaokružiti):

prof. Uglešića

asistenta Kosora

1. Odrediti kada je  $\frac{15 + 8x + x^2}{9 - x^2} = \frac{1}{3}$ . 12
2. Za funkciju  $g(x) = \arctan(e^x)$  temeljem ispitivanja funkcijskog tijeka napraviti skicu grafa funkcije. 20 graf
3. Odrediti tok funkcije  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 9}{x - 4}$  i skicirati graf. 20 graf
4. Zadana je funkcija  $f(x) = 2x + \sqrt{x^2 + x}$ . Koji su lokalni ekstremi? Koji su globalni ekstremi? Skicirati graf. Pronaći tangentu za  $x = 2$  i skicirati je uz graf. 4+4+4+6
5. Gaussovom metodom riješi sustav linearnih jednadžbi: 15+3

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

Provjeri uvrštavanjem!

6. Ispitati i na neki način provjeriti  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{2-x^2} - x}{x-1}$ . 10+2

Ukupno:

0

①  $\frac{15 + 8x + x^2}{9 - x^2} = \frac{1}{3}$   $(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$

$\frac{15 + 8x + x^2}{9 - x^2} = \frac{1}{3}$  X

$1,5 = \frac{3}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$   
 $7,5 = \frac{15}{2} = 7\frac{1}{2}$   
 $\frac{15}{2} : \frac{3}{2} = \frac{5}{2} = 4\frac{1}{2}$   
 $\frac{11}{2} : \frac{3}{2} = \frac{11}{3}$   
 $\frac{10\frac{1}{2} : 2\frac{1}{2}}{10,5}$

⑤  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & -3 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} : 2 \\ : 2 \\ : 3 \\ : 2 \end{matrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -0,5 & -0,5 & -0,5 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & -3 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

$R_2 - 2R_1$   
 $R_3 - 3R_1$   
 $R_4 - 2R_1$

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -0,5 & -0,5 & -0,5 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1,5 & -2,5 & 2,5 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

$R_1 - \frac{1}{2}R_2$   
 $\cdot (-1)$   
 $R_3 + 2,5R_2$   
 $R_4 + 3R_2$

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -0,5 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1,5 & 7,5 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 7,5 \end{bmatrix}$

$: 1,5$

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -0,5 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4,5 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 7,5 \end{bmatrix}$



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

25

POPUNJAVA  
NASTAVNIK  
Broj ↓  
bodova

IME I PREZIME: *MARIJA KULUŠIĆ*

VRIJEME POČETKA: *17:13*

MATIČNI BROJ STUDENTA (IZNAD SLIKE U INDEKSU): *17-1-0050-2011*

Želim ustmeni kod (zaokružiti):

prof. Uglešića

asistenta Kosora

1. Odrediti kada je  $\frac{15 + 8x + x^2}{9 - x^2} = \frac{1}{3}$ .

12

2. Za funkciju  $g(x) = \arctan(e^x)$  temeljem ispitivanja funkcijskog tijeka napraviti skicu grafa funkcije.

20 graf

3. Odrediti tok funkcije  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 9}{x - 4}$  i skicirati graf.

20 graf

4. Zadana je funkcija  $f(x) = 2x + \sqrt{x^2 + x}$ . Koji su lokalni ekstremi? Koji su globalni ekstremi? Skicirati graf. Pronaći tangentu za  $x = 2$  i skicirati je uz graf.

4+4+4+6

5. Gaussovom metodom riješi sustav linearnih jednačini:

~~15+3~~

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*Provjeri uvrštavanjem!*

6. Ispitati i na neki način provjeriti  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{2 - x^2} - x}{x - 1}$ .

10+2

Ukupno:

~~10+2~~

5.

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



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

25

POPUNJAVA  
NASTAVNIK  
Broj ↓  
bodova

IME I PREZIME:

FILIP MEDIC

VRIJEME POČETKA:

17:09

MATIČNI BROJ STUDENTA (IZNAD SLIKE U INDEKSU):

Želim ustmeni kod (zaokružiti):

prof. Uglešića

asistenta Kosora

1. Odrediti kada je  $\frac{15 + 8x + x^2}{9 - x^2} = \frac{1}{3}$ .

12

2. Za funkciju  $g(x) = \arctan(e^x)$  temeljem ispitivanja funkcijskog tijeka napraviti skicu grafa funkcije.

20 graf

3. Odrediti tok funkcije  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 9}{x - 4}$  i skicirati graf.

20 graf

4. Zadana je funkcija  $f(x) = 2x + \sqrt{x^2 + x}$ . Koji su lokalni ekstremi? Koji su globalni ekstremi? Skicirati graf. Pronaći tangentu za  $x = 2$  i skicirati je uz graf.

4+4+4+6

5. Gaussovom metodom riješi sustav linearnih jednadžbi:

15+3

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Provjeri uvrštavanjem!

6. Ispitati i na neki način provjeriti  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{2 - x^2} - x}{x - 1}$ .

10+2

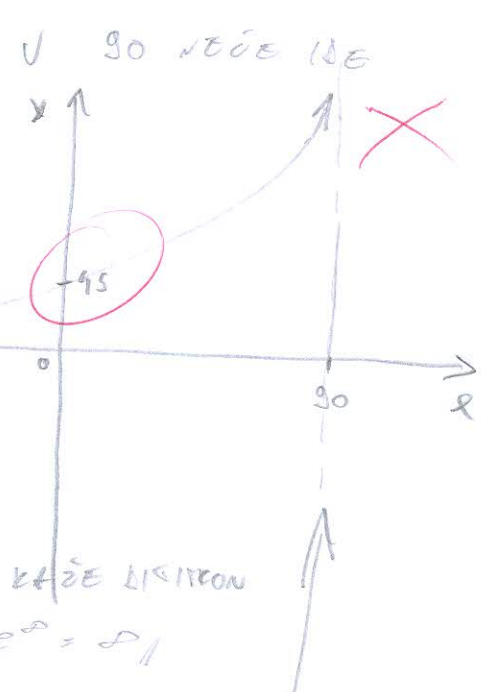
Ukupno:

0



①  $\frac{15+8x+x^2}{9-x^2} = \frac{1}{3}$   
 $= \frac{15+8x+x^2}{9-x^2} - \frac{1}{3} = 0$   
 ~~$\frac{15+8x+x^2}{9-x^2} \cdot \frac{15+8x+x^2}{9-x^2}$~~

D.K.A.  
 $L_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\arctan(e^x)}{x}$



②  $g(x) = \arctan(e^x)$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \arctan(e^x) = \arctan(e^\infty) = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$D = \mathbb{R}$

$= (-\infty, +\infty)$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} |x \rightarrow -x| = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \arctan(e^{-x}) = 0$  // L.H.A. //

$g(x) = \arctan(e^x)$   
 $g'(x) = ?$

$g'(x) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$

$f = \arctan x$   
 $f' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

$g = e^x$   
 $g' = e^x$

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

$-\infty$	$0$	$+\infty$
+	+	$f'(x)$
$\nearrow$	$\nearrow$	$f(x)$
-	-	$f''(x)$
$\searrow$	$\searrow$	$f(x)$

$\arctan(e^x) = 0$

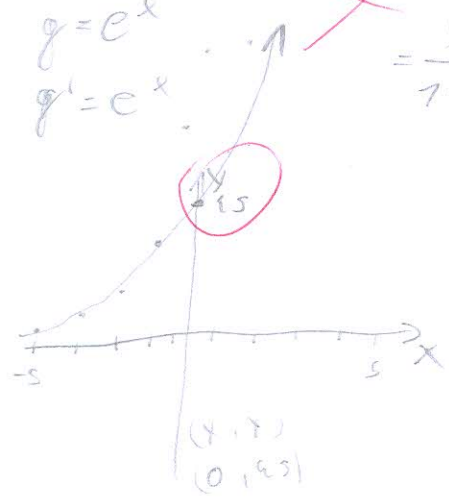
$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^x}$

$g(0) = \arctan(e^0)$   
 $= \arctan(1) = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$f = 1$   
 $f' = 0$   
 $g = 1+e^x$   
 $g' = e^x$   
 $\arctan(e^x) = 0$   
 $f'(x) = \frac{0 \cdot (1+e^x) - 1 \cdot e^x}{(1+e^x)^2}$   
 $= \frac{-e^x}{(1+e^x)^2}$

$g(x) = 0 \Rightarrow$

DEF  $D(e^x) = \mathbb{R}^+$





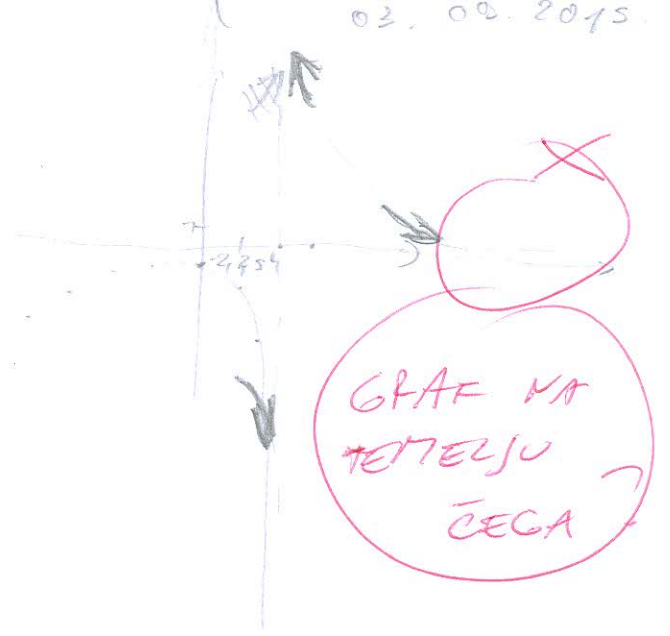


③  $f(x) = \frac{x^2+9}{x-4}$   $x-4 \neq 0$   $x=4$

~~Handwritten scribbles and notes, mostly illegible due to crossing out.~~

$D(f(x)) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{4\}$   
 $= (-\infty, 4) \cup (4, +\infty)$

~~Handwritten scribbles and notes.~~



GRAF NA PETAJELJU ČEGA

~~Handwritten scribble.~~

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+9}{x-4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+\frac{9}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{x}-\frac{4}{x^2}} = \frac{1}{-\infty} \Rightarrow \text{NE MA}^*$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} |x \rightarrow -x| = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+9}{-x-4} = \frac{1+\frac{9}{x^2}}{-\frac{1}{x}-\frac{4}{x^2}} = \frac{1}{-\infty} \Rightarrow \text{NE MA}^*$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} \frac{x^2+9}{x-4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} \frac{30^2+9}{30-4} = \frac{+}{-} = -$

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

$k_1 = \frac{f(x)}{(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x^2+9}{x-4}}{\frac{x}{1}} = \frac{x^2+9}{x^2-4x} \Big| \frac{9}{x^2} = \frac{1+\frac{9}{x^2}}{1-\frac{4}{x}} = 1$

$b_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - k_1 x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+9}{x-4} - x$

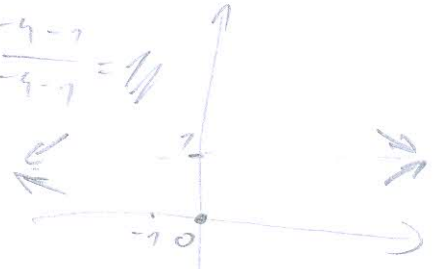


①  $f(x) = 2x + \sqrt{x^2 + x} \Rightarrow D(f) = (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x - \sqrt{x^2 + x}}{2x + \sqrt{x^2 + x}} = \frac{4x^2 - x^2 + x}{4x^2 - x^2 + x} \Big| \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \frac{3-1}{3-1} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} |x - (-x)| = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-2x - \sqrt{x^2 - x}}{+2x - \sqrt{x^2 - x}} =$$

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-4x^2 - x^2 - x}{-4x^2 - x^2 - x} \Big| \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-4-1}{-4-1} = 1$$



$x^2 + x \geq 0$

$x^2 + x = 0$

$a=1$   
 $b=1$   
 $c=0$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot 0}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm 1}{2}$$

$x_1 = \frac{-1 + 1}{2} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$

$x_2 = \frac{-1 - 1}{2} = \frac{-2}{2} = -1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2x + \sqrt{x^2 + x}}{2x + \sqrt{x^2 + x}} = 2(-1, 1) + \sqrt{(-1, 1)^2 + 1, 1} = -2, 2 + \sqrt{1, 21 - 1, 1} \rightarrow 0, 11 = -2, 2 + 0, 133 = -2, 067$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} = -1, 8 + \sqrt{(0, 9)^2 - 0, 9} = -1, 8 + \sqrt{0, 81 - 0, 9} = -1, 8 + \sqrt{0, 09}$$

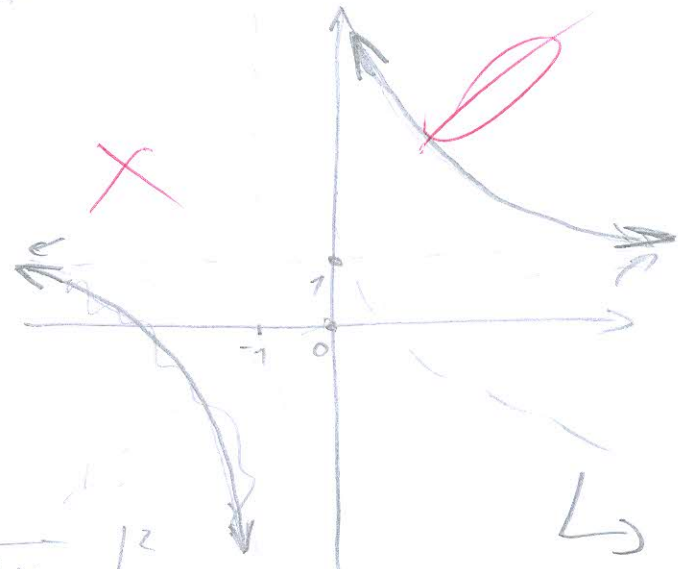
$f(x) = 2 \cdot 0 + \sqrt{0^2 + 0} = 0 + 0 = 0$   
 $f(x) = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} = -0, 2 + \sqrt{0, 01 - 0, 1} = -0, 2 + \sqrt{-0, 09}$

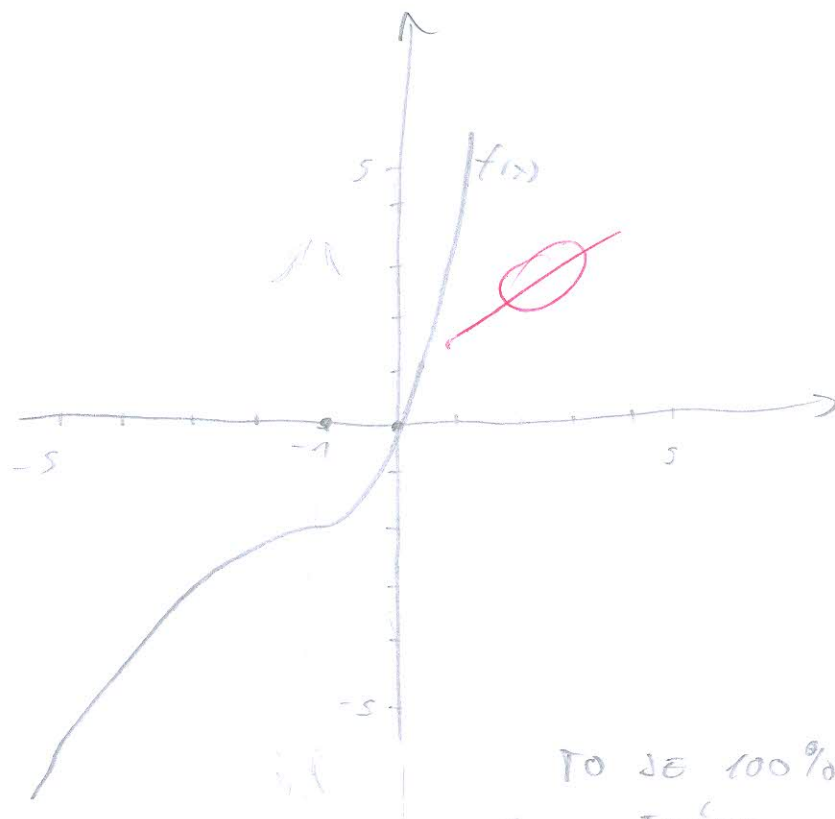
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} = 0, 2 + \sqrt{0, 01 + 0, 1} = 0, 2 + \sqrt{0, 11} = 0, 2 + 0, 33 = 0, 53$

$2x + \sqrt{x^2 + x} = 0$   
 $4x^2 + x^2 + x = 0$   
 $a=5 \quad b=1 \quad c=0$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4(5) \cdot 0}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm 1}{2} = 0$



-2	-1	0,5	1	
$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$	$f'(x)$
$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$	$f(x)$
$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$	$f''(x)$
$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$	$f(x)$



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

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

$$\rightarrow f = \sqrt{x}$$

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

$$g = x^2 + 1$$

$$g' = 2x + 1 \quad \text{at } 0,229 = (-2)$$

$$f'' = \dots$$

TO SE 100%  
TOC'HO

$$Y(x) = f(x) - f'(x_0) \cdot (x - x_0) \quad x = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(2) &= 2 \cdot 2 + \sqrt{4+1} \\ &= 4 + \sqrt{5} \\ &= 4,45 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$f'(4) =$$

5

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

~~0~~

